HEADQUARTERS
THIRD U. S. ARMY, Medical Section

Period Report
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MEDICAL DETACHMENT
(SPECIAL TROOPS) THIRD ARMY
APO 403 U S ARMY

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY OF EARLY HISTORY

The Medical Detachment, Special Troops, Third United States Army, was activated in December 1942 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. After spending fifteen months in training at that post, the Detachment moved to Camp Shanks, New York and sailed for the United Kingdom in March 1944.

In the United Kingdom training continued and the Detachment was broken into forward and rear sections so as to provide adequate medical service for Army Headquarters when it would become operational on the continent. In July 1944 both sections moved to the continent with their respective echelons of Army Headquarters and provided medical service on that basis until the end of the war.

In May 1945 the forward section opened in Bad Tolz, Germany and in June the rear section opened in Munich, Germany. Operations continued like this until late December 1945 when Army Headquarters was consolidated at Bad Tolz and the Medical Detachment was together again for the first time in eighteen months operating but one dispensary.

OPERATIONS

As 1946 began the Medical Detachment was operating one dispensary in Bad Tolz for Third Army Headquarters. This dispensary also provided medical and dental care for several other units stationed in the vicinity of Bad Tolz.

During the last week of March, the detachment moved to Heidelberg, Germany where it took over the installations of the Medical Detachment, Special Troops, Seventh United States Army. These included two dispensaries, one in the enlisted men's billet area and one in the Command Post area which is primarily designed to take care of Officers, WACs and War Department Civilians. A four-chair dental clinic is located at the Command Post dispensary. The detachment has been fortunate in always having at least three dental officers assigned or attached, including a Dental Operating Detachment and a Dental Prosthetic Detachment. A complete dental laboratory, including an X-Ray unit, has been maintained, thus affording the personnel attached to Third Army Headquarters complete dental care.

PERSONNEL

As the year began the unit was at T/O strength in both officers and enlisted men. In March, however, an almost one hundred percent (100%) turnover was effected among the enlisted personnel. This was serious as the majority of the men received had not had medical basic training. Due to the volume of work, it was necessary to train these men "on-the-job" and very little time could be devoted to formal lectures and instruction. This situation was somewhat alleviated upon moving to Heidelberg and consolidating with Seventh Army. Most of the men gained in this move were well-trained and were able to supervise and teach the new men. After that redeployment offered no great problem

as it was gradual and trained replacements were received.

Officer personnel changed one hundred percent (100%) during the year but the changes were gradual and no interruption in medical coverage resulted.

EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION

Major items of equipment are, for the most part, captured enemy equipment of good quality. The dental clinic has three complete Ritter units in excellent condition. The only major difficulty encountered has been in the matter of refrigeration for the two dispensaries. Two German electric refrigerators were on hand but most of the time they were not in working order. This was due to lack of parts and to inferior parts which burned out due to the fluctuating electrical current.

There were no major supply problems. Supplies were originally drawn from the Furth Medical Depot at Nurnberg which was an all day round-trip from Bad Tolz. After moving to Heidelberg, supplies were drawn from the Weinheim Medical Depot - a thirty minute run from Heidelberg. In May the supply system changed and the detachment began to draw from the 130th Station Hospital in Heidelberg.

Transportation has been adequate, the detachment being assigned two ambulances and two jeeps.

EVACUATION

Evacuation of patients has presented no problems. While in Bad Tolz the 58th Field Hospital, located at Bad Wiessee sixteen (16) miles away, was used. Special cases were taken to the 98th General Hospital in Munich, thirty (30) miles away. In Heidelberg all patients were sent to the 130th Station Hospital located in town.

TRAINING

No formal medical training was undertaken during the year due to the small number of men available for duty and the the large volume of work that had to be done. However, all new men were carefully supervised by the experienced technicians for variable periods of time until they became adept at doing the procedures required in a dispensary of this type.

Military training, consisting of drill, lectures on hygeine, sanitation, administration, motor maintenance, etc., attendance at training films, was conducted in conjunction with and under the supervision of Headquarters Company, Third Army.

HOUSING

In both Bad Tolz and Heidelberg the enlisted men were billeted in modern casernes and the officers in hotels and apartments. Laundry and bathing facilities have been adequate throughout the year. Modern shower facilities have been available. There was some shortage of hot water but this is a general condition throughout Germany due to the critical fuel situation.

In both locations the city water supplies have been chlorinated at the point they enter the city lines so that the tap water has been potable. This was possible because neither city suffered any bombing damage during the war.

MESSING

Enlisted men's messes were Type "A" and officer's Type "B". The two main messes at Patton Barracks in Heidelberg for enlisted men received numerous commendations throughout the year from every food and mess inspector who visited them. This was due mainly to the efficient work of the mess personnel and to the many fine items of equipment such as electric dishwashers, electric deep-fat fryers, electric meat cutters, etc., that they were able to procure.

Waste disposal presented no particular problems. Contracts were made with local farmers to haul the garbage away. They were required to dispose of the non-edible garbage in return for getting the edible scraps for feeding to their livestock.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

All medical personnel were immunized against diptheria in January and February. All personnel of the headquarters received their yearly booster shots in October and November. In December Schick testing was begun on all personnel in accordance with current directives.

The most important and troublesome skin disease encountered was scabies. The command averaged approximately two thousand (2000) men during the year and the dispensary treated four (4) to five (5) cases of scabies on the average each week. There were very few cases during the summer months but as fall began the rate began to climb. With the cooperation of Headquarters Company Commander, vigorous efforts were made to prevent the spread of the disease. All personnel having scabies were required to report to their commanding officer after treatment. They then received a complete issue of clean bedclothing including a mattress. The sheets and blankets were thoroughly laundered and the mattresses stored in a cool basement for a minimum of four (4) weeks before being reissued. Shortly after this program got under way the number of cases began to decrease.

During the summer months the dental service began to notice an alarming increase in the number of patients with Vincent's stomatitis. Upon their recommendation a program of weekly inspections of the many Army bars and clubs in the area was begun. Conditions were found to be sad in most instances. The greatest fault was the lack of proper washing facilities for the glasses and an insufficient supply of glasses. With the cooperation of Headquarters Commandant, heating units, soap and more glasses were provided for all bars. Personnel in charge of bars and clubs were properly instructed in bar sanitation. The effect of this program was felt almost immediately, the incidence of this disease dropping almost fifty percent (50%) in the first two weeks, and at year's end only a very few cases of Vincent's stomatitis were being seen in the dental clinic.

VENEREAL DISEASE

In Bad Tolz, for the first three months of the year, the venereal disease rate averaged sixty-nine per thousand per annum (69/1000/annum). This low rate, for the European Theater, was probably due to the fact that Bad Tolz was a

small town and rather tightly controlled so that opportunities were at a minimum.

Upon moving to Heidelberg the rate jumped to one hundred and forty-two per thousand per annum (142/1000/annum) for the first three months and then fell slightly to one hundred and thirty-nine per thousand per annum (139/1000/annum) for the next three months. This rise may be attributed to the fact that 1) the large city made supervision of the men more difficult; 2) these were the spring and summer months; and 3) the redeployment problems of March and April found the command with almost entirely new personnel -- young boys fresh from the States and bent on sowing their wild oats as soon as possible.

During the summer months a program of lectures and posters was instituted with no apparent effect. In September the Medical Detachment began, with the approval and cooperation of the local Military Government, a series of vice raids. All unescorted girls found loitering around the clubs were picked up and examined in the local clinic. The number of positive cases of gonorrhea ran as high as fifty percent (50%) in some of these raids. In November, a social pass system went into effect in the clubs and the number of loiterers dropped to almost nothing. At the same time venereal disease lectures were stopped and posters were taken down on the theory that the less said about venereal disease to impressionable young men, the less they would be inclined to find out for themselves if it were true. As a result of these measures the rate for the last three months of the year fell sharply to ninety-six per thousand per annum (96/1000/annum).

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Surgeon
APO 403

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE
HISTORY - 1946

The Preventive Medicine sub-section was responsible for the recommendation and supervision of an adequate program of preventive medicine for the command during the year 1946. The specific duties of this sub-section included the following:

Investigation of any situation which threatened the health of the command and initiation of required corrective measures.

Control of venereal disease.

Publication of directives concerning communicable disease and sanitation.

Initiation of corrective measures for sanitary deficiencies brought to attention by routine or special sanitary reports.

Routine inspections of the units of the command to insure compliance with directives concerning health and sanitation.

Maintenance of technical supervision and inspection of sanitary engineering projects of Third U.S. Army with particular reference to insuring a potable water supply, satisfactory sewage and garbage disposal, and adequate methods and materials for handling disinfestation problems.

Inspection of displaced persons', civilian internees', and prisoner of war camps and hospitals to insure maintenance of the highest possible sanitary standards.

Cooperation and liaison with Military Government in the control of civilian public health problems which may affect U.S. troops.

Editing and consolidation of weekly statistical health reports, monthly sanitary reports and determination of communicable disease rates for Third U.S. Army troops.

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PERIOD

This period, 1 January 1946 to 31 December 1946, was a busy one from the preventive medicine point of view. The beginning of the year found redeployment continuing and redeployment criteria changing frequently. Plans for medical care were altered as many times as the occupational troop basis and military communities. The shift from one area to another was a continuous process. Young soldiers continued to flood the theater. In March Continental Base Section took over the Seventh U.S. Army hospitals. On 1 April Third U.S. Army took over the Seventh U.S. Army. Dependents began arriving in the theater during April, swelling to thousands by the end of the month. By the end of the remainder of U.S. hospitals under Third U.S. Army were turned over to Continental Base Section.

Civilian public health became a more important problem because of the increasing number of indigenous civilian employees in Army installations and dependents' homes and the closer duty and social contacts between troops and civilians. Though close cooperation with Military Government public health agencies had always been practiced, it was decided to place an interested Medical Corps Officer as liaison officer with the Public Health Branch of each Land. This was done in October and November; the results have been most encouraging, particularly in the field of venereal disease control.

Tuberculosis, venereal disease, diphtheria, intestinal diseases, and scabies occurring among civilians were the most important diseases from the military preventive medicine point of view.

Tuberculosis is the most grave public health danger among German civilians. Overcrowding, inadequate hospital and treatment facilities, malnourishment, and a high rate of infection contribute greatly to the increasing danger of this disease.

Civilian venereal disease increased up until September and since then has shown a gradual decline. The syphilis-gonorrhea ratio has shown a continued increase throughout the period.

Diphtheria has a rather constant civilian rate of 2.5 to 3 per thousand per annum. This is high compared to U.S. standards but has not risen appreciably among civilians. It is to be expected that there are many carriers among the civilian population.

Due to damaged municipal water systems, diminished sanitary standards, the use of human excreta for fertilizer, there has been an increase in intestinal diseases among German civilians. Outbreaks of disease are to be expected among civilians until the above factors are improved or corrected.

The actual incidence of scabies among the Germans is unknown but it is estimated to be very high. Until such time as adequate sanitary and therapeutic facilities are available this disease will continue to be a reservoir of infestation for U.S. troops.

ADMISSIONS

The admission rate per thousand per annum was 955.6 (see Annex # and #). The rate exhibited the usual seasonal variations. In March there was a sudden drop due to the loss of fixed hospitals to Continental Base Section. In April the total admissions by cases were higher due to Third U.S. Army absorbing the troops of Seventh U.S. Army. There was an unnatural rise in the admission rate during the summer months of July, August, and September, principally due to the increase in the venereal disease rate. In November the admission rate dropped, due to the transfer of the remaining hospitals to Continental Base Section. Admissions for the year totalled 107,404.

Admissions for disease during the year totalled 100,369, a rate of 893 per 1000 per annum. Diseases accounted for 93.5 % of all admissions.

Admissions for non-battle injury for the year totalled 7,035, a rate of 62.6 per 1000 per annum. Non-battle injuries accounted for 6.5 %

of all admissions. Vehicle accidents were the primary cause of death and injury, accounting for approximately half the deaths due to injury; gunshot wounds, drowning, falls, alcoholism, explosions, burns, suicide, accidental electrocution, and stab wounds respectively accounted for the remaining principal causes of death due to non-battle injury. On 1 July 1946 the Third U.S. Army "Year Around Safety Program" was put into effect, appointing safety officers down to company level. Since August 1946, the rate for non-battle injury has manifested a downward trend, reaching the lowest point of the year in December.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

The prevention and control of communicable disease was the primary interest of the Medical Inspector. Charts indicating the incidence and rate of all significant communicable diseases within the command are appended to this report. The rates quoted are computed from W.D. A.G.O. Forms 8-122 submitted by Third U.S. Army hospitals and dispensaries. The loss of all fixed hospitals in March, 1946 and of the evacuation and field hospitals in November has caused a marked reduction in rates of reportable diseases. In like manner, the rates given for the period when fixed and mobile hospitals were under Third U.S. Army control include cases from other than Third U.S. Army units; thus these rates cannot be interpreted as accurate disease rates for Third U.S. Army troops but, rather, they indicate trends. The following diseases were of special interest during the period herein reported:

DIPHTHERIA: Diphtheria was the most prevalent of the serious respiratory diseases. Telephonic reporting of confirmed diphtheria cases, and other serious respiratory disease, was required. The Preventive Medicine Section, Office of the Theater Chief Surgeon, Headquarters United States Forces European Theater was immediately notified by the installation making the diagnosis, and the unit concerned was contacted to insure that proper preventive measures were promptly instituted and reports submitted.

Diphtheria is endemic among the German civilian population. In January diphtheria immunization was ordered for all dispensary and hospital personnel and all troops on duty at Prisoner of War, Displaced Persons, and Civilian Internee installations.

The Third U.S. Army rate for diphtheria for the period was 4.4 per thousand per annum. The incidence was greatest during the early part of the period. Sporadic outbreaks of diphtheria occurred among the troops throughout the period.

In February there were 21 cases hospitalized from the Constabulary School at Sonthofen, Germany. Immunization of all personnel was done; all mess attendants were cultured and a portable laboratory was used for this purpose. Immunization of all personnel was accomplished.

In April there was a diphtheria outbreak in Lenggries involving the 2nd Cavalry Reconaissance Squadron, 3511 Ordnance MAM Company and the 42 Cavalry Reconaissance Squadron; 20 cases were hospitalized. Investigation revealed carriers among members of the 2nd Cavalry Reconaissance Squadron and immunizations were completed. At the same time

22 cases were hospitalized from the 41 Reinforcement Battalion at Amberg, Germany.

In July there was an epidemic of 13 cases among the personnel of the Heidenheim Ordnance Technical Training Center. Investigation revealed deficiencies in the preparation and storing of food. These were corrected and immunizations were completed.

In October there were 6 cases hospitalized from the European Theater Intelligence School at Oberammergau, Germany. Investigation was made and immunizations of static and student personnel was accomplished.

In November there were 8 cases of diphtheria from the 33 Field Artillery Battalion and 5 cases from the 14 Constabulary Squadron in Darmstadt.

In October, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, planned immunization of all susceptible U.S. personnel under the age of thirty-five (35). Due to delays in receiving the necessary supplies the program was not put into effect until late in November. At the end of the year most units had requisitioned and received supplies for the immunization program. There were 7.3 % of the troops immunized without use of the Schick test. 75.6 % of Third U.S. Army troops have been Schick-tested. Of those susceptible to diphtheria as manifested by the Schick test, 10.9 % have completed immunization and 76.8 % are in the process of completing immunization. It is expected that all susceptible Third U.S. Army personnel will have immunizations completed by 28 February, 1947.

TUBERCULOSIS: The rate for Third U.S. Army was 0.4 per 1000 per annum. The high rate of infection of the German civilian population and the slowness with which the disease manifests itself makes tuberculosis a continuing preventive medicine problem.

All foodhandlers in Third U.S. Army installations and household employees in dependents homes are X-rayed routinely. The troops have been oriented as to the high incidence of tuberculosis among the civilian population and the manner in which it is acquired.

Turnover of non-American hospitals to Military Government has been rapid during the period. This measure has aided greatly in providing more bed space for open tuberculosis cases, thus reducing the danger to troops.

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS: Infectious hepatitis was not unduly prevalent; the rate varied from 2.2 to 15.6 per 1000 per annum. The rate for the year was 4.7 per 1000.

During the period 25 November - 30 December there was an outbreak of infectious hepatitis in the Ludwigsburg area; this area was occupied by troops of the 60 Infantry Regiment. From one (1) to eight (8) cases a day were reported during the period 9 - 22 December. Investigation revealed the probable source of the epidemic to be a non-potable municipal water supply that had been used four (4) to six (6) weeks prior to the outbreak. Strict water discipline was put into effect and cooperation with civilian public health authorities maintained. By 30 December there were a total of forty-four (44) cases of infectious hepatitis among U.S. personnel, including four (4) dependents. No other outbreaks of this disease have occurred.

INTESTINAL DISEASE: The incidence of intestinal disease was generally low. Army Regulations and current theater directives concerning the prevention of intestinal disease were enforced within units. The prevalence of these diseases among German civilians was emphasized to the troops; careful physical examinations and immunizations were completed on all indigenous personnel hired in Third U.S. Army installations as foodhandlers.

Though typhoid fever is endemic in Bavaria and two outbreaks of epidemic proportions occurred in that Land, no cases of typhoid fever have occurred among Third U.S. Army troops. Likewise paratyphoid fever was endemic in Bavaria and reached epidemic proportions in Kreis Lichtenfels. There were two cases of paratyphoid fever reported in Third U.S. Army troops, one of which resulted in death. These were isolated cases and the source of the infection was not ascertained from the epidemiologic study.

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred among Special Troops, Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary in July. Twenty-six men were hospitalized. The disease was mild and, upon investigation, was attributed to contaminated rice pudding.

In November an outbreak of diarrhea occurred in the 9 Medical Battalion, Goggingen, Germany. Eighty-four (84) men were afflicted, only five requiring hospitalization. Investigation revealed inadequate dishwashing facilities. Corrective measures were instituted and there have been no recurrences. No other serious outbreaks of intestinal disease occurred during the period.

During the period emphasis has been placed on current maintenance of the immunization status of all troops, rigid sanitary standards implented by frequent inspections, water discipline, and troop education concerning the hazards of any break of sanitary discipline.

SCABIES: Scabies has constituted one of the major preventive medicine problems throughout the year. The rate for scabies was 39.6 per 1000 per annum. This represents the hospitalized incidence and is in itself excessive. Inspections and special reports have revealed a duty-status scabies incidence many times this rate.

Many factors enter into the cause of this high incidence of scabies:

Contact of troops with a soapless, heavily infested German civilian population.

Lack of personal hygiene among the many low caliber troops.

Lack of adequate basic training of young replacements coming into the theater.

Reluctance of many soldiers to bathe regularly unless the facilities are ideal; reduction of fuel has restricted the availability of warm bathrooms or shower rooms and hot water.

Limited laundry and dry cleaning facilities preventing frequent changes of clothing and bedding.

To combat this infestation, emphasis has been placed on early recognition and adequate treatment. Commanders have been instructed to provide adequate bathing, laundry, and dry cleaning facilities for troops. Troop orientation concerning scabies has been stressed. The Commanding General has emphasized the importance of the above measures and the maintenance of high standards of personal hygiene among troops in conferences with unit and major commanders. Stress has likewise been placed on the elimination of undesirable personnel according to the provisions of Letter,

Headquarters Third United States Army, AG 250.1 GNMCA-11, subject: "Elimination of Undesirable Personnel", dated 7 November 1946.

Until such time as normal sanitary facilities and proper therapeutic facilities are available for the source of this infestation, the German civilian population, the presence of scabies among troops will continue to be a problem.

TYPHUS: There were no cases of typhus in Third United States Army troops during the period of this report. On 2 November 1946 typhus reimmunization was discontinued except for personnel employed in DP or PW reception stations and those personnel traveling to destinations east of 18° east longitude. (See Annex #)

INFLUENZA: There were no outbreaks of influenza among Third United States Army troops during the period. In accord with War Department policy, influenza vaccination was not performed. Influenza control officers were appointed and influenza observation stations were established at all Third United States Army hospitals on 5 October, 1946. These officers and the Third United States Army Influenza Control Officer attended a one-day intensive course of instruction at the Fourth Medical Laboratory, Darmstadt, Germany. At the close of the period there was only one influenza control station for United States troops, under control of Third United States Army; the Sonthofen Station Complement Unit Dispensary.

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL 1946

Venereal disease control was a major problem for the entire year 1946 in the Third United States Army. The sharply rising incidence of venereal disease which began after VE Day in May 1945, continued unabated into 1946. In January 1946 the rate for Third Army troops reached 184 per 1000 per annum; the theater rate for the same month was 233 per 1000 per annum. Many factors were responsible for the tremendous increase in venereal disease. The loss of key personnel and seasoned troops thru redeployment and transfers led to a lowering of unit standards of discipline and morale. The assignment to the theater of young and relatively unseasoned troops without adequate knowledge or training in venereal disease prevention and the prevalence of disease in the civilian population were important contributing causes.

ANALYSIS OF VENEREAL DISEASE RATES AND TRENDS: A graphic picture of the incidence of venereal disease in the Third United States Army including a comparison with theater rates and a breakdown into white and colored rates may be obtained by a study of annexes
It must be pointed out that Weekly Statistical Health Reports do not give a true picture of the incidence of venereal disease in the Army. The reason for this is that these reports are submitted by Third Army dispensaries and may include cases from other than Third United States Army; likewise many cases from Third Army are hospitalized in Continental Base Section hospitals and are reported by those units. Since 15 November the

only Third United States Army unit reporting syphilis is the Sonthofen Station Complement Unit Dispensary. The marked reduction in rates during the months of March and November are due in part to the turn-over by Third Army of hospitals under its control.

A monthly venereal disease statistical report is submitted thru command channels for each unit in Third United States Army. These reports give an accurate monthly rate for venereal disease in all major subordinate commands and by consolidation the total rate for Third Army is obtained each month. Monthly venereal disease statistical reports for the year are appended to this history (See Annexes to).

An analysis of the figures shows that venereal disease rates for the entire year have been consistently lower than rates for the theater as a whole; however the trends have paralleled those of the theater. The peak incidence was reached during the midsummer months of July and August. A slow but definite downward trend has been evident during the last five months of the year. In general, rates for colored troops have been at least three times as high as those for white troops and frequently much higher.

A study of venereal disease contacts by cities, showed that with the exception of Paris, France, certain large German cities were the main sources of infection (See Annex #). The following table gives a summary of important cities and changes that occurred monthly. The most noticeable change was the sharp drop in the number of contacts reported from Paris after the removal of large numbers of troops from that city. Almost without exception the German cities high on the list were areas of high troop concentration. The frequent movement of troops also contributed to the rise in Venereal Disease rates.

5 cities with greatest numbers of contacts

Month	1	2	3	4	5
February	Nurnberg	Paris	Munich	Bamberg	Augsburg
April	Nurnberg	Bamberg	Mannheim	Heidelberg	Paris
May	Nurnberg	Bamberg	Heidelberg	Mannheim	Furth
June	Bamberg	Nurnberg	Munich	Heidelberg	Mannheim
July	Nurnberg	Munich	Augsburg	Goppingen	Bamberg
August	Auerbach	Augsburg	Munich	Nurnberg	Heidelberg
September	Auerbach	Munich	Augsburg	Heidelberg	Nurnberg
October	Munich	Heidelberg	Augsburg	Regensburg	Auerbach
November	Augsburg	Munich	Heidelberg	Nurnberg	Stuttgart.
December	Munich	Stuttgart	Nurnberg	Augsburg	Heidelberg

CONTROL MEASURES: When Third United States Army Headquarters moved from Bad Tolz to Heidelberg in March, 1946 the increasing need for a vigorous venereal disease control program became apparent. Circular 43, Headquarters Third United States Army, outlined an intensive control program to include the organization of venereal disease control teams in all units and the establishment of a quarantine period of at least 21 days for cases of venereal disease treated on a duty status. This was followed by Circular 59, Headquarters Third United States Army, which outlined in detail the necessary follow-up procedures for the proper medical management of treated cases of venereal disease.

With the onset of spring and warmer weather the venereal disease rate began a steady rise until a peak of 228 per 1000 per annum was reached for the month of July. Early in May 1946 venereal disease control boards were established in the Third United States Army and major subordinate commands as directed by Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater. In September, control boards were instituted in all Third Army units down to battalion and squadron level. The appointment of these boards proved to be one of the most important steps taken in the control of venereal disease during the entire year. Boards were composed of the following: Chief of Staff, G-1 or S-1, the Provost Marshal, the Surgeon, the Special Service Officer, and the Chaplain (See Annex #). The following duties and responsibilities were delegated to venereal disease control boards:

Survey conditions affecting the venereal disease rates and keep informed at all times of the venereal disease situation within the command.

Make recommendations and take action for the correction of unfavorable conditions.

Insure follow-up action on corrective measures.

Meet at regular intervals to consider current problems, initiate new measures and provide for effective follow-up action.

The venereal disease control program was given further emphasis by a letter from this headquarters in May. The importance of command responsibility and the moral aspects of venereal disease were re-stressed. Unit commanders were directed to designate "Venereal Disease non-commissioned officers" for each twenty (20) enlisted men to act as assistants to the unit surgeon in matters pertaining to venereal disease control. The most important duty of the "Venereal Disease non-com" was to aid the infected soldier in finding the contact and seeing that she was sent to a civilian hospital for examination and treatment.

Another step in venereal disease control was taken in early May with the assignment of two Prophylactic Platoons to Third United States Army. Each platoon consisted of a headquarters and four (4) detachments of six (6) men each. These platoons operated prophylactic stations in military communities not serviced adequately by other medical units. Each detachment operated one (1) prophylactic station. On 15 August 1946, the 514th and 515th Prophylactic Platoons were attached to the United States Constabulary and made operational with detachments in Munich, Stuttgart, Kitzingen, and Bayreuth. On 1 September the 516th Prophylactic Platoon was attached to the United States Constabulary and made operational with detachments in Wiesbaden, Kassel, Wetzlar, and Karlsruhe. These units were deactivated on 30 November 1946 and the prophylactic stations were turned over for operation to medical units in the area.

During the late spring, concern was felt by some subordinate units over an apparent shortage of prophylactic items, particularly mechanical prophylactics. A survey of representative units showed that in most instances the shortage was due to failure of units to requisition those items thru proper channels in the proper amounts. A strong effort was made to control waste and the diversion of prophylactics to black market channels. The basic issue of mechanical prophylactics was increased from

4 to 6 per man per month by the authority of United States Forces European Theater Circular 92, Circular 102, Headquarters Third United States Army, made it possible for units to draw any reasonable amount of prophylactic items over and above the established basis of issue upon the written statement of a medical officer that the increase was necessary for proper venereal disease control in the unit concerned (See Annex #). These circulars effectively remedied the problem of shortages for the remainder of the year.

THE CIVILIAN PROBLEM: The major source of venereal disease among the occupation forces was the infected civilian population. The tremendous moral, social and economic upheaval in Germany resulting from total defeat provided fertile soil for the spread of venereal disease. The problem was complicated further by shortages of medical supplies and personnel in many civilian venereal disease hospitals. The role of the German male in the spread of these diseases was another factor that was often overlooked. Obviously venereal disease could not be diminished among Army troops without vigorous measures to control and treat infected civilians.

A venereal disease conference attended by representatives from Third United States Army and Military Government was held in Heidelberg, Germany on 26 April, 1946. The main topics discussed were the examination and treatment of contacts, the suppression of prostitution and the proper conduct of vice raids. A station list of troop locations was furnished to Military Government so that venereal disease hospitals could be set up near areas of troop concentration. Another venereal disease conference was held at Hammersbach, Bavaria on 17 and 18 June 1946. At this meeting initial action was taken to establish minimum requirements for the proper examination and treatment of venereal disease contacts and suspects which were later put into effect.

An important step in the coordination of the activities of Military Government, troop units, and civilian venereal disease agencies was taken in October 1946 with the assignment of a liaison officer from Third United States Army to the Office of Military Government for Bavaria. In November, two additional liaison officers were assigned to the Laender Wurttemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse and a Standard Operating Procedure was published outlining the duties and responsibilities of these officers (See Annex #). These liaison officers attended the monthly meetings of the Third United States Army Venereal Disease Control Board to report on their activities.

In spite of numerous difficulties and deficiencies in the control of venereal disease among civilians, much progress and improvement was made during 1946. An educational and publicity program was instituted for the benefit of civilians including lectures, posters and venereal disease films. A limited supply of prophylactic items was manufactured and made available to the civilian market during the year. The most important single advance in treatment was the provision of penicillin for the treatment of gonorrhea. Figures from the city of Munich showed that 85-90 % of gonorrhea cases were cured after the first course of penicillin. No penicillin was available for the treatment of syphilis. A serious shortage of penicillin

developed during October and November; however the situation was relieved at the close of the year by War Department release of additional stocks for German civilian use.

A station list of venereal disease examining and treatment centers compiled at the close of the year listed a total of 138 separate centers in all parts of the US Zone of Germany (See Annex #). The locations of venereal disease hospitals are graphically shown on the enclosed map (See Annex #).

EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY: Educational and publicity measures have been utilized by the Army in the control of venereal disease for many years. During 1946 most of the usual educational measures were in effect including lectures, posters and newspaper articles; in addition to these, many new measures were introduced.

On 1 September 1946 a theater-wide educational and publicity campaign was begun as outlined in letter, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, AG 726 GAP-AGO, subject: "Venereal Disease Control", dated 22 August 1946. Radio publicity and slogans were used extensively for the first time. The Third United States Army indorsement to the above letter, dated 29 August 1946, directed all units to conduct a comprehensive six hour program of venereal disease instruction during the month of September and presented suggestions to accomplish this. The following subjects were given special emphasis:

The prevalence of venereal disease among the local population.

The serious natureof the venereal disease problem to the Army and to the individual.

The devastating effects of venereal disease on the body and the frequent failures of penicillin in treatment.

The moral and social significance of sexual promiscuity.

The detailed use of individual prophylactic measures.

The importance of reporting infected contacts to insure their treatment.

The educational program was implemented by the preparation of an actual training schedule with references, to be used by small, separate Army units. The schedule consisted of short talks supplemented by demonstrations, group discussions, and appropriate films. The services of the unit commander, the medical officer and the chaplain were freely used in presenting these talks.

Posters were an important part of the campaign against venereal disease. Many new posters appeared during the year; these included: "Loyal", "For Your Own Good", "Keystone", "Control", "How to Give a Prophylaxis" and "Ten Minutes with Venus". Copies of all of these posters are appended (See Annexes # to). In addition Third Army and Theater public relations offices also coordinated efforts to produce many other new posters. An effort was made to display posters only in appropriate places in accord with good taste.

The venereal lectures presented during the basic officer's course at the Third Army School Center, Seckenheim, Germany were very instructive and well received by the students. The lecture consisted of a discussion of the "Anatomy of Venereal Disease" illustrated by diagrams and actual

pathological specimens. A letter was published in November 1946 directing that officers completing a course at the School Center be required to give lectures to the men of their respective units based on the material presented at the school. By the close of the year a plan was under consideration to require student non-commissioned officers also to present lectures on return to their units based on the outline presented at the school.

More graphic presentation of the dangers of venereal disease was accomplished in many units by the demonstration of actual clinical cases or by the use of pictures of cases. The booklet, "This War is Never Won", published by the United States Constabulary and the 1st Infantry Division, contained many excellent pictures of this type and was widely distributed. Training films on venereal disease were shown to troops including "Sex Hygiene", "The Story of DE-733", and "Early Diagnosis of Syphilis".

Serious consideration was given to the problem of venereal disease occurring among replacements arriving from the states. In many cases orientation of the soldier on venereal disease prior to coming overseas was deficient or totally lacking. In order to remedy the situation, venereal disease orientation lectures were instituted for all troops passing thru the Third Replacement Depot at Marburg, Germany.

Civilian venereal disease education continued to be a problem but considerable progress was made. Several units started a program of voluntary lectures for civilian employees. With the cooperation of German doctors and city officials, such lectures were a valuable means of informing the civilian population about the dangers of venereal disease. Objections of the clergy to venereal disease education were minimal.

Another method of combating venereal disease was the provision of more and better recreational and amusement facilities for the troops. Unit athletic officers and special service officers played an important part in accomplishing this. Hobby shops, camera clubs, movies, and libraries were valuable diversions. The system of Information and Education schools also served the same purpose.

It is believed that too much emphasis was placed on the establishment of unit clubs since most of these were places of excessive drinking. Liquor is considered a very important contributing factor in the incidence of venereal disease. Surveys from 302 forms (Individual Report of a Case of Venereal Disease) indicate that forty per cent of infected soldiers admit intoxication or moderate drinking at the time of contact. Reports from subordinate venereal disease control boards indict liquor as a contributing factor in an even higher percentage of cases.

Responsible soldiers are delegated to duty in bars and clubs to prevent excessive drinking. Many units limit the sale of liquor to a designated number of drinks. Emphasis has been placed on the provision of recreational facilities other than bars and clubs. Recommendations have been made to higher headquarters to establish a theater policy forbidding the sale of liquor on Sundays. Snack bars where no liquor is sold have been established in all communities. In addition forced chemical prophylaxis of men returning from pass intoxicated is practiced.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

After taking over the area of Seventh United States Army on 1 April, Third United States Army occupied the entire U.S. Zone of Germany with the exception of the Berlin and Bremen Enclaves. The topography of this area varied from plains and lowlands to mountainous areas. Drainage for the area was adequate.

The weather throughout the year was temperate. There were no marked extremes of temperature though the cold wave in December evoked hardships, particularly on the civilian population, due to the coal shortage and paralysis of river transportation. Rainfall was considerable in Bavaria and fog was frequent throughout the area.

WATER SUPPLY: With the occupational forces on more of a peace time basis, emphasis was placed on improving municipal supplies to the point where they could be approved for drinking and culinary purposes, particularly those cities where Military Communities were located. Until the municipal supply is suitable for approval under the standards established by Theater water is provided by Army water points and the individual use of water purification tablets.

All Major Third Army Communities and practically all these smaller ones have been surveyed to determine the repairs and equipment necessary before the supply or supplies can be approved.

Supplies are approved only after a physical survey to determine a protected and sufficient source, adequate pumping, storage, and distribution facilities, adequate treatment, competent personnel for operating, and consistent chlorination in amounts to conform to Theater standards. At the end of the year four (4) supplies of Third United States Army Communities were approved; they were Darmstadt, Seckenheim, Heidelberg and Augsburg. Approval is pending on several other supplies. Delays in approval of supplies were due to supply and technical difficulties in the repair of damaged systems and procurement and installation of chlorinators.

Water supplies were surveyed by the Sanitary Engineer from this office or the Sanitary Engineer for the United States Constabulary. Upon the completion of each survey a report was written and furnished the Army Engineer, giving all available data concerning the system. A chlorination report was furnished the Theater Chief Surgeon's Office, listing equipment available and that necessary before the supply might be approved. A command letter was sent to each Military Community Commander listing the changes necessary for approval and advising him of the procedure necessary to obtain equipment; he was also advised to request a resurvey when the supply was ready for approval.

The direct supervision of the municipal supplies was the responsibility of the local Military Government Detachment; any operational changes were cleared through Military Government. Supervision of the potability of the water was the responsibility of the Community Surgeon. Cooperation was excellent in the achievement of coordinated supervision.

The following cities were surveyed and the required equipment allocated:

Bamberg	Fussen
Coburg	Sonthofen
Bayreuth	Stuttgart

Kassel	Weiden
Rothwestern	Wetzlar
Kitzingen	Amberg
Munich	Grafenwohr
Degerndorf	Landshut
Freising	Ravensburg
Heidenheim	Kaufbeuren
Russelsheim	Bad Tolz
Fulda	Bad Aibling
Hersfeld	Goppingen
Murnau	Weinheim
Kempten	Ober Ramstadt
Oberammergau	Tegernsee
Berchtesgaden	Garmisch

The following cities were surveyed but equipment was not available for allocation:

Hof	Esslingen
Eschwege	Ulm
Pfaffenhofen	Zwingenberg
Ludwigsburg	Altenstadt
Karlsruhe	Mosbach
Hall	Schwabach
Boblingen	Weilburg
Kulmbach.	

Most of these surveyed supplies had little or no treatment originally. Where there was a poor bacteriological history, approval was withheld until it was demonstrated that the supply was presently potable.

A command letter, AG 720, CNMCM-3, dated 19 December 1946, subject: "Collection of Water Samples in Military Communities and Satellites" was published (See Annex #). Material was published in a Third United States Army Circular Number 163 dated 27 December 1946 concerning water discipline (See Annex #).

WASTE DISPOSAL: Human waste disposal was generally accomplished by means of water-borne disposal systems. Some units on field problems used field methods of disposal. As the Kasernes became repaired there were few complaints concerning toilet facilities.

The troops were instructed not to consume fresh vegetables from civilian sources due to the practice of using human waste as fertilizer. Mikroklene rinse was available for use by all messes and dependents kitchens.

Garbage was disposed of by incineration or removed by civilian collectors. There were no major problems connected with garbage disposal.

INSECT CONTROL: There were no major problems of insect control during the period. Flies were abundant during the summer and fall months. Lack of screening material was temporarily alleviated by use of cloth screening. It is recommended that metal screening material be made available for at least kitchens, mess halls, and latrines before next summer.

Bedbug infestations were occasionally noted in troop billets. Adequate control was accomplished with 5 % DDT spray and DDT louse powder. No complaints of bedbug infestations have been reported during the last quarter of the period.

MESS SANITATION: The policies of this section in regard to mess sanitation were published in Administrative Instructions # 5, this headquarters, for the guidance of all units.

Inspections of units made throughout the year revealed marked improvement in mess sanitation. The principal problem during the year was education of the indigenous civilian foodhandlers and dishwashers in Third United States Army messes, snack bars, clubs, and commissaries as to Army standards of sanitation. Attendance at the following schools greatly contributed to the improvements of mess sanitation and mess management during the period:

Third United States Army Cooks and Bakers School,	Seckenheim, Germany
Theater Cooks School	Darmstadt , Germany
Theater Bakers School	Darmstadt , Germany
Theater German Cooks School	Darmstadt , Germany
Theater German Bakers' School	Darmstadt , Germany
Food Conservation and Mess Management School for Officers	Darmstadt , Germany.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Rations in general proved satisfactory for military personnel. Supplies of fresh vegetables, fruits and meats were short at various intervals throughout the period; however nutritionally adequate substitutes were obtained. A type "A" ration was available to all troops.

The caloric contents of the rations issued were as follows:

Field Ration Type "A"	3898 calories
Hospital "A" Supplement	990 "
Operational Rations	variable
Continental Allied Ration	3003 "
Displaced Person Hospital Ration	3200 "
Prisoner of War Ration working	2895 "
non-working	2006 "
POW Hospital Supplement	1098 "
Civilian Internee Ration working	2400 "
non-working	1700 "
Civilian Internee Hospital Supplement "A"	340 "
"B"	656 "

PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS AND HOSPITALS

At the beginning of the period there were nearly 205,000 Prisoners of War held by Third United States Army. There were no outbreaks of

disease and sanitary facilities were adequate; however overcrowding existed. During the period the discharge of Prisoners of War was accelerated, alleviating overcrowding and concentrating the remaining Prisoners of War in four (4) camps. At the end of the period there were only 15,000 Prisoners of War held in Third United States Army enclosures. Likewise the number of Prisoners of War hospitals was reduced from one-hundred (100) to six (6)

Immunizations of Prisoners of War were completed. Sanitary facilities were improved during the period. Only one camp, Heilbronn, Germany (PWE # 10) still remains of semi-permanent structure; the walls and floors of the hutments are wooden but the roofs are tentage.

Nutrition of the Prisoners of War has been adequate throughout the period.

CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMPS AND HOSPITALS

Prisoners in the Internee Camps included war criminals, automatically arrested Nazi officials, discharged members of the armed forces held for war crimes, and other civilians held for investigation or trial. The age groups in Internee Camps were higher than in Prisoner of War camps and considerable numbers of elderly persons were held.

Internee camps were generally permanent installations and well equipped because internees were to be held for an indefinite period; however there was overcrowding evident in most camps. At the beginning of the period there were twenty-one Civilian Internee camps with 82,308 internees. At this time there were only three (3) designated Civilian Internee hospitals and many internees were hospitalized in Prisoner of War hospitals. Due to the increasing Civilian Internee population and rapidly diminishing Prisoner of War population, fourteen (14) Civilian Internee hospitals were in operation by August. Near the end of the period plans were completed for transferring many of the internees and camps to German control under the supervision of Military Government. At the end of the period there were only four (4) camps and 20,359 internees under Third United States Army control. This turnover somewhat relieved the overcrowding.

The general physical condition of the internees was not good, particularly among the war criminal group; however there were no serious outbreaks of disease. Immunizations were maintained currently. The nutritional status of the Civilian Internees was unsatisfactory during the period. The 1700 calorie non-workers' ration was considered inadequate for maintenance of weight and health. In March Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater, authorized only 15 percent of the internees to receive the workers' supplement of 700 calories. In most cases more than 15 percent of the internees were engaged in some type of labor. Inspections and reports revealed that weight loss was occurring among the internees and appropriate recommendations were made. In November Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater authorized 50 % of the internees to receive the workers diet supplement.

Malnutrition was serious among the internees in Civilian Internees

Enclosure # 91, Darmstadt, Germany. Hospitalization of the seriously malnourished, and the increased percentage of workers' rations improved the situation.

In Dachau, Germany, the War Criminal inmates reached a serious state of malnutrition. The increased allowance of workers' ration supplements did not aid this group because, for security reasons, they were not allowed to go on work details outside the enclosure. A provisional hospital was established in the enclosure to authorize the most severely malnourished cases the hospital ration supplement. In addition appropriate recommendations were made to Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater. At the end of the year a temporary expedient was authorized to allow all war criminals a 2000 calorie diet and to feed all malnutrition and borderline malnutrition cases the hospital supplement.

The hospital ration as prescribed in Letter, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, AG 430.2 GEC-AGO, subject: "Hospital Ration for Civilian Internees under Direct Control of U.S. Forces", dated 6 November 1946 was considered deficient in certain items necessary for a hospital diet. Certain recommendations including the following were made:

Meat allowance should be increased from 60 gms. to 80 gms. for rehabilitation of cases of malnutrition, tuberculosis, and other debilitating diseases.

Vegetables should be substituted for other items now issued to provide items which can be used in the preparation of special diets such as the diabetic diets.

Fats should be increased to allow for the preparation of foods by other than boiling.

At the end of the year these recommendations were still being studied by Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater.

It is estimated that it will take many months of feeding the hospital diet to the malnourished war criminal group for rehabilitation. It is recommended that permanent increase in the basic ration scale to 2000 or more calories be authorized.

DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS AND HOSPITALS

The general health of the Displaced Persons has been good during the period.

There has been an increase in the Displaced Person population during the year; in addition there has been a great turnover of the population, including many planned mass movements into and out of Germany. On 1 January there were 320,673 displaced persons located in 294 camps in the U.S. Zone of Germany; of these there were approximately 25,000 Jewish displaced persons. By August the population had swelled to 410,000. Repatriations, immigrations, and screening of the population reduced the figure to 379,564 by the end of the year; of these approximately 125,000 were Jewish displaced persons. Though these many movements occurred under adverse conditions frequently, there were no severe outbreaks of communicable disease. There are now 376 displaced persons camps, 85 % of which have excellent sanitary facilities. Improvements have been made in all camps during the period.

IMMUNIZATIONS: Diphtheria immunization of children up to the age of sixteen is 75 percent complete. Typhus immunization of all displaced persons is 82 % complete. Smallpox vaccination is 76 percent and typhoid immunization 80 % complete. These figures are obtained from records on hand and it is believed that higher percentages have been completed and individual records lost during movement between camps.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE: The rate for diphtheria is lower than the German civilian rate. Only one mild outbreak occurred during the period. There were seven cases with one death reported from a childrens' center, Kloster Indersdorf. Investigation revealed two infiltrees from Poland were carriers.

There has only been one confirmed case of typhus among displaced persons; this occurred in a refugee coming from Poland.

A few sporadic cases of typhoid have occurred but control measures prevented any outbreaks of this disease.

It is estimated that the tuberculosis incidence among displaced persons is one percent. Surveys by the Don-Swiss X-Ray teams using 35 mm film are about 50 percent complete. There are approximately 1500 cases of active tuberculosis hospitalized.

Venereal disease among displaced persons is treated in the civilian venereal disease treatment centers. The highest rate during the period was recorded during August, 20.3 per thousand per annum. The rate for the year was 17 per thousand per annum. Similar to the statistics previously reported for United States personnel and German civilians, the syphilis-gonorrhea ratio has increased among displaced persons during the period. Venereal disease education has been made a program in most camps.

Scabies is prevalent among displaced persons. The rate tends to be low in camps with adequate sanitary facilities and extremely high in those camps that are inadequate. The rate reached a peak in September of 75 per thousand per annum. At that time benzyl benzoate emulsion from Army stocks was made available. Since then there has been a steady drop in the rate to 41 per 1000 per annum for December. Continued improvement of sanitary facilities will further diminish this rate.

In August there was an outbreak of summer diarrhea among infants in the camp at Altenstadt; there were twenty-seven cases with seven deaths. Investigation revealed poor sanitary facilities in the camp; the children had been improperly fed and most of them were markedly dehydrated upon admission. An emergency kitchen was set up for the children; a special team was used to clean up the camp and supervise infant feeding.

In September there were 8 cases of poliomyelitis reported from Stuttgart. The disease was mild; no deaths or residual paralyses occurred.

In December there was an outbreak of an enteric disease among children in the camp at Wildflecken (population 40,000). The disease began with enteric symptoms and then manifested signs of meningeal irritation. There were 70 cases reported with 26 deaths. Autopsies revealed cerebral edema but no meningitis. Strict isolation was put into effect and no cases have since occurred.

[illegible] for displaced persons reached 51 per thousand per annum. The death rate was 4.2 per thousand per annum. The neonatal death rate was 51 per thousand births; infant mortality rate was 73 per thousand births.

Nutrition among displaced persons was adequate during the period. The ration scale as outlined in Letter, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, AG 383.7 GFC-AGO, subject: "Care and Feeding in Approved Assembly Centers, of United Nations Displaced Persons, Persecutees and Those Assimilated to them in Status", dated 11 October, 1946, is considered nutritionally adequate though the low allowances of fat, sugar, and protein diminish its palatability.

Many improvements were made during the year. The health of the displaced persons remains good. There were no adverse conditions reported during the year upon which corrective action has not been initiated.

REPORTS AND RECORDS

During the period this sub-section was responsible for the review, consolidation and/or forwarding of the monthly sanitary reports, special sanitary reports, sick and wounded reports, reports of communicable disease, statistical health reports, individual reports of venereal disease, and other special reports. In many instances action was taken to assist units in correcting deficiencies reported and to accomplish measures recommended by the unit surgeons.

The following number of reports were received and reviewed by this headquarters:

Monthly Venereal Disease Reports	658
Individual Report of Case of Venereal Disease (USFET MD Form 302)	21,666
Emergency Medical Tags	49,928
Sick and Wounded Reports	1,264
Monthly Sanitary Reports	856
Weekly Statistical Health Reports	2,856
Line of Duty Investigations	2,352
Miscellaneous Reports	4,061

SUMMARY

During the period the health of the command remained excellent. The principal problems encountered were control of venereal disease, scabies and diphtheria and provision of an adequate diet for civilian internees.

A constant program of venereal disease control brought about a gradual reduction in the venereal disease rate in the last half of the period.

Educational measures, frequent inspections, provision of adequate therapy of scabies has brought about a reduction in the hospitalized rate of this infestation.

Diphtheria was the most prevalent of the serious respiratory diseases encountered during the period. Small outbreaks occurred in numerous units; these outbreaks were immediately investigated and control measures put into effect. The diphtheria immunization, begun late in the period, is expected to be 100 % complete by February 1947.

Nutrition among the Civilian Internees under United States control was poor. Recommendations for increases in the ration scale were made to Theater. A temporary increase in rations for War Criminal internees was granted at the end of the period. The increase in the percentage of internees authorized workers ration was an expedient which provided a general increase in the ration for other internees but did not entirely solve the problem.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Continued close liaison with Military Government and civilian public health offices.

Early but careful approval of water supplies in military communities.

Provision of adequate screening for troop messes, messhalls, and latrines.

Continued inspections of all units to insure the adequacy of sanitary facilities.

Fulfillment of minimal dietary requirements for Civilian Internees and approval of the recommended changes in the Civilian Internee hospital ration.

That a quarantine for communicable disease, including venereal disease, be instituted for all new troops arriving in the theater or transferred into the U.S. Zone of Germany.

That a theater policy on restriction of liquor sale be made as a venereal disease control measure.

That the program for the elimination of undesirable personnel including venereal disease repeaters be continued at all levels.

That all possible measures be taken to continue to supply Military Government with drugs for the treatment of venereal disease among civilians.

That mandatory venereal disease lectures be instituted for all male and female indigenous employees of the United States Forces.

That the increase in the incidence of syphilis be studied by higher headquarters.

LIST OF ANNEXES

ANNEX NO		
	Graph:	Admissions by rates
11	Graph:	Admissions by cases
12	Graph:	Common Respiratory Disease
13	Graph:	Diphtheria, Meningitis
14	Graph:	Intestinal Diseases
15	Graph:	Influenza, Pneumonia
16	Graph:	Measles, Mumps, Hepatitis
17	Graph:	Scabies
18	Circular	123, Headquarters Third U.S. Army
19	Circular	162, Headquarters Third U.S. Army
20	Circular	146, Headquarters Third U.S. Army
21	Consolidated Monthly Venereal Disease Statistical Health Reports (12)	
22	Line graph:	Venereal Disease, Third Army and Continent
23	Graph:	Venereal Disease, Third Army and Continent
24	Graph:	Venereal Disease, Third Army white and colored troops
25	Graph:	Venereal Disease, Third Army white troops
26	Graph:	Venereal Disease, Third Army colored troops
27	Line graph:	Venereal Disease by disease
28	Graph:	Venereal Disease contacts by cities
29	Circular	105, Headquarters Third U.S. Army
30	Circular	120, Headquarters Third U.S. Army
31	Circular	102, Headquarters Third U.S. Army
32	SOP for Liaison Officers	
33	Letter "Apprehension and Disposition of Venereal Disease Contacts"	
	Overlay:	Civilian Venereal Disease Treatment Centers
35	Posters:	"Loyal" "Keystone" "Ten Minutes with Venus" "How to give a prophylaxis" "Control" "For Your Own Good"
36	Letter:	"Collection of Water Samples in Military Communities and Satellites"
37	Circular	163, Headquarters Third U.S. Army

Annex 18

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

CIRCULAR)
NUMBER 123)

23 Sept ember 1946

I - LIMITATIONS UPON PUNISHMENT BY COURTS-MARTIAL

1. Radiogram WCL-43745, War Department, dated 13 September 1946, is quoted as follows:

"For information of all concerned, Executive Order 9772 signed 24 August 1946 by President terminates, as to offenses committed in occupied enemy territory after 24 August 1946, the suspensions of limitations upon punishments for violations of Articles of War 58, 59, 61 and 86, provided by Executive Order 9048, 3 February 1942 and Executive Order 9267, 9 November 1942. Executive Order 9772 provides that punishments for violations of these Articles of War as to offenses committed occupied enemy territory after 24 August 1946, shall be subject to limitations prescribed by table maximum punishments, paragraph 104 (c) for manual for Courts Martial 1928."

2. The contents of this section will be brought to the attention of all summary, special, and general court-martial personnel immediately upon receipt and an extract copy thereof posted in each copy of Manual for Courts-Martial, 1928 (corrected to April 20, 1943.)

3. All cases wherein sentences in excess of the Table of Maximum Punishment have been assessed for such offenses committed subsequent to 24 August 1946 will be reviewed immediately and the excessive part of the sentence remitted.

4. Authority: Messageform, file AG 250.1 (Enl) AGF-4, Headquarters United States Forces, European Theater, dated 16 September 1946. JA

II - SKIN DISEASES

1. The attention of all medical officers and unit commanders is directed to their responsibilities in the matter of hygiene, sanitation, and the prevention of communicable diseases as stated in Army Regulations 40-205 and Army Regulations 40-210. The rising incidence of skin diseases, particularly scabies, among troops calls for immediate emphasis being placed on control measures for these diseases.

a. Scabies:

(1) Medical officers will give particular attention in monthly and special physical examinations to personal hygiene among troops. They will familiarize themselves with living conditions, bathing and other sanitary facilities available and will make appropriate recommendations to their commanding officers for correction of defects.

(over)

(2) Venereal disease and scabies frequently occur concommitantly due to the fact that both have the common factor of close body contact.

(3) Reinfection of patients and infection of close associates may occur over a period of ten (10) to fourteen (14) days from infested clothing or bedding. It is therefore essential that the personal effects, including sheets and blankets, or patients suffering from scabies be disinfected. Ordinary good laundering and dry cleaning will accomplish the desired result. Dusting or spraying with DDT preparations is not considered effective.

(4) Early diagnosis, adequate therapy, and proper disinfection of personal effects will prevent unnecessary hospitalization and reduce the non-effective rate of the command.

b. Sycosis Barbae ("Barbers Itch")

(1) A number of cases of sycosis barbae have been reported among Third United States Army troops. Inspections of barber shops serving military personnel reveal that proper sanitary measures are not being provided.

(2) The attention of all unit commanders is directed to the provisions of paragraph 9, Army Regulations 40-205, "Barbers and Barber Shops". Particular emphasis should be placed on the following:

(a) All brushes, combs, razors, clippers, scissors, tweezers, massage and scalp applicators, etc. will be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized (preferably in 5% lysol for 3 minutes) after each separate use thereof.

(b) A freshly laundered towel will be used for each patron.

(c) The use of powder puffs, neck dusters, sponges, and styptic pencils is prohibited. MED

III - REPORT OF OFFICER PERSONNEL RETURNING TO THE ZI FOR REASSIGNMENT

Section II, Circular 107, this headquarters, dated 12 August 1946, subject as above, is amended by adding sub-paragraph 3d:

"d. Negative reports are desired." AG PERS

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KEYES:

WM. R. SCHMIDT
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

THOMAS ROBINSON
Colonel, Adjutant General's Department
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
"A" & "C"

Annex 19

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

CIRCULAR)
NUMBER 162)

19 December 1946

I - SCABIES

1. Scabies, more commonly known as "the seven-year itch", is a disease of filth. It is caused by a tiny mite that burrows into the skin and causes intense itching which is accentuated at night. The lesions on the skin are small crusty pimples that are connected with a barely visible dark furrow. They may be localized to the pubic or genital area in mild or early cases but may extend to all parts of the body, most characteristically on the upper thighs and buttocks, lower abdomen, arm pits, fingers, wrists and forearms. Scabies infestation is acquired by contact with infested persons or clothing and bedding used by infested individuals. The disease can be cured in a short time by the use of benzyl benzoate emulsion or sulfur ointment plus rigid control of personal hygiene; the treatment must be given by a medical officer. Prevention of the infestation is even more important. The mite or its eggs may linger in clothing or bedding for weeks. Good laundering and dry cleaning will disinfect blankets and clothing. If, for any reason, these methods cannot be carried out immediately, disinfestation should be accomplished by the use of methyl bromide or steam. DDT is not effective for this purpose. Frequent bathing of all troops and maintenance of the highest standards of personal hygiene are imperative for the control of this infestation. The incidendence of scabies is a yardstick of the personal hygiene in a command.

2. The rate for scabies among Third United States Army Troops for November was 54.4 per 1000 per annum. This rate is 22 per 1000 per annum higher than the rate for October and is higher than the rate for the total theater. This figure represents only those cases of scabies treated in hospitals and quarters and there is ample reason to believe that the duty status rates are from eight (8) to fifteen (15) times the hospitalized incidence.

3. Results of the Army-wide inspection made from 4-22 November 1946, indicate that 11% of the units inspected had inadequate laundry facilities and 15% had inadequate hot water.

4. Improperly conducted monthly physical inspections and inadequate or unused sanitary facilities partially account for the high incidence of this infestation. Commanders and unit medical officers will pay strict attention to principles of troop personal hygiene, early detection of cases, and proper, prompt treatment of patients and known contacts.

5. Commanding officers will insure that living conditions, bathing, laundry, dry cleaning and other sanitary facilities are adequate for all troops under their command.

(Over)

Surgeons will accurately count all men [illegible] scabies in time of the monthly physical inspection which will be conducted [illegible] he troops completely disrobed. A statement will be included in the [illegible]tive section of the December 1946, monthly sanitary report (WD AGO Form [illegible]40) as to the number of men, including hospitalized cases, who are infested with scabies. Comment will be made as to control measures instituted.

7. Your attention is directed to Section II, Circular Number 123, this headquarters, dated 23 September 1946, and paragraph 13 b, Section X, Circular Letter Number 38, Headquarters U. S. Forces, European Theater, Office of the Theater Chief Surgeon, dated 1 August 1946, relative to this disease.
MED

II - ENLISTED PERSONNEL AS GUESTS IN OFFICERS' MESSES

The reference to Circular Number 138 in paragraph 1, Section I, Circular Number 161, this headquarters, subject as above, dated 14 December 1946, is amended to read Circular Number 158.
AG MISC

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KEYES:

OFFICIAL

WM. R. SCHMIDT
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

HEADQUARTERS THIRD U.S. ARMY
OFFICIAL

THOMAS ROBINSON
Colonel, Adjutant General's Department
Adjutant General

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Annex 20

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

CIRCULAR)
:
NUMBER 146)

2 November 1946

I - TYPHUS REIMMUNIZATION DISCONTINUED

1. Pending revision of Circular 141, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, dated 13 October 1945, typhus reimmunization has been discontinued except as follows:

a. Personnel employed in reception stations for displaced persons, returning German prisoners of war, and expellees.

b. Personnel employed at border typhus control dusting stations.

c. Personnel traveling to destinations on the main European continent east of 18° east longitude (line through Wejherowo, Bydgoszcz, Kalisz in Poland; Oppeln, Germany; Mahr Ostrau, Irencin, Nitra in Czechoslovakia; Guta, Mor, and Pecs in Hungary).

2. The discontinuance of typhus reimmunization is not to be construed as modifying present War Department requirement of typhus fever immunization for travel into this theater. SURG

II - APPLICATIONS FOR COMMISSION IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The following instructions are effective until 31 December 1946 unless rescinded or superseded sooner:

1. The following information pertaining to the submission of applications for commission in the Regular Army under Public Law 670--79th Congress, 8 August 1946 (Section II, Bulletin 25, War Department, 1946) and Circular 289, War Department, 1946), is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

a. FORMAL APPLICATION

Application forms (War Department AGO Form 62, 1 September 1946) will be submitted in triplicate by new applicants and by prior applicants physically disqualified or statutorily ineligible at time of prior application, but who are now eligible (see paragraph 1 d and e of above mentioned War Department Circular).

b. SUPPLEMENTARY APPLICATION

Supplementary information forms (War Department AGO Form 62, 1 September 1946, (Green), will be submitted in two copies by previous applicants who have been notified by The Adjutant General that they will be given further consideration for appointment in the Regular Army.

(over)

2. The applicant's immediate commanding officer will complete the 1st indorsement on the application, secure and attach two certified copies of the individual's qualification card (Form 66-1, 66-2, or 66-3), and prepare and attach one copy of the Officer Evaluation Report (War Department AGO PRT-461). In connection with the preparation of the Officer Evaluation Report, attention is invited to Section II, Bulletin 215, this headquarters, dated 21 October, 1946, which sets forth certain changes to be made in the Officer Evaluation Report Booklet (War Department AGO PRT-462).

3. Completed papers will be forwarded by the applicant's immediate commanding officer directly to Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater (Attention: AG Military Personnel Branch), APO 757, US Army, and not to this headquarters.

4. Detailed instructions regarding the submission and forwarding of applications, processing of applicants, etc., are contained in Circular 289, War Department, 1946. RA PROC

III - RELEASE FROM ACTIVE DUTY

1. Circular Number 136, this headquarters, dated 15 October 1946, is amended as follows:

a. Paragraph 2 a (1) is rescinded.

b. Paragraph 3 d is amended to add:

"(3) My dependents are in this theater, having joined me on _____."
date

2. It is pointed out that the above rescission provides for officers with dependents overseas to apply for relief from active duty at any time prior to 1 December 1946, regardless of the date of arrival of dependents in this theater. AG PERS

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KEYES:

WM. R. SCHMIDT
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

THOMAS ROBINSON
Colonel, Adjutant General's Department
Adjutant General

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Annex 21

AG 726.1 GNMCN-3

20 February 1946

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY VENEREAL DISEASE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FOUR (4) WEEK PERIOD ENDING 25 January 1946

ORGANIZATION	MEAN STRENGTH	NUMBER OF CASES				RATE PER 1000 PER ANNUM	TOTAL DAYS LOST DUE TO VENEREAL DISEASES
		SYPHILIS	GONORRHEA	OTHER	TOTAL		
1st Infantry Division	12989	7	133	0	140	140.12	139
Attached Units (White)	2227	0	35	0	35	204.31	0
TOTAL 1st Division	15216	7	168	0	175	149.51	139
4th Armored Division	9805	4	128	1	133	176.34	170
Attached Units (White)	40	0	1	0	1	325.00	9
TOTAL 4th Armored	9845	4	129	1	134	176.94	170
102nd Infantry Division	8142	9	108	0	117	186.81	265
Attached Units (White)	2283	3	21	0	24	136.66	39
TOTAL 102nd Division	10425	12	129	0	141	175.83	304
Other Corps Troops (White)	9627	5	136	5	146	197.15	80
Other Corps Troops (Colored)	2599	14	128	9	151	755.29	272
Other Corps Troops Total	12226	19	264	14	297	315.80	352
TOTAL XV Corps (White)	45113	28	562	6	596	171.75	702
TOTAL XV Corps (Colored)	2599	14	128	9	151	755.29	272
AGGREGATE XV Corps	47712	42	690	15	747	203.53	974
9th Infantry Division	13136	11	164	0	175	173.19	291
Attached Units (White)	2102	1	29	0	30	185.54	34
Attached Units (Colored)	396	0	10	0	10	328.28	20
TOTAL 9th Infantry Division	15634	12	203	0	215	178.78	345
71st Infantry Division	9174	5	81	0	86	121.87	343
Other Corps Troops (White)	5262	8	28	0	36	88.94	40
Other Corps Troops (Colored)	414	5	3	0	8	251.21	43
Other Corps Troops Total	5676	13	31	0	44	100.78	83
TOTAL XX Corps (White)	29647	25	302	0	327	143.39	708
TOTAL XX Corps (Colored)	810	5	13	0	18	288.89	63
AGGREGATE XX Corps	30457	30	315	0	345	147.26	771
Other Army Troops (White)	40003	20	465	3	488	158.59	275
Other Army Troops (Colored)	13032	19	262	1	282	281.31	62
TOTAL Other Army Troops	53035	39	727	4	770	188.74	337
TOTAL White Troops	114763	73	1329	9	1411	159.83	1685
TOTAL Colored Troops	16441	38	403	10	451	356.51	397
Third Army AGGREGATE	131204	111	1732	19	1862	184.49	2082

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL TRUSCOTT:

ROY COCHRANE
Lt Col AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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AG 726.1 GNMCN-3

25 March 1946

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY VENEREAL DISEASE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FOUR (4) WEEK PERIOD ENDING 22 February 1946

ORGANIZATION	MEAN STRENGTH	NUMBER OF CASES				RATE PER 1000 PER ANNUM	TOTAL DAYS LOST DUE TO VENEREAL DISEASES
		SYPHILIS	GONORRHEA	OTHER	TOTAL		
1st Infantry Division	12953	2	33	0	35	35.13	10
Attached Units (White)	2177	5	113	1	119	710.62	203
TOTAL 1st Division	15130	7	146	1	154	132.32	213
4th Armored Division	5517	2	80	0	82	193.22	86
Attached Units (White)	40	0	1	0	1	32.50	0
TOTAL 4th Armored Division	5557	2	81	0	83	194.17	86
405th Infantry	3629	1	17	0	18	644.81	10
Attached Units (White)	671	0	39	0	39	755.89	0
TOTAL 405th Infantry	4300	1	56	0	57	172.33	10
Other Corps Troops (White)	6389	10	88	0	98	199.41	37
Other Corps Troops (Colored)	1348	6	83	1	90	867.95	29
TOTAL Other Corps Troops	7737	16	171	1	188	315.88	66
TOTAL XV Corps (White)	31376	20	371	1	392	162.42	356
TOTAL XV Corps (Colored)	1348	6	83	1	90	867.95	29
AGGREGATE XV Corps	32724	26	454	2	482	191.48	375
9th Infantry Division	11789	13	111	1	125	137.84	237
Attached Units (White)	5138	2	59	0	61	154.34	7
Attached Units (Colored)	382	1	3	0	4	136.13	6
TOTAL 9th Infantry Division	17309	16	173	1	190	142.70	250
Other Corps Troops (White)	887	0	5	0	5	73.28	0
Other Corps Troops (Colored)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Other Corps Troops	887	0	5	0	5	73.28	0
TOTAL VI Corps (White)	887	0	5	0	5	73.28	0
TOTAL VI Corps (Colored)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGGREGATE VI Corps	887	0	5	0	5	73.28	0
Other Army Troops (White)	36708	25	298	7	330	116.64	341
Other Army Troops (Colored)	5237	33	172	4	209	518.81	164
TOTAL Other Army Troops	41945	58	470	11	539	167.10	505
TOTAL White Troops	85898	60	844	9	913	138.17	941
TOTAL Colored Troops	6967	40	258	5	303	565.38	199
Third Army AGGREGATE	92865	100	1102	14	1216	170.23	1140

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL TRUSCOTT:

ROY COCHRANE
Lt Col AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Annex 2 (illegible)

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THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
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AG 726.1 GM/CN-3

25 April 1946

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY VENEREAL DISEASE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FIVE (5) WEEK PERIOD ENDING 29 March 1946

ORGANIZATION	MEAN STRENGTH	NUMBER OF CASES				RATE PER 1000 PER ANN UM	TOTAL DAYS LOST DUE TO VENEREAL DISEASES
		SYPHILIS	GONORRHEA	OTHER	TOTAL		
1st Infantry Division	11876	9	104	0	113	98.95	170
Attached Units (White)	2857	22	134	1	157	571.50	127
TOTAL 1st Infantry Division	14733	31	238	1	270	190.59	297
1st Armored Division	6535	5	59	0	64	104.57	10
3rd Infantry Division	2301	5	89	0	94	79.47	124
Attached Units (White)	111	2	29	0	31	904.50	33
TOTAL 3rd Infantry Division	12412	7	118	0	125	104.73	157
9th Infantry Division	10647	11	151	0	162	158.24	172
Attached Units 9 Inf (White)	14490	11	201	0	212	152.16	119
Attached Units (Colored)	766	1	19	0	20	271.54	1
TOTAL 9th Infantry Division	25903	23	371	0	394	158.19	292
1st Constabulary Brigade	370	0	7	0	7	196.75	0
Attached Units	5406	1	29	3	33	63.48	9
TOTAL 1st Const Brigade	5766	1	36	3	40	72.14	9
2d Constabulary Brigade	121	0	4	0	4	343.80	0
Attached Units	6648	9	67	0	76	118.89	113
TOTAL 2d Constabulary Brigade	6769	9	71	0	80	122.91	113
3d Constabulary Brigade	80	0	2	0	2	260.00	0
Attached Units	4713	4	44	1	49	108.12	81
TOTAL 2d Const Brigade	4793	4	46	1	51	110.66	81
TOTAL VI Corps	1599	2	24	0	26	169.10	27
Attached VI Corps	17328	14	153	4	171	102.63	207
AGGREGATE VI Corps	18927	16	177	4	197	108.24	234
Other Army Troops (W)	57891	47	685	3	735	132.04	398
Other Army Troops (C)	14210	44	525	2	571	417.90	394
TOTAL Other Army Trps	72101	91	1210	5	1306	188.38	792
TOTAL White Troops	135635	128	1629	8	1765	135.33	1387
TOTAL Colored Troops	14976	45	21	2	591	410.41	395
AGGREGATE TUSA	150611	173	1650	10	2356	162.68	1782

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL TRUSCOTT:

ROY COCHRANE
Lt Col AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Annex 21 (cont'd)

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

AG 726.1 GNNCN-3

23 May 1946.

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY VENEREAL DISEASE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FOUR (4) WEEK PERIOD ENDING 26 APRIL 1946

ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF CASES					RATE PER 1000 PER ANNUM	TOTAL DAYS LOST DUE TO VENEREAL DISEASE
	MEAN STRENGTH	SYPHILIS	GONORRHEA	OTHER	TOTAL		
1st Infantry Division	12053	9	101	0	110	118.64	165
Attached Units (W)	15987	24	385	5	414	336.65	6
Total 1st Infantry Division	28040	33	486	5	524	242.94	171
3rd Infantry Division	12614	2	80	0	82	84.50	96
9th Infantry Division	9301	11	107	0	118	164.93	42
Attached Units (W)	19865	1	165	0	166	108.63	21
Attached Units (C)	1038	1	21	0	22	275.53	1
Total 9th Infantry	30204	13	293	0	306	131.70	64
VI Corps	27962	20	237	2	259	120.41	385
Attached (W)	2101	1	7	0	8	45.50	9
Attached (C)	734	1	15	0	16	283.38	9
Aggregate VI Corps	30797	22	259	2	283	119.46	403
Other Army Troops (W)	59230	29	595	3	627	137.62	146
Other Army Troops (C)	17916	35	315	1	351	254.69	212
Total Other Army Troops	77146	64	910	4	978	164.80	358
Total White Troops	159113	97	1677	10	1784	145.76	870
Total Colored Troops	19688	37	351	1	389	256.86	222
Aggregate Third Army	178801	134	2028	11	2173	157.99	1092

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KEYES:

ROY COCHRANE
Lt Col AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Annex 21 (cont'd)

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AG 726.1 GNMCN-3

19 June 1946

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY VENEREAL DISEASE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FIVE (5) WEEK PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 1946

ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF CASES					RATE PER 1000 PER ANNUM	TOTAL DAYS LOST DUE TO VENEREAL DISEASE
	MEAN STRENGTH	SYPHILIS	GONORRHEA	OTHER	TOTAL		
1st Infantry Division (W)	10747	9	179	1	189	182.89	247
1st Infantry Division (C)	12	0	3	0	3	2600.00	0
Attached Units (W)	6849	11	61	0	72	109.32	70
Attached Units (C)	2340	7	109	5	121	537.77	47
Total 1st Inf Division	19948	27	352	6	385	200.72	364
3rd Infantry Division	13056	4	121	0	125	99.57	125
9th Infantry Division	8085	15	100	0	115	147.92	21
Attached Units (W)	13363	0	205	0	205	159.54	9
Attached Units (C)	813	0	35	0	35	447.72	21
Total 9th Inf Division	22261	15	340	0	355	155.49	51
U S	29925	46	383	1	430	149.44	403
Attached Units (W)	1930	3	34	1	38	204.77	50
Attached Units (C)	442	1	15	0	16	376.47	76
Total US	32297	50	432	2	484	155.84	529
Other Army Troops (W)	41565	22	498	3	523	131.89	249
Other Army Troops (C)	9922	43	473	4	520	545.04	295
Total Other Army Troops	51487	65	971	7	1043	210.67	544
Total (W) Troops	125520	110	1581	6	1697	140.60	1174
Total (C) Troops	13529	51	635	9	695	534.26	439
Aggregate Third Army	139049	161	2216	15	2392	178.90	1613

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KEYES:

ROY COCHRANE
Lt Col AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Annex 21 (Cont

HEADQUARTERS
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AG 726.1 GNMCN-3 22 July 1946

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY VENEREAL DISEASE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FOUR (4) WEEK PERIOD ENDING 28 JUNE 1946

ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF CASES					RATE PER 1000 PER ANNUM	TOTAL DAYS LOST DUE TO VENEREAL DISEASE
	MEAN STRENGTH	SYPHILIS	GONORRHEA	OTHER	TOTAL		
1st Infantry Division	10655	15	102	0	117	143.74	71
Attached Units (w)	6305	12	70	0	82	169.07	0
Attached Units (c)	6261	17	123	1	141	292.76	19
Total 1st Division	23221	44	295	1	340	190.33	90
3rd Infantry Division	11393	2	72	0	74	84.44	88
9th Infantry Division	8444	0	116	0	116	178.59	0
Attached Units (w)	11490	0	135	0	135	152.74	0
Attached Units (c)	360	0	25	0	25	902.78	0
Total 9th Infantry Division	20204	0	276	0	276	176.80	0
US Constabulary	28459	31	373	1	405	185.00	274
Attached Units (w)	1164	4	65	0	69	770.62	38
Total US Constabulary	29623	35	438	1	474	208.01	312
Other Army Troops (w)	23646	17	345	1	363	199.56	177
Other Army Troops (c)	8159	22	141	0	163	259.70	0
Total Other Army Troops	31805	39	486	1	526	214.99	177
Total (w) Troops	101556	81	1278	2	1361	174.21	648
Total (c) Troops	14780	39	289	1	329	289.37	19
Aggregate Third Army	116336	120	1567	3	1690	188.84	667

1. The venereal disease rate for Third United States Army troops for the four week period ending 28 June 1946 was 139 per thousand per annum. The white rate was 174 per thousand per annum and the colored rate was 289 per thousand per annum.

2. The rate of 189 per thousand per annum was slightly higher than the rate for May 1946, which was 179 per thousand per annum. The difference is not great enough to draw any definite conclusions.

3. The US Constabulary showed the largest single increase in rate. The reasons for this are difficult to evaluate at the present time, in view of the fact that the Constabulary has a strong venereal disease control program.

4. No units showed any significant decrease in rate, but slight decreases were noted in the 1st and 3rd Infantry Divisions.

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AG 726.1 GNMCN-3 29 August 1946

CORRECTED REPORT
CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY VENEREAL DISEASE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FOUR (4) WEEK PERIOD ENDING 26 JULY 1946

ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF CASES					RATE PER 1000 PER ANNUM	TOTAL DAYS LOST DUE TO VENEREAL DISEASE
	MEAN STRENGTH	SYPHILIS	GONORRHEA	OTHER	TOTAL		
1st Infantry Division	9941	12	114	0	126	164.72	193
Attached Units (W)	5808	5	64	2	71	158.74	5
Attached Units (C)	7124	23	256	3	282	514.60	260
Total 1st Division	22873	40	434	5	479	272.24	458
3rd Infantry Division	5730	0	16	0	16	36.32	16
Attached Units (W)	42	0	0	0	0		0
Total 3rd Division	5772	0	16	0	16	36.04	16
9th Infantry Division	11282	15	194	0	209	240.97	47
Attached Units (W)	1657	1	23	0	24	188.29	0
Attached Units (C)	125	0	6	0	6	624.00	0
Total 9th Division	13064	16	223	0	239	237.90	47
U S Constabulary	32648	51	439	1	491	195.51	690
Attached Units (W)	1062	1	22	0	23	281.55	6
Total U S Constabulary	33710	52	461	1	514	198.22	696
Other Army Troops (W)	18316	25	244	2	271	192.34	180
Other Army Troops (C)	6384	16	214	0	230	468.36	31
Total Other Army Troops	24700	41	458	2	501	263.68	211
Total (W) Troops	66486	110	1116	5	1231	185.03	1137
Total (C) Troops	13633	39	476	3	518	493.95	291
Aggregate Third Army	100119	149	1592	8	1749	227.95	1428

1. The venereal disease rate for Third United States Army troops for the four week period ending 26 July 1946 was 228 per thousand per annum. The white rate was 185 per thousand per annum and the colored rate was 494 per thousand per annum.

2. The rate of 228 per thousand per annum was considerably above the

rates of 189 per thousand per annum for June and 179 per thousand per annum for May. Factors considered as contributory to the increased rate are lower troop strength with no significant change in the number of available contacts, the relative inexperience of new troops, and the difficulty in supervising troops housed in scattered billets.

3. The 1st Infantry Division showed the greatest increase in rate chiefly due to a marked increase in the rate of attached colored troops. The 9th Infantry Division had a considerable increase in rate due to an increase in rates of both organic and attached white troops. An increase was also shown by other Army Troops colored and total other Army Troops.

4. Decreases in rate were shown by the 3rd Infantry Division and the US Constabulary.

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AG 726.1 GNMCN-3

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY VENEREAL DISEASE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FIVE (5) WEEK PERIOD ENDING 30 AUGUST 1946.

ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF CASES					Rate per 1000 per annum	Total Days Lost Due to Venereal Disease.
	Mean Strength	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Other	Total		
1st Infantry Division	11402	11	141	0	152	138.6	205
Attached Units (W)	5955	11	84	1	96	167.7	16
Attached Units (C)	5055	13	297	0	310	637.8	10
Total 1st Division	22412	35	522	1	558	258.9	231
3rd Infantry Division	738	0	3	0	3	42.3	0
9th Infantry Division	13683	21	223	0	244	185.5	36
Attached Units (W)	993	0	8	0	8	83.8	3
Attached Units (C)	243	3	8	0	11	470.8	0
Total 9th Division	14919	24	239	0	263	183.3	39
U S Constabulary	34309	66	458	2	526	159.4	903
Attached Units (W)	1313	1	41	0	42	332.7	0
Total U S Constabulary	35622	67	499	2	568	165.9	903
Other Army Troops (W)	17375	24	234	0	258	154.4	99
Other Army Troops (C)	5888	31	384	2	417	736.5	77
Total Other Army Troops	23263	55	618	2	675	301.8	176
Total (W) Troops	85768	134	1192	3	1329	161.2	1262
Total (C) Troops	11186	47	689	2	738	636.1	87
Aggregate Third Army	96954	181	1881	5	2067	221.8	1549

1. The venereal disease rate for Third United States Army troops for the five (5) week period ending 30 August 1946 was 222 per 1000 per annum. The white rate was 161 per 1000 per annum and the colored rate was 686 per 1000 per annum.

2. The rate of 222 per 1000 per annum was slightly lower than the rate of 228 per 1000 per annum for July 1946. The rate was maintained at a high level because of the marked increase in cases among colored troops which offset the decrease in rate shown by white troops.

3. An increase in rate was shown by total other Army troops due to a marked increase in the rate of colored troops in other Army units.

4. The 9th Infantry Infantry Division showed the greatest decrease in rate due to the decrease in all components. Decreases were also shown by the U S Constabulary and the 1st Infantry Division.

5. Mean strengths are an average of weekly unit strengths published by this headquarters. These figures are used rather than daily mean strengths as the latter are not available for all Third U S Army units.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KEYES:

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AG 726.1 GM.CN-3 22 October 1946

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY VENEREAL DISEASE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FOUR (4) WEEK PERIOD ENDING 27 SEPTEMBER 1946

ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF CASES					Rate per 1000 per annum	Total Days Lost Due to Venereal Disease
	Mean Strength	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Other	Total		
1st Infantry Division	14366	17	114	1	132	119.4	359
Attached Units (W)	2686	4	33	0	37	179.1	71
Attached Units (C)	2988	11	147	0	158	687.4	158
Total 1st Division	20040	32	294	1	327	212.1	588
9th Infantry Division	14815	6	133	0	139	122.0	96
Attached Units (W)	644	0	3	0	3	60.6	0
Attached Units (C)	117	0	6	0	6	666.7	0
Total 9th Division	15576	6	142	0	148	123.5	96
US Constabulary	33705	61	330	6	397	153.1	742
Attached Units (W)	1674	1	43	0	44	341.7	120
Total US Constabulary	35379	62	373	6	441	162.0	862
Other Army Troops (W)	20434	31	188	1	220	140.0	369
Other Army Troops (C)	6883	40	308	4	361	681.8	293
Total Other Army Troops	27317	80	496	5	581	276.5	662
Total White Troops	88324	120	844	8	972	143.1	1757
Total Colored Troops	9988	60	461	4	525	683.3	451
Aggregate Third Army	98312	180	1305	12	1497	197.0	2208

1. The venereal disease rate for Third United States Army troops for the four (4) week period ending 27 September 1946 was 198 per 1000 per annum. The white rate was 143 per 1000 per annum and the colored rate was 683 per 1000 per annum.

2. The rate of 198 per 1000 per annum was considerably lower than the rate of 222 per 1000 per annum for August 1946. The reduction in the rate was due to a decrease in the rate shown by white troops.

(Over)

3. The Ninth and First Infantry Divisions showed the greatest decrease in rates respectively. Decreases were also shown by other Army troops and the US Constabulary.

4. Increases in rates were shown by the attached white and colored troops of the First Infantry Division, by the attached colored troops of the Ninth Infantry Division and by the attached white troops of the US Constabulary.

5. Mean strengths are an average of weekly unit strengths published by this headquarters. These figures are used rather than daily mean strengths as the latter are not available for all Third US Army units.

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Annex 21 (cont'd)

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

AG 726.1 GMHCN-3 26 November 1946

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY VENEREAL DISEASE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FOUR (4) WEEK PERIOD ENDING 25 OCTOBER 1946.

ORGANIZATION	Mean Strength	NUMBER OF CASES				Rate per 1000 per annum	Total Days Lost Due to Venereal Disease
		Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Other	Total		
1 Infantry Division	11174	14	104	2	120	139.6	104
Attached Units (W)	2053	8	23	0	31	106.3	109
Attached Units (C)	4102	11	122	0	133	421.5	128
Total 1 Inf Div	17329	33	249	2	284	213.1	471
9 Infantry Division	12876	12	120	0	132	133.3	79
Attached Units (W)	470	0	1	0	1	27.1	0
Attached Units (C)	80	0	2	0	2	325.0	0
Total 9 Inf Div	13435	12	123	0	135	130.6	79
US Constabulary	31817	77	270	8	355	145.1	923
Attached Units (W)	1229	10	23	0	33	349.1	146
Total US Constabulary	33046	87	293	8	388	152.6	1069
District II	656	2	5	0	7	138.7	10
Attached Units (W)	1145	3	12	0	15	170.3	37
Attached Units (C)	482	0	11	0	11	296.7	0
Total District II	2283	5	28	0	33	187.9	56
Other TUSA Units (W)	15723	26	187	5	218	180.2	324
Other TUSA Units (C)	5604	45	207	4	256	593.9	399
Total Other Troops	21327	71	394	9	474	289.0	723
Total Third Army (W)	77152	152	745	15	912	153.7	1831
Total Third Army (C)	10268	56	342	4	402	509.0	527
Aggregate Third Army	87420	208	1087	19	1314	195.4	2358

1. The venereal disease rate for Third United States Army troops for t the four (4) week period ending 25 October 1946 was 195 per 1000 per annum. The white rate was 154 per 1000 per annum and the colored rate was 509 per 1000 per annum.

2. The rate of 195 per 1000 per annum was only slightly lower than the rate of 198 per 1000 per annum for September. The reduction in rate was due to a decrease in rates shown by all colored troops and the US Constabulary.

(Over)

3. District II is reported initially this month; therefore there are no comparative rates available.

4. Decreases in rates were shown by all colored troops, the US Constabulary and the attached white troops of the 9th Infantry Division.

5. Increases in rates were shown by the 1st and 9th Infantry Divisions, other Third U S Army white troops and the attached white troops of the 1st Infantry Division and U S Constabulary.

6. The syphilis-gonorrhea ratio was 1:5.2.

7. Mean strengths are an average of weekly unit strengths published by this headquarters. These figures are used rather than daily mean strengths as the latter are not available for all Third U S Army units.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KEYES:

H. PENGELLY
Lt Col AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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Annex 21 (Cont'd)

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

26 December 1946

AG 726.1 GNCN-3

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY VENEREAL DISEASE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FIVE (5) WEEK PERIOD ENDING 30 NOVEMBER 1946.

ORGANIZATION	Mean Strength	NUMBER OF CASES				Rate per 1000 per annum	Total Days Lost Due to Venereal Disease
		Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Other	Total		
1 Infantry Division	6364	7	104	1	112	183.0	199
Attached Units (W)	1233	8	12	0	20	168.7	64
Attached Units (C)	1505	8	49	0	57	393.0	164
Total 1 Inf Div	9102	23	165	1	189	216.0	457
9 Infantry Division	8202	9	123	0	132	165.6	131
Attached Units (W)	714	2	10	0	12	174.8	7
Attached Units (C)	40	0	0	0	0	-	0
Total 9 Inf Div	9046	11	133	0	144	165.6	138
US Constabulary	32762	91	310	6	416	132.0	1340
Attached Units (W)	1392	11	28	0	39	291.4	164
Total US Constabulary	34154	102	347	6	455	138.5	1513
District II, TUSA	1228	5	25	0	30	254.1	0
Attached Units (W)	2114	1	20	0	21	103.3	8
Attached Units (C)	1001	0	50	0	50	610.5	18
Total District II	4343	6	95	0	101	241.0	26
Other TUSA Units (W)	14904	15	165	2	182	127.0	431
Other TUSA Units (C)	3875	69	227	6	302	810.5	604
Total Other TUSA Units	18779	84	392	8	484	268.0	1025
Total Third Army (W)	69003	149	806	9	964	145.3	2383
Total Third Army (C)	6421	77	326	6	409	662.5	776
Aggregate Third Army	75424	226	1132	15	1373	189.3	3159

1. The venereal disease rate for Third United States Army troops for the five (5) week period ending 30 November 1946 was 189 per 1000 per annum. The white rate was 145 per 1000 per annum and the colored rate was 662 per 1000 per annum.

2. The rate of 189 per 1000 per annum was slightly lower than the rate of 195 per 1000 per annum reported for the month of October. The reduction in rate was largely due to a decrease in rates shown by total other Army troops and by the US Constabulary and attached units.

(Over)

Annex 21 (cont'd)

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

AG 726.1 GNMCN-3

CONSOLIDATED MONTHLY VENEREAL DISEASE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FOUR (4) WEEK PERIOD ENDING 27 DECEMBER 1946.

ORGANIZATION	Mean Strength	NUMBER OF CASES				Rate per 1000 per annum	Total Days Lost Due to Venereal Disease
		Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Other	Total		
1 Infantry Division	2736	6	30	0	36	171.1	117
Attached Units (W)	988	7	10	0	17	223.7	110
Attached Units (C)	786	3	10	0	13	215.0	52
Total 1 Inf Division	4510	16	50	0	66	190.2	279
9 Infantry Division	4580	0	58	0	58	164.6	42
Attached Units (W)	705	2	6	0	8	147.5	10
Attached Units (C)	39	1	4	0	5	1666.7	0
Total 9 Inf Division	5324	3	68	0	71	173.4	52
US Constabulary	30774	91	226	3	320	135.2	1170
Attached Units (W)	1351	2	19	0	21	202.1	0
Total US Constabulary	32125	93	245	3	341	138.0	1170
District I	1560	1	19	0	20	166.7	60
Attached Units (W)	306	1	1	0	2	85.0	0
Attached Units (C)	49	2	3	0	5	1326.5	0
Total District I	1915	4	23	0	27	183.3	60
District II	1180	6	22	0	28	308.5	15
Attached Units (W)	998	3	6	0	9	117.2	10
Attached Units (C)	831	0	25	0	25	391.1	20
Total District II	3009	9	53	0	62	267.9	45
District III	914	2	10	0	12	170.7	41
Attached Units (W)	683	4	9	0	13	247.4	43
Attached Units (C)	703	4	16	1	21	388.3	47
Total District III	2300	10	35	1	46	260.0	131
Other TUSA Units (W)	13554	22	141	2	165	158.3	239
Other TUSA Units (C)	2566	18	76	0	94	476.2	244
Total Other Troops	16120	40	217	2	259	208.9	483
Total Third Army (W)	60329	147	557	5	709	152.8	1857
Total Third Army (C)	4974	28	134	1	163	426 0	363
Aggregate Third Army	65303	175	691	6	872	173.6	2220

1. The venereal disease rate for Third United States Army troops for the four (4) week period ending 27 December 1946 was 174 per 1000 per annum. The white rate was 153 per 1000 per annum and the colored rate was 426 per 1000 per annum.

2. The rate of 174 per 1000 per annum showed a continued decrease over the rate of 189 for the month of November; continues the downward trend since the peak of 228 during July 1946; and is the lowest rate since April 1946. The reduction in rate was largely due to decreases in rates of the 1st Infantry Division, total other Army Troops, and particularly to the general lowering of rates of colored troops.

3. Increases in rate were shown by the 9 Infantry Division and District II Third U S Army area. The total Third Army white rate increased 7.5 over the rate for November.

4. Decreases in rates were shown by the 1st Infantry Division, US Constabulary, and Total Other Army Troops. The total Third Army colored rate decreased 236.5 over the rate for November 1946.

5. The syphilis-gonorrhea ratio was 1:4. The ratio for November 1:5. This indicates a continued increase in syphilis despite the reduction in the total venereal disease rate and emphasizes the need to stress the prevalence and dangers of this disease to all troops.

6. Districts I and III, Third U S Army area, are reported initially for the period 20 - 27 December 1946.

Annex 29

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

CIRCULAR)
:
NUMBER 105)

7 August 1946

I - INDIVIDUAL REPORT OF CASE OF VENEREAL DISEASE (USFET MD Form #302)

1. Attention is directed to paragraph 8a, Circular Number 92, Headquarter United States Forces, European Theater, dated 18 June 1946. This requires that an information copy of Form 302 will be submitted to the Theater Chief Surgeon, APO 757, attached to the Statistical Health Report (WD AGO Form 8-122), for each new case of venereal disease reported.

2. Additional requirements in the preparation of Form 302 are listed below:

a. The required Form 302 will be included even though the complete venereal disease contact history has not been obtained.

b. Section I and Section VIII of the Form 302 will be completed.

c. The name of the major command to which the individual concerned is assigned will be placed in the upper right corner of the report; i.e. United States Forces, European Theater, United States Air Forces, Europe, Third United States Army, Continental Base Section, etc. Each unit rendering the report will have a station list showing all units assigned to its own Major Command. When the report is on an individual assigned to another major command, not known, a negative report will be made, i.e., "not assigned to _____".
Major Command of reporting unit

3. All units required to submit a Statistical Health Report (WD AGO Form 8-122) will insure compliance with the above directives.

4. Authority: Circular Letter 37, Office of the Theater Chief Surgeon, dated 1 July 1946. Surg

II - VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

Venereal Disease Control Board meetings of major subordinate commands, prescribed by Paragraph 8, letter, Headquarters United States Forces, European Theater, file AG 726 GAP-AGO, subject: Control of Venereal Disease, dated 23 April 1946, will be held monthly by the fifteenth day of the month. Minutes of the meetings of these boards will be transmitted to this Headquarters (Attention: Surgeon), so as to arrive by the twentieth day of the month. Surgeon

(over)

III - SUPPLY OF WAR DEPARTMENT AND UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER BLANK FORMS

1. Paragraph 6, Section IV, Circular Number 82, this Headquarters, dated 12 June 1946 is rescinded.

2. Medical Corps blank forms and technical publications pertaining to same will be requisitioned through the Third United States Army Adjutant General Publications Depot, APO 175, US Army. Requisitions will be submitted as per instructions contained in paragraph 1, Section IV, Circular Number 82, this Headquarters, dated 12 June 1946. AG Pub Depot

IV - TRANSPORTATION OF PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Section I, Circular 53, this Headquarters, dated 10 April 1946, subject: "Transportation of Private Automobiles to the European Theater" is rescinded.

2. Authority: Letter, file AG 451 GAP-AGO, Headquarters United States Forces, European Theater, subject: Certificate of Compliance with Future Theater Directives on Private Vehicles, dated 22 July 1946. AG Misc

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KEYES:

WM. R. SCHMIDT
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

THOMAS ROBINSON
Colonel, Adjutant General's Department
Adjutant General

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Annex 30

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

CIRCULAR)
: 16 September 1946
NUMBER 120)

Movement and Billeting of Dependents.....
Venereal Disease Control Boards.....I

I - MOVEMENT AND BILLETING OF DEPENDENTS

1. References:

a. Section III, Bulletin Number 67, this headquarters, dated 13 April 1946.

b. Section V, Circular Number 73, this headquarters, dated 18 May 1946.

c. Letter, file AG 230 AGP, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, subject: "Action to Prevent Unnecessary Travel of Dependents to this Theater", dated 22 May 1946 and 1st Indorsement, AG 230 GNLCF, (22 May 46), this headquarters, dated 25 May 1946.

d. Circular Number 97, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, dated 28 June 1946.

2. It has come to the attention of this headquarters that current instructions on billeting of dependents as published by this and higher headquarters are not being followed. The instructions contained in the references in paragraph 1 above will govern all movement and billeting of dependents.

3. It is the policy of this headquarters that dependents once approved for shipment to this theater will be afforded billet accommodations, so long as applicant is assigned to Third United States Army or remains in a Third United States Army community upon subsequent transfer to an organization not under Thir United States Army.

a. If an application for shipment of dependents has been approved by this headquarters and the applicant is subsequently transferred to an organization not in Third United States Army Area, but remains in a Third United States Army community, billet accommodations will be provided.

b. If an application for shipment of dependents has been approved by an organization not in Third United States Army and the applicant is subsequently transferred to a Third United States Army unit, billet accommodations will be provided.

4. Upon reassignment of an individual having dependents present in the theater, the individual will:

(over)

Annex 31

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

CIRCULAR)
: 31 July 1946
NUMBER 102)

I - TRANSPORTATION TO ZONE OF INTERIOR OF PERSONNEL ACCOMPANIED BY DEPENDENTS

1. Policies concerning embarkation of personnel entitled to government water transportation when accompanied by dependents likewise entitled to government transportation are as follows:

a. Dependents returning under provisions War Department Circular 83, dated 22 March 1946 (War Brides and similar Categories) are authorized transportation only on vessels designated by the War Department for such purpose.

b. Personnel moving to Zone of Interior concurrently with dependents (reference sub-paragraph a above) will be embarked on board same vessel whenever possible, without displacing other dependents scheduled for vessel. This is not to be construed as a directive that such personnel must be loaded on the same vessel or that if they are so loaded they will occupy the same stateroom.

c. Dependents returning to the Zone of Interior under directives other than War Department Circular 83, dated 22 March 1946, will be returned on any army controlled vessel on which suitable space is available. Personnel accompanying their dependents will be embarked on same vessel whenever possible without displacing personnel with a high priority. This is not to be a directive that such personnel will occupy the same stateroom.

2. Port and transport loading authorities will make every effort to accommodate dependents together; however, their discretion and decision in matters pertaining to space assignment on vessels will be complied with.

3. Authority: Radiogram SC-33764, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, dated 19 July 1946.

AG PERS

II - REQUISITION OF PROPHYLACTICS

1. Radiogram SC-34608, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, dated 25 July 1946 is quoted:

"Requisitions for prophylactics, mechanical and chemical, in excess of current allotments of 6 and 2 respectively per man, will be honored by depots provided that a certificate from the unit medical or

(Over)

or venereal disease control officer is attached to the effect that this amount is necessary for the health of the command. All units should requisition sufficient quantities to meet their requirements.

"Organization commanders will insure that prophylactic materials are not used for purposes other than those intended."

MED

III - RATIONS AND MESSING

1. The attention of all concerned is directed to the provisions of Paragraph 3, Section IV, Circular 44, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater, dated 5 April 1946, subject same as above, which reads as follows:

"3. Disposition of Excess Stocks. Excess non-perishable subsistence items on hand in unit storerooms or Army dumps will be disposed of:

a. By return to Class I depots, as directed by local commanders,
or b. By listing such excess subsistence on the reverse side of ration return (QTCQM Form Number 4)".

2. Commanders of all echelons will take immediate action to assure that units under their command eliminate excess non-perishable subsistence items in unit storerooms by:

a. Turning in to community supply point all items in excess when they cannot be consumed in accordance with the prescribed menu within one week.

b. Listing all items on reverse of ration return that are excess but can be consumed in accordance with prescribed menus within one week.

3. Community supply points will take action as follows:

a. Accept all non-perishable subsistence items turn in as excess under the provisions of paragraph 2a above.

b. Properly edit unit ration returns (QTCQM Form Number 4) to assure that necessary deductions are made in unit ration issues, taking into consideration the excess items listed on reverse side of ration return in accordance with paragraph 2b above.

QM

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KEYES:

THOMAS ROBINSON
Colonel, Adjutant General's Department
Adjutant General

WM. R. SCHMIDT
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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Annex 32

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

SOP for Liaison Officers
to Public Health Branch, Office Military Government
for
Each of the Laender.

GENERAL:

To insure closer coordination and cooperation in Public Health matters, particularly those pertaining to venereal disease control, between Military Government and Third United States Army, liaison officers have been selected to represent Third United States Army at the Office of Military Government for each of the three Laender.

a. This officer has been placed on duty at the request of the Directors of Military Government for the Laender for the purpose of reviewing and investigating the frequent problems pertaining to venereal disease control which concern both the Army and the civilian population.

b. It is to be definitely understood that this officer will not perform duties which do not concern the Army or work on projects or problems which are strictly Military Government in nature.

FUNCTIONS:

Specific duties and functions of the liaison officer are outlined as follows:

a. Inform Third US Army units as to Military Government regulations, policies and problems on venereal disease control and other public health matters. This can best be accomplished by personal contact with unit commanders and unit surgeons.

b. Investigate and follow-up problems on venereal disease control which pertain to the contact of Army units or personnel with civilians or Military Government.

c. Inform Military Government as to Army activities and policies in venereal disease control and determine their viewpoint on these policies.

d. Inspect venereal disease diagnosis and treatment centers to insure that venereal contacts are properly admitted, diagnosed, treated, and released only when non-infectious.

e. Inform Army as to the disease trends among the civilian population and report the location and details of any outbreaks of communicable disease which may be a threat to the health of the command.

(Over)

f. Inform Army as to supply problems as they relate to the adequate treatment of venereal disease and the control of other communicable diseases, if the deficiencies which exist will ultimately affect the health of the Army.

g. Inform the troops as to the proper procedure in the apprehension of venereal contacts and the places to which these cases should be taken for examination and treatment.

h. Submit a weekly report of activities to the Surgeon, Third United States Army stating the details of problems encountered and action taken. This report will include as inclosures any pertinent reports or data on public health matters which will be of interest.

i. Personally report to the Army Surgeon at least once a month to discuss current activities and problems. This will usually be the day prior to the Third United States Army Venereal Disease Control Board meeting which the liaison officer will attend.

THER MAJOR COMMANDS:

The liaison officer will act as a representative not only for Third Army but will assist other United States Army units in problems concerning both the Army and Military Government.

RANSPORTATION:

Pursuant to agreement, transportation will be provided to the liaison officer by the Office of the Military Government for the Laender.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KEYES:

Charles A. Fleming

CHARLES A. FLEMING
Major AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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Annex

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

AG 726.1 GM CN-3 2 January 1947

SUBJECT: Apprehension and Disposition of Venereal Disease Contacts.

TO : See Distribution.

1. General:

Lack of uniform procedure in control of venereal disease contacts and suspects, resulting in poor coordination between tactical units, Military Government and civilian agencies concerned has been noted by this headquarters. The proper measures to be taken are set forth below for your information and guidance.

2. Civilian Venereal Disease Agencies:

a. In Land Wurttemberg-Baden, specific Venereal Disease "examining centers" have been established for the purpose of conducting the necessary physical examinations on venereal disease contacts and suspects. Some of these examining centers are at the local venereal disease hospitals but others have separate locations as indicated in the inclosed list. In the Laender Bavaria and Greater Hesse both examination and treatment of cases is accomplished at the listed hospitals; however, in some instances preliminary examinations are conducted at local police stations.

b. Contacts and suspects picked up on vice raids will be taken to the nearest venereal disease agency listed. Contacts should be taken to an examining center first, but if no examining center is listed (e.g. in Bavaria and Greater Hesse) they should be taken to the nearest venereal disease hospital.

c. The list of Military Government controlled, official civilian venereal disease agencies is shown in Inclosure Number 1. All other hospitals are prohibited from accepting contagious venereal disease cases.

3. Military Government Policy Governing Release of Venereal Disease Patients.

a. All named or known contacts will receive a minimum of three (3) examinations for gonorrhea at 24 hour intervals and a serological test for syphilis.

(1) Contacts showing a single positive smear will be treated.

(2) Contacts showing three (3) consecutive negative smears will be released.

(3) Contacts which are considered positive after laboratory examination by an officer of the Medical Corps, United States Army, will be treated even if the doctor at the treatment center does not agree with the diagnosis.

b. All venereal disease suspects picked up on the street raids will be given a minimum of one (1) examination for gonorrhea.

(1) If the smear is negative, they will be released.

(2) If the smear is doubtful, it will be repeated on three consecutive days and treatment will be instituted if any smear is positive.

(3) If the smear is positive, the patient will be detained for routine treatment.

c. It will be noted that these regulations permit the release of a venereal disease suspect within 24 hours, whereas a contact must be detained for a minimum of three days. When instances arise in which apprehended women are not given the proper examination, unit commanders will inform this headquarters, or, preferably, the Third US Army liaison officer, stationed at the Public Health Branch, Office of Military Government for each Land, so that corrective action may be taken. Unit commanders are authorized to communicate directly with local Military Government officials concerning venereal disease problems; however, corrective action will not be initiated against any civilian agency except by Military Government.

d. Third US Army liaison officers may be contacted as follows:

(1) Office of Military Government for Wurttemberg-Baden: Capt. Albert Dresner, MC, Telephone: Stuttgart 93221, Extension 392.

(2) Office of Military Government for Bavaria: Major Albert Eisner, MC, Telephone: Munich 4472.

(3) Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse: 1st Lt. Robert Bazzanella, MC, Telephone: Wiesbaden 7151, Ext. 417 or 244.

4. Conduct of Vice Raids.

a. The apprehension of venereal disease suspects is primarily a function of the civilian police. Military law enforcement agencies have current jurisdiction in such matters and may make apprehensions if the police are not able to take the desired action. A German Police- will accompany every military detachment which is engaged in arresting venereal disease suspects.

Apprehension of individual women who have been named as contacts must be accomplished by a party consisting of the soldier

ing the contact, the unit venereal disease control non-commissioned per and a German Policeman, the latter making the arrest.

c. No large scale vice raid will be conducted without a prior clearance from the Public Health Branch, Office of Military Government for the proper Land, in order that personnel and equipment of examining centers and venereal disease hospitals can be prepared to handle the large influx of patients resulting from the raid.

d. The assignment of "quotas" to law enforcement agencies, or other practices which result in the indiscriminate apprehension of civilian women as venereal disease suspects, is not to be condoned.

e. Preparation of more complete contact histories by unit medical officers, and coordination with the local military police and Military Government authorities to supply them with information from contact histories, will improve the apprehension program.

5. Lists of names or pictures of venereal disease contacts may be used at the discretion of unit commanders, but they will not be publicly displayed so as to bring disgrace upon the women so listed. In no case will they be displayed on the exterior of buildings in public view.

6. Interference with the German police to prevent or obstruct the apprehension of any civilian arrestee is specifically prohibited. Commanders will take prompt and vigorous corrective action in any case where troops interfere illegally in German police activities, the operation of civilian jails or civilian hospitals.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KEYES:

H. PENGELLY
LT Col AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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Annex 24

STATION LIST
CIVILIAN VENEREAL DISEASE EXAMINING & TREATMENT CENTERS

A. Wurttemberg - Baden Area, Examining Centers

Installation:	Town:	Coordinates:
1. State Public Health Office	Aalen	(S-7329)
2. Auxiliary Hospital	Backnang	(S-2441)
3. Kreiskrankenhaus	Boblingen	(R-9410)
4. State Public Health Office	Bruchsal	(R-6459)
5. State Public Health Office	Buchen	(N-1504)
6. Kreiskrankenhaus	Crailsheim	(S-7062)
7. State Public Health Office	Esslingen	(S-1517)
8. Kreiskrankenhaus	Schwabisch-Gmund	(S-5225)
9. Kreiskrankenhaus	Geislingen	(S-5504)
10. State Public Health Office	Goppingen	(S-4114)
11. VD Examining Center	Schwabisch-Hall	(S-4659)
12. State Public Health Office	Heidelberg	(R-6990)
13. State Public Health Office	Heidenheim	(S-7812)
14. State Public Health Office	Heilbronn	(S-0861)
15. Stadt Krankenhaus	Karlsruhe	(R-4846)
16. State Public Health Office	Kunzelsau	(R-4278)
17. Kreiskrankenhaus	Leonberg	(R-9424)
18. State Public Health Office	Ludwigsburg	(S-0432)
19. Stadt Krankenhaus	Mannheim	(M-5701)
20. State Public Health Office	Bad Mergentheim	(N-4700)
21. State Public Health Office	Mosbach	(S-0384)
22. State Public Health Office	Muhlacker	(R-7149)
23. State Public Health Office	Nurtingen	(S-1804)
24. State Public Health Office	Ohringen	(S-2867)
25. State Public Health Office	Pforzheim	(R-7133)
26. State Public Health Office	Sinsheim	(R-8372)
27. Public Health Office	Stuttgart	(S-0520)
28. Auxiliary Hospital Michelsberg	Ulm	(X-6780)
29. Klosterhof	Tauberbischofsheim	(N-3915)
30. State Public Health Office	Waiblingen	(S-1627)

B. Wurttemberg - Baden Area, Treatment Centers

Installation:	Town:	Coordinates:
1. Kreiskrankenhaus	Aalen	(S-7329)
2. Auxiliary Hospital	Backnang	(S-2441)
3. Kreiskrankenhaus	Boblingen	(R-9410)
4. Frauengefangnis	Bruchsal	(R-6459)

Incl 1

(Over)

Station List, Civilian Venereal Disease Examining & Treatment Centers (cont'd)

Installation:	Town:	Coordinates:
5. Stadt Krankenhaus	Esslingen	(S-1517)
6. Kreiskrankenhaus	Geislingen	(S-5504)
7. Auxiliary Hospital	Schwabisch-Gmund	(S-5225)
8. Kreiskrankenhaus	Goppingen	(S-4114)
9. VD Treatment Center	Schwabisch-Hall	(S-4659)
10. Universitats-Hautklinik	Heidelberg	(R-6990)
11. Kreiskrankenhaus	Heidenheim	(S-7812)
12. Stadt Krankenhaus	Heilbronn	(S-0861)
13. Stadt Krankenhaus	Karlsruhe	(R-4846)
14. Kreiskrankenhaus	Kirchheim	(S-2706)
15. Kreiskrankenhaus	Leonberg	(R-9424)
16. Kreiskrankenhaus	Ludwigsburg	(S-0432)
17. Stadt Krankenhaus	Mannheim	(M-5701)
18. Haus Maria Theresia	Bad Mergentheim	(N-4700)
19. Bezirkskrankenhaus	Mosbach	(S-0384)
20. Kreiskrankenhaus	Muhlacker	(R-7149)
21. Krankenhaus	Ohringen	(S-2867)
22. Fursorgeheim	Oberurbach	(S-3625)
23. Stadt Krankenhaus	Pforzheim	(R-7133)
24. Stadt Krankenhaus	Sinsheim	(R-8372)
25. Stadt Hautklinik	Stuttgart	(S-0520)
26. Auxiliary Hospital Michelsberg	Ulm	(X-6780)
27. Klosterhof	Tauberbischofsheim	(N-3915)
28. Kreiskrankenhaus	Waiblingen	(S-1627)

C. Venereal Disease Hospitals in Bavaria

Installation:	Town:	Coordinates:
1. VD Hospital	Algasing	(Z-0927)
2. Villa Doerfler	Amberg	(O-9901)
3. Skin Department, Municipal Hospital	Ansbach	(T-0582)
4. Municipal Hospital	Augsburg	(Y-3479)
5. VD Hospital	Aschaffenburg	(N-0154)
6. VD Hospital Luitpoldschule	Bamberg	(O-2743)
7. VD Department Municipal Hospital	Bayreuth	(O-7556)
VD Hospital	Bad Kissingen	(N-6780)
VD Hospital	Burg Rieneck	(N-3767)
VD Hospital	Burglengenfeld	(U-1376)
D Hospital	Cham	(U-5880)
Hospital	Coburg	(O-2989)
Hospital	Deggendorf	(U-8438)
spital	Dettelbach	(N-7437)
Stift Lauingen	Dillingen	(T-0101)
al Hospital	Donauworth	(T-2317)
nic	Erlangen	(O-3716)

Annex 34 (cont'd)

List, Civilian Venereal Disease Examining & Treatment Centers (cont'd)

	Location:	Town:	Coordinates:
	VD Hospital	Eschenbach	(O-9536)
	Infect Hospital	Furth	(O-3601)
20.	Krankenhaus Kurhof	Garmisch-Partenkirchen	(D-5383)
21.	VD Hospital	Griesbach	(V-0398)
22.	Insane Asylum	Gunzburg	(X-8787)
23.	City Hospital	Hof	(O-9799)
24.	Municipal Hospital	Ingolstadt	(T-7125)
25.	VD Hospital	Kaufbeuren	(Y-1524)
26.	VD Hospital	Kempten	(Y-0108)
27.	Kreis Hospital	Krumbach	(X-9564)
28.	VD Hospital	Kulmbach	(O-6674)
29.	VD Hospital	Landshut	(U-2502)
30.	Kreis Hospital	Lauf	(O-5607)
31.	Kreis Hospital Hochstadt	Lichtenfels	(O-3776)
32.	Infect Hospital	Memmingen	(X-8234)
33.	VD Section	Mindelheim	(Y-0542)
34.	VD Hospital	Miltenberg	(N-0429)
35.	Hansaheim	Munich	(Y-8550)
36.	Hohenzollernschule	Munich	(Y-8550)
37.	Kadettenschule	Munich	(Y-8550)
38.	Barmherz Brueder	Neuburg	(U-3794)
39.	Elisabetherinnen	Neuburg	(U-3794)
40.	VD Hospital	Neustadt	(O-9544)
41.	VD Hospital	Nordlingen	(T-0232)
42.	Skin Clinic	Nurnberg	(O-4500)
43.	Auxiliary Hospital	Passau	(Q-2212)
44.	Alte Kapelle	Regensburg	(U-1955)
45.	Municipal Hospital	Rosenheim	(Z-2826)
46.	Hospital Krottenmuhl	Rosenheim	(Z-2826)
47.	Infect Hospital	Schwabach	(T-3886)
48.	Municipal Hospital	Schweinfurt	(N-7865)
49.	VD Hospital Blaichach	Sonthofen	(C-9382)
50.	City Hospital	Selb	(P-1384)
51.	Kreis Hospital	Straubing	(U-5442)
52.	VD Hospital Herbstorf	Traunstein	(Z-6630)
53.	VD Hospital	Weissenburg	(T-3653)
54.	Universitats Skin Clinic	Wurzburg	(N-5836)

D. Venereal Disease Hospitals in Greater Hesse

1.	Kreiskrankenhaus	Bad Homburg	(M-6269)
2.	VD Hospital	Bad Nauheim	(M-6297)
3.	VD Hospital	Bad Wildungen	(G-9783)
4.	VD Hospital	Breitenau	(N-2219)
5.	Hautklinik Eleonoren-Schule	Darmstadt	(M-6642)
6.	VD Hospital	Dieburg	(M-7945)
7.	VD Hospital	Eschwege	(H-6290)

Incl 1

Station List, Civilian Venereal Disease Examining & Treatment Centers (cont'd)

Installation:	Town:	Coordinates:
8. Universitats-Hautklinik	Frankfurt	(M-6868)
9. Landkrankenhaus	Fulda	(H-3719)
10. Universitats-Hautklinik	Giessen	(G-6721)
11. VD Hospital	Hadamar	(G-2305)
12. VD Hospital	Hersfeld	(H-3954)
13. Haut-Klinik	Kassel	(G-2303)
14. VD Hospital	Laubach	(H-1727)
15. Universitats-Hautklinik	Marburg	(G-7446)
16. VD Hospital	Oberursel	(M-5078)
17. VD Hospital	Offenbach	(G-4834)
18. VD Hospital	Wetzlar	(E-5519)
19. Hautklinik	Wiesbaden	(M-3565)
20. VD Hospital Kolonialschule	Witzenhausen	(C-4707)

Annex 35 (cont'd)

FOR YOUR OWN GOOD —

Make a habit of refreshing your memory on facts about venereal disease (VD). It may well be the finest and least expensive insurance you've ever had.

No **thinking** man will ever make fun of a subject that so vitally concerns the future welfare and happiness of his loved ones and himself. If **that** isn't important, **nothing** is!

You don't want VD. No one does. But the "wise guy", who thinks he leads a charmed life, goes around taking chances, and winds up with **trouble** in the form of VD. Sure, he's an expert — he can tell a "clean" girl every time — something even his doctor can't do without laboratory tests.

But "wise guy's" luck runs out — it always does. **No one** is immune to VD, whether he's had it before or not.

Don't be deceived by appearances. Any girl, whether she's a prostitute, a "pick up" or a home girl, can carry a venereal disease around without being sure about it herself. So how can **you** be sure she hasn't got it?

Under present conditions, it's easy to find a girl that's "willing" — the chances are that she's been just as "willing" in the past, although she'd be the last one to admit it. A lot of them **know** they're infected and think it quite a clever trick if they can pass on VD to American soldiers, whom they still secretly consider enemies.

Would **you** deliberately trade a few moments of pleasure for a lifetime of regret? Certainly not, unless you're a complete fool. Yet, that's exactly what you may be doing when you do business with an unknown quantity — playing a losing million-to-one shot.

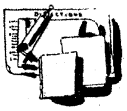
Syphilis can lead to **insanity** or **paralysis.** Gonorrhea can be the cause of **blindness** or may keep you from becoming a father if you should ever want to have a family. Treatment with penicillin is **no positive guarantee** against a future relapse, no matter what the "wise guys" tell you.

The **surest** way of avoiding VD is by **not having sexual intercourse** outside of marriage. The moral and religious laws you've been taught tell you that it is wrong to steal. It is **just as wrong** to have sex relations outside of marriage — you are still **breaking those laws,** and sooner or later you'll have to pay for it. Don't **ask** for trouble.

Veneral disease rates on the Continent are **dangerously** high — a result of wartime conditions. Without a doubt, this is the poorest time and place in the world to "play around". But — a few short-sighted men will insist on "playing with fire" and exposing themselves. For the good of this group, the following rules should be used **without exception:**

1. **Use a rubber (condom) during each sexual contact. Get it at your PX or through your unit.**
2. **Carry a Pro-Kit with you. Your unit has them.**
3. **Urinate immediately after exposure.**
4. **Also, immediately after each exposure, open your Pro-Kit and use the soaped cloth in it to wash your sex organs, belly and thighs thoroughly. (If water isn't handy, use the rest of the Kit anyway).**
5. **Squeeze one fourth of the ointment from the tube into the penis opening. Compress tip of penis and hold in for 3 to 5 minutes, massaging gently.**
6. **Rub the rest of the ointment from the tube all over your penis and the parts around it thoroughly.**

(Using a rubber AND a Pro is much safer than either one used alone)



If at all possible, get your Pro at your Army Pro Station — they'll do a better job of it. This GREEN LIGHT Station is open 24 hours a day for **your** protection. Your medical record is SECRET.

Wheter you've taken the proper precautions or not, watch yourself carefully — if you **should** become infected, report to your Medical Officer **immediately.** This is **very important,** as even a short delay will slow up your recovery.

Remember — CONTINENCE (No sexual intercourse) is the surest way of avoiding VD. Be CLEAN when you go home to your loved ones

STATION(S) LOCATION _____

Annex 36

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

AG 720 GNMCN-3 19 December 1946

SUBJECT : Collection of Water Samples in Military Communities and Satellites.

TO : See Distribution.

1. There has been extreme laxity in the collection of samples for bacteriological examination of the municipal water supplies serving the Military Communities and their satellites. The failure to collect samples is slowing down the process of approving these supplies. Before this Headquarters can approve water supplies a resurvey must be made by an officer from the Surgeon's office this Headquarters, and unless a history of bacteriological examination of the water is available approval must be withheld pending the completion of the history.

2. It is the responsibility of the Community Surgeon to submit water samples in the quantity and to the nearest laboratory listed in Circular 43, Headquarters, U.S Forces, European Theater, Subject: "Water Supply", dated 3 April 1946.

3. Reference will be made in the Military Community Monthly Sanitary Report (WD AGO Form 8-140) as to the number of samples taken during the month and the results. Note will also be made on the number of residual chlorine tests made, the range of results, and the average of results.

4. This letter is authority for submitting raw water samples to the laboratory for bacteriological examination from any Third U S Army Military Community or Satellite.

5. Complete instructions on the taking of water samples is included in paragraph 15, Section XI, Circular Letter 38, Headquarters U S Forces, European Theater, Office of the Chief Surgeon, dated 1 August 1946.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KEYES:

/s/ H. Pengelly
H. PENGELLY
Lt Col AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Telephone: THIRD ARMY 6885-5766.

DISTRIBUTION:
"A" and "G"
5 - each Military Community and Satellite(less US CON)
100 - US Constabulary(for distribution to Mil Com)

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

Annex

CIRCULAR)
:
NUMBER 163)

27 Decemt

Reenlistment Leaves to the Zone of Interior . . . . . .
Water Discipline . . . . . .

I - REENLISTMENT LEAVES TO THE ZONE OF INTERIOR

1. Rescissions:

a. Section II, Bulletin Number 133, this headquarters, 5 July 1946.

b. Section III, Bulletin Number 152, this headquarters, 3 August 1946.

c. Section IV, Bulletin Number 161, this headquarters, 13 August 1946.

2. Personnel who enlisted prior to 15 August 1946 for 18 months, two years or three years and deferred their reenlistment furloughs may be returned to the Zone of Interior for purpose of taking reenlistment leaves, provided enlisted man so desires and on the date mutually agreed upon by the enlisted man and the immediate commander.

3. Such persons will be processed under provisions of Section III, Circular Number 300, War Department, current series, except that part of paragraph 4b (1), which states that individual must be eligible for rotation.

4. Amount of leave will be computed as outlined in paragraph 4h, Army Regulations 600-115. Only proportionate part of thirty days leave in advance of accrual will be granted when less than one year future service remains.

5. Commanders concerned are hereby authorized to return such individuals along with normal redeployment shipments. Additional quotas may be requested from G-1 Military Strength Control, this headquarters, through normal channels for requesting redeployment quotas.

6. Orders will cite War Department Cable WCL-24158, 6 December 1946, as authority and will specifically state whether the individual will be returned to this theater or reassigned in Zone of Interior under provisions of Section VII, Circular Number 265, War Department, current series.

7. The provisions of Section II, Bulletin Number 196, this headquarters, 10 October 1946, as amended by Section I, Bulletin Number 205, this headquarters, 12 October 1946, which pertain to ordinary leaves and furloughs to the Zone of Interior are not changed by this circular.

8. Authority: Radiogram SC-25719, Headquarters, U. S. Forces, European Theater, 16 December 1946. AG PERS

(Over)

Cir 163, Hq Third US Army
dtd 27 Dec 46, cont'd

II - WATER DISCIPLINE

1. There have been instances noted of laxity in the enforcement of water discipline in this command. Water is being used by personnel without regard to the source and whether or not it is approved and properly chlorinated. Due to the high incidence of water-borne diseases, such as typhoid fever and dysentery in Germany, it is extremely important that water discipline be rigidly enforced.

2. Municipal supplies can be approved only by the Surgeon of a major command (Reference Circular Number 43, Headquarters, U. S. Forces, European Theater, subject: "Water Supply", dated 3 April 1946). Before such a supply in a Third United States Army community can be approved it must be surveyed by a representive of the Army Surgeon. In addition, a history of bacteriological and chlorine residual tests must be obtained by the local Surgeon. At such time as a supply is approved by this headquarters, the local commanding officer will be notified so the information can be disseminated to all concerned. Until approval, all taps in quarters, mess halls and bars will be marked "Not Potable, Do not Drink". At the present time only the water supplies of the Third United States Army communities of Darmstadt and Heidelberg are approved.

3. At all other installations until the municipal supply is approved water for drinking or culinary purposes will be obtained from Engineer Water Points or will be treated with calcium hypochlorite ampules or water purification tablets as described in paragraphs 47 - 51, Field Manual 21 - 10, July 1945.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL KEYES

WM. R. SCHMIDT
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

OFFICIAL

THOMAS ROBINSON
Colonel, Adjutant General's Department
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
"A" & "C"

DA FORM 1 JAN 56 543 (3 PART)

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE

REQUEST FOR RECORDS (AR 345-210) box 336	DATE OF REQUEST 9/27/68	DATE RECORDS MUST BE RETURNED (To be completed by office of record)	NO. A 11080306

1. OFFICE OF RECORD

a. NAME	b. ADDRESS
MRS. P. B. VIVETTE Mr Gerard has copy	HIS_ORIANS' BRANCH, THU

2. RECORDS REQUESTED (Give File classification, Subject, Date, and Other Identifying Information, or if Military Personnel Records are requested, give Name, Grade, Service Number, Purpose for which records are to be used and check box(es) below)

Office of The surgeon, Headquarters Third U. S. Army, Semiannual Report, 1 January 1945 - 30 June 1945

HD:319.1-2

	ALL		201 FILE		HISTORICAL 201		CURRENT 201		ENLISTED RECORD
	EFFICIENCY FILE		CURRENT EFFICIENCY		HISTORICAL EFFICIENCY		CLASSIFICATION RECORDS		

3. PERSON REQUESTING RECORDS

a. DURATION OF TIME RECORDS NEEDED (Estimate)	b. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL (Authorized Person)	c. EXTENSION
	d. ADDRESS	e. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED PERSON

4. SEARCHER'S REPORT

a. UNABLE TO IDENTIFY	b. RECORDS CURRENTLY CHARGED TO (Last name, first name, middle initial)	e. DATE
	c. ADDRESS / d. EXTENSION	f. INITIALS

5. RETURN RECORDS TO ADDRESS INDICATED IN ITEM NUMBER 1	a. DATE	b. SIGNATURE OR INITIALS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. All requests must be signed by an individual authorized to withdraw personnel or subject records.
2. Attached unclassified records may be transferred to another person by completing a transfer coupon below and forwarding it to the office of record indicated in item number 1 above.
3. Classified records will not be transferred to another person but will be returned to the office of record for recharge.

CAUTION

THESE RECORDS WILL BE USED FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES ONLY. DO NOT REMOVE, PERMIT TO BE REMOVED, ADD TO, NOR REVEAL THE CONTENTS TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS.

TRANSFER COUPON

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SECTION	BUILDING AND ROOM NO.
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EXTENSION	DIVISION AND BRANCH
SECTION	BUILDING AND ROOM NO.
DATE	SIGNATURE

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PROCESSING CENTER

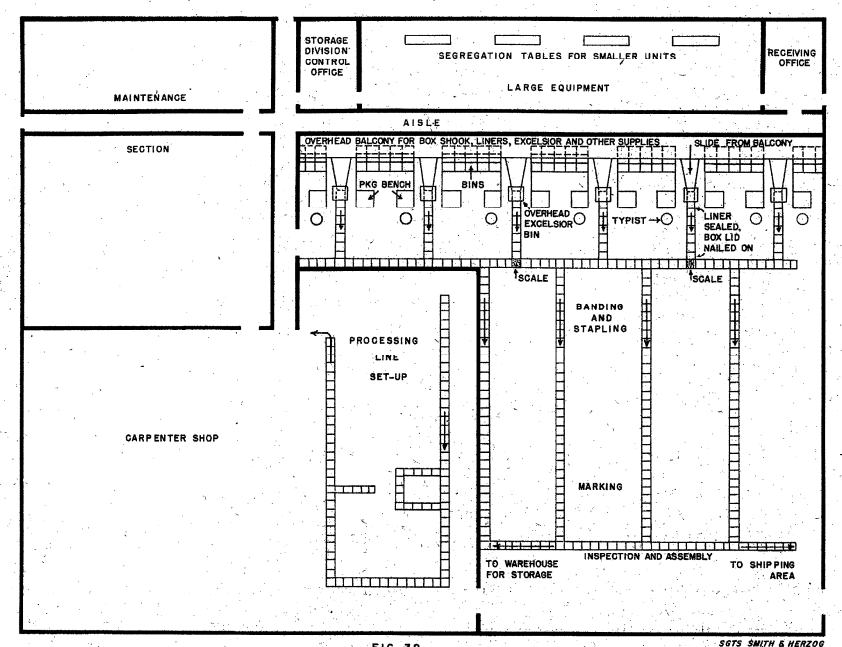


FIG 38
PAGE 147

PROCESSING LINE SET-UP

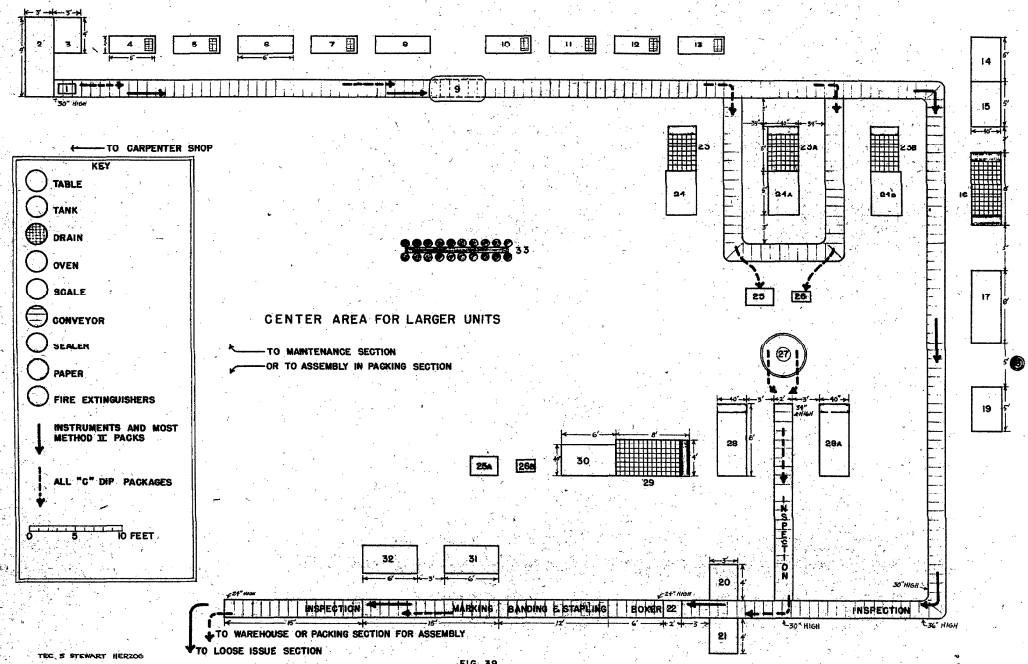


FIG 39
PAGE 148

HEADQUARTERS
THEATER SERVICE FORCES
EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of the Theater Chief Surgeon

(Main) APO 757
Nov 1945

REPORT OF OPERATIONS

8 May 1945 - 30 September 1945

1. The activities of the Supply Division, Office of the Theater Chief Surgeon, for the period 8 May 1945 to 30 September 1945, are described herein.

2. This period covered the gradual functional transition from supplying the Armies and Communications Zone units and installations to redeploying medical equipment until VJ Day, and, thereafter, the disposal of supplies and equipment by shipment to the United States, by turn-over to liberated countries, and by retention for supply of occupational troops.

3. The report of the Division is presented in sections, as follows:

Section I	Organization
Section II	Stock Control and Allied Functions
Section III	Depot Operations
Section IV	Issue of Supplies and Equipment
Section V	Finance Activities
Section VI	Medical Supply Activities in Germany
Section VII	The Picture in the United Kingdom

R. L. BLACK
Colonel, PC

S E C T I O N - I

O R G A N I Z A T I O N

8 Exhibits

Exhibit 1 - Organizational & Functional Outline, Supply Division, 8 May 45

2 - Organizational Chart, Supply Division, 8 May 45

3 - Organizational & Functional Outline, Supply Division, 30 Sep 45

4 - Organizational Chart, Supply Division (Rear), 30 Sep 45

5 - Organizational Chart, Supply Division (Main), 30 Sep 45

6 - Roster of officer personnel, 30 Sep 45

7 - Roster of enlisted personnel, 30 Sep 45

8 - Roster of civilian personnel, 30 Sep 45

1. On 8 May 1945 (V-E Day) the Supply Division was composed of five branches with Col S. B. Hays as Chief of the Division.

Exhibit 1 is an organizational and functional outline of the Supply Division at that time.

Exhibit 2 is an Organizational Chart of Supply Division as of 8 May 1945

a. The five branches were:

(1) Administration and Finance Branch, Captain C. T. Lawson, Chief.

(2) Depot Technical Control Branch, Lt Col Allen Pappas, Chief.

(3) Issue Branch, Maj R. L. Parker, Chief

(4) Stock Control Branch, Lt Col L. H. Beers, Chief.

(5) Captured Materiel and Civil Affairs Branch, Maj W. R. Rivkin, Chief.

b. Twenty-nine (29) officers, eighty-one (81) enlisted men and women, two (2) British Civilians, and fifteen (15) French civilians comprised the staff. On 9 July, the Supply Division, less the Stock Report Section, was moved from Paris to Versailles.

2. The period 8 May to 30 September was marked by the instability of assignment of personnel, especially after VJ day when redeployment began in earnest. A total of 14 officers were lost from 8 May to 30 Sep thru transfers to the Zone of Interior for duty or discharge. They were replaced by 10 officers transferred in from the ZI and from units closing out. Of the eighty-one (81) enlisted personnel assigned on 8 May, only forty-nine (49) originals were still present for duty on 30 Sep, eighteen (18) having been lost through redeployment and fourteen thru normal transfers and hospitalization. Eighteen (18) new enlisted personnel were transferred in, four (4) from UK, eight (8) from ADSEC, and six (6) from medical field units.

3. On 15 August, Col S. B. Hays was transferred to duty in the Surgeon General's Office, Washington, DC, and Col R. L. Black, former Chief of Supply, Surgeon's Office, UK Base became the new Chief of the Division. Lt Col L. F. Hubener reported in from the Zone of Interior on 27 August and was appointed Deputy Chief of Supply Division for duty at Frankfurt.

4. On 16 June, Major R. L. Parker, Chief of the Issue Branch was transferred to the Zone of Interior for duty in the Surgeon General's Office. He was replaced by Major T. B. Stewart. On 17 September, Maj Stewart was transferred to the 30th Medical Depot Co, Weinheim, Germany, and Capt M. A. Fortner became the Chief of the Issue Branch. On 30 July Captain R. S. Kribs, Chief of the Catalog and Equipment List Section of the Issue Branch was transferred to the Surgeon General's Office for duty

at the St. Louis Medical Depot. The functions of his section were absorbed by the Requisition Section. Major G. E. Schuck, Chief of the Requisition Section of the Issue Branch was transferred out for redeploymer on 27 August and Captain K. Bowenschulte, formerly with the Surgeon's Office, Hq UK Base, became chief of the Requisition Section.

5. On 12 September, Lt Col L. H. Beers, Chief of the Stock Control Branch, and Deputy Chief of the Supply Division (Rear), was transferred to the Surgeon General's Office for duty. He was succeeded by Maj G. C. Parmelee (Frankfurt) Chief, and Maj C. R. Barkley (Versailles) Acting Chief of Stock Control Branch. On 28 Sep, Capt C. L. Hooker was redeployed to the United States and succeeded by Capt R. E. Pryor as Chief of the Depot Distribution Section. Maj J. B. Parks, Chief of the Stock Report Section, was returned to the United States thru hospitalization and was succeeded by Capt G. E. Merson who in turn, on 4 Sep was hospitalized and returned to the United States. Maj E. J. Selph, formerly of the Surgeon's Office, Hq UK Base, was made Chief of Stock Report Section, and on 8 Sep, Lt E. E. Salera was named Assistant. Capt R. J. Snowdon was appointed Chief of the Excess and Surplus Property Section on 13 Aug, vice 2nd Lt H. A. Fairbairn. on 23 Aug, Capt A. I. Weil reported for duty from the Zone of Interior and was appointed assistant to Capt. Snowdon. 2nd Lt. A. J. Morris transferred from the Requirements Section to the Excess and Surplus Property Section on 3 Aug, was redeployed to the United States. Mr. B. O. Byers, Assistant in the Air Section, was redeployed to the United States on 1 Sep, and the functions of the Section were transferred to the Depot Distribution Section.

6. On 28 Sep, Lt Col Allen Pappas was transferred to the Surgeon General's Office and was succeeded by Maj W. T. Gaudy as Chief of the Depot Technical Control Branch. At this time the Procurement Section of the Stock Control Branch was transferred to the Depot Technical Control Branch. On 3 Jul, Maj O. A. Parssinen was appointed Field Representative to aid depots in closing out. On 22 July, Capt H. J. Mapes was transferred to Medical Depot M-424 in U.K., and was succeeded by Capt W. J. Rowe as Chief of Maintenance and Repair Section. Lt L. A. W. Corbin, who reported for duty on 13 July was appointed Assistant, Maintenance and Repair Section. Capt M. A. Battestin reported for duty and was appointed Chief, Packing Crating and Marking Section vice 1st Lt S. E. Lobree. On 25 Sep, Capt D. McGregor was redeployed to the United States and was succeeded by Capt M. A. Battestin as Chief of the Depot Systems and Statistical Section. Lt P. M. Siegel, assigned to Supply Division but on duty at Medical Depot M-412, was transferred on 27 Jun to the 828 Conv Center, but remained on Detached Service at M-412.

7. 1st Lt Martin L. Hildreth, formerly of the Surgeon's Office, Hq, UK Base, was transferred to this Division and became Assistant Chief of the Finance Section (Versailles) on 27 Jun. With his transfer, the function of recording and reporting on British Reciprocal Aid and Lend-Lease activities was also transferred.

8. On 13 July, the Supply Division office that was to become Supply Div, TSFET (Main) was begun in Wiesbaden by placing the following personnel on indefinite Detached Service to the 12th Army Group:

Major G. C. Parmelee
Major W. R. Rivkin
T/3 John A. Brewer
T/4 James D. Faber
T/5 Jack Poisnick

Later additions were as follows:

Capt L. P. Solinger	27 July
Pfc T. D. Hathaway	2 Aug
Pfc H. E. Spohn	4 Sep

On 15 August this office of TSFET (Main) moved to Frankfurt.

9. Of note was the increase in size of the Excess and Surplus Property Section from one officer on 8 May to three officers, eight enlisted men, one British Civilian, and one French civilian on 30 September.

10. On 30 September 1945, the Division was composed of twanty-five (25) officers, sixty-seven (67) enlisted men and women, four (4) British civilians, and seven (7) French civilians. Exhibit 3 is an Organizational and Functional Outline of the Supply Division as of 30 September. Exhibits 4 and 5 are Organizational Charts of the TSFET (Rear) and (Main) offices of the Supply Division as of 30 September. Exhibits 6, 7, and 8 respectively are rosters of officer, enlisted, and civilian personnel of Supply Division as of 30 September.

ORGANIZATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL OUTLINE
SUPPLY DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
Office of the Chief Surgeon
APO 887

8 MAY
~~28 March~~ 1945

COLONEL S. B. HAYS, CHIEF (3285* or PASsy 6692)
~~COLONEL B. C. T. PENTON, DEPUTY CHIEF (3286 or PASsy 6692)~~

Supervises the operation of the Medical Supply System of the ETO, including:

1. Determination of Theater requirements and excesses of military medical supplies.

2. Procurement of military and Civil Affairs medical supplies.

3. Distribution, storage and issue of military and Civil Affairs medical supplies.

4. Receipt, classification, storage and disposition of captured medical supplies.

5. Supervision of obligation of MTDA funds and accounting of lend lease and reciprocal aid transactions.

* * *

BRANCHES OF THE SUPPLY DIVISION

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE BRANCH

CAPTAIN C. T. LAWSON, CHIEF (3284 or PASsy 9426)

1. Performs administrative functions required by the Supply Division, including review and distribution of all correspondence, the preparation of various recurring and special reports and supervision of Division's central files.

2. Initiates actions, maintains records and compiles reports on Division's officer and enlisted personnel.

* Telephone Extension Numbers on Com Z Exchange are indicated. Exchange Number is BALzac 5200 or 5400.

Exhibit 1.
Section I

Administration and Finance Branch (Contd)

3. Prepares or edits and makes distribution of Depot Information Letters.

FINANCE AND RESEARCH SECTION

LT L. P. SOLINGER, CHIEF (3284 or PASsy 9426)

1. Maintains records and prepares reports of fiscal obligations for submission to the Fiscal Director, Headquarters, ETOUSA.

2. Maintains records of Lend-Lease and Reciprocal Aid transactions with Allied Governments, including preparation of bi-monthly Lend-Lease reports on issues of medical items from theater stocks to Allied Governments, and quarterly Reciprocal Aid reports on receipts of medical items by U. S. Forces from Allied Governments.

3. Maintains liaison with GPA and Fiscal Director's Office on fiscal, lend-lease and reciprocal aid procedures.

4. Performs research and investigations for the division on matters requiring statements of policy and procedures.

* * *

CAPTURED MATERIEL AND CIVIL AFFAIRS BRANCH

MAJOR W. R. RIVKIN, CHIEF (3120)

1. Establishes procedure and policy for classification, storage and issue of captured enemy materiel.

2. Supervises the procurement of Civil Affairs medical supplies from the United States and the U. K. and supervises their storage and issue.

3. Processes requisitions for captured and Civil Affairs supplies from Allied Governments, and maintains liaison with Allied Government officials regarding requirements for civil affairs medical supplies.

* * *

DEPOT TECHNICAL CONTROL BRANCH

LT COLONEL ALLEN PAPPAS, CHIEF (3272 or PASsy 9391
PASsy 7038)

Depot Technical Control Branch (Contd)

1. Establishes policies and procedures for technical operation of depots.

2. Inspects depots for compliance with operational directives and renders reports for necessary modifications in technical aspects of operation.

3. Maintains liaison with ports, depots and transportation agencies in order to coordinate and expedite shipments.

4. Surveys anticipated depot areas for installation sites.

5. Coordinates with AC of S, G-4, allocation of desirable sites for medical depots and allied installations.

6. Supervises the maintenance and repair of medical equipment.

7. Establishes assembly, packing and marking methods and procedures.

DEPOT SYSTEMS AND STATISTICAL SECTION

CAPTAIN DAVID McGREGOR, CHIEF (3272 or PASsy 9391, PASsy 7038)

1. Develops procedures for record keeping and document flow in depots.

2. Assists depots in problems of document procedures.

3. Supervises maintenance of accurate depot inventories.

4. Assembles statistics on depot operations.

5. Prepares consolidated reports for Office of the Chief Surgeon, G-4, and other interested agencies.

6. Estimates requirements of depot upkeep materials.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SECTION

CAPTAIN H. J. MAPES, CHIEF (KLEber 9455)
" W. J. ROWE ASST

1. Establishes policies and procedures for technical operation of maintenance sections and teams.

2. Supervises the requisitioning, storage and issue of spare parts to lower echelons.

Maintenance and Repair Section (Contd)

3. Prepares spare parts catalogs and publications for distribution to using agencies.

4. Conducts studies and maintains statistics on adequacy and adaptability of equipment in use.

SUPPLY MOVEMENT CONTROL SECTION

MAJOR W. T. GAUDY, CHIEF (KLEber 9488)

1. Maintains liaison with consignors, transportation agencies and consignees to insure the arrival at destination of rail and truck shipments.

2. Initiates tracer action to locate lost shipments.

3. Advises depots on shipping addresses and proper methods by which shipments may be made.

PACKING, CRATING AND MARKING SECTION

LT S. E. LOBREE, CHIEF (KLEber 9488)

1. Coordinates plans and procedures for packing, crating and marking of equipment and supplies for Post-VE Day redeployment.

2. Supervises operation of mobile packing squads and processing installations.

3. Estimates requirements for packing, crating and marking materials.

4. Investigates commercial packing and processing facilities.

* * *

ISSUE BRANCH

MAJOR R. L. PARKER, CHIEF (3276)

1. Supervises initial issue of supplies and equipment to new field units arriving in the theater.

2. Supervises the movement of hospital and similar unit assemblies upon their arrival in the theater until their delivery to sites.

Issue Branch (Contd)

3. Supervises the processing of requisitions for hospitals and field force units.

4. Supervises the procurement, issue and storage of blank forms and distribution of catalog and equipment lists.

CATALOG AND EQUIPMENT LIST SECTION

CAPTAIN R. S. KRIBS, CHIEF (3273)

1. Establishes theater levels for Medical Department Blank Forms and supervises procurement, production, storage and issue of such forms.

2. Makes distribution of ASF Medical Department Supply Catalog and changes thereto.

3. Maintains master file of Medical Department equipment lists, Sub-number Catalog, ETO Non-Standard Catalog and other Supply Division publications, and compiles, edits and supervises distribution of such publications.

REQUISITION SECTION

MAJOR G. E. SHUCK, CHIEF (3275)
CAPTAIN M. A. FORTNER, ASSISTANT (3275)

1. Processes requisitions for all static medical installations on the Continent.

2. Processes all field equipment requisitions.

3. Initiates action and directs shipment of shortages in hospital and other type assemblies after their arrival at site.

4. Initiates issue of assemblies, such as expansion units, infirmaries and dispensaries, and follows up to fill shortages upon their arrival at destination.

5. Maintains liaison with Medical Supply Officers of Bases and Sections, Hospital Centers and Installations for compliance with "Medical Supply Manual for Fixed Medical Installations Other than Depots", and makes necessary inspections to see that correct policies and procedures are being followed.

UNIT ASSEMBLY SECTION

CAPTAIN M. A. FORTNER, CHIEF (3275)

1. Maintains contact with Transportation Corps to obtain priority for movement of unit assemblies to site of operations.

2. Coordinates, traces and expedites the movement of all Medical Unit Assemblies, arriving on the Continent.

3. Maintains contact with Operations Division, Office of the Chief Surgeon, to enable the Unit Assembly equipment of hospitals to be married with personnel.

* * *

STOCK CONTROL BRANCH

LT COLONEL L. H. BEERS, CHIEF (3288)

1. Supervises computation of Theater Stock Level and maintenance of depot stock levels.

2. Supervises the processing of requisitions for Army Medical Depots which are extracted from the Com Z depots supporting the Armies.

3. Supervises the computation of requirements for Medical Supplies in the Theater and reviews maintenance factors as based on issues.

4. Supervises procurement of medical supplies from civilian sources.

5. Supervises the preparation of consolidated stock status reports, for the Com Z.

6. Determines which items are in excess of Theater requirements and submits reports to higher authority for disposition.

REQUIREMENTS SECTION

MAJOR G. C. PARMELEE, CHIEF (3287 or PASsy 9441)
CAPTAIN R. J. SNOWDEN, ASSISTANT (3287 or PASsy 9441)
LT H. A. FAIRBAIRN, ASSISTANT (3287 or PASsy 9441)
LT E. F. MORAIRTY, ASSISTANT (3287 or PASsy 9441)
MR. A. J. MORRIS, ASSISTANT (3287 or PASsy 9441)

1. Computes Theater stock levels on the basis of the U. K. and the Continental requirements.

2. Establishes distribution depot stock levels for the Continent.

3. Reviews and revises item maintenance factors on the basis of issue rates.

4. Computes Theater stock requirements and submits requisitions for supplies to Pembark for the U. K. and the Continent.

5. Maintains records of "dues-in" for items on requisition from the United States and British procurement.

6. Prepares reports on overall status of stocks and back orders.

7. Prepares various recurring and special reports on the status of medical supplies in the Theater.

8. Requisitions supply requirements from other services.

DEPOT DISTRIBUTION SECTION

MAJOR C. R. BARKLEY, CHIEF (3290 or PASsy 9377)
CAPTAIN C. L. HOOKER, ASST (3290 or PASsy 9377)
LT J. M. CHICK, ASSISTANT (3290 or PASsy 9377)
LT S. LIBERSON, ASSISTANT (3290 or PASsy 9377)

1. Maintains depot stock levels by (a) distribution of supplies received from the United States and the U. K. and (b) by inter-depot transfers.

2. Reviews consolidated stock status report for inaccuracies and directs extraction of back orders where required.

3. Receives and processes requisitions for Army Medical Depots which are extracted to this office.

STOCK REPORT SECTION

CAPTAIN J. B. PARKS, CHIEF (3291)
CAPTAIN G. E. MERSON, ASSISTANT (3291)

1. Prepares consolidated stock status report for (a) the Continent and (b) U. K. depots on EAM equipment.

2. Prepares special reports on EAM equipment as required by this division.

3. Prepares rosters of Medical Department Officers for the Personnel Division, Office of the Chief Surgeon.

PROCUREMENT SECTION

MAJOR W. T. GAUDY, CHIEF (PASsy 9472)

1. Submits programmed requirements to GPA for transmittal to French authorities, as authorized by Requirements Section.

2. Prepares and submits requirements for spot demands under field procurement procedures to Service D'Aide Aux Forces Allies.

3. Maintains liaison with contractors for scheduled deliveries of programmed requirements accepted by the French Government.

4. Prepares procurement reports as required by the GPA.

5. Coordinates procurement by theater medical units in accordance with policies and procedures established by higher authorities.

AIR SECTION

LT R. E. PRYOR, CHIEF (3278)
MR B. O. BYERS, ASSISTANT (3278)

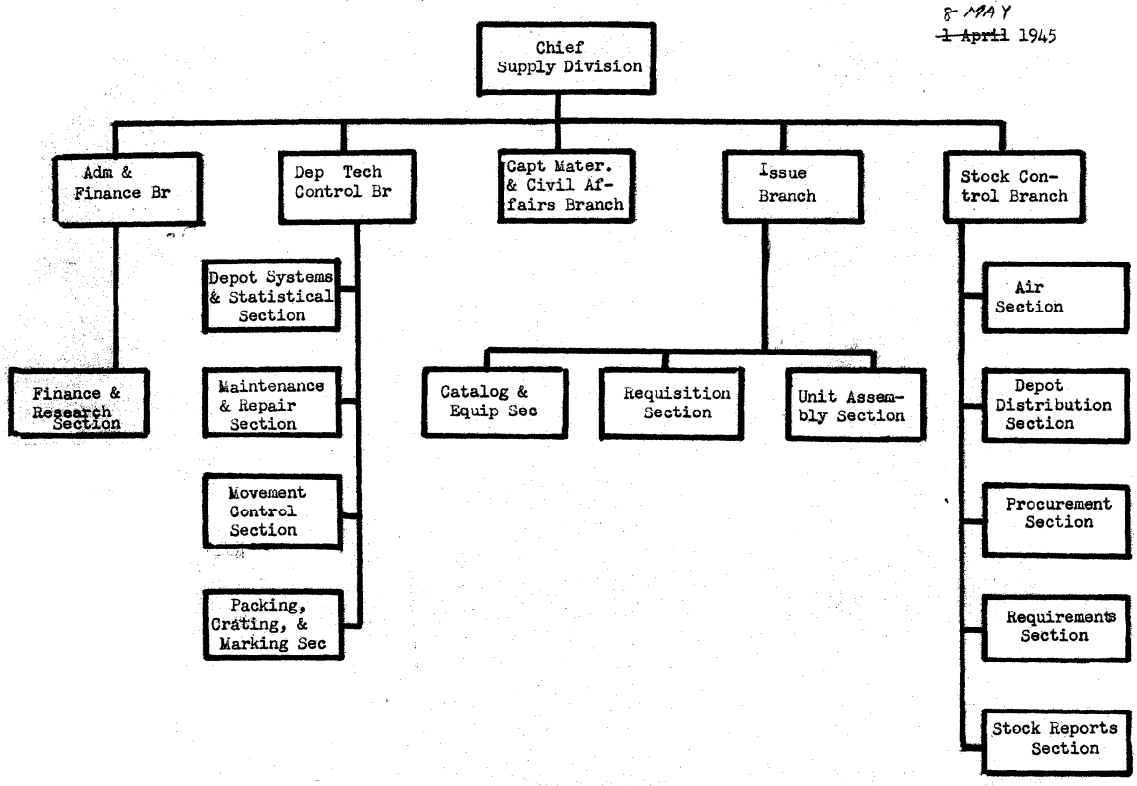
1. Maintains liaison with CATOR and Air Force Units.

2. Secures air lift for delivery of whole blood and urgently needed medical supplies.

3. Coordinates loading and offloading activities at air fields with Office of the Chief Surgeon.

SUPPLY DIVISION - OFFICE OF CHIEF SURGEON

8 MAY
~~1 April~~ 1945



ORGANIZATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL OUTLINE
SUPPLY DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS
THEATER SERVICE FORCES
EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of the Theater Chief Surgeon

30 September 1945

COLONEL R. L. BLACK, CHIEF (COM Z Versailles 103 or 236)
LIEUTENANT COLONEL L. F. HUBENER, DEPUTY CHIEF (Roundup 23678)

Supervises the operation of the Medical Supply System of the ETO, including:

1. Determination of Theater requirements and excesses of military medical supplies.

2. Procurement of military and Civil Affairs medical supplies.

3. Distribution, storage and issue of military and Civil Affairs medical supplies.

4. Receipt, classification, storage and disposition of captured medical supplies.

5. Supervision of obligation of MDA funds and accounting of lend lease and reciprocal aid transactions.

* * *

BRANCHES OF THE SUPPLY DIVISION

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE BRANCH

CAPTAIN C. T. LAWSON, CHIEF (COM Z Versailles 103 or 236)

1. Performs administrative functions required by the Supply Division, including review and distribution of all correspondence, the preparation of various recurring and special reports and supervision of Division's central files.

2. Initiates actions, maintains records and compiles reports on Division's officers and enlisted personnel.

3. Prepares or edits and makes distribution of Depot Information Letters.

FINANCE AND RESEARCH SECTION

CAPTAIN L. P. SOLINGER, CHIEF (Roundup 32517)
1ST LT. M. L. HILDRETH, ASSISTANT (COM Z Versailles 103)

1. Maintains records and prepares reports of fiscal obligations for submission to the Fiscal Director, Headquarters, ETOUSA.

2. Maintains records of Lend-Lease and Reciprocal Aid transactions with Allied Governments, including preparation of bi-monthly Lend-Lease reports on issues of medical items from theater stocks to Allied Governments, and quarterly Reciprocal Aid reports on receipts of medical items by U. S. Forces from Allied Governments.

3. Maintains liaison with GPA and Fiscal Director's Office on fiscal, lend-lease and reciprocal aid procedures.

* * *

MILITARY GOVERNMENT SUPPLY BRANCH

MAJOR W. R. RIVKIN, CHIEF (Roundup 33048)
1ST LT. S. E. LOBREE, ASSISTANT (Roundup 33048)

1. Establishes procedure and policy for classification, storage and issue of captured enemy material.

2. Supervises the procurement of Civil Affairs medical supplies from the United States and the U. K. and supervises their storage and issue.

3. Processes requisitions for captured and Civil Affairs supplies from Allied Governments, and maintains liaison with Allied Government officials regarding requirements for civil affairs medical supplies.

* * *

DEPOT TECHNICAL CONTROL BRANCH

MAJOR W. T. GAUDY, CHIEF (COM Z Versailles 231 or 232)
MAJOR O. A. PARSSINEN, FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

1. Establishes policies and procedures for technical operation of depots.

2. Inspects depots for compliance with operational directives and renders reports for necessary modifications in technical aspects of operation.

Depot Technical Control Branch (Contd)

3. Maintains liaison with ports, depots and transportation agencies in order to coordinate and expedite shipments.

4. Supervises the maintenance and repair of medical equipment.

5. Establishes assembly, packing and marking methods and procedures.

DEPOT SYSTEMS AND STATISTICAL SECTION

CAPTAIN M. A. BATTESTI, CHIEF (COM Z Versailles 231 or 232)

1. Assembles statistics on depot operations.

2. Develops procedures for record keeping and document flow in depots.

3. Assists depots in problems of document procedures.

4. Supervises maintenance of accurate depot inventories.

5. Estimates requirements of depot upkeep materials.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SECTION

CAPTAIN W. J. ROWE, CHIEF (COM Z Versailles 232)
2ND LT. A. W. CORBIN, ASSISTANT (COM Z Versailles 232)

1. Establishes policies and procedures for technical operation of maintenance sections and teams.

2. Supervises the requisitioning, storage and issue of spare parts to lower echelons.

3. Conducts studies and maintains statistics on adequacy and adaptability of equipment in use.

PROCUREMENT SECTION

MAJOR W. T. GAUDY, CHIEF (COM Z Versailles 231 or 232)

1. Prepares and submits requirements for spot demands under field procurement procedures to Service D'Aide Aux Forces Allies.

2. Prepares procurement reports as required by GPA.

3. Coordinates procurement by theater medical units in accordance with policies and procedures established by higher authorities.

PACKING, CRATING AND MARKING SECTION

CAPTAIN M. A. BATTESTIN, CHIEF (COM Z Versailles 231 or 232)

1. Coordinates plans and procedures for packing, crating, documentation, and marking of equipment and supplies for Post-VE Day redeployment.

2. Supervises operation of mobile packing squads and processing installations.

3. Estimates requirements for packing, crating and marking materials.

4. Investigates commercial packing and processing facilities.

* * *

ISSUE BRANCH

CAPTAIN M. A. FORTNER, CHIEF (COM Z Versailles 102 or 108)

1. Supervises the processing of all requisitions for medical supplies.

2. Supervises the disposition of surplus hospital and similar unit assemblies.

3. Supervises the preparation of Theater Shipping Orders covering shipments of excess medical supplies to the United States.

REQUISITION SECTION

CAPTAIN K. BOWERSCHULTE, CHIEF (COM Z Versailles 102)

1. Processes requisitions for all medical units on the Continent.

2. Prepares Theater Shipping Orders covering shipments of medical supplies to the United States.

3. Initiates issue of assemblies, such as expansion units, infirmaries and dispensaries, and follows up to fill shortages upon their arrival at destination.

UNIT ASSEMBLY SECTION

CAPTAIN M. A. FORTNER, CHIEF (COM Z Versailles 102 or 108)

Requirements Section (Contd.)

5. Maintains records of "dues-in" for items on requisition from the United States and British procurement.

6. Prepares reports on overall status of stocks and back orders.

7. Prepares various recurring and special reports on the status of medical supplies in the Theater.

8. Requisitions supply requirements from other services.

DEPOT DISTRIBUTION SECTION

CAPTAIN R. E. PRYOR, CHIEF (COM Z Versailles 791)
1ST LT. J. M. CHICK, ASSISTANT (COM Z Versailles 791)
1ST LT. S. LIBERSON, ASSISTANT (COM Z Versailles 791)

1. Maintains depot stock levels by (a) distribution of supplies received from the United States and the U.K. and (b) by inter-depot transfers.

2. Reviews consolidated stock status report for inaccuracies and directs extraction of back orders where required.

3. Designates quantities of items declared excess to be shipped from individual depots.

4. Supervises dispatch and receipt of medical supplies moved by air.

STOCK REPORT SECTION

MAJOR E. J. SELPH, CHIEF (COM Z Paris 3270 or 3291)
1ST LT. E. E. SALERA, ASSISTANT (COM Z Paris 3270 or 3291)

1. Prepares consolidated stock status report for (a) the Continent and (b) U.K. depots on E&M equipment.

2. Prepares special reports on E&M equipment as required by this division.

3. Prepares rosters of Medical Department Officers for the Personnel Division, Office of the Chief Surgeon.

EXCESS AND SURPLUS PROPERTY SECTION

CAPTAIN R. J. SNOWDON, CHIEF (COM Z Versailles 356)
CAPTAIN M. I. WEIL, ASSISTANT (COM Z VERsailles 356)
2ND LT. H. M. FAIRBAIRN, ASSISTANT (COM Z Versailles 356)

~~Excess and Surplus Property Section~~ (Contd.)

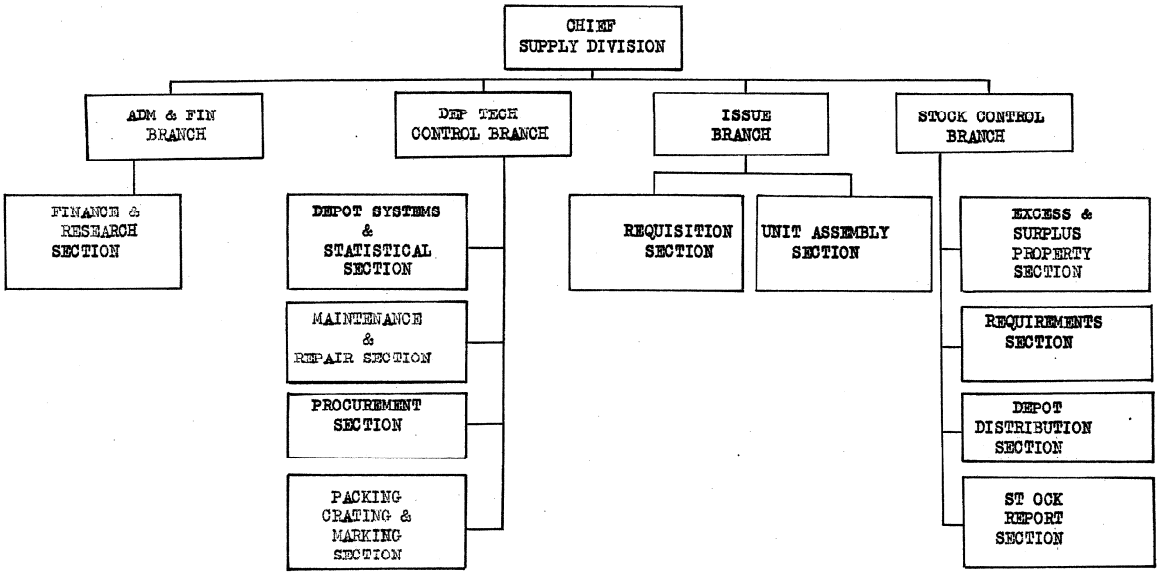
1. Balances theater requirements against ~~total assets~~ on each item to determine quantities excess to the Theater's needs.

2. Based on current directives, determination is made on stocks excess to the Theater's needs, whether they will be returned to the Zone of Interior, or reported to disposal agencies in the Theater.

3. Freezes stocks in depots of items to be disposed of in the Theater and reports these stocks to the disposal agency.

SUPPLY DIVISION - OFFICE OF THE THEATER CHIEF SURGEON, HQ, TSFET (REAR),

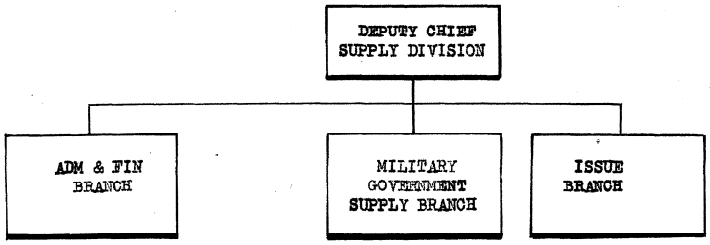
APO 887 - VERSAILLES 30 September 1945



SUPPLY DIVISION - OFFICE OF THE THEATER CHIEF SURGEON, HQ, TSFET (MAIN),

APO 757 - FRANKFURT

30 September 1945



DATE 28 Sep 1945 HQ TSFET (Rear) OFFICE OF THE THEATER CHIEF SURGEON APO 887 SUPPLY DIVISION

No.		RANK	ASN	ARM	COMP	OFFICE PHONE	ROOM #	BILLET	ROOM #	BIL PHONE	DUTY PERFORMED & SPECIALTY
1.	BLACK, R. L.	Col	0-17375	FC	RA	103*	260	7 Rue Pozzo di Borgo		MOL 2250	Chief, Supply Division
	~~HOBENER, L.F.~~	~~LT COL~~	~~0720409~~	~~MC~~	~~RA~~	236*					DEPUTY CHIEF, SUPPLY DIV ROUNDUP - 23678
2.	BARKLEY, C. R.	Maj	0-453982	MAC	AUS	168*	256-1	12 Rue Pozzo di Borgo	7	MOL 2799	Chief, St Contr Br
3.	CAUDY, V. T.	Maj	0-447348	MAC	AUS	231*	241-2	12 Rue Pozzo di Borgo	2	MOL 2799	Chief, DIC Br
4.	FARMELEE, G. S.	Maj	0-1544021	MAC	AUS						TSFET (Main), Frankfurt, ROUNDUP 32405
5.	PARSSINEN, O. A.	Maj	0-347429	MAC	AUS	231*	241-1	12 Rue Pozzo di Borgo	6	MOL 2799	Field Representative, DIC Br
6.	RIVKIN, W. R.	Maj	0-1533183	MAC	AUS						TSFET (Main), Frankfurt ROUNDUP 33048
7.	SELPH, E. I.	Maj	0-340592	SnC	AUS	3291** 3270**	1***	Villa Niobe (Paris)	63	AUT 8340	Ch, St Rep Sec, St Contr Br
8.	BATTESTIN, M. A.	Capt	0-511955	MAC	AUS	232*	244-1	22 Bis Rue Parc Montretout	4		Asst, Dep Tech Contr Br
9.	BUTENSCHUTZ, K.	Capt	0-1545118	MAC	AUS	102*	252	12 Rue Pozzo di Borgo	1	MOL 2799	Ch, Ctlg & Equip List Sec, Issue Branch
10.	FORTNER, M. A.	Capt	0-1543637	MAC	AUS	102* 108*	251	12 Rue Pozzo di Borgo	3	MOL 2799	Chief, Issue Branch
11.	~~HOOKER, J. L.~~	~~Capt~~	~~0-454122~~	~~MAC~~	~~AUS~~	791*	~~253-1~~	~~22 Bis Rue Parc Montretout~~	~~5~~		~~Ch, Dep Dist Sec, St Contr Br~~
12.	LAWSON, C. F.	Capt	0-1534318	MAC	AUS	103* 236*	259	12 Rue Pozzo di Borgo	3	MOL 2799	Ch, Adm & Finance Branch
13.	PRYOR, R. E.	Capt	0-2047116	MAC	AUS	791*	253-1	22 Bis Rue Parc Montretout	6		Asst, Dep Dist Sec, St Contr

* COM Z VERSAILLES ** COM Z PARIS *** 8, av Kleber, Paris Billets in St Cloud, except as indicated

Exhibit 6
Section I

ROWE, W. J.	Capt	0-491177	MAC	AUS	232*	246	22 Bis Rue Parc Montretout	2		Ch, Maint & Repair Sec, DTC Br
SNOWDON, R. J.	Capt	0-1533449	MAC	AUS	356*	256	22 Bis Rue Parc Montretout	5		Ch, Excess & Surplus Prop Sec, Stock Control Branch
SOLINGER, L. P.	Capt	0-2047162	MAC	AUS						TSFET (Main), Frankfurt ROUNDUP 32517
WEIL, A. I.	Capt	0-454179	MAC	AUS	356*	256	22 Bis Rue Parc Montretout	3		Asst, Excess & Surplus Prop Sec, St Contr Br
CHICK, J. M.	1st Lt	0-1547908	MAC	AUS	791*	253-1	3 Rue Pasteur			Asst, Dep Dist Sec, St Contr Br
HILDRETH, M. L.	1st Lt	0-1547965	MAC	AUS	236* 103*	263	3 Rue Pasteur			Ch, Finance Sec, Adm & Fin Branch
LIBERSON, S.	1st Lt	0-2047407	MAC	AUS	791*	253-1	3 Rue Pasteur			Asst, Dep Dist Sec, St Contr Br
LOBEL, S. E.	1st Lt	0-1543195	MAC	AUS						TSFET (Main), Frankfurt ROUNDUP 33048
SALERA, E. E.	1st Lt	0-1543079	MAC	AUS	3291* 3270**	1***	Carlton Hotel (Paris)	43	PRU 6986	Asst, St Rep Sec, St Contr Branch
CORBIN, A. W.	2nd Lt	0-2011291	MAC	AUS	232*	246	3 Rue Pasteur			Asst, Maint & Repair Sec, DTC Br
FAIRBAIRN, H. A.	2nd Lt	0-2007863	MAC	AUS	356*	255	3 Rue Pasteur			Asst, Excess & Surplus Prop Sec, St Contr Br
MCCARTY, E. F.	2nd Lt	0-2007990	MAC	AUS	168*	255-2	3 Rue Pasteur			Asst, Req Sec, St Contr Br
MORRIS, [illegible] J.	2nd Lt	0-2015846	MAC	AUS	356*	255	3 Rue Pasteur			Asst, Excess & Surplus Prop Sec, St Contr Br

* COM Z VERSAILLES ** COM Z PARIS *** 8, av Kleber, Paris Billets in St Cloud, except as indicated

ROSTER OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL
SUPPLY DIVISION
ASSIGNED (Versailles)

30 September 1945

M/Sgt Philip F. Gaffney
T/Sgt Alfred E. Hazelbaker
T/Sgt John E. Schutz
T/Sgt Orville L. Weiser
S/Sgt Robert J. Vice, Jr.
T/3 George T. Cuddeback
T/3 Floyd J. Deadmond
T/3 Francis J. Dixon
T/3 John J. Henry, Jr.
T/3 Matthew R. Seidel
T/3 Marshall M. Staley
T/3 George F. Whiting
T/4 Robert W. Adkisson
T/4 John Bucan
T/4 William E. Hayes
T/4 Marcus D. Hays
T/4 Gerald J. Hinitz
T/4 Ruby V. Maes
T/4 Hans F. Meier
T/4 Donald L. Mulhearn
T/4 Joseph R. Myers
T/4 William M. Potts
T/4 Edward J. Rubenstein
T/4 James J. Sacco
Cpl Jack Personak
Cpl Charles D. Richter
T/5 Donald D. Andres
T/5 Charles E. Baldwin
T/5 George J. Becker
T/5 Francisco R. Garza
T/5 Leo P. Giovenco
T/5 Sidney Glickman
T/5 Gordon H. Henderson
T/5 Tommie F. Jones
T/5 Ralph W. Krumreich
T/5 John D. Luginbill
T/5 Nicholas Petrangelo
T/5 Stanley A. Pitt
T/5 James H. Prince
T/5 Maurice Rubin
T/5 James A. Swigart
T/5 Barbara R. Viggers
T/5 Leonard C. Woodbury
Pfc Carmel Cutrufello
Pfc Allen Domm
Pfc Robert Fulmer
Pfc Arthur W. Horst
Pfc Ben G. Rattner
Pfc Richard A. Wachs
Pvt Preva G. Lerner
Pvt Joseph L. Stitz
T/5 George C. Baumrucker

Exhibit 7.
Section I

ATTACHED (Versailles)

T/3 Eugene S. Allain
T/3 Theodore J. Giedt
T/4 Bernard Peachman
Cpl William F. May
T/5 William S. Bell
T/5 W. A. Dodd
T/5 Richard P. Sherbahn
T/5 Arthur M. Terlizzi
T/5 Ernest E. Winkler
Pfc Glen L. Bloomstrom

ASSIGNED (Frankfurt)

T/3 John A. Brewer
T/4 James D. Faber
T/5 Jack Poisnick
Pfc Thomas D. Hathaway
Pfc Herbert E. Spohn

ROSTER OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL
SUPPLY DIVISION
BRITISH (Versailles)

30 Sep '45

Sadie Sussman	Steno
Muriel Young (Frankfurt)	Steno
Talma Savage	Typist
Rosemary Mash	Steno

FRENCH (Versailles)

Solange Levy	Accountant
Horace Llata	"

(Paris)

Liliane Duhaut	Key Punch Operator
Denise Fournier	" " "
Odette Genty	" " "
Ginette Labiche	" " "
Christiane Seraud	" " "

Exhibit 8,
Section I

SECTION II

STOCK CONTROL & ALLIED FUNCTIONS

1. Introduction
2. Theater Stock Control Procedures
   - a. Replenishment of Theater Stocks
     - (1) Reorder Point and Requisitioning Objective
       - (a) Reorder Point
       - (b) Requisitioning Objective
     - (2) Requisitioning Procedure
   - b. Stock Distribution
     - (1) Depot Levels
     - (2) Consolidated Stock Status Report
     - (3) Transfer Requisitions
   - c. Redeployment
   - d. Excess and Surplus Stocks
     - (1) Declaration of Excesses and Surpluses prior to receipt of TM-38-420
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     - (3) Disposition of Surpluses and Excesses
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1. INTRODUCTION

On 8 May 1945 (VE-Day) the Medical Department had ample stocks on hand for supply of all U. S. troops and other personnel charged to the U. S. Army for supply. During the ensuing period up to 30 September 1945 normal stock control functions continued and in addition the plan for redeployment of troops and disposal of supplies excess to the needs of the theater were put into effect. During this period also the Army depots were consolidated into permanent depot sites and were brought under the centralized stock control of this office.

2. THEATER STOCK CONTROL PROCEDURES

a. Replenishment of Theater Stocks

Upon termination of the war in Europe it became apparent that many items then on requisition from the United States would not be required by the theater for either redeployment of troops or for the occupational force. It was therefore determined to cancel all existing requisitions as of VE-Day and to recompute the needs of the theater on a non-operational basis. This was accomplished by 15 July 1945 when the first post war requisition was submitted to PEMBARK. Thereafter requisitions were submitted on the 15th of each month. The procedure for determination of quantities of items needed was as follows:

(1) Reorder Point and Requisitioning Objective

(a) Reorder Point - A 60 Day level of stocks was authorized for this theater, plus 120 days for order and shipping time from the United States, giving a reorder point of 180 days.

(b) Requisitioning Objective - The reorder point was converted into the quantity of each item required for the number of troops in the theater, which furnished a requisitioning objective for each item. This was accomplished by adding the forecasted theater troop strengths in thousands for 6 months (180 days) and multiplying this figure by a factor which represented the quantity of the item required per thousand men per month. For example, the requisitioning objective on Item 1010000, Acetylsalicylic Acid tablets, with a factor of 8.5000 for the troop strengths indicated below would be computed as follows:

January	2,900,000	Troops
February	2,600,000	
March	2,300,000	
April	2,100,000	
May	1,900,000	
June	1,700,000	
	13,500,000	Troops

13,500 X 8.5000 = 114,750 Requisitioning Objective

The factors used during the operation were based on "Theater of operation factors" furnished by the War Department and revised by issue experience in the theater. In the post-operational period starting with VE-Day the War Department directed that the "Zone of Interior Factors" be used for troops not remaining in the theater and that "Theater of Operation Factors" be used for the occupational force. In many cases it was found that the "Zone of Interior" factors were higher than the "Theater of Operations" factor as modified by experience. It was therefore determined by the Supply Division to use the lower of the two factors for all troops in the theater. During the entire period from VE-Day this office continued to receive reports from all depots on the quantities of all items issued. These were transposed into a factor expressed in thousand men per month and were compared with the factors then in use. No changes in these factors were made until the latter part of August, when it was felt that sufficient experience in peacetime factors had been gained to justify a change. The "Report of Material Consumed" required by the War Department was submitted monthly. This report covers a selected list of items and shows the issues on these items and the factors derived from them plus any recommended changes this office may desire to make.

(2) Requisitioning Procedure

The determinations of items and quantities to be requisitioned from the United States was computed by adding the amount of stock on hand to the amount due in to the theater and balancing this sum against the requisitioning objective for the item. Where the amount on hand and due in was less than the requisitioning objective the quantity short was placed on requisition.

b. Stock Distribution

As stocks were received from the Zone of Interior they were sent to base or key depots. From these depots they were distributed to filler depots in order to make them available for issue to units. Also where unequal issues caused filler depots to become exhausted on certain items, distribution of these items was initiated to make them available. Immediately following VE-Day the Field Armies began to consolidate depots and dumps into permanent sites. Four depots were set up in Germany at Bremen, Berlin, Weinheim, and Furth. Stocks of U. S. Army supplies in Germany were concentrated at these issue depots and replenishment was accomplished by requisitions prepared by these depots and sent back to supporting filler depots. Shortages which could not be furnished from filler depots were extracted to the Chief Surgeon's Office where shipments were initiated from other Com Z filler, base, or key depots. On 15 June 1945 the first stock status reports were received from Weinheim and Furth depots and were consolidated with Com Z depot stock status reports. (Shortly thereafter Bremen and Berlin submitted reports). This information was used in computation of theater assets for requisitioning from the Zone of Interior but replenishment of these depots was still continued on a requisition basis. By theater directive it was ordered that fixed installations in Germany be taken over ty TSFET as of 1 September 1945; however,

since this office was receiving sufficient information to bring these depots under centralized stock control, authority was requested to set up centralized stock control for these depots on 1 August 1945 though the depots did not come under TSFET command until one month later. This authority was granted and replenishment of German depots by requisitioning on filler depots was discontinued, and distribution of stocks initiated by this office. The procedure for establishing depot levels, consolidating depot stock status reports, and distribuitng stocks is as follows:

(1) Depot Levels

The requisitioning objective on each item established for the replenishment of the theater was based on 60 days stock on hand, plus 120 days order and shipping time. Therefore, one third of the requisitioning objective was taken as the total level of all depots which should be on hand. This figure was then broken down based on the percentage of troops in the theater served by each depot.

(2) Consolidated Stock Status Report

Twice monthly depots submitted to the Machine Records section of this office a stock status report showing stocks on hand, due in, back ordered, of each item. Once monthly they also reported quantities issued (par. 2.a. (1)(b), above). These reports were consolidated by electric accounting machines to show item number, description, and requisitioning objective for each item, followed by each depot symbol, with the quantity on back order, due in, the depot level, and on hand. These columns were totaled at the bottom so that the stock on hand, due in, and on back order for the theater showed up. A balance figure was then printed on the extreme right indicating the requisitioning objective plus back orders, minus stock on hand and due in. Where the requisitioning objective plus back orders, exceeded the stock on hand and due in, an asterisk was printed before the balance figure so that attention would be drawn to the item when preparing requisitions on the Zone of Interior.

(3) Transfer Requisitions

The consolidated Stock Status reports were reviewed by this office each time they were published. Each item was checked for stock on hand, due in, and on back order at each depot, and compared with the depot levels. Where stock assets did not equal the depot level, transfers of stock were made from depots where the assets exceeded the depot level. These transfers were prepared on requisition forms and three copies sent to the shipping depot for action. One copy was forwarded to the receiving depot which was immediately posted to stock record cards as due in, and so reported on subsequent stock status reports until stock was received and tallied in. At this time the "tally-in" was used as a voucher to reduce the "due in" figure and to increase the"on hand" figure.

c. Redeployment

On VE-Day, forecasts of troops to be moved directly and indirectly

.o other theaters had been published and this office had checked the lists to determine that sufficient replacement items of equipment were available at the Base depots near the ports of Marseilles (M-452), Rouen and Le Havre (m-417), and Antwerp (M-409) to complete equipment of units leaving the theater. At this time the Assembly Area Command was not functioning and troops were moving directly to port staging areas. Units moving directly to other theaters took their full Table of Equipment with them and replaced unserviceable or lost items in these staging areas. Units moving thru the United States (indirectly) turned in all equipment to M-418 (Mourmelon) except minimum essential equipment, and shortages in these items were filled from port staging area base depots. These functions were handled largely on Base Section level except that transfers of stock were made from this office to replenish base depots. The exception to this procedure which was handled by this office was the equipping of hospitals. It was not felt that General and Station hospitals could adequately pack their equipment for direct movement to other theaters so it was directed that these units turn in equipment to depots designated by this office and complete, packed assemblies were shipped from depots to ports. General, Station, Field, and Evacuation hospitals moving indirectly to other theaters turned in their assemblages to depots designated by this office but no specific assemblies were ear-marked for these units, since they were to be called forward by the War Department on Redeployment Shipping Orders. Issue Branch computed requirements of assemblies needed to equip all these hospitals and in conjunction with Stock Control Branch assigned depots to build them. In general, they were assigned to depots which were receiving equipment being turned in. Transfers of stock were then initiated to allow these depots to build the assemblies as completely as possible. During June the Assembly Area Command began to function and stocks to fill Table of Equipment of units, other than hospitals, moving direct, and minimum essential equipment for all hospitals and units moving indirect, were transferred to Depot M-418 (Mourmelon). Equipment for units moving indirectly which was turned in to Depot M-418, or in the case of hospitals - to other depots, was immediately broken down and placed in stock. Redeployment shipping orders were forwarded from the United States calling for shipment of this equipment plus 60 day maintenance for all troops moving to other theaters. These shipping orders were checked for availability ofstocks and forwarded to Issue Branch where the shipments were set up. On VJ-Day redeployment of troops was largely converted to movement to the Zone of Interior. This meant that units did not take any equipment out of the theater except minimum essential equipment. Many redeployment shipping orders were cancelled since the units destined for the Pacific were charged to remain in the Zone of Interior and equipment could be furnished there. Outmovement of supplies through the end of September dwindled so that the tonnage of medical supplies in depots increased materially. A few shipments of critical items continued to the Zone of Interior but the tonnage involved was small.

d. Excess and Surplus Stocks

(1) Declaration of Excesses and Surpluses prior to receipt of TM-38-420

(a) Until the receipt of TM-38-420 in early September, this section was operating under the provisions of SOP 57, dated 1 April 1945. This section was authorized to dispose of only approximately 1,200 of the items on which a theater level was maintained and a few obsolete items which were in theater depot stocks. Declarations were submitted to the GPA for all quantities of these items in excess of theater requirements; however, the value declared was relatively small. Reciprocal Aid items not required to meet the theater requirement or not required for shipment to other theaters, were also declared surplus during this period. Since many British items were not suitable substitutes for like American items and could, therefore, not be shipped to the United States or other theaters, the quantity declared was relatively higher than that of American items.

(b) All items, other than the 1,200 surplus items referred to in above paragraph, were reported monthly to the War Department on two different excess reports. The War Department reviewed the excesses shown thereon and forwarded shipping orders to this theater for the items desired. Excesses were in the process of being disposed of in this manner when VJ-Day arrived and the majority of shipping orders were cancelled.

(2) (Declaration of Excesses and Surpluses after receipt of TM-38-420

(a) Upon receipt of TM-38-420, this office was authorized to dispose of all but 1,600 critical items by surplus declarations to the GPA. These 1,600 critical items were reported monthly to the War Department but could be shipped automatically, thus eliminating the necessity of waiting for shipping orders from the United States. Although TM-38-420 was not received until the early part of September, considerable progress was made in the disposal of excesses and surpluses by the 30th of that month. By that date many of the critical items listed therein had been set up for shipment to the United States and declaration of surplus items was proceeding with all possible speed.

(3) Disposition of Excesses and Surpluses

(a) During the period covered by this history practically no medical supplies were disposed of by the GPA of this headquarters. This was mainly due to the fact that satisfactory financial arrangements for payment by foreign governments had not yet been worked out by government agencies other than the War Department.

(4) Disposition of Hospitals

(a) During the period covered by this history arrangements were made for the turn-over to the French Government of fifty (50) 1,000 bed General Hospitals; to the Belgian Government, eight (8) 1,000 bed General Hospitals; and to the Netherlands Government, three (3) 1,000 bed General Hospitals. By 30 September 1945 eleven (17) hospitals had already been turned over to the French and all hospitals had been turned over to the Belgian and Netherlands Governments. At first difficulty was encountered in the manner of fiscally handling this transaction, but numerous conferences between this office, GPA, and G-4, ironed out these difficulties and reduced paper work to a minimum.

SECTION III

DEPOT OPERATIONS

1. General
2. Medical Depots
3. Packing
4. Optical Service
5. Closing of Depot Sites

4 Exhibits:

Exhibit 1. Documentation, Marking & Packing Manual 14 Jun 1945

Exhibit 2. Packing Manual "The Preparation of Medical Supplies for Overseas Shipment", 1 May 45

Exhibit 3. Addition to Packing Manual

Exhibit 4. Schematic plan of Disposition of Stocks of Medical Supply in Liberated Countries and the United Kingdom

1. GENERAL

With VE Day, two factors became of increasing importance in the redeployment of supplies and equipment. First, the war with Japan made it necessary to redeploy from the European Theater, a considerable amount of medical supplies. This problem became even more acute when consideration was given to the numerous difficulties encountered in documentation, marking and packing required in the shipment of these supplies. Secondly, the declaration of excesses and surplus in the Theater of Operations required the utmost care in inventory and warehousing of supplies in medical depots. To more completely understand this problem, the mission of medical depots prior to that period, was for the most part, that of supplying combat organizations with medical supplies as need for them arose in their operation. Little stock was declared excess or surplus and few shipments were redeployed out of the Theater. However, with the victory over Germany, more attention and emphasis was placed upon the Redeployment Program. The details of documentation, marking and packing were explained in a manual, "Supply Procedures for Overseas Redeployment #63". But even this manual did not become an operating guide for depots until sometime in July 1945. Consequently, personal calls and inspections were continuously being made upon medical depots on the Continent and the UK, with the purpose of instructing all depot personnel as to the proper methods and procedures involved in the redeployment for overseas shipment of medical supplies.

2. MEDICAL DEPOTS

a. The period, 8 May through 30 September 1945, as applied to Medical Depots and as contrasted to previous periods, was notable for the infrequency of the opening and closing of the Medical Depots. The obstacles and difficulties in the Post VE and VJ periods, however, were numerous and varied. In practically every depot on the Continent, it was observed that packing supplies of all kinds were woefully lacking. As a result, the entire redeployment program was delayed and only by the employment of makeshift methods and the continued effort of the Supply Division in procuring and shipping packing supplies to depots, was the Medical Department able to meet its objectives. Lumber was major item on the list of those in short supply. With little satisfaction by G-4 in the matter of shipment of lumber for packing purposes, it became imperative for the Supply Division of the Medical Department to search for new outlets for lumber in order to meet packing and crating requirements. These same problems and similar ones, could be multiplied in the matter of other items required in the packing of redeployment supplies for overseas shipment.

b. With the advent of VE Day, the entire program and thinking of the ETOUSA essentially became one of ZI operations. The intricacies of ZI operation, however, the education and indoctrination necessary to achieve the objective of the redeployment of supply program, found depots lacking in the fundamental knowledge and standard procedures to bring about the desired results. Faced with these basic problems, and the

necessity of meeting deadlines in the shipping of hospital assemblages from this theater to another, the Office of the Chief Surgeon formulated its plans in conjunction with G-4, and prepared its own procedures. Fundamentally, these procedures were based upon the experience gained thru the years of ZI operations. Previous to the distribution of SPOR (Supply Procedure for Overseas Redeployment), a manual was written and distributed by the Office of the Chief Surgeon, "Documentation, Marking & Packing", dated 14 June 1945 (See exhibit 1). This manual provided depot commanders with a set of instructions in ready reference form which were to be used in the marking and documentation of medical supplies for shipment overseas, either to other theaters or return to the United States. It helped to fill an urgent need for information. Under the direct supervision of the Chief of Depot Technical Control Branch, a representative of the Office of the Chief Surgeon was delegated the responsibilities of instituting the Educational and Training program. The purpose of the Educational program was:

(1) To indoctrinate depot personnel with procedures on Documentation, Marking and Packing of supplies for Redeployment.

(2) To serve as a liaison officer between Office of the Chief Surgeon, Depot Technical Control Branch and individual depots on matters pertaining to redeployment supply problems.

(3) To inspect documents and depot procedures on the efficiency in carry-out of existing manuals on documentation, marking and packing.

(4) To report results of inspections and recommend revisions to achieve the desired results.

Fortified with the Documentation manual, the Packing & Crating Manual, and other TMs on subjects relating to supply procedures, such as TM 38-413, TM 38-414, depots had information as to the methods to be used, but it was concluded that an educational program should immediately be set in motion to train depot personnel in procedures necessary to effect shipment of supplies and at the same time, prepare documents that would be acceptable to port authorities and the overseas commanders. Supplying troops in the field, many times without any, or little, documentation, and consigning supplies by truck, train and boat to overseas destination, with the necessity for care and attention to detail, demanded a new set of methods and a revised type of thinking. It was to accomplish this that representatives from the Office of the Chief Surgeon called on depots and personally instructed them as to their new responsibilities and the procedures involved. Emphasis was continually being placed on following existing supply manuals and exercising extreme care and accuracy in preparing the required documents.

c. From 2 June 1945 through 11 July 1945, all assembling and distribution depots on the Continent were called upon for indoctrination.

Group meetings of officers and enlisted personnel concerned with supply problems were held. A question and answer period followed each meeting and the initial training was started. It was recognized that a continuous program was necessary. Theater depots were operating with inexperienced personnel, officers and enlisted who had not been faced with depot problems and depot operations. Building a hospital assembly under ideal conditions, required utmost care and supervision. Reassembling such a hospital in the theater required not only personnel trained in such methods, but extraordinary care to pertinent details. One of the major difficulties encountered in depot operations was thefrequent turnover of depot personnel, which resulted in a re-educational program continually being necessary. Depot companies would be moved to staging aress, or alerted, to be replaced by units having no depot experience, such as Gas Casualty Companies. This could only result in an accumulation of errors, causing delays at the depot finally shipping the supplies and at the port in checking in shipment.

3. PACKING

With the demands of proper packing and tropicalization required for overseas shipment, it became increasingly evident that a training program be instituted to instruct personnel in proper methods for processing supplies for overseas shipment. The first group of Medical Department personnel to receive this training was instructed during March 1945. The second group of Medical Department personnel to receive such training was instructed through the period 11 May through 16 May 1945. In an effort to standardize processing activities, a detailed packing manual with a breakdown of all classes of medical supply, containing numerous illustrations, was completed and distributed 20 May 1945 to all depots and Base Surgeons, including UK Base, Transportation Corps packing squads, G-4, GPA, and a general distribution made to the Chief Surgeon's Office upon request by the Plans and Training Branch of the Operations Division of the Chief Surgeon's Office (See exhibit 2). Standard Operating Procedure #64, 6 June 1945, from G-4 formally provided for allotments of packing materiel to the various Com Z Sections and that all packing materiel required for redeployment should berequisitioned by the processing depots directly upon the procuring services in their section. In order that a clear understanding of this procedure be had by all depot commanders, a copy was distributed by this office through all Base and Section Surgeons, to Depots M-402, M-407, M-408, M-409, M-413, M-414, M-417, M-418, and M-452. These were mailed 12 June 1945. Because of the short supply of materiel for redeployment packing actually existing on account of delayed action in handling of redeployment requisitions placed on the NYPE, it was decided by G-4 that processing site pipelines could not be filled at the moment and only requisitions for unit assemblies phased for out-movement would be honored. This condition reached such a state that upon request a report of the status of all packing materiel was submitted to Depot Technical Control Branch 21 June 1945. First addition to the Packing Manual was completed and distributed 27 June 1945 (See exhibit 3). On the whole, developments were as earlier

planning had indicated, however, one noticeable miscalculation was in the assumption that all units to be redeployed would have their equipemtn processed at three designated points on the Continent. Theoretically, this had its advantages, but in actuality the very opposite occurred. It was found necessary principally because of transportation difficulties and in order to meet outphasing dates to have practically every one of the Continental depots engaged in redeployment packing. This necessitated rapid movement and transfer of the very meager packing materiels available at the time for distribution.

4. OPTICAL SERVICE

VE Day and the redeployment program that followed imposed two burdens on theater optical services: it caused a scarcity of opticians by reassignment to Pacific bound units, and it brought on a rush of prescriptions for spectacles - most marked "immediate attention" - to optical units ordinarily unprepared for large quantities of work. The ETO Base Optical Shop in Paris, for instance, numbered some twenty-two enlisted opticians on 1 May, and on 1 June, due to redeployment, there were just nine opticians available for duty. Other units suffered accordingly, and to offset the loss in personnel it was decided to train civilians and POWs, whichever were easiest available, for optical work. It was obvious that trained opticians could not be expected of these people, but the plan was made and executed for each individual to learn a particular job in the process of making spectacles and an Army optician given the taks of supervising their teaching and inspecting theri work. Although this procuction-line system took more personnel than would normally have been required for the operation, on the whole it was successful. The optical units at the assembly areas caught the brunt of the burden of supplying the redeploying troops with spectacles. Extra equipment and stock was rushed to the units in the Reims area, and the shops in Paris and Liege accepted their overflow, while the Marseille shop was given twice its existing stock level to be certain that the work was not delayed. Although there was a general increase in work for all the shops - Carentan, France; Weinheim and Furth, Germany, and the portable units scattered throughout the theater - the most spectacular figures were from the Reims and Marseille areas where the number of jobs done in July were more than five times those processed in April. For most of the shops the work began to diminish rapidly during August, although in the 3rd Army area huge numbers were still being turned out, and by the time VJ Day was declared, a decided slump was noted everywhere. With the decreasing volume of prescriptions and a lesser proportion of the work being done for the Army, plans began to formulate for a change in the optical picture. At the close of September, equipment was being prepared for either shipment or disposal as surplus property, and arrangements were made for consolidation of optical services and supplies to carry out the optical program for the Army of Occupation.

5. CLOSING OF DEPOT SITES

At the termination of the war in Europe and the beginning of redeployment, a review of the depot sites was made towards determining the

plan and schedule for the closing of depots. Previous to VJ Day, a definite need existed in France for an additional and peculiar type of medical depot to handle units being processed through the Redeployment Assembly Area which was set up in Rheims, France. Some means of receiving and processing equipment and supplies from units coming out of Germany, through the Assembly Areas, and on their way to other theaters, existed. A reconnaissance of the Rheims area revealed no suitable building available for installation of this type; therefore, a new and entirely different type of medical depot was constructed in an open field adjacent to a railroad siding. This depot, which was designated M-418, was located at Mourmelon-le-Petit, 16 miles outside of the city of Rheims. 64,000 sq. ft. of concrete was laid for the eventual consolidation of the depot, for utilization of three portable airplane hangars. These hangars were capable of handling the C-47 type of airplane. In addition, 45,000 sq. ft. of pierced plank landing mat was utilized for outside storage and driveways. Transit sheds established to accommodate miscellaneous operations within the depot, such as salvage, unit supply, and so forth. One innovation of this depot was the "sorting circle" designed and set up to facilitate initial sorting of supplies and equipment brought in by trucks. This "sorting circle" was a large circle, some 350 ft. in diameter, and sectioned into wedges - the principle being that as units brought in their equipment and drove the circumference of this circle discharging their equipment in the appropriate wedges within the circle, upon reaching the end of the circle drive, trucks were empty, with equipment in the proper places. From this point, equipment was hauled by trailer trains to the depot proper, where it was broken down and processed and placed in stock for disposition by other means. One of the original intentions within the Assembly Area was to have units being redeployed pack and crate their own T/E. However, experience disclosed that both speed and economy would be effected if this work were done by the depot rather than by individual units. Therefore, the depot was constructed on the premise that units being redeployed would bring their own equipment into M-418 where it could be processed by the medical depot personnel, and within 24 to 48 hours, returned to the unit suitable for export. To accomplish this task, the 16th Medical Depot Co. was assigned to depot M-418. 3,500 ft. of conveyors were set up, pallets were constructed and fork lift trucks obtained. M-418, therefore, became the second 100% mechanical medical depot in the ETO. The basic plan, as designed, went into effect during June 1945, with operations being much more successful than had been anticipated. This depot and two others, M-407, Paris and M-452, Marseilles, were selected to be residual sites, namely, to handle the final outphasing of all medical supplies on the Continent. These depots were charged with the distribution mission in liberated countries in the territories which they served. The other depots, M-402, Carentan, France; M-408, Rheims, France; M-409, Liege, Belgium; M-413, Noirhat, Belgium; M-414, Foug, France and M-417, Elbeuf, France were to be closed as soon as the determination of items for return shipment to the United States and of stock needed for occupational depots and of levels of maintanance stock were decided upon. All other stock was to be shipped to General Disposal Sites selected by the Base Sections and controlled by them as to space allocations. By 1 October, some stock had been declared

surplus and sent to the above-mentioned sites, and inter-depot transfers had been affected and shipments made to the United States, so that the broad phase of closing Continental Depots had begun, although none of these depots had been officially closed by 1 October. (See exhibit 4) In the UK, a similar schedule was determined for the closing of all depots in England, except one, M-424, which was to serve as the distribution depot for final closing activities. Other UK depots, G-35, Bristol; G-23, Histon; and G-20, Burton on Trent, were closed by 30 September, and all stock remaining was transferred to M-424.

M-E-D-I-C-A-L D-E-P-O-T

DOCUMENTATION

MARKING and PACKING

REDEPLOYMENT

Office of the Chief Surgeon,
Communication Zone, ETOUSA.

14 June 1945

Exhibit 1.
Section III

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Chief Surgeon
APO 887

14 June 1945

The enclosed manual has been prepared to provide depot commanders and those concerned with problems and procedures involved in redeployment documentation and marking, with a working guide. The information it contains has been taken from directives issued by the War Department and Com Z.

This manual has been issued in the hope that it may be a self-contained publication embodying those important details on marking, packing and documentation, and therefore, may be used in the daily work of the depot in processing shipments for outmovement.

It is recommended that any question or problem that may arise on these subjects be directed to the Office of the Surgeon, Com Z. This office will serve as a liaison in coordinating and standardizing the activities on depot documentation in regards to redeployment.

FOR THE CHIEF SURGEON:

S. B.HAYS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Assistant.

MEDICAL SERVICE, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

DEPOT INSTRUCTIONS FOR OVERSEA MARKING AND DOCUMENTATION

SECTION I: GENERAL

1. Purpose. The purpose of these instructions is to set forth in ready reference form the methods and procedure to be used in the marking and documentation of medical supplies for shipment overseas, either to other theaters or return to the United States. The basic documents which outline the methods of procedure to be used are as follows:-

a. POM RED - This document is designed primarily for use by units being redeployed.

b. SPOR - This document is overall supply procedures concerned with redeployment and is for use of depots and higher headquarters.

c. TM-38-413 "Theater Shipping Document".

d. TM-38-414 "Army Marking Directive".

These instructions duplicate to a large extent the material which will be found in the latter three documents and include also explanatory matter and cover special Medical Service problems.

2. Redeployment of Medical Supplies and Equipment.

a. Medical Supplies and Equipment may be -

(1) organizational equipment, or,
(2) Bulk stocks.

Organizational equipment may be "force marked" that is, marked for a specific unit with a shipment number, or it may be "bulk shipped", that is, not designated for any specific unit but marked with a shipping designator. Units being redeployed directly to the Pacific Theater will ordinarily be sent with force marked equipment. In the case of all units except those listed below, the units themselves will be responsible for the marking and documentation and actual shipment of their equipment in accordance with POM RED. The following units will be furnished unit assemblies by Medical Depots under instructions from this Office. (See Appendix "V" of POM RED.)

~~Field Hospital, 400-bed~~
Station Hospital, all sizes
Convalescent Center, 3000-bed
Convalescent Camp, 1000-bed
Convalescent Hospital, 3000-bed
General Hospital, all sizes
General Hospital, 1000-bed (NP)
~~Evacuation Hospital, 750-bed~~
~~Evacuation Hospital, 400-bed~~

Medical General Laboratory
Medical Laboratory
General Dispensaries

For the above units, Medical Depots are charged with documentation and marking of the complete assembly, including equipment received from other Services.

b. Depots will be instructed to make overseas shipments by means of shipping orders originated in this Office. These shipping orders will ordinarily be prepared on the theater shipping document form and furnished in four (4) copies so that the depot can utilize the blank spaces as work sheets in preparing the final theater shipping document.

c. Depots will be instructed to manufacture assemblies by this Office. Such instructions will be accompanied by equipment lists prepared on a form similar to the theater shipping document so that these forms may likewise be utilized as work sheets in the depot to prepare the theater shipping document for the assembly. Instructions to ship assemblages, (that is, the shipping order covering the unit assemblage) will be furnished in the form of a letter, teletype, or in an emergency, by telephonic communication.

d. Overseas shipping orders issued by this Office will include complete information as to the overseas marking which will be applied by the depot to all packages. Overseas markings will be placed on packages that are destined for the port only. Overseas markings will not be applied to shipments made from one depot to another within the Theater, even though the shipment is eventually destined for an overseas Theater. It will be the duty of the depot making final shipment to the port in all cases to accomplish final marking and overseas documentation.

e. Assemblages: Medical Department assemblages listed in Appendix "V" of POM RED present special problems and require special handling. The Medical portion of these assemblages will be manufactured in a depot which may or may not be the final depot making the shipment to the port. The depot manufacturing the assemblage, however, will prepare the theater shipping document covering the assemblage utilizing a temporary top sheet. This document will be utilized to carry the assemblage to the depot making final overseas shipment. Depot making final overseas shipment will make up any existing shortages, "marry" the other services equipment, complete the document and replace the temporary top sheet with the final sheet giving correct overseas markings and other essential data. For this reason, Medical Department assemblages will show no items on the top sheet. A "Domestic" (intra-theater) shipping label will be affixed to each boxy to carry the assembly from one depot to the depot making final overseas shipment.

3. Definitions:

a. Border Number - Numbers appearing around the border of the Theater Shipping Document and which may be used for tallying out shipment.

b. Class of Property - The physical condition of property.

(1) Class A property - new property.
(2) Class B property - serviceable, used property.
(3) Class C property - unserviceable property, the condition of which justifies reclamation and which cannot be repaired locally.

c. Class of Storage or Stowage - Items which because of their nature, value or other peculiarities require separate documentation for their transportation between depots and final ship stowage. (See Depot Information Letter No. 47).

d. Depot Symbol - A two letter symbol assigned for the purpose of designating a specific depot making oversea shipments direct to Ports of Embarkation. EXAMPLE: "PD" (Depot M-407, Paris).

e. ISS Requisition Number - A combination of from one to three letters followed by a number of not more than three digits to be used in the last part of the overseas address. EXAMPLE: A200.

f. Line Item Number - The number of each item on a shipping order (not to be confused with stock number).

g. O. P. - An "Original Package", that is, a package or box containing only one kind of an item. It may be an actual manufacturer's original package, or it may have been repacked by a depot.

h. Shipping Designator - Words of four letters uded in an oversea address to represent a specific theater, port or area (EXAMPLE: BOBO).

i. Shipping Order - A directive from the Chief of Service covering the movement of supplies from a consignor to consignee.

j. Separate Shipment - Is a single shipment of equipment and supplies which is made under a single shipping document.

k. Theater Shipping Document - A document listing items that have been prepared for shipment and movement.

l. Transportation Unit - In the shipment of supplies to overseas destinations the whole principle of overseas marking and documentation is that a document is prepared by the shipping depot, which document bears the same markinga as those appearing on the packages and which document accompanies the entire shipment to its final overseas destination. The document and the supplies are inseparable. Following this principle, it becomes necessary to break up shipments of supplies into units covered by a document or a set of documents. Such a shipment is a transportation unit. A transportation unit then is a group of supplies covered by a document or, in the case of assemblies, by a set of documents incorporated into one document by the use of an overall top sheet.

R E A D
T H I S
C A R E -
F U L L Y

READ THIS CAREFULLY

With the exception of unit assemblies a transportation unit will not exceed fifty (50) tons. Because of the necessity of a unit assemblage moving as a complete unit, a unit assemblage is considered a transportation unit even though it may weigh over two hundred (200) tons. Conversely, on a bulk shipment of supplies not over fifty (50) tons can be shipped on one document. For example, if a shipment of bulk medical supplies amounted to sixty (60) tons this would constitute two (2) transportation units, and it would be necessary to prepare two (2) shipping documents to cover these shipments.

4. The importance of proper marking and documentation of overseas shipments cannot be over-emphasized. Depot commanders are charged with the responsibility that both of these functions are correctly discharged to the last detail. To this end, they will insure that adequate numbers of qualified personnel in their depots are instructed in proper marking and documentation procedure.

SECTION II

MARKING OF SUPPLIES

1. Oversea Marking.

a. To another Theater.

(1) Force Marked - Shipment Number - (Ordinarily done by the unit except in case of unit assemblies).

Ex: R1234-A-MEDII - SGA10 - SA1 (See Exhibit "B")

The shipment number in this case is "R1234".

(2) Non-Force Marked - Shipping Designator (Ordinarily done by depot).

Ex: TO: BOBO-L-MEDII - SGB10 - A88 - A272TA1
FROM: IFED (The shipping designator in this case is "BOBO".)

(See Exhibits "C", "D", "E")

b. To United States

(1) Non-Force Marked Only. (Ordinarily done by depot)

Ex: USA-L-MEDII - A78 - A278SL1 (See Exhibit "F")

2. Intra-Theater Shipments - Covered by Theater Shipping Documents and destined for reshipment overseas.

a. A domestic address shipping label placed on container (no oversea address) (See Exhibit "A").

3. Box Markings.

a. At least one surface of container will be free of all markings except colored triangles (service color) when it arrives overseas.

b. Old addresses, labels and other markings no longer required will be obliterated. On organizational equipment, force marked, and shipped by the organizations themselves, color triangle corners will be obliterated. Hospital and similar unit assemblages shipped to ports by Medical Depots will have maroon corners on all packages including the equipment furnished by other Services. Only the following markings will be left:

(1) Weight
(2) Cube
(3) Item Number

(4) Nomenclature

(5) Quantity

(6) Set Number

(7) Expiration date of contents when applicable.

(8) Lot numbers of drugs (if shown by manufacturer).

(9) Descriptive information on technical equipment.

(10) Instructions on storage where they appear, i.e. "This End Up", Etc.

c. Periods will not be used with abbreviations (Ex: PK, BL, PKG, BX).

d. Mixed Boxes. Each box with mixed contents will be stenciled with information as to principal items therein or general nature of contents.

Medical Supplies will be classified as follows:

Drugs - (Also includes narcotics, alcohol, and whiskey but entered on separate Theater Shipping Document from ordinary drugs.)

Biologicals.

Books.

Dressings.

Spare Parts.

Surgical Instruments.

Laboratory Supplies.

Dental Supplies.

X-Ray Supplies.

Hospital Supplies.

Veterinary Supplies.

Medical Field Equipment.

e. Each package will be marked with the letter indicating class of property (Class "A", "B" or "C"). Such letter will be in black, approximately 2 inches in height and placed immediately below the content information. (See DEFINITIONS), (Also Exhibit "C").

f. On "OP's" the item number, nomenclature, unit and quantity will be shown.

g. When the container is 10 cubic feet or under, information as to contents will be stenciled on one surface of container, preferably where size of container permits, on one side(Exhibit "B"). When the container is over ten (10) cubic feet, such information will appear on two surfaces, i.e., on one end and one side. (Exhibit "C")

h. The weight and cubage of container will be marked on each container. The abbreviation "WT" and "CU" are the only abbreviations authorized.

(1) Gross weight of each package will be shown to nearest pound, and cubage to nearest cubic foot; except small containers which will be shown to the nearest tenth of cubic foot.

i. The Package Number.

(1) The approved abbreviation "PKG" will be used with the individual package number assigned to the container following immediately thereafter, ex: PKG 80. (Exhibit A, B, C, D, E, F)

(2) The word "package" as used is meant to include boxes, bales, barrels, bundles, cartons, crates, chests, cases, parcels, packets.

(3) The package number will usually appear on the side of the box under contents on one side with overseas address. (See Exhibit A, B, C, D, E, F).

j. Service Color Markings (corner triangles).

(1) Medical Department Maroon - Identification Paint will be used in marking for identification of containers. (Same as sample furnished depots).

~~NOTE: Organizational equipment carries no Service Color Markings.~~ See par 36 a(1)c

(2) This specific color will be painted on each of two diagonally opposite corners.

(3) Where size or shape of container is such that stenciling is not practical and tags are used, the color will appear on the corner of the tag and will be daubed on the item in close proximity to the overseas address.

k. The Cadeuseus.

(1) The Cadeuseus will appear on all Medical Department containers in Medical Maroon. It will be shown on upper right hand corner of surface on which the overseas address is stenciled and on one end in lower right hand corner between cleats (Exhibits A, B, C, and D). Where size of container permits, the cadeuseus will be approximately 8 inches in height.

l. Set Markings.

(1) When a "set" is placed in two or more containers, the component parts must be shipped together. In such cases whether shipped by depot or by an organization, each container will bear, in addition to its own number within the set, the total number of containers making up set, and the number of the set within each shipment. This information will appear in lower left hand corner of the side showing overseas address (see Exhibit C).

Ex: SET I 1/3

(2) A two (2) inch maroon disc will be placed above the set number on each container signifying that all items of shipment be shipped together.

(3) In the event sets are received from the U. S. bearing the markings, "Part 1 of 3 parts, etc", the markings will not be obliterated. However, (1) and (2) above will be shown in addition to other markings denoting container to be a part of a set (Exhibit C).

(4) Set markings are not applicable to assemblages as a whole. However, set markings will be used on components of hospital assemblages such as X-Ray equipmemt.

m. Assembly Numbers.

(1) In addition to all other prescribed markings, unit assemblies will be assigned special markings for purpose of numbering each assembly. This will be included in the oversea address (consignee combination). However, in shipment of a unit assembly to another depot, the unit assembly number will be added to the domestic label ~~only~~, and will ~~not~~ also be stenciled on the box. (See Exhibit A).

n. Certain items while coming under the classification of General Cargo require special handling, but are not to be separated. The following examples illustrate method of control.

(1) FRAGILE. Containers packed with items which, due to fragile composition, require special care in handling will be appropriately marked "FRAGILE" on at least 3 surfaces in location which will not obstruct or interfere with other authorized markings.

(2) THIS SIDE UP. When containers are marked with the phrase "This Side Up", to prevent damage in transit, arrows indicating the top of the container or the item, will be placed on the sides, pointing to the top.

(3) X-ray Film, biologicals and any other drugs and chemicals having an expiration date, will have the earliest expiration date stenciled on all overseas shipments as part of the contents description.

(4) Packages containing acetate base films, photographic chemicals or photographic paper, in addition to regular marking identification, will be stenciled "Non-Inflammable" in black or blue letters not less than one (1) inch in height, preferably in the vicinity of description of the contents.

o. The Overseas Address. Depot making shipment to ports of embarkation will stencil all packages with oversea markings as outlined in Depot Information Letter No. 40.

(1) On all overseas shipments the overseas address will appear on all containers. Such addresses will be clear and placed in a conspicuous manner on the container. (See Exhibits A, B, C, D, and E).

(2) When the container is 10 cubic feet and under, only one side need be marked with an oversea address. When over 10 cubic feet, the oversea address will appear on 2 surfaces of the container. (Exhibit C). If the surface area does not permit placing the oversea address all on one line, a break will be made only where a dash (spacer) occurs (Exhibit D).

p. Use of "Domestic Labels". Domestic labels are used to carry shipments to ports or to other depots in the theater. If shipments to ports are made in transportation under control of depot or

port, domestic labels are not needed.

(1) Labels will be securely attached to the containers and covered with a waterproof, transparent protective coating.

(2) When the size of the container makes it impractical to use a label, waterproof tags securely fastened to the container and bearing the same information as the container, may be used.

SECTION III: DOCUMENTATION:

1. There are basically two (2) documents used in the preparation of shipments of medical supplies to Ports of Embarkation.

a. Theater Shipping Order, or an Equipment List.

b. Theater Shipping Document.

2. The Chief Surgeon, Com Z, will send an equipment list or a Theater Shipping Order to the depot to be used in assembling a shipment, or preparing a bulk shipment for outmovement.

3. Upon receipt of notification to assemble supplies for shipment, the depot commander will process the shipping order or applicable equipment list. Such processing will include stock availability check, preparation of a shortage report, selecting of stock, packing and marking.

4. As soon as processing of shipment has been completed all data from the shipping order or applicable equipment list will be transcribed to the Theater Shipping Document Stencil and reproduced. Fourteen (14) copies are required for bulk shipments and fifteen (15) copies for assemblies. Two (2) extra copies are required for all mixed boxes.

5. Procedure with Assemblages. The depot manufacturing the assembly will retain copy No. 15 for its files and hold the shipment and 14 copies for shipment to the depot which is to make final shipment to port.

6. The depot making final shipment to the port upon receipt of assembly and documents, will take such action as may be necessary to complete existing shortages, if any; to finalize documentation including the preparation of new top sheets showing overseas address and make distribution as follows,

a. One (1) copy for depot's file.

b. One (1) copy, to be used as a master packing list for information of consignee, will be placed in Box 1. Statement to this effect will be written on cover sheet.

c. One (1) copy, to be used as a master packing list for information of consignee, will be placed in Box 50. Statement to this effect will be written on cover sheet.

d. One (1) copy will be sent to Chief Surgeon.

e. One (1) copy will be sent to Chief of Transportation.

f. Nine (9) copies will be sent to Commanding Officer, Port of Embarkation.

g. (Two extra copies will be reproduced to be used in shipments of mixed boxes.)

11. EX:

UNIT OF MEASURE
EA
EA

PACKING UNITS

Ball	BA	Pad	PD
Bar	BAR	Pallet	PL
Bottle	BO	Paper	PA
Cake	CK	Ribbon	RI
Can	CN	Roll	RL
Card	CARD	Set	SET
Cone	CE	Sheet	SH
Deck	DK	Skein	SN
Dose	DOSE	Skid Box	SB
Hank	HK	Stick	ST
Jar	JR	Tin	TI
Length	LGTH	Unit	UN

QUANTITATIVE UNITS

Dozen	DZ	Each	EA
Gross	GR	Hundred	C
Pair	PR	Quire	QR
Ream	RM	Round	RD
Thousand	M	5	5
10	10	5000	5M

WEIGHT AND MEASURE UNITS

Ampule	AM	Yard	YD
Cord	CD	Bushel	BU
10 cubic centimeters	10cc	Cubic centimeter	
1000 cubic centimeters	1000cc	100 Cubic Centimeters	100
Dram	DM	Cubic Feet	CF
Gallon	GAL	Foot	FT
54 Gallons	54 GAL	5 Gallons	5 GAL
0-2 Gram	0-2 GM	15 grains	15 GRS
2 Grams	2 GM	½ gram	½ GM
100 Grams	100 GM	10 grams	10 GM
Linear Feet	LNF	Inch	IN
½ ounce	½ OZ	Ounce	OZ
16 ounces	16 OZ	2 Ounces	2 OZ
Pint	PT	Pennyweight	DWT
½ pound	½ LB.	Pound	LB
1.85 pounds	1.85 L	1 Pound	1 LB
10 pounds	10 LBS	3/34 pounds	3-75L
Quart	QT	100 pounds	100 LB
Square Yard	SY	Square foot	SF
		Ton	TN

12. NUMBER OF PACKAGES. The number of packages or number of unpacked articles to be shipped will be shown. Separate entries in columns "No. of Pkgs", "Type of Pkg" and "Pkg Nos" will be made whenever the type of package is different.

EX:

No of PKGS.	TYPE OF PKG	PKG NO
6		
10		

13. TYPE OF PACKAGE. The nature of the shipping containers will be indicated as follows:-

EX:

No of PKGS	TYPE OF PKG	PKG NO
	BX	
	BX	

Bag	BG	Bale	BE
Barrel	BL	Book	BOOK
Box	BX	Bundle	BD
Carton	CT	Case	CS
Chest	CHEST	Coil	CL
Container	CO	Crate	CR
Drum	DR	Envelope	ENV
Flask	FLASK	Ingot	INGOT
Keg	KG	Link	LINK
Nest	NEST	Package	PK
Piece	PC	Reel	RE
Sack	SK	Spool	SP
Tube	TU	Vial	VIAL

14. PACKAGE NUMBERL The numbers marked on the containers in which the articles are packed for shipment will be entered. These will be shown in numerical sequence insofar as practical, using inclusive numbers as follows: 1-23, or, if broken, 1-10, 15-25, or 4-60, 80-100.

EX:

No of PKGS	TYPE OF PKG	PKG NO
		1-6
		7-16

15. TOTAL WEIGHT. The weight will be shown to the nearest pound.

EX:

TOTAL WEIGHT	TOTAL CUBE
600	
915	

16. TOTAL CUBE. The cubic measurement of containers will be shown to the nearest cubic foot; on small containers to nearest tenth of cubic foot.

EX:

TOTAL WEIGHT	TOTAL CUBE
	18
	10

17. QUANTITY SHIPPED. Enter the number of units of measure actually shipped by the depot on this shipping document.

EX:

QUANTITY TO BE SHIPPED
300
¼
58

18. THE RECAPITULATION OF SHIPMENT is used to receive, assemble and load cargo. The total cube and weight data are required for cargo planning purposes. The description contained in the Recapitulstion of Shipment is copied exactly onto the ship's manifest and is used at ports of debarkation for unloading the vessel and as a basis for the distribution of supplies to depots or troops.

EX:

RECAPITULATION SHIPMENT					
TOTAL PKGS	TYPE PKG	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL WEIGHT	TOTAL CUBE	
6	BX	BURNER, BUNSEN: 4-BURNER	600	18	
10	BX	BURNER, BLAST	915	10	
		CLASS "A"			
16	TOTAL	TOTAL	1515	28	

19. TOTAL PACKAGES. For each entry the total number of packages will be shown.

20. TYPE PACKAGE. The nature of the shipping container used will be shown. If the individual listing under the description involves more than one type of package, the entry for each type of package used will be repeated.

21. DESCRIPTION.

a. Enter summary of shipment contents. This summary should neither repeat all the details in the body of the document nor describe the shipment in such broad terms as to make the information valueless.

(1) When only a few items are involved, abbreviated nomenclature of each item may be used.

(2) Items which constitute a normal group may be consolidated under a single entry. This is particularly applicable to various items of Medical Department Issue (EXAMPLE: X-ray equipment), or parts pertaining to major items (EXAMPLE: Parts, Boiler Steam).

(3) When items covered by shipping documents are too numerous for listing groupings will be shown - (EXAMPLE: Surgical Instruments, Veterinary Supplies, etc.). Broad descriptive terms, such as "medical supplies" will not be used unless unavoidable. Where practicable, major technical items should be listed separately.

b. CLASS OF PROPERTY WILL BE ENTERED ALONG BOTTOM OF THIS SPACE (Except in the case of assemblies.) (EXAMPLE : Class "A"). Remember on bulk shipments, separate documents are required for Class A, B & C supplies.

22. TOTAL WEIGHT. (The total weight to the nearest pound of all packages for each entry under description and type of package will be shown.

23. TOTAL CUBE. The total cube of all packages for each entry under description and type of package will be shown.

24. TOTALS. The totals of packages, weight and cube of entire shipment will be entered. On unit assemblies, total packages by type, total weight and cube by type of package for each class of cargo in the entire assembly will be shown on the cover sheet recapitulation with grand totals.

25. CLASS OF STORAGE AND STOWAGE. Enter here in CAPITAL LETTERS the class of storage and stowage. Use only the classes listed in Approved List. Separate documents are required for each class of storage and stowage. In unit assemblies the various documents for each stowage class are made into one overall document by the use of a master top sheet, in which case enter "Unit Assemblies" in this space.

EX:

CLASS OF STORAGE & STOWAGE : GENERAL CARGO:

26. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS. Enter in this space the shipping date from depot and arrival date at port.

EX:

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
LEAVE DEPOT JULY 1st
ARRIVE PORT JULY 15TH

27. INLAND TRANSPORTATION. Shipping data entries are provided for local use by the shipping theater. Enter car or truck number or numbers. This information can be entered in pencil at time shipment is made.

EX:

DATE SHIPPED: 10 July '45
CARRIER:
CAR NO: SNCF4561, A 48725
B/L No

SECTION IV

SUGGESTED DEPOT PROCEDURE IN PREPARATION OF ASSEMBLIES AND OTHER OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS

1. Bulk Shipments.

a. Shipping orders sent out by the Chief Surgeon will have been broken down into separate shipments. However, depots prior to taking any action should check these shipping orders to make sure that each shipping order does in fact call for only one separate shipment.

(1) Less than 50 long tons.

(2) Addressed to one consignee.

(3) Only one class of property "A", "B" or "C". Unless otherwise designated, Class "A" property is to be shipped. If necessary to ship Class "B" property, it will be necessary for the depot to prepare a separate document covering such shipment.

(4) Only one Class of Stowage. Depots will annotate their stock record cards for all items other than general stowage items (See Depot Information Letter No. 47).

b. Shipping orders will be furnished to the depot in four (4) copies utilizing the same form as theater shipping document which is to be prepared in the depot. These copies may be used by the depot as work sheets to fill in all required information in the warehouse, loose stock room, and the shipping floor, making it unnecessary to prepare any other work sheets in the depot.

c. After processing shipping order through the stock record section for stock availability check, shortages will be extracted to the Chief Surgeon in accordance with instructions on the shipping order.

d. It is suggested that shipping order be processed through the warehouse first, then through the loose stock room.

e. Each warehouse OP is to be given a package number. The usual allowance for increasing or decreasing of quantities to meet OP's will be followed in order to avoid mixed boxes insofar as possible.

f. In the preparation of the mimeographed stencils for the shipping document, items will be entered in box number sequence

insofar as possible, rather than item number sequence. Itemized listing will begin on a "continuation sheet" which will be numbered "Sheet No. 2" and as many continuation sheets will be used as are necessary, numbering each sheet consecutively. Generally speaking OP's should be listed first. In documenting mixed boxes one or more continuation sheets as may be necessary will be utilized to list the contents of each box. In beginning a new box, begin on a new continuation sheet. It is important that not more than one mixed box appear on any one sheet. In packing mixed boxes the information regarding number of packages, type of package, package number, weight and cube will appear only once (on the same line as the first item listed). However, if it is necessary to use more than one sheet for a mixed box, the package number will appear on the first line of each sheet. It is suggested that a typist be physically located in close proximity to the packers in the loose stock room so that stencil can be cut as soon as the box is packed. As soon as the stencil is cut 17 copies will be run off; one copy being placed inside the box to serve as a packing list and another copy placed in a waterproof envelop outside of the box and covered by a "cover plate" if available. As soon as the packing list is placed inside the box the lid can be nailed on and the box strapped. Packer will mark on the box the box number as recorded by the typist on the document.

NOTE: Mixed boxes containing items of a security nature should have a detailed packing list placed inside of box. A packing list of the box, giving only sufficient reference to the package number to identify it, will be securely fastened to the outside of package.

g. In those cases where an item is shipped partly in OP's and partly in a mixed box, it is necessary that the item appear at least twice on the document, once for the OP listing and again in the mixed box. The practice as utilized by some ZI depots in splitting a line and show ing part of the quantities in OP's and part in a mixed box will not be used in this theater. The samples of "continuation sheets" showing the listing of OP's appears in Exhibit G (2). Sample of "continuation sheet" showing mixed box appears as Exhibit G(3).

h. The top sheet will be prepared last. No itemized listing will appear on the top sheet. Exception: If all the items called for in the shipment can be entered in the 9 lines available on the top sheet then the whole document will be placed on the top sheet and no "continuation" sheets will be required. In ordinary shipments where "continuation" sheets are required and where no item listing appears on the top sheet, any pertinent information necessary for the shipment will be entered on the top sheet.

Example: "This shipment comprises 5 sheets, itemized listing of which appears on the following continuation sheets. A copy of this docu-

ment will be found in box No. 1 and in Box No. 50 (if more than 50 boxes are needed) of this shipment."

i. Distribution of Copies: On bulk shipments 14 copies of the document are required (16 copies of these continuation sheets which apply to mixed boxes so that one copy can be placed inside the mixed box and another on the outside of the mixed box to serve as a packing list). Each copy of the completed document is marked in red pencil "Copy No. ___". Copies 1 through 9 will be sent to the port. Copy No. 11 is sent to the Office of the Chief of Transportation, APO 887; Copy No. 10 is sent to the Office of the Chief Surgeon, APO 887; Copy No. 12 is retained by the depot; Copy No. 13 is placed in Box No. 1 and Copy No. 14 is placed in Box No. 50.

2. Assemblies.

a. Ordinarily the medical components of assemblies will be assembled in one depot, documented and then shipped to another depot near the port for marrying with other Services' equipment and making up of final shortages, and final documentation.

b. The Chief Surgeon will furnish the assembling depot with copies of equipment lists similar in design to the theater shipping document. These can be utilized in the same manner as shipping order for bulk shipments and used for work sheets in the warehouse and loose stock room.

c. A hospital or similar unit assemblage is considered to be a single transportation unit even though it does consist of several classes of stowage and may have Class "A" and "B" property in it. The assembling depot will assign a voucher number to the assembly with sub-voucher numbers for each class of stowage. It is not necessary to assign sub-voucher numbers for Class "B" property.

Example: PB4675-1, PB4675-2, etc.

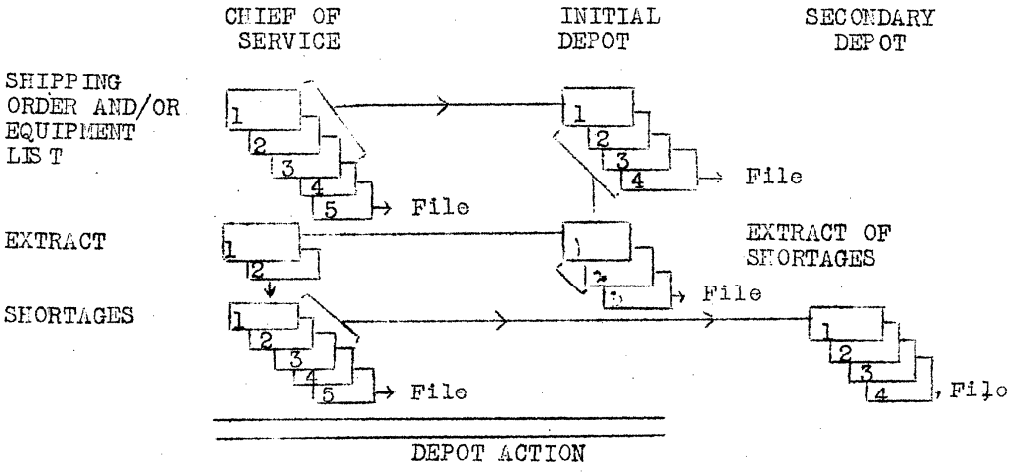
Each sub-voucher will be processed through the depot separately and will be documented separately with a top sheet. The documents covering the entire assembly, that is all of the sub-voucher documents, will be bound together and covered by a master top sheet. Examples of master top sheet and sub-top sheet are shown in Exhibits H(2) and H(3). Ordinarily at the time instructions are issued to manufacture an assembly, oversea markings will not be known. For this reason it is necessary to prepare a temporary master top sheet which is utilized to carry the assembly to the depot near the port, where upon completion of shortages and marrying of other Services' equipment and upon receipt of overseas shipping instructions a new master top sheet will be prepared to replace the temporary master top sheet. (See Exhibit H (1)).

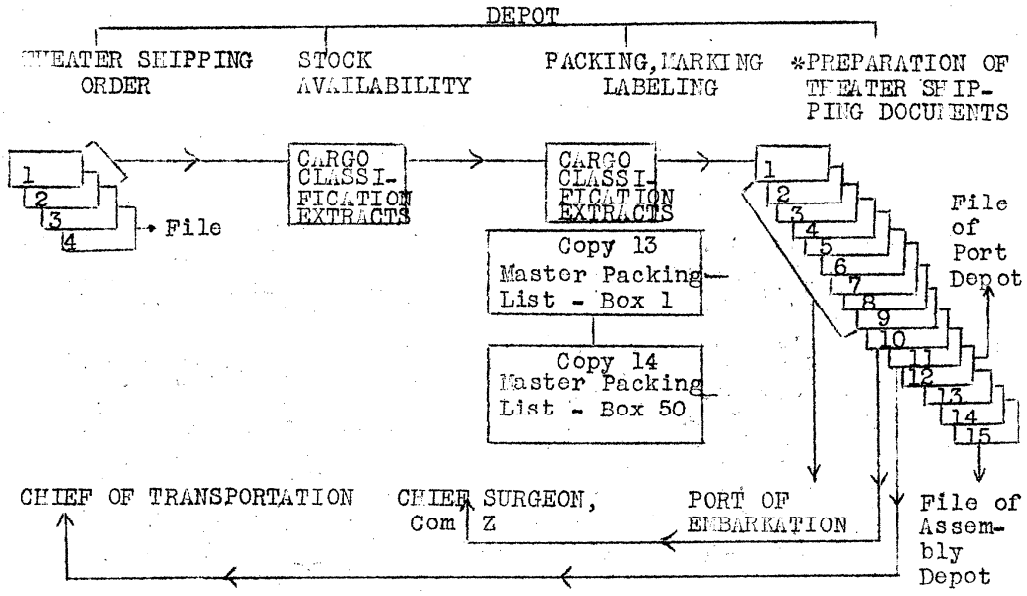
d. Distribution of copies of document: Instead of the 14 copies required for bulk shipments, 15 copies are required for assemblies, copy No. 15 to be retained by the depot making the assembly: Space is left in boxes No. 1 and No. 50 to place copies No. 13 and No. 14. However, these will not be placed in the boxes by the assembling depot. At the time the assembly is forwarded to the depot near the port, 14 copies of the document as prepared by the assembling depot will be transmitted to the receiving depot under custody of the guard accompanying the assembly who will deliver them to the depot commander of the receiving depot.

3. Shipping of shortages: In shipping shortages for an assembly or for a bulk shipment from a depot supplying these shortages, or to a port depot which is preparing shipment for outmovement, no theater shipping documents are required.

FLOW OF A THEATER SHIPPING ORDER AND A THEATER SHIPPING DOCUMENT

CHIEF SURGEON, COM Z, ACTION





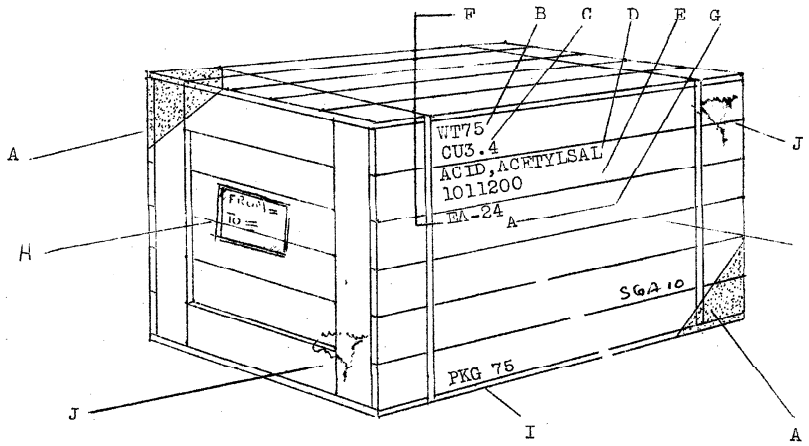
*Note: On mixed boxes copies of 16 & 17 are run off to serve as packing lists.
On Assemblies an extra copy is required to be retained by Assembling Depot.

APPENDIX A

N O T E

The following exhibits of marked boxes illustrate the box markings which should be stenciled on all boxes and packages.

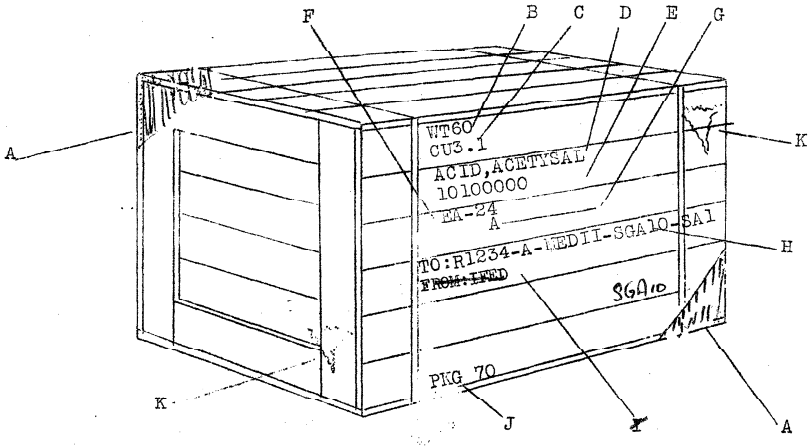
However, if stenciled markings of contents are already on the ends, rather than on the sides as illustrated, such containers may be shipped without any additional markings on the side. The exceptions being those boxes over ten (10) cubic feet which require stencil markings on <u>both</u> <u>end</u> <u>and</u> <u>side</u>.



DOMESTIC CONTAINER - SHIPPING LABEL

A. Service Color (Maroon)
B. Weight (to nearest pound)
C. Cube foot (to nearest tenth of cubic foot on small containers)
D. Description of Contents
E. Item Number
F. Quantity In
G. Class of Property
H. Domestic Shipping Label (Note: Space left for stenciling oversea address by port depot)
I. Package Number (Also to be recorded on Theater Shipping Doc)
J. Caduceus

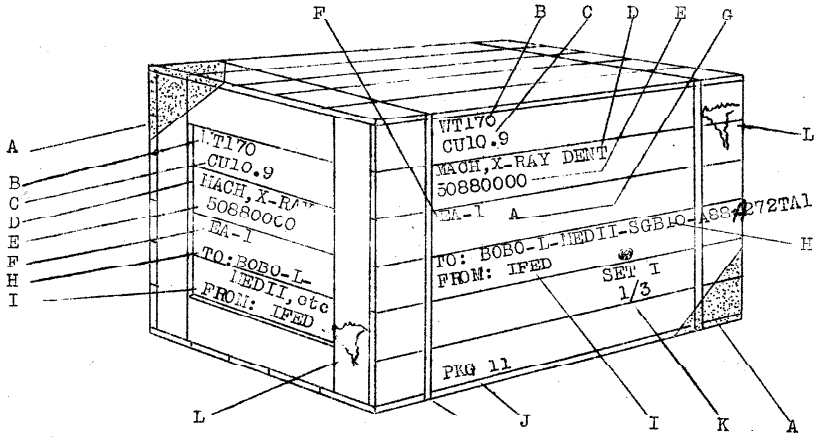
Exhibit A



BOX MARKING FORCE MARKED SHIPMENT

A. Service Color Corner
B. Weight (to nearest pound)
C. Cube (to nearest tenth of cube foot on small containers)
D. Description of contents
E. Item Number
F. Quantity In
G. Class of Property
H. Shipment Number on Oversea Marking
I. ~~Shipping Designator of Port of Embarkation~~
J. Package Number
K. Caducous

Exhibit B

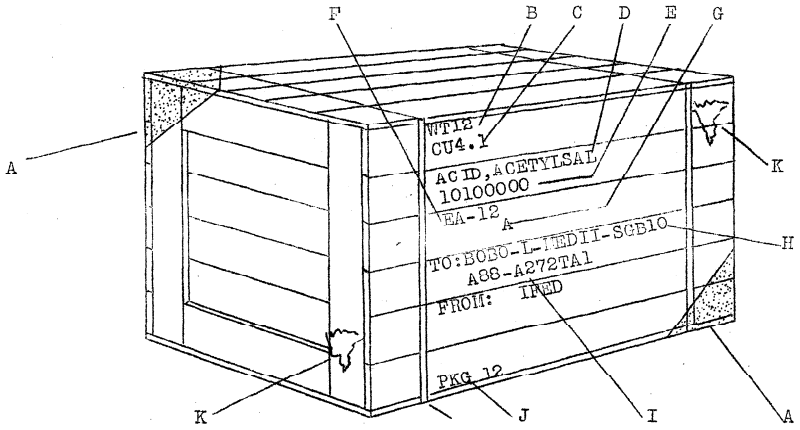


BOX MARKINGS FOR INTER-THEATER SHIPMENT - NON-FORCE MARKED
(OVER 10 CUBIC FEET)

A. Service Color (Maroon)
B. Weight (to nearest pound), marked on both side and end.
*C. Cube Foot
*D. Description of contents
*E. Item Number
*F. Quantity In
G. Class of Property
*H. Oversea Address
*I. Shipping Designator of Port of Embarkation
J. Package Number
K. Set Marking
L. Caduceus

* Marked on both side and end.

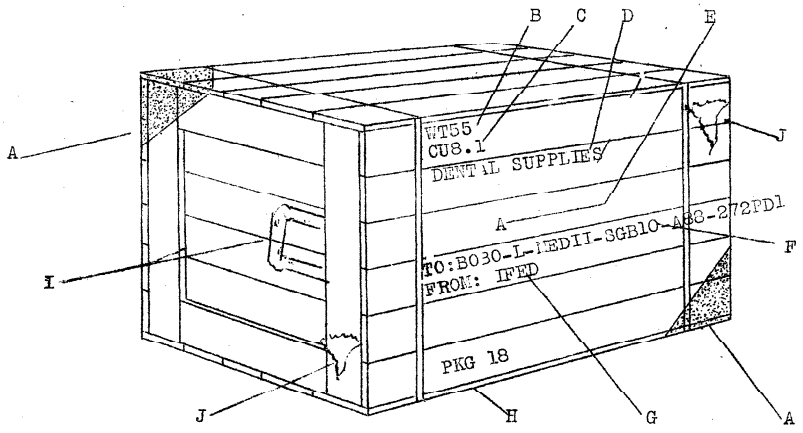
Exhibit C



BOX MARKINGS - OVERSEA ADDRESS DIVIDED
BECAUSE OF SMALLNESS
OF BOX

A. Service Color (Maroon)
B. Weight (to nearest pound)
C. Cube Foot (to nearest tenth of cube foot on small containers)
D. Description of contents
E. Item Number
F. Quantity In
G. Class of Property
H. Oversea Address - Divided
I. Shipping Designator of Port of Embarkation
J. Package Number
K. Caduceus

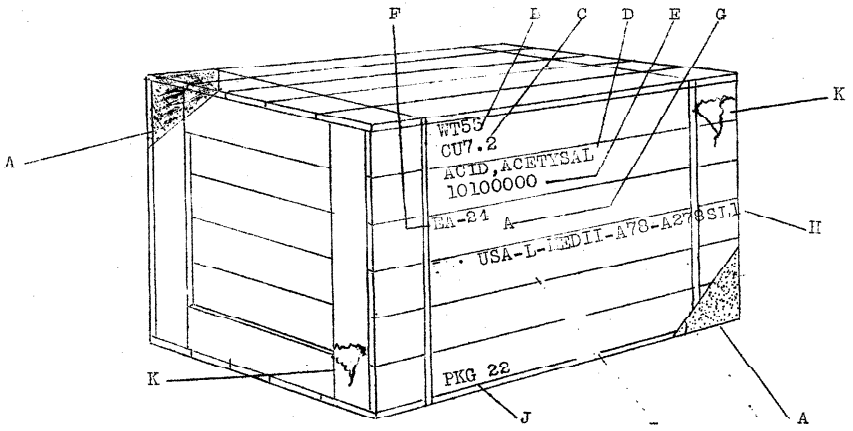
Exhibit D



BOX MARKING MIXED PACKAGE - NON-FORCE MARKED

A. Service Color (Maroon)
B. Weight (to nearest pound)
C. Cube Foot (nearest tenth of cube foot in small containers)
D. Description of Contents
E. Class of Property
F. Overseas Address
G. Shipping Port of Embarkation
H. Package Number
I. Outside Packing List protected by cover plate.
J. Caduceus

Exhibit E



BOX MARKED USA SHIPMENT

A. Service Color (Maroon)
B. Weight(to nearest pound)
C. Cube (to nearest tenth of cubic foot on small containers)
D. Description of contents
E. Item Number
F. Quantity In
G. Class of Property
H. Oversea Address
~~I. Shipping Port of Embarkation~~
J. Package Number
K. Caduceus

Exhibit F

Port Package Tally

Station or Voucher No. PD41009 | Shipping Ord. No. A271 | M.S. | Day | Hour | Spec. Jun 14 5 7 3

WATER SHIPPING DOCUMENT

Consignee: U S MEDICAL DEPOT 407
PARIS, FRANCE

TO: BOBC-L-MEDIL-SOC-A2-A271PD1

FROM: MAIL

RECAPITULATION OF SHIPMENT

No. Pkgs.	Type Pkg.	Description	Total Weight	Total Cube
32	BX	MISC DRUGS	4477	1082
25	BX	SURG DRESSINGS	4100	921
		CLASS A		
57	←Total		Totals→ 8577	2003

Date Shipped | Special Instructions: LSD - 7/1/45

Carrier | Car No. | B/L No.

Class of Storage & Stowage: GENERAL

PORT TRANSPORTATION

Tally No. | Date Loaded | Date | Transport | Location | Hatch | Rec'd. By | Manifest Item No.

WATER DIVISION

Item No.	STOCK NO.	DESCRIPTION	Quantity to be Shipped	Unit of Meas.	No. of Pkgs.	Type of Pkg.	Pkg. Nos.	Total Weight	Total Cubs	Quantity Shipped
		THIS DOCUMENT IS COMPRISED OF 57 BOXES. GENERAL CARGO.								
		MASTER PACKING LIST WILL BE FOUND IN BOX 1 AND BOX 50								

Exhibit G (1) BULK SHIPMENT (TOP SHEET)

WD AGO Form 450-10

For Package Tally → 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

Station & Voucher No.	Shipping Order No.	Mo.	Day	Yr.	Sheet
PD41009	4271	Jun	10	51	2/3

CONTINUATION SHEET

Line No.	STOCK NO.	DESCRIPTION	Quantity to be Shipped	Unit of Meas.	No. of Pkgs.	Type of Pkg.	Pkg. Nos.	Total Weight	Total Cube	Quantity Shipped
	1491700	Water, Distilled		BTL	14	BX	1-12	821	26	112
	1503000	Zinc Oxide Ointment		LB	1	BX	13	60	4.1	24
	1384200	Protein Silver Mild		¼LB	1	BX	14	60	3.2	60
	1731500	Dextrose, 50% Solution		BTL	1	BX	15	144	3.1	350
	1603600	Normal Human, Plasma Dr		PKG	32	BX	16/22	2200	51.2	384
	1483600	Sulfanilamide, 5 Gm		PKG	1	BX	23	60	2.1	100
	1430000	Sodium Citrate 4% Sol		BTL	1	BX	24	65	2.4	12
	1335000	Petrolatum USP	10	LB	2	BX	25/26	206	3.1	12
	1413000	Soap, Soft	85	LB	9	BX	27/31	690	8.2	16
	1416000	Sodium Bicarb, USP	10	LB	1	BX	32	171	9.4	12
	2004000	Bandage Gauze Roller, 2 in		PKG	9	BX	33/40	861	8.2	810
	2005000	Bandage Gauze Roller, 3 in		DOZ	12	BX	41/43	1522	15	700
	2006000	Bandage Gauze Roller, 4 in		DOZ	9	BX	44	720	16	406
	2014000	Cotton Absorb, Roll		LB	5	BX	45	622	17	375
	2015000	Cotton Batting		LB	2	BX	46/50	115	12	70
	2016000	Crinoline Surg, 100 yds		PKG	5	BX	51	90	1.7	20
	2033000	Gauze, Pl, 100 yds		ROLL	4	BX	52	700	19	100

Exhibit G (2) BULK SHIPMENT (CONTINUATION SHEET -OPTS)

35 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62

WD AGO Form 450-4C-1

For Package Tally ——→ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

Station & Voucher No.	Shipping Order No.	Mo.	Day	Yr.	Sheet
PD41009	A271	Jun	10	5	3/3

THEATER SHIPPING DOCUMENT
CONTINUATION SHEET

Item No.	STOCK NO.	DESCRIPTION	Quantity to be Shipped	Unit of Meas.	No. of Pkgs.	Type of Pkg.	Pkg. Nos.	Total Weight	Total Cube	Quantity Shipped
	3621500	Battery Box		EA	1	BX	57	91	8.1	2
	3861000	Syringe, Ureth, Prophyl		EA						75
	3626725	Cardiograph Paper		ROLL						20
	3668200	Cotton Thread, No 120		EA						36
	3769000	Splint Accessory, Web 1"		EA						18
	3770000	Splint Accessory, Web, 1½"		EA						75
	3771000	Splint Accessory, Web, 2"		EA						18

Exhibit G (3) BULK SHIPMENT (MIXED BOX)

38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

WD AGO Form 26-40-1

THEATER SHIPPING DOCUMENT

Consignee:

Shipper:

Station & Voucher No.	Shipping Order No.	Mo.	Day	Yr.	Sheet
MB41093	A205	Jun	29	5	192

US MEDICAL DEPOT, M-452
MARSEILLE, FRANCE

TO: 30B0-L-HEIII-SGB10-A88-A205MB1

FROM: IFED

Date Shipped	Special Instructions
Carrier	I/I 7/1/45 FSI 7/15/45 LSI 7/31/45
Car No.	SEE ATTACHED DOCUMENT
B/L No.	Class of Storage & Stowage

RECAPITULATION OF SHIPMENT

Total Pcs.	Unit Pkg.	Description	Total Weight	Total Cube
528	BX	97,325 STATION HOSP	53,000	7501
340	BDL	CK, 750-BED	28,000	6002
120	CR		14,921	4009
14	DR		4,444	1006
1002	Total	CLASS A	Totals 100,365	13518

PORT OF TRANSPORTATION		WATER DIVISION	
Tally No.		Date Loaded	
Date		Transport	
Location		Hatch	
Rec'd. By		Manifest Item No.	

Item No.	Stock No.	Description	Quantity to be Shipped	Unit of Meas.	No. of Pkgs.	Type of Pkg.	Pkg. Nos.	Total Weight	Total Cube	Quantity Shipped
		DOCUMENTS PD41,005-1 through PD41,005-4 COVER SUPPLIES OF HOSPITAL ASSEMBLY SGB10,								
		750-BED STATIC HOSPITAL SHIPPED BY DEPOT M-452. THIS ASSEMBLAGE CONSISTS OF 1002								
		PIECES. ALL PIECES MUST REMAIN INTACT.								
		VN PD41005-1 CONTAINS PKG NOS 1-921 and VN MB41093-1 CONTAINS BOXES 974-1002, GENERAL								
		CARGO.								
		VN PD41005-2 CONTAINS PKG NOS 922-926, INFLAMMABLE CARGO								
		VN PD41005-3 CONTAINS PKG NOS 927-929, SECURITY CARGO								
		VN PD41005-4 CONTAINS PKG NOS 930-973, WET CARGO								
		MASTER THEATER SHIPPING DOCUMENT IN BOXES NOS 1 and 50								
		Exhibit F (1) UNIT ASSEMBLY (FINAL MASTER TOP SHEET)								

WD AGO Form 459-50

MILITARY SHIPPING DOCUMENT

Station or Vessel or No.: PD41005-1/4 | Shipping Order No. | Mo.: Jun | Day: 14 | Year: 5/6 | Sheet

Consignor: U S MEDICAL DEPOT M-407
PARIS, FRANCE

Consignee: U S MEDICAL DEPOT M-452
MARSEILLE, FRANCE

Item	Type Pack.	Type Cont.	Description	Weight	Cube
	521	BX	97325, STATION HOSP	51100	7001
	320	BDL	CZ, 750-BED	22100	5018
	118	CR		12200	3890
	14	DR		8220	1006
			CLASS 4		
	973	Total		93620	16909

RECAPITULATION OF SHIPMENT

Port of Shipment | Shipping Instructions

Carrier

Car No.

B/L No.

AS SHOWN ON ATTACHED DOCUMENTS

Class of Storage & Stowage

PORT TRANSPORTATION

Tally In | Date Loaded

Date | Transport

Location | Hatch

Rec'd. by | Manifest Item No.

WATER MOVEMENT

Item No.	STOCK NO.	DESCRIPTION	Quantity to be Shipped	Unit of Meas.	No. in Pkg.	Type of Pkg.	Pkg. Nos	Total Weight	Total Cube	Quantity Shipped

DOCUMENTS PD41005-1 THROUGH PD41005-4 COVER SUPPLIES ON HOSPITAL ASSEMBLY 3GB10, 750-BED STATION HOSPITAL SHIPPED BY DEPOT M-407. THIS ASSEMBLAGE CONSISTS OF 973 PIECES. ALL PIECES MUST REMAIN INTACT.

VN PD41005-1 CONTAINS PKG NOS 1-921, GENERAL CLASS OF STOWAGE
VN PD41005-2 CONTAINS PKG NOS 922-926, REFRIGERABLE CLASS OF STOWAGE
VN PD41005-3 CONTAINS PKG NOS 927-929, SECURITY CLASS OF STOWAGE
VN PD41005-4 CONTAINS PKG NOS 930-973 WET CARGO CLASS OF STOWAGE
MASTER THEATER SHIPPING DOCUMENTS (FOR BOXES 1 AND 50) ARE ATTACHED.

Exhibit F (2) UNIT ASSEMBLY (TEMPORARY MASTER TOP SHEET)

WD AGO Form 450-40

GREATER SHIPPING DOCUMENT

Station & Voucher No.: PD45005-1 | Shipping Order No.: | Mo.: Jun | Day: 14 | Yr.: 5 | Sh.: 6

Consignor:
U S MEDICAL DEPOT M-407
PARIS, FRANCE

Consignee:
U S MEDICAL DEPOT M-452
MARSEILLE, FRANCE

RECAPITULATION OF SHIPMENT

Total Pkgs.	Type Pkg.	Description	Total Weight	Total Cube
121	BX	Drugs, Dressings, Lab Supp	12621	5001
16	BDL	Hospital Supplies	4910	1006
12	CR	Medical Field Equipment	1050	320
		CLASS A		
149	←Total	Totals→	18581	6327

PORT TRANSPORTATION | WATER DIVISION

Date Shipped | Special Instructions | Ship No. | Date Loaded

Carrier | Date | Transport

Car No. | Location | Hatch

B/L No. | Rec'd. By | Manifest Item No.

Class of Storage & Stowage: GENERAL CARGO

Item No.	STOCK NO.	DESCRIPTION	Quantity to be Shipped	Unit of Meas.	No. of Pkgs.	Type of Pkg.	Pkg. Nos.	Total Weight	Total Cube	Quantity Shipped
		THIS DOCUMENT COVERS GENERAL CARGO OF HOSPITAL ASSEMBLY SGB10, 740-BED STATION HOSP SHIPPED BY DEPOT M-407								
		TO BE FOLLOWED BY DEPOT COMMANDER								
		NOTE: SIMILAR SUB TOP SHEETS FOR ALL OTHER CLASSES OF CARGO SUCH AS DANGEROUS CARGO, SECURITY CARGO, FRAGILE CARGO (SEE DEPOT INFORMATION LETTER NO. 47) ARE REQUIRED.								
		Exhibit H (3) UNIT ASSEMBLY (SUB-TOP SHEET)								

WD AGO Form 450-4

THE PREPARATION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES
FOR
OVERSEAS SHIPMENT

Exhibits 2+3
Section III

PREPARED BY: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON
HEADQUARTERS ETOUSA
A. P. O. 887, U. S. ARMY

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Chief Surgeon
APO 887

1 May 1945

The purpose of this manual is to provide a "guide" as to required packing standards for "tropicalized" packs. Medical supplies packed for storage and use in tropical theaters are required to withstand unusually destructive forces of nature. Unless standards are maintained which provide sufficient protection, heavy losses are certain to result. The standards presented are intended to eliminate such losses.

This manual was constructed under emergency conditions and does not treat all Medical Department Items. But a manual of any nature if used properly can only stimulate the thinking of the ones who will do the actual work. There is and never will be any substitute for good practical "common sense".

The tables showing procedures to follow for certain specific items are intended as examples for convenient reference and application as indicated for similar items. The information contained herein has been compiled by the Office of the Chief Surgeon and embodies the very latest techniques and ideas for completing a satisfactory "tropicalized" pack. It is hoped that the packing principles recommended will be emulated in the thinking and operation of every depot packing for overseas shipment.

FOR THE CHIEF SURGEON:

S. B. HAYS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Assistant.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART A

CLASSES 1 THROUGH 9 MEDICAL SUPPLIES

PART C

CLEANING, PROCESSING AND PACKAGING OF METALLIC ITEMS

PART A

CLASS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 MEDICAL SUPPLIES

CLASS 1 MEDICAL SUPPLIES:

Class 1 items require protection against (1) BREAKAGE, (2) CRUSHING.

All original packs should be carefully examined for leakage or looseness and to determine if liner within box is adequate as a waterproof barrier.

When repacking is found necessary, limit all box weights to 70 pounds or less and box size to 4 cubic feet or less.

Packing materials required:	Single-faced corrugated in 6", 9" and 12" widths, Double-faced corrugated sheets, Kraft wrapping paper, Twine,
(Refer to page 114/116 for individual unit wraps, Pinch Pack, etc.)	Kraft gummed tape in 2" widths, Cellulose wadding, Mineral materials for acids (asbestos, rock wool or ashes), Excelsior.

Tighten all bottle caps; pack tightly without any glass-to-glass contact. Use single-faced corrugated for individual bottle wraps and excelsior as additional cushioning material. All dunnage material to be inclosed within waterproof liner. Every waterproof liner to have one layer of double-faced corrugated at top and bottom, front, back and both sides of all packs before being sealed. (All bottles weighing over 5 pounds and cans weighing over 10 lbs should have two layers of double-faced corrugated top and bottom of pack).

Fiberboard boxes must be overpacked by waterproof liner and nailed wood box or repacked before shipment if proper size for overpacking is not available.

Packers must in all cases make sure that the lid of box, when nailed, fits snugly against top of bag so that there can be no movement during rough handling and shipment.

In the case of alcohol and narcotics, the markings on box should show item No., general description only as "Drugs", "Medical Supplies" or "Dental Supplies". The same rule applies where packing lists are necessary in regard to alcohol and narcotics.

Intravenous Fluids: Always protect dextrose and other intravenous fluids by pinching about the neck a narrow strip of

corrugated material and allowing it to extend $\frac{1}{4}$" to $\frac{1}{2}$" above it and then wrap with cellulose wadding. This should be overwrapped then with single-faced corrugated beofre packing in box.

CLASS I

ITEMS REQUIRING SPECIAL LABELS

ON EXTERIOR CONTAINER

(Information Only - Pending decision by the War Department labels will not be used for shipments to other theaters or for return of medical supplies to the Z I.)

ITEMS REQUIRING	BLACK on WHITE "ACID" LABEL ON CONTAINER
1007000	Acid, acetic, glacial, 1 lb USP *
1008000	Acid, acetic, glacial, 5 lb USP *
1015500	Acid, formic, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb ACS *
1016000	Acid, hydrochloric, 1 lb ACS 38% *
1015700	Acid, hydrobromic, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb purified 34% *
1017000	Acid, hydrochloric, 6 lb technical 32% *
1020000	Acid, nitric, 1 lb ACS *
1026000	Acid, phosphoric, 1 lb ACS *
1034000	Acid, sulfuric, 1 lb ACS *
1036000	Acid, sulfuric 5 gal. commercial *
1037000	Acid, s ulfuric, aromatic $\frac{1}{4}$ lb USP *
1038000	Acid, sulfuric, fuming 1 lb Reagent (Oleum) *
1039000	Acid, sulfurous, 1 lb ACS *
1041800	Acid, trichloroacetic, 1/5 lb Reagent
1042000	Acid, trichloroacetic, 1 oz USP

* See Special Instructions for handling of acids, Page 109.

ITEMS REQUIRING	BLACK on WHITE "CORROSIVE" LABEL ON CONTAINER
1108000	Bromine, 1 oz ACS
1159000	Cresol, saponated solution 1 qrt
1160000	Cresol, saponated solution 5 gal.
1235000	Iodine, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb USP

ITEMS REQUIRING	BLACK ON WHITE "CORROSIVE LABEL ON CONTAINER
1339000	Phenol 1 lb USP
1366000	Potassium hydroxide $\frac{1}{4}$ lb USP
1434000	Sodium hydroxide $\frac{1}{4}$ lb USP

ITEMS REQUIRING BLACK on RED "INFLAMABLE LIQUID" LABEL ON CONTAINER

1003000	Acetone, 1 lb ACS
1004000	Acetone, 5 lb ACS
1048000, 1049000, 1049500, 1049700, 1049900, 1050000, 1051000, 1052000,	
1052500	Alcohol
1098600	Benzen, ¼ lb ACS (Benzol)
1126000	Carbon Disulfide, 1 lb ACS
1150000	Collodion 1 oz USP
1179000	Ether, for anesthesia, ¼ lb
1179300	Ether, petroleum, 1 lb
1180000	Ethyl, chloride, 3 oz USP
1220000	Glyceryl trinitrate, 10-1/10 gr Hypo tablet USP
1285000	Methanol 1 lb ACS
1322000	Oil, turpentine, 1 qrt USP

ITEMS REQUIRING BLACK on YELLOW "OXIDIZING MATERIAL" LABEL ON CONTAINER

1027800	Acid, picric, 5 gm Reagent, (Trinitrophenol)
1028000	Acid, picric, 1 oz USP (Trinitrophenol)
1360000	Potassium chlorate 1 lb NF EXPLOSIVE ON CONCUSSION
1372000	Potassium permanganate 1 lb USP
1372200	Potassium permanganate 5 lb USP
1436000	Sodium nitrate ¼ lb ACS
1437000	Sodium nitrate 1 oz ACS

ITEMS REQUIRING RED on WHITE "POISON" LABEL ON CONTAINER

1431000	Sodium cyanide, ¼ lb ACS

QUANTITY OF CLASS I MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ITEMS TO BE PACKED IN AN ORIGINAL (RE-PACK) CONTAINER.

A - LIMITING FACTORS: WEIGHT - 70 Lbs
SIZE - 4 Cu Ft

AB - PACK IN MULTIPLES OF 12 (SIZE PERMITTING) PLUS "A". IF SIZE DOES NOT PERMIT, PACK IN MULTIPLES OF 2-3-4 or 6.

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
1001000	24	1015700	96	1039000	24	1059500	24
1002200	288	1016000	24	1039800	24	1059600	288
1002300	20	1017000	4	1040000	96	1059700	288
1002500	96	1018000	288	1041000	24	1060000	24
1003000	24	1019000	96	1041800	96	1061000	24
1004000	6	1020000	24	1042000	288	1062000	96
1005000	24	1021000	6	1043000	432	1063000	96
1006000	24	1022000	24	1044000	288	1064000	24
1007000	24	1024000	96	1045000	96	1065000	24
1008000	6	1025000	24	1046000	24	1065300	288
1009000	24	1025500	288	1046500	24	1066000	24
1009200	24	1025700	288	1048000	12	1066300	24
1009400	24	1026000	24	1049000	2	1066500	96
1010000	24	1027000	288	1049500	1	1067000	96
1010200	48	1027800	432	1049700	96	1067500	24
1010300	96	1028000	288	1049900	288	1068000	96
1010400	96	1028200	144	1050000	24	1068500	96
1010500	24	1028500	288	1051000	12	1068800	48
1011000	24	1030000	96	1052000	2	1069000	432
1012000	8	1032000	288	1052500	1	1070000	96
1012200	96	1032800	96	1053500	432	1070300	432
1012300	24	1033000	288	1056000	288	1071000	288
1012500	144	1034000	24	1057000	24	1073000	432
1013000	288	1036000	1	1058500	96	1074000	432
1015000	24	1037000	96	1058900	24	1075000	432
1015500	96	1038000	24	1059000	96	1075200	288

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
1076000	96	1098300	432	1110000	288	1135000	24
1078000	288	1098400	24	1110500	144	1136000	432
1082000	96	1098500	144	1111000	24	1137000	96
1083500	288	1098600	96	1113800	96	1138000	96
1083700	288	1099000	288	1114000	24	1139000	24
1084000	288	1101000	432	1115000	24	1139500	432
1084400	288	1102000	96	1116000	96	1140000	288
1084500	288	1102600	288	1116500	72	1142000	288
1084600	24	1103300	432	1117000	24	1142400	24
1085000	432	1104000	24	1117500	24	1142800	96
1086000	288	1106300	144	1117700	96	1143000	24
1087000	288	1106550	24	1118000	96	1144000	288
1087500	288	1106600	24	1118400	144	1144300	288
1087800	96	1106700	24	1118700	96	1145000	432
1087900	432	1106800	432	1119000	24	1148000	288
1088000	12	1106900	432	1121000	24	1149000	432
1088200	288	1107000	432	1123000	288	1149500	432
1090000	288	1107100	24	1125505	432	1150000	288
1093000	96	1107500	432	1125515	48	1150500	24
1094000	96	1108000	96	1126000	24	1151200	432
1096000	288	1108300	432	1127000	96	1152000	288
1096000	96	1108400	12	1128000	432	1153000	288
1097000	6	1108500	1200	1129000	24	1156000	288
1098000	96	1108600	432	1130000	96	1157000	288
1098100	24	1108700	96	1131000	288	1159000	12
1098200	432	1109000	96	1133000	24	1160000	2

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
1160900	432	1173000	432	1185000	288	1208410	432
1161000	432	1173800	24	1188000	288	1210000	288
1161500	24	1174000	24	1188300	432	1212000	24
1161700	96	1174105	288	1188500	288	1212500	24
1162000	96	1174110	432	1189000	96	1213000	24
1163000	24	1174700	288	1190000	96	1213500	24
1163500	96	1174900	288	1190500	24	1214500	432
1164000	96	1174905	48	1191000	24	1218000	24
1164200	24	1174910	48	1193000	96	1219000	6
1164600	12	1175200	288	1193300	24	1221000	432
1165000	12	1175300	288	1193500	24	1222000	432
1165500	288	1175400	144	1194500	96	1223000	24
1166000	288	1176000	432	1196000	24	1225000	432
1166500	288	1177000	288	1198000	288	1225700	288
1167500	288	1177500	144	1199000	24	1226200	432
1167905	432	1178000	432	1200000	96	1226300	24
1167910	432	1178330	288	1200500	24	1226500	432
1168000	432	1178500	72	1201000	96	1227600	432
1168500	288	1178900	288	1201500	24	1227800	288
1168600	48	1179000	96	1203000	288	1228000	432
1168800	288	1179300	24	1204000	144	1228500	96
1169000	288	1180000	96	1205000	12	1229000	24
1169300	288	1181000	432	1207000	24	1230000	96
1169600	24	1182000	24	1208000	144	1231000	96
1170000	432	1183000	288	1208300	432	1231500	96
1172000	432	1184000	288	1208405	432	1232000	432

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
1232500	AB	1252000	144	1274000	96	1290700	288
1233000	AB	1252400	144	1275400	288	1290800	288
1233500	AB	1252500	144	1275500	144	1290900	48
1234000	AB	1252700	24	1276000	144	1291400	288
1235000	96	1243300	96	1278000	96	1291600	288
1236000	96	1253500	288	1280000	24	1292000	24
1237000	144	1253700	96	1282000	24	1294000	288
1238000	96	1253900	96	1283000	96	1295000	432
1238500	288	1256500	288	1284000	6	1295500	432
123 8700	48	1261000	12	1285000	24	1296000	2000
1239000	288	1262000	24	1285200	96	1297000	144
1240000	96	1263000	288	1285400	96	1298000	48
1241000	48	1264000	6	1285420	24	1298700	288
1241700	24	1265000	1	1285500	144	1299000	96
1242000	288	1266000	288	1285600	144	1300600	72
1245000	96	1266300	96	1285705	24	1300805	48
1245100	432	1267000	96	1285710	4	1300810	24
1245200	96	1268010	72	1285715	96	1300815	288
1245600	24	1268015	72	1285810	4	1300900	24
1245700	72	1269000	288	1285815	96	1301500	288
1246000	432	1269500	6	1285900	24	1301700	288
1247000	24	1272300	96	1288400	288	1301810	96
124 8000	96	1272500	288	1288800	288	1301820	48
1248200	24	1273000	288	1289000	288	1301900	24
1248500	24	1273500	96	1290000	96	1302000	288
1249000	24	1273900	288	1290500	288	1302400	24

ITEM #	QP	ITEM #	QP	ITEM #	QP	ITEM #	QP
1302800	24	1325000	288	1339600	288	1357500	96
1302900	24	1325300	432	1339800	288	1358000	96
1303000	288	1325500	288	1339900	96	1359000	96
1304000	96	1325600	24	1340000	288	1360000	24
1305000	288	1325700	48	1341000	24	1361000	288
1306000	288	1326000	288	1342000	144	1362000	96
13 07000	6	1327000	72	1343000	24	1363000	96
1308000	144	1327500	72	1345000	96	1364000	288
1308500	96	1328000	72	1346000	24	1365000	288
1309000	288	1330000	96	1348000	432	1365500	96
1310000	24	1330500	48	1349000	288	1366000	96
1311000	288	1330700	48	1350000	432	1366700	96
1312000	6	1330805	12	1352000	432	1367000	24
1313000	288	1330810	6	1352505	48	1369000	96
1314000	6	1330900	24	1352510	48	1371000	24
1315000	24	1331000	24	1353000	288	1371500	96
1316000	288	1332000	24	1353700	48	1372000	24
1317000	288	1333000	24	1354000	288	1372200	8
1317500	288	1333500	24	1354400	288	1373000	288
1319000	24	1334000	24	1354500	144	1373300	96
1320000	96	1335000	6	1354600	288	1374000	96
1320500	288	1336000	12	1355000	24	1375000	96
1321000	96	1337000	6	1356000	96	1376000	24
1322000	12	1338000	24	1356500	288	1376600	96
1323000	288	1339000	24	1357000	24	1376800	432
1323500	288	1339400	432	1357200	96	1377000	96

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
1379000	6	1387000	288	1412000	24	1429800	96
1379005	6	1389000	144	1413000	2	1430000	24
1379300	12	1390000	288	1413400	48	1430500	24
1379305	24	1391000	24	1413500	48	1430600	12
1379900	12	1392000	288	1413600	24	1430700	8
1380000	6	1393000	96	1413705	48	1431000	96
1380100	288	1394000	288	1413708	48	1432000	24
1380150	1200	1395000	288	1413715	48	1433000	24
1380200	144	1396000	288	1413720	288	1433500	96
1380400	144	1397500	24	1413800	96	1434000	96
1380600	144	1398000	96	1414000	144	1435000	96
1380800	144	1398300	288	1415000	24	1435500	96
1381000	288	1401000	288	1416000	6	1435700	288
1382000	432	1402000	96	1417000	24	1435800	72
1383000	288	1403000	432	1418000	24	1436000	96
1383500	288	1403100	48	1418500	96	1437000	288
1384000	432	1403200	24	1419000	24	1438000	288
1384110	288	1403300	288	1421000	24	1439000	96
1384130	72	1403500	24	1422000	48	1439300	96
1384135	72	1405000	288	1425000	24	1440000	96
1384200	96	1406000	288	1425500	1	1440500	24
1384500	96	1407000	144	1426000	96	1440800	24
1384700	24	1410000	288	1427000	24	1441000	24
1384800	24	1410300	24	1428000	6	1442000	144
13 85000	24	1410500	144	1429000	24	1444000	24
1386000	24	1410600	288	1429500	12	1445000	24

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
1446000	24	1463700	24	1475000	288	1490500	288
1446600	288	1463800	288	1476000	288	1491000	12
1448000	8	1463900	24	1477000	288	1491700	12
1448200	24	146400	96	1477500	24	1492000	AB
1449000	96	1464100	24	1478000	24	1493000	96
1449500	144	1464300	288	1479000	24	1494000	12
1450000	1	1464400	96	1483000	96	1494500	12
1451000	96	1464500	288	1484000	24	1495000	24
1452000	432	1466000	24	1485000	96	1496000	AB
1452800	24	1467000	24	1486000	24	1497000	24
1453000	24	1470000	24	1488000	96	1498000	432
1454000	288	1470300	24	1488300	288	1498500	24
1455000	432	1470500	6	1488700	24	1498705	96
1456000	432	1471000	288	1489100	432	1498710	4
1457003	288	1472000	72	1489200	24	1500000	96
1457005	288	1472305	48	1489300	24	1500500	24
1458000	432	1472310	288	1489500	AB	1501000	24
1459000	432	1472405	144	1489600	AB	1502000	24
1462000	24	1472410	432	1489700	432	1502500	24
1462100	96	1472500	48	1489800	288	1502700	AB
1462200	24	1472600	48	1490000	288	1503000	96
1462300	96	1472700	96	1490200	432	1504000	24
1462600	24	1472805	288	1490250	24	1584000	24
1463300	288	1472810	288	1490300	288	1585000	600
1463500	24	1473000	288	1490405	AB	1590000	
1463600	96	1474000	288	1490410	AB	1594001	1200

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
1594002	1200	1594028	1200	1594220	2400	1600200	240
1594003	1200	1594029	1200	1594221	2400	1600600	240
1594004	1200	1594030	1200	1594222	2400	1600700	240
1594005	1200	1594031	1200	1594223	2400	1600800	240
1594006	1200	1594032	1200	1594224	2400	1600900	240
1594007	1200	1594033	1200	1594225	2400	1601100	240
1594008	1200	1594201	2400	1594226	2400	1601500	240
1594009	1200	1594202	2400	1594227	2400	1602000	240
1594010	1200	1594203	2400	1594228	2400	1603000	240
1594011	1200	1594204	2400	1594229	2400	1603100	240
1594012	1200	1594205	2400	1594230	2400	1604000	240
1594013	1200	1594206	2400	1594231	2400	1604100	240
1594014	1200	1594207	2400	1594232	2400	1605005	240
1594015	1200	1594208	2400	1594233	2400	1605010	240
1594016	1200	1594209	2400	1595001	1200	1605015	240
1594017	1200	1594210	2400	1595002	1200	1605500	1200
1594018	1200	1594211	2400	1595003	1200	1606500	
1594019	1200	1594212	2400	1595004	1200	1606800	500
1594020	1200	1594212	2400	1595005	1200	1607000	600
1594021	1200	1594213	2400	1595006	1200	1607500	1200
1594022	1200	1594214	2400	1595201	1200	1607600	1200
1594023	1200	1594215	2400	1595202	1200	1608100	2400
1594024	1200	1594216	2400	1595203	1200	1608200	240
1594025	1200	1594217	2400	1595204	1200	1608300	
1594026	1200	1594218	2400	1595205	1200	1608400	1200
1594027	1200	1594219	2400	1595206	1200	1608500	1200

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
1608600	1220	1732000		1815500	12		
1608700	1200	1732300		1816000			
1608800		1732500		1818000			
1608900		1733000		1819000			
1609000		1734000		1820000			
1611000	2400	1735000		1821000			
1612000	2400	1737000		1822000			
1612500	2400	1739300		1825700			
1612700	1200	1739500		1826000			
1612800	1200	1750000		1827000			
1613000		1750200		1828000			
1613200		1750400					
1613600	96	1750600					
1613700	48	1750800					
1615000	96	1751000					
1700000	240	1751200					
1701500	240	1751400					
1702000	240	1803000					
1703000	96	1804000					
1703300		1805000	96				
1703400		1805500	432				
1705000	2400	1806000	288				
1730000	96	1806500	432				
1731000		1809000					
1731500	96	1810000	96				
1731900		1815000					

CLASS 2 MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Class 2 Medical Supplies consist of surgical dressings, gauzes, bandages and adhesive pla sters. Because so many of these items are required to be absorptive as well as sterile at time of use, it is vital tha t the packing guarantee protection during shipment and subsequent storage, no matter how tropical the climate.

All items must be protected by a waterproof liner and packed in a wood box, properly nailed, strapped and stapled.

Items in original V-board containers may require overcrating in order to prevent crushing and breaking of carton. Repacking of some may be unavoidable if for example liner is inadequate. It may be found possible to overwrap with waterproof paper and then crate to protect the liner but generally repacking would be the simplest method in cases of this sort.

Most all class 2 items are lightweight so the principal limiting factor is the size of containers - not to exceed 4 cubic feet.

QUANTITY OF CLASS 2 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ITEMS TO BE PACKED IN AN ORIGINAL (RE-PACK) CONTAINER.

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
2001000	24	2028500	6				
2002000	36	2030000	300				
2002000	36						
2002200	24	2031000	144				
2002400	12	2031900	48				
2002600	48	2032500	96				
2002700	48	2034000	300				
2003000	48	2035000	144				
2004000	60	2035500	24				
2005000	36	2037000	12				
2006000	24	2037200	2				
2008000	48	2036000	24				
2009000	24	2089000	72				
2011000	36	2040000	12				
2012000	36	2041000	12				
2013000	480	2042000	300				
2014000	24						
2015000	48						
2016000	72						
2016500	4						
2021000	144						
2022000	36						
2023000	6						
2024000	600						
2025400	12						
2027000	144						
2028000	6						

CLASS 3 MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

1. Class 3 Medical Supplies consist of surgical instruments, surgical appliances, diagnostic instruments and surgical supplies. A logical division of these items for simplification of packing procedure is suggested by the fact that some Class 3 items require processing and others do not. For convenience of reference, Class 3 Supplies are separated into two groups as follows:

Items requiring processing.

Surgical instruments of simple design such as forceps, hemostats, scissors, knives and curettes.

Surgical instruments of complex design such as retinoscopes, anesthia apparatus, cautery transformer and cardiographs.

Items not requiring processing.

Surgical supplies such as splints, gloves, crutches and arch supports.

* Surgical instruments of simple design must be thoroughly cleaned and dried, (two successive Stoddard Solvent tanks - compressed air dry - Methanol dip - compressed air dry - oven dry) treated with a proper preservative, wrapped in Grade "A" material or aluminum foil and packaged in a laminated foil or cellulose envelope which is heat-sealed. Prior to sealing of envelope insert identification labels showing item number and nomenclature. It is also possible in some instances to package in "C" cloth and dip and overwrap with kraft paper.

Surgical instruments of complex design must be superficially cleaned of all finger marks or other "dirt" before packaging and in nearly all instances a desiccant should be inclosed within a moisture-vaporproof barrier.

Some supplies do not require processing but because of deterioration or contamination due to fungi, mold or insect attack, must be adequately packaged in a method IA wrap (moisture-vaporproof laminated foil barrier or "C" wrap and dip - no desiccant used in IA packaging) before inclosure within waterproof liner within nailed wood box.

2. All items must be protected by waterproof liners.

3. Dismantling and packing of the following items should not be attempted without assistance from the maintenance section of the processing center:

3604000 - Anesthesia Apparatus
3609006-20 - Anesthesia & Suction Apparatus
3613006-8-15-16 - Audiometers

* (Unit packaging method - Pages 16, 17 and 18)

3624506-10 - Cabinet, Specialists
3625008-3626000 - Cardiographs
3864208-14 - Tent, oxygen

TABLE I

(Note - Where "C" cloth or A-51 or other foil barrier is optional, in Column 6 of following table, always use "C" cloth whenever package is small enough for wax dip - For all oil and compound coatings excepting AXS-673, use Grade "A" wrapping to hold coating in place.)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESERVATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACKAGING METHOD	UNIT PACKAGING MATERIAL	DESICCANT (For 2 year Period)
3001500	Anascope	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3001800	Applicator, ear	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3006500	Bag, Physicians	No	None	I-A	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3032000	Bougie	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3054500	Bronchoscope	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3061000	Canula	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3070500	Carrier, sponge	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3073008	Case, bone oper.	Wipe	USA 2-84	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3073014	Case, bone Oper.	Wipe	USA 2-84	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3077000	Case, disgnostic	Wipe	USA 2-84	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESER-VATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACK-AGING METHOD	UNIT PACK-AGING MATERIAL	DESICCANT (For 2 year Period)
3093000	Catheter	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
312 0000	Chisel, Bone	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3127000	Clamp, Bone	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3131000	Curette	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3157500	Cysto-Urethroscope	Wipe	USA 2-84	I-A	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3159000	Depresser, tongue	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3160000	Dermatome set	Wipe	USA 2-84	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3173000	Director	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3179000	Drill, bone	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	A-13 Foil Envelope	None
3191000	Esophagoscope	Wipe	USA 2-84	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3195500	Extension Appar.	Dip	USA 2-84	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3200500	Forceps, bead	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3310000	Keratome	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESER-VATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACK-AGING METHOD	UNIT PACK-AGING MATERIAL	DESICCANT (For 2 year Period)
3329000	Knife, cataract	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3329000	Knife, eye	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3402900	Ophthalmoscope	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3404000	Otoscope, ele c.	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3432000	Procto-sigmoidos	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3434200	Rasp	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3445000	Retractor	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3464000	Saw	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3470000	Scissors	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3523000	Speculum	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulsoe Envelope	None
3540000	Tenometer	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3559000	Tube, trachea	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
3604000	Anesthesia appar.	Wipe	USA 2-84	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3617000	Balkan Frame	Dip (Threaded bolts only)	USA 2-84	I	"A" Cloth for all bolts	None

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESER-VATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACK-AGING METHOD	UNIT PACK-AGING MATERIAL	DESICCANT (For 2 year Period)
3626000	Cardiograph	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3643208	Cautery trans.	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3652000	Clipper, hair	Dip	AXS 674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3667000	Cushion, surgical	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3667500	Cuspidor, Fountain	Open all original packages as 90% are reported to have broken porcelain glass bowl due to faulty bracing. Provide adequate interior blocking to prevent preakage. Place excelsior cushion about bowl for further protection. Coat all metallic unifnished parts with AXS-674 and wrap carefully with Grade "A" material. Method I wrap. Inclose within waterproof barrier.				
3683000	Gloves, surg	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3694000	Headlight	Wipe	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3705000	Irrigator tubing	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3711000	Magnet, eye	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3711500	Mandible Fracture Kit	Dip	AXS 674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3712000	Manometer, Spinal	Dip	AXS 674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3716200	Penumothorax apparatus	Wipe	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3727508	Rheostat	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESER-VATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACK-AGING METHOD	UNIT PACK-AGING MATERIAL	DESICCANT (For 2 year Period)
3735508	Sharpener, needle	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3735512	Sharpener, Needle	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3737000	Sphygmomanometer	Wipe	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3738000	Sphygmomanometer	Wipe	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3775008	Suction appar.	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3775010	Suction appar.	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
3776200	Sutures	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
3875000	Tube, stomach	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None

QUANTITY OF CLASS 3 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ITEMS TO BE PACKED IN AN ORIGINAL (RE-PACK) CONTAINER.

A - LIMITING FACTORS: WEIGHT - 70 Lbs
SIZE - 4 Cu Ft

AB - PACK IN MULTIPLES OF 12 (SIZE PERMITTING) PLUS "A". IF SIZE DOES NOT PERMIT, PACK IN MULTIPLES OF 2-3-4 or 6.

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
3000800	AB	3040000	AB	3066000	AB	3113000	AB
300100	AB	3041000	AB	3067000	AB	3113100	AB
3001200	AB	3042000	AB	3068000	"B	3113300	AB
3001500	AB	3043000	AB	3070500	AB	3114000	AB
3001800	AB	3044000	AB	3073008	A	3116000	AB
3002000	AB	3045000	AB	3073014	A	3117000	AB
3003000	AB	3046000	AB	3075000	A	3119000	AB
3004000	AB	3047000	AB	3076000	A	3120000	AB
3005000	AB	3048000	AB	3077000	A	3121000	AB
3006100	A	3049000	AB	3090000	A	3122000	AB
3006500	A	3050000	AB	3090500	AB	3123000	AB
3007000	AB	3051000	AB	3091000	AB	3124000	AB
3008500	AB	3052000	AB	3092000	AB	3124200	AB
3009000	AB	3053000	AB	3093000	AB	3124400	AB
3010000	AB	3053500	AB	3094000	AB	3126000	AB
3011000	AB	3054000	AB	3099000	AB	3127000	AB
3011500	AB	3054500	AB	3100000	AB	3127200	AB
3032000	AB	3056000	AB	3101000	AB	3127400	AB
3034000	AB	3056200	AB	3102000	AB	3127700	AB
3036000	AB	3056500	AB	3107000	AB	3128000	AB
3038000	AB	3060500	AB	3108000	AB	3128700	AB
3039000	AB	3061000	AB	3109000	AB	3129000	AB
3039200	AB	3064000	AB	3110000	AB	3129500	AB
3039400	AB	3064300	AB	3111000	AB	3131000	AB
3039600	AB	3 064400	AB	3112000	AB	3132000	AB
3039800	AB	3065000	AB	3112800	AB	3133000	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
3134000	AB	3159000	AB	3182800	AB	3195906	AB
3136000	AB	3159500	A	3183000	AB	3196010	AB
3138000	AB	3160000	A	3183100	AB	3196100	AB
3139000	AB	3160200	AB	3183200	AB	3196200	AB
3141000	AB	3160400	AB	3184000	AB	3196300	AB
3142000	AB	3160600	AB	3185000	AB	3196504	AB
3143000	AB	3162000	AB	3186000	AB	3196506	AB
3144000	AB	3163000	AB	3187000	AB	3196508	AB
3145000	AB	3164000	AB	3188000	AB	3197000	AB
3146000	AB	3165000	AB	3190500	AB	3198000	AB
3147000	AB	3166000	AB	3191000	AB	3199000	AB
3148000	AB	3167000	A B	3191500	AB	3200000	AB
3148300	AB	3168000	AB	3191700	AB	3200500	AB
3149000	AB	3169000	AB	3192000	AB	3200700	AB
3151000	AB	3171000	AB	3192500	AB	3201000	AB
3151500	AB	3172000	AB	3193000	AB	3203000	AB
3153000	A	3173000	AB	3193300	AB	3203500	AB
3156000	A	3173500	AB	3193500	AB	3203600	AB
3157010	AB	3176000	AB	3195500	AB	3203700	AB
3157011	AB	3179000	AB	3195805	AB	3204000	AB
3157012	AB	3180005	AB	3195807	AB	3204500	AB
3157013	AB	3180010	AB	3195809	AB	3205000	AB
3157200	AB	3182000	AB	3195811	AB	3206000	AB
3157500	A	3182200	AB	3195813	AB	3207000	AB
3157700	AB	3182600	AB	3195815	AB	3207500	AB
3158000	AB	3182700	AB	3195905	AB	3207600	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
3208000	AB	3228600	AB	3254000	AB	3271200	AB
3216000	AB	3228800	AB	3255000	AB	3272500	AB
3217200	AB	3229000	AB	3256000	AB	3273000	AB
3217400	AB	3229500	AB	3258000	AB	3274000	AB
3218000	AB	3230000	AB	3259000	AB	3275000	AB
3218300	AB	3231000	AB	3261000	AB	32 76000	AB
3218500	AB	3234000	AB	3262000	AB	3281000	AB
3218600	AB	3235000	AB	3262500	AB	3283000	AB
3218700	AB	3236000	AB	3263000	AB	3285000	AB
3218900	AB	3237000	AB	3263500	AB	3285500	AB
3219100	AB	3238000	AB	3264400	AB	3286000	AB
3219300	AB	3238500	AB	3264500	AB	3287000	AB
3219400	AB	3240000	AB	3264700	AB	3288000	AB
3219600	AB	3242000	AB	3264800	AB	3289000	AB
3219700	AB	3243000	AB	3265500	AB	3290000	AB
3219800	AB	3243500	AB	3265700	AB	3291000	AB
3219900	AB	3244200	AB	3267000	AB	3292200	AB
3220000	AB	3244400	AB	3267800	AB	3292400	AB
3221000	AB	3244600	AB	3268000	AB	3292500	AB
3222000	AB	3244800	AB	3269100	AB	3292600	AB
3224000	AB	3245200	AB	3269300	AB	3294500	AB
3225000	AB	3245400	AB	3269400	AB	3294700	AB
3227000	AB	3250000	AB	3269500	AB	3294800	AB
3228000	AB	3252000	AB	3270000	AB	3295000	AB
3228200	AB	3253000	AB	3270200	AB	3295100	AB
3228400	AB	3253500	AB	3271000	AB	3295200	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
3295300	AB	3330000	AB	3345000	AB	3366100	AB
3295400	AB	3331000	AB	3345500	AB	3372500	AB
3296500	AB	3332000	AB	3345700	AB	3373500	AB
3296700	AB	3333000	AB	3346000	AB	3374100	AB
3296800	AB	3334000	AB	3347000	AB	3375100	AB
3301000	AB	3335000	AB	3349000	AB	3376500	AB
3302000	AB	3335600	AB	3350000	AB	3377500	AB
3303000	AB	3335900	AB	3352500	AB	3379100	AB
3305000	AB	3336200	AB	3353000	AB	3379600	AB
3306000	AB	3336500	AB	3354000	AB	3380200	AB
3307000	AB	3336900	AB	3355000	AB	3380500	AB
3309000	AB	3337000	AB	3355700	AB	3380700	AB
3310000	AB	3337100	AB	3356000	AB	3380900	AB
3311000	AB	3337300	AB	3357500	AB	3381100	AB
3312000	AB	3337700	AB	3357800	AB	3382100	AB
3314000	AB	3338100	AB	3358000	AB	3384000	AB
3315000	AB	3338500	AB	3359000	AB	3384500	AB
3316000	AB	3339000	AB	3360000	AB	3386500	AB
3317000	AB	3340000	AB	3362000	AB	3392200	AB
3318000	AB	3340500	AB	3362200	AB	3392500	AB
3320000	AB	3340700	AB	3362300	AB	3393100	AB
3321000	AB	3340800	AB	3362400	AB	3393500	AB
3322000	AB	3341000	AB	3362500	AB	3394100	AB
3325000	AB	3342000	AB	3363100	AB	3394500	AB
3325200	AB	3343000	AB	3363500	AB	3395000	AB
3329000	AB	3344000	AB	3364100	AB	3396100	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
3396500	AB	3427000	AB	3443500	AB	3464000	AB
3397100	AB	3428000	AB	3443600	AB	3464700	AB
3401100	AB	3430000	AB	3443700	AB	3464800	AB
3402100	AB	3432000	A	3444000	AB	3465000	AB
3402900	A	3433002	AB	3445000	AB	3468000	AB
3403310	AB	3433003	AB	3445500	A	3469000	AB
3403311	AB	3433005	A B	3445700	AB	3469500	AB
3403315	AB	3433010	AB	3446000	AB	3469700	AB
3403320	AB	3434000	AB	3447000	AB	3470000	AB
3403322	AB	3434200	AB	3448000	AB	3470500	AB
3404000	A	3434500	AB	3449000	AB	3471000	AB
3404200	A	3434700	AB	3450000	AB	3472000	AB
3405000	AB	3436000	AB	3451000	AB	3473000	AB
34110000	AB	3436200	AB	3452000	AB	3474000	AB
3412000	AB	3436300	A B	3452500	AB	3474500	AB
3413000	AB	3437000	AB	3453000	AB	3475000	AB
3414000	AB	3437200	AB	3454000	AB	3475500	AB
3415000	AB	3437400	AB	3455000	AB	3476000	AB
3416000	AB	3438000	AB	3456000	AB	3478000	AB
3417000	AB	3439000	AB	3457000	AB	3479000	AB
3418000	AB	3440000	AB	3458000	AB	3480000	AB
3419000	AB	3440500	AB	3459000	AB	3481000	AB
3422000	AB	3441000	AB	3460000	AB	3481300	AB
3424000	AB	3441200	AB	3461000	AB	3481500	AB
3426000	AB	3443000	AB	3462300	AB	3482000	AB
3426500	AB	3443400	AB	3463000	AB	3483000	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
3484000	AB	3498000	AB	3535200	AB	3550800	AB
3485000	AB	3499000	AB	3536000	AB	3551000	AB
3486000	AB	3500000	AB	3538500	A	3551500	AB
3486200	AB	3501000	AB	3539500	AB	3552000	AB
3486400	AB	3502000	AB	3539605	AB	3553500	AB
3486600	AB	3503000	AB	3539610	AB	3553700	AB
3486800	AB	3504000	AB	3540000	A	3553800	AB
3487000	AB	3505000	AB	3540500	AB	3556000	AB
3487200	AB	3509000	AB	3543000	AB	3557000	AB
3487400	AB	3510000	AB	3543600	AB	3558000	AB
3487600	AB	3511000	AB	3544000	AB	3558500	AB
3487800	AB	3513000	AB	3545000	AB	3559000	AB
3487900	AB	3515000	AB	3546500	AB	3600200	AB
3488000	AB	3516500	AB	3546600	AB	3600300	AB
3488200	AB	3518000	AB	3546700	AB	3600400	AB
3489000	AB	3520000	AB	3547000	AB	3600500	AB
3490000	AB	3521000	AB	3547700	AB	3600600	AB
3492000	AB	3523000	AB	3548000	AB	3600700	AB
3493200	AB	3524000	AB	3548500	AB	3600800	AB
3493500	AB	3525000	AB	3550000	AB	3601100	AB
3493700	AB	3526000	AB	3550200	AB	3601200	AB
3494000	AB	3528000	AB	3550300	AB	3601300	AB
3494500	AB	3532000	AB	3550400	AB	3601400	AB
3495500	AB	3533000	AB	3550500	AB	3601500	AB
3496000	AB	3534000	AB	3550600	AB	3601600	AB
3497000	AB	3535000	AB	3550700	AB	3601700	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
3602000	AB	3609020	1	3613500	AB	3617900	AB
3603000	AB	3609200	A	3613600	AB	3618100	AB
3603200	A	3609300	A	3613700	AB	3618300	AB
3603400	AB	3609400	AB	3613800	AB	3618500	AB
3603600	AB	3609500	AB	3613900	AB	3618700	AB
3603700	AB	3609600	AB	3614000	AB	3618900	AB
3604000	A	3609700	A	3614200	AB	3619100	A
3605005	AB	3609800	A	3614300	AB	3619300	AB
3605010	AB	3609900	AB	3614400	AB	3619500	AB
3605015	AB	3610000	AB	3614500	AB	3621500	A
3605020	AB	3610100	AB	3614600	AB	3623000	A
3606005	AB	3610200	AB	3614700	AB	3624506	1
3606010	AB	3610300	AB	3614800	AB	3624507	1
3606015	AB	3610400	AB	3615000	AB	3624508	1
3606020	AB	3610600	A	3615100	AB	3624510	1
3607015	AB	3610800	A	3615200	AB	3625008	1
3607016	AB	3610900	AB	3615300	AB	3625010	1
3607021	AB	3611000	AB	3615400	AB	3626000	1
3607022	AB	3612000	AB	3615500	AB	3626605	AB
3608005	AB	3612200	AB	3615600	AB	3626610	AB
3608010	AB	3613006	1	3616000	AB	3626705	AB
3608505	AB	3613008	1	3616300	AB	3626710	AB
3608510	AB	3613015	1	3616500	AB	3626715	AB
3609006	1	3613016	1	3617000	A	3626716	AB
3609008	1	3613100	AB	3617500	AB	3626720	AB
3609010	1	3613400	AB	3617700	AB	3626725	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
3626745	AB	3661700	AB	3681000	AB	3712000	AB
3627000	AB	3661715	AB	3682000	AB	3712600	A
3627500	A	3661735	AB	3683000	AB	3712700	AB
3628000	AB	3661740	AB	3684000	AB	3712800	AB
3628500	AB	3661745	AB	3685000	AB	3713000	A
3629000	AB	3662000	AB	3687000	AB	3713300	AB
3630000	AB	3662200	AB	3689000	AB	3713500	AB
3631000	AB	3662400	AB	3690000	AB	3713700	AB
3632000	AB	3662600	AB	3691000	AB	3714000	AB
3633000	AB	3662700	AB	3694000	AB	3714100	AB
3634000	AB	3663000	A	3695020	AB	3714500	AB
3635000	AB	3664000	AB	3695025	AB	3714700	AB
3636000	AB	3667000	AB	3696000	AB	3714800	AB
3637000	AB	3667500	1	3699000	AB	3715000	A
3638000	AB	3667700	1	3704000	AB	3715200	A
3639000	AB	3667900	AB	3705000	AB	3716000	AB
3640000	AB	3668000	AB	3705500	AB	3716200	A
3641000	AB	3668500	A	3707515	AB	3716500	AB
3643206	A	3669000	AB	3707520	AB	3716600	AB
3643208	A	3669100	AB	3707700	1	3716700	AB
3643215	A	3670300	1	3708005	A	3716800	AB
3644000	AB	3671000	AB	3708010	A	3817500	AB
3646000	AB	3672000	AB	3709000	AB	3720000	AB
3651000	AB	3672200	AB	3711000	A	3721000	AB
3652000	AB	3674000	AB	3711500	A	3723000	AB
3652500	AB	3680000	AB	3711700	A	3725000	A

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
3725200	A	3748000	AB	3774100	AB	3788700	AB
3726100	A	3750000	AB	3774200	AB	3788800	AB
3726300	AB	3750500	AB	3774700	AB	3788900	AB
3726500	A	3751500	AB	3774710	AB	3789000	AB
3726700	AB	3751700	AB	3775006	AB	3789100	AB
3727508	A	3754000	AB	3775007	1	3796300	AB
3727510	A	3754500	AB	3775008	1	3796900	AB
3727518	A	3757000	AB	3775010	1	3797100	AB
3744000	AB	3758000	AB	3775014	1	3797300	AB
3734000	AB	3759000	AB	3776000	AB	3797500	AB
3735000	AB	3760000	AB	3776200	AB	3797800	AB
3735100	AB	3761000	AB	3776400	AB	3798800	AB
3735508	A	3761500	AB	3777000	AB	3799500	AB
3735512	A	3763000	AB	3778000	AB	3799600	AB
3737000	AB	3764000	AB	3779000	AB	3805000	AB
3737500	AB	3765000	AB	3780000	AB	3805700	AB
3738000	AB	3767000	AB	3784000	AB	3809000	AB
3738100	AB	3768000	AB	3785000	AB	3813000	AB
3738200	AB	3769000	AB	3786000	AB	3815500	AB
3738300	AB	3770000	A B	3787000	AB	3816000	AB
3738400	AB	3771000	AB	3788100	AB	3817000	AB
3738600	AB	3771500	AB	3788200	AB	3843000	AB
3738800	AB	3772000	AB	3788300	AB	3844000	AB
3739000	AB	3773000	AB	3788400	AB	3845000	AB
3749900	AB	3773500	AB	3788500	AB	3846000	AB
3745500	AB	3774000	AB	3788600	AB	3846200	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
3846500	AB	3864208	1	3875500	AB		
3846700	AB	3864214	1	3875700	AB		
3847000	AB	3864216	1	3876000	AB		
3848000	AB	3864405	A	3878000	AB		
3849000	AB	3864410	A	3879000	AB		
3850000	AB	3864415	A	3879100	AB		
3850300	AB	3864600	A	3879200	AB		
3850500	AB	3864700	AB	3879300	AB		
3851000	AB	3865000	AB	3879400	1		
3852000	AB	3867000	AB	3879600	1		
3853000	AB	3868005	AB	3879900	AB		
3855005	AB	3868010	AB	3880000	AB		
3855010	AB	3868017	AB	3881000	A B		
3855015	AB	3868025	AB	3882000	AB		
3855020	AB	3868500	AB	3883000	AB		
3855025	AB	3869000	AB	3884000	AB		
3860200	AB	3869800	AB	3885000	AB		
3860300	AB	3870000	AB	3885300	AB		
3860400	AB	3870505	AB	3885400	AB		
3860500	AB	3870507	AB	3886000	AB		
3860600	AB	3870509	AB	3888000	AB		
3861000	AB	3871000	AB	3889000	AB		
3862400	A	3872000	AB	3890000	AB		
3862600	AB	3873000	AB	3890500	AB		
3863000	AB	3875000	AB	3891000	AB		
3864000	AB	3875300	AB	3893000	AB		

CLASS 4 MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

1. Class 4 Medical Supplies consist of laboratory equipment and laboratory items. These may be further classified into two separate groups as follows:

Glass and Fragile Items.
Examples of this group are bottles, beakers, test-tubes, laboratory dishes, cylinders, pipettes and funnels.

Technical Equipment of a Metallic Nature.
Examples of this group of Class 4 supplies are centrifuge, electric, microscopes, shaking apparatus and scales.

The large group of glass and fragile items requires the same careful and specialized packing treatment necessary for Class I glass items. As in Class I, all outside shipping containers must be nailed wood boxes, conforming with specifications.

The metallic items generally require processing as a preventive measure against corrosion in addition to packing.

2. Dismantling and packing of the following items should not be attempted without assistance from the maintenance section of the processing center:

4020006-12 - Basal metabolism apparatus
4402005-4403028 - Sterilizers
4011013-35 - Autoclaves.

TABLE II

(Note - Where "C" Cloth or A-51 or other foil barrier is optional, in column 6 of following table, always use "C" Cloth whenever package is small enough for wax dip - For all oil compound coatings excepting AXS-673, use Grade "A" wrapping to hold coating in place.)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESERVATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACKAGING METHOD	UNIT PACKAGING MATERIAL	DESICCANT (For 2 year Period)
4001000	Adapter, curved	Wrap Kimpack carefully around the curved end and make a pinch pack.				
4002000	Adapter	Wrap multiples of 2 or 4 in pinch pack.				

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESER-VATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACK-AGING METHOD	UNIT PACK-AGING MATERIAL	DESICCANT (For 2 year Period)
4016000	Balance	Wrap about 4 units in ordinary wrapping paper and bind package with tape so as to form solid pack and prevent chipping.				
4017200	Balance, Harvard	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
4020008	Basal Metab.	Wipe	USA 2-120	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
4033000	Beaker	One beaker per open roll pack.				
4056700	Bottle (wide mouth)	One bottle per open roll pack.				
4067000	Bottle (narrow neck)	One bottle per combination pack.				
4055000	Bottle (1 gal)	Wrap Kimpack around neck of bottle and use excelsior pad method.				
4093000	Brush	Wrap in Kraft paper before packing.				
4101000	Burette	Special Instructions - see page 34				
4103000	Burner, bunsen	Wrap in kraft paper before packing.				
4129300	Centrifuge, Elec	Wipe	USA 2-120	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
		See Special Instructions - page 34				
4139008	Centrifuge, Elec	Wipe	USA 2-120	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
4184000	Colorimeter	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
4187000	Condensor	Special Instructions - see page 34				
4241000	Flask, dist.	Wrap Kimpack around the neck and narrow extending spout and hold in position with tape. Then wrap entire object in single-faced corrugated and make a pinch pack.				
4263000	Funnel	Build up cylinder, flask or funnel to the base by means of an excelsior pad. Use open roll or pinch pack whichever is most suitable.				

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESERVATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACKAGING METHOD	UNIT PACKAGING MATERIAL	DESICCANT (For 2 year Period)
4277000	Hemacytometer	No	None	I-A	"C" Cloth or A-51	None
42812 00	Hemaglobinamet	No	None	I-A	"C" Cloth or A-51	None
4315000	Microscope (Refer to page 109.)	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
4318010	Microscope, res. (Refer to page 109.)	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
4327300	Microscope, dis. (Refer to page 109)	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
4327500	Microscope, lamp (Refer to page 109)	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
4336000	Microtome	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
4337000	Microtome, clin.	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
4339000	Micro. Knife	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
4340000	Micro.Knife	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 15	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
4329000	Lamp bulb	Open roll pack for individual bulbs; package pack for multiple packs.				
4392505	Shaking appar.	Wipe	None	II (Motor only)	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
4392 705	Shaking appar.	Wipe	None	II (Motor only)	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
4403000	Sterilizer	Special instructions - see pages 34 and 35				

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTION FOR CLASS 4 ITEM.

ITEM 4020008, Basal metabolism apparatus, 110 volt, 60 cycle:
4129300, Centrifuge, electric:
4139008, Centrifuge, electric:

1. Block inside a style 1 lightweight (plywood or lightest shook available) box container specially constructed for item after first cleaning by wiping and drying by compressed air blast. All unpainted, non-enameled metal surfaces shall be coated with USA 2-120, light oil preservative.

2. Round off all edges and corners of lightweight wood container with a plane and cover with cloth backed tape. Inclose Silica Gel, effective for a 2 year period.

3. Wrap with at least two layers of heavy draft paper and then overwrap with "C" Cloth and dip or laminated foil moisture-vaporproof barrier such as A-51. Be sure to provide adequate cellulose wadding or other cushioning material over each corner and edge and again overwrap with waterproof paper before overpacking in an approved nailed wood box, style 4 as per JAN-P-106.

4. Make sure when lid is nailed shut that the inner box fits snugly. There should be no movement whatsoever.

ITEM 4101000, Burette, automatic 50cc:
4187000, Condenser:

1. First wrap the burette in cellulose wadding.

2. Inclose in a specially constructed style 1 nailed wood box - ½" boards or plywood. Four holes are bored through the bottom: two holes, one above the other are located approximately 6¼" from each and one inch from each side. A cord is passed through these holes and around the glass item which is thus securely fastened to a cellulose wadding cushion placed along the entire bottom of box.

3. Overwrap with waterproof paper and overpack with an approved nailed wood box, style 4. Be sure when lid is nailed on outer shipping container that the inside box is tightly held.

ITEM 4403000, Sterilizer:

1. Door handle and catch shall be removed, thoroughly cleaned, dried and processed by dipping in AXS 674, medium oil preservative and wrapped in grade "A", greaseproof paper. They shall then be fastened in oven in such a way that they cannot mar interior during shipment.

2. Burner shall be wrapped in Grade "C", Type 1 material and dipped in compound, Sealing, Dip Coating, AXS-1015. Wrapped burner shall

be placed in a sealed fiberboard or wood box of such dimensions that it cannot move in oven during s hipment.

3. Sterilizer shall be snugly packed in a tight fiberboard box of double-wall construction with B or C flutings or a combination thereof. Flaps and flap ends of top and bottom of box shall be sealed with kraft adhesive tape; box shall be placed in a snug-fitting waterproof bag liner and seal made with waterproof adhesive.

4. Fiberboard or fiberboard-covered wood box shall be sealed within waterproof bag liner and packed in a snug-fitting nailed wood box, style 4, conforming to JAN-P-106.

QUANTITY OF CLASS 4 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ITEMS TO BE PACKED IN AN ORIGINAL (RE-PACK) CONTAINER.

A - LIMITING FACTORS: WEIGHT - 70 Lbs
SIZE - 4 Cu Ft

AB - PACK IN MULTIPLES OF 12 (SIZE PERMITTING) PLUS "A". IF SIZE DOES NOT PERMIT, PACK IN MULTIPLES OF 2-3-4 or 6.

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
4001000	AB	4021008	AB	4048500	A	4061000	A
4002000	AB	4021010	AB	4048000	AB	4062000	AB
4004000	AB	4021012	AB	4049200	AB	4063000	AB
4005000	A	4021013	AB	4049400	AB	4064000	AB
4007000	AB	4021015	AB	4050000	AB	4065000	AB
4007100	AB	4021017	AB	4050200	AB	4066000	AB
4007700	AB	4021020	AB	4051000	AB	4067000	AB
4007800	AB	4021023	AB	4051500	AB	4068000	AB
4008500	AB	4021030	AB	4053000	AB	4069000	AB
4009000	AB	4030000	AB	4054000	A	4070000	AB
4011013	1	4031000	AB	4055000	A	4071000	AB
4011028	1	4031500	AB	4056000	A	4072000	AB
4011030	1	4032000	AB	4056200	AB	4073000	AB
4011032	1	4033000	AB	4056300	AB	4074000	AB
4011035	1	4034000	AB	4056400	AB	4075000	AB
4013000	1	4035000	AB	4056500	AB	4076000	AB
4014000	1	4036000	A	4056600	AB	4077000	AB
4016000	AB	4039000	A	4056700	AB	4078000	AB
4017000	A	4040000	AB	4057000	AB	4079000	AB
4017200	A	4041000	AB	4058000	AB	4080000	AB
4017300	A	4042000	AB	4058200	AB	4081000	AB
4017500	AB	4043000	AB	4058400	AB	4082000	AB
4020006	1	4045000	A	4058600	AB	4083000	AB
4020008	1	4046000	A	4059000	AB	4084000	AB
4020012	1	4047000	A	4060000	AB	4085000	AB
4021005	AB	4048000	AB	4060500	AB	4086000	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
4087000	AB	4110000	AB	4131500	A	4181000	AB
4088000	AB	4111000	AB	4131600	A	4182000	AB
4089000	AB	4114000	AB	4132000	AB	4184000	A
4089500	AB	4114500	AB	4132200	AB	4184200	A
4090000	AB	4115000	A	4132300	AB	4185005	AB
4091000	AB	4116000	AB	4133000	AB	4185010	AB
4092000	AB	4117500	AB	4134000	AB	4185205	AB
4093000	AB	4121000	AB	4136000	AB	4185210	AB
4094000	AB	4121200	AB	4137000	AB	4185215	AB
4094500	AB	4122000	1	4138000	AB	4185500	AB
4095000	AB	4122100	1	4139008	1	4187000	AB
4095500	AB	4124000	AB	4139014	1	4187200	A
4097000	A B	4124500	AB	4140000	A	4187400	AB
4098000	AB	4125000	AB	4141000	AB	4188000	AB
4099000	1	4126000	AB	4141700	AB	4188400	AB
4100000	1	4127000	AB	4142000	AB	4189000	AB
4100050	1	4128300	AB	4143000	AB	4190000	AB
4101000	1	4128400	AB	4144000	AB	4192000	AB
4101200	AB	4128600	AB	4175000	AB	4192200	AB
4103000	AB	4129006	1	4176000	AB	4193000	AB
4104000	AB	4129008	1	4177000	AB	4193500	AB
4105000	AB	4129010	1	4178000	AB	4194000	AB
4106000	AB	4129020	1	4180000	AB	4194200	AB
4107000	AB	4129300	1	4180400	AB	4197000	AB
4108000	AB	4130000	AB	4180600	AB	4198000	AB
4109000	AB	4131000	AB	4180800	AB	4199000	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
4200000	AB	4222204	AB	4229600	AB	4255000	AB
4201000	AB	4223000	AB	4229800	AB	4256000	AB
4202000	AB	4223500	AB	4230000	AB	4257000	AB
4203000	AB	4223600	AB	4233000	AB	4258000	AB
4204000	AB	4223700	AB	4233500	AB	4259000	AB
4205000	AB	4223800	AB	4237000	AB	4260000	A
4206000	AB	4224000	AB	4237500	AB	4260700	AB
4207000	AB	4225000	AB	4237700	AB	4260800	AB
4208000	AB	4226009	1	4238000	AB	4261000	AB
4209000	AB	4226011	1	4238500	AB	4262000	AB
4209300	AB	4226014	1	4239000	AB	4263000	AB
4209500	AB	4226015	1	4240000	AB	4264000	AB
4210000	AB	422 6017	1	4241000	AB	4267000	AB
4210500	AB	4226019	1	4242000	AB	4268000	AB
4211000	AB	4226020	1	4243000	AB	4268500	AB
4212000	AB	4226021	1	4244000	AB	4268600	AB
4213000	AB	4226022	1	4245000	AB	4268700	AB
4213900	AB	4226023	1	4246000	AB	4269000	AB
4214000	AB	4226029	1	4247000	AB	4270000	AB
4215000	AB	4226035	1	4248000	AB	4271000	AB
4216000	AB	4226038	1	4249000	AB	4272000	AB
4220000	AB	4226500	A	4250000	AB	4273200	1
4221000	AB	4227000	A	4251000	AB	4273300	1
4222000	AB	4229000	AB	4252000	A	4274000	A
4222200	AB	4229200	A	4253000	AB	4275000	AB
4222202	AB	4229400	AB	4254000	AB	4277000	A

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
4276000	AB	4300500	AB	4327020	AB	4338000	AB
4279000	AB	4301000	AB	4327300	1	4339000	AB
4280000	AB	4301200	AB	4327500	AB	4340000	AB
4281000	AB	4302000	AB	4327705	AB	4341000	AB
4281100	AB	4303000	AB	4327710	AB	4342000	AB
4281200	A	4304000	AB	4328000	AB	4344000	AB
4281400	AB	4305000	AB	4329000	AB	4345000	AB
4281600	AB	4306000	AB	4331005	A	4347000	AB
4284000	AB	4307000	AB	4331010	A	4348000	AB
4285000	AB	4308000	AB	4332 005	A	4349000	AB
4286000	AB	4309000	A	4332008	A	4350000	AB
4287000	AB	4310000	1	4332015	A	4351100	AB
4288000	AB	4311000	AB	4332018	A	4351200	AB
4292008	1	4312000	AB	4332025	A	4352000	AB
4292020	1	4313000	AB	4332028	A	4353000	AB
4292028	1	4313500	1	4333004	AB	4353500	AB
4292308	1	4315000	1	4333005	AB	4354000	AB
4292320	1	4316000	1	4333006	AB	4354500	AB
4292328	1	4317000	1	4333008	AB	4355000	AB
4293005	A	4317505	AB	4333010	AB	4355200	AB
4293015	A	4317510	AB	4333012	AB	4355400	AB
4294005	A	4318005	A	4334000	AB	4356300	1
4294010	A	4318010	A	4334500	AB	4356400	A
4294015	A	4327005	AB	4335000	AB	4356500	AB
4294020	A	4327010	AB	4336000	1	4356600	AB
4299000	AB	4327015	AB	4337000	1	4356700	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
4357000	1	4380000	AB	4392708	A	4414000	AB
4357600	AB	4380500	AB	4392710	A	4415000	AB
4358000	AB	4381000	AB	4395000	AB	4416000	AB
4359000	AB	4381500	1	4396000	AB	4417000	AB
4360000	AB	4381600	AB	4397005	AB	4419000	AB
4361000	AB	4381700	AB	4397010	AB	44195000	AB
4361500	AB	4381800	AB	4398000	AB	4420000	AB
4362000	AB	4381900	AB	4399000	AB	4421000	AB
4363000	AB	4382000	AB	4400000	AB	4422000	AB
4364000	AB	4383000	AB	4401000	1	4423000	AB
4364500	AB	4383100	AB	4402005	1	4424000	AB
4365000	AB	4383200	AB	4402008	1	4425000	AB
4365600	AB	4383400	AB	4402013	1	4426000	AB
4365700	AB	4383600	AB	4402028	1	4429000	AB
4366000	AB	4384100	1	4403005	1	4430000	AB
4367000	AB	4384200	1	4403008	1	4430300	AB
4368000	AB	4385000	AB	4403013	1	4431000	AB
4369000	AB	4386000	AB	4403028	1	4432000	AB
4370000	AB	4387000	AB	4407000	AB	4433000	AB
4371000	AB	4380000	AB	4407500	AB	4434000	AB
4372000	AB	4389000	AB	4408000	AB	4434500	AB
4373000	AB	4390000	AB	4409000	AB	4435000	AB
4374000	AB	4392000	AB	4410000	AB	4435500	AB
4375000	AB	4392505	A	4411000	AB	4436000	AB
4378000	AB	4392510	A	4412000	AB	4436400	AB
4379000	AB	4392705	A	4413000	AB	4437000	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
4438500	AB	4457000	AB	4491000	AB		
4439000	AB	4458000	AB				
4440000	AB	4459000	AB				
4440500	AB	4461000	AB				
4441000	AB	4463000	AB				
4442000	A	4464000	AB				
4443000		4465000	A				
4444000		4470000	AB				
4445000		4470500	AB				
4446000	AB	4470600	AB				
4447000	AB	4471000	AB				
4448000	AB	4471700	AB				
4449000	AB	4473200	AB				
4450000	AB	4474000	AB				
4451000	AB	4474200	AB				
4451500	AB	4474400	AB				
4451600	AB	4474600	AB				
4452000	AB	4476000	AB				
4452500	AB	4477000	AB				
4453000	AB	4479008	1				
4453500	AB	4479014	1				
4454005	AB	4479500	1				
4454010	AB	4480008	1				
4454500	AB	4480014	1				
4455000	AB	4488000	AB				
4456000	AB	4489000	AB				

CLASS 5 MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

1. Class 5 Medical Supplies consist of dental equipment and supplies. A natural and logical grouping of these supplies into two parts makes the packing job a less complex one. These two classifications follow:

Items of Simple Design
Examples of this group of class 5 supplies are burnishers, forceps, lancets, scalers and scissers.

Items of Complex Design
Examples of this group include engine, mobile; lathe, dental and heaters.

* Dental items of simple design must be thoroughly cleaned and dried (two successive Stoddard Solvent tanks - compressed air dry - methanol dip - compressed air dry - oven dry) treated with a proper preservative, wrapped in Grade "A" greaseproof material or aluminum foil and packaged in laminated foil or cellulose envelope which is heat-sealed. It is also possible in some instances to package in "C" Cloth and dip and overwrap with kraft paper.

Dental items of complex design must be superficially cleaned of all finger marks or other "dirt" before processing and in nearly all instances a desiccant must be inclosed within a moisture-vaporproof barrier.

Dismantling and packing of the following items should not be attempted without technical assistance from the maintenance section of the processing center:

Item 5653511 - Unit Operating Dental
5653531 - Unit Operating Dental

* (Unit packaging method - page 43)

TABLE III

(NOTE - Where "C" Cloth or A-51 or other foil barrier is optional, in column 6 of following table, always use "C" Cloth whenever package is small enough for wax dip - For all oil and compound coatings expepting AXS-673, use Grade "A" wrapping to hold coating in place.)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESERVATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACKAGING METHOD	UNIT PACKAGING MATERIAL	DESICCANT (For 2 year Period)
5013000	Articulator	Dip	* AXS 674	I-A	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
5033000	Burs	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESER-VATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACK-AGING METHOD	UNIT PACK-AGING MATERIAL	DESICCANT (For 2 year Period)
5112700	Carrier, amal.	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 42	Foil or Cellulose Envelopes	None
5122000	Cement	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
5149500	Chisel	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 42	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
5229500	Disk, metal	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
5253008	Engine, mobile	No	None	II	A-50	Yes
5280000	Explorer	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 42	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
5313500	Forceps	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 42	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
5392009	Lathe, dental	Wipe	AXS 2-84	II	A-51	Yes
5431000	Pliers	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 42	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None
5541000	Scaler	Dip	AXS 674	* Pg 42	Foil or Cellulose Envelope	None

QUANTITY OF CLASS 5 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ITEMS TO BE PACKED IN AN ORIGINAL (RE-PACK) CONTAINER.

A - LIMITING FACTORS: WEIGHT - 70 Lbs
SIZE - 4 Cu Ft

AB - PACK IN MULTIPLES OF 12 (SIZE PERMITTING) PLUS "A". IF SIZE DOES NOT PERMIT, PACK IN MULTIPLES OF 2-3-4 or 6.

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
5002000	AB	5015317		5036000	AB	5062000	AB
5002500	AB	5015318		5037000	AB	5063000	AB
5008000	AB	5015319	AB	5038000	AB	5064000	AB
5009000	AB	5015320	AB	5039000	AB	5065000	AB
5009500	AB	5016000	AB	5040000	AB	5066000	AB
5011000	AB	5018000	AB	5041000	AB	5067000	AB
5013000	AB	5019000	AB	5042000	AB	5068000	AB
5014000	A	5020000	AB	5043000	AB	5069000	AB
5015000	AB	5021000	AB	5044000	AB	5070000	AB
5015200	AB	5022000	A	5045000	AB	5071000	AB
5015301	AB	5022200	AB	5046000	AB	5072000	AB
5015302	AB	5022400	AB	5047000	AB	5073000	AB
5015303	AB	5022600	AB	5048000	AB	5074000	AB
5015304	AB	5022800	AB	5049000	AB	5075000	AB
5015305	AB	5023000	AB	5050000	AB	5076000	AB
5015306	AB	5024000	AB	5051000	AB	5077000	AB
5015307	AB	5024500	AB	5052000	AB	5078000	AB
5015308	A B	5026000	AB	5053000	AB	5079000	AB
5015309	AB	5027500	A	5054000	AB	5080000	AB
5015310	AB	5027705	AB	5055000	AB	5081000	AB
5015311	AB	5027710	AB	5056000	AB	5082000	AB
5015312	AB	5030000	AB	5057000	AB	5083000	AB
5015313	AB	5031000	AB	5058000	AB	5084000	AB
5015314	AB	5033000	AB	5059000	AB	5085000	AB
5015315		5034000	A B	5060000	AB	5086000	AB
5015316		5035000	AB	5061000	AB	5087000	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
5088000	AB	5124000		5156500	AB	5186500	AB
5089000	AB	5125000		5158700	AB	5189000	AB
5090000	AB	5126500		5159000	AB	5196600	AB
5099000	AB	5127500		5160000	AB	5196700	AB
5100000	AB	5128500		5164000	AB	5196800	AB
5103500	AB	5129500		5165500	AB	5196900	AB
5104500	AB	5130500		5166000	AB	5205000	AB
5105500	AB	5131500		5168000	AB	5206000	AB
5107000	AB	5132500		5171000	AB	5207000	AB
5108000	1	5133500		5174006	1	5207100	AB
5111016	AB	5134500	AB	5174008	1	5207200	AB
5111017	AB	5135500	AB	5174010	1	5207300	AB
5111018	AB	5138500	AB	5174020	1	5216000	AB
5111020	AB	5139000	AB	5175006	1	5217000	AB
5112700	AB	5141000	AB	5175008	1	5218000	AB
5113000	AB	5142200	AB	5175010	1	5219000	AB
5114000	AB	5142500	AB	5175020	1	5220000	AB
5115000	AB	5143000	1	5176000	AB	5221000	AB
5117000	AB	5144000	A	5177000	AB	5224000	AB
5117500	AB	5146000	AB	5178000	AB	5225000	AB
5118200	1	5148700	AB	5179000	AB	5229500	AB
5118300		5149500	AB	5180000	AB	5229700	AB
5118500		5150500	AB	5181000	AB	5230000	AB
5121000		5154000	AB	5182000	AB	5231000	AB
5122000		5155000	AB	5183000	AB	5232000	AB
5123000		5158000	AB	5187500	AB	5233000	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
5234000	AB	5255035	AB	5281000	AB	5315020	AB
5238000	AB	5256000	AB	5285000	1	5316000	AB
5239000	AB	5257000	1	5286000	AB	5317000	AB
5246500	AB	5259005	AB	5287000	AB	5319000	AB
5247000	AB	5259010	AB	5287600	AB	5320000	AB
5249500	AB	5261005	AB	5288000	AB	5322000	AB
5249600	AB	5261010	AB	5289000	AB	5323000	AB
5249700	AB	5262700	AB	5290000	AB	5324000	AB
5249800	AB	5263005	AB	5298000	AB	5325000	AB
5250000	A B	5263010	AB	5299000	AB	5326000	AB
5251000	AB	5265000	AB	5300000	AB	5326200	AB
5252000	AB	5266000	AB	5301000	AB	5326400	AB
5252500	1	5267000	AB	5304000	AB	5327000	AB
5253006	1	52 68000	AB	5305000	AB	5327500	1
5253008	1	5269500	AB	5308000	AB	5327805	A
5253010	1	5269700	AB	5309000	AB	5327808	A
5253020	1	5272000	AB	5310000	AB	5327900	AB
5253505	1	5273000	AB	5310500	AB	5329500	AB
5253510	1	5277200	AB	5310600	AB	5331000	AB
5254010	AB	5277300	AB	5311000	AB	5332000	AB
5254015	AB	5277400	AB	5313000	AB	5333000	AB
5254025	AB	5277500	AB	5313300	AB	5334000	AB
5255020	AB	5278300	AB	5313500	AB	5335000	AB
5255025	AB	5278500	AB	5313500	AB	5336000	AB
5255027	AB	5279000	AB	5314000	AB	5337000	AB
525503 2	AB	5280000	AB	5315016	AB	5338000	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
5339000	AB	5362000	AB	5390000	AB	5404000	AB
5340000	AB	5362500	AB	5391000	AB	5405000	AB
5341000	AB	5362800	AB	5392007	1	5406000	AB
5342000	AB	5365500	A	5392009	1	5407000	AB
5343000	AB	5366000	AB	5392010	1	5408000	AB
5344000	AB	5366500	AB	5390215	1	5412000	AB
5345000	AB	5366700	AB	5392500	1	5416000	AB
5346000	AB	5366800	AB	5393000	AB	5417000	AB
5348000	AB	5372000	AB	5393300	1	5418005	AB
5349300	AB	5373900	AB	5393700	A	5418010	AB
5351005	A	5380000	AB	5394000	A	5419005	AB
5351010	A	5381000	AB	5394200	AB	5419010	AB
5352000	A	5382000	A	5394300	AB	5419400	AB
5352500	AB	5383000	AB	5394500	AB	5420500	AB
5352600	AB	5388005	A	5394600	AB	5420700	AB
5354000	AB	5388010	A	5395000	A	5421000	AB
5355000	A	5388012	A	5396000	AB	5422000	AB
5356006	AB	5388015	A	5397000	AB	5423000	AB
5356016	AB	5388505	AB	5399000	AB	5423200	AB
5356024	AB	5388555	AB	5400000	AB	5424300	AB
5357006	AB	5389009	AB	5400300	A	5426000	AB
5357016	AB	5389012	AB	5400305	AB	5427000	AB
5358000	AB	5389015	AB	5400310	AB	5427500	AB
5359000	AB	5389018	AB	5400500	AB	5428000	AB
5360000	AB	5389021	AB	5401000	AB	5429000	AB
5361000	AB	5389022	AB	5403000	AB	5430000	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
5431000	AB	5453800	AB	5507000	AB	5545800	AB
5432000	AB	5454000	AB	5508000	AB	5546000	AB
5432500	AB	5454100	AB	5509000	AB	5546200	AB
5433500	AB	5455000	AB	5510000	AB	5546400	AB
5434000	AB	5456000	AB	5511000	AB	5546600	AB
5435000	AB	5460000	AB	5519000	AB	5549500	AB
5435500	AB	5461000	AB	5520000	AB	5549700	AB
5435700	AB	5462000	AB	5521000	AB	5549900	AB
5436000	AB	5463000	AB	5522000	AB	5551500	AB
5437000	AB	5474000	AB	5523000	AB	5552000	AB
5438000	AB	5474100	AB	5523200	AB	5552500	AB
5439000	AB	5475000	AB	5523400	AB	5557000	AB
5440000	AB	5478000	AB	5523600	AB	5559300	AB
5444000	AB	5480000	AB	5524000	AB	5559500	AB
5445000	AB	5481000	AB	5527000	AB	5560000	AB
5446000	AB	5482000	AB	5528000	AB	5562000	AB
5450000	AB	5483000	AB	5529000	AB	5568000	AB
5451000	AB	5494000	AB	5532000	AB	5569000	AB
5452000	AB	5495000	AB	5533000	AB	5570000	AB
5453000	AB	5496000	AB	5534000	AB	5571000	AB
5453200	AB	5500000	AB	5535000	AB	5572000	AB
5453300	AB	5502000	AB	5541000	AB	5576000	AB
5453400	AB	5502500	AB	5542000	AB	5577000	AB
5453500	AB	5503000	A	5544000	AB	5577500	AB
5453600	AB	5504000	AB	5545000	AB	5578000	AB
5453700	AB	5506000	AB	5545600	AB	5580000	AB

ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP	ITEM #	OP
5581000	AB	5616000	AB	5653309	1	5659528	AB
5582000	AB	5622000	AB	5653511	1	5659530	AB
5582500	AB	5627000	AB	5653512	1	5661300	A
5582700	A	5628000	AB	5653527	1	5661500	A
5593000	AB	562900	AB	5653530	1	5664000	AB
5593400	AB	5630000	AB	5653531	1	5665500	AB
5593600	AB	5631000	AB	5654112	AB	5666500	1
5593800	AB	5632000	AB	5654115	AB	5667000	AB
5594000	AB	5633000	AB	5654125	AB	5667100	AB
5594400	AB	5634000	AB	5654212	AB	5667500	1
5594500	AB	5636000	AB	5654215	AB	5668000	AB
5597000	AB	5637000	AB	5654225	AB	5668500	AB
5598000	AB	5638000	AB	5654230	AB	5669000	AB
5601000	A	5639000	AB	5656010	AB	5669500	AB
5602005	A	5640000	AB	5656012	AB	5670000	AB
5602010	A	5641000	AB	5656015	AB	5671000	AB
5602015	A	5642000	AB	5656023	AB	5672000	AB
5602025	A	5643000	AB	5656025	AB	5672200	AB
5603000	A	5645000	AB	5658510	AB	5672400	AB
5611500	1	5646000	AB	5658525	AB	5673000	AB
5612050	AB	5649000	AB	5659012	AB	5673200	AB
5612055	AB	5650000	AB	5659015	AB	5673400	AB
5612500	A	5651000	AB	5659029	AB	5673600	AB
5613000	AB	5652000	AB	5659030	AB	5674000	AB
5614500	AB	5652500	AB	5659512	AB	5676000	AB
5615000	AB	5653000	AB	5659515	AB	5677000	AB

ITEM #	OP
5678000	AB
5679000	AB
5680000	AB
5681000	AB
5683000	AB
5684000	AB
5685000	AB
5686000	AB
5687000	AB
5688000	AB
5689000	AB
5690000	AB
5691000	AB
5692000	AB
5693000	A B
5694000	AB
5695700	AB
5696000	AB
5696700	AB
5698000	AB
5700000	AB
5701000	AB
5702000	AB
5703000	AB

CLASS 6 MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

1. Class 6 Medical Supplies comprise X-ray equipment and supplies. Although this group is not a large one, packing problems are simplified by a division into two classifications as follows:

Items which are Fragile.
X-ray supplies of this type include fluorescent light bulbs, intensifying screens, film holders and lamp bulbs.

Technical X-ray Units requiring processing and crating.

Among this group are X-ray machines and Table X-ray, Urological, etc.

Besides the same careful and specialized treatment required for other glass or fragile items, the Fragile Label (WD / GO Form 433) must appear on three surfaces of the outer shipping container of items like fluorescent light bulbs, X-ray tubes inserts, lamp bulbs, shockproof tube units and shockproof tube heads (including transformer and tube).

When crating is necessary, special care must be taken to see that the equipment is well blocked, padded sufficiently at all points to assure safe shipment and effectively waterproofed. The crate must be fully sheathed and have properly constructed framework and skidded base. X-ray items require special technical operatives who should instruct and supervise all phases of packing technical equipment of this nature. All items must be properly waterproofed.

2. All items that follow require the technical assistance of the maintenance and repair section of the processing center before packing:

Item 6011700 - Cassette, changer, stereoscopic
6013700 - Developing unit
6067000 - Machine, X-ray
6109500 - Machine, X-ray
6121000 - Photoroentgenographic Camera Unit
6156600 - Table, 4-position
6158000 - Table, X-ray, urological
6159000 - Table, X-ray, urological X-ray machine
6169200 - Tube stand unit.

TABLE IV

NOTE: Where "C" Cloth or A-51 or other foil barrier is optional, in Column 6 of following table, always use "C" Cloth whenever package is small enough for wax dip - For all oil and compound coatings excepting AXS-673 use Grade "A" wrapping to hold coating in place.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESER-VATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACK-AGING METHOD	UNIT PACK-AGING MATERIAL	DESICCANT (For 2 year Period)
6011700	Cassette Changer	Wipe	AXS 674	II	A-50 or "C" Cloth	Yes
	(Special ins tructions - see page 52)					
6019010	Film,X-ray	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
	Wood box, maximum size 2 cubic feet. Special label must be on outside container reading "X-Ray Film"; date of mfg. must be within 6 months of the shipment for overseas' shipment.					
6040500	Illuminator,tube	Cover with cellulose wadding first; then pinch pack with single-faced corrugated material.				
6043005	Lamp bulb	Use open-roll pack for individual bulbs and package pack for multiple packs.				
6067000	Machine,X-ray	Wipe	USA 2-84	II	A-50 or "C" Cloth	Yes
	Special instructions - see page 55					

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLASS 6 ITEMS.

Item 6011700, Cassett changer,stereoscopic,upright,magnetically controlled.

1. Westinghouse.

a. Dismantling:

(1) Base - Shall be detached from unit etc., Mounting bolts and setscrews will be replaced in position.

(2) Vertical Columns - Shall be removed from remainder of unit (connecting brace bar, etc.). Counter-balancing lead weights will remain in position inside vertical columns.

(3) Castings - Top pulley castings shall be removed from vertical columns and rubber bumpers detached. Mounting and retaining bolts shall be replaced in position. Black tabular sleeves with roller guides shall be removed.

(4) Cassette Changing Mechanism - Shall remain intact as received from manufacturer. Mechanism will be tied securely to supporting frame (back side) to prevent shifting. Pendulumn will be blocked in position with dry, lightweight strips of wood.

Cleaning, Processing and Packaging. All unpainted, non-enameled and plated surfaces shall be cleaned and dried. Parts treated with oil or compound shall be overwrapped or stripped with greaseproof wrapping, Grade "A" material or Grade "C" material, AXS-1015 applied and Kraft overwrapped.

(1) Base - Setscrews in column receptacles of base shall be cleaned by the "Two-solvent Method", dried, treated with AXS-674, replaced in position and covered with greaseproof wrapping, Grade C, Type I (cloth). Base shall be wrapped with Kraft paper.

(2) Vertical Columns - Plated vertical columns shall be thoroughly cleaned by brushing or wiping with petroleum solvent and methanol and sprayed or otherwise coated with AXS-674. Columns shall then be wrapped with grease-proof wrapping, Grade C, Type I (cloth) as described above; sealed with wax AXS-1015, "Compound Sealing, Dip Coating" and overwrapped in Kraft paper.

(3) Castings - The four rubber bumpers (removed from top pulley castings) shall be wrapped in Grade C cloth, double dipped in wax and overwrapped in Kraft paper. Ball bearings and races of top pulley castings shall be cleaned with petroleum solvent and methanol if "dirt" or fingerprints are present; dried; treated with AXS-674; wrapped in Grade C cloth; double dipped in wax and overwrapped in Kraft paper. Top and bottom castings on black crackled tabular sleeves will be cleaned, dried, treated with AXS-674, and, together with sleeve, be packaged in similar manner.

(4) Cassette Changing Mechanism - Unfinished and plated metallic surfaces, including automatic locks, manual resetting and tripping handle, serial indicating device and races, etc., (In back), subject to corrosion, shall be cleaned as in par. 1b (2) above, and together with ball bearings will be treated with AXS-674. Supply cable and immbilizing band will be packaged together in Grade C cloth, Wax dipped, and wrapped in Kraft paper. Cassette Changing Mechanism will be neatly overwrapped in Kraft paper.

Packing. Item will be packed in two specially constructed nailed wood boxes, Style 2, Type 3 loading; constructed in accordance with JAN-P-106. Boxes shall be provided with waterproof paper liners. Liners shall be made with a 2" overlap at all corners and shall be sealed with waterproof adhesive to form absolutely water-tight joints.

(1) Box No. 1 shall contain the following:

a. Wrapped Base - shall be placed at end of box. Two special padded (creped cellulose wadding, felt, cellufoam or similarly resilient material) cross pieces of sufficient width to give full bearing to under sides of casting ends shall be fastened to bottom of box directly beneath base; 2" x 4" blocks, padded on end, shall be placed to hold two ends and web of casting firmly in place and a 2" x 4", padded on both ends shall be fitted firmly between ends of base casting and fastened to floor of box. First horizontal layer of four, 2"x4" collar blocks (cut out in center) shall then be securely fastened in place on bottom of box, the two at base end of box being shortened to fit inside base area.

b. Castings - Short b[illegible] crackled tubular sleeve castings, with roller [illegible] sides, shall be placed on padded collar blocks and [illegible] horizontal layer of 2"x4" collar blocks placed [illegible] position. Top collar blocks will also be adequately [illegible] padded with creped cellulose wadding, felt, cellufoam [illegible] or similarly resilient material. Top pulley [illegible]ings, immobilizing band and supply cable (from casse[illegible]tte changing mechanism) Shall be securely packed in [illegible]d compartment of box opposite to base.

c. Vertical Columns - Lead weights sh[illegible]all be securely anchored in place so there can be [illegible] possible movement within columns under shock. [illegible]horing shall be accomplished by use of two wooden b[illegible]locks per column, one being placed in each end of [illegible] same against ends of lead weight. Blocks shall be of [illegible]maximum cross sectional area and of lengths which [illegible]ill cause them to protrude a minimum of [illegible]" outside ends [illegible] of columns. Projecting ends shall rest tightly a[illegible]inst "thrust strip" which will absorb end thrust. [illegible]ds of blocks inside columns will be notched to permit them to rest directly and evenly against weights. After anchoring of weights in above manner, third horizontal layer of padded collar blocks shall be placed in position and V-braces securely nailed into place. Ends of all collar blocks shall be nailed into blocks on sides of box.

(2) Box No. 2 shall contain the following:

a. Cassette Changing Mechanism - Shall be boxed in a light-weight, inner, nailed wood box of thoroughly

dry (preferably salvage) material. Sides and ends shall be $\frac{1}{2}$" in thickness; top and bottom shall be $\frac{1}{2}$" plywood. Box shall be provided with blocking as shown and approximately $\frac{1}{8}$" of cellulose wadding, cellufoam, felt, or similar resilient padding, shall be placed between mechanism and all points of contact with box or blocking. Sufficient silica gel (approximately 25#) to give protection for a two year period shall be placed in the box (with proper allowance for dunnage) in such manner that it will not touch any metal parts. If necessary, silica gel will be separated from metal parts by a shield of laminated foil. Following closure of inner box, all corners and sharp edges will be well rounded and smoothed with plane and taped with cloth-backed tape. Box shall be overwrapped with at least one layer of Grade C cloth; joints shall be wax sealed; pack shall be wrapped in kraft paper and placed in close-fitting bag of laminated foil (Reynolds Metals Company A-50 or equal). Bag shall be stripped on inside with cloth-backed tape (when made) where it will contact corners of box and excess air shall be withdrawn by suction as final closure is made. Pack shall be overwrapped in at least two layers of waterproof paper; joints shall be sealed with waterproof adhesive and wrapped box placed in a close fitting nailed wood box, style 2, constructed in accordance with JAN-P-106. Corners of waterproof paper-wrapped pack shall be well padded where they fit into outer container.

2. General Electric. (1) Dismantling, cleaning, processing, packaging and packing shall be in conformance with the principles outlined for Westinghouse type. Cassette changing mechanism with electric motor shall be packed Method II in a lightweight, inner, nailed wood box of thoroughly dry lumber, using inner blocking, silica gel and packaging principles as heretofore outlined. Base will be securely blocked and packed in a second nailed wood box and the vertical portion in a third.

Item 6067000, Machine, X-ray, bedside, mobile, shockproof, complete.

1. The tubes and control boxes are usually broken when the following is not considered. The tube stand is made of light metal and will not stand rough handling. Item must be well braced internally with padded braces and shipping case must be well braced and completely sheathed.

2. All unpainted metallic parts or metallic parts not processed against corrosion or unchannoled must be cleaned thoroughly of all finger marks and other "dirt" and treated against corrosion.

3. The whole control box should then be packaged Method II, with desiccant, for a minimum period of two (2) years. Moisture-vaporproof barrier should be A-50 preferably. Barrier should be padded wherever necessary, inside and

outside, to prevent puncture during shipment and handling. Desiccant must not touch parts of item directly, but should be separated by metal-foil shield.

QUANTITY OF CLASS 6 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ITEMS TO BE PACKED IN AN ORIGINAL (RE-PACK) CONTAINER.

A - LIMITING FACTORS: WEIGHT - 70 Lbs
SIZE - 4 Cu Ft

AB - PACK IN MULTIPLES OF 12 (SIZE PERMITTING) PLUS "A". IF SIZE DOES NOT PERMIT, PACK IN MULTIPLES OF 2-3-4 or 6.

ITEM #	OP
6002000	AB
6003000	AB
6004000	AB
60045000	1
6005000	AB
6006000	1
6006500	1
6007600	1
6007700	AB
6007900	AB
6008000	AB
6009000	A
6010000	A
6011000	A
6011700	1
6012500	AB
6013000	AB
6013500	AB
6013700	1
6013800	1
6014000	1
6014500	1
6015005	AB
6015010	AB
6017005	AB
6017010	AB

ITEM #	OP
6018005	AB
6018010	AB
6019005	AB
6019010	AB
6019500	AB
6019700	AB
6020000	AB
6023000	1
6027000	AB
6029000	AB
6030000	AB
6031000	AB
6031500	A
6032000	1
6032500	AB
6033000	AB
6034000	AB
6036500	AB
6037000	AB
6038000	AB
6039000	AB
6040000	A
6040500	AB
6042000	AB
6043005	AB
6043010	AB

ITEM #	OP
6045005	AB
6045010	AB
6046000	AB
6047000	AB
6048000	AB
6048500	AB
6048600	AB
6049000	AB
6049505	AB
6049510	AB
6050000	1
6051000	AB
6067000	1
6088005	1
6088010	1
6089000	1
6090000	1
6090400	1
6090500	1
6091500	1
6109500	1
6109800	A
6110000	AB
6110200	AB
6110300	AB
6110400	AB

ITEM #	OP
61105000	AB
6110600	AB
6110700	AB
6110800	AB
6110900	AB
6111100	AB
6111200	AB
6112000	A
6113500	AB
6117000	AB
6120000	AB
6121000	1
6122000	AB
6123000	AB
6124000	AB
6124700	AB
6126500	1
6127000	AB
6127500	AB
6128300	AB
6129300	AB
6130300	AB
6136000	1
6136300	1
6156800	1
6156900	1

ITEM #	OP
6157000	1
6158000	1
6159000	1
6166000	1
6167000	1
6167200	1
6167500	1
6167900	AB
6168000	AB
6169000	AB
6169200	1

CLASS 7 MEDICAL SUPPLIES

1. Class 7 is one of the largest single divisions of medical supplies. It includes furniture, linen and bedding, mess equipment and supplies, cleaning and preserving equipment and supplies, stationery and office equipment and supplies and miscellaneous equipment and supplies.

To simplify the overall picture, when thinking of Class 7 items in terms of packing procedures, it is convenient to divide them into four distinct groups. These four classifications follow:

Fragile and glass items

Lamp bulbs, jars, bottles, etc.

Non-Fragile items but requiring protection against soiling.

Blankets, linens, pajamas, etc.

Items simple in design requiring processing.

Knives, forks, tools of all kinds, etc.

Items complex in design requiring processing.

Typewriters, generators, scales, etc.

Practically all packing methods are applicable to certain items within this large group of medical supplies. It becomes necessary therefore for the packing officer to select the applicable method for the particular item to be shipped.

2. Dismantling and packing of the following items should not be attempted without assistance from the maintenance section of the processing center:

7103005 - 08 - Bath, arm, whirlpool.

7103505 - 06 - Diathermy apparatus.

7375505 - Refrigerators, mechanical.

7791000 - Disinfector trailer type

7833503 - 07 - Lamp Operating ceiling

7833705 - 08 - Lamp Operating, emergency, portable

7910005 - 10 -

TABLE V

NOTE - Where "C" Cloth or A-51 or other foil barrier is optional, in column 6 of following table, always use "C" Cloth whenever package is small enough for wax dip - For all oil and compound coatings excepting AXS-673, use Grade "A" wrapping to hold coating in place.)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	P R O C E S S I N G METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESERVATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACKAGING METHOD	UNIT PACKAGING MATERIAL	DESSICANT (For 2 Year Period)
7043000	Chair, Invalid	Wipe	Brush or spray AXS-673	None	Waterproof Paper	None
		Special instructions - see pages 63.				
7046000	Chair, Specialist	Wipe	Brush or spray AXS-673	None	Waterproof Paper	None
		Special instructions - see page 63				
7074000	Safe, small	Wipe	AXS-673	None	Waterproof Paper	None
		Special instructions - see page 64.				
7095000	Table, instr	Wipe	AXS-673	None	Waterproof Paper	None
		Special instructions - see pages 64.				
7099200	Table, operat head rest	Wipe	AXS-673	IA	"C" Cloth	None
7099400	Table, Orthop	Wipe	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth	None
7102000	Baker, electric	Wipe	AXS-674	II	"C" Cloth or A-50 or A-51	Yes
7103005	Bath, arm	Wipe	AXS-674	II	"C" Cloth or A-50 or A-51	Yes
		Special instructions on pages 64, 65 & 66.				

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESERVATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACKAGING METHOD	UNIT PACKAGING MATERIAL	DESSICANT (For 2 Year Period
7123200	Lamp, thera.	Wipe	AXS-674	II	"C" Cloth or A-50 or A-51	Yes
		Special instructions on pages 69,70.				
7132005	Sinusoidal machine	Wipe	AXS-674 or USA-2-84 (latch only)	II	"C" Cloth or A-50 or A-51	Yes
		Remove tubes - pack individually in cellulose wadding and pinch pack with single-faced corrugated.				
7132010	Sinusoidal machine	Wipe	AXS-674 or USA 2-84 (latch only)	II	"C" Cloth or A-50 or A-51	Yes
		Remove tubes - pack individually with cellulose wadding and pinch pack with single-faced corrugated.				
7139000	Spectacles	No	None	IA-	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
		Wrap in Kimpack before making pinch pack of corrugated; then 1A packaging method.				
7160500	Mattress, cotton	Special instructions - pages 66 & 67			E-2 Sisalkraft Waterproof paper or waterproof burlap tubing	None
7167000	Pillow, feather	Bale but no pressure			E-2 Sisalkraft and waterproof burlap tubing	
7230005	Cart, food Drinkwater	Special instructions - see page 67				
7284000	Fork, carving	Dip	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13 (Each fork in Grade "A" Wrap)	None
7289000	Fork, table	Dip	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13 (Each fork in Grade "A" Wrap)	None
7309000	Knife, chopping	Dip	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13 (Each Knife in Grade "A" Wrap)	None
7316000	Knife, table	Dip	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13 (Each knife in Grade "A" Wrap)	None
7373000	Pot, tea or coffee	Dip	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13 (Each pot wrapped with Grade "A")	None

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESERVATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACKAGING METHOD	UNIT PACKAGING MATERIAL	DESSICANT (For 2 year period)
7375585	Refrigerator	Wipe	AXS-674	II	A-50	Yes
	Special instructions - see pages 67 & 68					
7384000	Scale, diet	Wipe	None	II	"C" Cloth or A-50 or A-51	Yes
7391000	Shaker, salt	Two units per pinch pack			Type L or M Waterproof paper	
7487000	Shovel	Dip	AXS-673	Strap in secure bundle.		
7668010	Typewriter	Wipe	AXS-674	II	A-50	Yes
	Special instructions - see page 70.					
7701000	Apron, rubberized	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
7708000	Balance, prescrip.	Wipe	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
7718600	Bit, drill	Dip	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
7731000	Bucket	Dip	AXS-673	None	None	None
7752500	Chisel	Dip	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13 (Wrap first in "A" greaseproof paper)	None
7791000	Disinfector, portable - Special Instructions, see pages 70,71,72, & 73.					
7820005	Hot Plate	Wipe	AXS-674	II	"C" Cloth, A-51 or A-50	Yes
7833000	Lamp, oper	Wipe	AXS-673	IA	"C" Cloth A-51 or A-50	None
7833705	Lamp, oper, emergency	Wipe	AXS-673	II	"C" Cloth, A-51 or A-50	Yes
	Special instructions - see page 73.					
7844000	Litter	Special instructions - see page 73				
7851700	Machine, sewing	Wipe	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
7880200	Plane	Dip	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
7888600	Scale	Wipe	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
7888000	Saw	Dip	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
7896500	Screwdriver, ratchet	Dip	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLASS 7 ITEMS.

ITEM: 7043000 Chair Invalid,

1. This chair should (as 7046000) be packed in knock-down form in a closefitting Style 4, nailed wood box, built to conform in lumber grade, parts sizes, nail sizes and types, nailing, strapping and every other detail with the requirements of JAN Specification P-106 for this type of container for the load carried.

2. All non-painted or enameled metal parts must be cleaned thoroughly and AXS-673 preservative put on. Parts such as threaded nuts and bolts must not be overlooked.

3. In packing the chair, the different parts should be separated from one another by dry excelsior pads and the whole should be strapped together with 2 flat metal bands $\frac{1}{2}$" x .020", deeply padded where in contact with wood surfaces, to prevent the individual movement of knocked-down parts.

ITEM: 7046000, Chair specialists,

1. Chair back, head rest and arm rests shall be packed in opening beneath chair seat and chair shall be otherwise assembled to require the least possible amount of cubage consistent with reasonably quick assembly with simple tools; chair frame and parts shall be well padded with double-walled fiberboard wherever they are packed in contact with one another and padding shall be securely tied down in such a way that movement under shock of handling will not be possible.

2. Knocked down chair shall be snugly packed in a tight fitting fiberboard box of double-wall construction with B or C flutings or a combination thereof, flaps and flap ends of top and bottom of box shall be sealed with kraft adhesive tape, box shall be placed in a snug-fitting waterproof bag liner and water-tight seal made. (Style 1 wood box of $\frac{1}{2}$" lumber or plywood lined with double-faced corrugated or fiberboard might be substituted.) All non-painted or non-enameled metal parts must be cleaned thoroughly and AXS-673 put on prior to packing. Parts such as threaded nuts and bolts must not be overlooked.

3. Bag liner, fiberboard or light wood box and chair shall be packed in a snug-fitting, style 4, nailed wood box, built to conform in lumber grade, parts sizes, nails sizes and types, nailing, strapping and every other detail with the requirements of JAN Specifications P-106 for this type of container.

ITEM: 7074000, Safe:

1. All non-painted or non-enameled metal parts must be cleaned thoroughly and AXS-673 preservative put on.

2. The combination must be conspicuously and securely glued to the outer side of the safe door and the manufacturer's instructions on how to change the combination placed in the safe.

3. The safe will be crated in a fully sheathed crate, securely bolted to the skids.

4. The serial number will be plainly stenciled on the crate and the gross weight clearly marked.

ITEM: 7095000, Table, instrument:

1. All non-painted or non-enameled metal parts must be cleaned thoroughly and AXS-673 preservative put on. Parts such as treated nuts and bolts require careful treatment.

2. Removal of the castors and their attachment in a small cloth bag is recommended.

3. Table should be snugly packed in a tight fitting fiberboard box of double-wall construction with B or C flutings or a combination thereof; flaps and flap ends of top and bottom of box shall be sealed with kraft adhesive tape; (light, style 1 wood box, lined with double faced corrugated or fiberboard may be substituted) box shall be placed in a snug-fitting water-proof bag liner and water-tight seal made.

4. Bag liner, fiberboard box or light wood box and table shall be packed in a snug-fitting, style 4, nailed wood box, built to conform in lumber grade, parts sizes, nail sizes and types, nailing, strapping and every other detail with the requirements of JAN Specification P-106 for this type of container.

ITEM 7103005, Bath, Arm:

1. The metal stand beneath tank shall be detached and the four short bolts replaced in bolt holes with one paper washer between head of bolt and tank and the other between tank and nut. All bolts and nuts should be cleaned, dried and dipped in AXS-674 preservative.

2. Electric motor may be detached from bracket and from turbine and shaft assembly at motor hub. It done, simple directions for reassembly, together with each size of Allen wrench needed, for reassembly must be placed in a kraft envelope and attached to turbine and shaft portion. Motor shall be tightly wrapped in Grade C Type I material in such manner

as to give a minimum of entrapped air and double dipped in Compound, Sealing, Dip Coating AXS-1015. A sufficient quantity of activated silica gel shall be inclosed in the wrap prior to sealing. Turbine and shaft assembly shall be well wrapped in 60 ply, asphalt treated dimple embossed, creped cellulose wadding, wrapped pads, Type 500, as manufactured by Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neehan, Wisconsin, or equal and overwrapped with 60 lb kraft paper. In case motor is not removed as suggested the whole assembly must be treated as outlined for motor. Metal stand, extra fittings and wrapped turbine and shaft assembly shall be tightly packed together, well padded from one another, in a large fiberboard box placed in bottom of tank which will be blocked to prevent vertical movement during handling. Box shall be of such length that corners will contact rounded portions of tank sides thus allowing no longitudinal or sidewise movement. It shall be sealed along flap openings and ends of both top and bottom with 60 lb gummed kraft tape of 2" width. Fifteen ply, asphalt treated, creped cellulose wadding wrapped pads, shall be placed between entire bottom and side areas of fiber box and inside of tank wherever they are in contact with one another.

3. Packed tank with 2" threaded pipe projecting below and 3/4" rod projecting above shall be placed on its side in center compartment of style 2 nailed wood box which shall conform in every detail, particularly as to lumber grade, parts dimensions, nails, nailing and strapping with the provisions of JAN-P-106 for this type of container. Box shall be lined with Type L-2 waterproof paper. Center compartment shall be 3/4" wider than height of tank when in upright position. Holes shall be bored or cut through center compartment side walls to allow 2" pipe and elbow to project into one side compartment of box and 3/4" rod into the other. Side compartment receiving 3/4" rod shall be of such width that rod end will come within $\frac{1}{2}$" of side of box. Center and side compartments will be 3/4" longer on each end than packed tank which will be rigidly held in place by pipe and rod passing through the compartment. Inside depth of box shall be 3/4" more than width of tank when in upright position. Wrapped motor will be placed in sub-compartment in compartment carrying 2" pipe and in such manner that movement during shipment is impossible. Walls of sub-compartment will be of wood and width of compartment will be equal to diameter of wrapped motor plus 3.4". Outside wall of sub-compartment will be formed by outside of box.

4. Sixty ply, asphalt treated, creped cellulose wadding wrapped pads, Type 500, as manufactured by Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wisconsin, or equal shall be placed between top and bottom edges of tank and center-compartment walls to protect enamel. Similar pads of sufficient width and number to protect bath against damage during shipment and

handling shall be placed between sides and ends of tank and center compartment walls. Pads will be placed anywhere else where tank or parts might need protection or wear through the waterproof paper box lining during shipment. Wrapped motor will be overwrapped with 60 ply cellulose wadding pads before being blocked into sub-compartments.

5. Lining of box shall be done as box is assembled. Waterproof paper covering inside faces of ends shall be 1½" longer in each direction than the end and shall extend 3/4" over each edge so that it can be turned back over the edge of box ends when sides, top and bottom are nailed into place. Waterproof paper shall cover entire inside surfaces of box sides, top and bottom. A 3/4" band of waterproof adhesive, evenly applied, will be placed beneath box sides, top and bottom where they contact edges of box ends to give a water-tight joint. Where nails are driven through wall lining asphalt shall be placed over ends of number being nailed into, to give a water-tight joint around nail shank.

6. Book of instructions will be placed inside arm bath case.

ITEM 7160500, Mattress, Cotton:

1. Mattress Pack - Four mattresses, full length shall be rigidly tied together with two ply twisted jute, sisal or other suitable cord having a tensile strength of not less than 268 pounds. The cord shall be applied in one piece so as to divide the length of the package into four and the width into two equal segments. A secure knot shall be made at each cross-over of the cord.

2. Inner Paper Wrap - Mattress pack shall be wrapped in No. 2 Kraft paper, 160 pounds per 1000 sheets, based on size 24" x 36". Wrap shall consist of not more than two pieces with edges overlapping not less than 5" along length of pack and girthwise around pack, both overlaps to be securely taped with 60 pounds (Grade B), basic weight, 2½" or 4" width, gummed Kraft paper. Ends of Kraft sheets shall project not less than 16" beyond ends of mattress pack when pack is placed on them. After forming wrap around mattress pack sides of end projection shall be folded in, bottoms folded up, and tops folded down to form neat, tightly compressed ends. These shall be taped into position with gummed Kraft-paper tape as specified above.

3. Outer Paper Wrap - Inner paper wrapped pack of four mattresses shall be sealed in a close fitting, side-opening, coffee-bag closure type envelope of 60/120/30/70/30, reinforced, waterproof paper type E-2 or equivalent with outside ply creped and saturated with asphalt. Bag must be provided with sealable

air vent for exhausting entrapped air by vacuum suction closure (necessary to exhaust entrapped air during closure). Bag joints and seams must be rade in such manner as to provide protection equal to that expected of body material. Closure shall be made by pulling up mouth to extended position; facing inside lips of bag together for their full length; placing a 2" ribbon of insulmastic or other waterproof adhesive along one inside lip approximately 1½" in from edge of bag. Neck of bag shall then be folded over and down in widths approximately 2" (while entrapped air is exhausted) until folds lie tightly against top of pack (coffee bag type closure). Ears shall be folded against side of pack, air vent sealed and 5/8" flat metal straps applies, three being placed girthwise and one lengthwise. Before drawing banding tight, insert pieces of corrugated paperboard under straps at corners to prevent cutting. These metal bands shall be of minimum of 80,000 lbs per square inch tensile strength, treated against rust and placed to parallel edges of pack. Cross over seals shall be placed at the three cross over points on faces of pack.

ITEM 7230005, Cart, Food, Drinkwater;

1. All metal parts which are either unpainted or unenameled must be carefully cleaned, processed and wrapped with greaseproof paper.

2. The component parts of the complete unit, including one chassis, one platform, one large cabinet equipped with six food containers or two small cabinets each equipped with five food containers shall be placed with the exception of the wheels, handle bar and other detachable parts, in a nailed wood box. Wheels, handle bar and other detachable parts shall be wrapped with kraft paper and packed tightly in a flat fiberboard box or style 1 wood box and included with above. The component parts shall be wrapped in 30 lb kraft paper, and where finish might become damaged during shipment or where sharp edges, corners or projections might damage bag liner, creped cellulose wadding of adequate thickness shall be used inside bag liner as a protection.

3. The nailed wood box shall conform to provisions of JAN-P-106 Style 2½, difficult load. It shall be strapped and shall carry a waterproof bag liner. The waterproof bag liner shall be made of Type L-2 paper. All seams, joints and closures shall be sealed with asphaltum or a non-water-soluble adhesive and shall be made in such manner as to provide equal to that expected of the body material.

ITEM 7375585, Refrigerator, Mechanical:

1. This refrigerator has been found to be corroded due to leakage of refrigerant. Stocks on hand will be examined to determine whether leakage has occurred and any defective mechanical parts will be replaced. All refrigerators so examined will

be marked on the outside of the case - "Inspected for leakage (date)_____, by_____."

2. The two by fours placed on the back of the refrigerator by the manufacturer are left in place and the back panel of the crate securely fastened with screws to them. The front panel of the crate is designed so that it can be removed to permit the operation of the refrigerator without its removal from the box. Kerosene burner is removed from fuel tank, cleaned, given a method II pack and placed inside of refrigerator. All polished and unpainted surfaces are coated with AXS-674 and wrapped with greaseproof wrapping.

3. A fully sheathed skid design crate is constructed, using one (1) inch lumber and lined with L-2 or better paper. Hardwood two by fours are used as skids.

4. Refrigerator is placed on skid base, (the feet over pins provided by manufacturer) and the crate built around it. Refrigerator is cushioned in the crate along all corners with Kimpak or cellufoam pads or, when they can be salvaged, the pads provided by manufacturer.

5. When the crate panels are manufactured, the paper liner is allowed to extend over the edges of the panel. When the crate is assembled, an asphalt preparation (Insulmastic) or waterproof adhesive is applied around the entire edge of the panels on the overlap surface of the paper. The crate is then nailed together, through the two layers of waterproof paper and the asphalt, to provide a weatherproof box.

6. Standard corner irons, size 1/16 x 1 x 16 inches are then applied to all corners after which an asphalt material is applied on top of the box and covered with paper.

7. Refrigerator, Kerosene, will always be shipped with 1 dozen wicks. These wicks will be packed within the shipping case if practicable; otherwise they will be shipped parcel post.

Refrigerator, Electric Type (Non-sealed unit):

1. Parts requiring processing shall be thoroughly cleaned and dried prior to application of preservatives. In all cases coating shall be complete. Where required, preservatives shall be allowed to harden properly before completion of processing. A defective painted surface, where paint has been scraped or otherwise removed, shall be thoroughly cleaned and repainted prior to crating.

2. Grease and oil cups shall be covered with Grade C wrapper. Wrapper shall be sealed with wax, AXS 1015.

3. Switches, switch boxes and gages shall be covered with

Grade C wrapper which shall be sealed with wax and switch boxes shall be provided with an adequate amount of Silica Gel to provide protection for a two year period.

4. Fittings shall be treated with compound, Rust Preventive, Thin Film, AXS 673. (Kendall No. 5) Chains, gears, sprockets and moving parts shall be covered with a non-corrosive pressure sensitive tape, or with Grade C greaseproof wrapper, suitably sealed to keep out excess moisture.

5. Leather belts shall be disconnected, wrapped in Grade C, Type 1 (cloth) greaseproof wrapping and double dipped with wax. Pulleys shall be coated with a rust preventative AXS-673. Where composition belt is used, a paper shall be inserted between the belt and metal contacting surfaces. This paper shall be free from wax or tar.

6. Tools, spare parts or parts of equipment not specifically referred to shall be suitably treated against corrosion before packing and shall be wrapped in a Grade C greaseproof wrapping and sealed with wax AXS-1015. Where spare parts or disconnected parts are then packed in boxes and inclosed in refrigeration unit, they shall be packed in shredded wax paper or other cushioning material and covered with waterproof paper. The spare parts box shall be securely fastened inside refrigeration unit to prevent movement during shipment. Tools and spare or disconnected parts should be wrapped separately and all items shall be suitably marked to permit identification without unwrapping.

Refrigerators, Electric Type (with sealed unit):

1. A "sealed unit" is one where the motor and compressor are hermetically sealed and no further protection is required. If and when a refrigerator having an open type motor, is packed, the motor is removed and Method II packed and securely fastened to the skid base. All exposed wires such as terminals are disconnected, coated with compound, insulation, ignition AXS-853, wrapped with waterproof, corrosion resisting material, (including the automatic control (Solenoid switch) and securely tied to the refrigerator frame to prevent damage in transit. This is a very simple disassembly but all wires are tagged as a means of easy identification.

2. Unpainted surfaces should be cleaned and coated with corrosion resistant film.

3. Crate design and assembly is the same as for kerosene type.

ITEM 7132300, Lamp Therapeutic:

1. In packing, the different major parts should be dis-

assembled. The elements and lens should be carefully packed within a Style 1 wood box using cellulose wadding or a soft blanket insulation to absorb shock. The box should be lined (with moisture-vaporproof barrier) with double-faced corrugated board added cushioning and the fit must be tight enough to prevent any possible movement during shipment and rough handling. Before packing the elements and lens within the box, remove all fingerprints and all other forms of "dirt" and apply a coating of AXS-674 to all uncoated or unpainted metal parts. Grade A greaseproof paper shall be used to hold the coating in place.

2. Before closure of the moisture-vaporproof barrier, sealed inside the style 1 wood box, using Method II (cushioned bag type wrap), a sufficient quantity of silica gel should be tied securely inside protection for a period of two years.

3. Parts other than the above will be treated where metal parts are unpainted or un-enameled, will be wrapped in Grade A greaseproof paper and snugly packed within the same style 4 shipping container which incloses the style 1 wood box. The entire contents will be sealed within a waterproof bag liner.

ITEM 7668010, Typewriter:

1. All unpainted or otherwise unfinished surfaces shall be cleaned of fingerprints and/or other "dirt" and sprayed with a light coating of Oil, Lubricating, Preservative, Medium, AXS-674. Grade "A" greaseproof wrapping must be taped around parts to prevent dripping and loss of preservative.

2. Typewriter shall be bolted securely to base within wood shipping container which must be made to fit exactly and be lined with waterproof paper. After bolting typewriter securely to base, tie carriage with ribbon so that no possible movement might occur in shipment. Pack keyboard with tissue paper. Shipping container must be style 2, 2½, or 3 nailed wood box 3/4" stock throughout and of well-seasoned lumber.

3. Before closure of moisture-vaporproof barrier to be sealed about machine by using method II (floating bag), a sufficient quantity of silica gel (packed in dust proof bags) to give protection for a period of two years, shall be placed in the typebar nest and tied securely to prevent movement during shipment and handling. Silica Gel shall be shielded from direct contact with typewriter by means of a sheet of paper-backed or cloth backed metal foil.

ITEM 7791000, Disinfector Portable:

1. Steam-clean the unit thoroughly. If steam-cleaning equipment is not available use any other effective method, such as alkaline or solvent washing, to remove dirt, oil and excess

grease. If paint has deteriorated or is damaged in cleaning, remove loose paint and rust and repaint the area.

2. Lubricate machine according to War Department Corps of Engineers Lubrication Guide No. 1024. (Note: Change of crankcase oil, a separate operation performed after processing, is not included in this lubrication).

3. Before removing any part from the machine, paint or stencil match-marks on parts being removed and mating parts remaining on the machine. Use 2-inch stencil and lusterless blue drab enamel.

4. Place box base on 8 x 8-inch blocks to facilitate fitting washers and nuts on tie-down bolts.

5. Counterbore sills of fully sheathed crate underneath box for bolt heads.

6. Remove filler plug and fill priming chanber of pump with water. Replace plug.

7. Crankcase. Run engine about 30 seconds, then stop and drain crankcase. Fill crankcase with one pint of Internal Rust Preventive AXS-934 through carburetor or air intake until engine dies. If engine does not stop shut off ignition when exhaust emits dense blue smoke. Drain crankcase. Wire to terminal of spark plug and ground to motor, this red caution tag, "Crankcase was shipped dry. Do not start until crankcase has been filled."

8. Valve compartment. Remove valve inspection cover and thoroughly clean inside of cover and compartment. Spray valve stems, tappets, springs, etc. with AXS-934 so that all parts will be thoroughly coated. Seal all vents or breathers in the valve inspection cover with tape.

9. Cylinders. To protect cylinder wall, piston head and valves, spray approximately 2 ounces of Internal Rust Preventive Lubricant AXS-934 into the cylinder through spark plug hole while engine is hand rotated slowly about five revolutions. Spraying assures a complete coat of rust preventive lubricant on the cylinder wall, piston and valve assembly.

10. Spark plug. Inspect, clean and adjust the spark plug. If still servicable, apply Internal Rust Preventive Lubricant AXS-934 to the point and threads on terminal and body, and replace in engine; if not servicable, install a new spark plug, processed in the same manner.

11. Fuel System. Drain carburetor, sediment bowl, fuel lines and fuel tank. Apply external rust preventive compound to controls and threads of all fuel system parts. Fog interior

of fuel tank with AXS-934, Grade 10, and if any excess accumulates, drain out.

12. Magneto. Cover all vents or openings with tape and spray AXS-858 over the magneto and the entire electrical system of the engine, including exterior of spark plugs, ignition coil and wires. If approved insulation compound is not available, protect the magneto with water-proof paper held in place with cement, tape or cord.

13. Remove water pump drain plug.

14. Remove suction head and check valve assembly by removing the four stud nuts. Dry interior of pump thoroughly.

15. While pump is hand rotated spray or fog its interior with Internal Rust Preventive Lubricant AXS-934. Replace suction and check valve assembly, being careful not to damage gasket. Do not permit preventive to contact the rubber valve seat.

16. Insert sealing cap in suction inlet.

17. Cover discharge outlet with tape.

18. Replace drain plug.

19. Adjust belts to their proper tension, and prevent them from adhering to pulleys by inserting a thin strip of paper, free from wax or oil, between them and the pulleys. If practical, apply Insulation Compound AXS-858 or similar material to exposed pulley grooves. DO NOT ROTATE ENGINE AFTER THIS OPERATION.

20. Cover pressure gages and water glasses with corrugated paper, wrap with waterproof paper and seal with holding tape.

21. Apply AXS-674 to all valve stems, pump shafts and safety valves. (Note: Leave all valves partially open.)

22. Coat with AXS-673 all unpainted threads, springs, chains, pins, hinges, fasteners and other parts subject to corrosion.

23. Process and package all spare parts and tools specified in the check list. Place spare parts in a durable wooden container and stencil the words "Spare Parts" on top and two sides.

24. Wrap and place processed tools in metal tool box mounted on equipment. Cover the side openings with taps. Do not place tool and spare parts in the same container.

25. Cover manuals with a grade "C" wrapper. Seal and

pack them in Lubrication Guide Holder or tool box.

26. Place a bundle of clean dry wiping rags or waste in any available space on the unit.

27. Raise the unit and demount wheels. Place wheels and unit on platform, of fully sheathed crate, block and tie-down securely.

28. Complete construction of fully sheathed crate by nailing prefabricated sides securely with sides of sills; by fastening ends in place and by placing cross braced top.

29. Apply angle irons at corners.

ITEM 7833705, Lamp, Operating, Emergency, Portable, 110 V., 60 Cycle:

1. This item is shipped in three pieces as follows: The lamp, the battery and the electro-lite. The electro-lite must be added to the battery before a certain date or the battery plates will be damaged. Battery would be harder to charge but no actual damage results. The battery requires special packing because the battery shell is glass. The electro-lite must be shipped with acid label. Both the electro-lite and battery must be shipped within individual shipping containers, style 4 nailed wood box and each sealed within a waterproof liner with a waterproof adhesive water-tight. The wood box must be built to conform in lumber grade, parts sizes, nail sizes and types, nailing, strapping and every other detail with the requirements of JAN-P-106 for this type of container.

2. The lamp must be packed with all the care needed for a fragile item. Before packing, it must be cleaned and dried, and all metallic parts not coated with enamel or paint, properly processed.

ITEM 7844000, Litter:

Litters shipped overseas will not be crated. Where damage in lots of stock on hand have been uncovered these lots should be opened and inspected before shipment. Corrugated cardboard should be placed between the folds of the canvas and back of the large bolt which holds the stirrup and between the folded litters. The canvas cover must be folded carefully to avoid pinching. Arrange two litters to the bundle, back-to-back, stirrups outside. Cover the stirrups and braces with excelsior-packed paper cushioning. Tie bundles with cord, making a tight bundle. (For Item 7844000, Litter, Wood, place two metal straps through the stirrups and bind tightly.) Use three sheets of waterproof paper for outer wrapping. Fold one piece over each end and third piece around the middle. Strap tightly with four flat metal straps placed outside and inside the stirrups.

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY OF TEXTILES IN STANDARD BALES

Item No.	Item	Number in Bale
7201000	Apron, Cooks	150
7151000	Bag, Laundry, Large	18
7152000	Bag, Laundry, Small	50
7158000	Blanket, Wool, White	20
7224000	Cap, Cooks	400
7159000	Cloth, Wash	1200
7162000	Cover, Mattress	40
7160005	Gown, Operating, Large	50
7160010	Gown, Operating, Medium	50
7160015	Gown, Operating, Small	50
7163005	Pajama Coat, Summer, Large	100
7163010	Pajama Coat, Summer, Medium	100
7164005	Pajama Coat, Winter, Large	100
7164010	Pajama Coat, Winter, Medium	100
7165005	Pajama Trousers, Summer, Large	100
7165010	Pajama Trousers, Summer, Medium	100
7166005	Pajama Trousers, Winter, Large	100
7166010	Pajama Trousers, Winter, Medium	100
7167000	Pillow, Feather	20
7169000	Pillow Case	240
7171005	Robes, Bath, Large	25
7171010	Robes, Bath, Medium	25
7170805	Robe, Bath, Summer	50
7170810	Robe, Bath, Summer	50
7172000	Sheet	60
7174005	Suit, Convalescent, Coat	50
7174010	Suit, Convalescent, Coat	50
7176005	Suit, Operating, Coat	120
7176010	Suit, Operating, Coat	120
7176205	Suit, Operating, Trousers	120
7176210	Suit, Operating, Trousers	120
7177000	Towel, Bath	150
7178000	Towel, Hand	200

QUANTITY OF CLASS 7 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ITEMS TO BE PACKED IN AN ORIGINAL (RE-PACK) CONTAINER

A - Limiting Factors: Weight - 70 lbs
Size - 4 Cu Ft

AB - Pack in Multiple of 12 (Size permitting) plus "A". If size does not permit, pack in multiple of 2, 3, 4 or 6.

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
7001000	2	7021500	4	7048006	A	7080505	AB
7002000	2	7022000	2	7048008	A	7080510	AB
7003000	AB	7023000	2	7048010	A	7080512	AB
7003500	4	7024000	2	7049000	A	7080516	AB
7005000	2	7025000	4	7050000	A	7080517	AB
7005200	2	7026000	2	7051000	A	7080520	AB
7006000	1	7026500	4	7053000	1	7080521	AB
7006505	AB	7027000	1	7054000	1	7080530	AB
7006510	AB	7028000	1	7055000	1	7080532	AB
7006705	AB	7029000	1	7055200	1	7081000	1
7006710	AB	7031000	1	7056000	1	7082300	A
7008000	1	7033000	1	7058000	1	7082500	1
7009005	AB	7034000	1	7059000	1	7083000	1
7009007	AB	7035000	1	7060000	1	7086000	2
7009009	AB	7036000	1	7060300	AB	7087000	2
7009010	AB	7037000	1	7060400	AB	7088000	2
7001100	2	7038000	1	7060500	A	7088500	1
7012000	2	7039000	2	7061000	A	7089000	1
7013000	2	7041000	2	7062000	A	7093000	1
7013200	4	7042000	1	7069000	A	7094000	1

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
7014000	1	7043000	1	7070000	A	7095000	1
7017000	2	7044000	1	7072000	2	7096000	1
7018000	1	7045000	1	7073700	1	7097000	1
7019000	2	7046000	1	7074000	1	7098000	1
7020000	1	7046500	2	7076000	1	7099000	1
7021000	2	7047500	A	7078000	1	7099200	A
7099300	1	7132005	1	7167000	20	7213000	A
7099400	1	7132010	1	7169000	240	7214000	A
7099700	1	7139000	AB	7170805	70	7215000	A
7100000	1	7151000	18	7170810	70	7216000	AB
7100500	1	7152000	50	7171005	40	7217000	AB
7101005	1	7152500	AB	7171010	40	7218000	AB
7101010	1	7158000	20	7172000	4	7220000	AB
7102000	1	7159000	120	7174005	50	7223000	AB
7103005	1	7160005	70	7174010	50	7224000	400
7103008	1	7160010	70	7175005	50	7225000	1
7104005	1	7160015	70	7175010	50	7226000	1
7104008	1	7160500	4	7176005	120	7227000	A
7105505	1	7160705	1	7176010	120	7228000	A
7105506	1	7160710	1	7176205	120	7229000	A
7116000	1	7162000	AB	7176210	120	7230005	1
7116200	AB	7162505	AB	7177000	150	7230010	1
7116400	AB	7162510	AB	7178000	450	7231000	1
7116600	AB	7162800	AB	7201000	150	7232000	1
7121200	1	7163005	120	7202000	AB	7233000	A
7121400	AB	7163010	120	7203000	AB	7234000	A

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
7123200	1	7164005	100	7204000	1	7235000	A
7123400	AB	7164010	100	7207000	AB	7236000	A
7126005	1	7165005	120	7208000	AB	7237000	1
7126008	1	7165010	120	7210000	A	7238000	AB
7128500	1	7166005	100	7211000	A	7239000	A
7129600	1	7166010	100	7212000	A	7239500	AB
7239700	1	7287000	AB	7329500	AB	7360000	AB
7242000	AB	7288000	AB	7330000	AB	7361000	AB
7245000	AB	7289000	AB	7331000	AB	7361200	AB
7247000	A	7297000	AB	7331500	AB	7362000	A
7248000	AB	7298000	AB	7332000	AB	7363000	A
7249500	AB	7299000	AB	7334000	A	7365000	A
7250000	AB	7300000	A	7335000	A	7366000	AB
7253000	AB	7305000	A	7336000	AB	7367000	A
7254000	AB	7306000	AB	7337000	AB	7368000	A
7256000	AB	7307000	AB	7338000	AB	7369000	A
7256500	AB	7307500	AB	7339000	A	7370000	1
7259000	AB	7309000	AB	7340000	A	7371000	1
7261000	AB	7310000	AB	7341000	A	7372000	AB
7262000	1	7311000	AB	7342000	A	7373000	AB
7262300	1	7312000	AB	7343000	AB	7375505	1
7263000	AB	7312300	AB	7344000	A	7375506	1
7264000	AB	7313000	AB	7345000	A	7375507	1
7266000	AB	7314000	AB	7348000	AB	7375508	1
7266200	AB	7314200	AB	7349000	AB	7375509	1
7272000	AB	7314500	AB	7350000	AB	7375512	1

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
7274000	AB	7315000	AB	7351000	AB	7375513	1
7276000	AB	7316000	AB	7352000	AB	7375516	1
7283506	1	7317000	AB	7354000	A	7375519	1
7283508	1	7318000	AB	7356000	AB	7375520	1
7284000	AB	7320000	AB	7358000	AB	7375527	1
7286000	AB	7323000	AB	7359000	AB	7375540	1
7375545	1	7387000	AB	7414000	1	7463000	AB
7375548	1	7388000	AB	7414500	1	7464005	1
7375550	1	7389000	AB	7415000	1	7464010	1
7375560	1	7390000	AB	7417000	1	7465000	A
7375561	1	7391000	AB	7421000	AB	7460000	AB
7375564	1	7392000	AB	7422000	AB	7467000	AB
7375565	1	7392300	AB	7422700	A	7468000	AB
7375568	1	7392500	AB	7423000	AB	7470000	AB
7375575	1	7392700	AB	7424000	450	7471000	AB
7375578	1	7393000	AB	7425000	AB	7472000	A
7375580	1	7394000	AB	7426000	AB	7472500	A
7375583	1	7395000	AB	7427000	AB	7473000	A
7375586	1	7397000	1	7427500	1	7474000	A
7375590	1	7399000	1	7428000	AB	7475000	A
7375592	1	7400000	AB	7429000	AB	7476000	AB
7376000	1	7401000	AB	7451000	AB	7477000	AB
7377000	1	7402000	AB	7454000	AB	7477200	AB
7378000	AB	7403000	AB	7450000	AB	7477500	AB
7379000	AB	7403500	AB	7456000	AB	7478000	AB
7381000	AB	7404000	AB	7457000	AB	7478200	AB

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
7381500	AB	7405000	AB	7458000	AB	7478500	AB
7383000	AB	7406000	AB	7458500	AB	7478700	AB
7384000	A	7409000	AB	7459000	AB	7478900	AB
7385000	A	7410000	AB	7459500	AB	7483000	AB
7386000	A	7411000	AB	7459700	AB	7487000	A
7386500	AB	7412000	AB	7462000	A	7489000	AB
7490000	AB	7504500	AB	7536000	AB	7562700	AB
7491000	AB	7506000	AB	7537000	AB	7563000	AB
7493000	AB	7507000	AB	7537500	AB	7566000	AB
7493500	AB	7508000	AB	7538000	AB	7568000	AB
7495000	A	7509000	AB	7539000	1	7569000	AB
7495500	1	7510000	A	7540005	AB	7572000	AB
7502002	1	7511000	AB	7540010	AB	7572500	AB
7502004	1	7511500	AB	7541005	AB	7572700	AB
7502006	1	7512000	AB	7541010	AB	7572800	AB
7502008	1	7514000	AB	7541015	AB	7573000	AB
7502011	1	7515000	AB	7541020	AB	7575000	AB
7502015	1	7515500	AB	7542005	AB	7576000	AB
7502018	1	7516000	AB	7542010	AB	7577000	AB
7502021	1	7517000	AB	7543005	AB	7578005	AB
7502025	1	7520000	AB	7543010	AB	7578015	AB
7502028	1	7521000	AB	7544005	AB	7579005	AB
7502030	1	7523000	AB	7544010	AB	7579015	AB
7502033	1	7524000	AB	7546000	AB	7581000	1
7502037	1	7525000	AB	7547000	AB	7581505	1

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
7502039	1	7526000	AB	7549500	AB	7581510	1
7503005	1	7528000	AB	7550000	AB	7582000	AB
7503010	1	7529000	AB	7555000	AB	7583005	AB
7503015	1	7530000	AB	7556000	AB	7583010	AB
7503025	1	7531000	AB	7557000	AB	7584000	AB
7503028	1	7532000	AB	7562000	AB	7585000	AB
7504000	AB	7533900	AB	7562500	AB	7587000	AB
7588000	AB	7616000	1	7632500	AB	7637035	AB
7589000	AB	7617000	AB	7633000	AB	7637040	AB
7590000	AB	7618000	AB	7633500	AB	7638015	AB
7591000	AB	7620000	AB	7635500	AB	7638016	AB
7593000	AB	7621000	AB	7636007	AB	7638021	AB
7594000	AB	7622000	AB	7636008	AB	7638022	AB
7595000	AB	7623000	AB	7636009	AB	7638023	AB
7596000	AB	7623400	AB	7636011	AB	7638025	AB
7597000	AB	7623625	AB	7636013	AB	7638030	AB
7598000	AB	7623630	AB	7636014	AB	7638035	AB
7600000	AB	7623635	AB	7636015	AB	7639000	AB
7601000	AB	7623637	AB	7636025	AB	7640000	AB
7602000	AB	7623640	AB	7636026	AB	7642000	AB
7603000	AB	7623810	AB	7636030	AB	7643005	AB
7604000	AB	7623815	AB	7636035	AB	7643010	AB
7605000	AB	7623820	AB	7636040	AB	7643015	AB
7606000	AB	7623825	AB	7636045	AB	7643025	AB
7607000	AB	7623830	AB	7636075	AB	7644000	AB

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
7608000	AB	7624000	AB	7637005	AB	7645000	AB
7609000	AB	7625000	AB	7637015	AB	7647000	AB
7610000	AB	7626000	AB	7637016	AB	7647000	AB
7611000	AB	7627000	AB	7637021	AB	7648000	AB
7612000	1	7628000	AB	7637022	AB	7650000	AB
7613000	1	7629000	AB	7637024	AB	7651000	AB
7614000	6	7630000	AB	7637025	AB	7652000	AB
7615000	1	7631000	AB	7637030	AB	7653000	AB
7616000	1						
7654000	AB	7668014	1	7718300	AB	7736000	1
7655003	AB	7668018	1	7718400	AB	7737000	AB
7655006	AB	7668019	1	7718500	AB	7738000	A
7655007	AB	7668023	1	7718600	AB	7740000	AB
7655015	AB	7668026	1	7718700	AB	7741000	AB
7655025	AB	7668035	1	7719000	AB	7742000	AB
7656008	AB	7670000	AB	7719200	AB	7743000	AB
7656020	AB	7701000	AB	7719400	AB	7744000	AB
7656030	AB	7702000	AB	7719600	A	7745000	AB
7656035	AB	7702500	AB	7720500	A	7746000	AB
7657000	AB	7703300	AB	7721000	AB	7748500	AB
7657100	AB	7703500	AB	7722000	AB	7749000	A
7657200	AB	7704000	AB	7723000	AB	7750000	1
7657300	AB	7705000	AB	7724000	AB	7750100	1
7657400	AB	7706000	AB	7724500	AB	7751000	1
7658000	AB	7707000	AB	7725000	AB	7751100	A
7659000	AB	7707500	AB	7726000	AB	7752000	AB

Item No.	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
7660000	AB	7708000	1	7728000	AB	7752500	AB
7661000	AB	7709000	AB	7729000	AB	7752600	AB
7661500	A	7711000	AB	7731000	A	7752700	AB
7662000	AB	7712000	AB	7731500	AB	7754000	AB
7663000	AB	7713000	AB	7734010	AB	7755000	AB
7664000	AB	7715000	AB	7734015	AB	7756000	A
7665000	AB	7717000	AB	7734200	AB	7756300	A
7668010	1	7718000	AB	7734500	AB	7759000	AB
7668012	1	7718200	AB	7735000	A	7760000	AB
7761000	AB	7783900	1	7797010	1	7806200	AB
7762000	AB	7784000	1	7797012	1	7807000	AB
7763000	AB	7784100	1	7798006	1	7808000	AB
7764000	AB	7785010	1	7798008	1	7809000	AB
7765000	AB	7785020	1	7798009	1	7811000	AB
7766000	AB	7785110	1	7798010	1	7812000	AB
7767000	AB	7785120	1	7798014	1	7813000	AB
7767500	AB	7785500	1	7798015	1	7815000	AB
7768000	AB	7785600	1	7798018	1	7816000	AB
7768200	AB	7786010	1	7798020	1	7817000	AB
7769000	AB	7786020	1	7798022	1	7818000	AB
7770000	AB	7786110	1	7798025	1	7819000	AB
7771000	AB	7786120	1	7798027	1	7819200	AB
7772000	AB	7787000	1	7799000	AB	7820005	A
7774000	AB	7787100	1	7799200	AB	7820010	A
7775000	AB	7789000	AB	7799300	AB	7820505	A
7776000	AB	7791000	1	7799400	AB	7820508	A

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
7777000	AB	7793000	A	7799500	AB	7821000	A
7778000	AB	7794000	A	7799600	AB	7822000	A
7779000	AB	7794200	A	7805000	AB	7823000	1
7783000	AB	7794500	AB	7805200	A	7823500	AB
7783610	1	7794600	1	7805400	A	7823600	AB
7783620	1	7794700	AB	7805600	AB	7824000	AB
7783710	1	7795000	AB	7805700	A	7825000	AB
7783720	1	7797006	1	7805800	A	7826000	AB
7783800	1	7797008	1	7806000	AB	7827000	AB
7828000	AB	7833920	AB	7871000	AB	7890000	1
7831000	1	7834000	AB	7875000	AB	7890500	A
7831505	AB	7844000	2	7875500	AB	7891000	1
7831510	AB	7845000	AB	7876000	AB	7892000	A
7832000	AB	7846000	AB	7877000	AB	7892200	AB
7833000	AB	7846500	AB	7878000	AB	7892500	AB
7833200	1	7847000	AB	7879000	AB	7893000	AB
7833300	A	7848000	AB	7880000	AB	7894000	AB
7833503	1	7849000	AB	7880200	A	7896500	AB
7833507	1	7850000	AB	7880400	A	7896700	AB
7833603	AB	7851000	AB	7880500	A	7897000	AB
7833604	AB	7851500	1	7881000	A	7899000	AB
7833607	AB	7851700	1	7882000	AB	7900000	AB
7833608	AB	7852000	AB	7883000	AB	7900500	AB
7833609	AB	7855500	AB	7883700	AB	7900800	1
7833610	AB	7857000	1	7883900	AB	7901005	AB
7833611	AB	7858000	AB	7884000	6	7901010	AB

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
7833621	AB	7859000	AB	7885000	AB	7901015	AB
7833625	AB	7860000	AB	7886000	AB	7902000	AB
7833705	1	7861000	AB	7887000	AB	7903000	AB
7833708	1	7861500	AB	7887500	AB	7904000	AB
7833800	1	7862000	AB	7888000	AB	7905000	AB
7833906	AB	7865000	AB	7888500	AB	7908805	1
7833910	AB	7866000	AB	7888600	1	7908810	1
7833915	AB	7868000	AB	7888700	1	7909000	1
7833916	AB	7869000	AB	7889000	1	7910005	1
7910010	1	7910310	1	7927000	AB	7951000	AB
7910013	1	7910313	1	7928000	AB	7953000	1
7910030	1	7910332	1	7929000	AB	7954000	AB
7910103	1	7910335	1	7930000	AB	7955000	AB
7910105	1	7910413	1	7932000	AB		
7910106	1	7910417	1	7933000	AB		
7910107	1	7910420	1	7934010	AB		
7910108	1	7910423	1	7934025	AB		
7910125	1	7910427	1	7934030	AB		
7910127	1	7910430	1	7934040	AB		
7910128	1	7910500	1	7935400	AB		
7910129	1	7911000	AB	7936000	AB		
7910130	1	7913000	A	7940000	AB		
7910132	1	7914000	A	7940500	1		
7910126	1	7917005	1	7941000	1		
7910206	1	7917020	1	7942000	AB		
7910210	1	7918005	1	7943000	AB		

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
7910213	1	7913020	1	7944000	AB
7910220	1	7919500	1	7945000	A
7910230	1	7919800	A	7945500	AB
7910232	1	7919900	AB	7945700	AB
7910236	1	7923000	AB	7946000	AB
7910240	1	7924000	AB	7947000	AB
7910250	1	7925000	AB	7948000	AB
7910305	1	7926500	AB	7949000	AB
7910307	1	7926700	AB	7950000	AB

CLASS 8 MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

1. Class 8 Medical Supplies comprise Veterinary Equipment and supplies. For packing classification, they are divided into the following:

Items requiring processing.

This group includes veterinary instruments of simple design such as files, forceps, knives, curettes and groovers. Veterinary instruments of complex design form the second part of this group and include such items as furnace and caldron, clipper, electric and disinfector.

Items not requiring processing.

Among this group are included items such as gloves, bandages and vials.

Veterinary instruments of simple design must be thoroughly cleaned and dried, (two successive Stoddard Solvent tanks - compressed air dry - Methanol dip compressed air dry - oven dry) treated with a proper preservative, wrapped in Grade "A" material or aluminum foil and packaged in a laminated foil or cellulose envelope which is heat-sealed. It is also possible in some instances to package in "C" cloth and dip and overwrap with kraft paper.

Veterinary instruments of simple design must be thoroughly cleaned and dried, (two successive Stoddard Solvent tanks - compressed air dry - Methanol dip compressed air dry - oven dry) treated with a proper preservative, wrapped in Grade "A" material or aluminum foil and packaged in a laminated foil or cellulose envelope which is heat-sealed. It is also possible in some instances to package in "C" cloth and dip and overwrap with kraft paper.

Veterinary instruments of complex design must be superficially cleaned of all finger marks or other "dirt" and in many cases metallic parts which are unpainted or processed against corrosion, must be treated with an oil preservative. A desiccant in most instances is required with this group.

Both of the above types of veterinary supplies are so similar to items of Class 3 that by referring to the latter group of items (see page 16 and 17) packing and processing will be simplified.

Many items are of the same types as Class 2 and Class 7 supplies and in most instances, little difficulty should be had in finding similar type items as packing examples.

QUANTITY OF CLASS 8 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ITEMS TO BE PACKED IN AN ORIGINAL (RE-PACK) CONTAINER.

A - Limiting Factors: Weight 70 pounds
Size 4 Cu Ft

AB - Pack in multiples of 12 (size permitting), plus "A". If size does not permit, pack in multiples of 2, 3, 4 or 6.

Item No	OP	Iten No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
8002200	AB	8023000	AB	8040000	AB	8066000	AB
8002600	AB	8023500	AB	8044700	AB	8066200	AB
8002700	AB	8024000	A	8044800	AB	8066500	AB
8003200	AB	8024100	AB	8044900	AB	8066700	AB
8007000	AB	8025000	AB	8045000	AB	8068000	AB
8008500	A	8025500	AB	8052800	AB	8068544	40
8008700	AB	8026000	AB	8053000	A	8068548	40
8009300	AB	8027000	AB	8054000	AB	8068522	40
8009500	AB	8028000	AB	8055000	AB	8069000	1
8009800	1	8029000	A	8056000	AB	8069500	AB
8010000	A	8029500	A	8057000	AB	8070000	AB
8011000	AB	8030000	AB	8057200	1	8071000	AB
8012000	AB	8031000	AB	8058500	A	8072000	AB
8013000	AB	8032000	AB	8059000	AB	8073000	AB
8014000	AB	8033000	AB	8060000	AB	8074000	A
8019000	AB	8034000	AB	8061000	AB	8075000	AB
8019100	AB	8035000	AB	8062000	AB	8076000	1
8020000	AB	8036000	AB	8063000	AB	8078000	A
8021000	A	8037000	AB	8064000	AB	8078500	AB
8021100	AB	8038000	AB	8065000	AB	8079000	AB

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
8080000	AB	8105000	AB	8115000	AB	8136000	AB
8081000	AB	8101700	AB	8115500	AB	8136200	AB
8082000	AB	8101800	AB	8116000	AB	8138000	AB
8083200	AB	8102000	AB	8117000	AB	8140000	AB
8083500	AB	8104000	AB	8118000	AB		
8084000	AB	8104500	AB	8120000	AB		
8085000	AB	8105000	AB	8121000	AB		
8086000	AB	8106000	AB	8122000	AB		
8088000	AB	8107500	AB	8123000	AB		
8089000	AB	8107700	AB	8123500	AB		
8090000	AB	8108000	AB	8124000	AB		
8091000	AB	8109000	1	8125000	AB		
8092000	AB	8109500	AB	8125400	AB		
8093000	AB	8110000	A	8125600	AB		
8094000	AB	8110300	AB	8126000	AB		
8095000	AB	8110500	A	8127000	AB		
8096000	AB	8111000	AB	8128000	AB		
8097000	AB	8111500	AB	8129000	AB		
8098000	AB	8111700	AB	8129500	AB		
8098800	AB	8111900	AB	8131000	AB		
8098900	AB	8112000	1	8133000	AB		
8099000	AB	8112100	AB	8133500	AB		
8099300	AB	8112200	AB	8134000	AB		
8099500	AB	8112400	AB	8134800	AB		
8100000	AB	8113200	AB	8135000			
8101000	AB	8114000	AB	8135000	AB		

CLASS 9 MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

1. Class 9 is the large group of supplies comprising Field Equipment and Supplies. Some of these items are found among practically all the other eight groups of medical supplies and some are new. In addition to the packing methods already outlined for other classes of supply, there are many special procedures necessary because of a large group of technical items, each requiring special precautionary measures in order to assure safe shipment and storage.

The overall picture of Class 9 supplies is greatly simplified by separating them into four distinct groups as follows:

Fragile and Glass Items.

Lamp bulbs, laboratory glassware, bottles and jars of drugs and chemicals.

Items - Non-fragile but Requiring Protection against Soiling.

Surgical dressings, blankets, etc.

Items Simple in Design Requiring Processing.

Surgical instruments, tools and all other metallic items of simple design.

Items Complex in Design Requiring Processing.

X-Ray equipment, generators, typewriters and electrical appliances of various types.

2. Dismantling and packing of the following items should not be attempted without technical assistance from the maintenance section of the processing center;

9350000-Anesthesia Apparatus, portable.

9605500-X-Ray field unit, dryer and loading bin, combination.

9606000-X-Ray Field unit generator.

9608508-10-X-Ray field unit, machine X-Ray complete.

9614500-X-Ray field unit, table unit.

9621500-X-Ray field unit fluoroscopic, foreign body localization.

9931500 - Lamp operating field.

9931700 - Lamp operating field generator.

TABLE VI

(NOTE: Where "C" cloth or A-51 or other foil barrier is optional, in Column 6 of following table, always use "C" cloth whenever package is small enough for wax dip - For all oil and compound coatings excepting AXS-673, use Grade "A" wrapping to hold coating in place.)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING			METHOD TO EMPLOY	
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESERVATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACKAGING METHOD	UNIT PACKAGING MATERIAL	DESICCANT (For 2 year Period)
9309000	Case, Port Mort	Dip	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth	None
	All instruments to be dipped, wrapped with Grade "A" greaseproof wrapping. Placed alongside folded case and all packaged within "C" Cloth wrap to be dipped in wax and overwrapped with Kraft paper. Be sure proper identification is on both label on "C" Cloth before dipping and also on overwrap.					
9350000	Anesthesia App	Wipe	AXS-674	II	"C" Cloth or A-50	Yes
	Special instructions - see pages 91 & 92.					
9363600	Kit, eye, surg	Wipe	AXS-674	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
	Electrical parts; dip other metallic units.					
9406000	Burner, alcohol	Wipe	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
9509500	Teeth, set	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
9507000	Lathe, hand	Wipe	AXS-674	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
9614500	X-ray Fld unit	Wipe	AXS-673	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
	Special instructions - see pages 92, 93 & 94.					
9606000	X-ray Fld Generator	Wipe	Oil & Compound	II	"C" Cloth or A-50	Yes
	Special instructions - see page 92.					
9711000	Kit, NCO	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
9711500	Kit, NO	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
9745500	Blanket set, lge	Special instructions, see page 94.				
9746500	Blanket set, sm	Special instructions, see page 94.				

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PROCESSING METHOD TO EMPLOY				
		CLEAN (Wipe or Dip)	PRESERVATIVE (Oil or Compound)	UNIT PACKAGING METHOD	UNIT PACKAGING MATERIAL	DESICCANT (for 2 yr pd)
9753500	Chest, fld, plain	Wire latch hinge over lock staple so it cannot open. Strap.				
9903000	Apron, Impermeable	No	None	IA	"C" Cloth or A-13	None
9907500	Beds, folding	No	None	Beds should be freshly painted wherever necessary. See special instructions, page 94.		
9908000	Gatch Frame	Special instructions - see pages 94 & 95				
9910000	Boiler, Steam	Wipe	Oil & Compound	II	"C" Cloth or A-50	Yes
	Special instructions - see pages 95,96 & 97.					
9914500	Bucket, set	Dip	AXS-673	None	None	None
	Special instructions - see page 97.					
9920500	Cot, folding	Special instructions - see pages 97,98.				
9931500	Lamp Oper Fld	Dip & Brush	AXS-673	I	"A" Wrap	None
	Spec Instrs - see pages 98.					
9931600	Lamp Oper Fld Dolly	Dip & Brush	AXS-674 & AXS-673	I	"A" Wrap	None
	Special instructions - see page 98.					
9939500	Mattress, Pad	Special instructions - see pages 66 & 67				
9952300	Sterilizer	Brush	AXS-674	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
9953520	Sterilizer, instr	Brush	AXS-674	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
	Special instructions, see pages 99 & 100/					
9954028	Sterilizer, instr	Brush	AXS-674	II	"C" Cloth or A-51	Yes
	Special instructions, see page 100.					
9958400	Tray	No	None	I	"A" Greaseproof wrap	None
	Special instructions, see pages 100 & 101.					
9958600	Tray	Dip	AXS-674	I	"A" Greaseproof wrap	None
	Special instructions, see page 100 & 101.					

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLASS 9 ITEMS.

ITEM 9350000, Anesthesia Apparatus.

1. In packing, the different parts should be disassembled. All parts which are metallic, unpainted or unenameled, must be cleaned thoroughly of all "dirt" and fingerprints and coated with a film of light oil. Use oil, lubricating preservative, medium, AXS-674. Wrap parts coated in Grade "A" greaseproof paper.

2. Pack snugly within lightweight, style 1, wood box must be covered both inside and out with solid fiberboard protective covering and edges taped before inclosing within moisture-vaporproof bag.

3. Inclose Silica Gel for a 2-year period within the style 1 box before sealing the barrier. The desiccant should be within a dustproof bag and wrapped with a foil covering (open top and bottom) so that there is no possibility of desiccant touching item.

4. Overpack with style 4 wood box which meets all specifications of JAN-P-106. Use approved waterproof bag liner.

ITEM 9606000, X-Ray, Field Unit, Generator.

1. The aluminum casting which forms the oil pan of the motor of this item supports the entire weight of the motor and generator. When the generator is turned upside down in transit this casting frequently breaks. Old generators now in the hands of a depot are to be provided with a special strap device which will hold generator unit to channel bar. Whether strap device is available or not, top and bottom blocking inside the case will prevent breakage of the casting under the shocks of handling.

2. Engine should be processed according to instructions given on page 101 for treatment of small, air cooled, internal combustion engine.

3. Unpainted exposed parts of fuel tank, carburetor, generator and other component parts of assembly will be cleaned of finger marks and other "dirt" and treated against corrosion. The whole generator should then be packaged, Method II with desiccant, in bags, for a minimum period of two (2) years. Moisture-vaporproof barrier A-50 or equal should be used. Barrier should be padded wherever necessary, inside and outside, to prevent puncture during shipment and handling. Desiccant must not touch metal parts of item directly, but should be separated by metal-foil shield.

4. Tools should be packaged Method I (Compound USA2-84 and greaseproof paper) and replaced in metal carrying case.

5. Spare parts should be processed and packaged also.

6. Pack in nailed wood box with waterproof bag liner. The box shall comply with JAN-P-106 and the liner with JAN-P-125. Generator case must be well padded against waterproof bag liner to prevent puncture during shipment.

ITEM 9614500, X-Ray Field Unit.

1. To eliminate breakage of fluoroscopic screen packed as component of Item 96145 X-Ray Field Unit, Table Unit, it is desired that the following packaging practices be observed:

a. Screen unit, comprising screen, leaded glass and

bakelite back will be removed from metal frame and untaped to permit separation of the three components.

b. Fluoroscopic screen element will be placed in special parchment paper wrap and cardboard folder (Grade "A" paper and double faced corrugated suitable substitutes); folder will be placed in laminated foil envelope and heat sealed; envelope will be wrapped in kraft paper with end flaps and longitudinal joint neatly taped into position, and will be taped between two layers of double faced corrugated board of same size as envelope.

c. Leaded glass will be wrapped in kraft paper with end flaps and longitudinal joint neatly taped into position and placed between two layers of double faced corrugated board of same size as pieces used to back screen. Plywood strips of thickness of glass and approximately 9/16" in width will be placed around four edges of glass and the two layers of c rrugated board (with glass and plywood blocks between) tightly taped together.

d. Bakelite back will be neatly wrapped in kraft paper and taped between two layers of double faced corrugated board of the same size as envelope referred to in b above.

e. Screen, glass and bakelite back sub-units will be placed together, with screen elements in middle and an additional layer of double faced corrugated board on each side. Black fabric hood for screen unit will be placed between one of these layers and adjacent sub-unit. The whole will be tightly taped together into one compact unit, wrapped in Grade "C" greaseproof wrapping, double dipped in wax and overwrapped in kraft paper.

f. Wrapped package will be placed inside a Style 1 wooden box approximately 30$\frac{1}{4}$" x 4 3/4" outside dimensions with tightly packed layer of excelsior between box and all parts of package.

g. Wooden box will be placed on edge at end of larger chest of table unit and inclosed with it in Style 2 nailed wood box, approximately 47" x 30$\frac{1}{2}$" x 19$\frac{1}{2}$", inside dimensions.

2. The special parchment paper wrap and folder may be procured from E. I. Du Pont de Nemours, Patterson Screen Division, Towanda, Pennsylvania, at a cost of approximately 17¢ per unit.

3. Laminated foil for screen envelope should be A-13 as manufactured by Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Virginia, or equal.

4. Coat all metallic unprotected surfaces with AXS-673

after cleaning first and drying by compressed "dry" air blast.

Item 9745500, Blanket Set, Large
& 9746500, Blanket Set, Small

To save cube, blankets of these sets should be baled. Some depots bale the twenty four (24) blankets of the large set and the case together. It gives a heavier bale than desired, particularly for handling in the tropics. The practice is, however, acceptable. In forming the bale, naphthalene flakes should be placed between blankets. At least one depot bales blankets for sets in standard bales of twenty each, several sets of four additional blankets and cases being shipped in a second unit. If this scheme is used, the packing officer should make sure that markings are for sets. The bale for the tropics should be effectively waterproofed, preferably with a sealed, waterproof bag liner since all parts are easily attacked by mold, mildew and destructive fungi.

ITEM 9907500, Bed Folding.

1. Two beds placed spring to spring, with legs folded level with or below level of frame sides will be tightly strapped together at six points. One strap, run through protector, (or protectors) will be placed tightly around and against frames at midpoint of ends of each pair of beds; two straps will be placed tightly around each frame side and legs of beds at points just inside, or above leg stretcher or cross piece. To place straps at ends of beds it will be necessary to punch holes through fiber-board caps close to ends of frame.

2. Straps may be of either flat band or round wire type but flat bands are preferred. Presuming flat bands will be used, they must have a minimum cross section of $\frac{1}{2}$" x .020", an ultimate tensile strength of not less than 80,000 pounds per square inch, and joints must have at least 75% of the tensile strength of the band itself. Round wire must have a tensile strength of 140,000 pounds per square inch and be a minimum of number 15 gage.

3. Transverse straps around pack when received may be left in place if tight, but longitudinal strap or straps (usually loose anyway) will be removed for other depot use or for salvage.

ITEM 9908000, Gatch Frame.

1. This is one of very few items to be packed in an open or slatted crate. Crating is required for protection and easy stacking in the hold of a ship. No waterproof liner is required.

2. Two frames nested together shall be placed face to

face in a flat position, in a crate of 3-way corner design and of such minimum dimensions as will entirely give protection to protruding rods or other parts. Should the giving of such protection mean that crate members do not lie snugly against the two frames, blocking must be employed to give a rigid pack which will stand up under stacking loads of 200 pounds per square foot in every direction.

3. Longitudinal members of crate forming 3-way corner shall lie flat on crate sides to show their edges from front and back of pack and front and back crate faces shall be broken into three equal areas by means of two struts or cross pieces placed at the one third points of crate length and parallel with the 3-way corner cross members. Each of the three face areas so formed on front and back of pack shall carry a diagonal nailed to edges of longitudinal crate members and so placed as to be in the same plane as struts. Diagonals on front of crate should run in opposite direction to those on back.

4. Cement coated 8d nails shall be used throughout with a minimum of three nails at each end of each member. Crate members shall be 1 x 4 stock dressed to a minimum of 25/32" x 3 5/8" and shall be of sound, well seasoned material, free of decay, bad cross grain and knots or knot holes which interfere with nailing, or that occupy more than 1/3 the width of piece.

5. Pack shall be strapped with four straps of nailless, anti-rust treated type, one of which shall be placed at each end of crate directly over end members of crate front and back, the other two of which will be placed to encircle face struts at front and back. Straps will be $\frac{1}{2}$" x 020" or wider if of flat metal, and of 14 gauge or better if of wire. If flat they will have a minimum tensile strength of 80,000 pounds; if round, of 100,000 pounds per square inch. Straps will be stapled at intervals of 6" around the crate, wherever possible, with cement coated staples of No. 14 gauge. The longest length of that will retain its points within the 25/32" stock when driven, shall be used.

6. All nuts and bolts and metallic parts to be cleaned and dried and coated with AXS-673.

ITEM 9910000, Boiler, Steam, Upright.

1. Prior to making shipment overseas, subject item will be given corrosion prevention treatment in conformity with the following:

a. Inspection - All parts will be given a thorough inspection to make certain that they are in first class mechanical condition. Care will be taken to make certain that all required tools, spare parts, manufacturer's catalogs,

accessories and attachments are on hand.

b. Cleaning - Unit will be thoroughly steam cleaned. If steam cleaning equipment is not available any other effective method of cleaning such as an alkaline or solvent wash to remove dirt, oil and excess grease may be used. If paint deteriorates or is damaged during cleaning, it will be removed and the area repainted.

c. Lubrication - Lubrication will be done according to manufacturer's recommendations.

d. Processing - All exposed threads, bolts, and valve exteriors will be covered with rust preventive compound AXS-673. Gages and other fine parts such as ignition transformer, protect-o-relay, boiler feed pump, starter, etc., will be wrapped with Grade "C", Type 1 wrapper and sealed with AXS-1015 or equal. Where U. S. Army Specification 3-182 (AXS-858) is available, spray or brush all electric conduits and connections. Pulleys will be stripped between pulley and fan belt with a Grade "B" grease-proof, wax-free paper as described in Ordnance Specification AXS-840, to prevent belt adhering to pulley during shipment. All openings where interior may be damaged by corrosion will be sealed with moisture-vapor resistant tape or Grade "C", Type 1 wrapping to minimize the entrance of moisture-vapor during shipment.

e. Spare parts and Manuals - Spare parts of delicate type are to be wrapped in Grade "C", Type 1 wrapper and sealed with AXS-1015. Tools will be dipped in a rust inhibiting compound USA 2-84 and wrapped in a grease-proof paper. Manuals will be wrapped in a non-creped waterproof paper and all package joints sealed with waterproof adhesive. Spare parts, tools and manuals will be securely fastened to boiler or crate in a manner which will prevent damage during shipment.

f. Electric Motor - Electric motor will be wrapped in Grade "C", Type 1 wrapping and a sufficient amount of silica gel placed inside the package to prepare it for twenty-four (24) months. Sealing of motor package will be done with AXS-1015 and a cloth tag placed on outside to call attention to the presence of silica gel and to warn that all wrappings must be removed before motor is started.

g. Pipe - 200 feet of 3/4" pipe in ten foot lengths accompany each boiler. To get this in the same box with boiler, these pipes will be cut into five foot lengths and threaded, AXS-673 being applied to all threads and couplings to prevent corrosion. Pipe will be placed in the same crate as boiler but will be securely strapped down to prevent shifting during shipment. It must be blocked away from boiler in such a manner that it cannot damage same.

2. Following the procedure outlined in paragraph 2 above, boiler will be crated in a fully sheathed crate. In order to insure the correct fit of crate it will be necessary to check dimensions of boiler or boilers, allowing approximately 3/4" between sides, ends and top of boiler and inside of crate. On one type of boiler the angle iron base is already drilled for bolts; on another type it is not and bolt holes will have to be drilled.

3. It is well to remember that all specifications herewith set down are minimum requirements.

ITEM 9914500, Bucket, Stainless Steel or Monel Metal.

1. Each bucket shall be completely coated with corrosion preventative AXS-673. Nested buckets (nest of 3) shall be separated from one another by two strips of plain, embossed, or wrapped pads of water-resistant, non-corrosive, creped cellulose wadding, Kirberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wisconsin, or equal. Strips, at least 3" in width, $\frac{1}{2}$" in thickness and approximately twice bucket height plus twice its diameter in length, shall be placed at right angles to one another with crossing point directly under center of bucket and shall be brought up to separate bucket sides, top edges, and other contacting parts from adjacent bucket or buckets. Nest of 3 buckets shall be packed in a close fitting, nailed wood box, Style 4, conforming to the provisions of JAN-P-106, difficult load. All points of possible contact between buckets and wood box, during shipment shall be padded by means of above described wadding.

ITEM 9920500, Cot, Folding.

1. To standardize the depot pack of folding canvas cots for overseas shipment, it is desired that two (2) cots, each neatly packed and securely bound with buckles drawn tight, be packed together cover to cover, and wrapped in Type E-2 waterproof paper. This shall be done in conformity with the following:

a. A sheet of paper 72" long by 48" wide shall be folded lengthwise to form a double sheet 36" long by 48" wide. If desired two sheets 36" x 48" may be used.

b. Side edges of the double sheet shall be folded in for a distance of 8" on each side to form a double sheet 36" long by 32" wide with four thicknesses of paper along each edge.

c. Folded sheet shall be wrapped lengthwise around the two cots and pack shall be strapped with two flat bands, $\frac{1}{2}$" x .015" in cross section having a minimum tensile strength of not less than 80,000 pounds per square inch. Straps shall be placed around the bundle approximately 8" from each end.

2. New Procurement by the Quartermaster General for Medical Department requirements will be packed in this manner.

ITEM 9931500, Lamp, Operating, Field.

1. Three (3) 45 volt dry cell batteries (9L016-82) must be inclosed within a fully sheathed crate along with the lamp before shipment is made. The batteries must be packed snugly in a 2.1 cubic wood box and cushioned by means of double-faced corrugated or soled fiberboard lining. This box is fastened on top of the metal lamp case but blocked so that it does not rest directly on it. A waterproof bag must be sealed watertight about the batteries before the box is closed. Use Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. Cement, EC 164 or an approved equivalent. Only the waterproof liners which conform with the provisions of Ordnance Department U. S. Army Tentative Specification AXS-1246, Revision 1, are acceptable.

2. The lamp case must be opened and three pieces of folded double faced corrugated inserted between the glass lens and rubber mat. All metallic parts not already processed against corrosion damage, or painted or enamelled, must be thoroughly cleaned, dried and coated with a suitable preservative. Use Oil preservative AXS-673.

3. The lamp case must be sealed within a waterproof barrier (both adhesive and paper meeting specifications as referred to above) and crated along with the box containing the batteries. One fully sheathed crate will inclose the two separately waterproofed units.

ITEM 9931600, Lamp, Operating, Field, Dolly.

1. Swivel bearings and wheel axles shall be thoroughly cleaned and processed against corrosion with AXS-674 and Grade "A" greaseproof paper overwrap. Use AXS-673 for all metallic unprotected parts not overwrapped.

2. Each dolly, complete, individually packaged in a commercial fiberboard container of the smallest possible cube after being overwrapped within a moisture-vaporproof barrier will be overpacked in a close fitting nailed wood box as per Joint Army-Navy Specification JAN-P-106, Type 3 loading. Wood box shall be provided with waterproof paper bag liner in accordance with Joint Army-Navy Specification JAN-P-125, Waterproof Barriers. All Seams, Joints and closures shall be sealed with asphaltum or a non-water soluble adhesive and shall be made in such manner as to provide protection equal to that expected of the body material.

ITEM 9939500, Mattress, Pad.

Pack as for item 7160500, Mattress, Cotton, page 66 &67.

ITEM 9952300, Sterilizer, 20-inch.

1. The set-up box holding the sterilizer must be opened. All metallic parts which are not painted, enamelled or corrosion processed must be thoroughly cleaned of fingerprints and other "dirt", dried and coated with a preservative. Use oil preservative, Medium, AXS-674 and wrap in greaseproof paper. Be sure that needle valve is adequately coated.

2. Inclose Silica Gel for a 2-year period before sealing the container within a moisture-vaporproof barrier. Use padding on all eight corners of container before wrapping with moisture vaporproof barrier.

3. Moisture-vaporproof liner, set-up box and sterilizer shall be packed within an adequate waterproof bag and sealed in a snug-fitting nailed wood box, style 4, of well seasoned tongued and grooved stock, and conforming with every other detail listed within the requirements of JAN-P-106 for this type of container.

ITEM 9953520, Sterilizer, Instrument, 12 inch, with alcohol burner.

1. The boxes carrying individual sterilizers must be opened. All metallic parts which are not painted, enamelled or corrosion processed must be thoroughly cleaned, dried and coated with a preservative. Use oil preservative, Medium, AXS-674 and wrap in greaseproof paper. Coating shall in no case be heavy enough to run or drip from parts coated.

2. Inclosed Silica Gel for a 2 year period within the individual sterilizer container before sealing within a moisture-vaporproof barrier.

3. Individual containers should be packed six (6) to the wooden box in two layers of three boxes each with the three boxes in each layer being placed side to side. (This will give a rectangular pack approximately 20" x 14" x 9" in inside dimensions which will weigh approximately 43 lbs).

4. Wooden box shall be provided with a waterproof bag liner, constructed in accordance with instructions of this manual and sealed with waterproof adhesive to be water-tight. As the individual boxes are placed in the bag, and extra thickness of the bag type of paper shall be placed as reinforcement at each of the eight bag corners to prevent "punch through" of bag corners by the load. This should also be done before sealing around individual box with the moisture-vaporproof barrier.

5. The bag liner carrying boxes and sterilizers shall be packed in a snug-fitting, Style 4, nailed wood box of well

seasoned tongued and grooved stock, built to conform in lumber grade, parts sizes, nail sizes and types, nailing, strapping and every other detail with the requirements of JAN-P-106 for this type of container.

ITEM 9954028, Sterilizer, Instrument, 9 3/4", with gasoline burner.

1. The box holding the sterilizer must be opened. All metallic parts which are not painted, enamelled or corrosion processed must be thoroughly cleaned of fingerprints and other "dirt", dried and coated with a corrosion preventative. Use oil, preservative, Medium, AXS-674 and wrap in greaseproof paper. Coating shall in no case be heavy enough to run or drip from parts coated. Be sure that needle valve is adequately protected.

2. Inclose Silica Gel for a 2 year period before wrapping the container within a moisture-proof barrier. Use padding on all corners of container before wrapping with moisture-vapor-proof barrier.

3. These boxes should be packed six (6) to the wooden box, in two layers of three boxes each with the three boxes in each layer being placed side by side. (This will give a rectangular pack approximately 14" x 11½" x 7½" in inside dimensions which will weigh approximately 35 lbs).

4. Wooden box shall be provided with a waterproof bag liner, sealed with waterproof adhesive to be water-tight. As the individual boxes are placed in the bag, extra thicknesses of the bag type of paper shall be placed as reinforcement at each of the eight bag corners to prevent "punch through" by the load.

5. The bag liner carrying boxes and sterilizers shall be packed in a snug-fitting, Style 4, nailed wood box of well seasoned, tongued and grooved stock, built to conform in lumber grade, parts sizes, nail sizes and types, nailing, strapping and every other detail with the requirements of JAN-P-106 for this type of container.

ITEM 9958400, Tray, Food, 6-compartment, Plastic.

(See Item 995800 but do not clean or process. Pack in two units of fifteen each).

ITEM 9958600, Tray, Food, 6-Compartment, Metal

1. Trays must be thoroughly cleaned by two solvent method, dried and coated with oil (AXS-674). They will be nested in units of ten (10), and wrapped with Grade A grease-proof paper and overwrapped in kraft paper.

2. Twenty (20) trays, (two units of ten each), shall be packed in a snug-fitting nailed wood box, Style 4 (if received by the depot in a V1S or V2S V-Board container, container must be opened, trays processed as outlined, and repacked in V-Board container for shipment). The units shall be packed face to face (top of tray) in the box. Faces of adjacent units shall be separated by means of a double-faced solid-fiberboard sheet cut to full inside dimensions of the shipping container.

3. Trays will be packed within a waterproof liner, sealed with a waterproof adhesive. (Should the shipping container be an approved V-Board type, it must be reinforced with two flat steel straps applied at right angles to each other, centered over the top, sides and bottom and the top, ends and bottom and sealed at the two intersections.)

CLEANING, PRESERVATION AND PACKAGING OF SMALL AIR COOLED INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES.

Among Medical Department items are several with gasoline engines. Notable among these are the X-ray field generator and the field disinfector. Wherever an item embodies such an engine it must be cleaned and otherwise treated in conformity with the following:

(1) Run-in and test engine using white unleaded gasoline.

(2) Drain crankcase of oil and refill with oil, engine preservative, Ordnance Department Specification AXS-934. Operate engine for not less than five (5) minutes with crankcase filled as above.

(3) Remove spark plugs. Spray carefully into each cylinder with oil, engine preservative, Ordnance Department Specification AXS-934, while rotating engine by hand. Use air atomizing type spray gun and compressed air from which all moisture has been removed.

(4) Replace spark plugs.

(5) Drain fuel system, including gas lines, carburetor, strainer, fuel pump and tank and attach "caution tag" indicating engine has been so drained. Filter oil before reuse, when contaminated or cloudy.

(6) After engine has cooled, remove grease and dirt from exterior and coat all unprotected metal surfaces and threaded parts with compound, rust

preventive, thin film, AXS-673 or equivalent.

(7) Remove blower and flywheel and coat magneto contact points with a solution of 1½ parts of lanolin, by weight, to 98½ parts, by weight, of carbon tetrachloride.

(8) Seal all openings in engine with tape, non-hygroscopic adhesive (breather, exhaust part, carburetor intake, etc.).

(9) Coat all exposed fabric covered electrical wiring with compound, insulation, ignition, U. S. Army Specification 3-182.

PACKING OF RUBBER AND LEATHER ITEMS

1. The rubber item particularly when of the latex type, does not stand up well in the Pacific. Not only is it badly deteriorated by both light and heat but it is freely attacked by insects which quickly destroy its usefulness. For these reasons it should be packaged in "C" dipped package or laminated foil envelope (A-13). This envelope will not, of course, protect the rubber item against the deterioration of excessive temperatures but it will protect it against light and insect attack. With rubber gloves, for instance, it is estimated that they can be packed in lots of one dozen at a cost of not to exceed one cent a pair.

2. Leather items also deteriorate quickly in the Pacific theaters. They mold, mildew and crack badly in addition to being susceptible to insect attack. For these reasons, they too, should be placed inside a "C" Cloth or (A-13) foil barrier. Spores trapped inside the package at the time of closure may, of course, develop into mold, mildew or other fungus growth if sufficient atmospheric moisture is sealed inside the package with them. Under normal conditions of depot packaging, however, the entrapped moisture is insufficient for such development. In every case the wrap should be made to conform as closely as possible to the item or its container so as to entrap a minimum of depot air and moisture vapor.

3. The laminated foil envelope is made in identically the same way as for the metallic item. It may or may not be provided with a desiccant depending on the volume of entrapped air and other parts which with it, may make up an assembly. The straight rubber or leather items will by themselves, seldom be packed with a desiccant.

MIXED BOXES OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

1. Mixed boxes of medical supplies should be avoided

TABLE VII - NARCOTICS & PRECIOUS METALS

Item	Nomenclature	Unit
1009400	Acid, Acetylsalicylic compound with Codeine 1000 tabs	bottle
1048000	Alcohol, Ethyl, 1 qrt USP	bottle
1049000	Alcohol, Ethyl, 5 gal USP	Drum
1049500	Alcohol, Ethyl, 54 gal. USP	drum
1050000	Alcohol, Dehydrated 1 pt USP	bottle
1073000	Apomorphine hydrochloride, 20 HT	tube
1145000	Cocaine Hydrochloride 1/4 oz	bottle
1148000	Codeine Sulfate 1 oz	bottle
1149000	Codeine sulfate, 500 tablets	bottle
1149500	Codeine sulfate, 20 HT	tube
1167905	Dilaudid hydrochloride 20 1-32 gr. HT	tube
1167910	Dilaudid hydrochloride 20 1-16 gr. HT	tube
1181000	Ethylmorphine hydrochloride 1/8 oz	bottle
1223000	Glycyrrhiza & Opium Compound, 1000 Tablets	bottle
1240000	Ipecac & Opium powder 1/4 lb	bottle
1241000	Ipecac & Opium 500 tablets	bottle
1294000	Morphine sulfate 1 oz	bottle
1295000	Morphine sulfate 20 1/8 gr. HT	tube
1295500	Morphine sulfate 20 1/4 gr. HT	tube
1323000	Opium 1 oz	bottle
1325300	Pantopon 20 HT	tube
1485000	Tincture Opium 1/4 pt	bottle
1486000	Tincture opium camphorated 1 pint	bottle
1494000	Whisky 1 qrt	bottle
1494500	Wine 1 qrt	bottle
4213900	Dish, evaporating, platinum 100cc	each
4489000	Wire, platinum, # 22	inch
5331000	Gold, casting, 3/4 crown 2 dwt	ingot
5332000	Gold, casting, inlay, 2 dwt	ingot
5333000	Gold, casting, saddle bar and clasp 2 dwt	ingot
5334000	Gold, foil, 1/10 oz	bottle
5335000	Gold, lingual bar, long, 16K 2dwt 6 gr	each
5336000	Gold, lingual bar, medium, 16K, 1 dwt 20 gr	each
5337000	Gold plate, 22K, 5 dwt	piece
5338000	Gold plate, 24K, 2 dwt	piece
5339000	Gold solder 16K	dwt
5340000	Gold solder, 18K	dwt
5341000	Gold solder, 20K	dwt
5342000	Gold solder, 22K	dwt
5343000	Gold wire, 14 gage half round	4 dwt
5344000	Gold wire, 14 gage round	4 dwt
5345000	Gold wire 16 gage round	4 dwt
5346000	Gold wire, 18 gage round	4 dwt
5594400	Syringe, dental, needle, platino-irridium 25 gage, 1 inch canula	each
5594500	Syringe, dental needle, platino-irridium 23 gage, 1-5/8 inch canula	each
9107000	Cocaine hydrochloride 10 hypo tablets	tube
9115500	Morphine tartrate 5 tubes	box
9115700	Morphine tartrate 1 tube	each

wherever possible. One reason for avoiding this is because mixed boxes of supplies must be opened and the contents separated carefully before storing at the receiving point.

2. However, it is sometimes expedient and practical to pack more than one class of supplies together in one shipping container. A tight pack is essential and if glass items are in the same box with heavy objects, the individual items must not only be packed snugly but must be sufficiently protected individually to guard against crushing, breaking or puncture. Sometimes, certain types of items must be protected against becoming soiled within a box of mixed supplies.

3. All items in a mixed case must be plainly marked so quick identification is possible when the case is opened and adequate packing lists must be placed both inside and outside the shipping container.

QUANTITY OF CLASS 9 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ITEMS TO BE PACKED IN AN ORIGINAL (RE-PACK) CONTAINER.

A - Limiting Factors: Weight - 70 lbs
Size - 4 Cu Ft

AB - Pack in multiples of 12 (Size permitting) plus "A". If size does not permit, pack in multiples of 2, 3, 4, or 6.

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
9101000	AB	9105000	AB	9109800	288	9115700	AB
9101500	AB	9105300	AB	9110000	AB	9116000	AB
9102000	24	9105800	144	9110800	144	9116300	AB
9102500	AB	9107000	AB	9111000	AB	9116500	AB
9102700	48	9107300	AB	9118000	AB	9118700	AB
9102800	AB	9107500	AB	9112000	AB	9119000	AB
9102910	AB	9108000	AB	9112200	AB	9120000	AB
9102925	AB	9109100	AB	9112500	AB	9120105	288
9103000	AB	9109500	AB	9114500	AB	9120110	144
9103800	AB	9109525	AB	9115000	AB	9120150	AB
9104800	AB	9109600	144	9115500	AB	9120200	AB

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
9120300	AB	9206000	AB	9309800	A	9362300	AB
9120400	AB	9206100	AB	9310000	1	9362400	AB
9121100	AB	9207500	AB	9310100	AB	9362600	AB
9121300	AB	9208000	AB	9321000	1	9363200	A
9121500	AB	9208200	AB	9321200	A	9363410	AB
9121805	AB	9208500	A	9325000	1	9363411	AB
9121810	AB	9208700	A	9325200	A	9363412	AB
9122000	AB	9208900	A	9327000	1	9363600	A
9122500	AB	9209000	AB	9327200	A	9363800	1
9123000	AB	9215000	AB	9329000	1	9363900	1
9200000	AB	9210700	AB	9329200	AB	9363400	1
9200100	AB	9210900	AB	9331000	1	9364200	1
9200200	AB	9211500	A	9331200	AB	9364300	A
9200300	AB	9211700	A	9332000	A	9364500	AB
9200400	AB	9211800	AB	9332500	AB	9365200	AB
9200500	AB	9211900	A	9333000	1	9369000	AB
9201000	A	9212100	A	9333200	AB	9369200	AB
9201100	A	9212300	AB	9333500	1	9370500	AB
9201500	AB	9212500	AB	9333700	AB	9370700	1
9203000	AB	9212700	AB	9350000	1	9370800	AB
9203900	AB	9308500	1	9351000	1	9370900	1
9204000	AB	9308600	AB	9351200	1	9371100	AB
9204100	AB	9309000	1	9352500	AB	9371200	AB
9204000	AB	9309100	AB	9354000	AB	9375000	AB
9205100	AB	9309200	AB	9355000	AB	9377000	AB

Item No.	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
9377500	AB	9433000	AB	9608700	1	9709500	AB
9378000	AB	9441000	1	9608808	1	9710000	A
9379500	AB	9442000	1	9608810	1	9710500	A
9379700	AB	9442300	1	9609005	1	9710600	AB
9400800	A	9442400	AB	9609010	1	9710900	AB
9402000	AB	9502100	1	9611500	1	9711000	A
9403000	AB	9502200	1	9611700	1	9711500	A
9404000	AB	9502300	1	9614500	1	9711600	A
9405000	AB	9502500	1	9617500	1	9712000	A
9406000	AB	9502600	1	9619100	1	9712500	A
9407000	A	9502700	1	9620500	A	9713000	A
9409500	1	9506500	1	9620800	AB	9713500	A
9429500	A	9506600	AB	9620900	1	9745000	1
9429600	AB	9506700	A	9621500	1	9745500	1
9429650	1	9507000	A	9624500	1	9746000	AB
9429651	A	9509000	AB	9624600	1	9746500	1
9429652	A	9509300	AB	9704000	AB	9747000	AB
9429654	A	9509500	1	9705000	AB	9747500	AB
9429656	AB	9602500	1	9705100	AB	9750500	1
9429658	AB	9605500	1	9705200	AB	9751000	1
9429660	AB	9605600	1	9706500	AB	9751500	A
9429700	1	9606000	1	9707000	AB	9751700	1
9432000	1	9607000	1	9707500	AB	9751800	1
9432100	A	9608508	1	9708000	AB	9752000	1
9432200	AB	9609510	1	9708500	AB	9752500	1
9432300	AB	9608600	1	9709000	AB	9752600	1

Item No.	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
9753000	1	9766200	AB	9776000	AB	9779200	1
9753500	1	9766300	AB	9776100	AB	9779300	1
9754000	1	9766400	AB	9776200	A	9779400	1
9754500	1	9766500	A	9776210	A	9779500	1
9755000	1	9767000	A	9776212	AB	9780000	1
9756500	1	9767500	AB	9776300	A	9780500	1
9757000	1	9768000	AB	9776400	A	9781000	1
9757500	1	9768500	AB	9776500	A	9781200	1
9761500	1	9769000	AB	9776600	AB	9781400	1
9762000	1	9770000	AB	9776700	1	9781500	1
9762300	1	9771000	AB	9776800	A	9782000	AB
9762500	1	9771500	A	9776900	AB	9782200	1
9763000	1	9771700	AB	9777100	A	9782300	AB
9763100	1	9772000	AB	9777200	A	9782500	1
9763200	1	9772500	AB	9777300	A	9783000	1
9763300	1	9773000	AB	9777400	A	9783500	1
9763500	1	9773300	AB	9777500	1	9784000	1
9763900	1	9773400	AB	9778000	1	9784500	1
9764000	1	9773500	AB	9778500	AB	9784700	1
9764200	1	9773700	AB	9778600	AB	9784800	1
9764300	1	9774000	1	9778700	A	9785000	A
9764500	1	9775000	AB	9778800	AB	9785500	A
9765000	1	9775500	AB	9778900	A	9786000	A
9766000	AB	9775600	1	9779000	AB	9786500	A
9766100	AB	9775800	1	9779100	1	9787500	A

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
9788000	A	9805200	AB	9903000	AB	9915700	4
9788500	A	9805500	AB	9903500	1	9916005	AB
9789000	A	9805600	AB	9904000	AB	9916000	AB
9789500	A	9805700	AB	9904300	AB	9916015	AB
9790500	A	9805800	AB	9904500	AB	9916500	1
9791000	A	9806000	A	9905500	AB	9917000	1
9791500	A	9806100	AB	9907000	AB	9917500	1
9792000	AB	9807000	1	9907300	A	9918000	1
9792200	AB	9809000	1	9907500	2	9918500	4
9792300	AB	9812000	1	9908000	2	9918500	4
9792500	1	9812200	1	9909000	20	9919000	AB
9793000	1	9812500	1	9909500	AB	9919300	10
9794100	1	9814000	1	9910000	1	9919500	AB
9794200	1	9815000	1	9910500	AB	9920000	AB
9794400	1	9815400	1	9911000	AB	9920500	2
9794600	1	9815500	1	9911500	AB	9921500	AB
9794800	1	9815600	1	9911700	AB	9922000	AB
9802000	1	9815700	1	9912000	AB	9922300	AB
9802100	AB	9815800	1	9913000	AB	9923000	AB
9803000	1	9816000	1	9913500	AB	9923500	AB
9803100	AB	9901005	1	9913700	AB	9924500	AB
9804000	A	9901010	1	9914000	AB	9924700	AB
9804100	AB	9901505	1	9914500	1	9925000	AB
9805000	1	9901510	1	9915000	1	9925500	AB
9805100	AB	9901700	AB	9915500	1	9926000	AB

Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
9926305	AB	9932025	A	9935200	AB	9938200	AB
9926310	AB	9932030	A	9935300	AB	9938300	AB
9926315	AB	9932035	A	9935600	AB	9938400	AB
9926320	AB	9932040	A	9935700	AB	9938500	2
9926500	AB	9932045	A	9935800	AB	9938600	AB
9927000	AB	9932050	A	9935900	AB	9938700	1
9927500	AB	9932055	A	9936000	2	9938800	AB
9927600	A	9932505	AB	9936100	AB	9939000	4
9927700	AB	9932510	AB	9936200	2	9939500	4
9927800	AB	9932512	AB	9936300	AB	9940000	AB
9928500	AB	9932517	AB	9936400	AB	9940500	AB
9929000	AB	9932535	AB	9936600	2	9941000	AB
9929500	AB	9932540	AB	9936700	AB	9941500	AB
9930000	AB	9933005	AB	9936800	12	9943000	AB
9930500	A	9933010	AB	9936900	AB	9943500	AB
9930700	1	9933012	AB	9937100	AB	9944500	AB
9930800	1	9933017	AB	9937200	AB	9946000	AB
9930900	1	9933035	AB	9937300	AB	9946500	AB
9931000	A	9933505	AB	9937400	AB	9947000	AB
9931500	1	9933510	AB	9937500	12	9947200	A
9931600	1	9933517	AB	9937600	2	9947300	A
9931700	1	9934700	2	9937700	AB	9949000	AB
9932005	A	9934800	AB	9937800	AB	9949300	AB
9932010	A	9934900	4	9937900	AB	9950000	1
9932015	A	9935000	2	9938000	2	9950300	1

Item No.	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP	Item No	OP
9951500	AB	9955000	A	9957500	1	9961000	AB
9952000	AB	9955000	1	9958000	1	9961500	AB
9952300	1	9955700	1	9958400	30	9961600	AB
9953000	1	9955705	AB	9958500	AB	9961700	1
9953520	1	9955710	AB	9958600	20	9962000	AB
9953528	1	9955715	AB	9959200	1	9963000	AB
9954020	6	9956500	6	9959500	1	9965000	A
9954028	6	9957000	2	9960500	AB		

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS WHEN PACKING ACIDS.

The depot packing officer should personally check, prior to shipment, to see: That original packages of acids such as hydrochloric, sulphuric and nitric, be checked for hidden breakage. If caps on acid bottles appear cracked or loose, a new plaster of paris cap must be used.

That five gallon carboys of acid receive minute inspection. The wood protector over neck of bottle must be removed and the stopper carefully examined. Stoppers may have deteriorated during storage and the asbestos, fabric or molded plastic around stopper, damaged. Corroded or defective wires holding stopper must be replaced. A new stopper and asbestos packing may be necessary. Peak neck box covers will not be used. They will be removed and a slatted rectangular cover fastened securely in place.

* PROTECTION OF MICROSCOPE AND OTHER LENSES.

One of the plagues of laboratory workers has proved to be a fungus which grows on and between lenses of microscopes, etching the surface of the glass and eventually rendering the instruments unusable. By inserting a small piece of cotton impregnated with creosote in an out-of-the-way corner of the microscope, the fungus is deterred from growing on the instrument. Microscopes treated by this method remain unblemished for years. Care must be exercised in placing the cotton, as creosote tends to remove the black paint from the metal. Once the cotton is in place, it need not be disturbed for as long as a year, when resoaking in creosote is necessary. Camera lens and optical lens affected by the fungus also can be protected in this manner.

* See page 33.

PART B

INTERIOR PACKING

BALING

STRAPPING - STAPLING - NAILING

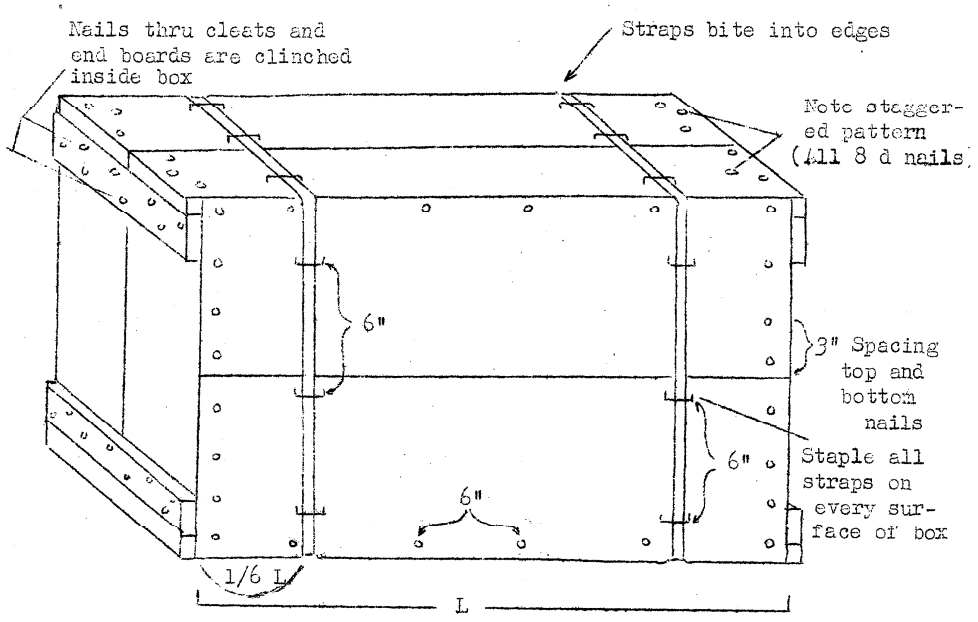
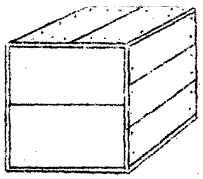
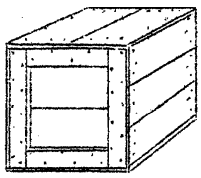


Figure 1

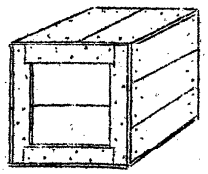
NAILED WOOD BOX STYLES



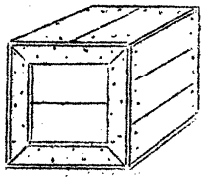
Style 1



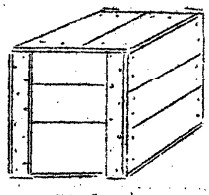
Style 2



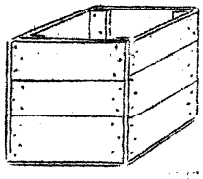
Style 2½



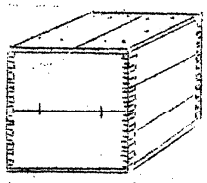
Style 3



Style 4



Style 5

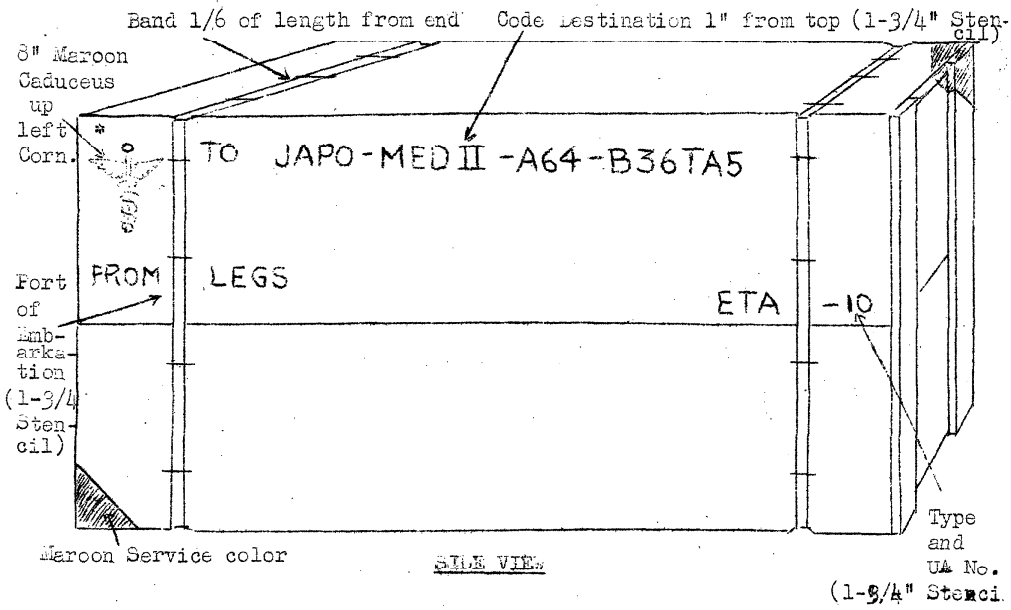


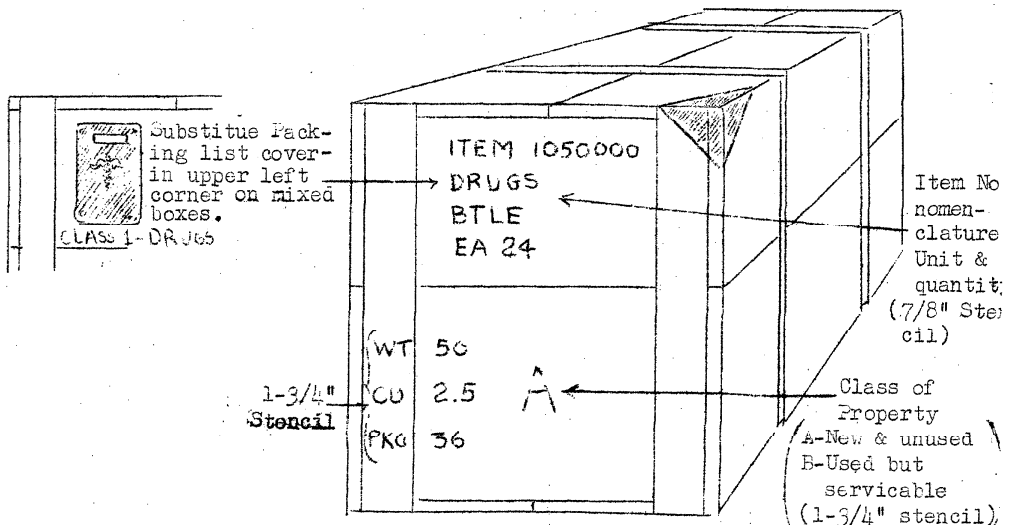
Style 6

Figure 1-A

MARKING PATTERN

(FOR ALL OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS)





* Another 8" Caduceus to be stenciled in upper center of end of box opposite front markings

Figure 1-B

LUMBER SHRINKAGE CAUSES METAL STRAPPING TO LOOSEN.

A marked reduction in the moisture content of the lumber in boxes with nailless straps will reduce and possibly eliminate the effect of the straps. As the box parts shrink, the straps will become loose and their potential value diminishes. It has been believed by some persons that loose straps are caused by the strap stretching or the seal slipping. Such stretching of the strap is impossible; the slipping of the seal occurs occasionally, but only in those cases where the seal is not correctly applied.

It is, therefore, the best practice to apply the straps just before the boxes are shipped.

INTERIOR PACKING.

Inside packing serves two purposes. It holds the contents in position so they cannot shift. It also serves to prevent the shocks that may occur from reaching the contents and causing probable damage.

If the contents could shift within the box, the package might be damaged from within. An extreme illustration of this condition would be an iron ball free to move around inside the box. The constant hammering of such loose contents would quickly break open the package.

Frail articles such as pieces of glassware, bottles, electric bulbs, and the like must be protected against outside pressure. Such articles should be packed firmly and yet in such a manner as to prevent the transmission of any pressure to them. Certain commodities, on the other hand, often offer considerable support to the box. They are not easily damaged and do not require individual overwraps.

Articles with legs that might be broken easily should always be supported within the box by suspension strips or blocks. Thus the weight of the article is carried on the more substantial part of the article. These strips or blocks may be fastened by screws or bolts to the unfinished surfaces of the articles or to those parts that are not easily damaged. The suspension strips in turn are fastened by any one of several approved methods to the inside of the box.

The "Flotation" method of packing fragile articles consists in placing the article itself in an inside container which in turn is placed inside of the outer container with loose cushioning material completely surrounding it. This cushioning material is firmly wadded in place and precautions taken to insure an equal and uniform distribution around all sides of the package. This is illustrated in Figure 2.

FLOTATION METHOD OF PACKING

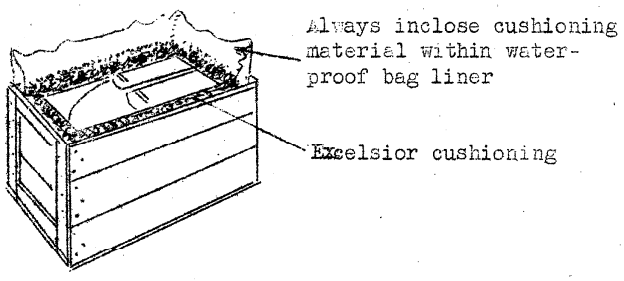


Figure 2

The principles of inside packing of the many items are essentially the same. The particular application to individual examples, however, may vary considerably.

The following methods are applicable for bottles, jars, and all fragile glassware:

Pinch Pack.

The Pinch Pack is ideal for small lightweight items, especially drugs in bottles and jars. The following step-by-step procedure is recommended for easy application.

Figure 3. Place the item to be wrapped on the correct width of corrugated paper. The paper must be wide enough so that the ends of the pack may later be pinched together.

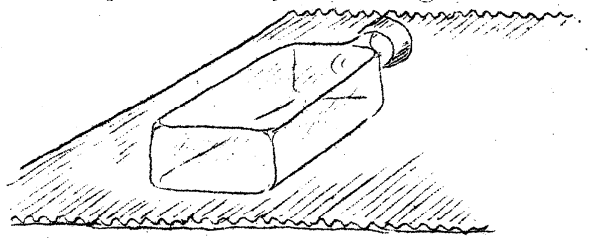


Figure 3

Figure 4. Roll the item in the corrugated paper. While doing so, reverse the end of the paper, as shown in Figure 4, so that the corrugations interlock. This will hold the item tightly in the roll if the tape should slip.

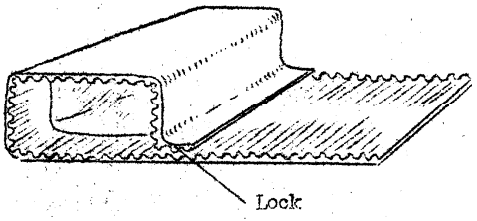


Figure 4

Tighten the roll so that the item is securely locked.

Figure 5. Roll the item in the corrugated paper. Cut the paper so that the end comes in the center of the pack as illustrated in Figure 5. No more than two single thicknesses of corrugated stock are usually required. Extremely fragile items should be wrapped with cellulose wadding before being pinch wrapped.

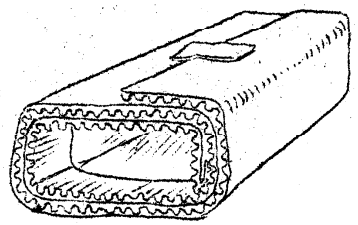


Figure 5

Figure 6. Pinch each end evenly. If the package is under 8" in length, cut a strip of tape long enough to extend 1½" to 2" over the ends as shown in Figure 6. Secure the package by placing the tape lengthwise beneath each end of the pack and draw the tape around it. On packs longer than 8", cut two pieces of tape and apply as illustrated in Figure 6 (B).

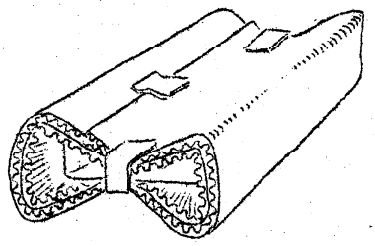


Figure 6

Figure 7. As many as six small items may be safely pinch packed together.

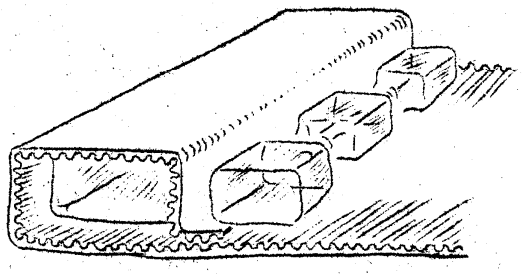


Figure 7

Open Roll Pack.

In general, open roll packs are used when the item is of too great a diameter to pinch pack. It is the preferred wrap for such items as jars, beakers, light bulbs, lantern globes, etc. The following stop-by-stop procedure will result in a satisfactory open roll pack.

Figure 8. Place the item on a strip of single-faced corrugated paper sufficiently wide to extend at least 1" beyond each end. Cut a slit even with each side of the jar or other item at the required distance from the end of the

corrugated sheet.

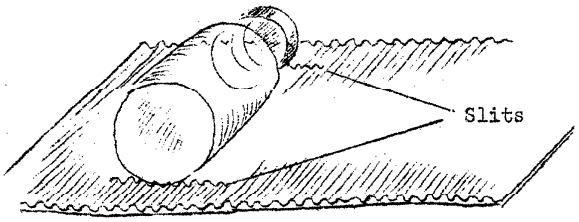


Figure 8

Figure 9. Roll once, making sure that the roll is locked by overlapping the cut end of the corrugated paper on the first wrap.

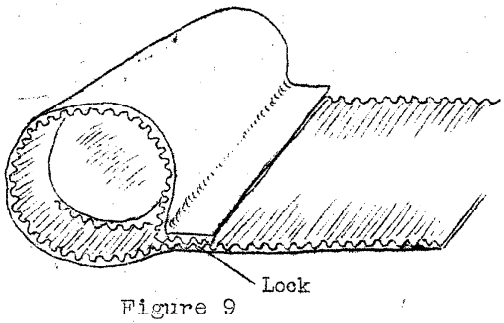


Figure 9

Figure 10. Press in each end of the corrugated paper along the slits previously made, forming a lock across each end of the unit.

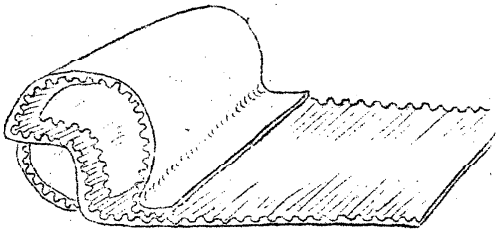


Figure 10

Figure 11. Continue to roll until at least two thicknesses of corrugated paper are wrapped around the item; then cut off and fasten roll with a short strip of gummed tape.

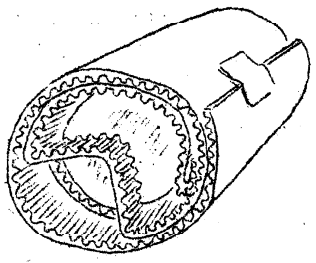


Figure 11

Combination Pack. (Open Roll and Pinch Pack).

The use of this particular wrap is desirable when packing liquids in narrow-necked bottles (formaldehyde, alcohol, peroxide) which must remain upright when packed in the outside shipping container. This type eliminates the necessity for the identification of the top or bottom of the item contained in the wrap. In sequence, the steps to take to form this type of wrap follow:

Figure 12. Place the bottle on the required width of corrugated paper.

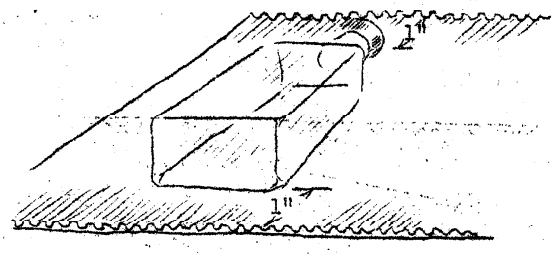


Figure 12

Figure 13. Cut a slit alongside the bottle, bottom end only.

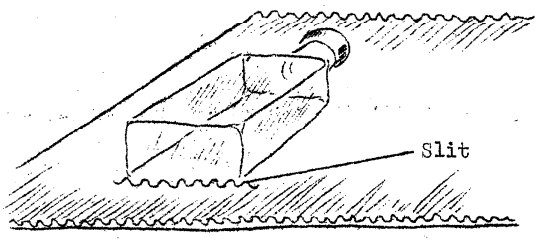


Figure 13

Figure 14. Wrap the bottle in the same manner as previously illustrated for Open Roll and Pinch Packs, taking care to overlap and lock the corrugated paper on the first wrap.

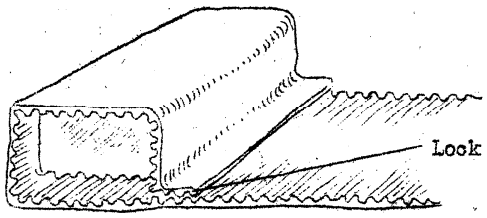


Figure 14

Figure 15. Press in the strip of corrugated paper at the bottom of the wrap where you have previously cut the slit.

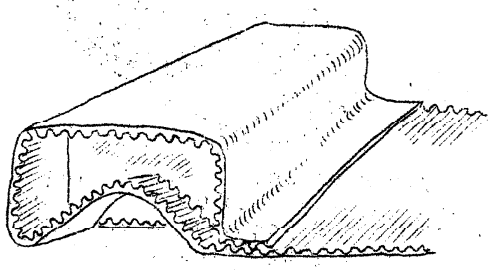


Figure 15

Figure 16. Complete the wrap, making sure that at least two thicknesses of corrugated paper have been wrapped entirely around the bottle. Cut off the corrugated paper and fasten with a short strip of gummed tape.

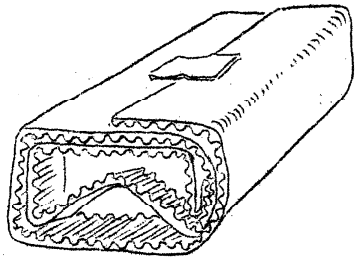


Figure 16

Figure 17. Pinch the top of the wrap as you would for a pinch pack and seal with another strip of gummed tape. This package will stand in an upright position without support and it is unnecessary to identify the top of the package.

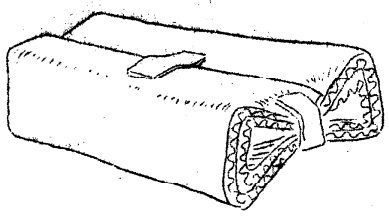


Figure 17

Excelsior Pad Pack.

Excelsior cannot be entirely eliminated in packing. It is especially adaptable to protecting heavy items or difficult-to-wrap, fragile items. It may be used to advantage for 5 pound, 10 pound and 1 gallon bottles. In addition to the pad itself, a small piece of corrugated material wrapped around the neck of the bottle and projecting $\frac{1}{4}$" to $\frac{1}{2}$" above it will frequently prevent breakage of the neck. It is made in the following manner:

Figure 18. Form a pad of excelsior and paper of approximately twice the area of the item to be

wrapped. The excelsior should be pulled out into a fluffy layer, approximating 1" in thickness. The pad prevents direct contact with the excelsior and provides a secure cushion around the item.

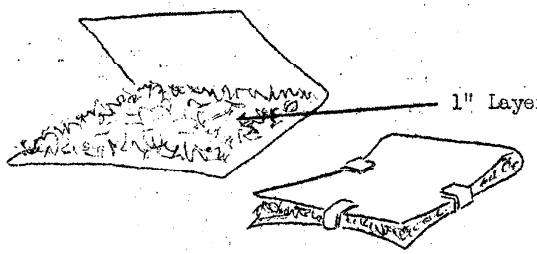


Figure 18

Figure 19. Place the item on the pad thus formed and seal with gummed tape.

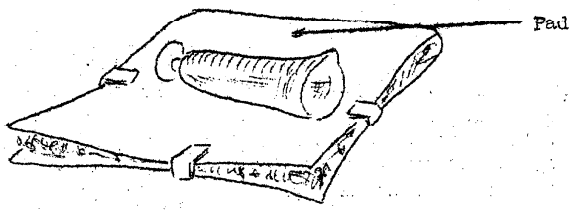


Figure 19

Cellulose Wadding Pack.

This pack is particularly valuable for packing extremely fragile items and is used in and around fragile and delicate parts of many items of medical department apparatus, instruments and equipment. It is especially valuable in packing laboratory glassware and fragile vials. It should not be used as an overwrap for an extremely heavy or bulky item. When used, it is always overwrapped with one of the corrugated packs.

Intravenous fluids should always be protected with cellulose wadding and overwrapped with the Combination Pack. Before closure of the pack, the neck of the bottle should be protected with a narrow strip of corrugated material, pinched about the neck and extending $\frac{1}{4}$" to $\frac{1}{2}$" above it.

Package Pack.

This is an effective and convenient method of wrapping small boxes or containers which in themselves do not offer contents enough protection under rough handling. The package pack is made as follows:

Figure 20. Place the object to be wrapped on a strip of single-faced corrugated material of the required width.

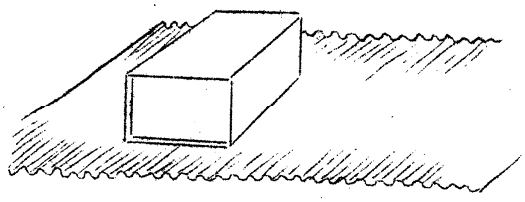


Figure 20

Figure 21. Make one complete wrap around the object; cut off the corrugated material and fasten with gummed tape.

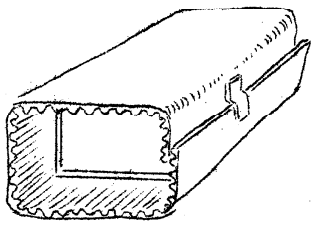


Figure 21

Figure 22. Cut slits in the corrugated paper at each of the four corners on both ends, cutting in as far as the carton.

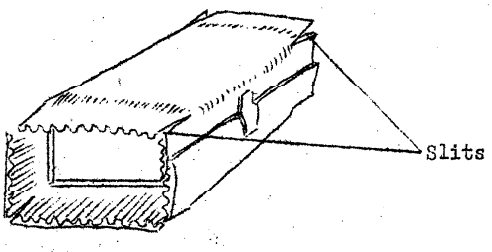


Figure 22

Figure 23. Fold in the end pieces - first the sides and then the top and bottom - and seal with gummed tape. This results in a safe, compact package, the ends of which will be adequately protected with four thicknesses of single-faced corrugated paper.

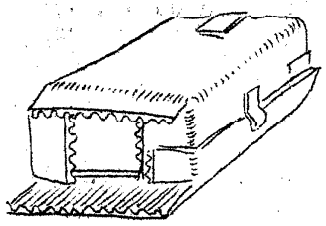


Figure 23

Modified Package Pack.

A modified Package Pack, an excellent and adequate protective wrap for large, heavy bottles, can be used with even better results than the Excelsior Pad Pack. To make this pack requires the use of both double-faced and single-faced corrugated material. First the bottle is wrapped in a sheet of single-faced corrugated material. A sheet of double-faced corrugated is then bent and slightly creased over the edge of a wood box at intervals of about three inches which permits the corrugated material to bend easily around the bottle. Then overwrap with the double-faced corrugated prepared as above. Gummed tape must be used for sealing. Next, slit the double-faced corrugated wrap along the several creases at both ends; fold in the ends and seal with gummed tape. This results

in a sturdy pack that practically guarantees safe delivery of the item. A typical item which might be packed in this manner is item number 1379005, Powder, Developing, X-ray, 5 gallon.

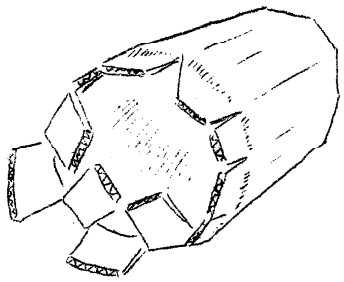


Figure 24

BALING THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT TEXTILE ITEM

It is the policy of the Medical Department to ship all textile items, wherever possible, in standard bales. Textile items are purchased in baled form wherever the supplier has baling equipment; they are largely baled by the depot where the supplier does not have such equipment. A table listing the quantity by items which the depot should be put into the standard bale is shown on page 74 .

Folding For The Bale

All stock must be folded to fit into an area 29" x 14". Large items such as blankets must be folded with a partial layer or ridge along a side and an end but by reversing alternate blankets, a fairly even bale will result. (Insert napthalene flakes between all layers.) With smaller items such as pajama coats or trousers, folding should be so done that three individually folded garments placed side by side will exactly cover the 29" x 14" baling chamber area. If partial layers have been necessary to accomplish this pattern, alternate layers should be reversed to give evenness of final bale in the same way as described for blankets. Pillow cases will be folded so that either four or six units, placed side by side, will exactly cover the baling chamber; wash cloths will require still a larger number.

Baling Procedure

Before placing the folded textiles in the baling chamber, a sheet of E-2 creped waterproof paper (outer wrapper for bale) and a sheet of No. 2 Kraft wrapping paper (inner wrapper for bale) are centered over the chamber bottom. The chamber is closed, baling boards, a sheet of Kraft paper and a sheet of E-2 creped waterproof paper are now placed over the load and 15 to 24 tons of pressure applied to head, either by electric power or by hand. While still compressed beneath the head, four 3/8" flat steel straps are tightened around the paper-covered bale and seals crimped, two straps being fed through the slotted baler head from one direction, the other two being fed through from the other. The head is raised, the bale is removed from the chamber and inserted into a sewed osnaburg sleeve or burlap waterproof tubing one end of which has been previously closed by means of two 6", 15 gauge wire ties, the cloth having been gathered evenly to form an ear. The sleeve tightens around the bale as its weight pushes down against the closed end, closure is made by means of two additional ties and the tubing is cut off with a sharp knife 3 to 5 inches from the wire tie. No sewing is necessary on this type of operation though one or both ends are occasionally sewed even though the wire ties are used.

Should osnaburg pre-sewed tubing (baling cloth) not be available, a top and bottom sheet can be used, one piece being placed directly on the chamber bottom beneath the paper sheets, the other directly under the baler head, prior to the application of pressure. The use of pre-sewed tubing effects a 20 percent saving in cloth however, and a substantial saving in labor.

Baling Materials

For the information of the depot packing officer, the following details are offered, covering baling materials.

The Pre-sewed Sleeve

The sleeve is made of cotton osnaburg cloth weighing not less than 7 ounces to the square yard or from cotton baling cloth weighing 8 ounces to the square yard. The bias tubing is formed by joining the selvage edge to the opposite edge and stitching. Widths of material used shall be such that the finished tubing, measured flat, is 28 to 31 inches; the degree of bias not less than 40° or more than 50°. It is this bias sewing that gives the tubing the tightening characteristic when pulled longitudinally.

Paper

Waterproof paper used for lining the bales should be Type

E-2, duplexed, creped both directions, as described in U.S. Army Specification 100-14 A (JAN-P-125, when issued). Each piece when formed to the bale shall contain enough material to provide a minimum 3" overlap in excess of one half the bale depth (usually 15").

Kraft paper used for interlining the bales should be Grade B, No. 2, 45 pounds basic weight except that it should be creped to have a 15 percent stretch in each direction. Sheet size should be the same as for the waterproof sheet.

Baling Boards

The four baling boards required for each bale should be approximately 10" in width and 26" long and should test 200 points or more on a Mullen testing machine. They should be bent at right angles along their greatest length, forming an angle piece 5 inches long on each leg. These boards are placed at the bale edges to prevent cutting of the flat strapping into bale contents.

Wires

The wires used for tube closure should be 6" in length, with a formed eye at each end, of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$" diameter and shall be made of 15 gauge dead soft iron or steel.

Strapping

The strapping used should be of the flat, nailless type, 3/8" wide by .020" in thickness and should be of the formed edge type.

Baling Machine Performance

Generally speaking, both the hand and the electrically driven baling machine will turn out the same number of bales per shift. Labor is a more important factor in bale productions, in fact, than type of machines. It is, in fact, reasonable to expect a baling crew to turn out 100 to 150 completed bales per day, regardless of method of bales compression.

Waterproof Adhesives

Most Medical Department depots use EC 164, manufactured by the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, for sealing both bag liners and fiberboard boxes. This adhesive is pink in color, is easily applied and sets to a "tacky" condition within a few minutes. It has proven quite satisfactory. There are, however, numerous other waterproof adhesives, manufactured by other companies which are reported to be satisfactory for the purposes.

There is no official Army Specification applicable to waterproof adhesive for bag liners. Generally speaking, the adhesive should be free of objectionable odor, develop a good initial tack, be resistant to high temperatures, and, most important of all, have a water resistance approximately 72 hours as measured by water seepage through a 1" seam of an otherwise watertight container.

An official Joint Army-Navy specification (JAN-P-101, Adhesive, Water Resistant, For Sealing Fiberboard Boxes) sets down the requirements of the water resistant adhesive boxes. Type II adhesive (suitable for hand application by brush) in Grades A or B will be the type customarily used by the depot.

A non-adhesive, InSulmastic, manufactured by Insul-Mastic Corporation of America, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, though not an adhesive, is used successfully by several of the depots as a water barrier when closing the waterproof bag. It is not an adhesive in that it does not set up. It does, however, prevent the passage of water.

PRESSURE SENSITIVE AND WATER RESISTANT TAPES.

Two types of special tape are recognized as being necessary to the packing, packaging and processing of Medical Supplies for the Pacific Theaters. Joint Army-Navy specifications will soon appear covering each type. The first will be entitled "Tape, Adhesive, Pressure-Sensitive, Water Resistant" the second "Tape, Water Resistant, Gummed".

Tape, Pressure Sensitive

This water-resistant pressure-sensitive tape, will be available in four types, in three grades and nine colors plus a transparent. Type I, with treated cloth backings, is designed primarily for applications requiring high strength and maximum resistance to exposure, rain, sunlight, oil and other deteriorating elements. It is intended for sealing equipment, prepared for amphibious operations, and for sealing the open ends of pipes, valves, and fittings. It may be safely coated with an oil or compound to provide further protection against moisture penetration through the tape.

Type II tape is designed for the sealing and packing of supplies which are overpacked in exterior containers. It should be used wherever the strength of a cloth-backed tape is required. Type III is designed for use in the packing of supplies which are overpacked in exterior containers but which do not require the strength of a cloth backed tape. Type IV tape is similar to Type III in strength properties and is designed primarily as a sealing tape for small, light packages; for holding wrappings in place; for affixing and covering identification labels; and for other light duty requirements.

When used as a label covering, the transparent tape should be prescribed.

Pressure-sensitive tape will not corrode or unduly discolor polished brass, copper, plain carbon steel or aluminum. Grade A, in all types, will have a moisture-vapor transmission rate of not to exceed 1.0 grams per 100 square inches per 24 hours. Colors available will be yellow, light blue, blue grey, white, light grey, red, green, black, and olive drab.

Tape, Water Resistant, Gummed

This tape is designed for the closure of interior water resistant fiberboard cartons complying with Specification JAN-P-108, Boxes, Fiberboard, (V-Board and W-Board, exterior and interior). The adhesive of this type of tape must be activated with a suitable solvent. Complete drying requires approximately 72 hours. A type, now available, is known as Solseal, manufactured by McLaurin-Jones Company, Brookfield, Massachusetts.

PART C

CLEANING, PROCESSING AND PACKAGING OF METALLIC ITEMS

CLEANING, PROCESSING AND PACKAGING OF METALLIC ITEMS

Cleaning, processing and packaging within the meaning of this section applies, primarily, to metallic items within Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. These may be simple in design such as forceps, a hemostat or a metallic serving tray, or they may be more complex such as an electric motor, cardiograph, sinusoidal machine or oxygen therapy apparatus. In any case, being metallic, they will corrode and frequently become useless unless protection is given. Ferrous parts corrode or rust more easily than do those of most other metals but it should be presumed that all metallic parts are subject to such deterioration. Moreover, unless cleaned, processed and packaged against it, such deterioration will occur not only following the salt water splash of an amphibious landing or the drenching of tropical rains but as the result of high humidity conditions, whether in a protected overseas depot, under an open shed, or even while in depot stock in the United States. Both water and atmospheric moisture-vapor cause corrosion, frequently within a short period of time. All metallic items must be protected against both if they are to be in prime condition when delivered to the user.

IMPORTANCE OF CLEANING

It is not possible to over-emphasize the necessity for thorough cleaning of the metallic part prior to its preservation and packaging. Every simple metallic item must be thoroughly cleaned before subsequent treatment and every metallic assembly, too complex for such cleaning, be at least cleaned of superficial finger-prints on all non-painted and non-enameled surfaces. A fingerprint left on a surface though apparently insignificant in nature, has ruined many a precision or finished part even though that part has been subsequently coated over with compound, oil or other preservative. Once corrosion starts it will continue regardless of such coating. The fact that certain industrial hazards accompany the use of cleaning materials should not prevent proper cleaning or be a determining factor in the application of the proper agent. A great deal of laboratory and depot research lies back of the cleaning recommendations made and the agents used prevents a fire or health hazard.

CLEANING METHODS

Section II, Army Service Forces Manual M-406 outlines several methods of cleaning. Among them, they will serve practically any item used by any service. Generally speaking, however, Sections covering the solvent immersion and brush cleaning method (Including wiping), pages 5 and 6, and the removal of perspiration and similar residues, pages 10 and 11, are the ones of primary concern to the Medical Department. These methods are Stoddard solvent for the removal of organic contamination and methanol for the removal of perspiration and similar residues. Either or both may be used as a dip or a wipe. After draining excess solvent from the parts under treatment they must be quickly dried, preferably with blasts of prepared compressed air. They must be similarly dried following immersion in the methanol bath. Should such compressed air be unavailable, a limited

amount of drying can be done by wiping with dry absorptive rags. No matter what the method used, the item being cleaned should always be handled with gloved hands and where cotton gloves are used, these should be kept clean.

PRESERVATIVES

Section IV, Army Service Forces Manual M-406 covers the subject of corrosion preservatives. The depot officer should become intimately acquainted with the preservatives listed and with their use on medical items. Generally speaking, one (1) rather easy removable compound (U.S A. 2-84), one (1) harder compound (AXS-673) and two (2) lubricating oils are listed (AXS-674 and AXS-777, this latter changed to U.S.A. 2-120. The third lubricating oil shown in M-406, ie, AXS-702 has been eliminated from use. The compound is applied hot; is rust preventive but not designed for lubricating purposes and may be removed with solvent. The harder compound is applied cold; sets up as its solvent evaporates and is only removable by diligent scrubbing w ith solvent. The oils are applied cold and easily removable with solvent. For many uses where a hard coating would give excellent protection however, as on the chrome plated door handle and hinges of a refrigerator or the plated indicating gages of water sterilizer, it is psychologically bad to us e this dark coloring coating. Where such parts are to be covered therefore, it is much better to use a strip wrap of Grade A, Type I or of Grade C, Type I greaseproof wrapping following cleaning. The light or the medium lubricating oils may be sprayed on prior to such wrapping following cleaning and prior to wrapping.

WRAPPING OR INNER PACKAGING

The proper wrapping or packaging of the medical supply item is, like its cleaning and preservation, extremely important. Indeed, without the proper packaging method, much of the effect of previous treatments may go for naught. Decision must be intelligently made therefore as to whether an item or part should be packaged Method I, Method IA or Method II.

METHOD I (unsealed wrapping) Method I would be used by the Medical Department on contact portions of valves and pipe fittings, non-precision tools of all types, usually in chests, and on trays, pots, pans and other items of mess equipment. With such items the preservative film is depended on to prevent corrosion and the greaseproof, non-corrosive wrapping is applied to keep the preservative in place. A Grade "A" greaseproof wrapping will usually be used for the purpose, the the type being dependent on the strength required. Certain parts of the large boiler (Item 9910000) and the portable disinfector (Item 7791000) will be cleaned and coated with preservative however, following which they will be covered with a greaseproof wrapping to keep a contacting piece of dunnage from absorbing the preservative. This wrapping will also usually be Grade A, the type being dependent on the strength required.

Method IA (sealed wrapping). Method IA presumes a properly cleaned part and applied preservative which offers adequate protection against moisture condensation from air volume and moisture transmitted through the barrier. The wrapper or the wrapper plus dip coating sealing compound will be waterproof but not necessarily moisture-vaporproof. The wrapping will usually be Grade C, Type I (cloth) and the wax dip is usually used.

Method II (sealed wrap with desiccant). Method II presumes a properly cleaned part but not necessarily a preservative. Most Medical Department items packaged by this method will not, in fact, be given the preservative film because of their complex nature. Most parts of generators, electric ophthalmoscopes, electric otoscopes, sinusoidal machines, cardiographs and eye magnets, for instance, are not suitable for the application of an oil or compound. The method II package must be moisture-vapor-proof as well as waterproof which from the practical operating angle, means that the barrier or wrap must be of the laminated foil or Grade C, Type I (with dip coating sealing compound) types. The Method II package will always carry a suitable amount of silica gel or other desiccant to remove the moisture from the entrapped air, which desiccant should always be purchased and used in dustproof cloth bags. When placing the desiccant it is well to shield it from metallic parts of the item by placing it within an open-end wrap of laminated foil and to tie or otherwise anchor it securely in place. Thus should the moisture-vaporproof barrier be accidentally broken and the desiccant become saturated, it will not lie directly against the metal part and induce corrosion. The Medical Department provides its Method II packages with sufficient desiccant for a 2 year period and the label on the package should show it to carry desiccant and the date against which protection is given.

LAMINATED FOIL ENVELOPES

Many Method IA and Method II packages will make use of the laminated foil barrier to keep out both water and moisture vapor. The barrier sheet is made up in different ways but always, with a thin layer of lead or of aluminum foil as the effective component. In some cases the foil is backed by a sheet of plain or waxed kraft paper; in others by a layer of scrim; in still others by kraft and scrim and in yet others, by spun glass. The under side of the foil layer may, in some cases, carry a sheet of cellophane laminated to it over which there is a heat sealing film may be applied directly to the foil layer. One manufacturer, at least, produces a barrier sheet make up of two layers of foil between which is a layer of kraft paper. Regardless of the sheet makeup, the laminated foil barrier is, generally speaking, an excellent one. Some, in fact, approach perfection against the entrance of moisture-vapor and water into the package.

Selection of Proper Sheet

In the selection of a particular sheet for a particular purpose there are two primary points to be kept in mind. First, if a desiccant is to be used, no sheet of which a cellophane layer is a component part should be selected since the desiccant causes deterioration of this layer. Second,

if the size or weight of the item being packaged is such that it might break through the barrier, notwithstanding cushioning material, carton or other material, used, the scrim backed sheet should be selected. In general, Reynolds Metals Company's A13, A50, or A51 sheets or the equivalents as produced by other manufacturers, will satisfy all Medical Department depot needs. The first embodies a cellophane sheet hence may be used where no desiccant is required and the Kraft backed sheet will give sufficient strength. The A51 sheet is Kraft backed, and embodies no cellophane, hence may be used on packages of moderate size and weight where a desiccant is required. The A 50 is Kraft and scrim backed and embodies no cellophane in its make-up, hence may be used where more sheet strength is required than given by the A51 sheet (While the experimental work behind the recommendations made in Tables I through VI was done on Reynolds products, the Sholmar Products Company, Mt. Vernon, Ohio and the Valley Industries, New York City are suppliers of comparable sheets.)

Classes of Application

The moisture-vaporproof foil barrier may be applied as one of the following:

1. Floating Bag
2. Carton-barrier-carton
3. Carton Overwrap
4. Cushioned Bag

The floating bag type is used on a heavy item such as an electric generator which is bolted to a base. The bag must pass beneath the item, hence the bolts must pass through the bag. Where these bolts pass though the barrier, inside and outside gaskets must be used to make moisture-vapor-proof tight joints. It will usually be best to purchase from local sources, this type of barrier rather than to make it in the depot as perfect fit around the bolts is vital.

The carton-barrier-carton class of applications is one which the depot can seldom use since it does not often have the close-fitting outside cartons necessary. The principle of supporting the foil barrier on the inside and protecting it with the second carton on the outside is however, excellent packaging practice.

The carton overwrap application is probably the one which depots will use most frequently. Certainly, it is the one which will most often be applied where small technical items are concerned. Most of these are received at the depots in cartons or small wooden cases, both of which lend themselves nicely to the overwrap type of barrier. Where a laminated foil barrier is used it is usually made up into envelope form before application.

The cushioned bag (maximum net weight 5 lbs.) will be used on numerous Medical Department technical items requiring cushioning because of sharp corners or edges which might punch through the barrier. Numerous surgical and dental instruments, for instance, will require such cushioning before

the bag barrier is put around them.

Determination of Envelope Size

Determination of the proper size of foil envelope to be made for a particular product may be confusing at first since this envelope, when opened, must form the close-fitting bag in which the item is to be packaged. Presuming it to be rectangular in shape as for instance a boxed dermatone set measuring $11\frac{1}{4}$" x $7\frac{3}{4}$" X $6\frac{1}{2}$" in size, the flat envelope size will be 15 1/8" X $21\frac{3}{8}$". The case carrying the item is first measured and the measurements expressed in the order of length, width, and height, the length being the greatest dimension, the width the second largest and the height, the least dimension. Beginning with the three measured dimensions, one calculates envelope dimensions by the two simple formulae:

Envelope wid = case lgth. + case hgt. + 2 side seam width + oversize allowance.

Envelope Hgt. = case lgth. + case hgt. + bottom seam + top fold. Seam width varies with the weight and size of the item being packaged and heavy items require wider seams than moderate-weight ones. A simple table of side seam widths and of oversize allowances applicable to envelope widths where the item to be packaged is of moderate weight, follow:

Case Width	Each Seam Width (Top & Bottom)	Allowance	Case Width	Each Seam Width (Top & Bottom)	Allowance
2"	1/4"	1/4"	20"	3/4"	1/2"
4"	3/8"	1/4"	24"	3/4"	1/2"
8"	1/2"	3/8"	30"	1"	3/4"
12"	1/2"	3/8"	36"	1"	1"
16"	1/2"	3/8"			

A simple table of bottom seam and top fold (includes top closure) Allowances applicable to envelope heights where the item to be packaged is of moderate weight, follows:

Case Length	Top Fold Allowance	Bottom Seam	Case Length	Top Fold Allowance	Bottom Seam
	Case Height	1/4"	20"	Case Height	3/4"
4"	2"	3/8"	24"	2	3/4"
8"	"	1/2"	30"	"	1"
12"	"	1/2"	36"	"	1"
16"	"	1/2"			

It should be emphasized that seam width as given in the first of the two tables must be doubled since there are two side seams. Also, that when planning an envelope for an item, its opening or mouth should always be along the shorter dimension regardless of box opening. In other words, in spite of the fact that the case opening of the item will usually be along the greatest dimension, envelope opening will be along the lesser one.

Cutting the Foil Sheet

Cutting the laminated foil sheet presents no particular problem since it may be cut from the roll and to size by means of a sharp knife. A slotted cutting table, graduated in inches which permits the cutting knife to project into the slot as cutting proceeds helps greatly in the maintenance of fast, accurate operation.

Tapping the Laminated Foil Envelope

Where sharp corners of a case or carton are apt to cut into or otherwise break the barrier, the envelope blank should be taped with a fabric-backed tape while in the flat. Taping will usually be done on the inside of the blank, but where thought necessary, may also be applied on the outside. Application of this tape to the blank must of course be accurately determined and may in some cases, be placed by means of templates.

Heat Sealing Equipment

In forming the envelope the bottom seam should be made first, followed by themaking of the side seams. Bottom and side seams are customarily made on an automatic or semi-automatic machine. In making bottom and side seams as well as in closure, both temperature and time of dwell are important factors. Neither individually, nor the combination of the two, should cause separation of sheet components. Closure is probably best done with the pistol grip type of heat sealer which closes two heated irons over the sheet edges much like closing a jaw.

Marking Envelopes in the Flat

To avoid any chance of puncturing the laminated foil barrier, marking should be done in the flat at the time that bottom and side seams are heated. A flat working surface is offered at that time too, and a clean-cut job can be attained.

Grade C (CLOTH) Gasketed COVER WRAPPING WITH WAX DIP

Any of the technical items recommended for Method I or Method II may be wrapped in "C Cloth" and wax dipped instead of being heat sealed in the laminated foil envelope. It should be borne in mind however, that the foil envelope is more efficient than the "C Cloth" and wax dip as a barrier, the foil being classed as a Type I, the "C Cloth" and wax as a type II barrier. On the other hand, the "C Cloth" and dip package is not as fragile as the laminated foil type of barrier and may be used more

successfully where rough edges, corners, etc. are concerned. Even then however, provided the weight and/or size is unusual or protrusions such as hinges or other hardware are present, padding will be required to minimize the possibility of a break through of the barrier. There "C Cloth" and wax are used to a, an overwrap of Kraft, glassine or waxed paper will always be necessary to prevent the "Blocking" or sticking together of adjacent packages during storage and shipment.

Cutting the Grade C (cloth) Sheet

Cutting the Grade C cloth presents no particular problem. A graduated cutting table can be used to advantage in depot operation and where large quantities are concerned, an electric cutter such as is used in large tailor shops will cut many layers of the cloth at the same time.

Forming the Wrap

In wrapping the C cloth sheet around a carton, care should be taken to follow the procedure shown on pages 40 and 41, Army Service Forces Manual M-406. Seams should be made as lock joints or formed as lap joints with liberal overlap. In making the folds to cover the ends of the carton the bottom projection, (the one opposite the seam), together with sides, should be folded in first. Next, the top, (seamed projection), and sides should be folded in. Finally, the triangular-shaped sides will be folded tightly against the ends. The top and bottom folds should overlap as much as possible and all folds, seams and closures will be made as tight and positive as possible. The operator frequently folds the top flap down first to obviate the necessity of turning the package. This sequence is incorrect however, in that it frequently leaves small channels along the seam for entrance of water. A short piece of hardwood tool handle with smooth rounded corners is useful in making creases and pressing down closures.

The Dipping Operation:

Dipping of the C cloth wrapped package is done in two stages, each side being held in the compound for approximately 5 seconds. There will be an overlap at the center. There should be no air bubbles in the coating layer. Sufficient time must be given between dips for the compound to set but packages should not be permitted to stand for prolonged periods between dips as the enclosed air may cool, then re-expand, forming a discontinuous coating.

The practical range of temperature for a melted sealer bath is between 180° and 210° F. The bath should be held within this temperature range not only because the thinner layer of dip may prove ineffective but because higher temperatures sometimes injure the basic wrapping material. Occasionally, it may even be necessary to slightly reduce the bath temperature below the 180° level. Heating of the bath may be accomplished by means of steam or electrical heat. Flame heating or any method which will not give an even, controlled temperature to all parts of the wax will

probably cause oxidation and deterioration of the compound. Compound, Sealing, Dip coating should conform to the requirements of Ordnance Department U.S. Army Tentative Specification [illegible]-1015, Revision 1 Dated 13 March 1944, or, when issued, to the joint Army-Navy specification for the product.

Labels should be applied to the packages before dipping. Should the wax be so dark in color as to make them illegible subsequent to dipping, a strip label of sufficient length to run clear around the package and lap on itself should also be used. The waxed packages will be overwrapped in Kraft, waxed or glassine paper and again labeled.

The Desiccant

All Method II packages must be provided with Desiccant. Silica gel is the material commonly used for the purpose. This desiccant adsorbs the moisture in the entrapped air thus keeping it away from the item and in addition, removes such moisture as, over a period of time, may pass through the barrier wall. Small amounts of moisture vapor will continuously enter the package through the wall and the larger the surface area of barrier wall involved, the more the moisture which will enter. It is for this reason that surface area of package affects the amount of silcia gel used. So also, does the length of time for which protection is desired, hence, the standard 2 year period of protection set up by the Medical Department will require four times the desiccant required for a six months period.

The desiccant should always be kept in tight metal containers. Even when being removed from the can and placed in the package the can lid should be tightly replaced after each removal. Moreover, each package should be sealed within two to three minutes of the time that the desiccant is placed, else considerable of the adsorptive power of the desiccant is lost.

The Grade C greaseproof wrapping with dip, being a less efficient barrier than the typical laminated foil sheet, requires more silica gel by weight than the latter. The following formulae may be used to compute the amount of desiccant required from each of the two barriers for a one (1) year period under average conditions of handling and storage.

Types of barriers	Grade A Silica Gel, lbs.	Grade B Activated Clay, lbs.	Grade C Activated Bauxite, lbs.
1 (Foil)	0.15A Plus $\frac{1}{3}$ D	0.225A Plus $\frac{1}{3}$ D	0.30A Plus $\frac{1}{3}$ D
2 ("C" Cloth & Dip)	0.30A Plus $\frac{1}{3}$ D	0.450A Plus $\frac{1}{3}$ D	0.60A Plus $\frac{1}{3}$ D
3	0.50A Plus $\frac{1}{3}$ D	0.750A Plus $\frac{1}{3}$ D	0.100A Plus $\frac{1}{3}$ D

Where A is the area of barrier in square feet and D is the weight in pounds of any dunnage inside the barrier such as corrugated board, cellulose wadding, wooden blocking or wooden case. The above formulae should be used in preference to the one used in Army Service Forces Manual M-406. The resulting amounts will be doubled for two years of protection.

Silica gel which has been used or has otherwise lost its adsorptive ability may be reactivated by heating in an oven until the adsorbed moisture has been driven off. A sterilizer might be used for the purpose.

TROPICAL CONDITIONS

The preparation of medical supplies for shipment to tropical theaters of operation requires the use of more advanced, scientific packaging and packing than has been practiced for the African and European Theaters. In addition to being packed against breakage and in standard units of issue, supplies for the tropical theaters must be especially packaged and packed for open storage in almost continuous rains; against mold, mildew and insect attack and against the ruinous effects of corrosion.

In addition it should be borne in mind that almost every landing made in the Pacific is of the beach-head type. Stocks should therefore be packed for this type of handling. Packs should never exceed 70 pounds in weight where the item will permit and even lighter-weight packs are desirable. They must be waterproofed by means of sealed bag liners or other approved means and must not only give protection against the frequent splashings of salt water and momentary immersion but must in many cases be moisture-vapor proofed as well. Under such conditions the best known packing techniques are none too good. A thoroughly adequate preparation of the item before shipment is vital to guaranteed delivery to the user. The packing officer and the depot must therefore provide themselves with the necessary equipment and supplies to do the best possible job. They must set up a staff of operatives who are constantly and individually alert and aware of the importance of their mission.

RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY CONDITIONS IN THE PACIFIC

Many reports have been received covering the heavy rainfall and excessively high humidities encountered in the Pacific. These conditions are factual and more severe than reported. Some islands have as much as 100 inches of rainfall per year with 18 inches in San Francisco, California, 37 inches in St. Louis, Missouri, 32 inches in Toledo, Ohio, 42 inches in Richmond, Virginia, and 48 inches in Atlanta, Georgia. The number of rainy days per month during 1943 at two known points among these islands were:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
A	15	15	18	16	22	18	20	19	17	17	14	11
B	14	13	13	9	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	8

Impressive as they are, these figures do not tell the whole story, however, since these rains are followed by a steamy atmosphere as soon as the sun appears. This atmosphere with its high moisture vapor is equally as damaging as rain. Both, combined with the high temperature, stimulate the corrosion of metal parts and the growth of mold, mildew and destructive fungi. These three latter sometimes completely cover the individual

items in a pile of supplies particularly where air circulation is low, keeping the whole in a continously damp and sour condition. The average relative humidites in percentages at different times of the day encountered over a two months' period at a Pacific installation were:

Month	0300	0600	0900	1200	1500	1800	2100
A	94	95	88	85	81	84	94
B	95	96	89	86	83	87	93

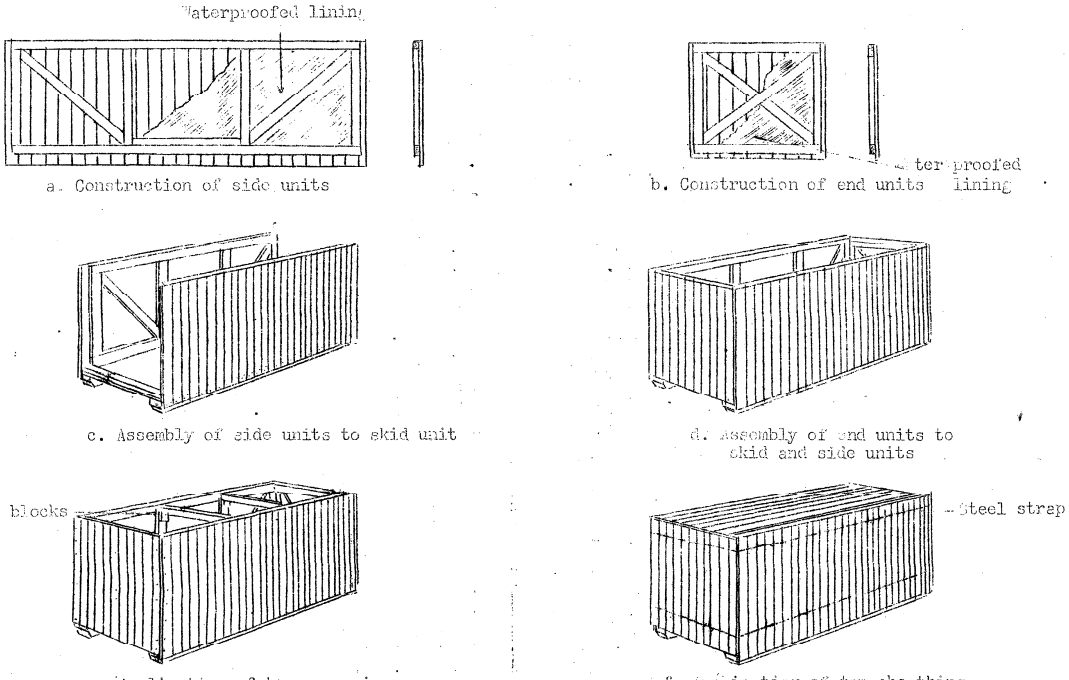
Thus it is seen that reports covering heavy rainfall and excessive humidities are not fictional. Not all islands it is true, are subject to the conditions outlined. When packing for the Pacific, however, the depot never knows where the pack is going or when or where it may be diverted. It must pack for the worst conditions that may be encountered and in a manner thatwill guarantee delivery in a near-perfect condition whether this destination be New Guinea, Guam or the steaming jungles of Burma.

MOISTURE VAPOR, CORROSION, AND FUNGUS GROWTH

Damage done by rain or salt water spray and methods of averting it are not difficult to picture. Damage done by atmospheric moisture existing as a vapor and the prevention of damage by same, is, however more difficult to visualize. First, it should be realized that every cubic foot of air, no matter where encountered, carries a quantity of invisible moisture vapor. Generally speaking, the higher the relative humidity the higher the absolute moisture (in grains) present and the higher the temperature at a particular relative humidity, the higher the absolute moisture carried. Thus, a cubic foot of "steamy" air at a temperature of 90°-100°F. as encountered in the tropics carries an extremely high amount of absolute moisture, existing as vapor. An exactly similar cubic foot of atmosphere, entrapped within a moisture-vaporproof barrier as packaged by a depot in the United States, would contain a much lower actual quantity of moisture vapor. This same package stored in the theater would thus have an atmosphere with a low absolute amount of moisture (existing as vapor) on the inside with an atmosphere of high moisture content (existing as vapor) directly outside it. The moisture-vaporproof barrier must be depended upon to keep the atmosphere of higher moisture content outside, hence must be perfectly made and sealed.

Corrosion, within the moisture-vaporproof barrier, does not seriously occur until the relative humidity reaches a moderate point. Neither do the entrapped spores of mold, mildew and other fungi germinate until optimum conditions of relative humidity are reached. It is advantageous, therefore, to keep the entrapped air (and moisture-vapor) within the barrier to a minimum if the short circuiting and ruination of electrical parts, the

ASSEMBLY OF APPROVED CRATE



a. Construction of side units

b. Construction of end units

c. Assembly of side units to skid unit

d. Assembly of end units to skid and side units

e. Application of top crosspieces

f. Application of top sheathing and strapping

Figure 25

destruction of wooden cases carrying surgical instruments, and the fogging of optical instruments is to be avoided.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE TROPICAL PACK

Every possible protection must be given the tropical pack. It is impossible to do too good a job of packing. Generally speaking, the exterior container should be a fully sheathed nailed wood crate or nailed wood box, depending on the weight and nature of the item. Whichever is used, it must be lined with an adequate and approved waterproof paper, effectively sealed, as the first or water barrier (This barrier will not keep out moisture-vapor). Items subject to corrosion or to fungus or insect attack, such as rubber and leather, should be further protected by packaging within a moisture-vaporproof barrier. In a few cases, such as with simple tools packed in a chest, the item though subject to corrosion, need not be placed inside such a barrier but may be cleaned, covered with a preservative film and wrapped in a greaseproof paper, the function of which is to hold the preservative in place. In such case, the preservative film gives the desired protection by excluding air from direct contact with the part. Many Medical Department items will require, not only a combination of the moisture-vaporproof barrier and film methods but cushioning as well. The depot packaging officer must acquaint himself intimately with all technical details of application and materials within the cleaning, processing, packaging and packing fields and use excellent judgment in their use if the individual packs are to deliver the Medical Department item in prime, immediately - usable condition.

THE EXTERIOR SHIPPING CONTAINER

The nailed wood shipping crate and the nailed wood box, when designed and built in conformity with the provisions of U.S. Army Specification 100-14 A, have stood up better in the tropics than other types of containers. It is recommended, wherever any choice of external container is permitted, that one of the two types be used.

The Nailed Wood Shipping Crate

If the weight of an individual item to be packed is in the neighborhood of 400 pounds or more, as are many items of x-ray equipment, the boiler, the field disinfector, etc., it should almost certainly be packed within a fully sheathed, nailed wood crate. Further, if it is important that the individual item be shipped in an upright position, presuming it to be reasonably large, use of the nailed wood crate as the external container will frequently go far toward assuring this during the handling and shipping. The skidded crate has seldom been seen at Ports or other points in other than a vertical position.

Crate Prefabrication

The most economical method of building crates is to prefabricate them in the depot shop in advance of actual use. In this way, large machine

runs of individual parts may be accomplished and line production incorporated. Further, with prefabricated crates, assembly itself may be made a line operation and confusion otherwise attendant, entirely eliminated.

When panel member sizes have been accurately figured and the parts cut, the panels themselves may be assembled on jigs on benches. In this manner every panel of a type will be identical. The typical nailing pattern will conform with that shown on page 31, U. S. Army Specification 100-14 A; all nails will be clinched and in all other respects, a first class job be done. In order of assembly, frame members will be placed in the jigs on the bench, the sheet of waterproof paper layed down and the sheathing placed over the paper. When the nails have been driven through, the panel must be turned over and all nails clinched (or checked for proper clinching if assembly table has a metal bed). The waterproof paper sheet should be cut to project over each of the four panel edges by approximately 1", this overlap being allowed for turning and waterproof sealing at the crate corners. Lines should be drawn across the face of the sheathing layer prior to nailing to show the bench worker the positions of frame members.

Structural Requirements

Certain basic structural requirements should be met in the fully sheathed crate, regardless of size or weight. First, skids must be places at extreme outside edges of floor of crate and sheathing of side panels must be securely and adequately nailed to them. When grab hooks are used on the top of the crate, the sheathing lifts the skidded-floor which carries the load. Second, the crate top must be adequately cross-braced against crushing when the grab hooks tighten and lifting is begun. It is to resist this potential crushing force that wooden members are set in between side panel tops in addition to top-panel frame members. It is imperative that nailing at all corners and edges be adequate.

Crates will be lined with E-2 waterproof paper and topped with E-1 paper as described in Ordnance Department U. S. Army Tentative Specification AXS-1246, Revision 1 (until superceded by JAN-P-125, Barrier, Material, Waterproof). Paper projections will be turned at crate corners and waterproof adhesive or other barrier applied to make them absolutely watertight.

Internal Bracing and Blocking

It is particularly important that the crated item be well blocked and braced against movement of every type during handling and shipment. The greater its mass the better the job which must be done and it is seldom possible to install too much blocking and bracing. Considerable information regarding blocking methods will be found on pages 47 and 48, Army Specification 100-14 A and in the new JAN specifications when it appears. Bracing should be so installed, wherever possible, in such manner as to require the smallest number of waterproof barrier punctures. Where necessary to pierce it, a daub of adhesive around the hole will frequently close the spot to breakage.

THE NAILED WOOD BOX

For packs weighing under 400 pounds, the nailed wood shipping box is nearly always the container to select. For weights from 200 to 400 pounds it is usually best to use style 2, 2½ or 3 box though when evenly loaded, these are normally used for greater weights. For weights under 200 pounds, a style 4 box is nearly always the container to use. These boxes may be built of sizes and thicknesses of lumber shown in tables 13 and 14, pages 62 and 63 Army Specification 100-14 A (JAN-P-106, when issued). In Medical Department usage the thicknesses shown are usually disregarded, however, and the standard 25/32" thickness of lumber is used because of more ready availability. The use of the thicker lumber for wood boxes is particularly desirable where termite attack with its weakening effect is present as in the tropics and where bottles, glassware and other fragile items are being carried.

Strapping and Stapling (See figure1, page 110)

Strapping of the nailed wood box is important. Proper stapling is paid equally important. Overseas reports have shown proper stapling to have dividends where staples have been placed every 6". No box should be permitted to go unstapled. Staples must not, however, be permitted to pierce the inner surface of the box else the bag liner will be punctured and rendered useless.

Either wire or flat strapping may be used on wooden boxes, provided it meets the requirements of Army Specification 100-14 A (JAN-P-106, when published). Straps must be positioned one-sixth the length of the box from each end; be placed at right angles to top, bottom and side edges and bite into the wood at all four corners.

THE BAG LINER

It is particularly vital that every box shipped to the Pacific be provided with an adequate waterproof bag liner. Without such liner, the item carried will immediately become wet and subject to corrosion or fungi attack, depending on its characteristics. All metals must be presumed to be subject to corrosion; cellulose products such as paper cups, toilet paper, etc., are quickly subject to decay and rubber items are attacked by insects. Even glass is fogged by the mycelium of a fungus.

To be effective, the bag liner must be perfectly sealed with waterproof adhesive and perfectly constructed. It must be made from one of the waterproof paper types approved in Ordnance Department U.S. Army Tenative Specification AXS-1246, Revision 1, dated 24 June 1944 (JAN-P-125, when issued). The 30-30-30 sheet has long since proved itself unsuitable for bag liners. Such sheet is not on the approved list; it should not be used.

Wherever possible, waterproof bag liners should be purchased to fit the box. There are many times, however, when this will not be possible. In such cases, bag liners must be made at the depot. The following procedures

may be followed where depot manufacture is necessary.

Depot Manufacture of Bag Liners

Frequently it is necessary for the depot to make a special size of bag liner. There are numerous ways to make such liners. The following describes the manufacture of a simple design of bag liner:

Figure 26 Measure the inside dimensions of the box in inches.

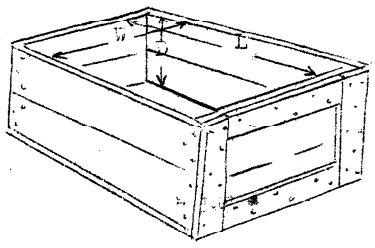


Figure 26

Firgure 27 Cut a sheet of waterproof paper to the following sizes: Length---2W + 2D + 8
Width ---W + L + 4

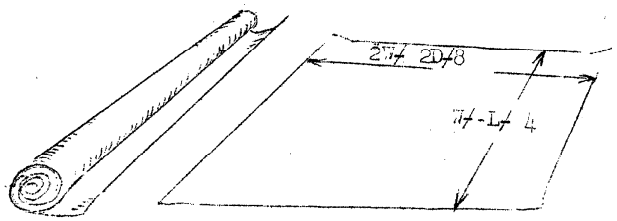


Figure 27

Figure 28 Fold and crease the sheet at the middle of the length, a; crease the sheet 2 inches from each side edge at b and c.

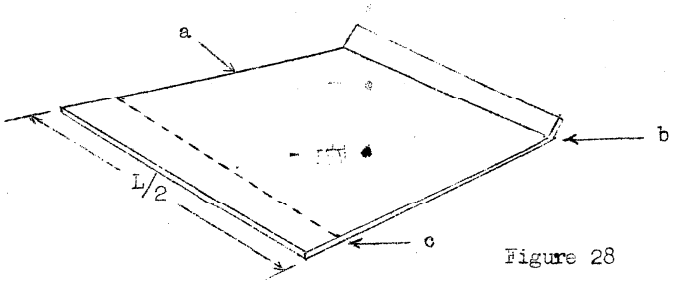


Figure 28

Figure 29 Unfold the sheet and apply waterproof adhesive to both 2-inch margins.

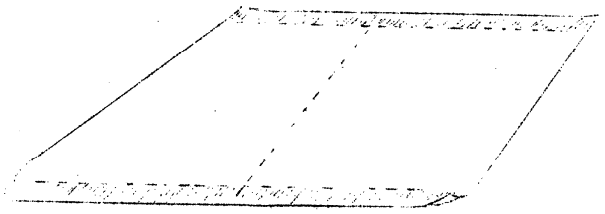


Figure 29

Figure 30 Refold the sheet at all creases and apply a pressure of 10 to 20 pounds per linear foot to the margins while the ahesive sets.

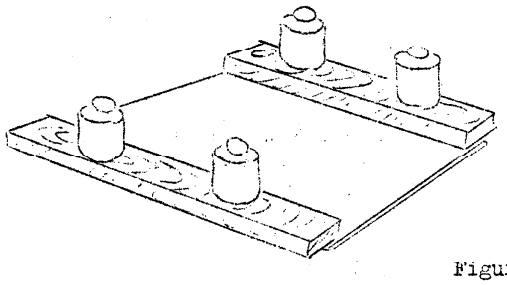


Figure 30

Figure 31 Crease the sheet at distance $\frac{1}{2}$ width of box. From each of the 3 creases made in Figure.

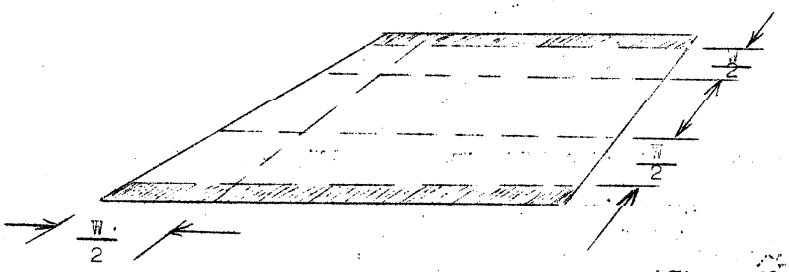


Figure 31

Figure 32 Crease at dotted lines.

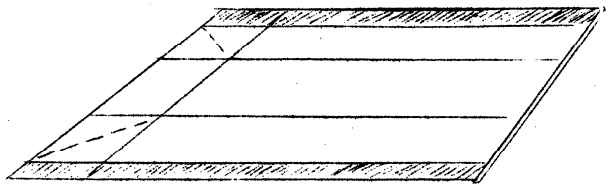


Figure 32

Figure 33 Open the bag.

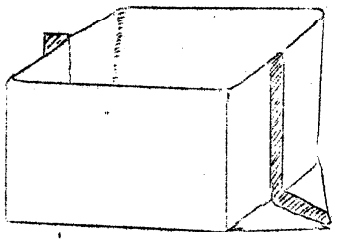


Figure 33

Figure 34 Fold up the bottom ears; Then place bag in box and pack with contents.

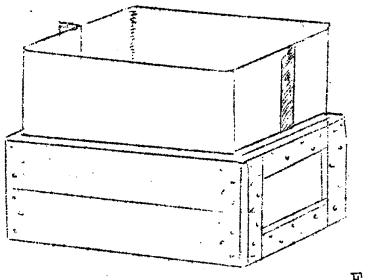


Figure 34

Figure 35 Make lock fold in bag as in figure 36 b. Reopen top and apply adhesive to inside of edges, while holding bag against load to exclude air. Press edges together to make a waterproof seam.

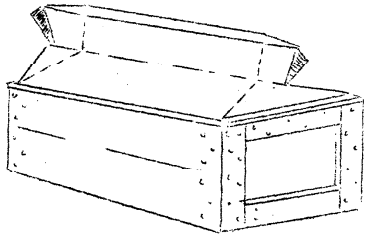


Figure 35

Figure 36 Coat one side of bag top with adhesive and make a fold as shown in a. Press the fold flat against contents of box as shown in b.

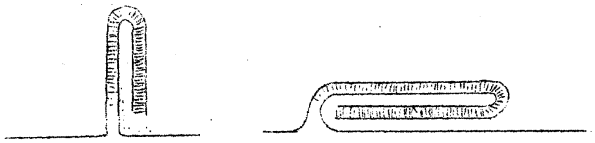


Figure 36

Figure 37 Fold down the top ears of the bag. Box is now ready to be closed.

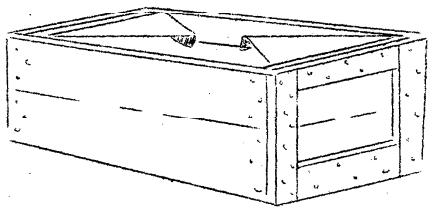


Figure 37

DEPOT CLEANING, PROCESSING AND PACKAGING LINE SET-UP

The processing section will of necessity become one of the most important and busily engaged sections of the processing installation. Here all metallic items, both large and small as well as units requiring some protection against tropical humidities and which will be moved into the center section of the processing section for needed applications, will flow. This processing should take place immediately after installing line set-up. Assemblies can be built far more rapidly from stock already processed before required assembly phasing-out and advance processing therefore is desirable.

The drawing represents a true-scale presentation of one approved type of processing line set-up. Additional tables and available space may necessitate certain changes but the overall flow would nevertheless be as presented. Personnel requirements likewise must be mobile as otherwise bottlenecks may develop at certain sections of the line which with proper personnel dispursement can very easily be avoided. The purpose of the drawing is to provide a graphic illustration of how the line may be constructed and to facilitate operation and expedite the actual function this section will perform.

In selecting the location for the processing section, the important thing to consider would be its proximity to the carpenter shop section. After processing, the assembling of pre-fabricated crates about larger Medical Department items, should in all cases be carefully supervised by processing section personnel as well as carpenter personnel. A better understanding of processing requirements which might be needed after blocking by the carpenters and fastening of the unit to its base would prevent otherwise inadequate or destructive operations before shipment. Likewise, unnecessary and difficult movement of large units to and from the carpenter section is thus avoided. After crating and completion of inspection by processing section personnel, the unit could move either to the warehouse or to packing section for marrying into assembly being built at the time.

An explanation of the numbered units of the processing line set-up is as follows:

1. - Baskets for dipping of instruments and other adaptable items will be provided. These should move down the conveyor line on a wood tray. The trays should be constructed by the carpenter shop to fit the base of the basket. The trays provide better mechanical movement and prevent drippings and dirt from falling to the floor. After completing circuit of the line all trays and baskets should be thoroughly cleaned and dried before being used again. The size of baskets will be approximately 18" x 16" x 4½". Racks which can be constructed by carpenter section personnel may be more suitable for the dipping of other items and can be constructed as practice indicates the advantage of their use.

2., 3. - These are sorting and control tables upon which the instruments and

other items for processing will be placed before flowing down the line. Here the operator will check to see that if for instance a basket might contain only one item number, a tag of identification is placed on the particular basket; if a mixed assortment of instruments or items, separate tags are placed on each unit for identification. Likewise if any problems might arise concerning proper preservative or type of material barrier to employ, instructions should be provided the operator concerned at the time.

4., 5. - These tanks are provided for Stoddard Cleaning Solvent. The items to be cleaned are cold dipped. The second tank, 5 is provided for a more thorough rinsing operation before drying.

6. - This is a table for a quick compressed air drying which blows off most or all of the solvent inasmuch as 110 lbs per sq. in. pressure is expected to be provided.

7. - This tank is likewise unheated and will contain Methanol Cleaning fluid. This cleaner will remove salts and prespiration and finger prints which the other cleaning dip will not.

8. - This table like table 6 will be for compressed air gun drying.

9. - From table 8. the baskets will flow through an oven which must be constructed by each processing installation. Suggested method would be to use sheet metal for body of oven to be insulated with asbestos material and with two spring doors at either end where conveyor would enter oven. The oven length should be about 6' and wide enough to permit easy passage of items along conveyor within. An air draft should be provided at top to prevent any pressures from building up inside since temperature of oven should be maintained at approximately 350 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit during operation. The oven would provide complete, effective drying of items before preservative dipping which should take place immediately thereafter. No items should be oven dried and then allowed to stand for any period of time. Light bulbs will be supplied for heating source, 110V-60 Cycle, 1000 watt. These should be spaced along top and sides of oven in proportion necessary to hold above temperature for efficient operation.

10., 11., 12., & 13. - Represent dipping tanks for preservatives after cleaning and drying has been completed. Tank 10 could contain Compound, Rust Preventative, Thin film AXS-673. This particular preservative has its limitations and would be mostly for rougher type, unfinished metallic parts where removal of preservative would generally not be necessary. However this compound is especially useful for protecting metallic surfaces not adaptable to wrapping to hold the preservative in place and also where protection is desirable while using apparatus in the field. One example would be Spokes on Carrier wheel, collapsible where long storage might otherwise result in rusted and useless apparatus when issued as finally made. Applied cold.

TANK 11 could contain Oil, Lubricating, Preservative, Medium, AXS-674.

This is likewise a cold dip tank. This preservative is particularly useful one and is excellent for dipping of practically any instruments, including box-lock instruments. After oven-drying, instruments are slightly above normal room temperature and this medium oil preservative forms about an ideal coating and affords perfect protection against corrosion.

Tank 12 could contain Compound, Rust Preventive, Light, USA 2-84. This is applied hot and requires a heating element under tank. Instruments may likewise be dipped in this preservative which is an ideal rust preventive compound but simple instruments or parts without box-lock joints or moving parts are more adaptable however. Hold temperature at about 155 to 180 Fahrenheit, varying the temperature to suit the thickness of coating desired.

Tank 13 could contain Oil, Lubricating, Preservative, Light, USA 2-120. This is a very thin surfacing oil preservative and is not as effective a rust preventive as AXS-674 for instance, but is particularly good for chrome-nickel alloys and highly finished metallic surfaces upon which an extremely thin film would be sufficient and perhaps desirable. Other preservatives than these principal four will be used as for example an oil preservative for spraying electrical wiring as on a cyclotherm. The four tanks will provide the main sources for preservatives for corrosion prevention of most Medical Department items.

Tables 14 and 15 would handle the entire flow of instruments after they had progressed down the line and had received the proper preservative dip. These tables should be built about 30" high so benches could be constructed to enable the operators to be seated around. Here the Grade A material or aluminum foil would be cut to proper size, the tag removed from the instrument to be wrapped if tagged, and the instrument wrapped in the Grade A material or foil. Here also the proper item identification labels should be selected and likewise the closest fitting cellulose envelope. Then the instrument, properly wrapped together with correct identification should be inserted in the envelope and placed back in the basket and sent along the line. (All envelopes would be heat sealed between tables 17 and 19 at sealer, heat, rotary which will be bench mounted and is excellent for a fast, volume operation such as this). On these tables, trays should be provided so neat, orderly and effective stock-piling of identification slips for the different instruments mimeographed in advance could be arranged. Also, cutting knives should be handy to cut the required sizes of Grade A material or foil which preferably should be on rolls beneath the table used for cutting and be pulled up through a slot in the table. In addition to separate knives for cutting which will provided each installation, it is contemplated that one knife, paper cutting with 24" blade and one knife, paper cutting with 36" blade will also be useful. Trays arranged in order of envelope size should likewise be made for adequate stocks of instruments envelopes and placards with sizes plainly marked neatly tacked on for convenience and orderly handling.

Table 16 will be a cutting table with slots arranged about every inch of surface running in both directions so cutting is greatly facilitated. Rolls

of laminated foil materials, Reynolds Metals' A-13, A-50 and A-51, are conveniently handled from a rack built by the carpenter section which should revolve about a base standing perhaps three feet above floor level. The desired roll of paper can then be drawn over end of table from the rack to length necessary for cutting. An alternate method is to build racks at both ends of table and merely draw material desired down over table when cutting. One knife, 36" blade and one knife 24" blade might prove useful for smaller sheets. These Butvar barriers offer the finest protection possible for Method II Wraps and most electrical items or technical units requiring inclosure of desiccant should normally be routed by here for proper-sized barrier to be cut.

Table 17 - This table would be the heat sealing table and marking table of the laminated foil sheets while still in the flat. All seams excepting the top seam could be sealed at this point. Equipment necessary would be on sealer, jaw type, bench mounted and about 4 sealers, flat, hand type. Likewise marking roller device should be provided for adequate identification of unit by item number, nomenclature, unit and quantity to be inclosed within barrier. The sealed barrier would be placed in the basket and moved along to table 19.

18. - This is a sealer, heat, rotary, bench mounted for fast, volume operation as on instruments.

Table 19 - Here the item or items would be inclosed within the barrier and desiccant inclosed where Method II Pack was indicated. The top seal would be made at this table. If desiccant is inclosed, label must be placed on outside of barrier showing this fact and approximate period desiccant will provide protection. Tape must be neatly applied along all corners and seams for reinforcement wherever necessary. Equipment at this table should include one sealer, jaw type, bench mounted and 2 sealers, flat, hand type, and labels to be used when desiccant is inclosed.

20., 21. - Packing benches are provided for here as all processing of items will have been completed at this point as well as careful inspection of all unit packs. Then OP's can be built and unit packages packed within waterproof barriers with cushioning dunnage and inclosed within a wood box.

22. - Scale for weighing of boxes.

23. , 23a. , & 23B - These three tables are cutting tables for all Grade "C" Cloth. Approximate height should be 30". Likewise slots running in both directions as table 16 will greatly facilitate the cutting operation.

24., 24a. & 24b. - These tables are for the wrapping of the "C" Cloth about the unit, inclosure of desiccant should Method II packs be routed this way for any reason, and in all cases label with item number, nomemclature, unit and quantity is pressed on "C" Cloth wrapping before the dipping operation which follows. 24" height is suggested for these tables.

25. & 26. - Five and one gallon tanks respectively for Compound, Sealing, Dip Coating, MS-1015. The temperature of this compound for dipping of "C" Cloth wrapped packages should be about 180 degrees Fahrenheit for a smooth, even coating.

27. - This revolving table can be constructed by the carpenter section. Its advantages over the stationary table are that after dipping slightly more than half of a "C" wrapped package, the operator sets it on the revolving table. This procedure continues with each successive package until the original package dipped, again reaches him. At this point, the wax is cool enough for another final application. By the time the completely dipped package reaches the conveyor line extending between the two overwrappers, it is about ready for overwrapping.

28. & 28a. - These tables are where the Kraft overwrap is made over all "C" dipped packages. Likewise all overwraps are plainly marked as to item number, nomenclature, unit and quantity. Roller-type stamp sets should be provided these operators for stamping while in the flat as is also suggested for table 17.

29. - This is a cutting table for larger sheets of grade "C" cloth for the larger units of equipment.

30. - This is a wrapping table conveniently located for larger units at center section of processing line.

25a. - This is another five gallon tank for dipping of "C" packs or for brush application to "C" cloth wrappings on larger units in center section.

26b. - This is a one gallon tank for brush application of MS-1015 to "C" cloth wraps on units in center section.

31. & 32. - These two tables are for the stencil cutting machines which should include one 7/8" cutter and one 1-3/4" cutter and other supplies and equipment required for the marking, banding and stapling and other boxing operations. Careful inspection should take place always before any "C" dipped packages or Laminated Foil or instrument packs ever reach the packers at 20 and 21. Likewise another careful inspection and a final one before any unit or box or crate leaves the processing section should always be made and a useful SOP would be for the personnel of the final inspection to have the authority to permit removal of units from the processing section alone.

33. - There must be provided ample fire-fighting apparatus on a centrally located stand close by the volatile liquids stored in open tanks. The possibility of fire is present at all times and no line should be placed into operation until a rack with fifteen or twenty fire extinguishers is set up and periodic inspection of extinguishers made from time to time. (Ventilating fans should also be provided for, to eliminate vapors which arise from dipping tanks in an operation of this nature).

The processing section as outlined will normally process metallic, unfinished parts but there is a need for processing items subject to the devastating attacks of mold, fungi and insect attack as well. Items of this nature include rubber gloves, leather items and even certain optical lenses. Likewise, some Class 2 supplies which must be absorptive as well as sterile at time of use when inadequately packed in OP's which do not provide needed protection must be broken down and repacked. Most all of this type of item will take a Method 1A pack and flow down the "C" cloth and dip line in the assembly.

The set-up of the line as illustrated suggests the personnel required. This line should be set up as quickly as arrival of necessary tools, equipment and supplies permits and put into immediate operation.

ADDITIONS AND/OR CHANGES IN PACKING MANUAL.

As additional sheets are received for packing manual, the pages will be numbered consecutively starting with page 155. Part "D" of manual will be eliminated and any maintenance information will be issued under separate cover.

Cross reference should be made in ink as part of index or typed in neatly and likewise on all pages wherever indicated at time of attaching additional sheets to manual proper.

BED AND MATTRESS "SANDWICH PACK" REQUIRED FOR UNIT ASSEMBLIES (Ref pgs 61 & 66).

1. Two mattresses, waterproofed and strapped between two beds will be the Medical Department policy for overseas packing of mattresses and beds of hospital assemblies. They will be packed as follows:

2. Two mattresses, full length, shall be rigidly tied together with two ply twisted jute, sisal or other suitable cord having a tensile strength of not less than 268 pounds. The cord shall be applied in one piece so as to divide the length of the package into four and the width into two equal segments. A secure knot shall be made at each cross-over of the cord.

3. Inner Paper Wrap - Mattress pack shall be wrapped in Kraft paper. Wrap shall consist of not more than two pieces with edges overlapping not less than 5" along length of pack and girthwise around pack, both overlaps to be securely taped with 60 pounds (Grade B), basic weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$" or 4" width, gummed Kraft paper. Ends of Kraft sheets shall project not less than 16" beyond ends of mattress pack when pack is placed on them. After forming wrap around mattress pack, sides of end projection shall be folded in first, then bottoms and finally tops folded down to form neat, tightly compressed ends. These shall be taped into position with gummed Kraft-paper tape as specified above.

4. Outer Wrap - Outer wrap shall consist of Tubing, burlap, laminated, waterproof, 76" circumference. Nine (9), feet of waterproof tubing is required per wrap and therefore 4,500 linear feet per 1,000 beds. Two twelve inch (12") wire ties at each end will hold end folds firmly in place and complete wrap seal.

5. Sandwiching Between Two Beds - Lay one bed down with legs folded and on top. Place mattress pack on top. Insert fiberboard strips or at least two layers of single faced corrugated between mattress pack and mosquito bar holders on the leg braces of bed. Place another bed, legs folded and inward, against mattress pack taking care again to protect pack from pressure of mosquito bar holders on the leg braces. The unit will then be strapped with 5/8" steel banding, using three equally spaced girthwise and one longitudinal strap. Caution will be observed that the mattress pack is evenly placed on the beds on all sides before the unit is strapped together. Also, on all points of contact between straps and edges of beds, provide fiberboard or cardboard cushion. Straps may then be cinched tightly without fear of snapping or slipping. When completed this pack weighs about 150 lbs and is more conveniently handled than the usual mattress bundles.

SEPARATE MATTRESS SHIPMENTS (Reference pgs 61 and 66).

1. When only mattresses are being shipped, four mattresses will be separately waterproofed as previously specified. However, in lieu of waterproof paper, tubing, burlap, laminated, waterproof is recommended because of its more effective durability as well as speed of packing. When wrapping pack of four mattresses, 108" circumference tubing is required. Nine (9) feet of tubing of this dimension is needed per pack and therefore 2,250 linear feet of tubing per 1,000 mattresses.

ITEM 9955500, STOVE, TWO-BURNER, GASOLINE.

1. Remove burners and unscrew fittings from tank. Empty all fuel and thoroughly exclude any fumes from tank by directing compressed air spray into tank.

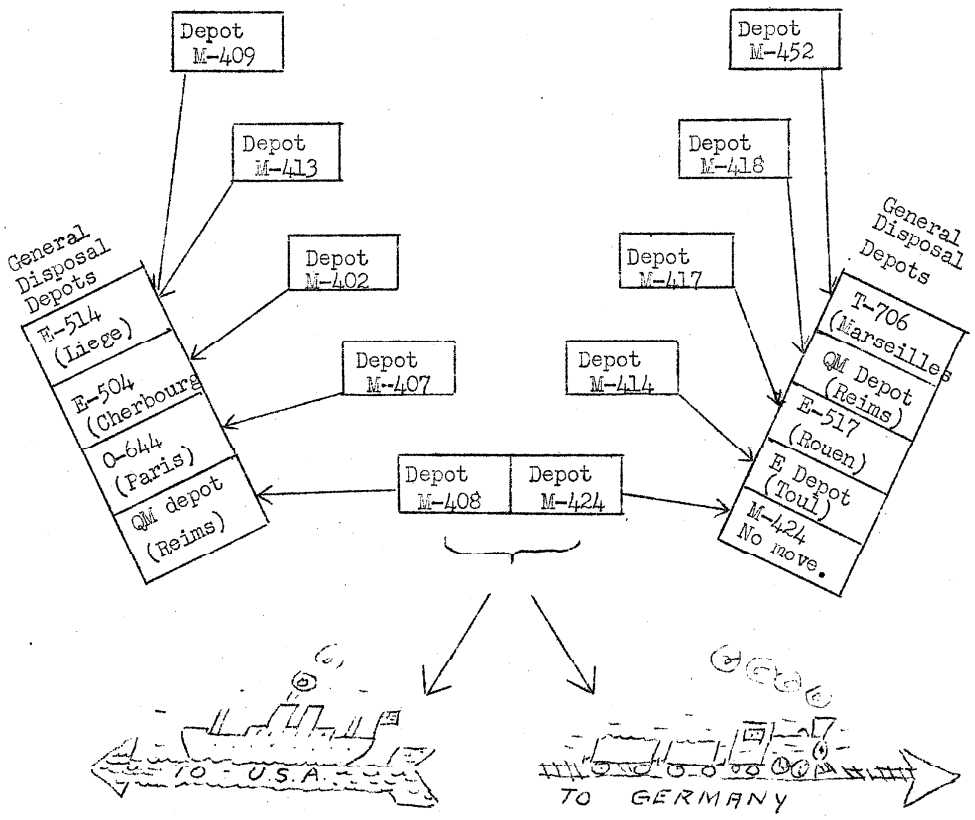
2. After thoroughly cleaning and drying, immerse fittings, needle valve and control valves in Oil, lubricating, preservative, light USA 2-120 and replace on tank, carefully wrapping around immersed parts with either Grade "A" material and holding in place with tape or with Grade "C" cloth and sealing by brushing on wax.

3. Clean, dry and immerse the two burners in USA-2-84, Compound, rust-preventative, light, wrap in Grade "A" material and pack snugly alongside tank, nesting in cellulose cushioning.

4. Repaint all surfaces requiring refinishing.

5. Wrap entire case in Grade "C" material and dip in MS-1015 for method I-A pack, wrap in Kraft paper with proper identification and pack snugly within adequate wood box.

SCHEMATIC PLAN
OF
Disposition of stocks of Medical Supply in Liberated Countries and the United Kingdom.



The plan above, is more than a plan. Its an operation that is well advanced, ie-

a. TSDs have been issued covering stock to be returned to the US in conformity with TM 38-420. Many shipments are being called to ports and out shipment.
b. Stocks for occupational levels of Occupation Depots are being moved.
c. Levels of maintenance stocks for the three continental Depots, M-407, M-452 and M-418, charged with distribution mission in liberated countries until the conclusion of personnel re-deployment, are either on hand or intransit to these depots. This also applies to M-424 in the UK.
d. Stocks of surplus property at depot M-402 have already been moved to General Disposal depot E-504. Surplus items are also in process of movement to other General Disposal Depots.

The chart above is intended to indicate the three way drain of Medical depot stocks. 1. To occupational area. 2. Return to US. 3. To General Disposal Depot concentration points after having been reported to A&NLC as surplus. The operation of General Disposal Depots is not a chief of Service responsibility. Once items are reported and moved to these depots the final disposal is one of Sale and the responsibility of the A&NLC.

R.L.B.
Chief Supply Div.OCS.

SECTION IV

ISSUE OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

1. Organization

2. VE Day to VJ Day

3. VJ Day to 30 Sep 1945

4. Transfers of Unit Assemblies

1 Exhibit - Status of Major Hospital Unit Assemblies

1. ORGANIZATION

During the military operation Issue Branch, Supply Division, Office of the Chief Surgeon, was divided into three sections:

a. Requisition Section

b. Catalog & Equipment List Section

c. Hospital Unit Assembly Section

2. VE Day to VJ Day

As of 8 May 1945 the Catalog and Equipment List Section was absorbed by the Requisition Section due to the immediate decrease in the activities of the two sections upon cessation of hostilities in this Theater. Since 12 May the Requisition Section, in addition to processing requisitions for medical supplies, has been primarily engaged in the preparation of Theater Shipping Orders for surplus supplies being returned to the United States. Theater Shipping Orders are prepared listing the items, quantities, shipping port, and overseas address of consignee. The Shipping Orders are forwarded to a Medical Depot for packing and shipping to the designated Port. Records are maintained on each shipment from the preparation of Theater Shipping Order to the loading of the shipment oboard the ship, and appropriate reports are submitted to G-4 of all phases.

3. VJ Day to 30 Sep 1945

Upon cessation of hostilities (VE Day) the activities of the Hospital Unit Assembly Section were reversed, and instead of directing the receipt on the continent of Hospital Unit Assemblies, the Section became immediately engaged in building and redeploying hospital and other unit assemblies on the continent to the Pacific area and disposing of them thru Lend Lease to Foreign Governments. A total of nineteen, 1000-bed General Hospitals, five 750-Bed Station Hospitals, two 500-Bed Station Hospitals, and three 250-Bed Station Hospitals, unit assemblies were redeployed to the Pacific area from 8 May to 30 Sep 1945.

4. Transfers of Unit Assemblies

During this period the following unit assemblies were transferred to Foreign Governments as indicated on Lend Lease: (See par 1, attached Exhibit 1, "Status of Major Hospital Assemblies")

3 1000-Bed General Hospital Unit Assemblies to Netherlands Government

8 1000-Bed General Hospital Unit Assemblies to Belgian Government

17 1000-Bed General Hospital Unit Assemblies to French Government

The Contracts for the Netherlands and Belgian Governments have been completed. The French Government requested a total of fifty 1000-Bed General Hospitals leaving a balance as of 30 Sep of thirty-three General Hospitals to be turned over to the French Government, which will be transferred at site of operation when the hospitals are closed and no longer required by U.S. Army (See par 2, attached Exhibit 1, "Status of Major Hospital Unit Assemblies") At present there are eleven General Hospitals in U.K. Depot M-424, and fourteen General Hospital and one 500-bed Station Hospital Unit assemblies in Depot M-452, Marseilles, which are being declared surplus and will be used to complete the contract for the fifty General Hospitals to the French, if needed before the required balance of thirty-three are closed on the continent. If not required for this purpose, these assemblies will be referred to Army Navy Liquidation Commission for disposition as surplus property.

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
THEATER SERVICE FORCES
EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of the Theater Chief Surgeon

MAF/ert

(Rear) APO 887
1 October 1945

STATUS OF MAJOR HOSPITAL UNIT ASSEMBLIES

1. Hospitals closed on Continent - Unit Assemblies available to French at site.

U.A.	Unit	Location	Status			
SA72T	40th G.H.	Asile du Vesnet, Paris	Inventory signed			
Prov	194th GH	Ecole Claude Bernard, Paris	"	"		
SGA31	- -	Depot M-407	"	"		
SGA42	74th GH	Ecole Henri Martin, St. Quentin	"	"		
SGA36	82nd GH	Hospice Civils, Soissone	"	"		
SGA19	127th GH	Nancy	"	"		
Prov	8273rd POW	Lison #2	"	"		
Prov	7430th POW	La Millesse (Near Le Mans)	"	"		
Prov	8055th POW	Carentan	"	"		
Prov	8274th POW	Lison #1	"	"		
Prov	8275th POW	Lison #3	"	"		
SGA77	168th GH	Metz (Site of 9th Field Hospital)	"	"		
SGA53	237th GH	Metz (Site of 9th Field Hospital)	"	"		
SGA6	7431st POW	Depot M-417	"	"		
	194th GH	Besancon	"	"		
SGA49	81st GH	Suippes	"	"		
SGA14	28th GH	D'Orleans #1, Soissonne	"	"		
500 Bed	165th GH	(Det "A") Vallauris, Near Cannes	Closed 30 Sep.	Being	Inventoried.	
*SGA 55	55th GH	Mourmelon Site #4	Closed 29 Sep.	"	"	
*SGA 23	177th GH	Quartier Corbineau, Chalons	Closed 1 Oct.	"	"	
*SGA 36	81st GH	Mourmelon Site #3	Closed 1 Oct.	"	"	
*SA18T	82nd GH	Hospital Gamma, Toul	Closed 1 Oct.	"	"	
*SGA35	94th GH	Mourmelon Site #2	Closed 1 Oct.	"	"	

* Transfer temporarily delayed pending receipt of requirements for POW's.

Total beds presently available from closed plants --- 28,200

Exhibit 1,
Section IV

Hospitals in operation on the Continent.

Unit	Location	Tentative Closing Date	Total Beds Reported Available
SEINE SECTION:	GENERAL HOSPITALS		
239th Gen (1000) - SA9T	Ecole Dept de Vitry, Paris	1st Nov 45	2,876
241st Gen (1000) - SA33T	La Pitie, Paris	15 Dec 45	2,154
240th Gen (1000) - SA85T	Garches, Paris	1st Nov 45	3,215
179th Gen (1000) - SA66T	Beaujon, Paris	1st Nov 45	3,000
191st Gen (1500) - SGA15	Villejuif, Paris (To be rel by 239th Gen 15 Nov 45)	15 Apr 46	2,800
	Totals Seine Section		14,045
CHANOR BASE SECTION			
168th Gen. (1000) - SA15T	Hotel Dieu, Rouen	15 Nov 45	1,000
194th Gen. (1000) - SA5T	St. Antonious, Antwerp	15 Apr 46	1,000
166th Gen (1000) - SGA25		15 Jun 46	1,000
166th Gen (Det "A") (1000) - SA63T	Site #1 Conferville, l'Orcher	1 Jun 46	500
196th Gen (1000) - SGA8	Site #3 Tourlaville	15 Dec 45	1,500
15th Gen (1000) - SA19T	Liege (Rel by 91st Gen upon arrival)	15 Mar 46	1,000
	Totals Chanor Base		6,000
DELTA BASE SECTION			
165th Gen (Det "B" - 1,500 Bed Sta)	Hospital Pasteur, Nice	15 Jan 46	750
220th Gen (1000)	Site #2, Marseille	15 Nov 45	1,000
227th Gen. (1000)	Site #1, Marseille	15 May 46	1,000
228th Gen (1000)	Aix-en-Provence	15 Nov 45	1,500
235th Gen (1000)	St.Pons, Marseille	15 Feb 46	1,500
	Totals Delta Base Section		5,750
OISE INTERMEDIATE SECTION:			
193rd Gen (1000) - SGA56	Site #1, Mourmelon	15 Jun 46	1,777
197th Gen (2000)	Mirecourt	15 Nov 45	2,000
195th Gen (1000) - SGA12	Hospital Militaire, Chalons	15 Dec 45	1,300
68th Gen (1000) - SGA20	Hospital Militaire Sedillot, Nancy	15 Dec 45	1,527
74th Gen (1000) - SGA17	Caserne Oudinot, Commercy	15 Dec 45	2,400

Oise Intermediate Section (Cont'd)			
180th Gen (1000) - SGA42	Site #2 D'Orleans, Sissonne	15 Dec 45	1,416
198th Gen (1000) - SGA37	Site #1 Suippes	15 Jan 46	960
178th Gen (1500) - SA99T	American Hospital, Reims	15 Nov 45	2,259
189th Gen (1000) -SGA57	Site #5 Mourmelon	15 May 46	1,470
		Totals Oise Intermediate Section	15,109
SEINE SECTION	STATION HOSPITALS		
327th Sta (750) - 23UA625	Hospital American, Etampes	15 Dec 45	750
		Total Seine Section	750
CHANOR BASE SECTION			
38th Sta (250)	Hospice Civils, Le Mans	15 Nov 45	500
		Total Chanor Base Section	500
DELTA BASE SECTION	POW HOSPITALS		
7428th Gen (Ger Prov)	Site #3, Marseille	1 Jul 46	1,000
8276th Gen (Ger Prov)	Cales	1 Mar 46	1,500
8277th Gen	Le Thalonel	1 Feb 46	1,600
		Totals Delta Base Section	4,100
CHANOR BASE SECTION			
7431st Gen (Ger Prov)	Champs de Manoeuvers, Liege	1 May 46	1,000
8279th Gen	Site #2 Carentan	1 May 46	1,500
		Totals Chanor Base Section	2,500
OISE INTERMEDIATE SECTION			
8047th POW (Ger Prov)	Caserne Oudinot, Bar Le Duc	1 Jun 46	1,000
8048th POW (Ger Prov)	Caserne Lerouville, Commercy	1 Jun 46	1,000
8049th POW (Ger Prov)	Caserne Quartier Drouot, Nancy	1 May 46	1,232
8278th Sta (Ger Prov)	Camp Villers, Helon	1 Jul 46	835
		Totals Oise Intermediate Section	4,067

Total beds available at site from operating hospitals schedules to close thru 1 Jan 46:

15 October	None
15 November	17,350
15 December	11,047
15 January	1,710
Total	30,107
Balance to close after January 1946	22,714

3. Unit Assemblies scheduled for Belgium Government.

U A	Location	Status
SGA61	M-409	Signed inventories received
SGA63	M-409	on all Belgium Hospitals
ETA6	M-409	1 Oct 1945.
ETA7	M-409	
ETA8	M-409	
SGA44	M-409	
SGA60	M-409	
SA6T (298th G.H.,)	Liege	

Total beds available to Belgium 8,000

4. Unit Assemblies Delivered to Netherlands Government.

SGA40	Shipped by boat from	Signed inventories
SGA62	M-452 to Rotterdam.	received 4 October 1945.
SGA81		

5. Unit Assemblies in Depots.

a. General Hospital (1000) bed)

U.A.	Depot	Location	% complete	Disposition
SGA1	M-424	UK Base	90%	Being declared surplus
SGA2	M-424	"	85%	"
SGA10	M-424	"	97	"
SGA11	M-424	"	99	"
SGA12	M-424	"	99	"
SGA35	M-424	"	95	"
SGA15	M-424	"	99	"
SGA16	M-424	"	99	"
SGA17	M-424	"	98	"
SGA18	M-424	"	98	"
SGA19	M-424	"	95	"
SGA22	M-452	Marseilles	90	"
SGA13	M-452	"	99	"
SGA38	M-452	"	90	"
SGA41	M-452	"	95	"
SGA42	M-452	"	90	"
SGA45	M-452	"	90	"
SGA54	M-452	"	90	"
SGA55	M-452	"	95	"
SGA56	M-452	"	95	"
SGA59	M-452	"	95	"
SGA80	M-452	"	90	"
SGA88	M-452	"	95	"
SGA85	M-452	"	90	"
SGA87	M-452	"	95	"

Total beds available from General Hospital Assemblies in Depots - 25,000(Approx).

b. Other Assemblies.

U.A.	Depot	Location	% complete	Disposition
SGC2 (500-Bed Sta Hosp)	M-452	Marseilles	95%	Being declared surplus
(Gen Disp Type II)				
SGT 2	M-452	Marseilles	90%	Being sent to Med Depot Firth
SGT4	M-452	"	90%	"
SGT7	M-452	"	90%	"
SGT8	M-452	"	90%	"
(Gen Disp - 10-Bed)				
SGT10 ETZC3	M-452	"	85%	"
SGT11 ETZC4	M-452	"	85%	"
SGT18	M-417	Rouen	98%	"
ETZG118	M-409	Liege	95%	"
ETZG119	M-409	"	95%	"

MARVIN A. FORTNER
Captain, MAC

Distribution:
Gen Kenner
Col Black
Capt Milbank G-4
Capt Snowden
File

SECTION V

FINANCE ACTIVITIES

1. Considerable activity took place in the Finance Section in the period from 8 May 1945 to 30 September 1945. At the beginning of this period records concerning British ~~Lend Lease~~, French, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands Reciprocal Aid, Lend Lease and local procurement activities were kept in this office at APO 887. Records of British Reciprocal Aid and United Kingdom local procurement were kept at the Surgeon's Office, Hq UK Base, APO 413.

2. In effect 8 May 1945, for field procurement by U. S. Forces in the liberated countries, i.e., France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, were ETO-SCP's 10F, 10B, 10L, and 10N respectively. In the UK Base, local procurement of medical supplies and equipment was made in accordance with Cir 28, Hq ETOUSA, 1 March 1944, and Technical Bulletin No. 27, as amended, Office of the Surgeon, Hq. UK Base.

3. On 26 May, the General Purchasing Agent published Part I of Manual No. 1 entitled "Field Procurement in Liberated Areas," which rescinded ETO-SCP's 10F, 10B, 10L, and 10N. A limitation of $1,000 was placed on field procurement. Field Procurement was effected by placing a Demand, GPA ETO Form 101, with appropriate government authorities who then undertook the necessary dealings with the civilian supplies concerned. GPA ETO Form 102, titled "Mutual Aid Receipt" was used for receipt of deliveries. One copy of each form, 101 and 102, was forwarded to this office where the items were recorded on stock record cards. The amounts on stock record cards were used in reporting Summary Reports under Reciprocal Aid to France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

4. Headquarters Procurement in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands was accomplished in compliance with the provisions of Part II of GPA Manual No. 1, dated 6 June 1945, as amended. This type of procurement was utilized for items procured for depot stock and issue over a considerable period of time and/or if the estimated amount was over $1,000.00. Two items procured in this manner were 211,500 Patients Effects Bags from the French, and 118,975 packages of X-Ray film from the Belgians.

5. Reciprocal Aid Reports.

a. The Quarterly Report of Reciprocal Aid received from the French Government for the period 1 April to 30 June 1945 showed that for this period medical supplies and equipment valued at $36,860.00 had been received. This brought the total cumulative amount to $52,615.43.

b. On 26 June, records and files pertinent to British Reciprocal Aid were brought over from the UK. The British report submitted for the quarterly period ending 30 June 1945 recorded the receipt of medical supplies, equipment, and services valued at $433,677.47. The total cumulative value received since the inception of British Reciprocal Aid amounted to $26,385,571.60.

c. Summary assistance received from the Belgian government thru Reciprocal Aid during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1945 (1 April 1945 to 30 June 1945) amounted to $185,225.37. Total cumulative amount received up to 30 June 1945 was $185,592.92.

6. The Reports of Summary Assistance of Reciprocal Aid Received from the various allied governments for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1946 were broken down into two distinct and separate parts pursuant to IRS, Office of the Fiscal Director, Reciprocal Aid/Lend Lease Division, Hq TSFET (Rear), subject, "Preparation of Summary Reports Under Reciprocal Aid" dated 9 October 1945. Part I of the Reports reflect the total amount of aid rendered by each of the various allied governments for the period 1 July 1945 to 2 September 1945, inclusive. Part II of the Reports reflect the amount of aid rendered by each of the various allied governments for the period 3 September 1945 to 30 September 1945.

a. Below is a listing of countries and dollar values of supplies reported in Parts I and II of Reciprocal Aid Reports for periods named above:

	This Period	Cumulative
Belgium:		
Part I	$339,042.30	$523,299.27
Part II	39.98	39.98
	339,082.28	
Luxembourg:		
Part I	383.72	565.73
Part II	Negative Report Submitted	
France:		
Part I	7,294.48	59,539.91
Part II	709.25	709.25
	8,003.73	
Britain:		
Part I	241,037.82	26,685,938.63
Part II	5,437.66	5,437.66
	246,475.48	

7. Transfer of medical supplies from U. S. Forces in the European Theater of Operations to the Canadian Government for reimbursement totaled $3,197.26 as of 30 June 1945. No additional transfers to the Canadian Government have been recorded in this office.

8. Amounts of Lend Lease assistance rendered to various allied governments for the bi-monthly reports as of 30 June 1945 and 31 August 1945 is tabulated below in dollar values:

	1 May to 30 June 1945		1 July 1945 to 31 Aug 45	
	This period	To Date	This period	To Date
Belgium		382.02	156.41	538.43
Royal Netherlands	47,494.94	74,180.41	474.13	74,654.54

Russia	2,791.22	2,791.22		2,791.22
Czechoslovakia	No Report		249.55	249.55
Poland	No Report		1,502.51	1,502.51
France	107,986.51	244,981.35	32,755.02	277,736.37
Britain	4,921.79	722,245.12	1,214.19	723,459.31

9. Lend Lease Medical Supplies returned to U. S. Forces in the European Theater by the French Government amounted to $116,673.55.

10. Funds appropriated by the War Department for expenditure for medical supplies are entitled Medical and Hospital Department Army Funds. In this theater, these funds were available thru the first quarter of the fiscal year 1946 for obligation in open amount, i.e. without limitation. Medical and Hospital Department, Army Funds obligated by the Theater Chief Surgeon for the Fiscal Year 1945 amounted to $21,135.26. For the first quarter of the fiscal year 1946 $36,547.68 was obligated from MHDA Funds allotted to this office. Of this latter amount, the majority of it was obligated for Hoof and Mouth Disease Vaccine received from Switzerland.

11. As of 30 September 1945, FDGA 60-Funds, of which MHDA Funds is a part, were withdrawn. Effective 1 October 1945 Overseas Sub-Allocation 60-Funds were made availalbe to the Commanding General, Hq USFET, for expenditure in this Theater. The Chief Surgeon's Office was sub-allotted MHDA Funds in the amount of $50,000 for the second quarter, Fiscal Year 1946. In addition to this amount a reserve of $19,300 is being held by the Fiscal Director for use if and when required.

12. Briefly the Finance Section received necessary vouchers for recording of all Reciprocal Aid, Lend Lease, Monthly Obligations, and Procurements Reports. Upon receipt of these vouchers they were processed on to the pertinent stock record cards and later reported in above reports.

SECTION - VI

MEDICAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES IN GERMANY

2 Exhibits

Exhibit 1 - Captured Stock Catalog

2 - Technical Guide for the Issue of Captured Medical Supplies to German Civilians and Displaced Persons

1. GENERAL - Supply Division activities of a liaison nature started in Germany on 16 July 1945 with the assignment of two officers and three enlisted men. The mission was to coordinate the needs of an occupational supply system with a residual stock pile and a phasing out operation in the rear.

2. DEPOTS - A survey of depot facilities was instituted and an effort was made to re-establish the Weinheim Medical Depot in a location more suited for depot operations. No satisfactory progress was made, but G-4 was informed as to the very unsatisfactory situation at this depot and recommended in a G-4 inspection report that the depot remain in its present location until Spring, when efforts will be made to build a satisfactory depot installation. Other depot installations at Bremen, Furth and Berlin, were considered satisfactory. Recommendations were made and acted upon changing the operating personnel of the Bremen Medical Depot from a Depot Company T/O & E 8-667 to a Medical Base Depot Company T/O & E 8-187, augmented by German civilians.

3. STOCK CONTROL - Requirements were set up for transfer from rear stock piles of non-expendable supplies sufficient to establish 100-bed station hospitals in fixed installations for all field hospitals in the Occupational Troop Basis computed on the basis of breaking each field hospital into three operating sections. Details were worked out with professional and dental services for the augmentation of equipment in fixed hospitals and field units.

4. MILITARY GOVERNMENT SUPPLY - Immediate action was also undertaken to catalog all captured stocks so that using units in the field and interested staff sections would be guidd by a uniform stock number and nomenclature. Although action toward this end was initiated in late July, it was not until 20 October that the catalogs (Exhibit 1) were printed in final form. This 90-day delay was attributable to the difficulty of identifying 6,400 German items; constantly changing personnel; lack of familiarity among American personnel with German stock and nomenclatures and printing priorities which precluded early publication after the draft was complete. With the publication of the catalog and the re-inventorying of all dumps in the U.S. Zone, this office was in a position to evaluate its assets and determine therefrom which stocks were excess, hence available for disposal to Military Government or as Reparations and Restitutions. Prior to publication of the catalog, a Technical Guide (Exhibit 2) was circulated by the Office of the Theater Chief Surgeon, outlining an interim issue procedure to be followed until such time as the catalog permitted a mass disposal at headquarters level. This technical guide authorized Regierungsbezirk Military Government Detachments to approve requisitions for captured supplies, and empowered Captured Dumps to make issues against their requisitions without resort to higher authority. Issues to POW inclosures from Captured Stock were subject to the approval of District Medical Supply Officers and were given priority over issues to Military Government. Captured stocks in the U.S. Zone were consolidated from nine (9) major installations at Heilbronn, Ganting, Ihringshausen, Neuhof, Straubing, Furth, Heidingsfeld, Treuen and Bad Mergentheim in July to six (6), the first six named, as of 30 September with an ultimate reduction to two of these foreseen. Tonnage on hand during that period was reduced from approximately 31,000 to 18,000 tons.

Minor installations were either depleted through issue or were consolidated with the six remaining dumps in order to conserve operating personnel and to pool assets. Issues of imported CA/MG supplies in Germany were almost negligible after July. Adequacy of captured stocks and indigenous resources accounted for this fact. Action of this office with these supplies was directed along two lines: (a) disposition of imported stocks, and (b) providing emergency deliveries to Military Government detachments. Authority was received from the AC/S G-4, TSFET (Main) to transfer all DDT powder, hand dusters and power dusters to the OCQM, thus placing the supplies with what is normally the issuing service. Approval was received from the AC/S G-5, USFET, to transfer into U.S. Army stocks all CAD Basic Medical Units remaining in France, whereas units already on hand in Germany will be retained as a theater reserve. This office made numerous emergency shipments of German-produced and captured supplies to Military Government detachments, particularly in Berlin and Austria. Initially requests were received through technical channels requesting immediate delivery, but thereafter such requisitions were cleared by USFET before delivery. Confusion as to requisitioning channels and an apparent inability to use normal German trade channels resulted in frequent instances in which this office served as a retail agent for German civilian demands. Progress was made with this problem as is evidenced by the fact that major commands such as Berlin, are now placing 6-months requirements instead of the former day-to-day demands, but further clarification of Military Government supply and requisitioning procedures is in order.

DA FORM 1 JAN 56 543 (3 PART)

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE

REQUEST FOR RECORDS (Charge Out) box 336	DATE OF REQUEST 9/27/68	DATE RECORDS MUST BE RETURNED (To be completed by office of record)	NO. A11080307

1. OFFICE OF RECORD

a. NAME	b. ADDRESS
MRS. P. B. VIVETTE	HISTORIANS' BRANCH , THU

2. RECORDS REQUESTED (Give File classification, Subject, Date, and Other Identifying Information, or if Military Personnel Records are requested, give Name, Grade, Service Number, Purpose for which records are to be used and check box(es) below)

Office of The Surgeon, Headquarters Third U. S. Army, Semiannual Report, 1 July 1945 - 30 December 1945

HD:319.1-2

	ALL		201 FILE		HISTORICAL 201		CURRENT 201		ENLISTED RECORD
	EFFICIENCY FILE		CURRENT EFFICIENCY		HISTORICAL EFFICIENCY		CLASSIFICATION RECORDS		

3. PERSON REQUESTING RECORDS

a. DURATION OF TIME RECORDS NEEDED (Estimate)	b. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL (Authorized Person)	c. EXTENSION
	d. ADDRESS	e. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED PERSON

4. SEARCHER'S REPORT

a. UNABLE TO IDENTIFY	b. RECORDS CURRENTLY CHARGED TO (Last name, first name, middle initial)	e. DATE
	c. ADDRESS / d. EXTENSION	f. INITIALS

5. RETURN RECORDS TO ADDRESS INDICATED IN ITEM NUMBER 1	a. DATE	b. SIGNATURE OR INITIALS

6. FOLLOW-UP ACTION

DATE OF TRACER OR CALL	REMARKS	SUSPENSE DATE EXTENDED TO	CLERKS' INITIALS

7. RECEIPT IS ACKNOWLEDGED OF ☐ CLASSIFIED ☐ UNCLASSIFIED MATERIAL IDENTIFIED ABOVE

DATE	TYPED NAME AND GRADE	SIGNATURE

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REQUEST FOR RECORDS (Charge Out) box 336	DATE OF REQUEST 10/7/68	DATE RECORDS MUST BE RETURNED (To be completed by office of record)	NO. A 7851057

1. OFFICE OF RECORD

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2. RECORDS REQUESTED (Give File classification, Subject, Date, and Other Identifying Information, or if Military Personnel Records are requested, give Name, Grade, Service Number, Purpose for which records are to be used and check box(es) below)

THIRD ARMY, A Brief History of Operations in Europe 1 Aug 44 - 8 May 45

/Prepared by G-3 Historical Sub-Section/

ID:319.1-2

☐	ALL	☐	201 FILE	☐	HISTORICAL 201	☐	CURRENT 201	☐	ENLISTED RECORD
☐	EFFICIENCY FILE	☐	CURRENT EFFICIENCY	☐	HISTORICAL EFFICIENCY	☐	CLASSIFICATION RECORDS		

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