

5-2-1961

The Federal Cataloging Program in the Department of Defense and its Economic Impact on The United States of America

James Wesley Carleson

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/econ_etds



Part of the [Economics Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Carleson, James Wesley. "The Federal Cataloging Program in the Department of Defense and its Economic Impact on The United States of America." (1961). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/econ_etds/51

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Electronic Theses and Dissertations at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Economics ETDs by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO-UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



A14429 081254

FEDERAL
CATALOGING
PROGRAM
IN THE
DEPARTMENT
OF DEFENSE

CARLESON

378.789

Un3Oca

1961

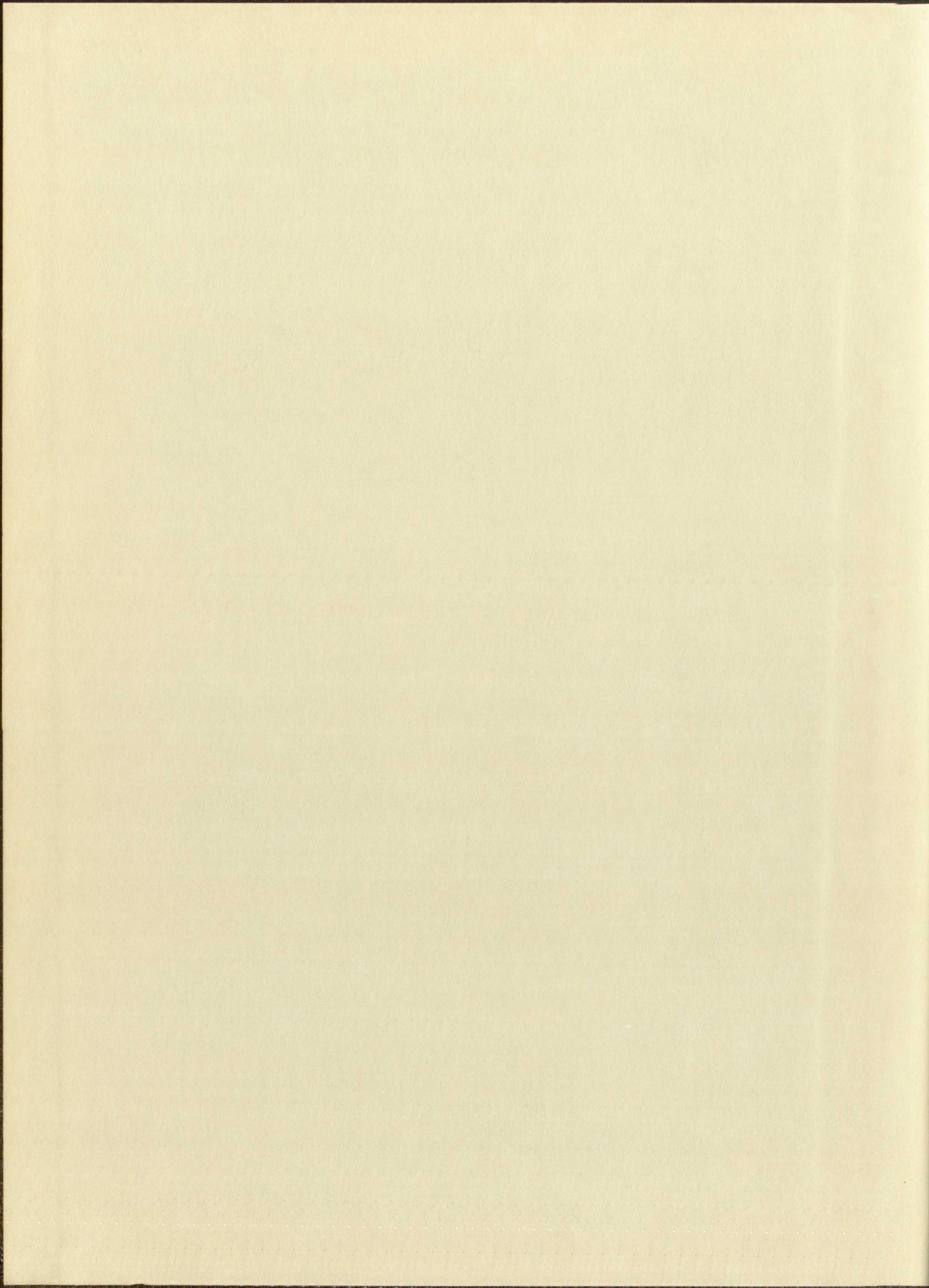
cop. 2

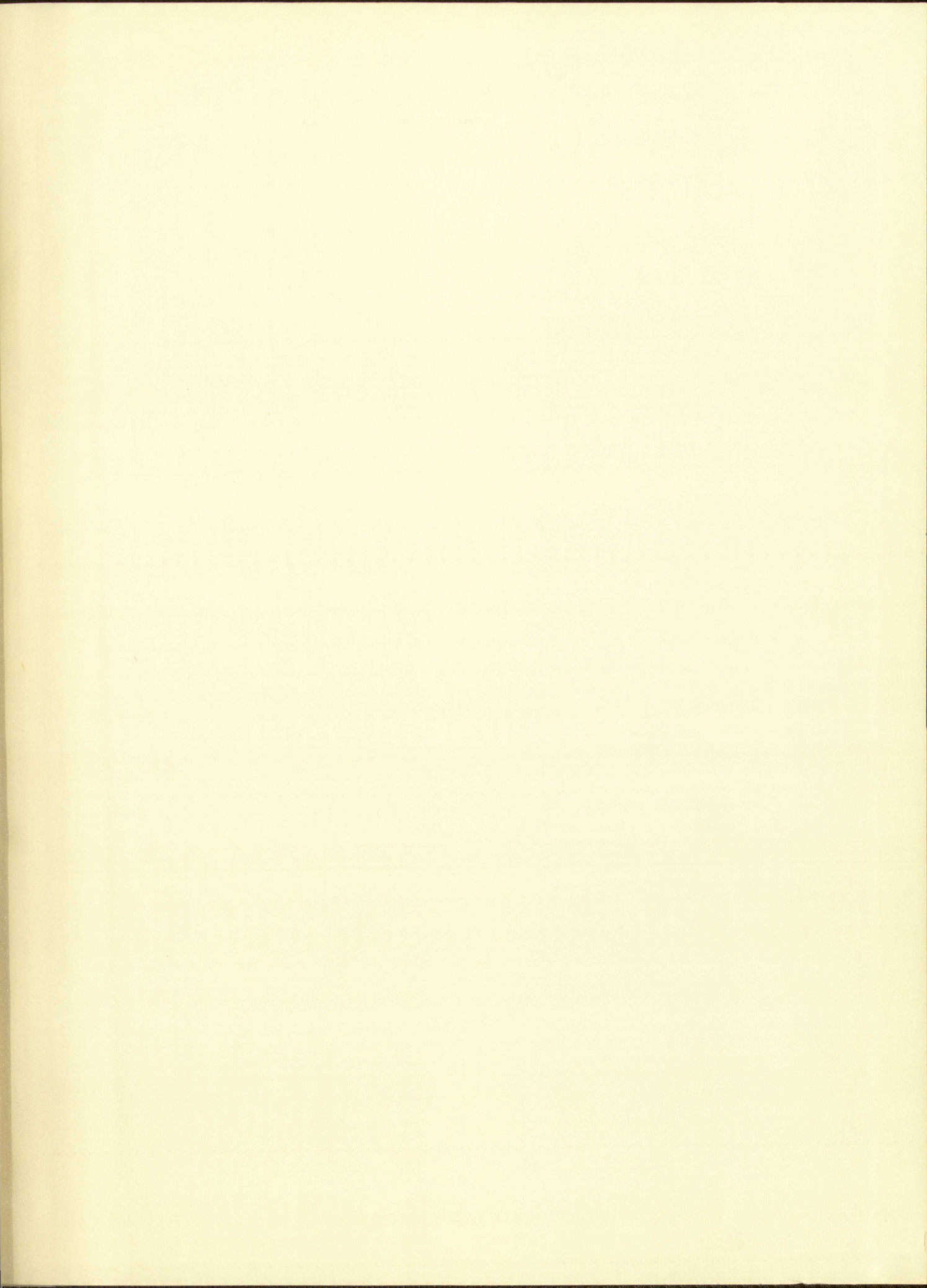
THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

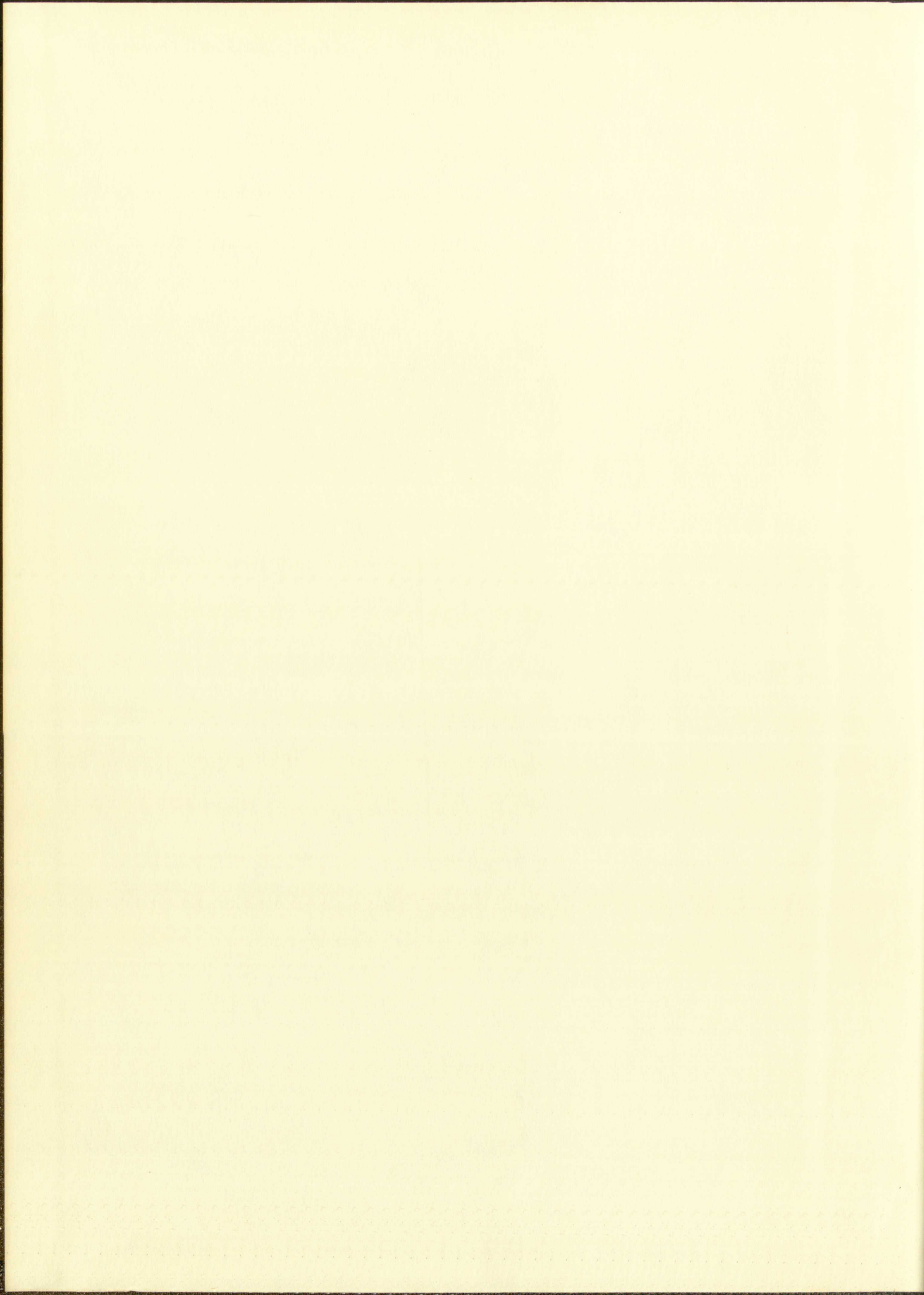


Call No.
378.789
Un30ca
1961
cop.2

Accession
Number
274089







1000 BONDING CO. (MILN)

RECEIVED
U.S.A.

BOND
CORRESPONDENCE

ADVICE

1940

FOR THE LIVES COMMISSION

REVENUE
DEPT

BOUND

REVENUE

STAMP

1870

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO LIBRARY

MANUSCRIPT THESES

Unpublished theses submitted for the Master's and Doctor's degrees and deposited in the University of New Mexico Library are open for inspection, but are to be used only with due regard to the rights of the authors. Bibliographical references may be noted, but passages may be copied only with the permission of the authors, and proper credit must be given in subsequent written or published work. Extensive copying or publication of the thesis in whole or in part requires also the consent of the Dean of the Graduate School of the University of New Mexico.

This thesis byJames Wesley Carleson.....
has been used by the following persons, whose signatures attest their acceptance of the above restrictions.

A Library which borrows this thesis for use by its patrons is expected to secure the signature of each user.

NAME AND ADDRESS

DATE

MANUSCRIPT THESES

Unpublished theses submitted for the Master's and Doctor's degrees and deposited in the University of New Mexico Library are open for inspection, but are to be used only with due regard to the rights of the authors. Bibliographical references may be noted, but passages may be copied only with the permission of the authors, and proper credit must be given in subsequent written or published work. Extensive copying or publication of the thesis in whole or in part requires also the consent of the Dean of the Graduate School of the University of New Mexico.

This thesis by James W. G. Gifford
has been used by the following persons, whose signatures attest their acceptance of the above restrictions.

A library which borrows this thesis for use by its patrons is expected to secure the signature of each user.

DATE

NAME AND ADDRESS

THE FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT
OF DEFENSE AND ITS ECONOMIC IMPACT ON
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By

James Wesley Carleson

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts in Economics

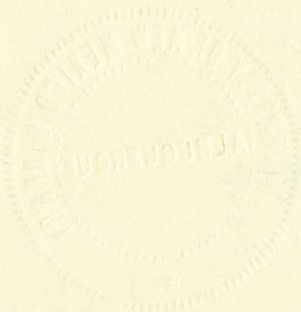
The University of New Mexico

1961

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

OF COMMERCE AND THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON

RECEIVED IN BUREAU OF STANDARDS

RECEIVED IN BUREAU OF STANDARDS

RECEIVED IN BUREAU OF STANDARDS

RECEIVED IN BUREAU OF STANDARDS

This thesis, directed and approved by the candidate's committee, has been accepted by the Graduate Committee of the University of New Mexico in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

Ed Castetter
DEAN

DATE

May 2, 1961

Thesis committee

A. L. Roberts
CHAIRMAN

David Hamilton

John S. Duncan

This thesis, directed and approved by the candidate's committee, has been accepted by the Graduate Committee of the University of New Mexico in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

[Signature]
NAME

May 2, 1941
DATE

Thesis committee

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN

[Signature]

[Signature]

Director

378.789

Un30c2

1961

cop. 2

PREFACE

The history of the integration of certain common functions in the military departments to effect efficiencies and economies in the expenditures of the United States is a long and interesting one. The Common Catalog of material, to be utilized by the service activities as one basis for reduction of expenditures and increase of efficiencies, had been in the minds of civilian and military personnel alike for decades. It has been recognized that a commonality of material may well lead to unification in the Armed Forces of the United States. If materials used by all service activities have common names, descriptions and stock numbers, much of the double expenditures, waste of materials, inefficiencies of procurement, etc. will disappear and better management of the Defense Appropriations might well result.

With the coming of a Federal Cataloging Program masses of supplies and materials once thought quite different, and resulting in surpluses and over-stocking, have become common to the services. Common things can be managed in a common way and common ways in the Federal Government will lead to savings of monies now expended due to differences.

The history of the Single Catalog has been one that has traveled over a long, circuitous, tortuous road. Presidents of the United States have ordered it and the Congress of the United States has enacted legislation for this purpose. The establishment of the catalog has been a project which has cost, to date, approximately \$200,000,000 of direct charges. The Subcommittee on Defense Procurement of the Joint

274089

878.787
JAN 20 1961
COP 2

The history of the integration of certain services in the military department to effect efficiency and economy in the expenditures of the United States is a long and interesting one. The Common Catalog of materials, to be utilized by the Army and Navy, as one basis for reduction of expenditures and increase of efficiency, had been in the minds of civilians and military personnel since the 1860s. It has been recognized that a consolidation of material supplies will lead to unification in the Armed Forces of the United States. In materials used by all services, including the Army, Navy, Air Force, and stock numbers, much of the duplication of effort, waste of resources, inefficiencies of procurement, and other disadvantages of the present system of the defense establishment might be avoided.

With the coming of a Federal Catalog, the system of supplies and materials once thought to be efficient, and resulting in surpluses and over-buying, have become subject to the question: Can things can be managed in a common way? Common sense in the Federal Government will lead to savings by making the existing one to be efficient.

The history of the Special Catalog, and how the Federal Government over a long, circuitous, and tortuous road, has reached the point where it have ordered it and the Congress of the United States has passed legislation for this purpose. The establishment of the Federal Catalog has been a project which has cost, to date, approximately \$200,000,000 in direct charges. The Special Catalog on defense procurement is the best

Economic Committee, Congress of the United States feels that the task of preparing a uniform catalog has been a long and costly one and that the development of standards and specification have experienced considerable reluctance on the part of the military.

This thesis was written with the purpose of exploring the workings of the Federal Catalog Program in the Department of Defense, as it is now operating, and to assess its value as a management improvement for the Department of Defense.

General Eisenhower once indicated that through real integration, forces of the several arms and services multiply rather than merely add their separate tactical effects. The question of importance is whether the establishment of a Federal Supply Catalog has added to the unity of the services of the United States and the introduction of economic methods of operation in the field of supply management such that the nation benefits thereby.

Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, that the
task of preparing a uniform accounting system for the
and that the development of standards and principles was
experienced considerable resistance on the part of the military.
This thesis was written with the purpose of explaining the
workings of the Federal Accounting System in the Government of the United States,
as it is now operating, and to analyze the value and management of the
sent for the Department of Defense.
General Eisenhower once said that the most important
forces of the Government are the military and the civilian. The military is
their separate financial affairs. The civilian is the
the establishment of a system of accounting for the military and
the services of the United States and the maintenance of records
methods of operation in the field of military management and the
nation benefits thereby.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1
The Problem	4
Statement of the Problem	4
Importance of the Study	5
Definitions of terms	5
Command Terms.	6
Cataloging Terms	6
Supply Terms	7
Organization of the remainder of the study	8
II. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	10
Major Sources of Information	10
Articles of Importance	10
Documents Issued by the United States Government	11
Directives and Instructions of the Department of Defense	11
III. HISTORY OF CATALOGING IN THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. . .	12
Economic Requirements for a Federal Cataloging Program	13
Objectives of the Federal Cataloging Program	16
Organization for the Cataloging Function	17
Authorization for Federal Cataloging	19
Assignment of Responsibilities for Cataloging.	23
Scope of the Federal Cataloging Program	25

Chapter

I. INTRODUCTION

The Problem

Statement of the Problem

Importance of the Study

Definition of Terms

General Scope

Delimiting Factors

Summary

Organization of the Report

II. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Major Sources of Information

Analysis of Sources

Summary of Findings

Implications and Recommendations

Conclusion

III. HISTORY OF ORIGIN OF THE PROBLEM

Historical Background

Development of the Problem

Organization of the Problem

Analysis of the Problem

Assignment of the Problem

Scope of the Problem

Chapter	Page
IV. PRIMARY ELEMENTS AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROGRAM	27
Identification of Items of Supply	27
Technical Data	28
Single Name	29
Item Identification Data	31
Items of Supply in the Military and Items of Production	32
Methods of Identification	34
Descriptive Method	34
Reference Method.	34
Federal Stock Number	35
Federal Supply Classifications	36
Publication of Federal Cataloging Data	39
Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging	39
Federal Supply Catalog.	41
Industrial Production Equipment	42
Maintenance of the Federal Cataloging Program	43
Maintenance of Descriptive Method	44
Maintenance of Reference Method	45
Capabilities of Cataloging Maintenance	46
V. FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATIONS AND CODE SYSTEMS	48
Classification Manuals and Handbooks Required for Identification	50
Additional Classification Source Data	52

Chapter

Page

Rules for Classification in the Federal Cataloging Program	54
Supply Management Codes	56
Manufacturing Supply Codes	57
Industrial Production Equipment	59
VI. ITEM IDENTIFICATION BY THE DESCRIPTIVE METHOD	61
Requirement for this Method	61
Types of Descriptive Method	63
Processing of the Descriptive Method of Identification.	65
Details of the Method	65
Publications and Files Required	67
Cataloging Tools and the Requirements for these Tools	69
Item Name	70
Description Pattern	70
Reference Drawing	70
Details in Establishment of the Item in the Federal Cataloging Program	70
VII. ITEM IDENTIFICATION BY THE REFERENCE METHOD	76
Requirement for the Reference Method	76
Types of the Reference Method	77
Objectives of the Reference Method	79
Processing of the Item Identification	79
Maintenance of Files Required for this Method	80
Operating Tools for the Reference Method	81

THEORY

2021

Chapter

1. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

2. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

3. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

4. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

5. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

6. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

7. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

8. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

9. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

10. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

11. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

12. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

13. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

14. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

15. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

16. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

17. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

18. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

19. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

20. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

21. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

22. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

23. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

24. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

25. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

26. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

27. The Theory of the Firm: An Introduction to the Theory of the Firm

Chapter

Page

VIII.	THE FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM AS APPLICABLE TO COMMERCIAL MANUFACTURERS	84
	Use of the Federal Identification by Manufacturers	85
	Federal Standard Number 5A	86
IX.	FEDERAL CATALOGING AND THE USE OF RAPID WIRE TRANSMISSION	89
	Requirement for Rapid Wire Transmission	90
	Equipment Used	91
	Benefits Obtained	92
X.	OVERALL USE OF THE FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM	93
	Civil Agency Cataloging	93
	International Cataloging	94
	Use as a Supply Management Tool of the Department of Defense	94
	Interservice Supply Support	95
	Freight Rates	96
	Mobilization Requirements.	96
	Other Management Assistance Rendered	96
XI.	DEFINITIVE RESULTS OF THE FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM	100
	Position of the Military Prior to the Establishment of Public Law 436	100
	Comparison of the System, 1952-1960	105
	Military Expenditures and their effect on the Economy of the United States	109
	Economic Scope of Military Supply and Related Functions.	115
XII.	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	119

VIII. THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTE
LAW OF THE UNITED STATES
IN THE FIELD OF
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

IX. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE
STATUTE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE
STATUTE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE
STATUTE

X. OVERALL USE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
CIVIL RIGHTS
INFORMATION
USE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
IN THE FIELD OF
INFORMATION
IN THE FIELD OF
INFORMATION
IN THE FIELD OF
INFORMATION

XI. DEFINITIVE REVIEW OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
POSITION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE UNITED STATES
COMPOSITION OF THE
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

XII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Chapter	Page
BIBLIOGRAPHY	140
APPENDIX A	148
APPENDIX B	155
APPENDIX C	161
APPENDIX D	164
APPENDIX E	168
APPENDIX F	169
APPENDIX G	170
APPENDIX H	175
APPENDIX I	176
APPENDIX J	177

Chapter

INTRODUCTION

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX E

APPENDIX F

APPENDIX G

APPENDIX H

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX J

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	Page
I. Federal Supply Classification Structure of Group 11 Atomic Ordnance	37
II. Total Active Items by Military Services	107
III. Commonality of Items Among the Military Services as of 1960	107
IV. Examples of Military Standardization	109
V. Distribution of Gross National Product, 1929 and 1950 . .	110
VI. Expenditure for the Department of Defense as Percentage of Gross National Product, 1939-1959	117

TABLE

I.	General Supply Classification	1
II.	Group II Items	1
III.	Total Active Item by Military Service	1
IV.	Comments of Items from the Military Service	1
V.	as of 1950	1
VI.	Number of Military Service	1
VII.	Number of Items by Service	1
VIII.	Expenditures for the Service of Items	1
IX.	Percentage of Items by Service	1

UNIT 1

UNIT 1

UNIT 1

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Few problems are of more tremendous importance to the military of the United States of America and the nation than the role played by materiel, supplies, equipment, spare parts, etc., in both war and peace. This problem came forcefully to light during World War II when supply lines were filled with supplies; yet, critical shortages of vital importance to the advancement of the defense effort, were evident at many points throughout the world. These shortages came about due to different identifications, no identifications or errors in identifications of materials. Following World War II the problem was given a wide range of study by personnel of experience in business, government, and the military of the United States of America. The problem was to have all military services and all personnel in the military services speak the same language of identification. Thus, an item must receive a common number and nomenclature identification whether used by the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marines. A single identification system was required for the effective utilization of the nation's resources by the military.¹

Cataloging is an operation which provides positive and unquestionable identification for each item of supply. It develops standard description patterns and standard item names to be used in the

¹Carleson, James W., "The Cataloging of Defense Atomic Support Agency Atomic and Nuclear Material." Unpublished Article dated 1 May 1959, p. 1.

INTRODUCTION

For purposes of this study, the term "intelligence" is defined as information that is collected, processed, and analyzed to provide decision-makers with the knowledge necessary to make informed choices. This definition is broad and encompasses a wide range of activities, from the collection of raw data to the dissemination of finished intelligence products. The study is organized into four main sections: the first section discusses the importance of intelligence in military operations; the second section examines the various sources of intelligence; the third section describes the methods used to collect and process intelligence; and the fourth section discusses the challenges faced by intelligence agencies. The study is based on a review of the literature on intelligence and on interviews with experts in the field. The findings of the study are presented in the form of a series of recommendations for improving intelligence operations.

Intelligence is an essential component of military operations. It provides decision-makers with the knowledge necessary to make informed choices. The study is organized into four main sections: the first section discusses the importance of intelligence in military operations; the second section examines the various sources of intelligence; the third section describes the methods used to collect and process intelligence; and the fourth section discusses the challenges faced by intelligence agencies.

preparation of uniform item descriptions. The resultant names and descriptions are used in establishing item identifications, classification, stock numbering, interchangeability, or substitution.

One of the most important results of cataloging is furnishing a "common language" to be used in requisitioning, purchasing, storing and shipping of all items in the supply-distribution system of the military. In the absence of this common language it has been found that a single item was procured under different nomenclatures and prices from the same manufacturers and, in some cases, from several manufacturers.²

Further, Cataloging may be considered a tool required in standardization action because it provides basic information needed before standardization can begin, such as number of types of similar items.

In World War II each military department had its own method of describing and numbering items. Sometimes two activities of the same military service stocked the same item under different identifications. During that period, technological advances introduced so many new items into the various Federal supply systems that the problem of duplication became acute. After World War II prominent members of the Government, as well as the Hoover Commission, pointed out the benefits to be gained from a uniform supply catalog and congressional committees also showed keen interest in the matter.

²Lackes, John C., Col., USA, and Seeds, Elmore W., Col., USMC, Military Supply Management. Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C., Vol. XIV, p. 8.

preparation of uniform...
descriptions and...
this, stock...
One of the...
"common...
shiping of all...
In the absence of...
it was...
some...
Further...
standardization...
before...
towns.
In North...
describing and...
military...
During...
into the...
because...
as well as...
gained from...
stated from...

James...
Military...
Washington...

In recognition of the problem a catalog agency was established by the Army-Navy Munitions Board, and, soon after, another was set up by the Army-Navy Munitions Board's successor, the Munitions Board.

As of 1952, certain members of Congress were not satisfied with the progress that had been made in the field of cataloging. They were further dissatisfied with the standardization program in that it had failed to eliminate duplicate specifications for common items. Congressional hearings were held on cataloging, standardization, and waste in military buying. As a consequence of deficiencies revealed by the hearings, the Defense Supply Management Agency was created by Congress in July 1952. The Defense Supply Management Agency, in November 1952, for one category of items, completed the cycle of cataloging, standardization and publication for the first time, in a document known as the "Federal Supply Catalog, Department of Defense, Subsistence." It listed 1,131 items of food which the military departments could purchase, stock and issue. This was a reduction of 42% in the number of food items originally cataloged by the three departments (Army, Navy, and Air Force).³

Although the Defense Supply Management Agency was abolished under Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1953, its functions were transferred to the Secretary of Defense and further progress in uniform cataloging has

³Lackes and Seeds, op. cit., p. 9.

been made and is being made under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics) as delegated to the Armed Forces Supply Support Center.

THE PROBLEM

Statement of the Problem. Support of the military forces of the United States has become an undertaking of such magnitude that the property managed constitutes a considerable share of the national wealth. The value of the property of the Military Establishment in 1955 was approximately as follows: Real property \$16 billion; industrial production equipment \$10 billion; and personal property \$100 billion. The assets of the Department of Defense were valued at approximately \$126 billion in 1955,⁴ which is about one-eighth of the national wealth of the United States, and in 1959 at \$150 billion.⁵ In view of this statement, it is the purpose of this study to:

1. Indicate the need for the development of a Federal Cataloging Program within the Department of Defense;
2. Indicate the primary elements required for the development and maintenance of an adequate cataloging system;
3. Show the methods developed for the establishment of the system;

⁴Ibid., p. 1.

⁵U.S. Congress, House of Representatives. "Government Operations Committee Report on Federal Real and Personal Property as of June 30, 1959, p. 64.

4. Indicate the overall uses of the Federal Cataloging Program;
and

5. Show the results of the system as pertaining to efficiencies
and savings resulting from its use.

Importance of the study. This study has been made in the belief that there is a definite need for a discussion of the Federal Cataloging program in relation to its effectiveness in the controlling of military material and the bringing about of needed efficiencies and economies in the military supply system. When a great share of the Federal tax dollar is now required by the military for the purchase of material and more than 76% of the huge Federal budget of \$42 billion for the fiscal year 1961 is being expended for wars past, present and future and foreign aid,⁶ it is of utmost importance to discover if this dollar is being used to the greatest possible advantage. One of the methods is the Federal Cataloging program through which the military controls approximately 75% of its present held assets.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

In the field of Federal Cataloging there are a number of terms used frequently that must be understood. These terms have slightly different meanings than those used by civilian counterparts:

⁶U.S. Congress, 86th Congress, 2nd Session. "Economic Aspects of Military Procurement and Supply". (Joint Committee Print) Oct. 1960, p. 85.

Command Terms

Armed Forces Supply Support Center (Cataloging Division),
Operating Arm of the Department of Defense, located in Washington,
D.C., responsible for the development and maintenance of the Federal
Cataloging Program for the Military Establishment.

Cataloging Terms

Cataloging. The process of uniformly identifying, describing,
classifying, numbering, and publishing in the Federal Catalog Program
all items of personal property (items of supply) repetitively procured,
stored, issued, and used by Federal agencies.

Cataloging activity. That activity of a Federal agency having
responsibility for performing cataloging operations in identifying and
describing items of supply in the Federal Catalog System.

Federal Catalog System. A single supply catalog system designed
to uniformly identify, classify, name, describe, and number the items
of personal property used by the Federal Government by providing but
one classification, one name, one description, and one item identifica-
tion number for each item of supply. It provides a standard reference
language or terminology to be used by all persons engaged in the process
of supply.

Federal item identification. The approved item identification
for the item of supply, plus the Federal stock number assigned to that
item identification. It consists of four basic elements: the name of

General

Armed Forces Supply Department, Washington, D.C.
Operating part of the Department of Defense, under the
R.E., responsible for the supply and maintenance of the
Cataloging Program for the Military Book Service.

General

Cataloging. The process of recording, describing, and
classifying, indexing, and maintaining the Library of Congress
all items of personal property (books, papers, etc.) received by
record, issued, and used by Federal agencies.

Cataloging activity. Those activities of a Federal agency
responsible for recording and maintaining information in
describing items of property in the Federal Library System.

Federal Catalog System. A system of cataloging, issuing, and
to maintain identity, control, and accountability, and
of personal property held by the Federal Government or
one classification, maintenance, and control and one
the number for each item of property. It provides a
language or terminology to be used in all Federal agencies in the
of supply.

Federal Item Identification. The system of identifying
for the item of supply, from the Federal Item Identification
Item Identification. It consists of four basic elements: the

the item, the identifying characteristics, the Federal Supply Classification code, and the Federal item identification number.

Supply Terms

Item of supply. A single item of production, or two or more items of production that are functionally interchangeable in required applications. An item of supply may consist of any number of pieces or objects which are treated in the supply operations of a Government activity as being identical. The concept of each item of supply is expressed in, and fixed by, an item identification.

Item Identification. Minimum data adequate to establish, directly or indirectly, the essential characteristics of the item which give the item its unique character and make it what it is, and to differentiate it from every other item of supply used by the Federal Government.

Federal Item Identification Number (FIIN). A 7 digit number is sequentially assigned to each approved Federal item identification as the Federal item identification number for that item of supply.⁷

Federal Supply Classification Code Number. The 4 digit class code number of the Federal Supply Classification (FSC) assigned to an approved Federal item identification (FII).

⁷Armed Forces Supply Support Center. Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, Chapter 2. (U.S. Government Printing Plant, Sept. 1958). p. 210-2.

the term, the following provisions shall apply: the term, the following provisions shall apply: the term, the following provisions shall apply:

Item of supply. - A supply of material or service, or any other item of supply, which is required for the operation of the Government, and which is not a part of the ordinary equipment of the Government, shall be considered an item of supply.

Item of supply. - A supply of material or service, or any other item of supply, which is required for the operation of the Government, and which is not a part of the ordinary equipment of the Government, shall be considered an item of supply.

Item of supply. - A supply of material or service, or any other item of supply, which is required for the operation of the Government, and which is not a part of the ordinary equipment of the Government, shall be considered an item of supply.

Item of supply. - A supply of material or service, or any other item of supply, which is required for the operation of the Government, and which is not a part of the ordinary equipment of the Government, shall be considered an item of supply.

Federal Stock Number (FSN). Consists of the applicable 4 digit class code number from the FSC, plus the applicable 7 digit Federal item identification number.

Federal Item Identification (FII). A Federal item identification is an approved item identification for an item of supply to which a Federal stock number is assigned.⁸

ORGANIZATION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STUDY

This chapter has stated an introduction to the study including a discussion of the problem and definitions of the terms used. Chapter II will present a review of the literature and the historical development of the Federal Cataloging Program which will include major sources of information, documents issued by the U. S. Government and various directives and instructions issued by the Department of Defense. Chapter III will give the requirements, objectives and scope of the Federal Cataloging Program. Included also will be the organization required to carry out the function with the authorization provided by the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Government. Chapter IV will discuss the methods of identification of items of supply in the military services and an indication of the publications which are issued to field activities for maintenance of the Federal Cataloging System. The Federal Supply Classifications and Code System is discussed in Chapter V. Chapters VI and VII give detailed accounts of the two major

⁸Ibid., p. 210-3.

Section 1001, Title 18, U.S.C.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

Section 1001, Title 18, U.S.C.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

CHAPTER 1001, TITLE 18, U.S.C.

This chapter contains the provisions of the Federal Criminal Code.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

It will provide a system of law for the United States and its territories.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

Chapter 1001 will have the same effect as the provisions of the Federal Criminal Code.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

It is the policy of the United States to maintain the integrity of its judicial system.

Chapter 1001, Title 18, U.S.C. will have the same effect as the provisions of the Federal Criminal Code.

methods of identification, Descriptive and Reference Methods respectively. Chapter VIII will discuss the program as applicable to commercial manufacturers and how the problems of the manufacturer are handled through this program. Chapter IX discusses a rather recent innovation in the transmission of data by rapid wire. Chapter X goes into the overall uses of the Federal Catalog Program and how it is used to increase the efficiencies of the U. S. Government and inject economies in Military Supply Management. Chapter XI discusses the definitive results of incorporating the system in the Department of Defense and the possible savings with reference to the total economy of the United States. Chapter XII will provide the conclusions and recommendations as applicable.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The background of the Cataloging Program within the Department of Defense came from various publications and hearings of the U. S. Congress during the years that contemplations for the establishment of a Standard Catalog was foremost in the minds of the U. S. Senators and the U. S. Representatives, i.e. 1945 - 1952. Accomplishments of the system and progress within the military has been gained from testimonies of Defense Department officials before committees delving into the Supply Management of the Department of Defense.

Operational functions and designs of the program have been gained from the publications issued by the Armed Forces Supply Support Center, Cataloging Division and from various directives and letters issued from time to time to increase the operational efficiency of the system or to inaugurate changes of value.

ARTICLES OF IMPORTANCE

Throughout the years of the maintenance of the Federal Cataloging Program articles of factual importance have been contained in various Department of Defense publications such as the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Newsletter, the U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings, Industrial College of the Armed Forces publications, etc. Letters and Memorandum

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The background of the Cataloging Project is the movement of

libraries from a traditional, non-technical and narrow of the U. S. Library

during the years that encompassed the development of the

Standard Catalogue and the movement of the U. S. Library and

the U. S. Department of the Interior, 1900 - 1910. The movement of the

system and progress within the library and the development of the

of the Department of the Interior, 1900 - 1910. The movement of the

management of the Department of the Interior.

Operational functions and the development of the Department of the Interior.

from the publication issued by the Department of the Interior, 1900 - 1910.

Cataloging Division and the various changes and the development of the

time to time to increase the operational efficiency of the system and

to improve the quality of the system.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Throughout the years of the development of the Department of the Interior

the Department of the Interior, 1900 - 1910. The movement of the

Department of the Interior, 1900 - 1910. The movement of the

Department of the Interior, 1900 - 1910. The movement of the

Department of the Interior, 1900 - 1910. The movement of the

of policy importance have been written by the various Presidents of the United States, the incumbent Secretary of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Supply and Logistics, Armed Forces Supply Support Center, and the military departments.

DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A major portion of the background data came from the Documents issued by the United States Government. Although the cataloging of supplies is accomplished by every major industrial concern in the nation and has been for some time, the scope and complexity of the U.S. Government requires a well established set of instructions to insure uniformity throughout all sectors of the Defense Department. Documents of importance were the Federal Manuals for Supply Cataloging and the appended documents supporting this major work.

DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

A great many directives and instructions have been issued by the military prior to the establishment and during the establishment of an effective cataloging program. These directives have gone back many years. These have been referred to or used as a basis of reference. Department of Defense Directive Number 4130.2 of 11 March 1959, and Directive 4130.2 of 6 April 1955, are examples of those used to establish the background mission and a basis for the final accomplishment of this program.

of policy importance has been...
United States, the...
Assistant Secretary of Defense...
Supply Support... and...

PROGRESS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES

A major portion of the...
...by the United States...
...is accomplished by...
...and has been...
...most requires a...
...throughout all...
...were the...
...notes suggesting...

REQUIREMENTS FOR INVESTIGATION

STATUS OF THE INVESTIGATION

A great many...
...prior to the...
...effective...
...These have been...
...Department of Defense...
...Directive 4130.2...
...establish the...
...ment of this program.

CHAPTER III

HISTORY OF CATALOGING IN THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

The Federal Cataloging System provides for a single uniform identification for each item of supply in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and further it provides for the same identification for the same item regardless of who manufactures it or who uses it.¹

Cataloging means different things to different people. However, to the head of a large business or organization an essential tool is that of the catalog by which he can effectively and efficiently manage his business. The most complex of all business organizations, the Federal Government of the United States of America, has the greatest need for effective tools with which to conduct its business in an economical manner. With the largest segment of the expenditures of the United States going in to the Department of Defense, which includes the purchase of materials, it is essential that the program for the cataloging of material be one which will effect the greatest savings to the nation.²

¹Department of Defense. Development and Maintenance of the Federal Catalog System Within the DOD. March 11, 1959. DOD Directive 4130.2, p. 5-6.

²U.S. Congress, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, op. cit., p. 85.

ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS FOR A FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM

Although the wide cataloging of items has been carried on by various different government agencies for over 40 years, a need for a uniform system of cataloging became of utmost importance during World War II. Although billions of dollars were spent for the material, supplies, and equipment to fill the pipelines, there were still shortages in many cases. These were artificial shortages caused in many cases because of the inability to properly identify and locate materials available

The supplies were available but because of no identification, mal-identification, or different identifications for the same item within and between departments, needed supplies were not located in time for use. This, of course, caused resultant waste, inefficiency, additional battle casualties, loss of battles, equipment failures, deadlined equipment waiting spares, etc. It might have been possible for a very rich and wealthy country to consume large quantities of materials in war or in peace for many, many years. However, there comes a time when that country must do all possible to conserve its resources, its manufactured products, and its materials so that it might better carry on its functions. At this point the United States Government realized that the inefficiencies and the ineconomies resulting from the procurement of large amounts of supplies by various departments of the military, the resultant waste and the sale as surplus could not go on forever.

EXHIBIT B: THE 1940-1941 DEFENSE PROGRAM

Although the war machine of the United States is now
without doubt the most powerful in the world, it is
not the only one. Other nations are developing
war II. Although the United States is now the
supplies, and equipment of this war effort, there are still shortages
in many cases. These are caused by the fact that in many cases
because of the inability to produce, identify and locate them
available
The supplies were available but because of no transportation,
mis-identification, or different standards, they are not
within and between departments, and the supplies are not
for use. This, of course, causes serious delays in the
additional battle equipment, and the supplies are not
classified equipment and the supplies are not
for a very long and costly country to search for the supplies
materials in war or in peace. The supplies are not
cause a time when the country must be able to produce the
resources, the manufacturing process, and the supplies for the war
better early on the battlefield. At this time the supplies are not
must realize that the manufacturing and the production of the
the movement of large amounts of supplies is a very important
the military, the resources which are the supplies could be
on however.

Before World War II, control of operations and the support of operations was largely decentralized. Due to the quick and multiple expansion of the various military supply systems during World War II, pipelines expanded into large and complex supply operations. Various segments of the military procured its materials from industry, each identified its items in its own way in accordance with the art of cataloging then used. For example, this system consisted of the following segments:

Army: Quartermaster, Ordnance, Signal, Engineers, Transportation, Chemical, and Medical.

Navy: General Store, Ships, Aviation, Ordnance, Electronics, Yards and Docks, and Medical.

Army Air Force

The Marine Corps

In the Army there were formidable obstacles to coordinated supply action for the various systems had different ways of numbering stock, different specifications for the same item, different descriptive language, different formats for catalogs, etc. A shim to one man might be a collar or a washer to others. The supply systems within the Army alone were mutually unintelligible and the same item under different names went unrecognized.³

³U.S. Congress, House of Representatives. House Committee on Expenditure in the Executive Department on Federal Supply Management, Dec. 3, 1952. p. 343.

The Navy had similar problems with the various Bureaus; i.e. Bureau of Ships, Bureau of Aeronautics, Bureau of Ordnance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery having separate stock numbering systems in their own catalogs.

The Marine Corps had a stock numbering system for motor transport items and a different system for engineer items.

Following World War II and the realization of the inefficiencies and uneconomical methods used to supply the troops, ships and aircraft, etc., and the great amount of surplus resulting, many persons in the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Government and many businessmen, management consultants and educators, studied in experience and problems of military supply, advocated various supply management improvements. An improvement advocated by the great majority was the elimination of the Service tower of Babel and the establishment of a fundamental supply language to be spoken by all members of the Armed Forces of the United States. This would encompass a common supply language of item identification within and between the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. The same item must be known by the same name and description to all services regardless of the military supply system, its use or application, or the pipeline within which it is managed and regardless of the manufacturer who makes it. Thus, the fundamental necessity for the effective, efficient and economical management of the multi-billion dollar business that is the Department of Defense, was a common supply language. It was envisioned that untold billions would be saved by the government over the interchange of materials, the knowledge of the item,

its location throughout the services and the resultant standardization.⁴

OBJECTIVES OF THE FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM

The Federal Cataloging Program as established in the Department of Defense is an important and fundamental tool established to improve supply and permit greater efficiency in supply management operations within and between the supply systems of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. It is an information-providing service, whose mission is to obtain, verify, record, and provide to management certain item information not otherwise obtainable. This program:

1. Establishes a single supply language of item identification.
2. Provides accurate information as to the identity of an item of supply.
3. Records the source of supply of items.
4. Records the governmental activities which manage each item.
5. Provides such other item data as management may require.

The mission of the program can be stated as follows: In the interest of increasing military effectiveness, aiding the national economy, and promoting greater efficiency and economy in materiel logistics operations, the mission of the Federal Cataloging Program is to develop, establish, convert to, and maintain a single uniform catalog

⁴ DeLuca, Joseph R., Col., USAF, "The Federal Cataloging Program Within the Department of Defense." Presentation to Members of the National Security Industrial Association Representatives on January 26, 1956. Unpublished. p. 3.

system, and thereafter utilize this system as an effective tool of management in all materiel logistics functions. This system will provide a common identification language, eliminate different identifications of like items, reveal interchangeability among items, aid in standardization, facilitate inter and intra departmental logistical support, assist industrial mobilization, and strengthen government-industry relationships.⁵

ORGANIZATION FOR THE CATALOGING FUNCTION

The Secretary of Defense is responsible under law, for accomplishing the development and maintenance of a single catalog system for application within the military departments. This responsibility was assigned to the Secretary of Defense, in the President's Reorganization Plan Number 6, of June 1953, which abolished the Defense Supply Management Agency established by Public Law 436.⁶ The Federal Cataloging System is under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics). Within the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics) Federal Cataloging comes within the authority of the Director, Armed Forces Supply Support Center, an operational arm of the Department of Defense located in the Munitions

⁵Department of Defense Directive, "Development and Maintenance of the Federal Catalog System within the Department of Defense", Number 4130.2 dated March 11, 1959, op. cit., p. 1.

⁶See Appendix A for Public Law 436.

Building, Washington, D. C. Armed Forces Supply Support Center is directly responsible for the central processing of all Federal Catalog Data and the maintenance of complete master files of Federal item identification data.

Actual cataloging operations in the Department of Defense are performed at three different levels. First, in the Office of the Secretary of Defense level, policies, programs and procedures are established and the over-all control of the cataloging program is exercised. This includes the assignment of Federal Stock Numbers. The second level is the military departmental headquarters level, which performs the functions of departmental direction, control, and coordination. Third, the technical research and identification work is done at the bureau, technical service, and command level.

Each of these activities had been accomplishing cataloging work for many years for items, using their own cataloging policies, procedures and tools. At present, and under the Federal Cataloging Program, these activities are doing the same work under the uniform policies in the Federal Catalog Program.

In addition to the military service activities (Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps) the Defense Atomic Support Agency and the National Security Agency also participate in the system. A large number of civil agencies are participating in the system under the direction of the General Service Administration. In all there are over ninety agencies participating in the Federal Cataloging Program (See Appendix B).

Building, Washington, D. C. (The Federal Bureau of Investigation is directly responsible for the entire operation of the Federal Bureau and the maintenance of its various offices and personnel.)

Actual control is exercised by the Department of Justice and performed at three different levels. First, in the office of the Secretary of Justice, second, in the office of the Attorney General, established with the office of the Department of Justice, and third, in the office of the Assistant Attorney General. This includes the maintenance of Federal Bureau offices, the second level in the military and naval departments, and the performance of functions of Department of Justice, and the maintenance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Third, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Bureau, National Bureau, and Federal Bureau.

Each of these activities has its own organization, and each has its own staff, which may vary from a few to a large number. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Bureau of Prisons are the two main activities and each has its own staff. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the main activity and each has its own staff. The Federal Bureau of Prisons is the main activity and each has its own staff.

In addition to the military and naval departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the National Security Agency are the main activities and each has its own staff. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the main activity and each has its own staff. The Federal Bureau of Prisons is the main activity and each has its own staff.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the main activity and each has its own staff. The Federal Bureau of Prisons is the main activity and each has its own staff. The National Security Agency is the main activity and each has its own staff.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the main activity and each has its own staff. The Federal Bureau of Prisons is the main activity and each has its own staff. The National Security Agency is the main activity and each has its own staff.

To better show the organizational location of the Cataloging Program in the Federal Government, Appendix C indicates the organization of the Federal Government, the Department of Defense, and the Armed Forces Supply Support Center.

AUTHORIZATION FOR FEDERAL CATALOGING

The major impetus for the Federal Cataloging Program came from three sources; Presidential, through the support and the indorsement of its necessity by Presidents Roosevelt,⁷ Truman,⁸ and Hoover (through the Hoover Commission). Congressional, through passing of Public Law 436⁹ in the 82nd Congress, July 1, 1952, and Department of Defense, by recognition of the need and the early implementation of a program to save needed dollars of the budget and incorporate essential economies of the nation's business organizations.

During World War II an enormous supply of material came into the various systems with individual service cataloging numbers, names, etc., which completely lacked uniformity and could not be related to one another without great difficulty.

⁷See Appendix D for President Roosevelt's letter to Director, Bureau of Budget, 18 Jan. 1945.

⁸See Appendix C for President Truman's letter to Director, Bureau of Budget, 15 July 1946.

⁹See Appendix A.

President Roosevelt recognized the costly duplication and danger both to the national economy and security inherent in this situation. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget was instructed, on January 18, 1945, to proceed without delay to secure the preparation and maintenance of a United States Standard Commodity Catalog. On July 12, 1946, a plan for a uniform Federal Cataloging Program was submitted.

President Truman, in a letter dated July 15, 1946, to the Director of the Budget, reaffirmed the interest of the President in the project and directed that all possible be done through inter-departmental cooperation, to develop a suitable Federal Cataloging Program.

In March 1947, the Army and Navy indicated that there was a critical need for a uniform supply cataloging system. In view of the proposed National Military Establishment, the need was apparent. Congress denied a deficiency appropriation for Fiscal Year 1948 to support an enlarged staff to work on the Federal Cataloging Program, and in turn requested that the military and civilian agencies involved submit a legislative plan.

On July 3, 1947, the Army-Navy Munitions Board established a cataloging agency to make continuing study of all operations within the field of cataloging and to implement the establishment of a Joint Army-Navy Munitions Board to include representatives of the newly formed Department of the Air Force.

A Munitions Board Cataloging Agency was established by public law and it directed the Secretary of Defense to take appropriate steps to eliminate unnecessary duplication or overlapping in fields of

President Roosevelt, regarding the...
to the national economy and...
The Director of the...
1945, to present...
of a United States...
for a national...
President Truman, in a...
Director of the...
project and...
cooperation, to develop...
In March 1947, the...
established for a...
proposed National...
desired a...
enlarged staff to...
requested that the...
legislative plan.
On July 1, 1947, the...
cataloging agency to...
field of cataloging...
Navy...
Department of the...
A...
has and is...
to eliminate...

procurement and supply, and to coordinate the appropriate activities within the military establishment with regard to industrial matters, including the procurement, production and distribution plans of the departments and agencies comprising the establishment.¹⁰

On May 12, 1948, the first Secretary of Defense, Mr. James Forrestal, issued a memorandum to the Secretaries of the three military departments, indicating the importance of the cataloging program. Mr. Forrestal indicated that the project was to be of primary importance to the effective conduct of business in the military establishment and the U.S. could not afford to enter a future national emergency without having the military cataloging system so well completed, so well understood, and so well accepted, but that the country would reap the full benefits which could be expected from it.¹¹

In view of Public Law 253, Secretary of Defense Forrestal, on June 12, 1948, directed the Munitions Board to formulate policies for, and coordinate the activities of, the Military establishment with respect to standard cataloging procedures.

In 1949, the 81st Congress passed Public Law 152, titled the "Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949." The Act required that the Administrator of General Services establish and maintain a uniform Federal Supply Catalog System, to identify and classify

¹⁰ National Security Act of 1947, Public Law 253, 80th Congress Section 202(a).

¹¹ Forrestal, James. Memorandum to the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, Subject: Federal Cataloging Program, dated May 12, 1948. Unpublished.

personal property under the control of the Federal agencies, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, for the National Military Establishment. This Act further required that each Federal agency utilize the uniform Federal Cataloging Program. On January 19, 1950, Secretary of Defense, Mr. Louis Johnson, issued a directive to the three military services re-emphasizing the importance of the Munitions Board Cataloging Program, laid down specific objectives and set a target date for the completion of the development phase of the job. This directive stated in part: "A single catalog system will provide an essential tool for supply management. The system will permit business-like control of funds, assist in reducing procurement to actual requirements, facilitate cross-servicing, and help to economize on storage and distribution needs. Its use will result in manpower and money savings."¹²

In 1950, Congress agreed to House Resolution 97, which expressed the sense that the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of General Services should expedite the development of a plan for a Federal Cataloging Program in order that a single Federal Cataloging system might be used by all Federal agencies at the nearest possible moment. As a result of Public Law 152 and the approval of House Concurrent Resolution 97, the Administrator of General Services, on July 19, 1950, delegated to the Secretary of Defense the authority to develop a uniform Federal Supply Catalog System.

¹²Johnson, Louis, Secretary of Defense. Memorandum to Army, Navy and Air Force, dated January 19, 1950. Unpublished.

personal property under the control of the Federal Government, and
operation with the Secretary of Defense, for the Federal Reserve
Establishment. This Act should establish a Federal Reserve
within the Federal Reserve System, and should be
Secretary of Defense, for the Federal Reserve System, and
three military reserves, and should be the Secretary
Joint Logistics Program, and the Federal Reserve System, and
data for the operation of the Federal Reserve System, and
divertive control of the Federal Reserve System, and
essential tool for the Federal Reserve System, and
the control of the Federal Reserve System, and
state, facilities, and the Federal Reserve System, and
distribution system. The Federal Reserve System, and
In 1950, the Federal Reserve System, and
the same that the Secretary of Defense and the Federal Reserve
System should establish the Federal Reserve System, and
the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Reserve System, and
used by all Federal agencies and the Federal Reserve System, and
of which has 150 and the Federal Reserve System, and
the Administration of Federal Reserve, and the Federal Reserve
the Secretary of Defense and the Federal Reserve System, and
Supply Control System.

Johnston, John, Secretary of Defense, is authorized to
Navy and Air Force, and the Federal Reserve System, and

The 82nd Congress thought that large savings could be realized most expeditiously by the cataloging program within the Department of Defense, and desirous of speeding up the program, on July 1, 1952, passed Public Law 436, "The Defense Cataloging and Standardization Act." The Defense Supply Management Agency was established by this Act. Further, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, this agency was charged with coordinating the cataloging and standardization activities of the Department of Defense with those of the General Services Administration.

The President's Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1953 (Department of Defense), which became effective July 1, 1953, abolished the Defense Supply Management Agency. The Secretary of Defense assigned responsibility to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics) for prescribing a single supply catalog system and accomplishing its progressive utilization in all supply functions within the Department of Defense, including the administration of the Defense Cataloging and Standardization Act (Public Law 436, 82nd Congress).

The substantive provisions of Public Law 436, as amended, were included in a 1956 revision of Title 10 (Armed Forces), U. S. Code. Chapter 145, Title 10, U. S. Code is the current citation of the law governing the operation of the Federal Cataloging Program within the Department of Defense.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CATALOGING

Under the present Congressional Laws and Presidential Directives,

The 2nd Congress thought that some change would be well
most expeditiously by the existing program which the 1st
Congress, and decision of Congress in the year 1800,
passed March 3rd, 1800. The House of Representatives and
the Senate agree to amend the act of March 3rd, 1800.
Further, under the existing act, the House of Representatives
was charged with the responsibility of the act of March 3rd,
activities of the Department of the Interior, and of the
Service Administration.

BOARD

The President's Executive Order of March 3rd, 1800, established
the Board, which became effective March 3rd, 1800. The Board
Supply Management Agency. The Board of Supply Management Agency
sits to the American people's (A.S.M.) and (A.S.M.) the
providing a study supply management and administration of the
Executive Committee in all supply management and administration of
the Board, including the administration of the Board of Supply
Management and (A.S.M.) the Board of Supply Management.
The Executive Committee of the Board of Supply Management, which
includes in a 1955 revision of the Board of Supply Management, 1955.
Chapter 105, Title 10, U.S.C. as the Board of Supply Management
governing the operation of the Board of Supply Management within the
Department of Defense.

APPENDIX TO THE BOARD OF SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

Under the Board of Supply Management, the Board of Supply Management

the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of General Services are responsible for the Federal Cataloging Program.¹³ Within the Department of Defense the Armed Forces Supply Support Center, which in general consists of a Cataloging Division, Data Processing Division, Standardization Division and Utilization Division, is responsible through coordination with the military services, to establish cataloging policies, programs, and procedures. This includes the assignment of Federal Stock Numbers and the maintenance of complete master files of all identification data for all items. This Agency approves all items to be included in the Federal Cataloging Program, excepting the Atomic and Nuclear items. The Atomic Ordnance Cataloging Office, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Albuquerque, New Mexico, is the agent of the Armed Forces Supply Support Center, approving items for inclusion into the Federal Program applicable solely to Atomic and Nuclear Ordnance.¹⁴

At the military service levels, i.e., Army, Navy and Air Force departmental level, the functions of departmental direction, control and coordination are performed. At this level also are the Defense Atomic Support Agency, the National Security Agency, and the Federal Supply Service which, within the General Services Administration, is responsible for the participation of the civil agencies of the government.

¹³U.S. Congress, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session. Public Law 436. Section 11.

¹⁴I. L. Allen, Brig. Gen., U.S.A. "Cataloging Atomic Ordnance Items." Memorandum SC, dated March 7, 1960. (Unpublished)

The inventory control point level of the services have the responsibility for technical research and item identification.

SCOPE OF THE FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM

The Federal Cataloging Program applies to items in the supply systems of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, as well as the civil agencies of the Government, which are repetitively procured, stocked, controlled, and subjected to central inventory management, reporting, distribution or redistribution. Every item manufactured by industry and supplied to the Department of Defense will not necessarily be identified under the Federal Cataloging Program. If an end item consists of 5,000 parts but only 2,000 of these parts are required to be procured by the military, only these 2,000 parts will be included in the program.

Items in the following categories are exempt from the Federal Cataloging Program, except when a department determines that Federal item identification data will be of value to one or more material logistics operations.¹⁵

1. Procured on a one-time basis for immediate use in research and development, experimentation, construction, or maintenance and not subject to centralized item inventory management, reporting, or stock control.

¹⁵Department of Defense Directive 4130.2, Op Cit., p. 5.

2. Procured locally and intended solely for local use or consumption, and not subject to centralized item inventory management, reporting, or stock control.

3. Printed forms, charts, manuals, books, etc., subject to central administrative and numbering controls within a bureau, service, or command.

4. Primary capital and items of a nonexpendable type which support the basic military mission of each department and are subject to direct operational and logistical control of the Secretary or the senior military commander of each department, such as ships, aircraft, and tanks.

5. Obtained through overseas procurement and intended solely for overseas use.

6. Procured with nonappropriated funds.

The Federal Cataloging Program, being a service to supply and to operational and management needs, does not, in itself, change procurement practices, provisioning methods, technical documentation requirements, timing, or item support concepts. The Federal Cataloging Program does not specify how to buy, what to buy, where to buy, the price, or the items that exist in, or are entering, the program. Cataloging serves the various supply functions and management concepts, whatever their state. The program is flexible and can adapt its cataloging processes to differences in the supply program. It serves as a managerial tool to influence uniformity.

CHAPTER IV

PRIMARY ELEMENTS AND MAINTENANCE

REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROGRAM

In all supply functions and operations, especially within the military, the identification of an item must be positive and accurate so that the item can be clearly recognized and cannot be confused with any other item. Prior to the passing of Public Law 436, Congress discussed this problem with many leaders in industry and government. All personnel interviewed felt that enormous savings would be effected by the adoption of a single catalog system with the Armed Forces, but a necessary requirement would be a common language.¹ This common language must encompass the complete identification of all items. The military cannot have items with no identification, mal-identification, partial identification, or different identifications for the same item. A condition of this sort would be a definite risk to the entire military effort and posture and might well be responsible for national losses that could barely be recouped.

IDENTIFICATION OF ITEMS OF SUPPLY

Under the Federal Cataloging Program, the understanding or mental impression of an item of supply is expressed in, and is fixed by, a

¹U.S. Congress, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session. Providing for a Single Supply Cataloging and Standardization Agency. April 30, 1952. p. 6.

PRIMARY ELEMENTS AND METHODS

REQUIREMENTS OF THE SYSTEM

In all supply functions and operations, as well as in the military, the identification of an item must be established so that the item can be clearly recognized and must be related to any other item. Prior to the passing of this law, the Congress has caused this problem with many items in inventory and equipment. Personnel interviewed felt that numerous errors would be corrected by the adoption of a single catalog system with the same name, but a necessary requirement would be a common language. This common language must encompass the complete identification of all items. The military cannot live with no identification, no identification, partial identification, or different identification for the same item. A condition of this sort would be a serious risk to the nation's defense effort and posture and might well be responsible for national failure that could barely be recovered.

IDENTIFICATION OF ITEMS OF SUPPLY

Under the Federal Cataloging Program, the Department of Defense is making an impression of an item of supply is expressed as follows:

specific item identification. This item identification consists of the minimum data adequate to establish clearly the essential characteristics of the item, which give the item its unique character and make it what it is and differentiate it from every other item of supply used by the Federal Government. The item identification consists of the name, the minimum data adequate to clearly establish the essential characteristics of the item and the Federal stock number. Each Federal item identification is applicable to one, and only one, item of supply, and also, each item of supply has only one Federal item identification. The item identifications must be adequate for use in day-to-day internal supply operations, such as requirements, procurement, provisioning, inspection, shipping, receipt, storage, distribution, issue, repair, overhaul, maintenance, stock, control, inventory, and reporting of disposal.²

Technical Data: Characteristics of an item of supply are basically of two kinds, physical characteristics and performance characteristics. These characteristics of an item can only be disclosed by technical research, which is the foundation for the process of item identification. Through the use of technical data, research is primarily done for the determination of the physical, functional, performance and application characteristics of the item. The technical data takes the form of drawings, blueprints, parts catalogs, sales catalogs, application data lists, specifications, technical lists

²Federal Manual for Supply Catalog. Volume 2, Op. Cit., p. 220-1 ff.

specific item identification. The first of these concerns the minimum data required to identify the item in question. of the item, which have been the subject of much research. It is and differentiates it from every other item in the world. Federal Government. The first identification may be in the form of minimum data required to identify the item in question. of the item and the Federal stock number. Item number. Item number. Item is applicable to any and every item of supply and is a key item of supply and only one Federal item identification. The item identification must be unique for the day-to-day operation in the operations, such as requisitioning, purchasing, inventory, receiving, shipping, receipt, storage, distribution, issue, receipt, disposal, maintenance, stock, control, inventory and receipt of supplies.

Technical Data: Description of an item of supply. The basicity of the item, physical characteristics and performance characteristics. These characteristics of an item may be defined by technical reasons, which in the identification of the item of item identification. Through the use of technical data, which is primarily done for the determination of the item's physical, chemical, mechanical and electrical characteristics of the item. The technical data takes the form of drawings, photographs, physical models, etc. catalogs, engineering data books, specifications, technical data.

dictionaries, orders, manuals, provisioning parts breakdowns, etc. Research is the key function for proper identification and is accomplished by the operation people. The technical people determine for each item to be purchased, the repair, overhaul, application, and performance requirements and their physical, functional, interchangeability, and substitutability. Each item must meet its supply system needs for that item of performance, reliability, and safety. For this reason, industry must furnish technical data and assistance and at times industry must participate in the preparing of item identifications.

As far as industry is concerned, the following points are pertinent concerning data required for technical research:

1. The Federal Cataloging Program does not require technical data that reveals a manufacturing process.
2. The Bureaus, Technical Services, Commands, Depots and Supply Demand Control Points, and the procurement offices of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, have always obtained technical data from the contractor, and it is an essential part of procurement contracts. This technical information is usually sufficient for cataloging activities.
3. Industry has cooperated in the furnishing of technical data for identification purposes.
4. Inappropriate technical data will not be required from contractors, and in those instances where technical data might reveal trade secrets, it will be protected by the appropriate Government laws and regulations dealing with the "Limitations on the Right to Use Data."

Single Name: The name of an item is basic and it answers the question: "What is it?"³ Under the Federal Cataloging Program a single name is established for each item of supply, and regardless of how many different activities use the item they will call the same item of supply by the same name. It does not establish the full identification of the item. Prior to the Federal Cataloging Program, each service could speak of the same item and use entirely different names. A Mop to the Army was a Swab to the Navy. An item might be a sleeve, bushing or adapter; another might be a shim, collar, seal, or washer; another might be a potentiometer or a variable resistor; depending on who named it and the background of the military service. Common names help all to talk the same language. Industrial and commercial names are used where there is uniformity. To date approximately 25,000 uniform names have been approved for use.⁴ These names are called approved item names and are published, together with their necessary definitions, by the Armed Forces Supply Support Center in Catalog Handbook H6-1. The H6-1A contains approximately 700 names, many classified Confidential or Secret, which are applicable only to Atomic or Nuclear Items. These handbooks also include over 37,000 other names, including the names applied to

³Ibid., p. 220-1.

⁴Armed Forces Supply Support Center. Cataloging Handbook of Federal Item Identification Guides for Supply Cataloging, Alphabetic Index of Names, H6-1, Section A. January 1960, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office.

the items by industry, which are referenced to the approved item names. These latter are termed colloquials and are cross referenced to the approved item names. These handbooks are the most comprehensive dictionary of supply item names in existence. They not only establish uniformity of names within the military, but bridge a gap in item names between government and industry and further help to make clear various military-industry contractual relationships. For specialized or proprietary items, where the name is governed by the design or function of the part, the name established by the manufacturer or designer, is normally used. Where more than one name exists for an item, a single name is selected for use in the Federal Cataloging Program.

Identification Data: In establishing the characteristics of an item of supply, correct identification data is required. This is the use of words to describe the essential characteristics, including physical, mechanical, electrical, chemical, material, dimensional, and performance data. When an item is described in this method the Federal Cataloging Program terms it a Descriptive Method of Item Identification. This method requires the use of uniform item names and patterns that describe items of like kinds known as description patterns.⁵ The description pattern is a questionnaire containing various questions of requirements about the characteristics of the item of supply covered by the item name, as indicated in Appendix E. Replies to these questions

⁵Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging. Volume 2. Op. Cit., p. 230-1.

result in a statement of the characteristics of the item and in a specific sequence. The second method of identification is reserved for those items that cannot be described, and is stated indirectly by citation of references to the item identifying numbers and supporting technical data, such as a blueprint, etc. This method is used primarily for parts peculiar, proprietary items, special application items, or other types of items which are impractical or incapable of being described. Many of these parts are designed for single application and in many instances may be applicable to a single manufacturer. An example would be: Compressor, piston, ABC Company, Part XYZ123

Items of Supply⁶ in the Military and items of production: Of utmost importance is the concept of item of supply for the military, and an item of production for the manufacturer. An item of production consists of those pieces, or objects, produced by a manufacturer, all of which conform to the same engineering drawing or specification, and which receive the same quality control and inspection. However, the Item of Supply for the military is determined by the operational and supply support responsibilities of each supply system. An item of supply might then be a single item of production; two or more items of production interchangeable in applications for which required; or a more precise quality-controlled item than the normal item of production. This item of supply concept must be broad enough to afford the widest

⁶Ibid., p. 210-1.

possible choice in selection and procurement of items and yet stay within the practical, physical, functional, and performance limits that are essential to the military.

Identification and differentiation of an item of supply rests on the characteristics inherent in the concept of the item. They are basically of two kinds, physical and performance. In relation to the term "item of production", this means that a single item of production of a single manufacturer may be the military item of supply and have a single Federal stock number; or one or more items of production of two or more companies may be the military item of supply and have a single Federal stock number; or a more exacting item of production may be the military item of supply having its own Federal stock number, while the item of production of the normal production run may also be an item of supply having another Federal stock number.

In this process the Federal Cataloging Program is designed to provide full item protection of items manufactured by industry and stocked by military supply systems. Only when the physical, functional, and performance characteristics of one manufacturer's item is suitable for use in all intended applications with that of another manufacturer, will their items be brought together, binned or stocked together. Items truly different and unique are kept separated in the Federal Cataloging Program to assure reliability, performance, safety and support of equipment. However, for economy in storage, procurement, etc., if items are similar in all respects, they will be brought together under the system.

Methods of Identification-Descriptive: As explained above, the descriptive method requires the use of uniform item names and description patterns. Each approved item name is referenced to a specific description pattern which contains a series of questions.⁷ As an additional tool for the descriptive method, the Federal Cataloging Program uses illustrations and drawings to represent specific shape, angle, size, type, and method of measurement. These are called reference drawings. Over 8,000 have been issued to date and are contained in the Descriptive Patterns and Reference Drawings (Cataloging Handbook H6-2). This Handbook is available to all commercial concerns to encourage standardization within the firm and to increase efficiency when sales are made to the military.⁸

Methods of Identification-Reference: In this indirect process of identifying items of supply, not through words, but by reference to a number of supporting technical data, peculiar items of special application are identified when the descriptive method is not practicable. The federal stock number assigned is based upon the manufacturers technical data. This reference method of item identification is based upon reference to, and is supported by, the manufacturer's data which includes the name of the manufacturer, his address, and his identifying

⁷Appendix E.

⁸Armed Forces Supply Support Center. Description Patterns and Reference Drawings, H6-2. (Various Dates).

CONFIDENTIAL

EXHIBIT

Methods of Identification - General

Identification is the process of determining the identity of a person or object. It is a process which involves the use of various methods and techniques to establish the identity of a person or object. The methods of identification are divided into two main categories: physical and non-physical. Physical methods include the use of fingerprints, photographs, and other physical characteristics. Non-physical methods include the use of interviews, questionnaires, and other non-physical techniques. The methods of identification are used in a variety of situations, including law enforcement, intelligence gathering, and personal identification. The methods of identification are used to establish the identity of a person or object in order to determine if they are the same as a person or object previously identified. The methods of identification are used to establish the identity of a person or object in order to determine if they are the same as a person or object previously identified. The methods of identification are used to establish the identity of a person or object in order to determine if they are the same as a person or object previously identified.

Methods of Identification - Specific

The methods of identification are divided into two main categories: physical and non-physical. Physical methods include the use of fingerprints, photographs, and other physical characteristics. Non-physical methods include the use of interviews, questionnaires, and other non-physical techniques. The methods of identification are used in a variety of situations, including law enforcement, intelligence gathering, and personal identification. The methods of identification are used to establish the identity of a person or object in order to determine if they are the same as a person or object previously identified. The methods of identification are used to establish the identity of a person or object in order to determine if they are the same as a person or object previously identified. The methods of identification are used to establish the identity of a person or object in order to determine if they are the same as a person or object previously identified.

Page 11

CONFIDENTIAL

number for the item being identified. Reference method item identifications are processed through an Electronic Data Processing System and are published and distributed as punched Electronic Accounting Machine cards. The manufacturer's name and number is used in mechanized screening processes by the establishment of a single code for each manufacturer of material supplied to the Department of Defense. This 5-digit code number is known as the Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers and is published in the Defense Cataloging Handbook H4 which now contains over 35,000⁹ manufacturers' codes. These codes are assigned only as required by military procurement agencies as procurement sources are established and utilized.

Methods of Identification - Federal Stock Numbers: Prior to the Federal Cataloging Program, the military supply systems were using various and different stock numbering systems consisting of: 1. significant numbers; 2. semi-significant or non-significant numbers; 3. numbers using all numerals; 4. numbers using alphabetic letters, numerals and characteristics; 5. number of varying lengths from 4 to 23 spaces; and 5. manufacturers' numbers. It can be seen that the services had a great number of different types of stock numbers which

⁹Armed Forces Supply Support Center. Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers, Part 1, H4-1, Name to Code and Part 2, H4-2, Code to Name. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1959.

number for the last being indicated. The number of the last being indicated
 those are processed through the system and the results are published and
 are published and that those are processed through the system and the results
 cards. The number of the last being indicated. The number of the last being
 indicating process of the last being indicated. The number of the last being
 management of material supplied to the system of the last being indicated.
 2-digit code number is given to the last being indicated. The number of the last
 and is published in the last being indicated. The number of the last being
 over 35,000 manuscripts, codes. The number of the last being indicated.
 reported by military personnel operating in the last being indicated.
 established and utilized.

Methods of Identification - Manuscript Identification
 Federal Cataloging Program. The manuscript identification program is a
 various and different identification program. The number of the last being
 different numbers; 1. identification of the last being indicated; 2.
 numbers using all materials; 3. numbers using the last being indicated;
 numbers and characteristics; 4. numbers of the last being indicated; 5.
 23 groups; and 2. identification of the last being indicated. The number of the last
 services had a great number of the last being indicated. The number of the last

Manuscript Identification Program. The number of the last being indicated. The number of the last being indicated. The number of the last being indicated.

varied in types and degrees of control of materials in the Department of Defense and in many instances entirely different stock number identifiers were assigned to the exact same item. It can be well recognized that a fundamental requirement was a single uniform stock numbering system to meet the supply system management requirements of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. The outcome was the establishment of the Federal Stock Numbering System which indicated the item relation to all other items in the system. The Federal Stock Number is an eleven-digit number consisting entirely of numerals. This number is divided into two parts. The first four digits are the Federal Supply Classification (FSC) code number assigned to the item.¹⁰ This Federal Supply Classification is a basic classification used by the Department of Defense. The initial classification was developed by a committee of representatives of the Office of Secretary of Defense, Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force plus the General Services Administration.

Federal Supply Classification: The Federal Supply Classification allows 99 major segments called FSC groups. The FSC groups are as indicated in Appendix G. As a further subdivision for management purposes, each two-digit FSC Group is divided into classes. Each Class is designated by an additional two-digits, thus making for a

¹⁰ See Appendix F for a breakdown of the Federal Stock Numbers.

four-digit code classification. For example, Table I shows FSC Group 11-Atomic Ordnance, and the classes into which this group is divided.

TABLE I
FSC STRUCTURE OF GROUP 11
ATOMIC ORDNANCE

FSC	NAME
1105	Nuclear Bombs
1110	Nuclear Projectiles
1115	Nuclear Warheads and Warhead Installations
1125	Nuclear Demolition Charges
1130	Conversion Kits, Nuclear Ordnance
1135	Fuzing and Firing Devices, Nuclear Ordnance
1140	Nuclear Components, Nuclear Ordnance
1145	High Explosive Charges, Propellants, and Detonators: Nuclear Ordnance
1190	Specialized Test and Handling Equipment, Nuclear Ordnance
1195	Miscellaneous Nuclear Ordnance

Each and every item identified in the Federal Supply System will have assigned a four-digit class code. The item is classified by either "what it is" or "where it fits." For example, bolts would be classified in the bolt class, electron tubes in electron tube class

four-digit code classification.
 Group 11-A items, documents, and the various that were
 divided.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

DATE	NO.
11-10-57	1107
11-10-57	1110
11-10-57	1115
11-10-57	1120
11-10-57	1125
11-10-57	1130
11-10-57	1135
11-10-57	1140
11-10-57	1145
11-10-57	1150
11-10-57	1155

back and every item identified in the Federal
 have assigned a four-digit
 either "none is in" or "none is in".
 classified in the

but the pedestal of a ventilating fan in the ventilating fan class and the platen of a typewriter in the typewriter class. Specially-designed items are classified in the same classes as their "next higher assemblies."

This Federal Supply Classification represents those groupings and relationships which are dictated by current management needs, as well as future needs.¹¹ As future needs develop, the Federal Supply Classification being dynamic will also change. This classification is an internal management tool for the Department of Defense and is governed by daily management problems. This uniform Federal Supply Classification provides uniform management categories throughout military organizations, functions, operations, and supply pipelines. It permits greater uniformity within and between the military services in the operations of reporting, accounting, financial management, inventory control, and budgeting.

The second part of the federal stock number is the last 7 digits which is a sequentially assigned serial number which fixes the identity of a single item of supply. These last 7 digits are assigned to one, and to only one, item of supply and are referred to as the Federal Item Identification Number (FIIN). These numbers are assigned as an item is approved and the sequence has no meaning. They will remain with the item even when the FSC changes. Under this system there are 9,999,999 FIIN's available for use.

¹¹ Armed Forces Supply Support Center. Federal Supply Classification, Part 1, H2-1, and Part 2, H2-2, Groups and Classes and Numeric Index of Classes. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1959.

but the pedestal of a wall...
the plan of a...
items are classified in the same...
classified.

This Federal Supply Administration...
relationships which are...
future needs. II. An...
also being dynamic with...
management tool for the...
management problem. This...
uniform management...
operations, and supply...
and between the military...
ing, financial management...

The second part of the...
which is a...
a single item of supply...
only one, item of supply...
cation number (FIN)...
and the sequence...
the ISC changes...
for use.

11
Annex...
Item of Supply...
Item of Supply...

For example, 1190-689-2677 is case, atomic warhead. 1190 refers to Atomic Ordnance, Miscellaneous, the numbers 689-2677 are sequential numbers assigned independent of the classification and supports a single item of supply. This FIIN is much like a social security number which attached itself to one person alone and lives with the person throughout its life, regardless of classification.

Advantages of the stock numbering system are many.

1. It is uniform in structure, composition, length and use.
2. It is stable, living with the item forever.
3. It is easily adaptable, fitting different needs of supply management and operations.
4. It is flexible, being capable of management, control and expansion.
5. It is simple, as application can be without modification to all items.
6. It is easily maintained and easily recognized.

PUBLICATION OF FEDERAL CATALOGING DATA

In order to establish and maintain the Federal Cataloging Program there are a great number of publications found necessary to the proper functioning of the procedures.

Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging. This manual establishes uniform rules for identification and classification of items of supply and detailed operating procedures for the preparation and submittal of uniform catalog data. This is the basic manual for the cataloging program and consists of a number of chapters:

For example, 11-10-55-557 is a small business. It is
to Account Director, Administration, the subject 11-10-55-557 and subject 11-10-55-557
subject assigned to the subject 11-10-55-557 and subject 11-10-55-557
single item of copy. This item is a small business unit
which is attached to the subject 11-10-55-557 and subject 11-10-55-557
throughout the life, regardless of circumstances.
Advantages of one such working system are:

1. It is better in working, economical, logical and so.
2. It is simple, living with the subject.
3. It is easily adapted to the subject's needs of copy.
4. It is flexible, being capable of expansion, contraction and
management and operations.
5. It is flexible, being capable of expansion, contraction and
expansion.
6. It is flexible, being capable of expansion, contraction and
all items.
7. It is easily adapted to the subject's needs of copy.

REMARKS ON THE SUBJECT

In order to establish the subject, the subject must be
there are a great number of conditions which are necessary to the subject
functioning of the system.
Federal Bureau of Investigation This is a small business unit
uniform rules for investigation and administration of the subject
and detailed operating instructions for the subject and subject
uniform rules for investigation and administration of the subject
given and consists of a number of subjects.

Chapter 2, Item Identification (Cataloging Manual M 1-2). Contains basic policies, principles, and rules for the classification system and for classifying items identified in the Federal Cataloging Program.

Chapter 4, Operating Procedures (Cataloging Manual M 1-4). Contains operating procedures for the submittal of all types of identification data in the Federal Cataloging Program.

Chapter 6, Operating Forms (Cataloging Manual M 1-6). Contains instructions and forms for the preparation of all types of identification data for submittal in the Federal Cataloging Program.

Federal Item Identification Guides for Supply Cataloging H 6-1 and H6-1A. These publications contain item names, description patterns, and reference drawings approved for use by Government activities in preparing item identifications for inclusion in the Federal Cataloging Program. The H 6-1 contains the unclassified item names, reference drawings, and description patterns, and the H 6-1A is a Secret Document containing the appropriate information for the Atomic and Nuclear Ordnance Program.

Federal Supply Classifications (FSC) are contained in the Cataloging Handbook H 2-1 which gives the structure of the FSC, showing the groups and classes in the arrangement of the 4-digit code numbering system. Cataloging Handbook H 2-2 is a listing of names of items and commodities, arranged alphabetically within FSC classes. Cataloging Handbook 2-3 is an alphabetical index of all names of items included in Part 2 of the FSC.

Chapter 5, Item Identification (Section 5-1), contains basic policies, principles, and rules for the identification of items for classification in the Federal Cataloging Program.

Chapter 6, Operating Procedures (Section 6-1), contains basic operating procedures for the submission of all types of information to the Federal Cataloging Program.

Chapter 7, Operating Procedures (Section 7-1), contains instructions and forms for the submission of all types of information data for inclusion in the Federal Cataloging Program.

Federal Item Identification and Submission Procedures
and 7-1A. These regulations cover the submission of information and reference drawings approved for the Federal Cataloging Program. The 7-1 contains the regulations for the submission of drawings, and Section 7-1A is a section containing the regulations for the submission of information and reference drawings.
Ordinance Program.

Federal Item Classification (7-1) and 7-1A. These regulations cover the submission of information and reference drawings approved for the Federal Cataloging Program. The 7-1 contains the regulations for the submission of drawings, and Section 7-1A is a section containing the regulations for the submission of information and reference drawings.
the Handbook 7-1 which gives the regulations of the 7-1, and the Handbook 7-2 is an alphabetical index of all items of information in Part 2 of the 7-1.

Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers, a 5-digit code assigned to manufacturers who provide items used by the military departments, is contained in the Cataloging Handbook H 4-1 which is the alphabetic listing of the names of manufacturers, with each name referenced to the applicable 5-digit code. Cataloging Handbook H 4-2, is the numerical listing of the nonsignificant 5-digit code referenced to the manufacturer assigned.

Federal Supply Catalog. The Federal Supply Catalog for all items in the supply system of the Department of Defense, is a card-type catalog. Each single item identification is printed on an 8" X 5" card for descriptive type items, or punched Electric Accounting Machine (EAM) cards for reference type items (See Appendix H). These cards are distributed to each of the managing or cataloging activities on a tailored basis, i.e., receiving only the items in which it has an interest. These items of interest are those covering the items in their supply systems. From the card catalogs, each activity obtains the uniform identification data for inclusion in its systems and in its publications, such as stock lists, manuals, handbooks and record. This card catalog is a flexible system which has proven to be extremely economical, since it is maintained, published and distributed on a by-item basis.

A master book-type catalog of all items in each area to replace all existing service catalogs, will not be published under this program. In specific commodity areas, whenever such a single catalog adequately meets the needs of the varying supply and logistical missions of all

military departments, a catalog in book form for the specified commodity areas, will be issued.¹² Service catalogs, handbooks, stock lists, manuals, etc., are designed by the specific service to serve a designated need of that service. Military supply and procuring activities are responsible for advising contractors of the appropriate Federal Catalog data for their items, when required.

Industrial Production Equipment. A further function performed by the cataloging program, is that of coding industrial production equipment. This is equipment used in production and owned by the U.S. Government. This includes equipment installed in Government facilities, such as arsenals and naval shipyards, and Government owned equipment in private industrial plants. This equipment falls into three broad categories:

Metal working machinery

Welding, Heating, Cutting and Metalizing Equipment

Materials Handling Equipment

Data obtained through this facet of the program will be useful in mobilization and in cases of disaster in any industrial area, and will permit effective redistribution of this type of asset. A Directory

¹²Armed Forces Supply Support Center. Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, Chapter 7. Format and Content of the Book Type Department of Defense Section of the Federal Supply Catalog, Washington D.C. 1960. (Unpublished) p. 1.

of Metalworking Machinery has been published for a number of years.¹³

Other directories are contemplated in the future.

MAINTENANCE OF THE FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM

This uniform catalog program is a service to the military supply, operational and management needs, and in itself did not, or does not, change procurement practices, provisioning methods, technical documentation requirements, timing or item support concepts. It is the requirement of the program to mirror the items that exist or will exist, in the supply systems. Cataloging must serve, it must be flexible to change, and it must adapt to the constantly changing strategy, tactics and equipment of the armed services. It must accurately reflect the current status of each item of supply. There are procedures for many maintenance actions, and these actions cover:

1. New items entering the supply system.
2. Revisions to items now items of supply.
3. Transfers from Type 2 when changes in technology make it practicable to describe an item not formerly describable.
4. Changes to Federal Supply Classification code numbers caused by class structure changes or new developments in material and equipment.

¹³Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics). Directory of Metal Working Machinery, 1956. No. 708-1, Nav EXOS P-1577, AFP 70-1-2, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1956.

of maintaining flexibility and being prepared for a variety of events.

Other directives are incorporated in the report.

STATEMENT OF THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of the current

operational and management procedures, and to identify areas for improvement.

Change procedures, including organizational, technical, and

management procedures, are being studied. It is the

purpose of the study to determine the effectiveness of the

current procedures, and to identify areas for improvement.

Flexible to change, and to identify areas for improvement.

Strategy, tactics and objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

2. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

3. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

4. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

5. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

6. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

7. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

8. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

9. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

10. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

11. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

12. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

13. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

14. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

15. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

16. To determine the effectiveness of the current procedures.

5. Development of additional item names, description patterns and reference drawings caused by new items entering the supply system.
6. Cancellations caused by determinations that thought-to-be different items are actually duplicates.
7. Additions and withdrawals of using activities (inventory managers) caused by changes in equipment, organization, or supply policy of the Department of Defense.

Maintenance for Descriptive Method. When an inventory manager has a requirement for a new item of supply, he must determine if the item exists in the supply system, and if not, if it exists in the Federal Cataloging Program. He determines the requirements and develops the characteristics of the new item and further determines whether it will be identified by descriptive or reference method. If the inventory manager cannot find the item in his own system, he will forward the item identification to the Cataloging Division, Armed Forces Supply Support Center, or if Atomic or Nuclear material, to the Atomic Ordnance Cataloging Office, Sandia Atomic Weapons Depot, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico.¹⁴ The Cataloging Division refers to four (4) files to determine if a number already exists which has been assigned to a duplicate item:

1. Characteristic file - alphabetical file of Federal Supply Catalog Identification Card (DD 146), by item name and characteristics,

¹⁴ I.L.Allen, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Memorandum 7 March 1960.
Op. Cit., p. 4.

regardless of class, of all descriptive item identifications.

2. The Federal Item Identification Number (FIIN) file. DD 146 or Electronic Accounting Machine (EAM) cards in FIIN sequence file containing historical record of all FIIN's assigned.
3. The Federal Supply Classification (FSC) file. DD 146 or EAM cards arranged by class, item name, and finally FIIN.
4. The Manufacturers Data file. DD 146 or EAM cards in manufacturers part number sequence for various item identifications available.

Upon receipt of the item in the Armed Forces Supply Support Center, the first comparison is made with the characteristic file. A second check is made with the manufacturers data file. If the item is discovered in these files as a duplicate of an existing item, the same Federal Stock Number will be assigned to the item. If it is considered a possible duplicate, the inventory manager will receive all possible duplicates so that a determination might be made as to the possibility of using an item already in the program. If the item is a new item, a Federal Stock Number is assigned, the item approved and issued to all subscribing activities for addition to their files to be used as appropriate.

Maintenance for Reference Method. Through this method there are attempts to obtain answers to the same questions as in the descriptive method, i.e., is the item in the Federal Cataloging Program? and if so, what is the Federal Stock Number? The Type 2 items are submitted on

regardless of class, at all meetings and conferences.

2. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) shall be

or National Accounting Bureau (NAB) shall be

containing identical records of all FBI and NAB

3. The Federal Supply Commission (FSC) shall be

credit arranged by class, the same, and shall be

4. The Department of the Interior (DOI) shall be

technical part master records for various other Federal

able.

Upon receipt of the data in the above listed

the first comparison is made with the Department of

check is made with the Department of the Interior

covered in these files as a duplicate of all existing

Federal Stock Number will be assigned to the item. It is

a possible duplicate, the inventory records will receive all

duplicates so that a determination can be made as to the

of using an item already in the program. If the item is

Federal Stock Number is assigned, the item number and

enabling activities for activities in the program

aggregates.

Maintenance for Inventory System The system will

attempts to obtain answers to the above questions in the

method, i.e., to the item in the Federal Inventory

what is the Federal Stock Number. The system will

EAM cards but the operations of matching is identical, comparing it with items already in the program. However, in the reference method there must be the machine capability of handling great volumes of data rapidly and accurately. A manufacturers data file is used rather than an item description and part numbers are matched. The inventory manager submits two (2) EAM cards for the item, consisting of a trailer card for use of the inventory manager, and a detail card representing the manufacturer's data. The part number is screened against the manufacturers' part number file to find like, or near like, federal stock numbers. Also, a comparison is made between all data received from the inventory manager against an item file that has a complete list of references, manufacturers, and users of items in Federal stock number sequence. A machine decision is then made on duplications, possible duplications, etc., and the data is either returned to the inventory manager to decide on the item he desires, or a Federal stock number is assigned to the item.

Capabilities of Cataloging Maintenance. The Federal Cataloging Program in maintenance, thus possesses the following fundamental capabilities in order to bring needed economies to the supply and logistic systems of the military:

1. Safety. Protects the uniqueness of an item of supply in its applications.
2. Stability. Maintains the relative permanence of the item identification.

RAM cards but the operation of memory is extremely slow, as it is
items already in the program. However, it is not possible to store
must be the machine capability of handling great volumes of data
rapidly and accurately. A mathematician who sits in some room and
an item description and few numbers and symbols. The machine handles
embels two (2) RAM cards for the day, indicating of a single card for
use of the inventory number, and a small card representing the item
number's data. The first number is placed against the number
part number like to kind like, or even like, item, stock number.
Also, a comparison is made between all the numbers from the inventory
manager against the data file and a complete list of references
maintained, and users of data is placed with a list of numbers. A
machine decision is then made as to whether, possible, impossible,
etc., and the data is either returned to the inventory manager to be
on the item in question, or a decision is made as to whether to
item.

Organization of Computer Information

Program is maintained, that provides the following information:
organization in order to bring about maximum use of the system
logistic system of the military

1. Safety. Records are maintained of all items in the
organization.
2. Availability. Inventory is maintained of the items
identification.

3. Speed. Meets the time requirements of the supply system to secure Federal cataloging data.
4. Flexible. Capable of meeting customer demands.
5. Expansibility. Capable of increasing operations to meet peak loads and mobilization impacts.
6. Continuity. System continues under impact of new logistical concepts, technological concepts, and disaster.
7. Accessible. Makes data easily obtainable for management.
8. Effective. Performs so as to give the data with economy.

3. Speed, known the last requirement of the...
...Federal...
4. ...
5. ...
...
6. ...
...
7. ...
8. ...

CONFIDENTIAL

CHAPTER V

FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATIONS AND CODE SYSTEMS

To a certain extent this subject has been touched upon in the previous chapters. However, in the Federal Cataloging Program there is a requirement for a great number of classification systems in the stock number, item names, description patterns, reference drawings, industrial equipment, etc., and for various manuals and handbooks so as to provide conformity throughout the military services in the field of cataloging.

The Federal Supply Classification shall be used in logistics management within the Department of Defense. Each item included in the Federal Cataloging Program shall be classified under the Federal Supply Classification and shall be assigned to one, and only one, 4-digit class, in accordance with the rules prescribed in the Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging.¹

Numbering. Each item of supply identified in the Federal Cataloging Program shall be assigned a Federal Stock Number, which shall consist of the applicable 4-digit Federal item identification number.

After conversion, the Federal Stock Number shall be the only stock number used in logistics operations for items within the scope of

¹Department of Defense Directive 4130.2, Op. Cit., Section VIII, C, D, E.

the Federal Cataloging Program. The integrity of the Federal Stock Number shall always be maintained whenever it is employed in any operation or document. Logistics management codes, or other management symbols, may be associated with, but never included as a part of, the Federal Stock Number. These management codes or symbols must always be separated from the Federal Stock Number in such a manner that the Federal Stock Number is clearly distinguishable.

The Federal Supply Catalog. The Federal Supply Catalog consists of the approved Federal identification data. It is published and maintained in card form to provide the greatest flexibility and economy in operations. It is distributed to military cataloging, supply, and industrial activities as required to meet their varying operational needs and supply and logistics interests.

The military services shall obtain from the Federal Supply Catalog, in card form, the uniform identification data and shall publish such portions thereof in their operating catalogs and other operating publications as are required to meet the needs of their differing logistical missions.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics) will direct that departmental operating catalogs be replaced by a single Federal Supply Catalog, in book form, in specified commodity areas, whenever such a catalog adequately meets the needs of the varying supply and logistical missions of all departments. The Assistant Secretary may, in addition, direct the publication of a Federal Supply

the Federal Supply Program. The purpose of the Federal Supply Program is to provide for the procurement and distribution of supplies and materials for the Government. The Federal Supply Program is organized into three main categories: (1) General Supplies, (2) Special Supplies, and (3) Construction Supplies. Each category is further divided into specific items and services. The Federal Supply Program is managed by the Federal Supply Administration, which is responsible for the procurement and distribution of supplies and materials for the Government.

The Federal Supply Program is organized into three main categories: (1) General Supplies, (2) Special Supplies, and (3) Construction Supplies. Each category is further divided into specific items and services. The Federal Supply Program is managed by the Federal Supply Administration, which is responsible for the procurement and distribution of supplies and materials for the Government. The Federal Supply Program is organized into three main categories: (1) General Supplies, (2) Special Supplies, and (3) Construction Supplies. Each category is further divided into specific items and services. The Federal Supply Program is managed by the Federal Supply Administration, which is responsible for the procurement and distribution of supplies and materials for the Government.

The Federal Supply Program is organized into three main categories: (1) General Supplies, (2) Special Supplies, and (3) Construction Supplies. Each category is further divided into specific items and services. The Federal Supply Program is managed by the Federal Supply Administration, which is responsible for the procurement and distribution of supplies and materials for the Government.

Catalog, in book form, whenever such a catalog will economically serve to improve or assist relationships between industry and the Department of Defense.

Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers. The 5-digit code for manufacturers as set forth in the "Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers" shall be used to the exclusion of all other codes for manufacturers whenever such codes are employed in connection with Federal Catalog data.

CLASSIFICATION MANUALS AND HANDBOOKS

REQUIRED FOR IDENTIFICATION

The most important volume used by Cataloging persons for classification is the Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, Chapter 3, Supply Classification, M 1-3. This manual contains the background, principles, and rules required for the effective use of the Federal Supply Classification structure and indexes. It gives the following:

1. Purpose and nature of the Federal Supply Classification System.
2. Scope and Principles of the Federal Supply Classification System.
3. Structure of the Federal Supply Classification.
4. Indexes to the Federal Supply Classification.
5. Auxiliary Subdivisions of Federal Supply Classification Classes.

6. Classifying Items of Supply.
7. Maintenance of the Federal Supply Classification System.
8. International use of the Federal Supply Classification System.

The Federal Item Identification Guides for Supply Cataloging (Cataloging Handbook H 6-1) lists all approved basic names, item names and their colloquial names, and references each approved item name to a single 4-digit Federal supply classification class code number, or one or more 2-digit Federal supply classification group code numbers. Thus, a single 4-digit Federal supply classification class code number, referenced in this publication, indicates that the item of supply identified under the approved item name, may be appropriately classified in the Federal supply classification class indicated. If two or more 2-digit Federal supply classification code numbers are referenced, it indicates that the item of supply may be properly identified under the approved item name and appropriately classified in two or more classes of the Federal supply classification group indicated. A 2-digit Federal supply classification group code number and a boldface star, referenced in this handbook, indicates that the items of supply, properly identified under the approved item name, may be appropriately classified in one or more classes of the group indicated, but may also be appropriately classified in classes of other Federal supply classification groups with their next higher classifiable assemblies, or in applicable components classes.²

² Armed Forces Supply Support Center Handbook H 6-1, Op. Cit., p. VII.

A supplement of this volume is the Federal Item Identification Guides for Supply Cataloging for Atomic Ordnance (Cataloging Handbook H6-1A), Classified Secret, Restricted Data. This handbook contains approved item names, description patterns and reference drawings for atomic ordnance and nuclear ordnance items. These names are referenced to the appropriate Federal Supply Classification code in Federal Supply Classification 11 under which the item should be classified.

The Federal Supply Classification (Cataloging Handbook H 2-1) consists of the classification structure of the Federal Supply Classification code numbering system. The main inclusions and exclusions which delimit the coverage of a particular class, are shown immediately following the title for the class.

The Federal Supply Classification, Numeric Index of Classes (Cataloging Handbook H 2-2), is arranged numerically by groups and classes, and contains within each class an alphabetical listing of entries included in the class.

The Federal Supply Classification, Part 3, Alphabetic Index (Cataloging Handbook 2-3), contains an alphabetic arrangement of the entries listed in the Numeric Index. This index includes certain colloquial names, standardized names and part names. Each entry is referenced to a single 4-digit Federal Supply Classification class code number.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION SOURCE DATA

The Item Identification Card, DD Form 146, contains a full

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

A summary of the work done in the past year is given below.

During the past year, the following work has been done:

1. The first part of the work has been to revise the

existing data, and to make a new set of data.

2. The second part of the work has been to make a new

set of data, and to make a new set of data.

3. The third part of the work has been to make a new

set of data, and to make a new set of data.

4. The fourth part of the work has been to make a new

set of data, and to make a new set of data.

5. The fifth part of the work has been to make a new

set of data, and to make a new set of data.

6. The sixth part of the work has been to make a new

set of data, and to make a new set of data.

7. The seventh part of the work has been to make a new

set of data, and to make a new set of data.

8. The eighth part of the work has been to make a new

set of data, and to make a new set of data.

9. The ninth part of the work has been to make a new

set of data, and to make a new set of data.

10. The tenth part of the work has been to make a new

set of data, and to make a new set of data.

11. The eleventh part of the work has been to make a new

set of data, and to make a new set of data.

12. The twelfth part of the work has been to make a new

set of data, and to make a new set of data.

13. The thirteenth part of the work has been to make a new

set of data, and to make a new set of data.

14. The fourteenth part of the work has been to make a new

description of a given item of supply when that item is described under the description method. This card is prepared for every item entering the Federal Cataloging Program under the description method prior to the assignment of a final Federal Stock Number. The card contains the Federal Supply Class, the Federal Item Identification number, the type of item identification, the Federal Description Pattern used to answer the required technical data, the full name of the item, technical data applicable, the government specification applicable, and additional data as appropriate for that particular item.

Electrical Accounting Machine (EAM) Detail and Trailer Cards, DD Form 635, are used to identify most of the items reported to the Armed Forces Supply Support Center under the reference method of identification. These EAM cards do not carry a description of the item, but they contain manufacturer's name, part number, the 5-digit Federal Supply Code for the manufacturer, the Federal stock number, and related supply management data.

The Federal Item Identification Guides for Supply Cataloging (Cataloging Handbook H 6-2), Reference Drawings, Part II, are drawings that offer a pictorial presentation of a particular kind of item and is useful where the name or definition is not familiar to the classifier. The drawing often recalls to the classifier exactly what the item is and what it looks like.

Operating Catalogs of the Military and Civil Agencies are of help in the classification of an item as the catalogs of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, plus various civil agencies, frequently show a

sketch of the item, give identification data, application and use of the item, and additional data. For example, the Defense Atomic Support Agency issues the Atomic Weapons Material Stock List for all items of supply in the military developed by the Atomic Energy Commission for use in Atomic and Nuclear Weapons. This publication gives a full description of the item and in addition, the Federal stock number, the Atomic Energy Commission stock number, the physical security, the classification, etc.

Military specifications³ also render service in that the Federal, Military, Joint Army-Navy and others can be of use in further identifying the item and determining its characteristics and its uses. Often there is a sketch of the item included. Manufacturer's catalogs offer many details concerning the item and will often show a drawing or photograph of the item. Manufacturer's blue prints of the item are often used to answer remote questions required for the item identification. Included in the blueprint will be exactly dimensioned drawings of the item, physical characteristics, its next higher assembly and the manufacturer's part number.

RULES FOR CLASSIFICATION IN THE FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM

Certain principles and rules of classification have been established for the intelligent selection of Federal Supply Classification

³Armed Forces Supply Support Center, Department of Defense, Index of Specification and Standards, Nov. 1, 1960.

class code number assignments for individual item identifications. This was necessary so that the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps item identifiers would operate under a uniform system. The most important step in the cataloging program is the assignment of an item to a Federal Supply Classification that will be accepted by all services as a correct and logical Federal Supply Classification for that item.⁴ If the item is misassigned in this first step, much of the usefulness of the item will be lost.

Generally speaking, the rules of classification indicate that each item of supply shall be classified in one, and only one, 4-digit class of the Federal Supply Classification. The assignment of a class code number to an item of supply shall not be influenced by the method and type of item identification used to establish the concept of the item.⁵

Where a specific class has been established in the Federal Supply Classification for items of a similar character, an item of supply shall be classified in that class. However, a "specially designed item" shall be classified with its next higher assembly in the class established therefor, when, and only when, the Federal Supply Classification requires such classification. After the item has been classified as a "specially designed item" with its next higher assembly, the Federal Supply

⁴Armed Forces Supply Support Center. Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, Chapter 3, Supply Classifications. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1960. p. 310-1.

⁵Ibid., p. 330-1.

class code number assigned to the item for classification. The
was necessary to find the item in the list and further down the
identifications would appear with a similar number. The item in the
step in the catalog, however, the assignment is at least a
National Supply Classification. The item is assigned to the appropriate
content and logical, and the Classification is the same. The
item is assigned to the class that is the classification of the item
will be found.

Generally speaking, the item is assigned to the class
each item of supply shall be classified in the, and only one item
class of the Federal Supply Classification. The assignment of a class
code number to an item of supply shall be a result of the word
and type of item classification and is assigned to the class of the
item.

When a specific class was assigned in the Federal Supply
Classification for items of a similar nature, so that in supply items
be classified in that class. However, in generally assigned items, items
be classified with the word assigned to the class and the word
character, when, and only when, the Federal Supply Classification assigned
such classification. Also the item can be classified as a "specialty
designed item" with the word assigned to the Federal Supply

United States Supply Agency, Federal Supply Agency
Cataloging Branch, Supply Classification, and the word "item" is
Office, Washington, D.C., 20540.

Page 2 of 2

Classification code number originally assigned shall not be changed to that of a multi-application class until concrete evidence has become available that the item actually does have multiple applications.

Where no specific class has been established for items of a similar character, an item of supply shall be classified with its next higher assembly in the class established therefor.

When a variety of applications to assemblies classified in different classes is known to exist at the time the subassembly, part, attachment, or accessory is initially classified, the Federal Supply Classification class code number assigned shall be that which will be most useful in supply management, selected on the basis of:

1. The most significant application of the item.
2. The code number least likely to be obsoleted.
3. The greatest number of applications of the item.

Supply Management Codes. If a greater commodity classification detail is required than that provided in the basic 4-digit Federal Supply Classification, auxiliary subdivisions of classes may be developed by the Services. This may or may not be a part of the Federal stock number. In no event may the sequence of the 11-digits be changed, or digits or other symbols within the 11-digits.

Unlike auxiliary subdivisions of a Federal Supply Classification class, which must be in commodity areas, supply management codes do not designate commodity areas, but provide the supplemental data which facilitate the management of items or commodity areas in the supply

systems. For example: Cognizance codes of the U.S. Navy which indicate the office or inventory control point exercising inventory control over an item or commodity area. "G" designates inventory control by the General Stores Supply Office, Philadelphia. Fractionation codes are assigned to inventories to permit the most effective management effort to be applied to those items having highest quantity and dollar value movement and those items which, due to military essentiality or use, require special consideration in all functions of inventory control from initial cataloging through final issue. For example: "F" for Fast high quantity demand; "M" for Medium quantity demand, etc.

MANUFACTURING SUPPLY CODES

In order to increase the usability of the Federal cataloging data, a Federal supply code for manufacturers has been developed which is a non-significant 5-digit number assigned to establishments which are sources of supply for items used by the U.S. Government.⁶ Codes are assigned to manufacturing organizations, which are the sources from which items of supply are obtained for use in the Federal supply system; manufacturing organizations from which items of industrial production equipment are obtained for use in Federal industrial systems; distributors of goods and services from whom the Federal Government makes direct purchases in lieu of purchases from a manufacturer; government agencies which manufacture items entering the Federal supply system; foreign

⁶Armed Forces Supply Support Center, Federal Supply Classification for Manufacturers, Op. Cit., p. iii.

manufacturers or distributors from whom the Federal Government procures items of supply; and various kinds of government specifications connected with the development of standards or specifications.

To cover this data the Manufacturers Name to Code, Cataloging Handbook H 4-1, shows in alphabetical sequence, manufacturers' names and shows for each the city in which he is located and the 5-digit code assigned. Affiliation of companies are also shown.⁷ The supplemental handbook, Manufacturers Code to Name, Cataloging Handbook H 4-2, shows the coded entries of Cataloging Handbook H 4-1, reorganized into a numerical sequence of code numbers.

At the request of Government Agencies a code is assigned to a new company providing materials and supplies to the Federal Government.

The system of manufacturing codes is used so that common item numbering systems can be identified with various companies and thus reduce duplication within the Federal Cataloging Program, increase standardization, and reduce the number of items purchased by the military. In this case, the term "part or item numbering system" refers to the system of numbers and/or letters of the alphabet used by nearly all manufacturers of equipment parts to identify each individual part they manufacture. The common numbering system is a single system of numbering used by two or more separate firms. Such firms are usually affiliated under a parent company, which centrally controls the

⁷Armed Forces Supply Support Center, Parent-Affiliate Manufacturers ListH5. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1957.

numbering of the subsidiary companies. These numbering systems are not limited to the parent-affiliate type of organization, but also a parent company may assign a block of numbers to each subsidiary firm. Thus there is no overlap of numbers between blocks of numbers. Also, each affiliate may number items but use a distinctive prefix. The Federal Cataloging Program utilizes automatic data processing for the rapid screening of manufacturers' item numbers against each other as a means of avoiding duplication in the assignment of stock numbers. By introducing into the machine the fact that two companies use the same stock numbering system, it will be possible to avoid duplicate assignment of Federal stock numbers if both these items are received from a military activity for stock numbering.

Industrial Production Equipment. Machines and equipment in the military industrial system are assigned a 17-digit code to facilitate the correlation of data by means of Electric Accounting Machines or Automatic Data Processing Machines. These 17-digit codes are published in the Directories of Industrial Production Equipment (IPE) and are used in accounting and management of the world wide inventory of government owned equipment. This inventory is worth over ten billions⁸ of dollars, and the number of items of industrial production equipment owned by the military is upwards of one million items.

The codes are assigned so that a complete inventory of industrial

⁸Lackas, J.C., Military Supply Management, Vol. XIV. Op. Cit., p. 1.

equipment can be maintained in case of mobilization and/or peacetime redistribution to effect savings for the U.S. Government. In fact, a report of the inventory is required annually by Public Law 216, the "National Security Act Amendments of 1949," to be submitted to the President and the Congress. This report is also submitted to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

The 17-digit code assigned involves a 10-digit Production Equipment Code; a 5-digit Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers, and a 2-digit code for the Manufacturer's Model Code.⁹ For example:

positions 1-4 contain the FSC Class

5 type of machine

6 sub-type of the machine

7 primary size group

8 secondary size group

9 specific size

11-15 Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers

16-17 Manufacturer's Model Code

Presently three directories are authorized. They are the Directory of Metal Working Machinery; Welding, Heat Cutting and Metalizing Equipment; and Materials Handling Equipment.

⁹Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics). Directory of Metal Working Machinery, Op. Cit. Introduction.

equipment can be utilized in a number of ways. The first is to use it for the production of electricity. This can be done by using the equipment to generate a current, which can then be used to power a number of devices. The second way is to use the equipment for the production of heat. This can be done by using the equipment to generate a current, which can then be used to power a number of devices. The third way is to use the equipment for the production of light. This can be done by using the equipment to generate a current, which can then be used to power a number of devices.

1. The first way is to use the equipment for the production of electricity.
2. The second way is to use the equipment for the production of heat.
3. The third way is to use the equipment for the production of light.
4. The fourth way is to use the equipment for the production of sound.
5. The fifth way is to use the equipment for the production of motion.
6. The sixth way is to use the equipment for the production of force.
7. The seventh way is to use the equipment for the production of energy.
8. The eighth way is to use the equipment for the production of matter.
9. The ninth way is to use the equipment for the production of information.
10. The tenth way is to use the equipment for the production of knowledge.

Presently, these devices are used in a number of ways. They are used to generate electricity, heat, light, sound, motion, force, energy, matter, information, and knowledge. They are also used to produce a number of other things, such as food, clothing, and shelter.

Office of Technology Assessment
 Directorate of National Science Foundation

CHAPTER VI

ITEM IDENTIFICATION BY THE DESCRIPTION METHOD

REQUIREMENT FOR THIS METHOD

Identification of items in the Federal Cataloging Program must be based on a thorough research of appropriate technical data and specific knowledge of operations and applications of each use. From this research and knowledge the supply system manager responsible for the operation, performance and maintenance of his equipment, determines his item-of-supply concept and selects that type of item identification which provides the kind of identification data necessary for parts reliability, equipment performance and material management which positively insures the mandatory required protection for his support programs. His judgment must be based on the above research, including the contractor's specific recommendation, if applicable. Under these conditions the precise and accurate item identification protects the supply system manager, the contractor, and the Federal Cataloging Program. In order to provide the full protection for the items of supply and the desired degree of identification, the Federal Cataloging Program employs five (5) types of identification under two basic methods. For the description method there are three types of identification employed, and for the reference method there are two.¹

¹Armed Forces Supply Support Center. Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, Chapter 4, Operating Procedures. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., Aug. 1959, p. 410-3.

There are many circumstances which generate requirements for Federal stock numbers. New items are constantly entering the military and civil agency supply systems. These new items may be new equipment or end items being procured for the first time; they may be new items procured for initial provisioning of end items; they may be new support items applicable to end items or equipment previously procured; or they may be general items of supply such as food, clothing, medical supplies, office supplies, tools, etc. used in the everyday operation of the Military Supply System. In addition to these new original items, various military and civil agencies continually generate revision actions. These revisions are required to correct erroneous data reflected in the original, or they may occur when changes in items of supply result from procurement of improved items to be stocked and maintained under the originally assigned Federal stock number.

When discussing the item identification, it must be remembered that the specific Federal Item Identification defines and fixes the concept of an item of supply, and it can consist of any number of pieces or objects of personal property which a military system treats for its logistics purposes as being identical. It may be limited to a single item of production; two or more items of production determined to be functionally interchangeable for the same use; selections from the production line of a normal item of production and thus of higher performance qualities than the normal item; and/or a modification of a normal item of production. The Federal item identification must adequately establish the essential characteristics of the item, if it is to express

and fix the concept of the item of supply. It must adequately differentiate the item from all other items. To be fully effective then, the item identification must be broad enough to permit the wide competitive procurement, and narrow enough to establish safe and effective military operations.

TYPES OF DESCRIPTIVE METHODS

The first item of every descriptive type item identification, is the item name which is a name approved by the Cataloging Division, Armed Forces Supply Support Center, as the appropriate title for this item of supply. The second item of each descriptive method item identification is the description, and this consists of a group of statements in words or numerals answering a pattern established for this type of item. The description further delineates the characteristics of the item. In addition to the description an illustration may also be included, such as a drawing, graph, table, diagram, sketch, or photograph.

The Descriptive Method contains three types:

Type 1 Item Identifications encompass items of supply representing single or multiple items of production, describable by words and where the manufacturer and his part number are not required to identify the item. This is limited to the item name and the description for bringing out the essential characteristic or technical details of the item of supply. It is not limited to a single item of production. This item identification is applicable to all items of production which fall

and fix the content of the...
these the item...
item identification...
processes, and...
operations.

ITEMS OF IDENTIFICATION

The first item of...
the item name...
And...
item of supply...
identification...
statements...
this type of item...
view of the item...
also be included...
photograph.

The descriptive...
Type 1 item...
existing...
where the...
the item...
bringing out...
item of supply...
item identification...

within the range of the technical details brought out in the item identification. For example: A lock washer which is completely describable by words and manufactured by many different companies.

Type 1a Item Identifications contain the item name, description and an identifying number (part number, catalog number, drawing number, etc.) established by the manufacturer, military activity, etc., whose specifications control the design and production of the item. The manufacturer's established code number is included with the identification data. This item identification is definitely limited to a single item of production. For example: A piece of hardware for an Atomic Bomb may be much like a commercially produced item, but as the Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for the functioning of the war reserve bomb, the item used will be identified by a Sandia Corporation part number to differentiate it from all other pieces in the system so that reliability is insured. In this instance this type of an item identification would be applied to describe items where a specific application or performance requirement dictates the use of a single manufacturer's item of production.

Type 1b Item Identifications contain the elements included in type 1 and type 1a item identifications, and in addition brings in a differentiating element required when variations exist between items which all carry the identical manufacturer's identifying number. For example, a manufacturer may supply various sizes, colors, ratings, capacities, etc. under the model, drawing, or part number. In these cases the manufacturer's item is not completely identified and must be

supplemented by the additional differentiating data. Also for example, in the case of a chain hoist, where there are variable horsepower and voltage ratings under the same manufacturer's number, or where military requirements for the item are more meticulous than the standard production run, the type 1b identification is to be used.

PROCESSING OF THE DESCRIPTIVE METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION

In the preparation of Federal Item Identifications for the Type 1, Type 1a, and Type 1b, the identification card, Appendix H, is used. These cards are prepared by the initiating activity and forwarded to the Armed Forces Supply Support Center for the final review and the assignment of a Federal stock number. Following approval, these cards are published and forwarded to all interested activities.

DETAILS OF THE METHOD

An actual approved and published Type 1 Federal item identification will contain various data, as follows:

1st block - Applicable 4-digit Federal Supply Classification class (FSC) code.

2nd block - The 7-digit non-significant Federal item identification number commonly abbreviated as "FIIN". These two numbers are combined to make the Federal Stock Number (FSN). The FIIN is assigned sequentially from a register and has no relationship to one another.

3rd block - Contains the Type indicator, i.e., 1, 1a, or 1b.

suggested by the National Association of Manufacturers in the case of a similar action, which would be a violation of the National Labor Relations Act. The National Labor Relations Board has held that such action is a violation of the Act. The National Labor Relations Board has held that such action is a violation of the Act. The National Labor Relations Board has held that such action is a violation of the Act.

PROCESSES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

In the process of the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Labor Relations Board has held that such action is a violation of the Act. The National Labor Relations Board has held that such action is a violation of the Act. The National Labor Relations Board has held that such action is a violation of the Act. The National Labor Relations Board has held that such action is a violation of the Act. The National Labor Relations Board has held that such action is a violation of the Act.

REMARKS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

An action against the National Association of Manufacturers is a violation of the Act. The National Labor Relations Board has held that such action is a violation of the Act. The National Labor Relations Board has held that such action is a violation of the Act. The National Labor Relations Board has held that such action is a violation of the Act. The National Labor Relations Board has held that such action is a violation of the Act.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

4th block - Indicates the number of the Federal description pattern used as a question guide when item identification was written.

5th block - Contains the activity item designator which is composed of a two letter activity code; for example; XA-Atomic Ordnance Cataloging Office, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and a 5-digit control number established for the convenience of the preparing activity. This item designator provides a means of locating the item identification during the preliminary and interim operations prior to approval and assignment of a FIIN.

Date box - Date item identification originally prepared with revision date, if necessary.

Special Note - Contains data to help in the identification of a change in item name, description pattern, FSC code, etc.

Main Block - the main block contains first of all, the item name, description, and illustration of the item, if appropriate. The symbol N/A is used for any item not applicable to this item.

Type 1a - All data is contained in this type item identification, plus the additional element of a manufacturer's number which indicates that the item is limited to a single item of production.

Type 1b - This item identification includes all the above information with the addition of type and model data, color limitation, etc.

...the block - ...
...used as a ...
...the block - ...
...posed of a two ...
...catalytic ...
...and a 5-digit ...
...the ...
...locating the ...
...operations prior to ...
...There are - ...
...revision date, if necessary.
...Special Note - ...
...change in ...
...Main Block - ...
...description, and ...
...N/A is used for ...
...Type is - ...
...give the additional ...
...that the ...
...Type is - ...
...information with ...

PUBLICATIONS AND FILES REQUIRED

The original instructions for this type of identification are obtained from Chapter 2,² of the Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, titles "Item Identification," Chapter 4,³ "Operating Procedures," and Chapter 6,⁴ "Operating Forms." Instructions contained for the military are coordinated with the Military Department Headquarters Cataloging Offices, prior to approval. Upon approval and publication they are mandatory for use by all activities participating in the Federal Cataloging Program.

The master files make up the single central point of assignment and control of Federal item identification numbers for all Type 1, 1a, 1b, and 2a item identifications developed for inclusion in the Federal Cataloging Program. The first major file is the Alphabetic Characteristic File consisting of approximately 2.2 million cards and 1.9 million separate items. This is the master screening file for comparing descriptive data on proposed Type 1 items against all other descriptive type items previously approved for assignment of Federal Stock Numbers. The

²Federal Manual Supply Cataloging, Chapter 2, Op. Cit., p. 1.

³Federal Manual Supply Cataloging, Chapter 4, Op. Cit., p. 1.

⁴Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics). Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, Chapter 6, Operating Forms. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1958.

cards are arranged alphabetically by item name within the commodity areas. The second file is the Manufacturer's Data File and it becomes the screening file for all Type 2a item identification and a secondary screening file for Type 1b item identifications. This file is arranged by manufacturers' sequence number. This file contains about 57,000 distinct items. The third file is the Numeric or Federal Item Identification Number file. This file contains copies of all approved Type 1, 1a, 1b and Type 2a item identifications and is in file by the Federal Item Identification Number regardless of the 4-digit Federal Supply Classification number. When revisions are made the revised card is inserted and the old card remains. This is then a complete continuous history of all actions against each Federal Item Identification Number. This file contains about 1.9 million separate items with about 3.8 million cards. The fourth file is the Federal Supply Classification File and consists entirely of finally approved item identifications published on white 5" by 8" cards. It contains copies of all Type 1, 1a, 1b and 2a item identifications arranged first numerically by the classes of the Federal Supply Classification structure, and next within each Federal Supply Classification alphabetically by item name and within each item name numerically sequenced by Federal Item Identification Number. Type 2a item identifications are filed by Federal Item Identification Number at the end of each Federal Supply Classification class following the Type 1 cards as the Type 2a items are not required to contain approved item names.

CATALOGING TOOLS AND THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THESE TOOLS

Prior to the approval of item identifications and the assignment of Federal Stock Numbers there must be approved cataloging tools available, i.e., Item Names, Description Patterns and Reference Drawings.

Proposed item names, definitions, and colloquial names are submitted on a standard form to the Armed Forces Supply Support Center, Cataloging Division. These item names may be proposed for use with existing description patterns or with a proposed new pattern. Before the approval of a new item name the index of approved item names and the master file of names is first checked to insure that the name has not been approved under the same, or different terms, and that no similar name exists that could be used. The name must have been developed in accordance with the instructions covered by the Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, Chapter 2. The definition must be clear and adequate. If the technical evaluation of the name discovers no faults, then a Federal Supply Classification code is applied to the proposed name. The name is then published in the Alphabetic Index of Names, Cataloging Handbook, H6-1.

The second item identification tool is the description pattern and it is basic in the descriptive method, for it governs the kind of data and the sequence of the data to be used in the identification of the item covered by the pattern. These patterns consist of a series of requirements or questions, the replies to which will bring out the

specific variations of the same generic characteristics, listed in the same sequence in each item identification. When new description patterns are submitted to the Armed Forces Supply Support Center, the reviewer insures they are correct as required by Chapter 2, the Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, and give full data as required. The submitting activity usually is required to submit one or more proposed new item identifications with the proposed new pattern, indicating why and for what reason a new pattern is required. When the pattern is approved it is assigned a Federal Description Pattern Number and is published to all field activities requiring this type of data.

The third tool is the reference drawing. Reference drawings are reviewed against existing drawings for duplication, and then examined to see if technically correct in format, legend letters, and details. If the reference drawing is correct and acceptable, it is assigned a Reference Drawing Group Number and released for publication.

DETAILS IN ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ITEM IN THE FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM

The greatest percentage of the current operations in the Federal Cataloging Program involves the submittal of new original item identifications for new items of supply requiring Federal Stock Numbers. In order that the item might be processed, certain forms are required to be prepared by the submitting activity. The item identification is prepared on a direct-image plate and submitted with the plate and the

required number of "pink" interim cards (5" X 8" Item Identification Cards) to the Cataloging Division, Armed Forces Supply Support Center. Upon approval of the item and addition of the Federal Stock Number, this plate is used by the Government Printing Office to reproduce the approved white cards for distribution to all Cataloging Activities.

In addition to this form, electric accounting machine cards are required in the descriptive method for submittal of data as required for the electronic data processing machine records. Two types of electric accounting machine cards are submitted. The first type is the "trailer" card, containing item name, proposed Federal Supply Classification, etc., and is used to indicate that the activity submitting has management responsibility or other interest in that item of supply. Further, this card contains certain supply management data as required by the Secretary of Defense. The second electric accounting machine card forwarded is the "Detail" card which contains manufacturer's data or other reference numbers. These give a ready reference of manufacturer's identifying numbers or other reference number to Federal stock numbers in the Electronic Data Processing Machine records.

In the processing and establishment of an original Type 1 item identification, the Cataloging Division, Armed Forces Supply Support Center, or the Atomic Ordnance Cataloging Office, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Albuquerque, for atomic ordnance items, receives the original direct image plates, five pink interim card copies, one electric accounting machine trailer card, and one or more electric accounting machine detail cards. Upon receipt of this data the Federal

242015
CORRESPONDENCE

registered number of the...
Cards) to the Cataloging Bureau...
Upon approval of the...
this plate is used by the...
approved which are...
In addition to this...
registered in the...
for the electronic...
electronic accounting...
"another" card...
plan, etc., and to...
management responsibility...
Further, this card...
by the Secretary of...
and forwarded to the...
on other reference...
Court's identifying...
numbers in the...
In the processing...
identification, the...
Center, or the...
Agency, the...
original direct...
electronic accounting...
accounting machine...

Cataloging Program calls for certain action, as follows:

Type 1 Identification:

1. Item name is verified against the Cataloging Handbook, H6-1 or H6-1A, and the appropriate descriptive pattern or reference drawing H6-2.
2. Federal Supply Classification is verified for correctness against the Alphabetic and Numeric Index of names.
3. The item is reviewed against the description pattern to see if all questions have been answered.
4. Specific description pattern answers are evaluated.
5. Limited technical research is required in evaluation of some answers. In evaluation of atomic ordnance items, quite extensive review is given by reference to the drawing or other technical manuals available.
6. If at this point there is no rejection because of incorrect submission of data, the item is assigned a tentative Federal Item Identification Number and screened against the Alphabetical File. If a duplicate is discovered, this data is annotated on one copy of the pink card and returned to the activity submitting. This activity is then indicated in the Electronic Data Processing Machine files as a user of the Federal stock number.
7. If there is a possible duplication, data is furnished to the activity so that a positive identification and decision can be made. If there is no duplication in accord with the technical determination of the activity, the item is resubmitted for assignment of a Federal stock number.

Cataloging Program which for each unit is as follows:

1. Type 1 Identification

1.1. There must be a written request for identification of the unit on the back of the unit, and the appropriate unit must be identified by the unit.

1.2. Type 2 Identification

2.1. Federal agency identification of the unit is required.

2.2. The identification must be made by the unit.

3.1. The unit is required to identify the unit by the unit.

3.2. The unit is required to identify the unit by the unit.

4.1. Specific identification of the unit is required.

5.1. Limited identification of the unit is required.

5.2. In addition to the limited identification, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

5.3. In addition to the limited identification, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

5.4. In addition to the limited identification, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

6.1. If at this point there is no written request for identification of the unit, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

6.2. In addition to the limited identification, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

6.3. In addition to the limited identification, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

6.4. In addition to the limited identification, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

6.5. In addition to the limited identification, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

6.6. In addition to the limited identification, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

6.7. In addition to the limited identification, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

7.1. If there is a written request for identification of the unit, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

7.2. In addition to the limited identification, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

7.3. In addition to the limited identification, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

7.4. In addition to the limited identification, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

7.5. In addition to the limited identification, the unit must also provide a written request for identification of the unit.

Original Type 1a Item Identification:

1. In the processing of original type 1a's, a match of the submitted manufacturer's reference to an existing reference is of great significance in determining actual or possible duplication, as the type 1a item is limited to a single item of production having one basic manufacturer's design control number. If there is an existing type 1 with a common identification, it is to be considered a possible duplicate.
2. If in screening with type 2 a match results, it is considered that a supply duplication exists.
3. In screening with other type 1a items a match is considered to be a possible duplication of an item-of-supply. Full cognizance is taken of the technical data included, so that one Federal stock number only will be assigned to the same item of supply.
4. When no matches are found, the action taken is as given for Type 1 items.

Original Type 1b Item Identification:

1. Type 1b item identifications are processed in much the same manner as the type 1 item identifications. No screening of manufacturer's numbers or reference numbers is made for type 1b items because the manufacturer's number does not completely identify the item of supply. In addition to the manufacturer's number, there is a differentiating feature required. These items are screened against the manufacturer's data file.

Original Type in Low Relief

1. In the process of creating a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief.

2. It is possible to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

Type 1 relief.

Original Type in Low Relief

1. Type 1 relief is a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief, the artist's intention is to create a relief in low

relief.

2. The item name, Federal Supply Classification code, description pattern requirements, etc., are screened through the Characteristic File.

3. If there are no duplicates by the above screening, the item identification is assigned a Federal stock number.

Original Type 2a items:

1. These item identifications are processed primarily for assignment of Federal Item Identification Numbers and do not contain characteristic or other descriptive data suitable for screening operations of the files. Full data will be given concerning these type 2a items in the next chapter.

In the processing of revised item identifications, the operations are similar to that used for originals. Most revisions are proposed for the correction of errors in descriptive data as originally submitted, changes in Federal Supply Classification codes, correction of manufacturer's data, etc. These changes might be proposed by any user of the item in the Federal Cataloging Program. However, in order that this change might be suitable for the needs of all users, the originating activity is required to collaborate the revision with all users before submitting the proposal to the Cataloging Division. The proposed revision always contains the Federal Item Identification Number. However, the Federal Supply Class, type of item identification, Federal description pattern, number, item name, descriptive data, and manufacturers data may change on a revision. In the screening of a proposed revision,

2. The first main feature of the system is the assignment of a unique identification number to each item. This number is used to track the item throughout its life cycle.

3. It is then necessary to establish a system of control and accountability for the items. This involves the use of a variety of techniques, including the use of a central database.

4. The system must also be able to handle a large volume of data. This requires the use of a powerful computer system and a large database. The system must also be able to handle a large number of users.

In the process of developing a system, it is important to consider the needs of the users. The system must be able to provide the information that the users need in a timely and accurate manner. It is also important to consider the security of the system. The system must be able to protect the information that it contains from unauthorized access.

The system must also be able to handle a large volume of data. This requires the use of a powerful computer system and a large database. The system must also be able to handle a large number of users.

data may change on a regular basis. In the process of developing a system, it is important to consider the needs of the users. The system must be able to provide the information that the users need in a timely and accurate manner. It is also important to consider the security of the system. The system must be able to protect the information that it contains from unauthorized access.

the revised card is bumped against the alphabetic characteristic file and if a non-duplicate, the copy is placed in file and the item is published. If a duplicate occurs, the copy is returned to the activity with a copy of the duplication and a copy is forwarded to the Electronic Data Processing Machine records to register the activity as a user.

In the processing of items there is often the necessity for a Federal stock number to be assigned on an emergency procedure. This procedure is used when the number is required for a new item of supply immediately, or in advance of the assignment under the routine 10-day processing period.⁵ The request is usually received by telephone or electrical message, and the data is screened against the alphabetic characteristic screening file. If a duplicate is found, the Federal stock number is not furnished the activity. If there is no duplication, a new Federal stock number is assigned and a dummy card prepared for insertion in the screening file until the necessary DD Form 146 is received. The number is submitted to the requestor within 48 hours.

A final operation of the Armed Forces Supply Support Center, Cataloging Division, is the filing of published item identifications received from the Government Printing Office in the Federal Item Identification Number file and the Federal Supply Classification file. The using of the white card and the replacement of the pink card insures that the file will always contain a complete history of all action contained in regard to an item.

⁵Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, Chapter 4, Op. Cit., p. 410-1., Subsection 412.

the revised card is being placed in a separate file. It is
and if a non-identical, the copy is placed in the file.
published. If a duplicate occurs, the copy is retained in the file.
with a copy of the duplicate and a copy of the original in the file.
Data Processing Section is to be responsible for the
In the processing of the file, the following steps are to be
Federal stock number. The number is an important factor in the
procedure is used when the stock number is not known. The number is
immediately, or in the case of a duplicate, the number is retained in the
processing period. The number is usually known by the processing
electronic number, and the number is retained in the file.
circumstances concerning the number. It is important to know the
stock number in the processing period. The number is retained in the
a new Federal stock number. It is important to know the number
insertion in the processing period. The number is retained in the
received. The number is retained in the processing period. The
A final operation is to be performed on the number. The number
Processing Division, in the case of a duplicate, the number is
received from the Government Printing Office. The number is
Division under the title and the number is retained in the file.
copy of the title and the number is retained in the file.
that the title will always contain a duplicate number of the title.
retained in regard to the title.

CHAPTER VII

ITEM IDENTIFICATION BY THE REFERENCE METHOD

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REFERENCE METHOD

The second major method of item identification in the Federal Cataloging Program, is that of the Reference Method. The first, as previously stated, is the descriptive method. The objective of this type of identification is to process item identification data accurately, economically, and within the time limitations established by the requirements of the supply systems involved. Through the reference method, items are established in the system and Federal stock numbers obtained in a minimum of time and with a minimum of technical work. In contrast to the descriptive method of item identification, the reference method establishes and delimits the concept of an item of supply by reference to the manufacturer or manufacturers of the item, and to the identification numbers assigned by the manufacturer(s) or through reference to documents which contain the physical and performance characteristics of the item of supply. There are many items for which adequate descriptions cannot be given. Examples of hard to describe parts would be aircraft structural parts, engine castings, assembled units containing several individual parts, etc. In fact, at present approximately 60% of the total identified items in the program are reference method items.

TYPES OF REFERENCE METHODS

Under the reference method there are two types:

Type 2.¹ These are items of supply representing single or multiple items of production not describable by words and where the manufacturer(s) and his part number(s), supported by his technical data, are the elements of the item identification. An example would be an Aircraft Stabilizer Brackets, ABC Company, Part 123A334P2.

Type 2a.² Items of supply representing a single specified item of production not describable by words, where the manufacturer and his part number is an element of the item identification, but where his number is not completely item identifying without the addition of words necessary to differentiate characteristics to which he has assigned the same part number. This type differs from the type 2, in that it cannot be completely identified by reference to a manufacturer and his number, but must be further delineated. Also, when the original item has been modified to a certain extent by an activity, the item would still carry the original manufacturer's number but additional identifying information would be required to actually identify the item as another specific item of supply. For this reason there is prepared and submitted the Federal Item Identification Card (DD 146), in addition to the Electronic Accounting Machine data.

¹Ibid., p. 210-5.

²Ibid., p. 210-6.

The Federal Cataloging Program contains a means of recording manufacturers' reference in a supporting file to the word descriptions of a Type 1 identification. Thus, cross checks on all item identifications are made where different supply system managers may have selected different types of item identification so as to keep the system clean, quantitative and responsive to supply management. Thus, by this means the Department of Defense can keep a positive and precise identification system in effect.

Although the above action keeps a record of every conceivable manufacturer's number assigned to all types of items of supply to provide a reference pool, a still additional method is used to maintain purity of the system. Every activity having management responsibility or cataloging responsibility for an item of supply is required to report this fact to the Cataloging Division. This responsibility data and status data is generally termed "Management Data." The activities recorded as having this responsibility, have been termed "users."³ This does not mean that the activity actually uses the item, but that it has responsibility related to the identification, financing, allocation, standardization, etc., of the item.

The system protects a contractor's item of production because the item of production of one contractor will not be brought together with the item of production of another contractor as a single item of supply unless the supply system inventory manager considers the physical,

³Federal Catalog Manual, Chapter 4, Op. Cit., p. 410-12.

The Federal Government has been...
...of a type...
...these are made...
...different types...
...quantitative and...
...the Department of...
...system is...
...

Although the...
...management's...
...a...
...of the system...
...containing...
...this fact...
...status...
...received...
...This does not...
...it has...
...tion,...

The system...
...the item of...
...With the...
...supply...

Federal Catalog...

functional and performance characteristics of both to be identical for purposes of the use in the application intended. Further, if the two items of production are identical, but one or both require spare parts support where the spare parts are not interchangeable, these items of production receive separate Federal stock numbers. Through the use of the five types of item identification, the 1, 1a, 1b, 2, and 2a, items are pin-pointed to the absolute uniqueness of the items, its proprietary manufacturer and any additional special features of the item which are not inherent in the manufacturer's item identifying number. When adequate technical data is available, it is not possible to polute stocks in the Federal Cataloging Program.

OBJECTIVES OF THE REFERENCE METHOD

Processing of the Item Identification: Generally speaking the major objective of Public Law 436 is that one, and only one, Federal Stock Number shall be assigned to each different item of supply. For this reason, the item identifications under Type 2, submitted by the Services, must be screened to determine if it represents an item of supply already identified and assigned a number. This determination is accomplished by checking all manufacturing data submitted with the proposed item identification with reference numbers related to previously stock numbered item identifications. If there is no duplication with previously submitted item identifications, it is assumed that a duplicate does not exist and a Federal Stock Number is assigned. If a related reference number is discovered with a Federal Stock Number, the activity

submitting will be requested to technically determine if these items can be used interchangeably. However, as has been explained previously, when a Type 2 item identification and a Type 1 item identification match by reference, these two items cannot be considered identical or representing the same item of supply. The Type 1 item only represents any item conforming to the stated physical and performance characteristics, while the Type 2 may represent a single item of production. Then again, Type 2 item identifications cannot represent the same item as Types 1b or 2a, for these items are not completely identified by the reference number since the actual item of supply is a modification of the item of production or is one of several variations of an item of production. Reference numbers that do not completely identify an item of production, as reflected in the item of supply, are coded to indicate this condition by use of a variation code.

Presently there are approximately 2.02 million Type 2 item identifications in the Federal Cataloging Program of a total of 3.6 million items.⁴

Maintenance of Files Required for this Method: To determine the appropriateness of an item of supply and whether it has been identified as an item in the past and assigned a stock number, an "Item File" containing all data applicable to each item identification is maintained in Federal Stock Number sequence.

⁴U.S. Congress, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, JCP, Economic Aspects of Military Procurement and Supply, op. cit., p. 11.

submitting will be referred to the...
be used...
when a Type 2 item...
by reference, these...
sent the same...
item...
while the Type 2...
Type 2 item...
or 2A, for these...
number...
production or...
Reference...
as reflected in...
by use of a...

Presently there are...
information...
million items...
Reference of...
agreements of...
as an item in...
telling all...
in...

U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on...
of Military Production and...

Of equal importance is the "Manufacturers File" containing a record for every reference number applicable to any item identification. Each reference number is cross-referenced to the Federal Stock Number of the item identification to which it is related. A supplementary file is the "Federal Item Identification Number Control File", in Federal Item Identification Number sequence containing a record of every Federal Item Identification Number which has been assigned and every Federal Item Identification Number which is available for assignment. A second supplementary file is the "Manufacturers Reference Number Density File" which contains a record of the quantity of reference numbers from each source related to each item identification arranged in Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers sequence, and within this sequence by Federal stock number. These files are either checked for duplicates or updated because of assignment action.

OPERATING TOOLS FOR THE REFERENCE METHOD

Tools used in the development of a reference method item identification, i.e., approved item names, description patterns and reference drawings are not the same as required for the descriptive method of identification. The name for a reference method item may be an approved item name, standardized name (decided upon by the manufacturer and the military activity), or a name decided upon by the manufacturer. However, an item can never have more than one name, one Federal stock number and

Of equal importance as the...
...for every...
...each...
...of the...
...life is...
...to Federal...
...every Federal...
...every Federal...
...ment. A second...
...Federal...
...these...
...in Federal...
...supervised by Federal...
...duplication or...
...of...

CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES

Goals must be...
...action, i.e.,...
...drawings are...
...identification...
...from...
...activity...
...an...
...and...

one Federal Supply Classification code.⁵

There is a pattern for the developing of Type 2 item identifications but there is no requirement for a statement of characteristics. The name of the item, code numbers assigned by the manufacturer, and the reference number related to the item, are the only items of information required.

In the submission of these Type 2 items, only Electronic Accounting Machine data is required on the designated Electronic Accounting Machine Punch Card (DD Form 635). The Type 2a requires Electronic Accounting Machine data and a Federal Item Identification Card (DD 146).

In the forwarding and accepting of a Type 2 item identification, various procedures and actions are required, as follows:⁶

1. Submitting activities prepare and forward to Armed Forces Supply Support Center, a trailer card and one or more detail cards for each proposed item of supply to be identified by a Type 2 item identification.
2. Cards received by the Cataloging Division are edited for errors and returned or placed through the processing action as required.
3. The reproduced detail cards are sorted to reference number sequence and to manufacturers code sequence and compared with the master file of reference numbers.

⁵Department of Defense Directive 4130.2, op. cit., p. 5.

⁶Federal Cataloging Manual, Chapter 4, op. cit., p. 460-1.

4. The results of the above are compared with the item file by Federal stock number.

5. Duplicates, i.e., the item or items of production represented by the submitted item identification are the same as represented by an existing item identification, a new Federal stock number is not assigned. The old Federal stock number is forwarded to the activity.

6. If the item has no duplicate, a new Federal stock number is assigned and forwarded to the requesting activity.

CORPORATE

BOND

4. The transfer of the stock to the transferee shall be subject to the Federal stock number.

5. In witness whereof, the undersigned, the President of the Corporation, has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the Corporation at New York, New York, this 1st day of January, 1924.

by the undersigned, the undersigned, the President of the Corporation, has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the Corporation at New York, New York, this 1st day of January, 1924.

The old Federal stock number is transferred to the transferee.

6. If the stock is not assigned, a new Federal stock number is assigned and forwarded to the transferee.

assigned and forwarded to the transferee.

CHAPTER VIII

THE FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM

AS APPLICABLE TO COMMERCIAL MANUFACTURER

As the Federal Cataloging Program is of importance to the commercial manufacturer in that items of military supply procured from the commercial industry will be stocknumbered by the Department of Defense, it is well to analyze the importance of this program upon the industrial concerns of the United States. Why should the military give material a different stock number when the manufacturer's stock number is already assigned to the item? By using the commercial stock number the services are subjected to the good and the bad of the manufacturer's stock numbering system. Some manufacturers have several items under a part number, and others have several numbers for the same item. Also, manufacturers' part numbers are of every conceivable structure and composition. Some stock numbers are short, others long, some numerical, alphabetical, or combinations. Some include slants, ampersands, asterisks, numeric signs, fractions, words, and spaces. In fact, manufacturers stock numbers cover the entire possibility of stock numbering. When companies change their stock numbering systems the military would be requested to change its numbering system also. When companies merge or consolidate there is a change in the part numbering system.¹

¹DeLuca, Joseph R., Col., FCP, op. cit., pp. 30-31.

CONFIDENTIAL

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

IN RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

As the Federal Bureau of Investigation is a department of the
Department of Justice, it is well to recognize the importance of the
industrial concerns of the United States. The Bureau has been
material a different stock number than the material's stock number
is already assigned to the item. In fact, the stock number assigned
the services are subjected to the same and the stock number assigned
stock number system. These stock numbers are assigned to each item of
part number, and others have been assigned to each item of part
manufacturers' part number and to each item of stock number.
composition. These stock numbers are assigned to each item of stock
algebraical, or combination. These stock numbers are assigned to each
materials, numeric signs, fractions, words, and letters. In fact, every
feature stock number covers the entire possibility of stock number.
When companies change their stock numbers, however, the Bureau will
be requested to change the assigned stock number. When companies
or consolidate there is a change in the stock number system.

Belmont, Joseph P., Director

The net effect of the above on the military, would be a countless expenditure of time and money to revise and change stock numbers throughout the entire military complex as these changes took place. The military system must control the stock numbers so that the internal management of supplies will not suffer. For this reason a Federal Stock Number was adopted for all materials procured, stocked, stored, and issued.

USE OF FEDERAL IDENTIFICATIONS BY MANUFACTURERS

Commercial companies dealing with the U.S. Government need not change their identification systems to the Federal Cataloging System. It is not required that the Federal stock number be applied to drawings or prints. The Federal Cataloging Program does not require the number to be etched, imprinted, or physically engraved on piece parts. Certain stipulations may be placed in the contract to place the Federal Stock Numbers on name plates, etc., and further, the Federal Stock Number is required in the marking, shipping and in documentation, to the extent that old departmental (Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps) stock numbers would have been used.

The Federal Stock Number does not apply to every item or assembly manufactured by a commercial concern. Only those items that are procured by the U.S. Government for support of the assembly, etc., are included in the Federal Cataloging Program.

²Ibid., p. 32.

The Federal stock number is used for internal management in the supply systems of the Department of Defense. The manufacturer's part list or the part number, is not eliminated but is cross-referenced to the Federal Stock Number.

Practically all items in the military supply system are products of the industry of the United States. These items are procured through contracts between contractor in industry and a supply and procuring office of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. If the contractor is selling material for the first time, the procuring and contracting office of the government will advise the contractor concerning the requirements of the Program and how it applies to the manufacture of commercial items entering the military system.

The Federal Stock Number does not indicate that it is an endorsement of the product by the Department of Defense or any other indication that the item is authorized for use or procurement over any other item not having a Federal Stock Number. The Federal Stock Number is merely assigned to all items that are stocked or brought under procurement by the military services and not every item manufactured by an industry.

FEDERAL STANDARD NUMBER 5A

The U.S. Government has prepared Federal Standard No. 5a, "Standard Guides for Preparation of Item Descriptions by Government Suppliers." This standard is a method for military supply and procurement

officers to obtain contractor prepared item identifications when deemed most practicable and when contractually specified.³ In certain commodity areas there is an advantage to having the contractor prepare the basic Federal item identification at the time of procurement. This has been especially true of the electrical-electronics industry. The advantages are fundamentally those of speed and quality of identification. The contractor primarily has availability and control over technical data, and timing advantages in preparing basic identification over the procuring services. Therefore, he should be in a better position to prepare an item identification for each item requiring a Federal Stock Number based on the military identification requirements. The contractor can prepare the item identification quicker and assure its accurate and complete identification. The decision as to whether the contractor should prepare the item identification must be judged upon the commodity, the type of procurement, the need, the timing, the cost, the method of payment, etc.

It can be seen that each item of supply will have, regardless of manufacturer or user, a single name, a single item identification, a single classification, and a single stock number. This system affords maximum protection, performance and stability for each item as may be dictated by military operational needs.

³General Service Administration. Federal Standard Number 5a, Standard Guides for Preparation of Item Identifications by Government Suppliers. May 19, 1953. Washington, D.C.

efforts to obtain confidential informants...
most successful and most satisfactory...
there is an advantage to having...
Federal law enforcement...
especially true of the...
and fundamentally those of...
counteraction primarily...
and taking advantage...
the system. Therefore...
their identification...
on the military identification...
the identification...
identification. The...
the identification...
procurement, the...
It can be seen...
manufacture of...
single identification...
maximum protection...
dictated by military...

General Service Administration...
Standard Guide for...
Washington, D.C.

Thus, the purpose of this standard is to indicate the procedures by which manufacturers and suppliers will furnish the Federal Government, at the time of procurement, with item identification data for items being supplied.

ATOMIC
CORRASABLE

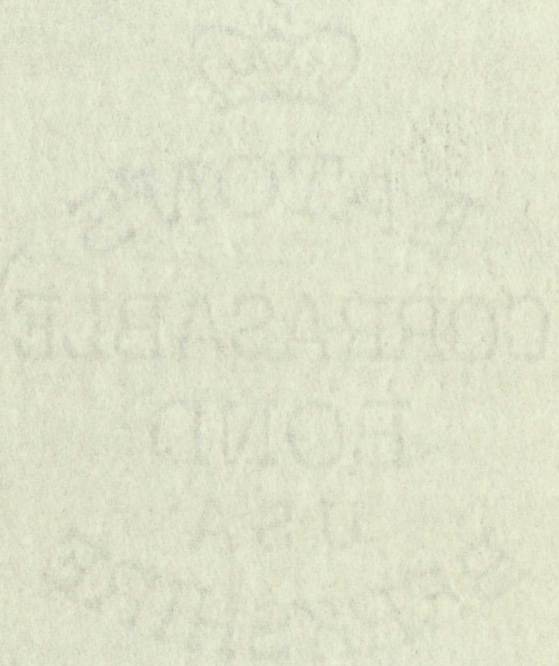
BOND

USA

SHIP

COTTON FIBER CONTENT

Thus, the purpose of this study is to determine the conditions
by which manufacturers and suppliers will be able to deliver
more, at the time of purchase, with less cost to the
buyer being supplied.



NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CHAPTER IX

FEDERAL CATALOGING AND THE USE OF RAPID WIRE TRANSMISSION

The Armed Forces Supply Support Center, Cataloging Division, deals in day-to-day business with about 60 different military activities. Federal Stock Numbers must be disseminated with rapid action to the various activities for assignment to materials in store so that the supply systems of the military will operate with the utmost efficiency. If there is a long lag between the request for the number and the final assignment by Armed Forces Supply Support Center, there will be a lag-time in the use of the number which will hamper the correct material management of military stocks.

In order to provide a better service to the activities participating in the Federal Cataloging Program, the time involved in transmitting data between activities and the Armed Forces Supply Support Center must be reduced to a minimum. It was found average transmission time by mail, one way, required from 2 to 7 days, and with the processing time within the Armed Forces Supply Support Center and the activities, plus return mail time, a total of 34 to 44 days was consumed. The Wire Transmission System decreases the time by a reduction of processing within each activity, and also by decreasing transmission time. The transmission time is also decreased by using codes to represent replies in the descriptive method item identifications. This is accomplished by the use of coded description patterns for the preparation of item identifications. Additional transmission time is saved by transmitting repetitive

information only once and mechanically reproducing it where it is required. This system also permits the transmission of Electronic Accounting Machine data.¹

Through the Wire Transmission System, activities are allowed to communicate with each other and with the Armed Forces Supply Support Center over toll or leased telephone lines.

For the operation of this system the following items of equipment are being used in the various cataloging activities:

1. A typewriter-reader-punch that reads punched paper tape, produces a typewritten copy of data and prepares a punched paper tape.
2. A motorized paper tape punch that produces a punched paper tape.
3. A data selector reader that selects and reads specific data from punched paper tape.
4. A reader-punch that reads punched paper tape and also punches paper tape.
5. A magnetic tape transmitter-recorder that transmits and also records data.
6. A machine that transfers data from punched paper tape into Electronic Accounting Machine cards.
7. A machine that transfers data from Electronic Accounting Machine cards to punched paper tape.

¹See Appendix I for the general flow of the Wire Transmission System.

information only and accounting is required. This system also permits the transfer of information Accounting Machine data.

Through the use of this system, the accounting machine is able to communicate with other machines and with the human operator. The system is based on the use of a common language.

For the operation of this system, the following items of equipment are being used in the various machines:

1. A typewriter which is used to enter data into the machine. This is a standard typewriter with a few modifications.

2. A punched paper tape reader which is used to read data from the tape. This is a standard reader with a few modifications.

3. A data selector which is used to select data from the tape. This is a standard selector with a few modifications.

4. A reader which is used to read data from the tape. This is a standard reader with a few modifications.

5. A register which is used to store data. This is a standard register with a few modifications.

6. A machine that transfers data from the register to the tape. This is a standard machine with a few modifications.

7. A machine that transfers data from the tape to the register. This is a standard machine with a few modifications.

8. A machine that transfers data from the register to the tape. This is a standard machine with a few modifications.

9. A machine that transfers data from the tape to the register. This is a standard machine with a few modifications.

10. A machine that transfers data from the register to the tape. This is a standard machine with a few modifications.

Generally the operations involved are as follows:

a. The submitting activity initially prepares an item identification work sheet including all variable descriptive data, coded descriptive data, input code, control codes, programming codes, and all reference (Electronic Accounting Machine) data necessary for the preparation of a complete item identification action.

b. By means of a typewriter-reader-punch, motorized punch, data selector reader and control tapes, an operator simultaneously prepares a completed Federal Cataloging Item Identification Card (DD Form 146) for internal use, a punched paper tape containing the data to be transmitted to the Armed Forces Supply Support Center, and optionally, a punched paper tape from which Electronic Accounting Machine cards may be produced for interim use by the activity pending final action. The punched paper tape containing the data to be transmitted is fed into the reader-punch which is electrically coupled to the transmitter-recorder. The data on the punched paper tape is thus recorded on the magnetic tape. By means of controls on the transmitter-recorder, the data on the magnetic tape is converted into electrical impulses and transmitted by means of telephone lines to the Armed Forces Supply Support Center.

c. The Armed Forces Supply Support Center receives the data and records the transmitted data onto magnetic tape by means of the transmitter-recorder. Data from the magnetic tape is punched into paper tape by use of the reader-punch which is electrically coupled to the transmitter-recorder.

Generally, the information is of the following nature:
a. The following information is included in the
action work sheets including all information on the
descriptive data, name, date, account, and
reference (Electronic Accounting System) and the
tion of a complete record of the information.

b. By means of a system of data processing, the
collector reader and writer, the information is
a computerized Federal Accounting System (FAS) and
for internal use, a printed form is prepared and
added to the Annual Report Report Form, and optional
printed paper tape from which the information is
be produced for internal use by the collector reader.
printed paper tape containing the data is transmitted to the
reader-printer which is electrically connected to the
The data on the printed paper tape is transferred to the
By means of controls on the transmission system, the data on the
tape is converted into electronic form and transmitted to the
telephone lines to the Annual Report Report Form.

c. The Annual Report Report Form contains the data and
records the transmitted data and is prepared by means of the
writer-printer. Data from the system is printed and
by use of the writer-printer which is electrically connected to the
transmission system.

d. The punched paper tape is fed into the reader unit of the typewriter-reader-punch, a control tape is inserted into the data selector reader, Federal Item Identification Cards are adjusted in the typewriter unit of the typewriter-reader-punch, and by means of an operator's actions, a completed item identification is typed on the Federal Item Identification Card. At the same time a punched paper tape is prepared which contains data for the Electronic Accounting Machine cards, and a second punched paper tape is produced which contains additional data to establish controls.

e. The punched paper tape containing data for Electronic Accounting Machine cards and the paper tape containing the control information are processed by the Electronic Accounting Machine-Electronic Data Processing System.

f. Similar action is required when data is received by activities from the Armed Forces Supply Support Center.

The benefits from this Rapid Wire Transmission System to the U.S. Government has been of great importance. These benefits result in a reduced transmission time, reduced preparation time, reduced elapsed time, central screening accessibility, availability to large and small activities, capacity and flexibility, additional data between activities, permits reduction in data distribution costs, etc.

CHAPTER X

OVERALL USE OF THE FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM

The Federal Cataloging Program is being utilized for actions by various activities in the Federal Government and in many separate and distinct projects requiring a maximum of efficiency in supply economies.

CIVIL AGENCY CATALOGING

Public Law 152 for the General Services Administration and Public Law 436 for the Department of Defense, direct the coordinated establishment of a uniform catalog system for the entire Federal Government. The General Services Administration has developed a program and working arrangement for extending the Federal Cataloging Program into the civil agencies of the government.¹ The General Services Administration has agreed that the policies, rules, procedures, and cataloging tools developed by the Department of Defense, in cooperation with General Services Administration, will be used by the civil agencies. The central cataloging organization at the Armed Forces Supply Support Center reviews, screens, and stock numbers all item identifications developed by the General Services Administration for civil agency items of supply. In addition to the military support items stocked or otherwise furnished through General Services Administration resources, the central file will include also the 800,000 items which the civil agencies procure

¹General Services Administration. Cataloging Regulation 1-VI-3. 1958. Washington, D.C., Section 301.04.

CONFIDENTIAL

Overall use of the various types of...

The Federal Government is... various activities in the... distinct projects...

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Public Law 125 for the General Services Administration and... Law 125 for the Department of Defense, House and Senate... ment of a uniform rating system for the entire Federal Government... General Services Administration has developed a system and... arrangement for extending the Federal Government's program... agencies of the Government. The General Services Administration... agreed that the policies, plans, programs, and activities... developed by the Department of Defense, for example, were... Services Administration, will be used by the civil service... cataloging organization at the General Services Administration... systems, and stock markets will have similar systems... General Services Administration for civil service... addition to the military system, some studies on... through General Services Administration... will include also the GSA, the House and the Civil Service...

independently of General Services Administration. These working arrangements between the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration, will permit the orderly and effective extension of the Federal Cataloging Program to all civil agencies of the government with maximum efficiency and economy.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGING

A similar need for a common supply identification language, which led to the establishment of a uniform Federal Cataloging Program for the Department of Defense, has motivated action to establish a uniform catalog system for all member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, (NATO), and other friendly nations. An Air Board of the Military Agency for Standardization (NATO), in January 1954 reviewed various systems of cataloging and recommended a common system for all member nations. Eleven member nations participated and in the Standardization Agreement (STANAG's No. 3150 and 3151), recommended the Federal Supply Classification System. The Federal Item Identification System was adopted as the NATO Item Identification System. Further, it was agreed to use the Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers on a NATO-wide basis.

USE AS A SERVICE MANAGEMENT TOOL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Federal Cataloging Program is an important tool in the improving of the supply management of the military. This program is one of the tools and it must be integrated with other tools as financial

CONFIDENTIAL

FOIA b 7

U.S.A.

independence of the Federal Government. The Federal Government is a
single body between the Department of Justice and the Department of
Administration, with the Federal Government as the central authority of the
Federal Government. The Federal Government is the central authority of the
Federal Government and the Federal Government.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A similar need for a central authority, the Federal Government, is
due to the centralization of the Federal Government. The Federal Government
Department of Justice, has established a system of centralization and
control for all major activities of the Federal Government. The Federal
(1950), and other Federal agencies, in the Federal Government, are
for the Federal Government (1950), the Federal Government, and the
controlling and coordinating a central system for all major activities. The
major activities are centralized and in the Federal Government (1950).
No. 1950 and 1950, the Federal Government, and the Federal Government.
The Federal Government, the Federal Government, and the Federal Government.
Identification System, the Federal Government, and the Federal Government.
Code for Identification, the Federal Government, and the Federal Government.

USE OF A CENTRAL AUTHORITY

OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Federal Government, the Federal Government, and the Federal Government.
proving of the early management of the Federal Government, the Federal Government.
of the Federal Government, the Federal Government, and the Federal Government.

accounting, improved inventory operational and management systems, automatic data processing systems, interservice supply support systems, etc. Catalog data utilization is defined as the management application of the common language of item identification, both within and among the military services, particularly with respect to improvements and adjustments which it makes possible. The objective is to provide for prompt and continuing action on the part of all elements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the military departments, and other agencies of the Department of Defense to utilize Federal Cataloging Data to the maximum extent for the purpose of improving materiel control operations within the Department of Defense Supply System.

Interservice Supply Support Program: Of extreme importance to the economic management of the military supply system, is that of interservice supply support program. If this program is to work there must be a common language and numbering system in the military so that all services talk the same language and all catalogs and stock records reflect like numbers and nomenclature. This program was initiated by the Office of the Secretary of Defense by Department of Defense Directive 4140.6, Interservice Supply Support. Presently there is an Interservice Supply Support Committee composed of the Supply Managers of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines. Commodity coordination groups have been established for thirty (30) separate commodity segments, and the physical cross-servicing is accomplished at the various depot levels. The Interservice Supply Support Committee also established Area Coordination groups in the field commands to accomplish cross-servicing at the retail and user levels.

accounting, improved inventory management, and other systems.
Automatic data processing, inventory control, and other systems.
etc. Catalog data utilization is limited to the present situation
of the entire language of the language, and other systems.
the military services, particularly with regard to inventory control and
management which is under review. The objective is to provide the
groups and continuing action on the part of all elements of the U.S.
of the Secretary of Defense, the military services, and other elements
of the Department of Defense to achieve a unified system of inventory
management for the purpose of providing uniform control and coordination
within the Department of Defense.

Inventory Supply System of Defense Department to the
economic management of the military supply system is that of inventory
service supply system. It is a system to which the military
a common language and existing system in the military to which all services
with the same language and all services and other elements within the
military and non-military. This system is limited to the military
the Secretary of Defense by Department of Defense Division of Defense
service supply system. It is a system to which the military
Committee composed of the military services, the Navy, the Air Force,
and Marines. Committee members are: General James H. Doolittle and
Vice (30) separate standing committee, and an official of the
is recognized as the main body of the military supply system.
The committee also established a working group to study the
committee to recognize the need for a unified system of inventory

In order that this may be utilized, a common cataloging program is a virtual must for the success of this program.

Freight Rates: Freight Classification Guides are being revised to utilize Federal Catalog Data. Freight descriptions assigned to identical Federal item identifications have been, or are being, compared by the Military Traffic Management Agency and differences reconciled prior to the publication of freight classification guides to include Federal Catalog Data. This means that correct freight rates will be paid and Government property will be adequately covered in the event of damage, loss or theft. These uniform freight rates are being disseminated initially by the Armed Forces Supply Support Center through cataloging channels in order to facilitate the processing of changes on a current basis and to reduce publications costs.

Mobilization Requirements: Information made available to management permits more effective mobilization planning. Manufacturers for each item are known, which permits analysis of any critical concentration of productivity in vulnerable areas, and therefore provide greater flexibility in planning for industrial production mobilization. Users are known, thus providing a more firm basis for determination of mobilization requirements for items and permitting more effective placement of stocks for both current operating needs and for mobilization. In the event of a disaster, management knows where users are, where stocks are, what users are affected, what stocks are affected, and what production facilities are affected.

Other Management Assistance Rendered: In addition to the above items there are a number of additional factors that must be considered as

CONFIDENTIAL

In order that this may be achieved, a number of measures are being taken to ensure that the necessary information is available to the relevant authorities.

Private Sector

to ensure that the necessary information is available to the relevant authorities. The private sector is being encouraged to provide information on a voluntary basis. This is being done by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade. The Ministry is also providing information on the various measures being taken to ensure that the necessary information is available to the relevant authorities. This is being done by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade. The Ministry is also providing information on the various measures being taken to ensure that the necessary information is available to the relevant authorities. This is being done by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.

Public Sector

These measures are being taken to ensure that the necessary information is available to the relevant authorities. The public sector is being encouraged to provide information on a voluntary basis. This is being done by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade. The Ministry is also providing information on the various measures being taken to ensure that the necessary information is available to the relevant authorities. This is being done by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade. The Ministry is also providing information on the various measures being taken to ensure that the necessary information is available to the relevant authorities. This is being done by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.

Other Measures

These measures are being taken to ensure that the necessary information is available to the relevant authorities. This is being done by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.

CONFIDENTIAL

assistance rendered by the cataloging program. The Federal Cataloging Program establishes a single supply language and provides accurate information on the identity of each item of supply in the military service. In view of this, these benefits also accrue from the program:

1. Determine and eliminate duplicate item identifications within and between military activities. In 1955, for example, it was estimated that 3,800,000 items were in the system with about 6,000,000 numbers. However, even at this early date, by consolidation this was reduced to 2,900,000 items. It has been estimated by the Armed Forces Supply Support Center that for every item eliminated, approximately \$1,500 is saved throughout the entire military complex. Here alone it is considered that approximately \$1.350 billion was being saved.
2. Obtain accurate information and complete information about the characteristics of every item in the Department of Defense.
3. Facilitate supply interchange between supply systems and provide greater cross-servicing potential to other military services and Federal agencies.
4. Coordinate procurement and eliminate concurrent buying and selling or service competition. Complete knowledge of the material in hands of the military managers and procurement officers will eliminate much purchasing of like, or similar items, fully stocked by another service.
5. Permit effective redistribution and maximum utilization of the military assets for all users in the Department of Defense.

assistance rendered by the Government. The United States
Program established a single supply system and financial control
formation on the basis of each item of supply. In the early days
in view of this, these principles were applied to the program.

1. Personnel and equipment. Personnel and equipment were
and between military activities. In 1945, the program was
that 2,800,000 items were in the stockpile in the United States.
However, even so, the supply of equipment was not sufficient
2,900,000 items. It has been estimated by the United States
Support Center that for every item of equipment, approximately 10,000
saved throughout the entire military campaign. There were 10
used that approximately 10,000 items were saved.

2. Output equipment. Equipment and supplies are essential
characteristics of every item in the inventory of the
3. Facilities. Facilities are essential for the production
with greater cross-country potential for the military and
Federal agencies.

4. Coordination. Coordination is essential for the production
selling or service competition. Coordination is essential for
heads of the military agencies and government departments.
such purchasing of items or other items. The program of
service.

5. Service. Service is essential for the production of
military service for all items in the inventory of the

6. More effective disposal procedures and better excess screening. There will then be less waste, and less cost of the program.

7. Reduce record keeping, personnel, inventories, storage space and warehousing where item consolidations occur within and between systems.

8. Reduce personnel required for management, plus reduction of training overhead.

9. Reveals the existence of multiple managers for the same item within departmental supply systems.

10. Permits capability of positive identification of all U.S. produced items for our allies, regardless of the military service through which the item was produced and procured.

11. Assist standardization by revealing what the military departments actually stock.

12. Assist Congress in providing a tool for better analysis of military material requirements.

13. Improve government-industry relationships through military contractors having one item identification language for the Department of Defense instead of many.

14. Assist management by providing an item intelligence and management network and provide greater uniformity in reporting, budgeting, and accounting operations.

15. Provide interchange of management data between departmental managers of the same items, mutual support and maximum utilization of total Department of Defense assets effected through mandatory use of any

6. This section shall be subject to the same provisions as the other sections of this Act.
7. The Board shall have the right to call for the production of any document or information in its possession or control.
8. The Board shall have the right to require any person to attend before it and give evidence.
9. The Board shall have the right to require any person to produce any document or information in his possession or control.
10. The Board shall have the right to require any person to attend before it and give evidence.
11. The Board shall have the right to require any person to produce any document or information in his possession or control.
12. The Board shall have the right to require any person to attend before it and give evidence.
13. The Board shall have the right to require any person to produce any document or information in his possession or control.
14. The Board shall have the right to require any person to attend before it and give evidence.
15. The Board shall have the right to require any person to produce any document or information in his possession or control.

department's excess and long supply items by other departments prior to procurement, coordinated geographical redistribution, a cross system critical and short item control, rotating defense stockpiles with procurements of any department, a cross system coordination in buying and selling, assembly and analysis of total Department of Defense requirements and programs, quick disposal screening, total Department of Defense assets being available to using activities through existing operationally responsible supply managers, and improving direct departmental pipeline service on single user items.

CHAPTER XI

DEFINITIVE RESULTS OF THE FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM

The previous chapters give a background and present operating methods of the Federal Cataloging Program in the Department of Defense as established by Public Law 436. As this program is an integral part of the Military Supply System, it is well to look into the overall management of this military supply system prior to the final development of the actual results of the Federal Cataloging Program taken as a unit.

POSITION OF THE MILITARY PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC LAW 436

As has been pointed out, the Congress of the United States first became interested in developing a single supply commodity catalog in 1929, when it authorized a Federal Standard Stock Catalog to be adopted by the Federal agencies.¹ This authorization was contained in the Naval Supply Bill of that year. Following World War II, and in recognition of the failure of supply during the war and the excessive surpluses, President Roosevelt, by directive of January 18, 1945, created the Standard Commodity Catalog Board in the Bureau of the Budget, to study and develop cataloging plans. In July 1946, President Truman directed the further

¹Congress of the United States, Report. 1838, op. cit., p. 2. 82nd Congress, 2nd Session.

SECTION I

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission believes that the present methods of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the collection and analysis of data are not adequate for the needs of the Government. It is the purpose of this report to recommend a new system of data collection and analysis, which will be more efficient and more economical than the present system. The Commission believes that the new system will be more efficient and more economical than the present system.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1

As has been pointed out, the present methods of data collection and analysis are not adequate for the needs of the Government. It is the purpose of this report to recommend a new system of data collection and analysis, which will be more efficient and more economical than the present system. The Commission believes that the new system will be more efficient and more economical than the present system.

Progress of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1933-1934
and 1935-1936

study and development of a catalog system. The Munitions Board Cataloging Agency was established in view of the authority granted in the National Security Act of 1947. Appendix J indicates the directive establishing the Board's duties. In 1949, House Report 321 was introduced in the 80th Congress, directing the establishment of a single cataloging system and undertaking the fixing of responsibility for its establishment.² After extensive hearings and the representatives of the Department of Defense expressed their willingness to cooperate, the Congress decided to express its policy in terms of House concurrent resolution, instead of positive legislation. This resolution was passed on February 6, 1950 and expressed the sense of the Congress of the U.S. that a Federal Cataloging Program should be established, and within its framework each property item should have but one name, one description, and one identification number, with a classification system suitable for all supply needs. In this resolution was recognized the report of the Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government which had indicated that in the interests of national defense, a single Standard Federal Commodity Catalog was a necessity.

Positive legislation action was taken by the Congress of the U.S. because: "Notwithstanding the positive expressions of the Congress commencing in 1929 of the Executive in 1945 and 1946 and not withstanding the broad grants of authority and the directions in the National Security Act and in the Armed Services Procurement Acts, the program

² Ibid., p. 3.

was found on examination by the Special Procurement Subcommittee, to have been a desultory one." The Congressional report went on to say: "It had no firm direction, no efficient organization, and was woefully lacking in stability; and, above all, in the ability to arrive at decisions within the framework of the Agency. It was not until the commencement of the open hearings by the subcommittee on February 11, 1952, when Deputy Secretary of Defense Foster testified before the committee that he returned to the Department on the completion of his testimony and for the first time signed a directive which established a cataloging and standardization agency. It was not until the subcommittee commenced the assembly of material for exhibits and the data for an investigation into the progress of the Munitions Board Cataloging Agency that an experienced head was placed at the helm and made the Director of Cataloging and Standardization."³

Prior to this time all cataloging functions within the Department of Defense was handled by committees within the organization. The House committee on Armed Services caused an assembly of sample items to be taken out of the cataloging system and displayed for consideration. The items chosen disclosed that there was widespread confusion in numbering, description and no concerted effort at standardizing items. These items showed that there was considerable confusion, conflict, duplication and overlapping which was clearly demonstrated. In the testimony that followed there was an abundant number of instances of delays, interference and

³Ibid., p. 4.

indecisions concerning the program in the Department of Defense. The Congressional committee fully believed that the program had been frustrated by the military.

In the hearings prior to Public Law 436, there were many excesses and overlappings which developed during the course of the testimony. For example, there were over 200,000 descriptions and numbers for lumber items in the military, more than in all the commercial establishments which supply the military; there were over 9,000 descriptions of venetian blinds; and the military were unable to agree on the cataloging and numbering of common nails.⁴ On the matter of standardization of supplies, the Munitions Board had accomplished little more than it had on cataloging. Dress shoes, drills, blankets, pillows, etc., were in a confusion of sizes, colors, shapes and weights. After hearing the testimony, the House Committee on Armed Services implemented a standardization program through statute, so that it would complement the cataloging program.

During these hearings leading up to Public Law 436, there was no disagreement from the armed services that great savings would be realized from an effective single supply catalog and standardization program. Members of the Navy testified that the savings would be astronomical; The Army representatives testified that savings would run into many millions of dollars; and the Air Force believed that the savings would be substantial. The Hoover Committee on the Executive Departments, estimated that over \$2,500,000,000 could be saved annually.

⁴ Ibid., p. 6.

Industrious committee has been...
Congressional committee...
...by the military...
...the...
...and overlapping...
...For example, there are...
...items in the military...
...which...
...blinds; and the military...
...membership of...
...the...
...ing. These...
...of...
...These...
...through...
...During...
...disagreement...
...from an...
...Members of the...
...The Army...
...millions of...
...be...
...estimated...

It was determined at this time that the military had about 4,000,000 different items of supply, of which approximately 800,000 had been identified and cataloged.⁵

Following the passing of Public Law 436, which became effective July 1, 1952, appropriate facilities were established in the Department of Defense to more closely follow the desires of Congress in the identification and cataloging of the great mass of material owned by the military of the United States. By December 1955, 2,200,000 items had been identified in the military, with a target date established of September 30, 1956, to completely identify, stock number, and catalog all of the approximately 2,900,000 different items in the military supply systems. The number of items estimated by Congress as approximately 4,000,000 had been reduced to the 2,900,000 figure by the surplus disposal program, reduction of required items, material becoming obsolete, etc. As of December 1955, the military had completed cataloging 55 groups and 386 classes. As of this date a great mass of cataloging tools had been developed: Approved Item Names and Colloquials, 52,500; Description Patterns, 10,600, and Reference Drawings, 7,500.⁶

As of December 1959, the Military Cataloging Activities had approved names and colloquials numbering 59,121; description patterns numbering 11,600, and Reference Drawings and Styles numbering 9,217.

⁵Ibid., p. 7.

⁶DeLucas, Joseph R., Col., op. cit., p. 43.

CONFIDENTIAL

It was determined that some 200,000 copies of the
4,000,000 copies of the report of the investigation, 1950, had
been identified and destroyed.

Following the opening of the investigation, the
July 1, 1950, investigation is being conducted in the
of interest to the extent of the interest in the
investigation and continuing to the extent of the
interest of the United States. In December 1950, 1950, the
been identified in the investigation, 1950, the
December 30, 1950, to the extent of the interest in
of the investigation, 1950, the investigation is being
system. The number of copies of the report of the
4,000,000 had been reduced to the 1950, the
past program, reduction in the number of copies of the
etc. As of December 1950, the investigation is being
groups and 300 classes. As of this date, the number of
tools had been developed. Approved tools have been
Description of the investigation, 1950, the investigation
As of December 1950, the investigation is being
approved names and following information is being
investing 11,000, and following information is being

CONFIDENTIAL
JANUARY 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

As of this date the number of Federal Supply Groups still remained at 75, but as the system is flexible, and in view of the introduction of added types of military items, i.e., rockets, atomic ordnance items, space vehicles, etc., the number of classes rose to 548.⁷

COMPARISON OF THE SYSTEM 1952-1960

The Military Supply System is so complex and of such magnitude that the Cataloging phase cannot be divorced as a unit. Consideration must be given to many different facets of the military supply system to indicate any accomplishments at all concerning the specific cataloging phase. However, it was noted that the cataloging phase was a foundation block for many of the broad programs of military supply improvement, and before they could be placed in effect to cause economies of operation, the cataloging and standardization phase of the military supply systems must be operating efficiently.

Since 1945-1946, when President Roosevelt requested the executive agencies to develop a Federal Supply Catalog in order to have a common supply language, and the next year when a similar request was made by President Truman (Appendix D), it has been estimated that over \$200,000,000 has been spent for the development of a catalog system now including over 3,600,000 items of supply.⁸ Of major import, is the fact that rapid

⁷Industrial College of the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces Supply Support Center. ICAF Publication 160-94, 1960, p. 10.

⁸U.S. Congress, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, Joint Economic Committee, op. cit., p. 40.

inventories can be taken of the total goods and materials in all military supply systems as each individual item has an identifying number and description.

Progress is being made toward integration of supply management functions in the Department of Defense by the expanding of the cataloging files and the inclusion of additional data obtained concerning individual items. The item identification, commodity classification and supply management data recorded in the Armed Forces Supply Support Center files contributed information which resulted in the establishment of two new single managers, one for automotive supplies and one for construction supplies. This trend in the single manager establishment is in consonance with the desires of the Congress of the United States.⁹

During 1960, there were a total of 3,678,254 active items of supply (military and civil agency) identified in the Federal Cataloging Program. During this period 311,539 items were added and 195,172 items were deleted, resulting in a net increase of 116,367. Over the past few years the item level has continued relatively stable. This period it fluctuated within the range of approximately 3,425,000 to 3,678,000 items of supply. This is less than a 3.6% variation from an average figure during the past 2 1/2 years. This relative stability indicates that the military services are taking efforts to purge from their supply systems items no longer needed, and by attrition or otherwise, dispose of obsolescent equipment and supplies.

⁹Assistant Secretary of Defense. "Defense Cataloging and Standardization Program." Memorandum, D.C., July 27, 1960 (Unpublished),

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

1954

Information can be taken from the report of the Committee on the subject of the supply system as well as from the report of the Committee on the subject of the supply system.

Report of the Committee on the subject of the supply system. The Committee on the subject of the supply system has been established to study the problem of the supply system and to make recommendations to the President. The Committee has been working on this problem since the summer of 1953. The Committee has held many public hearings and has received many suggestions from the public. The Committee has also held many private hearings and has received many suggestions from the private sector. The Committee has been very active in its work and has made many recommendations to the President. The President has been very responsive to the Committee's recommendations and has taken many steps to implement them. The Committee is very pleased with the progress that has been made and is confident that the supply system will be improved in the near future.

During 1954, the Committee on the subject of the supply system has been very active in its work. The Committee has held many public hearings and has received many suggestions from the public. The Committee has also held many private hearings and has received many suggestions from the private sector. The Committee has been very active in its work and has made many recommendations to the President. The President has been very responsive to the Committee's recommendations and has taken many steps to implement them. The Committee is very pleased with the progress that has been made and is confident that the supply system will be improved in the near future.

President's Committee on the subject of the supply system. The President's Committee on the subject of the supply system has been established to study the problem of the supply system and to make recommendations to the President. The Committee has been working on this problem since the summer of 1953. The Committee has held many public hearings and has received many suggestions from the public. The Committee has also held many private hearings and has received many suggestions from the private sector. The Committee has been very active in its work and has made many recommendations to the President. The President has been very responsive to the Committee's recommendations and has taken many steps to implement them. The Committee is very pleased with the progress that has been made and is confident that the supply system will be improved in the near future.

As a matter of interest, Table 2 indicates the total quantities of active items recorded in the central files of the Federal Cataloging Program and the trend of growth or decline in these quantities over the last two years.

TABLE II

TOTAL ACTIVE ITEMS BY MILITARY SERVICES

Military Service	December 31, 1958	June 30, 1959	December 31, 1959	June 30, 1960
Army	929,546	878,954	869,504	914,658
Navy	1,205,659	1,204,571	1,202,512	1,200,097
Air Force	1,592,491	1,706,157	1,767,706	1,828,412
Marine Corps	248,032	276,580	288,338	302,842

Included in the totals shown for each military service are many items which are also used by one or more of the other three military services and are included in their totals as well. The degree to which this commonality of items exists among the services is revealed by Table

3.

TABLE III

COMMONALITY OF ITEMS AMONG THE MILITARY SERVICES

Military Service	Total Active Items	Items Used also by Other Services	Percentage Commonality
Army	914,658	404,905	44.3
Navy	1,200,077	247,184	20.6
Air Force	1,828,412	420,754	23.0
Marine Corps	302,842	185,019	61.1

During the past two years a major effort within the Federal Cataloging Program has been in the assistance to the military service supply systems in elimination of items no longer warranted for retention

SECRET
U.S.A.

As a matter of fact, the program has been a very successful one. It has resulted in the development of a new type of engine and the production of a new type of engine. The program has been a very successful one. It has resulted in the development of a new type of engine and the production of a new type of engine.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Category	Item	Value	Unit
Engine	Engine	1,000,000	lb
Engine	Engine	1,000,000	lb
Engine	Engine	1,000,000	lb
Engine	Engine	1,000,000	lb

Included in the table above are the results of the program. The program has been a very successful one. It has resulted in the development of a new type of engine and the production of a new type of engine. The program has been a very successful one. It has resulted in the development of a new type of engine and the production of a new type of engine.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Category	Item	Value	Unit
Engine	Engine	1,000,000	lb
Engine	Engine	1,000,000	lb
Engine	Engine	1,000,000	lb
Engine	Engine	1,000,000	lb

During the past few years, the program has been a very successful one. It has resulted in the development of a new type of engine and the production of a new type of engine. The program has been a very successful one. It has resulted in the development of a new type of engine and the production of a new type of engine.

SECRET
U.S.A.

in these systems and of the records maintained in the central Federal Cataloging Program files. Of the 3,568,183 active items of supply in the Department of Defense, over 99.4% of the items have been processed through an Accelerated Item Reduction Program aimed toward the reduction of duplicate items, similar items, items of dubious value, etc.¹⁰ All items in the Department of Defense, except 6%, have been coded to reflect the activities having cataloging and inventory management responsibility for each item, the standardization status of each item and the supply status assigned to the item by each inventory manager.

Reconciliation is being made between current records of the military services and the central files of the Federal Cataloging Program. To date 5.3% have been found with no stock held whatsoever. These items are being eliminated from the filing systems of the services.

As of December 1960, freight rate classification codes have been assigned to over 1,132,000 items by the Department of Defense Military Traffic Management Agency.

As a direct corollary of the Cataloging Program, standardization of items is one paying product of this action. For example, during 1960 the military took the actions indicated in Table 4, to reduce duplication of items in the supply system:

¹⁰ Ibid, p. 3.

TABLE IV

Item	Before	After	Percent Reduction
Bridges, Fixed Span, Highway and Railway (Up to 100 tons load)	23 bridge sets	9 bridge sets	61%
Wood Screws	3,359	1,329	60%
Cutting Edges (Tractor and Grader Blades)	110	6	94%

During 1960, over 57,900 items similar to the above three categories alone, were designated no longer authorized for procurement. The total of items so designated since the enactment of governing legislation is 1,027,800. This has been estimated to be a saving to the Federal Government of \$1,541,700,000 in the standardization phase alone. This Standardization aspect has continued with the approval of new and revised plans for 323 out of the now existing 549 classes in the Federal Supply Classification. It has been determined that there is insufficient potential for 161 remaining classes. However, 65 classes will be standardized during the coming year.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE AND THE
EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE U.S.

Of utmost importance to the United States of America is the purely economic and budgetary issues involved in the way the Nation; spends over two-thirds of its budget. In 1959 the Budget of the United States stood at 42 billion dollars, 76% of this total being spent for

past, present, or future wars.¹¹ The Economy of the United States must bear any necessary defense expenditure for the present and the long future pull. However, the economy should not have to bear the burden of waste, inefficiencies, ineconomies of operation, overlapping, etc. For this reason the Federal Cataloging Program was inaugurated as one facet of the large program to effect the utmost economies in the military spending.

From 1940 to 1960, military procurement has had a major impact upon the national economy and segments thereof. Table 5 indicates the increase of the expenditures of the U.S. Government during 1929 and 1950, a large percentage being due to the military procurement program.¹²

TABLE V

Items	1929	1950
Personal consumption expenditures	75.9	68.5
Gross private domestic investment	15.2	17.3
Net foreign investment	.7	.8
Government purchases of goods and services	<u>8.2</u>	<u>15.0</u>
	100.0	100.0

¹¹U.S. Congress, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, Joint Economic Committee, op. cit., p. 85.

¹²Kress, A.J., Ph D. The Economics of National Security, Basic Economics. Washington, D.C., ICAF, 1957. p. 60.

part, however, on the other hand, the Government has been very generous in its treatment of the foreign exchange market. However, the Government has been very generous in its treatment of the foreign exchange market. However, the Government has been very generous in its treatment of the foreign exchange market.

From 1930 to 1935, the Government has been very generous in its treatment of the foreign exchange market. However, the Government has been very generous in its treatment of the foreign exchange market. However, the Government has been very generous in its treatment of the foreign exchange market.

Year	1930	1931	1932	1933
Government purchases of goods and services	100	100	100	100
Net foreign investment	100	100	100	100
Gross private domestic investment	100	100	100	100
Personal consumption expenditures	100	100	100	100

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Warfare, Washington, D.C. 20540
 Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States
 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Warfare, Washington, D.C. 20540

Procurement of military items amount to from \$22 to \$25 billion dollars per year. For example, from 1950 until 1959 there has been approximately thirty-eight million procurement actions with a dollar volume of over \$228.4 billions of dollars. Inventories of supplies in the military supply systems amount to some \$44.4 billions of dollars, and these supplies are stored in 585 million square feet of depot space throughout the world. The Joint Economic Committee of the Congress of the United States estimate that the annual cost of maintenance of the military supply system is over \$2 billion. Annual disposal of surplusses runs from \$8 to \$10 billion per year with a tremendous impart upon portions of the economy.

Also, the nation was taught several economic lessons from World War II. First, we were taught that the all-out nature of total war is no longer a matter of a few professional, or mercenary, soldiers going to battle while the home folk are secure in their houses and homes. All human and physical resources of a nation must be geared to an all-out effort. This effort requires top level management of high caliber. It means obtaining the most from the least, of directing our resources toward national objectives understood by all.

Our ancestors learned to hunt and fight with pointed sticks and flat pieces of flint sharpened on one edge and held in the fist. Years later these simple implements had developed into an extensive kit of stone-headed spears, axes, bone harpoons, and the like. Then men learned to finish their stone tools and weapons by grinding and polishing and to take the dog to help them hunt. They had then reached the Neolithic

or polished stone stage of culture, like that of the most primitive peoples of today. As far as we can judge, these hunters and good gatherers did not practice formal warfare, not because they were more virtuous than we are, but because the world's human population was so small and thinly spread that no occasions arose for large-scale fighting, though no doubt there was a lot of individual assault and murder. Furthermore, at that stage of culture nobody ever had enough wealth to be worth stealing. Hence, two of the main causes for war, economic competition and the prospect of robbery, were absent.¹³

Today, when a hydrogen bomb can destroy many square miles of a city, and when poison gasses can well wipe out large percentages of the population of a country in a few hours, there is this requirement that our economy be budgeted for the most efficient arming of the nation that can possibly be accomplished.

Secondly, the United States learned that we are not a nation of inexhaustible resources and we found it necessary to comb the world for strategic items to run the complex modern supply systems of millions of items. Prudence in this nation should dictate a very careful husbandry of our national resources. However, such was not the case during World War II, nor is it now a primary importance during the cold war which may last for generations. President de Gaulle has stated that this is the time that "engulfs resources."

¹³Bureau of Naval Personnel. The Evolution of Naval Weapons. Training Activities Bureau of Personnel, Nav Pers 91066, Washington, D.C., 1947, p. 1.

or belated wave of change, that has been the
people of today. In fact we are not only
Gentile and not Jewish, but we are not
virtuous than we are, but we are not
well and finally spread out in the world
though no doubt there was a lot of suffering
Furthermore, at this stage of our history, we are
be worth stating. Hence, we are not only
competition and the progress of the world
Today, when we are not only a
city, and when we are not only a
population of a country, but we are not only a
our economy be judged by the fact that we are not
can possibly be successful.
Secondly, the United States, which we are not only a
industrial revolution and we are not only a
strategic items to the United States, but we are not only a
items. However, in this matter, we are not only a
of our national resources. However, we are not only a
War II, nor is it a matter of national resources, but we are not only a
last few generations. However, we are not only a
that this "wonder" is not.

Thirdly, there is a need for unity and economy. The element of economy in our use of armed force might well be critical in any future onset. It came nearer to being critical toward the end of World War II than dreamed likely during the years preceding the war. This is not meant economy in dollar terms (though in the long run the U.S. should greatly gain in that respect too) but rather that strategic economy which exerts maximum force with limited national resources. Without increased unity we cannot get that kind of economy; we will continue instead to operate with the wasteful opulence that has characterized much of our work in the past.¹⁴

Fourth, we have learned that there is no longer land war, sea war, or air war in a major conflict. They have been fused by the modern weapons of war. It is not only the size of the gross national product which is of import, but the effectiveness to which it is directed toward national objectives.

In what method and in what way has the use of the Federal Cataloging Program helped to realize a more effective and economical system in the Department of Defense? There is often times much debate on the question, and quite a difference of opinion depending on who is giving the facts.

The following article was written for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers on November 14, 1960:

¹⁴Stimson, H.L. On Active Service in Peace and War, p. 520.

Finally, there is a need for a new... economy in an... of our work in the...

Fourth, we have found... or air war in a... weapons of war. It is not only the... which is of importance, but the... national objectives.

In what nation... the program... the Department of Defense... question, and give a... the future.

The following... papers on November 14, 1951.

Witness, I.I. at... 11

"The old-fashioned watch pocket became something of a relic when men started wearing wrist watches.

But the armed services never caught on. Clothing contracts specified, at a costly outlay, that uniforms for soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines still had to have those small pants pouches for outmoded timepieces.

Just recently, the Defense Department's 'single manager for clothing', the Army, decided we could risk doing without this extra. To everybody's surprise, this saved \$650,000 a year. The actual saving was only 10 cents on a pair of trousers. But the armed forces buy a whopping 6.5 million annually.

Stung by criticism of its buying and cataloging, the Defense Department is pushing a campaign to reduce inventories and cut costs. It's doing all right. So far, in the clothing field, it's cut the inventory from \$1.8 billion to \$1.5 billion, and the catalog from a total of 40,470 items to a mere 983.

It hasn't been easy. Marines expect to look like Marines, and soldiers like soldiers. They lower the boom on anyone who tries to make them dress alike.

Take shirts, for instance. Each service has its own. Distinctive colors have been kept, but the Defense Department saw no reason why patterns could not be standardized. Checking revealed that differences extended to such things as thread and buttons. They were standardized too. The savings ran into millions.

The old-fashioned way of doing business is still the

most common way of doing business.

But the new way of doing business is the way of the future.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of cooperation, and it is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

It is a way of doing business that is based on the principle of mutual benefit.

Uncle Sam's fighting men have been sleeping under 11 different kinds of blankets. Now, the Defense Department buys one and everybody uses it. So far, there have been no complaints.

Until recently, the four services used eight different fatigue uniforms, made from seven different kinds of material. Now there are two, cut from the same cloth. The Army, Navy, and Air Force use the same pattern. The Marines were permitted to retain their old design. In any case, this eliminated 127 listings in the military catalog.

The four services now are buying seven kinds of dress shoes, manufactured over three distinctive lasts and bought under three different specifications. Soon, however, there will be three different dress shoes - two black and one brown. They'll be made over the same last and bought under one contract."

ECONOMIC SCOPE OF MILITARY SUPPLY AND RELATED FUNCTIONS

It is impossible to convey a complete picture of the colossal scope of military supply and related functions. We find this true as it is very difficult to identify military functions from normal functions and also it is difficult to find standards or measures for purposes of comparison. It is of help to obtain comparison of the military with various segments of the industrial economy. For example, the following figures are given for procurement; inventories, excesses, property holdings, storage space, and supply items:

Procurement:	Billion
Total military procurement, fiscal year 1959-----	\$22.873
Compared to U.S. imports of merchandise, calendar year 1959-----	15.212
Compared to U.S. exports of merchandise, calendar year 1959-----	17.566
Inventory:	
Total military personal property in supply system - June 30, 1959-----	<u>44.467</u>
Army-----	18.612
Navy and Marine Corps-----	13.535
Air Force-----	<u>12.320</u>
Compared to:	
Total manufacturing inventories - July 1960-----	54.88
Total retail inventories - July 1960-----	25.1
Excess, surplus, and long stocks of property:	
Disposal of surplus real and personal property by War Assets Administration Oct. 1944 - June 30, 1949-----	24.4
Average annual rate-----	5.0
Surplus, excess, and long supply of personal property in DOD as of June 30, 1958-----	26.7
Estimate disposal program for 1960 and 1961 at acquisition cost-----	10.0

Summary of Department of Defense property holdings as of June 30, 1959

(Billions of Dollars)

Land, buildings, fixed equipment-----	29
Construction in progress-----	3
Personal property-----	<u>118</u>
Total-----	<u>150</u>

From year to year, part of these annual expenditures keep adding to the size of our defense arsenals. As of December 1958, about 10 percent of our total national wealth was invested in the implements of warfare and in the facilities, supplies, and materials required to maintain our fighting forces. The tangible assets of the Department of Defense are estimated currently to be \$150 billion.

Storage space:

DOD covered storage space, worldwide, June 30, 1959
 (square feet) ----- 585,329,000
 Cost of covered storage space ----- \$2,003,395,000

By comparison:

The Pentagon has (space, square feet) ----- 3,721,000
 The Commerce Department (square feet) ----- 1,074,500
 South Agriculture Building (square feet) ----- 1,311,180
 Executive Office building (square feet) ----- 314,245

Supply items:

Items:

In military supply system ----- 3,600,000
 In Sears, Roebuck catalog (estimate) ----- 100,000

Another way to obtain a picture of the military expenditures is to examine the gross national product and the expenditures of the military in comparison thereto, as indicated by Table 6.

TABLE VI

EXPENDITURES FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MILITARY FUNCTIONS AS A
PERCENTAGE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, FISCAL YEARS 1939 - 1959

(Billions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Gross National Product	DOD Military Function	
		Expenditures	Percent of GNP
			Percent
1939	91.1	1.2	1.3
1940	100.6	1.6	1.5
1941	125.8	6.1	4.8
1942	159.1	23.6	14.8
1943	192.5	63.1	32.8
1944	211.4	76.1	36.0
1945	213.6	79.9	37.4
1946	210.7	42.0	19.9
1947	234.3	13.8	5.9
1948	259.4	11.1	4.3
1949	258.1	12.0	4.6

Fiscal Year	Gross National Product	DOD Military Function	
		Expenditures	Percent of GNP
			Percent
1950	284.6	11.9	4.2
1951	329.0	19.8	6.0
1952	342.0	39.0	11.2
1953	365.4	43.7	12.0
1954	363.1	40.3	11.1
1955	397.5	35.5	8.9
1956	419.2	35.8	8.5
1957	442.5	38.4	8.7
1958	441.7	39.1	8.9
1959	478.8	41.2	8.6

ATOMIC CORPORATION

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
1950	100.0	0.0	100.0
1951	100.0	0.0	100.0
1952	100.0	0.0	100.0
1953	100.0	0.0	100.0
1954	100.0	0.0	100.0
1955	100.0	0.0	100.0
1956	100.0	0.0	100.0
1957	100.0	0.0	100.0
1958	100.0	0.0	100.0
1959	100.0	0.0	100.0
1960	100.0	0.0	100.0

CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

It has been brought out that the Congress of the United States had for a number of years taken a great interest in the effective management of the military supply systems and more specifically the establishment of a single supply commodity catalog. In 1950 the Congress of the United States took note that none of the previous efforts prior to 1950 had been productive and considered legislation which would have directed the establishment of a single cataloging system. The Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government in its report, recommended such a system in the national interest, and indicated that the resultant savings would be great. With the several departments expressing a willingness to cooperate in such a program, the Congress of the United States enacted House Concurrent Resolution 96, Eighty-first Congress, expressing the sense of the Congress that a Federal Cataloging Program should be established and within its framework each property item should have but one name, one description, and one identification number with a classification suitable for all supply needs. In spite of previous actions by the Congress, the progress in providing a single catalog system up to and including 1952, had been slow and ineffective. For this reason the House Armed Services Committee, after long hearings, reported House Report 7405 (Public Law 436) which passed the House of Representatives and a bill directed at a similar achievement was introduced in the Senate

as S.3023 by Senator Morse and 13 other Members of the Senate (Public Law 436).

A similar report by the House of Representatives indicated that during the long years of delay, because of interference, indecisions and the desultory character of the undertaking, no great progress had been made in the military to establish a dynamic cataloging and standardization activity.

Primarily, the results of this program are tied up in two accomplishments. In the studying of the history of this program, it has been indicated that the major surge within the Department of Defense as a unit, to establish a similar system of cataloging and standardization, was taken only after the passage of Public Law 436 (Appendix A). Prior to this time the U.S. Navy could well establish its inventories by a primary stock numbering system, i.e. the Hicks system, and had maintained cost reports through an extensive accounting procedure. Much of the reporting in the U.S. Army and the U.S. Air Force was in the measurement tons category. Although the Navy had progressed greatly, there was limited interchangeability between the three services as to cross-servicing, combined purchasing, etc., those military management improvements that would be of decided savings to the Department of Defense as a unit. These two accomplishments are: 1. Those set forth by Public Law 436, in view of the so-called foot-dragging of the military establishment, and then the 2. overall results of the Federal Cataloging Program. It would be of benefit to examine first, the accomplishments of the Public Law 436, and then the overall accomplishments of the Federal Cataloging

Program. Public Law 436 required certain accomplishments as follows:

1. The establishment within the Department of Defense of the position of Director of the Cataloging and Standardization programs at a sufficiently high administrative level to allow for the clear exercise of authority. This position was considered important enough to justify Senate confirmation of the appointee. In view of the Act, the Defense Supply Management Agency was established within the Department of Defense. The President's Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1953 (Department of Defense), which became effective July 1, 1953, abolished the Defense Supply Management Agency. The functioning of a cataloging system was assigned to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics). The Charter stated, in part: "- - - Responsible for the prescribing of a single supply catalog system and accomplishing its progressive utilization in all supply functions within the Department of Defense, including the administration of the Defense Cataloging and Standardization Act (Public Law 436, 82nd Congress)." Under the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics) the position of Director of Supply Management, including a Staff Director for Cataloging. In 1958 there was a reorganization of the Department of Defense, which increased the stature of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and gave the operational control of the unified overseas commanders to the Secretary of Defense, rather than to the departments. This caused an impact on the logistics system. A report was submitted to the Deputy Secretary of Defense in 1958 recommending, among other things, that an Armed Forces Supply Agency be established which would have the functions of cataloging, standardization, redistribution, simplification, and operation and

analysis of some of the common areas across the three departments (Army, Navy, Air Force). This agency would operate under a council composed of the principal military logistics officers of the four military services. It was thought that this organization would be responsive to the needs of the military services, as well as be able to implement actions which might be recommended. This Agency would actually be in the over-all operations of the cataloging and standardization programs and not merely in the policy and procedures end. It was finally called the Armed Forces Supply Support Center, as established by Department of Defense Directive of 23 June 1958. Personnel and functions of the Cataloging Division of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Standardization Division of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Material Utilization of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy, etc., made up the new center. In effect, its purpose was to provide the most effective and economical administration of certain common supply functions, primarily those of cataloging, standardization and utilization of material; to promote and coordinate integrated supply management of common materiel; and to develop means for the elimination of inconsistency, duplication and overlapping.

2. The formation of a single organization headed by one man, to administer both cataloging and standardization within the Department of Defense. Evidence brought before the Senate and the House of Representatives, clearly indicated that the two supply management functions are so closely allied as to demand unified direction. The Cataloging and Standardization functions were both unified under the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics) as to policy, and under the Director,

Armed Forces Supply Support Center, as to operations. The Armed Forces Supply Support Center actually consists of a Cataloging Division, Data Processing Division, Standardization Division, and Utilization Division. These Divisions are headed by high caliber civilian and military personnel of the Colonel, USAF; Captain, USN, and GS-15 Civilian level.

3. The elimination of any question as to whether or not there is to be complete "implementation and conversion to, and option of" a single supply catalog which lists just once, each item of supply recurrently procured or used. As has been indicated, when the program was inaugurated by Public Law 436, there was an estimated 4,000,000 items in the military supply system with 8,000,000 stock numbers. The Cataloging Division of the Department of Defense, and later the Armed Forces Supply Support Center, was established as the clearing house for the receipt of item identifications and establishments of items of supply with the assignment of stock numbers. The major block of stock numbers was held by the Washington, D.C. office, with various smaller blocks placed in the hands of activities cataloging peculiar items of one type. In the initial establishment of items of supply the number was cut to 2.9 million separate and distinct items, cataloged in the files of the Cataloging Division under one name and one number. Due to the increase of new military items, the number has increased to 3.6 million distinct items with but one name and one stock number. For example, the Atomic Ordnance Cataloging Office, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Field Command, Albuquerque, New Mexico, as a branch of the Cataloging Division, Armed Forces Supply Support Center, held a block of Federal Item Identification Numbers and assigned all numbers to items solely used on the atomic ordnance items. As of

1959, this block of numbers was recalled by the Armed Forces Supply Support Center and at the present time all numbers in the Federal Cataloging Program are assigned by the Cataloging Division of the Center.

4. The providing for the assignment of operational responsibility for cataloging and standardization to the various supply and technical services in the Department of Defense. Congress included this stipulation in the Public Law 436, because there was abundant evidence that the method followed under the previous programs separated the technical competence and knowledge which is found only at the operational level, from the process of cataloging which requires, at all stages, great familiarity with the specific items of supply involved. The U.S. Congress indicated that, to the extent possible, each related group, or family of items of supply, be cataloged by a single technically qualified group. As previously indicated, the cataloging actions within the services is being accomplished by approximately sixty (60) activities well versed with the individual items of supply their capabilities and their need in the military supply system. These activities are listed in Appendix B. Further, action has been taken to establish Single Manager Agencies within the Department of Defense, to manage single commodity classifications of material for all services. For example, to date there has been established the Military Subsistence Supply Agency, Military Clothing and Textile Supply Agency, Military Medical Supply Agency, and the Military Petroleum Supply Agency, with the power to approve cataloging of all items of these commodity classification to further reduce duplication within the military supply system.

5. The reconsideration of decisions as to the type of information or data to be included in the single central supply catalog. The Congress of the U.S. indicated that there appeared to be a surplusage of descriptive data from the standpoint of what will actually be needed for an effective catalog, while at the same time certain other data which will be of great value, is not included. Although this appears to be somewhat of a detail in the cataloging program, Congress included in the Public Law 436, that certain items of information should be included in the central catalog, such as descriptive and performance data, size, weight, cubage, packaging or packing data, a standard quantitative measurement unit, and such other related data as is determined by the Director of the Agency to be necessary or desirable. It was not the intent of Congress that all of the publications, property records and reports which draw upon the central catalog, should use all of the data contained in the law. However, it was intended that the catalog be the exclusive source. Thus, if duplications are eliminated, it would guarantee that only one name and identification number for each item of supply will be applied universally throughout all supply functions and that there will be a uniformity of description and other information pertaining to each item. This has been accomplished by the military in the establishment of the 11,600 description patterns which standardizes the information established for each item of supply by the military cataloging agencies. In addition, Chapter 7 of the Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging establishes the Format and Content of the Book Type Department of Defense Section of the Federal Supply Catalog and indicates the items of information considered

necessary after the immediate eight years of working with the services and establishing their needs for data. Sub Section 734, paragraph

734.01 (c) indicates:

- (1) Requisitioning instructions
- (2) Sources of Supply
- (3) Fraction Codes
- (4) Cognizant Symbols or Codes
- (5) Supply Organizations
- (6) Conversion Tables
- (7) Federal Stock Number (FSN)
- (8) Index Number in Stock List
- (9) Unit of Issue
- (10) Packaging Data (use MIL-STD-726 where applicable)
- (11) Weight and Cube (use MIL-STD-726 where applicable)
- (12) Manufacturers' Codes (Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers)
- (13) Substitution Data
- (14) Interchangeability Data
- (15) Freight Classification
- (16) Financial Data (excluding prices)
- (17) Supply Status Codes

6. The establishment of a reporting system which will be detailed enough to keep the Congress informed on actual progress made in cataloging and standardization. The Federal Cataloging Program has been adapted to the Electric Accounting Machine and the Automatic Data Processing Systems. Through this method it is possible to render quick

and efficient cataloging service that would not be possible without the computers now being used by the Armed Forces Supply Support Center. Management data comes from the rapid input and output of the computers. Semi-annually the report is submitted to the Congress of the United States giving the progress on cataloging and standardization. It appears that sufficient detail is obtained from this report, plus various hearings before the committees of Congress.

Most specifically, the items desired by the Congress of the U.S. encompassed: 1. The number of separate specifications which have been consolidated into single specifications for the use of all of the military departments, bureaus and services; 2. The reduction achieved in the number of sizes, kinds, or types of generally similar items; 3. Duplications eliminated in services, space, and facilities; and 4. Such other information as the Director considers will best inform the Congress of the progress of the standardization program.

Items as indicated above are included in the report submitted semi-annually to the Congress. With the automatic data processing systems in operation this data is considerably more accurate than that heretofore forwarded.

7. A continuation of coordination between the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration regarding the military and civilian cataloging and standardization program. Responsibility for the coordination was placed on the Secretary of Defense as well as the General Services Administration. As of 1960, all items furnished by the General Services Administration had been cataloged. There were some

and efficient computing machine was used for a period of about the
computer now being used by the Army Research Office, Durham,
management data comes from the report and a part of the work is
semi-annually the report is submitted to the Congress of the United
States giving the progress of the work and the results. It is
that sufficient detail is obtained from this report to be able to
ings before the Committee of Congress.

Most specifically, the work is being done by the Congress of the U.S.
encompassed: 1. The number of agencies, departments and which have been
consolidated into single agencies and the use of all of the
any department, bureau and agency; 2. The work that is involved in
the number of staff, funds, or other resources; 3. The
legislative elimination of laws, rules, regulations, and
other information as the Director determines that it is in the
of the progress of the management system.
Items as indicated above are included in the report submitted
annually to the Congress. With this data the management system
in operation this data is constantly being reviewed and the
forwarded.

7. A continuation of coordination between the Department of
Defense and the General Services Administration regarding the military
and civilian contracting and administrative programs. It is possible
the coordination was placed on the same level of Defense as well as the
General Services Administration. As of 1957, all work is being done
General Services Administration and the Department of Defense.

items in the hands of independent agencies that had not been cataloged and the estimated time of completion would be three or four years before all items would be listed.¹ As all items that the General Services Administration buys and distributes are cataloged, there is a fertile field for the best possible coordination between the military and the civil administration. Standardization takes place by much of a cross-reference action of all items and the elimination of those items that are duplicates. This is of utmost importance as the procurement from the General Services Administration by the military, has increased greatly. The military procured supplies from the General Services Administration in the amount of \$105,000,000 in 1958 and used General Services Administration Federal supply schedules to procure \$259,000,000 worth of supplies for a total of \$364,000,000. In fiscal year 1959, procurements rose to \$481,000,000, an increase of 32%. In fiscal year 1960 the volume will reach \$550,000,000. This means that 66% of General Services Administration total supply business will be in support of the Department of Defense.² This is a direct result of the excellent coordination between General Services Administration and the Department of Defense, and the outstanding benefits of the Federal Cataloging Program.

An outstanding need for an effective cataloging program in the Department of Defense is its requirement as a management tool to

¹U.S. Congress. Military Supply Management Hearings of 25-26 April 1960. p. 68.

²Ibid., p. 7.

items in the hands of individuals and not held centrally
and the estimated time of completion would be 1 year, 6 months before
all items would be listed. As all items are centrally controlled
Administration items and distribution are controlled, this is a serious
field for the best possible cooperation between the military and the
civil administration. Governmental items are of a different
reference action of all items and the military is to be
are employees. This is of great importance as the government is
the General Services Administration by the military, the military
The military proposed supplies from the General Services Administration
in the amount of \$105,000,000 in 1950 and new General Services is
General Services Administration to provide \$1,000,000,000 which is
for a total of \$1,105,000,000. In 1951 year 1951, Government is to
\$481,000,000, an increase of 34%. In 1952, the total will
reach \$750,000,000. This means that the General Services Administration
total supply business will be in excess of the Government of 1950.
This is a direct result of the excellent cooperation between General
Services Administration and the Department of Defense, and the
the results of the Federal Catalogue Program.
An outstanding need for an efficient cataloging program is the
Department of Defense is its requirement as a separate tool to

U.S. Congress. Military Supply Management Act of 1949
April 1950, p. 68.
Title, p. 7.

accomplish those actions necessary to bring about military supply management improvements. Single managership of material, standardization, utilization of surpluses, redistribution, decrease in procurement, cross-servicing, consolidation of storage space, etc., are just some of the actions that will result from an effective workable cataloging system. Today the Federal Cataloging Program is a dynamic system. There are 3,600,000 items in the system with an input of 600,000 items a year and an outgo of about 400,000. When the system was first started in earnest in about 1953, there were about 8,000,000 different number for about 4,000,000 different items in the system. As for the final position of standardization of material to date, these items have been reduced in fields of like material from 5 to 20 percent of the items. In other words, after the cataloging of material and the assignment of like commodity classes to a single manager, the items have been further reduced by this percentage as items in stock have been able to be substituted for other items. There is a potential of an approximate 200,000 to 700,000 items that might well be reduced from the 3,600,000 figure. This would entail a savings of over \$1,050,000,000 per year.

To give this standardization project an added impetus, the Department is now engaged in an Accelerated Item Reduction program, mentioned earlier, in which certain items can be shaken down in an accelerated program. All items have been coded and are being matched with like items to discover where small differences exist between items and to eliminate these items from the program. However, this total number of items will now show such a rapid decrease because new weapons, components and parts

coming into the system outnumber the items being obsoleted. Action is now being taken through the standardization phase of the program, to control incoming items rather than those already in the system. This would require a wide fusion of data so that one service would not try to develop or invent some weapon or article of war already developed by another service.

This well organized and operating cataloging program will completely facilitate the standardization program as well as other management improvement programs. The present cataloging system is well designed, well defined, a mature operation, and it serves the supply operations. This is a key tool that serves changing materiel management needs.

The second facet of the evaluation is the overall results of the Federal Cataloging Program. Of utmost importance is whether the Federal Cataloging Program in the Department of Defense has, 1. accomplished those economies anticipated for the program, 2. helped to accomplish those refinements in supply management as recommended in the various hearings before Congress or embodied in the passage of Public Laws that would effect the economy of the U.S. in a positive manner, and 3. effected those efforts that would increase the potential of the U.S. to more adequately engage in and successfully conclude, if so forced to do so, armed conflicts with present or potential enemy nations and/or groups of nations.

In the first place, has the Federal Cataloging Program accomplished those economies anticipated for the program? During the Congressional

...into the system...
...now being...
...control...
...would require...
...to having...
...another...

This will...
...plate...
...ment...
...design...
...operation...
...needs...

The second...
...Federal...
...Cataloging...
...these...
...work...
...before...
...effect...
...those...
...adequately...
...armed...
...action...

In the first...
...those...

hearings on Public Law 436, there was testimony to the effect that over two and one half billion dollars could be saved a year by the installation of the program. Additional testimony was given that great amounts of money could be saved each year. In the initial reduction of the number of different items in the military system from 3.8 million to 2.9 million during the years 1952-1955, realized a yearly saving of approximately \$1,350,000,000. Since the introduction of the program in 1952, a total of 1,027,800 items have been designated as not authorized for procurement. This has been estimated as an approximate saving of \$1,541,700,000 per year with an unknown saving as to the intangible benefits gained by the elimination of these many items from procurement. Due to the better cataloging system and the method of identifying items, the military have used long-supply material within the Department of Defense, in the totals of \$587,000,000 in 1958; \$1,200,000,000 in 1959; and \$2,000,000,000 in 1960. As a further consequence, the total supply system inventories of the Department of Defense have been reduced by 7.3 billion dollars, or an average of 3.65 billion dollars per year. The military is further eliminating items no longer needed in the supply system, and this disposal program has more than doubled in the past three years. The disposal program totaled 4 billion dollars in 1958, 8.9 billion dollars in 1959, and a projected 10 billion dollars in 1960. As a result the inventory reductions brought about better supply management, causing a reduction in storage and holding costs. Supply system costs projected in fiscal year 1961 budget is 100 million dollars less than fiscal year 1959. This is an annual and continuing saving.

Further, as a result of the establishment of a refined cataloging program, the emphasis was placed on the establishing of single commodity managers that amount to an annual saving in personnel, storage, transportation, standardization, and inspection, at the rate of about \$14 million each year and an aggregate savings of \$339 million resulting primarily from sales of inventory without replacement from procurement. In addition to the identifiable savings, there is nonidentifiable savings, such as decreased backhaul, elimination of competition among several military agencies in procurement and bulk-lot procurement prices, that would far exceed those that were identified and documented.

In addition, as mentioned previously, there is a potential of 200,000 to 700,000 items that can be eliminated from the present 3.6 million items in the system that will mean a savings of well over \$1,050,000,000.

In the second place, has the Federal Cataloging Program helped to accomplish those refinements in supply management as recommended in the various hearings before Congress or embodied in the passage of Public Laws that would affect the economy of the United States in a positive manner? Commodity Single Manager assignments for subsistence, medical supplies, clothing and textiles, and petroleum have been in existence in the military for a number of years. In 1959 the United States Army was assigned the responsibility as the single manager for military general supplies and the United States Navy the responsibility as the single manager for Military Industrial Supplies. An important basis of these single managerships is the establishment of the cataloging program.

Savings, as indicated above, have actually been identified with these single-manager operations. These systems are providing effective supply support to their military customers, and it has been confirmed that the concept would be workable during war as well as peace.³ Of the 3.6 million items in the cataloging program, approximately 1.2 million items are under single-managership. The placing of the electrical-electronics field under a single-manager will add another 800,000 items for a grand total of 2 million of the 3.6 million items being under single commodity assignments.

In view of the fertile field for savings, the military has developed a number of materiel management programs to increase the efficiency of supply utilization within the Department of Defense. For example, the fiscal year 1960 program established by the Department of Defense is designed to achieve further integration of materiel management, and is the latest of a series of logical steps in a dynamic plan to integrate materiel management without disrupting the complex worldwide military supply systems and thus impair the ready-to-fight posture of the Armed Forces. This plan encompasses a number of projects, as follows:

1. Determination of materiel management assignments so that the assignments for the items of supply within selected categories of items

³Mr. Philip Le Boutillier, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics) testified before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, April 25 and 26, 1960, that the "systems are providing effective supply support to their military customers and finally, it was confirmed that the concept would be workable during peace and war."

...as indicated above, some technical...
...single-manager organization...
...to their military...
...would be workable during war as well as peace...
...in the existing program...
...The finding of the...
...under a single-manager...
...of 2 million of the...
...

In view of the...
...of a number of...
...of supply utilization...
...fiscal year 1950...
...designed to achieve...
...the latest of a...
...material management...
...supply system...
...However, this plan...
...

1. Determination of material management...
...assignments for the...
...

Mr. Philip...
...Defense (Supply and Logistics)...
...Committee on Governmental...
...Congress, and...
...providing effective...
...Finally, it was...
...person and work.

will be as a result of a coordinated management review program.

2. Development of management method criteria for the Department of Defense and to apply techniques of individual military service supply management control, coordinated procurement, program assignments, single manager assignments, interservice supply support assignments, and General services administrative support.

3. Establishment of item range for mobilization of War Readiness to retain items to meet mobilization or war readiness requirements.

4. Establishment of a firm interagency understanding and procedural relationship between the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration for the supply of items for which General Services Administration has been designated as a source of supply.

5. Review the current scope of the Federal Cataloging Program to insure that the current coverage facilitates optimum utilization of available items of supply within and between the military services.

6. Elimination of unneeded inventories by requiring the prompt review and redistribution, or declaration as excess, of unneeded long supply stocks.

7. Develop policies to insure the required compatibility between the cataloging program of the United States and those of friendly foreign countries, where coordinated supply operations are probable.

8. Develop uniform and simplified procedures which will improve the efficiency and wartime readiness of single-manager operating agencies.

9. Develop the best method of supplying common category items to unified overseas commands.

CONTENTS

- will be as a result of a continuous process of improvement.
2. Development of management information systems for the purpose of business and to supply management with the necessary data for management control, coordination, and decision-making.
3. Establishment of a system for the collection, processing, and distribution of information to management.
4. Establishment of a system for the collection, processing, and distribution of information to management.
5. Review the current state of the Federal Statistical Service in order to ensure that the current development of the Federal Statistical Service is in line with the requirements of the State and the needs of the population.
6. Establish a system for the collection, processing, and distribution of information to management.
7. Develop policies and procedures for the collection, processing, and distribution of information to management.
8. Develop a system for the collection, processing, and distribution of information to management.
9. Develop a system for the collection, processing, and distribution of information to management.

10. Increase effectiveness of the utilization process.
11. Manage decentralized supplies to provide more effective local purchase procedures.
12. Improve the coordinated procurement program by revising and modernizing applicable regulations.
13. Evaluate the Standardization Program and adjust the plan to conform with actual and expected resources.
14. Improve the utilization of the products of standardization.
15. Establish policies and programs to increase the knowledge of industry and the public on the defense standardization program and its objectives, and to promote greater participation of industry associations in the standardization program and eliminate unnecessary duplication between the Department of Defense and industry.
16. Establish control requirements to prevent the entry into the military supply system of items determined to be nonstandard.
17. Establish policies and principles to stimulate and govern interservice support arrangements worldwide.
18. Development of optimum Department of Defense depot requirements and organization structure, consistent with military effectiveness and economy, to eliminate unneeded duplication in depot organization, administration and operations.
19. Determine the optimum order and shipping time or materials flowing into the supply system to effectively support wartime as well as peacetime operations.

20. Integration of Supply and Financial Management techniques and controls to assure that supply programs and supply controls and budgetary and financial policies, procedures and controls, are compatible and effectively support supply operations.

21. Provide single managers with adequate uniform management data to facilitate the supervision of the single manager operating agencies.

22. Facilitate the supervision of the coordinated procurement program.

Most of these military management improvements could only have been effected and carried out in view of a cataloging program that would establish like names for like items, give the same name to same items, and give one, and only one, stock number to that item. From this point in cataloging we then proceed to the program of standardization, which goes hand-in-hand with cataloging. Standardization mainly results only when the items in the system have been given like descriptions and like stock numbers. In fact the Congress of the United States realized this, as the name of the Public Law 436 was the "Defense Cataloging and Standardization Act." For each of these improvements there must also be a single language spoken by all the military services. Cataloging is that basic language. The Federal Cataloging Program has helped to initiate the programs of materiel management as desired by the Congress of the United States and introduce economies into the Department of Defense.

In the third place, has the Federal Cataloging Program effected those efforts that would increase the potential of the United States to

20. Investigation of the... and controls to ensure that...

and controls to ensure that... this and effectively...

21. Provide... data to facilitate the... operation.

22. Facilitate the... program.

Most of these... have effected and... established the... and give me, and only... in carrying out... gets hand-to-hand... when the items in the... stock numbers. In... on the use of the... evaluation Act. For... along language... basic language. The... the progress of... United States and... In the third place, the... these efforts that...

more adequately engage in and successfully conclude, if forced to do so, armed conflict with present or potential enemy nations and/or groups of nations. With the present organization of the military consisting of three separate services, i.e., Army, Navy, and Air Force, within the Department of Defense structure it is natural that various materiel policies will be different in view of the background of the services. In past wars the economy of the United States has been such that great bulks of materiel have been manufactured in time so that the tide of battle could be turned once the materiel could be used by the additional mobilization of a fighting force. However, there was much inefficiency. Materiel in the pipeline of the military was literally lost to use as the names, numbers, and identification data assigned were such that the requiring service was not able to obtain the materiel required under "their" nomenclature. It was not uncommon prior to 1950, to obtain required materiel from sources half way across the world, and yet have the materiel in close proximity in depots of another service, yet unidentifiable.

Wars are won or lost by materiel requirements. Too little materiel too late, might be the chink in the armor of battle that would cause the defeat of our nation. We cannot afford any longer, the luxury of time as we have had in the past, by which our arsenal could "catch up" to the war while our friends held off the enemy powers. With the oceans shrinking but to mere puddles between the land masses of the world, and distances over land becoming mere minutes through the flight of atomic missiles, there must be a state of constant readiness at all times.

more advantageously engaged in and consequently...
arrived coincided with presence of two...
notions. With the present...
these separate services...
Department of...
policies will be...
in past was the...
policy of material...
policy could be...
mobilization of...
material in the...
the name, number...
regarding service...
"State"...
derived material...
material in close...
this.
Here are...
one later, might...
benefit of our...
we have had in...
while our...
but to have...
over land...
there must be...

Further, we cannot afford the luxury of time to ship materials long distances when the needed spare part is required. All services must speak the same language of supply, and in the servicing of units in the combat zone, the orders for supplies must be furnished rapidly without loss of valuable time. The Federal Cataloging Program has accomplished just this. Common usable words and definitions have been established so that all services would speak the same language of identification. Materiel required by the Navy or the Air Force, if available, could be quickly determined to be at hand in an Army Depot or supply unit, and visa-versa. Items that can serve the same function are injected into the supply system in place of many items, with very minor deviations. Thus, the holding cost of these items is reduced to where one or two items can fill the bill. Resources in the nation are not wasted manufacturing a great variety of items for the military when the standard item, called by a name common to all services and the civilian facet of the economy, is produced and utilized by all services.

Although the vast military complex requires time to arrive at a balanced posture in cataloging and standardization, the country has done a remarkable job to effect many economies in these fields. Through the Federal Cataloging Program, billions of dollars have been saved by the non-duplication of items and the attendant economies that have resulted through supply management improvement programs. Surplus materiel can be utilized to a far greater degree; cross-hauling can be eliminated; cross-servicing can be effected by all three services; storage

Further, we cannot afford the luxury of loss to the...
lost distances when the named signs are...
speak the same language of...
combat zone, the orders for supplies...
loss of valuable time. The Federal Cataloging Project...
just this. Common usable words and...
that all services would speak the same language...
material required by the Navy or the Air Force...
quickly determined to be at hand in an...
vies-verse. Items that can serve the...
the supply system in place of many...
Thus, the holding cost of these items...
can fill the bill. Resources in the...
a great variety of items for the...
by a name common to all services...
is produced and utilized by all services.

Although the war military complex requires time to...
balanced posture in maintaining and...
done a remarkable job to effect...
the Federal Cataloging Project...
by the non-duplication of...
resulted through supply...
material can be utilized...
eliminated; cross-terminating...
BOARD

space can be decreased and many other economies effected.

The United States of America is in a far more preferred position in the military supply system since adoption of the Federal Cataloging Program. The opinions set forth by the Hoover Committee and the Congress of the United States, have proven correct for the Federal Cataloging Program has not only heightened the stature of the military supply position, but has effected noticeable economies to the United States.

agreed can be determined and that the...
The United States...
in the military...
position. The...
of the United States...
Program has not only...
position, but has also...

CORPUSCULE

BOMB

USA

STANDARD

SECTION FIVE CONTENT

BIBLIOGRAPHY

LIBRARY

OF THE

U.S.A.

CONGRESS

OF THE UNITED STATES

1917

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

- Ballantine, Duncan S., U. S. Naval Logistics in the Second World War, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1949.
- Baumol, William J., and Chandler, Lester V., Economic Processes and Policies, New York, Harper, 1954.
- Bureau of Naval Personnel, The Evolution of Naval Weapons, Washington, D.C., Training Activity, BuPers, NavPers 91066, 1947.
- Burns, Arthur E., Neal, Alfred C., and Watson, D.S., Modern Economics, 2nd ed., New York, Harcourt, Brace, and Co., 1951.
- Carter, Worrall Reed, Rear Adm., USN (Ret), Beans, Bullets, and Black Oil, Washington, D.C.: Department of the Navy, 1953.
- Chandler, Lester V., and Wallace, Donald H., Economic Mobilization and Stabilization, New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1951.
- Industrial College of the Armed Forces, The Armed Forces Supply Support Center, ICAF Publication L60-94, 1960.
- James, Clifford L., Principles of Economics, (Summary of Fundamentals with Final Examination and Answers.), 9th ed New York, Barnes and Noble, 1954.
- Kiekhofner, William H., Economic Principles, Problems, and Policies, 4th ed., New York, Century-Crofts, 1951.
- Kress, A.J., Ph d., The Economics of National Security, Basic Economics, Washington, D.C., ICAF, 1957.
- Lackas, John C., Col., USA and Seeds, Elmore W., Col., USMC, Military Supply Management, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C., Vol. XIV, 1959.
- Lanphier, Robert C., Jr., The Single Manager Concept for Supply Management, Washington, D.C.: ICAF, 20 Nov. 1956. (L57-71)
- Pike, Thomas P., Hon., and Caputo, Vincent F., Duties of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (S&L) and the Military Storage and Distribution System, Washington, D.C.: ICAF, 21 Nov. 1955. (L56-61)

MEMORANDUM

1942

Subject: Industrial College of the South, Washington, D.C.

Re: William J. and Dorothy A. Jones, Washington, D.C.

From: Special Agent in Charge, Washington, D.C.

To: Mr. E. A. Tamm, U.S. Supreme Court, Washington, D.C.

Re: William J. and Dorothy A. Jones, Washington, D.C.

Enclosed for the U.S. Supreme Court are three copies of the report of the Industrial College of the South, Washington, D.C.

The Industrial College of the South, Washington, D.C., is a private institution of higher learning for the purpose of training industrial workers in the various branches of industry.

The Industrial College of the South, Washington, D.C., is a private institution of higher learning for the purpose of training industrial workers in the various branches of industry.

The Industrial College of the South, Washington, D.C., is a private institution of higher learning for the purpose of training industrial workers in the various branches of industry.

The Industrial College of the South, Washington, D.C., is a private institution of higher learning for the purpose of training industrial workers in the various branches of industry.

The Industrial College of the South, Washington, D.C., is a private institution of higher learning for the purpose of training industrial workers in the various branches of industry.

The Industrial College of the South, Washington, D.C., is a private institution of higher learning for the purpose of training industrial workers in the various branches of industry.

The Industrial College of the South, Washington, D.C., is a private institution of higher learning for the purpose of training industrial workers in the various branches of industry.

Samuelson, P.A., Economics, and Introductory Analysis, 3rd ed., New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1955.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Armed Forces Supply Support Center. Department of Defense Ammunition Code, H-3, September 1958. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1958.

. Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, Chapter 2, Item Identification: September 1958. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1958.

. Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, Chapter 3, Supply Classifications: April 1960. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960.

. Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, Chapter 4, Operating Procedures: August 1959. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.

. Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, Chapter 6, Operating Forms: July 1958. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1958.

. Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, Chapter 7, Format and Content of the Book Type Department of Defense Section of the Federal Cataloging Supply Catalog, November 1960. Washington: AFSSC Printing, 1960.

. Federal Supply Classification, Part 1, H 2-1, Groups and Classes: April 1959. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.

. Federal Supply Classification, Part 2, H 2-2, Numeric Index of Classes: April 1959. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.

. Federal Supply Classification, Part 3, Alphabetic Index, April 1959. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.

. Descriptive Patterns and Reference Drawings, H 6-2. Washington: Government Printing Office, Various Dates.

. Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers, Part 1, H 4-1, Name to Code: October 1959. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.

. Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers, Part 2, H-2, Code to Name: October 1959. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.

. Parent-Affiliate Manufacturers List, H-5: August 1957. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957.

. Cataloging Handbook of Federal Item Identifications Guides for Supply Cataloging, Alphabetic Index of Names, H 6-1, Section A, January 1960. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960.

. Cataloging Handbook of Federal Item Identifications Guides for Supply Cataloging, Numeric Index of Description Patterns, H 6-1, Section B, January 1960. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960.

. Military Manual for Standardization: 14 November 1957. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957.

. Department of Defense Index of Specification and Standards: 1 November 1960. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960.

. The Federal Catalog System in the Department of Defense: September 1959. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.

Assistant Secretary of Defense. Defense Cataloging and Standardization Program, Memorandum D.C., July 27, 1960.

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply & Logistics). Directory of Metalworking Machinery, 1956. No. 708-1; Nav Exos P-1577, AFP 70-1-2. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956.

Senate Report No. 1796. Defense Cataloging and Standardization Act: June 19, 1952 (to Accompany H.R. 7405). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

United States Congress. National Security Act of 1947, Public Law 253. 80th Congress, Section 202(A). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1947.

United States Congress, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session. Providing for a Single Supply Cataloging and Standardization Agency: April 30, 1952. (House Report 1838). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

. Public Law 436, An Act to Provide for an Economical, Efficient and Effective Supply Management Organization Within the Department of Defense. (Chapter 539, House Report 7405). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

U.S. AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

General Douglas MacArthur
To: Secretary of Defense
Date: 1953

Subject: [Illegible]

Enclosed for the Secretary of Defense are two copies of a report dated 1953, [Illegible]

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

Enclosed for the Secretary of Defense are two copies of a report dated 1953, [Illegible]

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

Enclosed for the Secretary of Defense are two copies of a report dated 1953, [Illegible]

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

Enclosed for the Secretary of Defense are two copies of a report dated 1953, [Illegible]

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

Enclosed for the Secretary of Defense are two copies of a report dated 1953, [Illegible]

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

Enclosed for the Secretary of Defense are two copies of a report dated 1953, [Illegible]

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

Enclosed for the Secretary of Defense are two copies of a report dated 1953, [Illegible]

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

United States Congress, 86th Congress, 2nd Session. Economic Aspects of Military Procurement and Supply. (Joint Committee Print). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960.

United States Congress, House of Representatives. House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department on Federal Supply Management: December 3, 1952. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952.

. Government Operations Committee Report on Federal Real and Personal Property as of June 30, 1959. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959.

United States Congress. Military Supply Management, Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, 2nd Session: April 25-26, 1960. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960.

. Military Supply Management Union Calendar No. 906, House Report 2042: June 30, 1960. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960.

United States Department of the Air Force, Directorate of Supply and Services, DCS/Materiel. Air Force Supply Management Handbook, AFM 67-10, Washington, D.C.: Department of the Air Force, March 1, 1956.

. Using Dollars for Command Supply Management, AFM 67-9, Washington, D.C., Department of the Air Force, October 1, 1955.

. Uses of Financial Data in the Management of Depot Inventories, AFM 67-8, Washington, D.C.: Department of the Air Force, May 1, 1955.

. Air Materiel Command, Policies and Procedures for Control of HI-Valu Items, AMC Manual No. 65-1, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio: Department of the Air Force, February 20, 1956.

. Department of the Army, Implementation of the Depot Command-Management System, AGO Letter, Washington, D.C.: Department of the Army, June 18, 1956.

. Depot Command-Management System, Operating Manual, Washington, D.C., Department of the Army, April 1, 1956.

. Logistics - Supply Management, FM 38-1, DA Field Manual, Washington, D.C.: Department of the Army, August 1954.

. The U. S. A. Signal Supply Agency, Supply Management Through Automatic Data Processing, Philadelphia 3, Pa.: Department of the Army.

. Department of Defense, Single Manager System for the Management of Common-Use Items and Common Services, Washington, D.C.: May 1, 1956.

Department of the Navy, Research and Development Division, Office of the Assistant Chief for Supply Management, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, An Evaluation and Program for the Long Range Development of the Navy Supply System, Advanced Supply System, Washington, D.C.: Department of the Navy, November 1, 1956.

. Navy Management Office, Navy Management Review (Navy Supply Corps), vol. 1, No. 8, Washington, D.C.: Department of the Navy, August 1956, pp. 2-17.

. Bureau of Supply and Accounts, Tenth Anniversary of the 'Integrated' Navy Supply System, Monthly Newsletter, Washington, D.C.: Department of the Navy, vol. XX, No. 2, pp. 2-35.

. Planning Div., Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, The "Modern Air Logistic" Concept and Project "Fast" - Fleet Air Support Test, Washington, D.C.: Department of the Navy.

. Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, The Navy Supply System 1953, NAVSANDA Pub. 256, Washington, D.C.: Department of the Navy, December 1953.

UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS

Carleson, James W., LCDR, SC, USN. "The Cataloging of Defense Atomic Support Agency Atomic and Nuclear Material." Unpublished Article, May 1, 1959.

De Luca, Joseph R., Col., USAF. "The Federal Cataloging Program Within the Department of Defense." Presentation to Members of the National Security Industrial Association and Other Industry Representatives of January 25, 1956.

The H. E. A. ...
...
...

...
...
...

...
...
...

...
...
...

...
...
...

...
...
...

...
...
...

CONFIDENTIAL

...
...
...

...
...
...

CONFIDENTIAL
BOND
U.S.A.

OTHER SOURCES

Allen, I.L., Brig. Gen., USA, Deputy Director, Armed Forces Supply Support Center, Memorandum CS Subject "Cataloging Atomic Ordnance Items." March 7, 1960.

Armed Forces Supply Support Center. "AFSSC Operational Notice G-1: February 16, 1960." Washington: Department of Defense, 1960.

Commissioner, Federal Supply Service, General Service Administration. "Federal Standard Number 5a, Standard Guides for Preparation of Item Identifications by Government Suppliers." May 19, 1953, Washington: Government Printing Office.

Department of Defense. "Development and Maintenance of the Federal Catalog System Within the Department of Defense: March 11, 1959." Washington: Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply & Logistics), Department of Defense Directive 4130.2.

Forrestal, James. "Memorandum to the Secretary of the Army, Navy and Air Force, Subject: Federal Cataloging Program, dated May 12, 1948."

General Service Administration: Cataloging, Regulation 1-VI-3. 1958.

Johnson, Louis. Secretary of Defense, Memorandum to Army, Navy and Air Force, dated January 19, 1950.

U. S. Technical Committee on Standard Commodity Classification. Prepared by the Technical Committee on Standard Commodity Classification. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1943-44. Vol I Standard Classified List of Commodities and Vol II Alphabetic Index.¹

CONFIDENTIAL

¹This Standard Commodity Classification System was a preliminary study to the present Federal Cataloging Program. Various references are made to commodity classification in this paper. If further information is desired this study of 1943-1944 is on file at the Library of Congress under File Number HJ2051.A5973 Nos. 26, 27 and 28, 51r46q2.

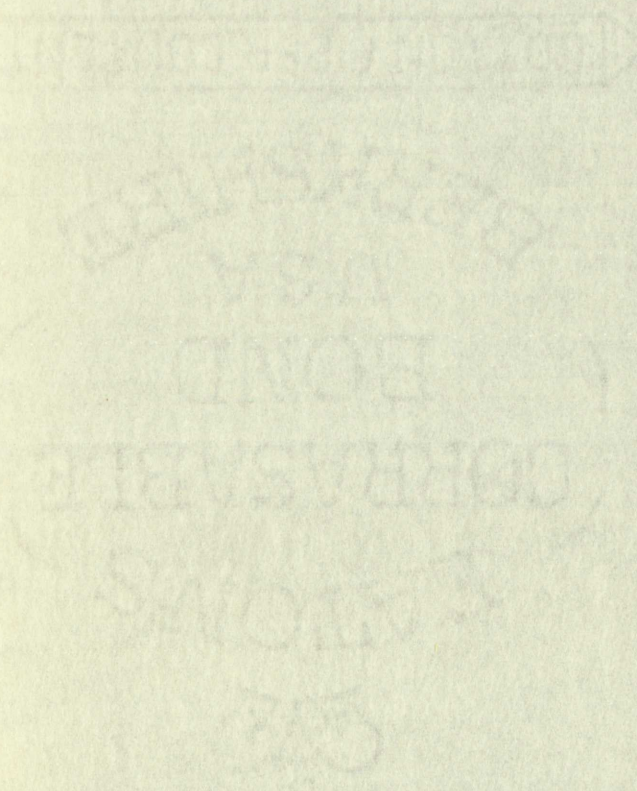
The present
document
contains
nothing
concerning

APPENDIX

What shall
be done
with it

at the
present
time

the
present
document
contains
nothing
concerning



LIBRARY

BOARD

GOVERNMENT

OF

APPENDIX A

Public Law 436 - 82d Congress

Chapter 539 - 2d Session

H. R. 7405

AN ACT OF 1952

To provide for an economical, efficient, and effective supply management organization within the Department of Defense through the establishment of a single supply cataloging system, the standardization of supplies and the more efficient use of supply testing, inspection, packaging, and acceptance facilities and services.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Defense Cataloging and Standardization Act."

Sec. 2. There is hereby established within the Department of Defense, the Defense Supply Management Agency, hereinafter referred to as the "Agency." This Agency shall develop a single catalog system and related supply standardization program.

Sec. 3. There shall be a Director of the Agency and a Deputy Director, who shall act as Director in the absence or disability of the Director, and who shall perform such other duties as are prescribed by the Director. The Director shall be appointed for a four-year term by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. The Deputy Director shall be appointed by the Secretary of Defense. Both the Director and

ARTICLE I

Section 1. - Short Title

Section 2. - Definitions

Section 3. -

Section 4. -

To provide for an economical, efficient, and effective supply of
essential commodities within the Government, to provide for the
establishment of a single supply system, to provide for the
control of supplies and the more efficient use of foreign exchange,
inspection, packaging, and transportation facilities and services.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this
Act may be cited as the "War Relocation Authority Act."
Act."

Section 5. - There is hereby established within the Department

of Defense, the Defense Supply Agency, which shall be
referred to as the "Agency." This agency shall exercise a single
central system and control of all defense supply matters.

Section 6. - There shall be a Director of the Agency and a

Deputy Director, who shall act as its representative in the exercise of
discretion of the Director, and who shall perform such other

duties as are prescribed by the President. The Director shall
be appointed for a term not less than one year, and may be reappointed.

the consent of the Senate. The Deputy Director shall be ap-

pointed by the Secretary of Defense. Both the Director and

the Deputy Director shall be appointed from civilian life without regard to the civil-service laws, with due regard being given to the background and qualifications of each appointee to these positions on the basis of his experience in the conduct of major supply operations, cataloging, standardization, engineering, and civilian industrial practices. The Director shall receive compensation at the rate of \$14,800 a year and the Deputy Director shall receive compensation at the rate of \$13,000 a year: Provided, That the present Director of the Munitions Board Supply Management Agencies shall be eligible for appointment under this section.

Sec. 4. (a) In cataloging, the Agency shall name, describe, classify and number each item repetitively used, purchased, stocked, or distributed, by the Department of Defense or any of the departments thereof, by such methods and in such manner that only one distinctive combination of letters or numerals or both will identify the same item either within a bureau or service, between bureaus or services, or between the departments. The single item identification shall be used for all functions of supply from original purchase to final field or area disposal. There shall be a single catalog, which may consist of a number of volumes, sections, or supplements, in which all items of supply shall be included and in which there shall appear information on each item needed for supply operations such as descriptive and performance data, size, weight, cubage, packaging or packing data, a standard quantitative measurement

The Deputy Director shall be appointed by the Board of Directors without regard to the civil-service laws, and shall be given to the Department all the facilities of and access to these facilities on the basis of the position the conduct of major supply operations, including, but not limited to, station, engineering, and civilian technical assistance. The Director shall receive compensation at the rate of \$1,000 a year and the Deputy Director shall receive compensation at the rate of \$75,000 a year. From and after the year 1941, the Director of the War Relocation Authority shall be eligible for appointment under this section.

Sec. 11. (a) In carrying out the duties of the War Relocation Authority, the Director and the Deputy Director shall, in addition to the duties and powers vested in them by the Board of Directors, or authorized by the Board of Directors, or any of the Department's funds, in the manner and in the manner that only the Director and the Deputy Director shall have authority to identify and issue orders to the Bureau of Service, between the Bureau of Service and the Department. The Director and the Deputy Director shall have authority to all functions of supply from the Department and the Bureau of Service, and shall be a single entity, and shall be a part of a number of various activities, including, but not limited to, all items of supply shall be included and in the Department shall appear information on each item which shall be in the form of such as descriptive and performance data, size, weight, color, packaging or packing data, a standard number or name, and

unit, and such other related data as is determined by the Director of the Agency to be necessary or desirable.

(b) In supply standardization, it shall be the duty of the Agency to achieve the highest practicable degree possible in the standardization of items used throughout the Department of Defense, through the development and use of single specifications, in the elimination of overlapping and duplicating item specifications, and in the reduction of the number of sizes, kinds, or types of generally similar items. The greatest practicable degree of standardization of methods of packing, packaging, and preservation of such items shall be achieved, together with the most efficient use of services and facilities concerned with the inspection, testing and acceptance of such items.

Sec. 5. The Director shall under the direction of the Secretary of Defense--

(a) establish, develop, and maintain the single supply catalog and standardization program herein established;

(b) provide for, direct, and coordinate the progressive utilization of the single supply catalog provided for herein in all supply functions within the Department of Defense, its departments, bureaus, and services from requirements determination through ultimate disposal;

(c) provide for, direct, review, and approve all item names, item descriptions, and description patterns, the screening, consolidation, classification, and numbering of item descriptions and the publication and distribution of the single supply catalog;

(d) establish and maintain liaison with industry advisory groups to coordinate the development of the single supply catalog and standardization program herein established with the best practices of industry in order to obtain to the greatest extent practicable the cooperation and participation of industry in the program;

(e) review, amend, revise, promulgate, and establish within the Department of Defense military specifications, standards, and qualified product lists and resolve differences between military departments, bureaus, and services with respect to the same;

(f) assign among the military departments, bureaus, and services within the Department of Defense when practical and consistent with their capacity and supply interest, the responsibility for portions of the cataloging and standardization programs herein established, and establish time schedules for the completion of such assignments; and

(g) make final decisions in all matters concerned with the cataloging and standardization authority established in this Act, subject to review and modification by the Secretary of Defense.

Sec. 6. When portions of the single supply catalog provided for herein are complete and ready for use they shall be distributed by the Agency and all existing catalogs shall be replaced according to schedules established by the Director. Thereafter all departments, bureaus, and services within the Department of Defense shall use such single supply catalog and no other. All property reports and records shall use the nomenclature, item numbers, and descriptive data as published in the single supply catalog.

Sec. 7. Following the publication and promulgation of the single supply catalog or portions thereof as provided herein only those items of supply listed therein shall thereafter be procured for repetitive use in the departments, bureaus, and services of the Department of Defense: Provided, however, That items so cataloged may be changed from time to time to include new items and to delete obsolete items: Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the military departments in the Department of Defense from acquiring new items required to carry out their missions: And Provided further, That such new items when and if acquired shall be immediately submitted to the Director of the Agency for inclusion in the cataloging and standardization program established in this Act.

Sec. 8. The reports required by sections 9 and 10 of this Act may at the discretion of the Director be combined into one report.

Sec. 9. The Director of the Agency shall transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on January 31 and July 31 of each year, progress reports on cataloging from each of the military departments within the Department of Defense for the previous six months between July 1 and December 31 and January 1 and June 30, respectively. These reports shall contain--

(a) the number of single supply catalog sections or portions published and the titles;

(b) the number of item identification numbers developed under the single catalog system which have replaced, for all supply purposes, former item identifications, stock or catalog numbers;

(c) the reduction in the number of separate item identifications achieved; and

(d) such other information as the Director considers will best inform the Congress of the status and progress of the cataloging program herein established.

Sec. 10. The Director of the Agency shall transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on January 31 and July 31 of each year, progress reports on standardization within the military departments in the Department of Defense for the previous six months between July 1 and December 31 and January 1 and June 30 respectively. The report shall contain---

(a) the number of separate specifications which have been consolidated into single specifications for the use of all of the military departments, bureaus, and services;

(b) the reduction achieved in the number of sizes, kinds, or types of generally similar items;

(c) duplications eliminated in services, space, and facilities; and

(d) such other information as the Director considers will best inform the Congress of the progress of the standardization program herein established.

Sec. 11. The Administrator of General Services and the Secretary of Defense shall coordinate the cataloging and standardization activities of the General Services Administration and the Department of Defense so as to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(c) The reduction in the number of reports shall be accomplished by the following methods:

(d) Such other information as is required for the purpose of informing the Congress of the status and progress of the activities herein established.

Sec. 10. The Director of the Bureau of the Census shall, on Armed Services, the Senate and House of Representatives, and July 31 of each year, prepare reports on the activities of military departments in the Department of Defense for the period months between July 1 and December 31 and January 1 and June 30 respectively. The report shall contain:

(a) the number of reports submitted by each of the military departments, bureaus, and agencies consolidated into single entities for the purpose of all of the following:

(b) The reduction required in the number of reports, and the types of generally similar items.

(c) duplicate elimination in reports, and the reduction in the number of reports.

(d) such other information as is required for the purpose of informing the Congress of the status and progress of the activities herein established.

Sec. 11. The Administrator of General Services and the Director of Defense shall coordinate the reduction in the number of reports of the General Services Administration and the Department of Defense as to avoid unnecessary duplication.

Sec. 12. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums of money as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

Approved July 1, 1952.

Sec. 12. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of the

of money as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Approved July 1, 1952.

APPENDIX B

List of Activities

Participating in the Federal

Cataloging Program

Activity	Code
Chemical Corps Materiel Command, Army Chemical Center, Maryland	AA
Chemical Supply Section, Memphis General Depot, Memphis, Tenn.	AB
Chemical Corps Engineering Command, Army Chemical Center, Maryland	AC
Engineer Supply Control Office, St. Louis, Mo.	AJ
Engineer Maintenance Center, Columbus, Ohio	AK
Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army Washington, D. C.	AS
Ordnance Ammunition Command, ORDLY-QRPC, Ordnance Corps Joliet, Illinois	EA
Ordnance Ammunition Command (Special Weapons), ORDLY-QWMP Ordnance Corps, Joliet, Illinois	BB
Ordnance Major Item Supply Management Agency, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania	EC
Ordnance Missile Command, Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.	BD
Ordnance Tank-Automotive Command, Ordnance Corps, Detroit, Mich.	BE

Mich.

Ordnance Tank-Automotive Command, Ordnance Corps, Detroit, Mich.

Agency, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

Ordnance Materie Command, Army Reserve and United States

Pennsylvania

Ordnance Major Item Supply Management Agency, Ordnance Corps

Ordnance Corps, Joliet, Illinois

Ordnance Ammunition Command (Special Weapons), Joliet, Illinois

Joliet, Illinois

Ordnance Ammunition Command, Joliet, Illinois

Washington, D. C.

Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army

Engineer Maintenance Center, Camp, N. C.

Engineer Supply Control Office, N. C.

Maryland

Chemical Corps Engineering Command, Army Chemical Center

Tenn.

Chemical Supply Section, Ordnance Materie Command, Joliet, Ill.

Maryland

Chemical Corps Materie Command, Army Reserve and United States

Activity

Ordnance Materie Command

Participating in the

List of Activities

APPENDIX B

Activity

Code

Ordnance Weapons Command, Ordnance Corps, Rock Island, Illinois	BF
Frankford Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Philadelphia, Pa.	BG
Raritan Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Metuchen, N. J.	BH
Rossford Ordnance Depot, Ordnance Corps, Toledo, Ohio	BJ
Ordnance Missile Command, Army Ballistics Missile Agency, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.	BK
Quartermaster Clothing and Textile Materiel Activity (Retail), Philadelphia, Pa.	CA
Quartermaster Subsistence Supply Activity (Retail), Chicago, Illinois	CB
Quartermaster Equipment and Parts Center, Columbus, Ohio	CC
Quartermaster General Supplies Commodity Center, Richmond, Virginia.	CD
Office of the Quartermaster General, Petroleum Division, Washington, D. C.	CE
Quartermaster Catalog Agency, Philadelphia, Pa.	CF
The Army Signal Supply Agency, Philadelphia, Pa.	CL
Transportation Supply and Maintenance Command, St. Louis, Missouri	CT
Army Participation Group, U. S. Navy Training Device Supply Office, Port Washington, Long Island, N. Y.	CV
Military Clothing and Textile Supply Agency, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	CY

Ordinance Weapons Command, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Illinois

Wentworth Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Wentworth Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Wentworth Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Wentworth Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Wentworth Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Wentworth Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Philadelphia, Pa.

Wentworth Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Illinois

Wentworth Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Wentworth Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Virginia

Office of the Quartermaster General, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Washington, D. C.

Wentworth Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

The Army Signal Supply Agency, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Transportation Supply and Maintenance Command, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Minnesota

Army Participation Group, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Office, Fort Washington, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Military Clothing and Textile Supply Agency, Ordnance Corps, Ordnance Corps

Pennsylvania

Activity

Code

Military Subsistence Supply Agency, Chicago, Illinois	CZ
Navy Clothing and Textile Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.	GA
Navy Fuel Supply Office, Washington, D. C.	GD
General Stores Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa.	GH
Navy Material Catalog Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.	GM
U. S. Navy Training Device Supply Office, Port Washington, Long Island, N. Y.	GR
Navy Subsistence Office, Washington, D. C.	GW
Bureau of Ships ("S" Material), Code 572B, Washington, D.C.	HA
Bureau of Ships ("F" Material), Code 572B, Washington, D.C.	HB
Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	HD
Electronics Supply Office, Great Lakes, Illinois	HH
Submarine Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa.	HM
Military Sea Transportation Service, Washington, D.C.	HW
Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.	JA
Ordnance Supply Office, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	JE
Ordnance Supply Office, Special Weapons Division, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	JF
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.	JN
Yards and Docks Supply Office, Port Hueneme, Calif.	JR
Bureau of Aeronautics, Washington, D. C.	KA
Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa.	KE
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D. C.	KN
Military Medical Supply Agency, Brooklyn, N. Y.	KX

100
99
98
97
96
95
94
93
92
91
90
89
88
87
86
85
84
83
82
81
80
79
78
77
76
75
74
73
72
71
70
69
68
67
66
65
64
63
62
61
60
59
58
57
56
55
54
53
52
51
50
49
48
47
46
45
44
43
42
41
40
39
38
37
36
35
34
33
32
31
30
29
28
27
26
25
24
23
22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

Military Subsistence Supply Agency, Washington, D.C.
Navy Clothing and Textile Office, Washington, D.C.
Navy Fuel Supply Office, Washington, D.C.
General Stores Supply Office, Washington, D.C.
Navy Material Control Office, Washington, D.C.
U. S. Navy Training Device Supply Office, Washington, D.C.
Long Island, N. Y.
Navy Subsistence Office, Washington, D.C.
Bureau of Ships (NSM Materials), Base 712, Washington, D.C.
Bureau of Ships (NSM Materials), Base 712, Washington, D.C.
Ship Parts Control Office, Washington, D.C.
Electronics Supply Office, Great Lakes, Michigan
Submarine Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa.
Military Sea Transportation Service, Washington, D.C.
Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D.C.
Ordnance Supply Office, Washington, D.C.
Ordnance Supply Office, Special Weapons Division
Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C.
Yards and Docks Supply Office, New Orleans, La.
Bureau of Aeronautics, Langley, D.C.
Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C.
Military Medical Supply Agency, Washington, D.C.

Activity	Code
Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington, D. C.	KY
U. S. Marine Corps, Code 840, Philadelphia, Pa.	PA
Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Code CSL, Washington, D. C.	PM
Air Materiel Command, MCSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio	SA
San Antonio Air Materiel Area (Directorate of Special Weapons), DSW, Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas	SC
San Antonio Air Materiel Area, SASJ, Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas	SE
Dayton Air Force Depot, Gentile Air Force Station, Dayton, Ohio	SG
USAF Security Service, Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas	SJ
Middletown Air Materiel Area, MAS, Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pa.	SN
Middletown Air Materiel Area, MAOG, Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pa.	SP
Mobile Air Materiel Area, Brookley Air Force Base, Ala.	SR
Surgeon General, AFCSG-33, Headquarters, USAF, Washington, D.C.	SS
Ogden Air Materiel Area, Hill Air Force Base, Utah	SU
Oklahoma City Air Materiel Area, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Okla.	SX
Sacramento Air Materiel Area, McClellan Air Force Base, McClellan, Calif.	TA
San Bernardino Air Materiel Area, SBSJ, Norton Air Force Base, Calif.	TD

Activity

Code

San Bernardino Air Materiel Area, SEVMC, Norton Air Force Base, Calif.	TE
Warner Robins Air Materiel Area, WRSJ, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia	TG
Warner Robins Air Materiel Area, WRUC, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia	TH
Gadsden Air Force Depot, Gadsden Air Force Station, Gadsden, Ala	TK
Memphis Air Force Depot, Mallory Air Force Station, Memphis, Tenn.	TN
Rome Air Force Depot, ROSJ, Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, N. Y.	TU
Shelby Air Force Depot, Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio	TX
Topeka Air Force Depot, Topeka Air Force Station, Topeka, Kansas	TZ
Atomic Ordnance Cataloging Office, Sandia Base, Albuquerque New Mexico	XA
Field Command, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico	XB
U. S. Coast Guard (F.S.-4), Washington, D. C.	XF
U. S. Coast Guard Supply Office (Electronics Division), Brooklyn, N. Y.	XG
National Security Agency, Washington, D. C.	XN
U. S. Botanic Garden, Washington, D. C.	O2
Government of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.	O4
Panama Canal Company, New York, N. Y.	O6
Justice Department, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C.	24

	160
Activity	Code
Justice Department, Federal Prison Industries, Washington, D.C.	25
Commerce Department, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.	42
Commerce Department, Washington, D. C.	44
Commerce Department, Maritime Administration, Washington, D.C.	46
Commerce Department, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C.	48
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.	52
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.	53
United States Information Agency, Washington, D. C.	60
Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.	63
Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.	64
General Services Administration, Federal Supply Service, Washington, D. C.	75
Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.	77
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D.C.	78
State Department, Washington, D. C.	79
Interior Department, Washington, D. C.	81
Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.	89
Tennessee Valley Authority, Washington, D. C.	90
Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C.	91
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.	95

101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200

Justice Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Commerce Department, National Bureau of Economic Research
D. C.
Commerce Department, Washington, D. C.
Commerce Department, Maritime Administration
Commerce Department, Civil Aeronautics Administration
Washington, D. C.
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Baltimorean Institution, Baltimore, D. C.
United States Information Agency, Washington, D. C.
Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.
Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.
General Services Administration, Federal Supply Service
Washington, D. C.
Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D. C.
State Department, Washington, D. C.
Interior Department, Washington, D. C.
Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.
Thames Valley Authority, Washington, D. C.
Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C.
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX C

CHART 1

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

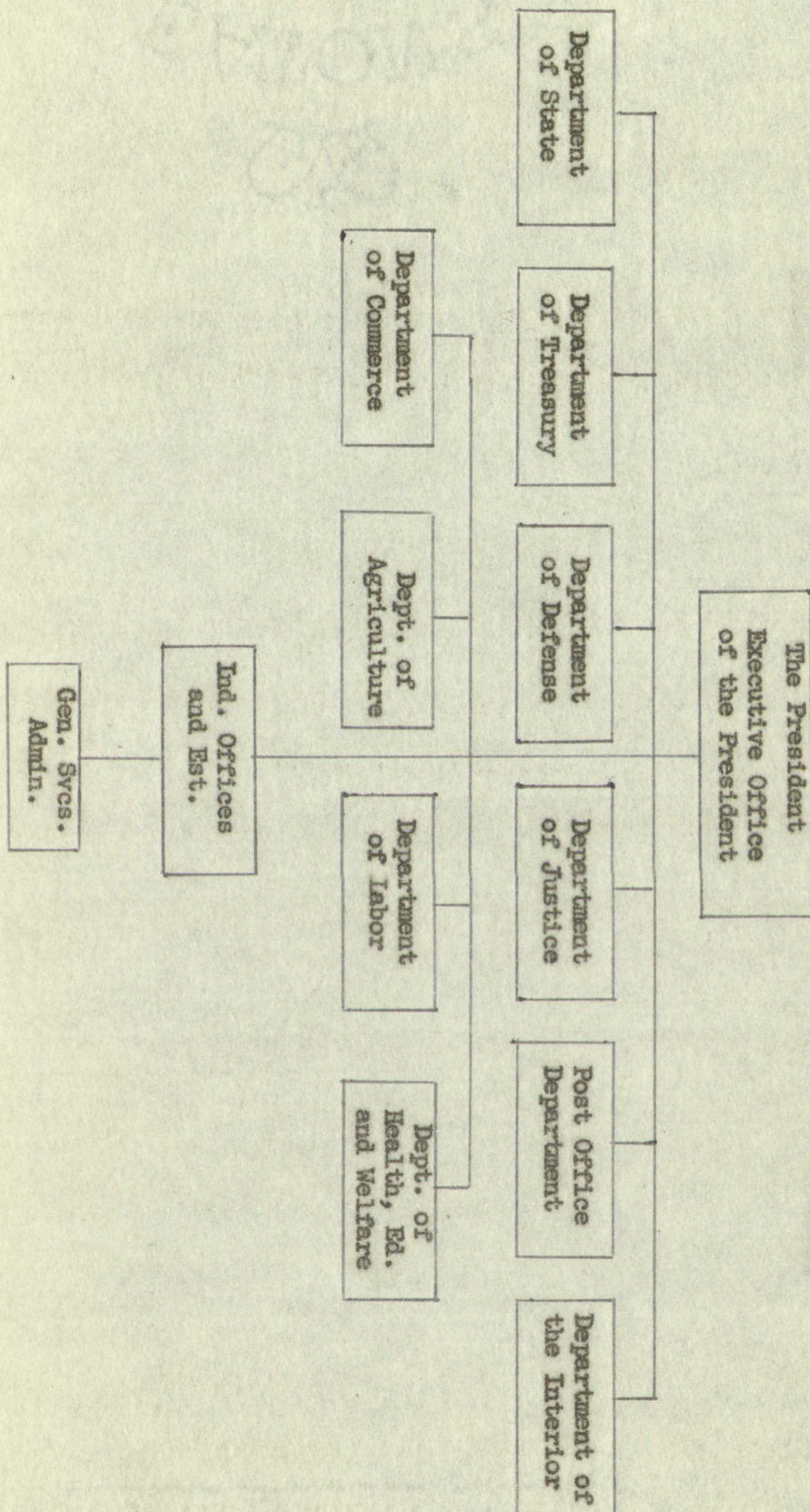


CHART 2

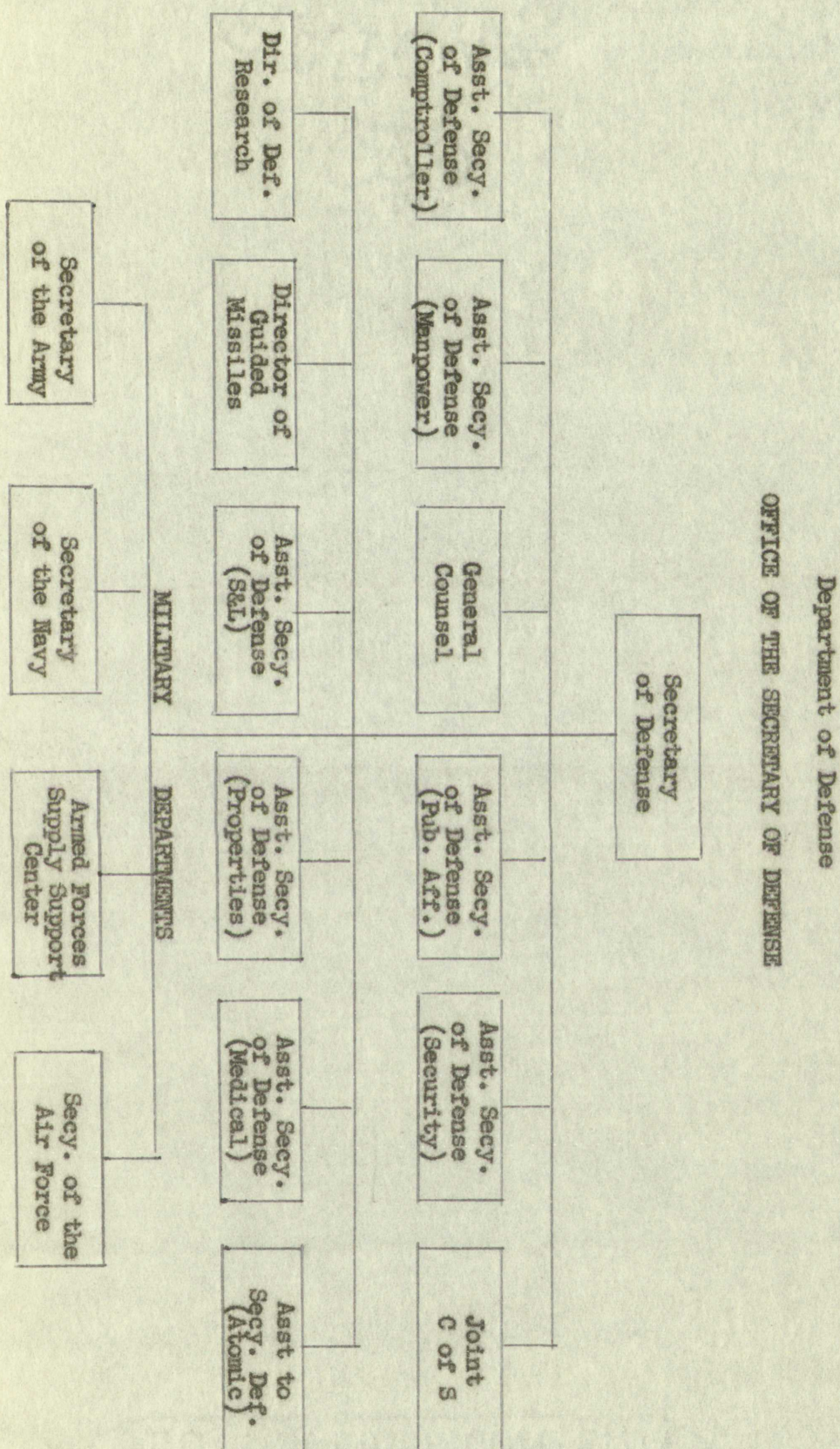
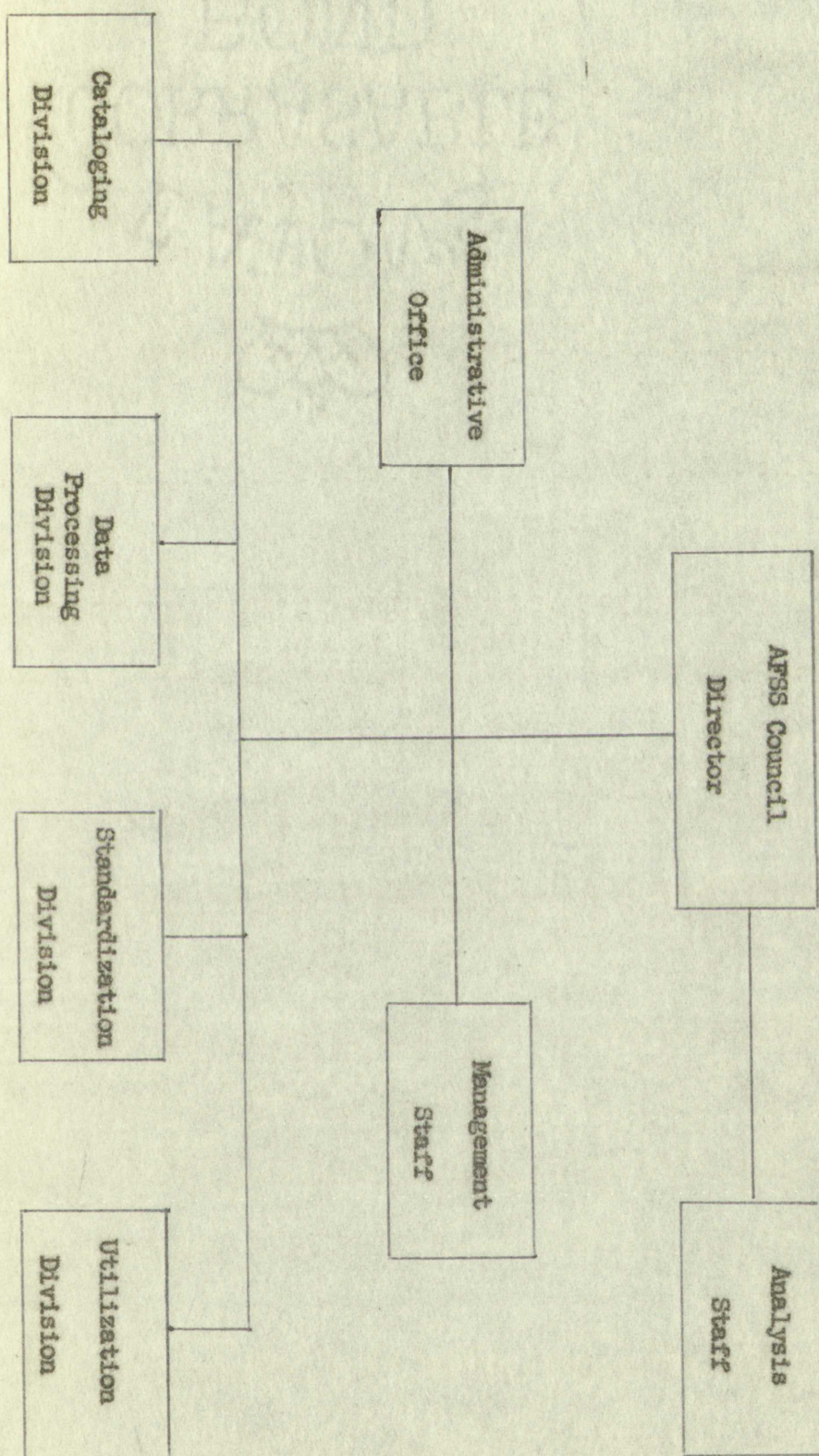


CHART 3

ARMED FORCES SUPPLY SUPPORT CENTER



APPENDIX D

President Roosevelt's Letter to the
Director, Bureau of Budget

The White House,
Washington, January 18, 1945.

Hon. Harold D. Smith,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Smith: I think it important that the executive departments and agencies develop more systematic records and procedures for use in all transactions requiring a description of items of real and personal property. The large number of actions relating to the acquisition, care, and disposal of Federal property has greatly accentuated the need for this improvement in governmental practices, both for the effective prosecution of the war and for the more orderly conduct of peacetime affairs. Such records and procedures should be developed by the several departments and agencies chiefly concerned in accordance with a uniform central plan developed by you. This plan should include a uniform property classification and a uniform item identification system, covering all commodities, which together might be known as the U. S. Standard Commodity Catalog.

Accordingly, it is my desire that you proceed without delay to secure the preparation and maintenance of such a catalog, utilizing all relevant systems and methods now in use by the Government to the extent that they conform with the central plan, and utilizing also the

APPENDIX 2

President Roosevelt's letter to the

Director, Bureau of Budget

Washington, D. C.

Washington, January 1, 1941

Hon. Harold D. Smith,

Director, Bureau of the Budget,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Smith: I think it important that the

departments and agencies develop some systematic method of

for use in all transactions regarding a description of

and personal property. The large number of items

acquisition, care, and disposal of Federal property has grown to

emphasized the need for this improvement in government

both for the effective prosecution of the war and for the

conduct of peacetime affairs. Such records and

developed by the several departments and agencies

in accordance with a uniform central plan developed

should include a uniform property classification and a

identification system, covering all commodities, and

be known as the U. S. Standard Commodity Catalog.

Accordingly, it is my desire that you proceed with

secure the preparation and maintenance of such a

all relevant systems and methods now in use by the

extent that they conform with the central plan, and

facilities and services of the agencies principally concerned. It is my wish, and I hereby request, that each department and agency shall assume such share of the work and responsibility as you may determine. Any necessary costs to the several departments and agencies beyond those they are now incurring for similar activities should be included in additional estimates of appropriations.

When the Standard Commodity Catalog or any part of it is ready for use it should be promulgated by you for use throughout the Government in all relevant activities involving the procurement, storage, issue (disposal, or intra-Government transfer of property, the listing or cataloging of property, and the collection and tabulation of commodity information.

Pending the formalizing of these instructions in an Executive order, I wish you would convey to all departments and agencies my instructions regarding this matter and take whatever steps are necessary to develop and maintain the catalog.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

President Truman's Letter to the
Director, Bureau of Budget

The White House,

Washington, July 15, 1946.

Hon Paul H. Appleby,
Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Appleby: I have your memorandum with reference to the

facilities and services of the agencies principally concerned. It is my wish, and I hereby request, that each department and agency shall assume such share of the work and responsibility as you may determine. Any necessary costs to the several departments and agencies beyond those they are now incurring for similar activities should be included in additional estimates of appropriations.

When the Standard Commodity Catalog or any part of it is ready for use it should be promulgated by you for use throughout the Government in all relevant activities involving the procurement, storage, issue, disposal, or intra-Government transfer of property, the listing or cataloging of property, and the collection and tabulation of commodity information.

Pending the formalizing of these instructions in an Executive order, I wish you would convey to all departments and agencies my instructions regarding this matter and take whatever steps are necessary to develop and maintain the catalog.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

President Truman's letter to the

Director, Bureau of Budget

The White House,

Washington, July 15, 1950.

Hon Paul H. Appleby,

Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Appleby: I have your memorandum with reference to the

general plan for the development and maintenance of a Federal catalog system which would standardize for all agencies the classification and item numbering of property purchased by the Federal Government. I agree with you that the proposed unified system will result in significant improvements and economies in supply operations of the Government.

Pending further study of some features of the proposed plan, including the need for legislation and the budget that should be sought, I desire that further development of the Federal catalog system be continued through interdepartmental cooperation and joint working arrangements. I concur in your recommendation that the U. S. Standard Commodity Catalog Board, which has been advising you on this matter, should continue its work, under your general supervision. The Board should complete the development of all phases of the uniform plan and coordinate with this plan the cataloging activities of the agencies chiefly concerned.

I request that you arrange with the Secretary of the Treasury for the Procurement Division to organize a central staff to assist the Board in developing the details of the uniform system and in the work required for the coordination of agency cataloging activities with this system. I further request that you advise the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, together with the heads of such other departments and agencies as you may determine, of my desire that the cataloging operations of these agencies be continued and that they be conducted in conformity with the plans for the Federal catalog system. The services performed by the control staff established in the Procurement Division will thereby be utilized in the cataloging operations of these departments

general plan for the development and improvement of the
system which would provide for all the necessary
item numbering of property purchased by the Government.
agree with you that the proposed method of numbering
ficient improvements and recognition is such a part of the
Pending further study of your plan and the proposed
including the need for legislation and the need for
I desire that further development of the general system be con-
tinued through interdepartmental cooperation and being
ments. I concur in your recommendation that the
Catalog Board, which has been advising you on this matter, should
times its work, under your general supervision. The Board
plete the development of all phases of the general plan and coordinate
with this plan the cataloging series of the general plan.
concerned.

I request that you arrange with the Director of the Treasury
the Procurement Division to expedite a contract which is now being
in developing the details of the system and in the work
for the coordination of agency cataloging activities with this
I further request that you advise the Director of the Treasury
of the Navy, together with the heads of such other departments and
agencies as you may determine, of the details of the proposed
tions of these agencies be continued and that they be coordinated
conformity with the plan for an interdepartmental system. The system
performed by the National Bureau of Standards in the Procurement
will thereby be utilized in the interdepartmental system.

and agencies. Those departments and agencies utilizing such services should reimburse the Procurement Division therefor from their regular appropriations.

1000000 Sincerely yours,

AIR FORCE 1000000

(Signed) Harry S. Truman.

1. Item name
2. Catalog
3. Title
- 1-3 Type (a)
2. Head (a)
- a. Kind
- b. Make
- c. Model
- d. If with
- system
- (1)
3. Motor (a)
- a. Size
- and
- (1)
- (2)
- b. Make
- c. Size
4. If head
- motor)
5. If with
- a. Make
- 5.5 Special
6. SS-1
7. SS-5
8. Package
- a. Unit
- a. Size
- 1000000
- A. DOD Item
- of DOD
- B. Item

and agencies. These departments are under the supervision of the
should reimburse the Procurement Division for the amount of the
appropriations.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John W. Brown

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1944
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

COPIES OF THIS LETTER

APPENDIX E

AOCO-XA

AIR FORCE TDP-7-13

AOCO DP 11533C

21 October 1960

Supersedes DP 11533B

1. Item name (obtain from Alphabetic Index of Names, Section A, Cataloging Handbook H 6-1A, Classified Indexes, Items Related to the Atomic Ordnance Program)
- 1.5 Type (e.g., thermonuclear type; gun type)
2. Head data
 - a. Kind of head (e.g., high explosive head; dummy head; atomic head)
 - b. Model number of head (e.g., T-2060 model no.)
 - c. Material of filler (e.g., KXB-1 filler)
 - d. If with nose fuze or fuzing system, so state (e.g., w/fuzing system), and give
 - (1) Model number (e.g., MJ3 model no.)
3. Motor data
 - a. State quantity of propellant grains (e.g., 1 propellant grain), and give
 - (1) Material (e.g., ballistite)
 - (2) Model number (e.g., AN-XXX model no.)
 - b. Model number of motor (e.g., XXX model no. of motor)
 - c. State whether fin or spin stabilized (e.g., fin stabilized)
4. If head is assembled to motor, so state (e.g., head is assembled to motor)
5. If with igniter, so state (e.g., w/igniter), and give
 - a. Model number (e.g., MG-5 model no.)
- 5.5 Special features (list in tabular form)
6. SR-1 Specifications and/or standards data
7. SR-5 The manufacturer's data
8. Package data, if packaged for issue
 - a. Unit quantity per package (e.g., 1, unit qty)
 - a. Kind of package (e.g., metal can)

NOTE: If package consists of separate inner packages, give a series of replies to the above subrequirements for each package, beginning with the innermost package.
- A. DOD Ammunition Code (obtain from Cataloging Handbook H-3, Department of Defense Ammunition Code) (e.g., 1340-H213 DOD Code)
- B. Model number of rocket (e.g., MB-1 model no.)

APPENDIX F

A FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER

1135

689 - 1617

FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION CODE

7 DIGITS FOR IDENTIFICATION

GROUP 11 - Atomic Ordnance

Sequential Number Assigned

CLASS 1135

Independent of Classification

Supports Single Item of Supply

Always an 11 Digit Number

Adaptable to All Items

Government Control of Numbers

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

A FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1133

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION - CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

GROUP II - RACIAL MATTERS

GROUP II

RECORDS SECTION

FILE

RECORDS SECTION

FILE

RECORDS SECTION

RECORDS SECTION

RECORDS SECTION

APPENDIX G

Federal Supply Classification

Groups

<u>Number</u>	<u>Group</u>
10	Weapons
11	Atomic Ordnance
12	Fire Control Equipment
13	Ammunition and Explosives
14	Guided Missiles
15	Aircraft; and Airframe Structural Components
16	Aircraft Components and Accessories
17	Aircraft Launching, Landing, and Ground Handling Equipment
19	Ships, Small Craft, Pontoons, and Floating Docks
20	Ship and Marine Equipment
22	Railway Equipment
23	Motor Vehicles, Trailers, and Cycles
24	Tractors
25	Vehicular Equipment Components
26	Tires and Tubes
28	Engines, Turbines, and Components

APPENDIX

Federal Supply Classification

(Group)

Number	Group
10	General
11	General
12	General
13	General
14	General
15	General
16	General
17	General
18	General
19	General
20	General
21	General
22	General
23	General
24	General
25	General
26	General
27	General

<u>Number</u>	<u>Group</u>
29	Engine Accessories
30	Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment
31	Bearings
32	Woodworking Machinery and Equipment
34	Metalworking Machinery
35	Service and Trade Equipment
36	Special Industry Machinery
37	Agricultural Machinery and Equipment
38	Construction, Mining, Excavating and Highway Maintenance Equipment
39	Materials Handling Equipment
40	Rope, Cable, Chain, and Fittings
41	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment
42	Fire Fighting, Rescue, and Safety Equipment
43	Pumps and Compressors
44	Furnace, Steam Plant, and Drying Equipment; and Nuclear Reactors
45	Plumbing, Heating, and Sanitation Equipment

<u>Group</u>	<u>Number</u>
Light Accessories	29
Mechanical Power Transmission	30
Equipment	
Bearing	31
Woodworking Machinery and	32
Equipment	
Metalworking Machinery	34
Service and Trade Equipment	35
Special Industry Machinery	36
Agricultural Machinery and	37
Equipment	
Construction, Mining, Excavating	38
and Highway Maintenance Equipment	
Materials Handling Equipment	39
Rope, Cable, Chain, and Fittings	40
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	41
Equipment	
Fire Fighting, Rescue, and Safety	42
Equipment	
Pumps and Compressors	43
Formwork, Shoring, and Drying	44
Refrigeration and Cooling Systems	45
Plumbing, Heating, and Ventilation	46
Equipment	

<u>Number</u>	<u>Group</u>
46	Water Purification and Sewage Treatment Equipment
47	Pipe, Tubing, Hose, and Fittings
48	Valves
49	Maintenance and Repair Shop Equipment
51	Hand Tools
52	Measuring Tools
53	Hardware and Abrasives
54	Prefabricated Structures and Scaffolding
55	Lumber, Millwork, Plywood, and Veneer
56	Construction and Building Materials
58	Communication Equipment
59	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Components
61	Electric Wire, and Power and Distribution Equipment
62	Lighting Fixtures and Lamps
63	Alarm and Signal Systems
65	Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Equipment and Supplies
66	Instruments and Laboratory Equipment

Number

16

17

18

19

21

22

23

24

25

26

28

29

31

32

33

34

35

<u>Number</u>	<u>Group</u>
67	Photographic Equipment
68	Chemicals and Chemical Products
69	Training Aids and Devices
71	Furniture
72	Household and Commercial Furnishings and Appliances
73	Food Preparation and Serving Equipment
74	Office Machines and Data Processing Equipment
75	Office Supplies
76	Books, Maps, and Other Publications
77	Musical Instruments, Phonographs, and Home-Type Radios
78	Recreational and Athletic Equipment
79	Cleaning Equipment and Supplies
80	Brushes, Paints, Sealers, and Adhesives
81	Containers, Packaging, and Packing Supplies
83	Textiles, Leather, and Furs
84	Clothing and Individual Equipment
85	Toiletries

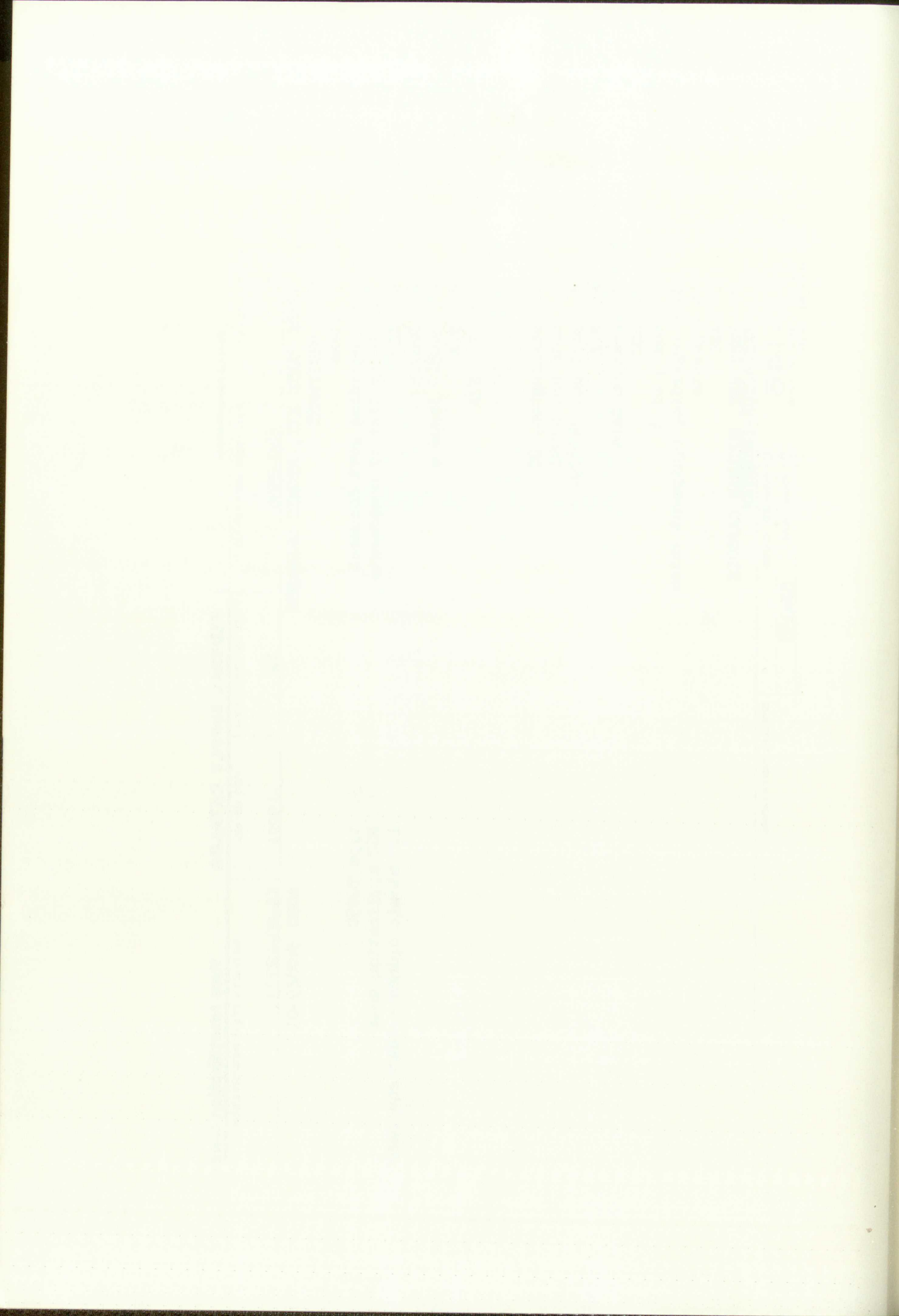
Index	Number
Proposed and Proposed	67
Proposed and Proposed	68
Proposed and Proposed	69
Proposed and Proposed	70
Proposed and Proposed	71
Proposed and Proposed	72
Proposed and Proposed	73
Proposed and Proposed	74
Proposed and Proposed	75
Proposed and Proposed	76
Proposed and Proposed	77
Proposed and Proposed	78
Proposed and Proposed	79
Proposed and Proposed	80
Proposed and Proposed	81
Proposed and Proposed	82
Proposed and Proposed	83
Proposed and Proposed	84
Proposed and Proposed	85

<u>Number</u>	<u>Group</u>
87	Agricultural Supplies
88	Live Animals
89	Subsistence
91	Fuels, Lubricants, Oils, and Waxes
93	Nonmetallic Fabricated Materials
94	Nonmetallic Crude Materials
95	Metal Bars, Sheets, and Shapes
96	Ores, Minerals, and Their Primary Products
99	Miscellaneous

<u>Number</u>	<u>Group</u>
87	Agricultural Supplies
88	Live Animals
89	Domestication
91	Feeds, Laboratories, Cages, and
	Wagon
93	Domesticated Animals and
94	Domesticated Birds and
95	Metal Bars, Sheets, and Pipes
96	Grass, Hay, and Straw
	Primary Products
99	Miscellaneous

APPENDIX H

Federal Stock Number		FEDERAL SUPPLY CATALOG - Item Identification Card		
FED SUPPLY CLASS	FED ITEM IDENTIF NO.	TYPE OF ITEM IDENT	FED DP NO.	ACTIVITY ITEM DESIGNATOR
1190	689-2506	1A	11522A	XA-00-22733 AOCO:340829-01
1. SPARE PARTS KIT, ATOMIC ORDNANCE TEST EQUIPMENT				
2. 72 items				
3. data regarding govt document containing list of components				
a. AEC				
b. Drawing				
c. 340829 issue e				
d. N/A				
4, 5, 6, 7. N/A				
8. the mfr data				
a. AEC				
b. Washington, DC				
c. code no. 87991				
d. part no. 340829-01				
e. N/A				
B. designation data				
1. AEC				
2. box 3 of 3				
C. data regarding equipment which it augments				
1. AEC				
2. TEST SET, NUCLEAR CAPSULE EXTRACTOR-INSULATOR				
DD FORM 146 1 JUL 55 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM MAY BE USED				
PRECED CARD		SPECIAL NOTATIONS		
THIS CARD		8Jul58		



APPENDIX I

WIRE TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT

ITEM IDENTIFICATION TAPE

ITEM
IDENTIFICATION

CONTROL TAPE
TYPEWRITER
READER-PUNCH

(a)

DATA SELECTOR

(c)

OPTIONAL TAPE
(EAM DATA)

PAPER TAPE
PUNCH

(b)

(d)

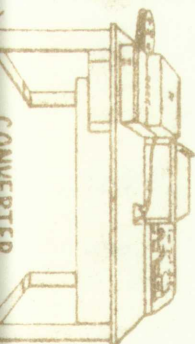
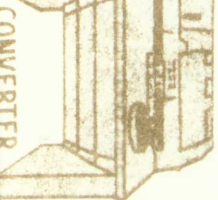
READER
PUNCH

(e)

TRANSMITTER
RECORDER

EAM CARD

EAM CARD



APPENDIX J

Department of Defense Directive

250.10-2, Munitions Board

Cataloging Agency

I. AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE

With the approval of the Secretary of Defense and consistent with the provisions of Public Law 152, House Concurrent Resolution 97, and the delegation of authority by the Administrator of General Services to the Secretary of Defense, dated July 19, 1950, there was established the Munitions Board Cataloging Agency. The purpose of this directive is to reissue, with appropriate revision, the terms of reference previously promulgated for the Munitions Board Cataloging Agency (hereinafter called the "Agency"), as the central cataloging authority for military and civil agencies.

The purpose of the Agency is to develop and establish a uniform Federal Catalog System for use by all agencies of the Federal Government which shall be designed to achieve the following specific objectives:

(a) Reduction, through the elimination of duplicate item descriptions, of the number of items procured, stored, and issued within and among the supply systems of the military departments and civil agencies.

(b) An increase in the ability of the supply systems to cross-service one another.

(c) The utilization (including conversion) of Federal catalog data in all functions of supply, including determination of requirements, procurement, production, distribution, redistribution, maintenance and

Department of Defense

SECURITY MATTER

Classification Agency

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

With the approval of the Secretary of Defense, the provisions of Public Law 105, House Concurrent Resolution 10, and the delegation of authority by the Administrator of General Services to the Secretary of Defense, dated July 12, 1957, the following is the Munitions Board Cataloging Agency, the name of which is to remain, with appropriate revision, the name of the agency designated for the Munitions Board Cataloging Agency, as the central cataloging agency for the military and civil agencies.

The purpose of the Agency is to develop and maintain a unified Federal Catalog System for use by all agencies of the Federal Government which shall be designed to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) Reduction, through the elimination of duplicate items, of the number of items ordered, stored, and transported within and among the supply systems of the military, naval, and civil agencies.
- (b) An increase in the efficiency of the supply system to meet service one another.

- (c) The utilization (including coordination) of Federal and State in all functions of supply, including distribution of materiel, equipment, production, distribution, maintenance, and repair.

disposal of materiel throughout the supply organizations of all agencies of the Federal Government at the earliest practicable moment.

(d) The use of Federal catalog data as a tool for industrial mobilization planning and industrial mobilization.

(e) The publication of joint catalogs for categories of materiel whenever it is determined to be feasible or practicable.

II. ORGANIZATION

The Agency shall consist of a Director, a Deputy Director, an advisory group, and an Agency staff. The Chairman of the Munitions Board shall appoint the Director, who shall also serve as the chairman of the advisory group. The Deputy Director shall be similarly appointed.

The advisory group shall consist of four members and four alternate members, one member and one alternate each, to be designated respectively by the Army, Navy, and Air Force members of the Munitions Board and the Administrator of General Services Administration.

The Agency staff shall consist of permanently assigned members of the Munitions Board staff, civilian and military, as may be authorized in accordance with existing procedures.

III. FUNCTIONS

Under the control of the Director, supply management agencies, and in conjunction with the military departments and the General Services Administration, the basic function of the Agency shall be to develop and establish a Uniform Federal Catalog System suitable for intra- and inter-departmental supply activities and Government-industry supply relationships. Specifically the functions of the Agency shall be:

disposal of material throughout the country with a view to the disposal of the Federal Government of the material.

(d) The use of Federal material shall be a matter of Federal planning and administration.

(e) The publication of Federal material shall be determined by the Federal Government whenever it is determined to be desirable.

II. ORGANIZATION

The Agency shall consist of a Director, a Deputy Director, an advisory group, and an Agency staff. The Director shall appoint the Deputy Director, who shall also serve as the head of the advisory group. The Deputy Director shall be a member of the advisory group. The advisory group shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be a member of the Agency staff, one member and one alternate member, as designated by the Army, Navy, and Air Force members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Administrator of General Services, and one member designated by the Administrator of General Services.

The Agency staff shall consist of personnel as may be required for the efficient operation of the Agency, and shall be organized in accordance with existing procedures.

III. FUNCTIONS

Under the control of the Director, the Agency shall, in conjunction with the staff, perform the following functions: (a) to establish a United States Federal Agency for the purpose of providing a central agency for the coordination and control of the Federal Government's activities in the field of defense; (b) to provide a central agency for the coordination and control of the Federal Government's activities in the field of defense; (c) to provide a central agency for the coordination and control of the Federal Government's activities in the field of defense.

(a) To develop plans, policies, programs, rules, and procedures governing the establishment of a uniform Federal Catalog System which shall provide one name, one description, and one item identification number for each personal property item of supply; a classification system or systems suitable for all supply purposes; and which shall describe, identify, and classify all personal property items of supply used by all agencies, and will provide a standard reference language or terminology to be used by all persons engaged in all processes of supply.

(b) To direct and supervise the establishment of the uniform Federal Catalog System:

(c) To direct and coordinate the establishment by the agencies concerned of programs for the progressive utilization of Federal catalog data in all supply functions from requirements determination through ultimate disposition by the military departments and the Federal Supply Service acting for the civil agencies, and monitor the implementation of such programs.

(d) To direct or provide for the review and final approval of item names and description patterns; the screening, classifying, and numbering of item descriptions; and the publication and distribution of all Federal catalog data.

(e) To assign to one or more of the military departments, or to the Federal Supply Service, responsibility for developing specific catalog data, and to establish time schedules therefor.

(f) To establish and maintain relations with approved industry advisory groups in order to coordinate the development of the cataloging

(a) To develop plans, policies, procedures, and standards governing the establishment of a uniform Federal Supply System shall provide one name, one description, and one classification number for each personal property item of each Federal Supply System or system suitable for all supply purposes, and shall describe, identify, and classify all personal property items in supply used by all agencies, and will provide a standard system of or terminology to be used by all persons engaged in the supply of supply.

(b) To direct and supervise the establishment of the Federal Catalog System:

(c) To direct and coordinate the establishment of the Federal Catalog System for the programmatic utilization of Federal Supply System in all supply functions from requisitioning through ultimate disposition by the military departments and the Federal Service acting for the civil agencies, and within the Department of such programs.

(d) To direct or provide for the review and classification of names and description patterns; the revision, classification, and description of item descriptions; and the publication and distribution of the Federal Catalog data.

(e) To assign to one or more of the military departments, or to the Federal Supply Service, responsibility for developing and maintaining data, and to establish the schedules thereof.

(f) To establish and maintain relations with the various advisory groups in order to coordinate and harmonize the various

program with the best practices of industry and to obtain to the greatest extent practicable the cooperation and participation of industry in the program.

(g) To resolve differences that may arise among the military and civil departments in the development of catalog data or in the establishment of cataloging programs, or to refer such differences to the Director, supply management agencies, for decision.

(h) To supervise the development and coordination of any commodity classification code systems required for supply management by the military and civil agencies to assure their suitability for intra- and inter-departmental use.

(i) To revise, maintain and republish the Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers and to coordinate such revisions with the appropriate offices of the Munitions Board, the military departments and the civil agencies.

(j) To serve as a focal point with respect to cataloging problems which may arise with foreign governments.

(k) To perform such other functions as may be directed.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Director

The Director of the Agency is hereby delegated the authority and assigned the responsibility for:

1. Supervising and directing the Agency in the performance of the functions outlined in paragraph III and serving as chairman of the advisory group.

2. Preparing with the advice and assistance of the advisory group,

program with the best practices of industry and of other agencies and
and extend principles the cooperation and participation of the industry in

the program.

(c) To resolve differences between the industry and the
other departments in the development of certain parts of the program
and of carrying program, or to refer such differences to the Director
supply management agencies, the Secretary.

(h) To supervise the development and maintenance of a
classification code system, and the development of the industry
and civil agencies to make their activities for the program and
departmental use.

(i) To revise, maintain and coordinate the technical standards for
Manufacturers and to coordinate with the industry
offices of the Maritime Board, the military departments and the civil
agencies.

(j) To serve as a focal point of the program for the industry and
which may arise with the industry.

(k) To perform such other functions as may be directed.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Director

The Director of the Agency is hereby assigned the following
assigned the responsibility for:
1. Supervising and directing the Agency in the performance of the
functions outlined in this report and the following as directed by the
Agency Group.

2. Presenting with the Board the recommendations of the Agency Group.

cataloging plans, policies, programs, rules, and procedures for the Federal Catalog System.

3. Initiating and assigning studies or projects of the Federal cataloging program to the military departments or to the Federal Supply Service, with the advice and assistance of the advisory group.

4. Promulgating directives concerning the development and establishment of the Federal Catalog System.

5. Effecting the necessary coordination between Government agencies and industry relative to the Federal Catalog System.

6. Achieving the maximum utilization of data and interchange of information with the Munitions Board Standards Agency.

7. Coordinating the functions of the Cataloging Agency with all other offices of the Munitions Board and other agencies of the Department of Defense to which the cataloging program is related.

8. Resolving differences that may arise between the military departments or Federal Supply Service in the development of catalog data, or in the establishment of cataloging programs, or referring such differences to the Director, supply management agencies, for decision.

9. Obtaining, with the assistance of the advisory group, technical and factual information which is deemed necessary to expeditiously achieve the objectives of the Federal cataloging program.

10. Assuring compliance with established cataloging policies, plans, programs, and procedures.

B. Deputy Director

Serves as the principal assistant to the Director of the Agency and in absence of the Director, performs the duties and exercises the powers

DECLASSIFIED

SECRET

cataloging plans, policies, and procedures, and the Federal Catalog System.

3. Initiation and maintenance of the Federal Cataloging program to the military, naval, and air forces, with the advice and assistance of the National Defense Service, with the advice and assistance of the National Defense Service, with the advice and assistance of the National Defense Service.

4. Promulgating directives concerning the development and maintenance of the Federal Cataloging System.

5. Effecting the necessary coordination and liaison with the military, naval, and air forces, and industry relative to the Federal Cataloging System.

6. Achieving the maximum utilization of data and information in the Federal Cataloging System.

7. Coordinating the activities of the Federal Cataloging System with other offices of the National Defense Service, and with the offices of the military, naval, and air forces, and industry, to which the cataloging program is referred.

8. Resolving differences and disputes between the military, naval, and air forces, and industry, and the Federal Cataloging System, or in the establishment of a Federal Cataloging System, or in the establishment of a Federal Cataloging System, or in the establishment of a Federal Cataloging System.

9. Obtaining, with the assistance of the military, naval, and air forces, and industry, the necessary information which is needed for the development and maintenance of the Federal Cataloging System, and for the achievement of the objectives of the Federal Cataloging System.

10. Assuring compliance with established policies, procedures, and programs, and procedures.

B. Deputy Director

Serves as the principal assistant to the Director of the Federal Cataloging System, in the absence of the Director, and in the absence of the Director, and in the absence of the Director.

of the Director.

C. Advisory group

The responsibility of the advisory group is--

1. To advise and assist the Director in the development of cataloging policies, programs rules and procedures for the Federal Catalog System.
2. To arrange for the prompt dissemination within their respective military departments and the civil agencies of cataloging directives.

D. Agency staff

The Agency staff shall serve under the direction and control of the Agency Director and shall perform the necessary duties and operations to carry out the Agency's functions.

E. Military departments

The military departments will be responsible for--

1. Developing specific catalog data as directed and within the time schedules prescribed by the Agency.
2. Providing advice and assistance to the Agency in developing a catalog system which will be of most practical value as a tool of supply management.
3. Establishing, under the direction of the Agency, programs for the progressive utilization of Federal catalog data in all supply functions.
4. Enforcing Federal cataloging policies, plans, rules, and procedures established by the Agency.
5. Assuring that all personnel who are preparing or using Federal catalog data are thoroughly indoctrinated with respect to policies, procedures, and objectives of the Federal catalog program.

of the Director.

C. Advisory group

The responsibility of the advisory group is--

1. To advise and assist the Director in the development of

cataloging policies, program rules and procedures for the Federal

Catalog System.

2. To arrange for the prompt dissemination within their respec-

tive military departments and the civil agencies of cataloging direc-

tives.

D. Agency staff

The Agency staff shall serve under the direction and control of the

Agency Director and shall perform the necessary duties and operations to

carry out the Agency's functions.

E. Military departments

The military departments will be responsible for--

1. Developing specific catalog data as directed and within the

time schedules prescribed by the Agency.

2. Providing advice and assistance to the Agency in developing a

catalog system which will be of most practical value as a tool of agency

management.

3. Establishing, under the direction of the Agency, programs for

the progressive utilization of Federal catalog data in all supply functions.

4. Enforcing Federal cataloging policies, plans, rules, and procedures

established by the Agency.

5. Assuring that all personnel who are preparing or using Federal

catalog data are thoroughly indoctrinated with respect to policies, pro-

cedures, and objectives of the Federal catalog program.

F. The General Services Administration

The General Services Administration shall participate in the development and establishment of the uniform Federal Catalog System in accordance with the areas of agreement on over-all objectives and functions, dated June 2, 1950, developed by the staffs of the Munitions Board Cataloging Agency and the General Services Administration pursuant to Public Law 152.

V. ADMINISTRATION

(a) The Director will make full use of technical and operational resources and facilities of the military departments and civil agencies in order that decisions may be based, to the fullest extent practicable, on factual experience data. The military departments and civil agencies will make available to the Director, the counsel and advice of such personnel as are necessary for this purpose.

(b) Decisions of the Agency Director or the Director, supply-management agencies, made with respect to the functions assigned will be final, unless appealed through the Vice Chairman for Supply Management to the Munitions Board at the request of the Munitions Board member of the appellate department. The General Services Administration member will initiate appeal action through appropriate channels to the Administrator of General Services, who will consult with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Chairman of the Munitions Board.

(c) The Director of the Agency may, within established policy, establish or disestablish such committees, boards, panels, and ad hoc committees, etc., as may be required for the accomplishment of the Agency's functions.

7. The General Services Administration

The General Services Administration shall participate in the development and establishment of the Uniform Federal Catalog System in accordance with the terms of agreement on over-all objectives and functions, dated June 2, 1950, developed by the staffs of the National and General Cataloging Agency and the General Services Administration pursuant to Public Law 112.

V. ADMINISTRATION

(a) The Director will make full use of technical and operational resources and facilities of the military departments and civil agencies in order that decisions may be based, to the fullest extent practicable, on factual experience data. The military departments and civil agencies will make available to the Director, the counsel and advice of such personnel as are necessary for this purpose.

(b) Decisions of the Agency Director or the Director, except management agencies, made with respect to the functions assigned will be final, unless appealed through the Vice Chairman for Supply Management to the National Board at the request of the National Board member of the appellate department. The General Services Administration member will initiate appeal action through appropriate channels to the Director of General Services, who will consult with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Chairman of the National Board.

(c) The Director of the Agency may, within established policy, establish or disestablish such committees, boards, panels, and ad hoc committees, etc., as may be required for the accomplishment of the Agency's functions.

(d) The Chairman of the Munitions Board will provide the Director with such personnel, facilities, and other administrative services as are required for the performance of the Agency's functions.

VI. Each military department and the General Services Administration will certify in its letters appointing members and alternates for representation on the advisory group, that the appointees have security clearance for secret information. Agency staff members attending meetings of the advisory group will require similar security clearance. This order supersedes and rescinds Munitions Board Order No. 51-4, dated July 21, 1950, and the Munitions Board Order No. 51-4, Directive No. 1, dated July 21, 1950, and the Munitions Board Order No. 51-5.

William C. Foster,
Deputy Secretary of Defense.

THE JOURNAL OF THE

AMERICAN

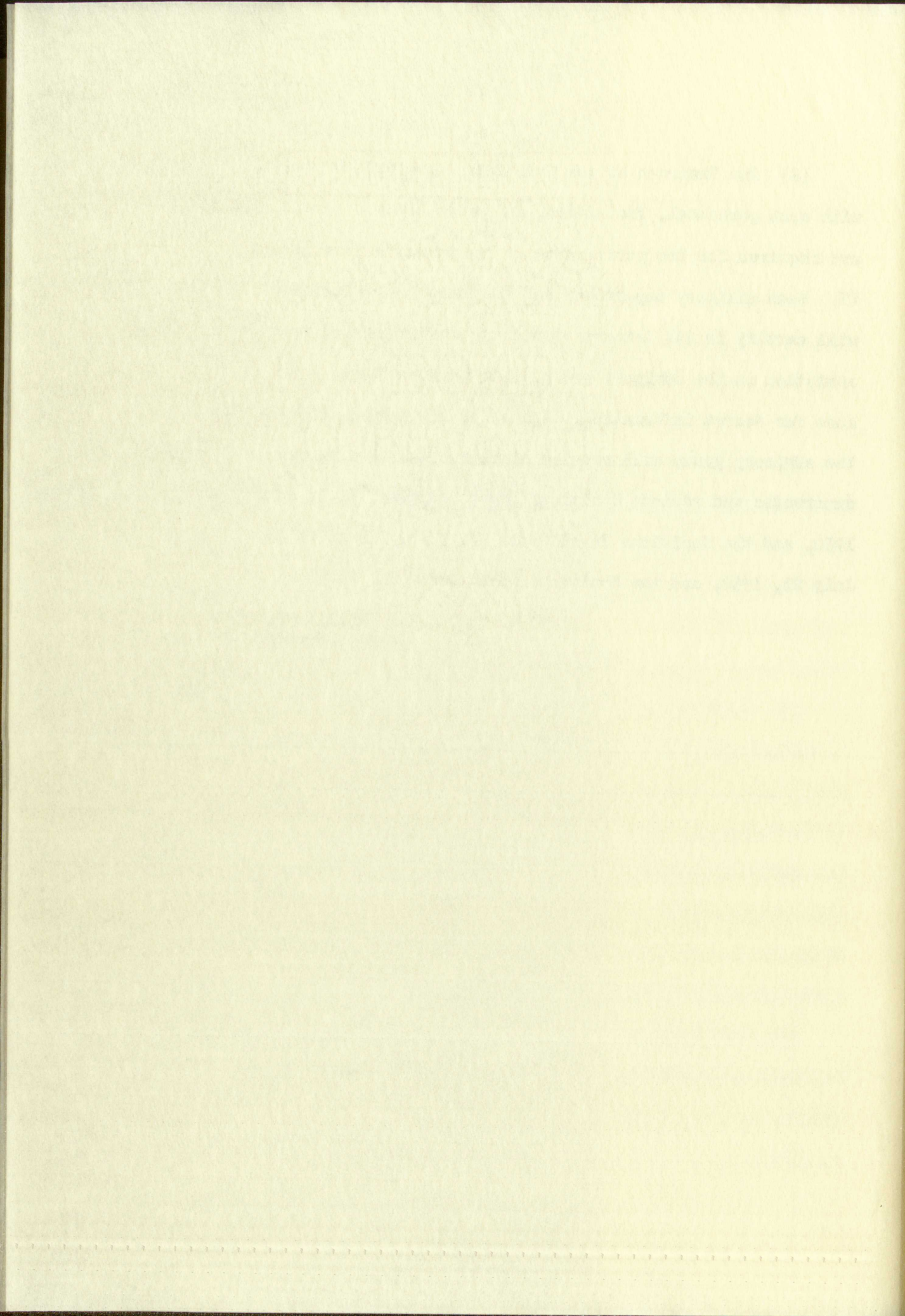
U.S.A.

BOND

CORPORATION

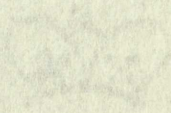
ENTIRE

OF



JOHN F. FORD

NEW YORK
U.S.A.
BOND
COMMISSARY
NEW YORK
NEW YORK

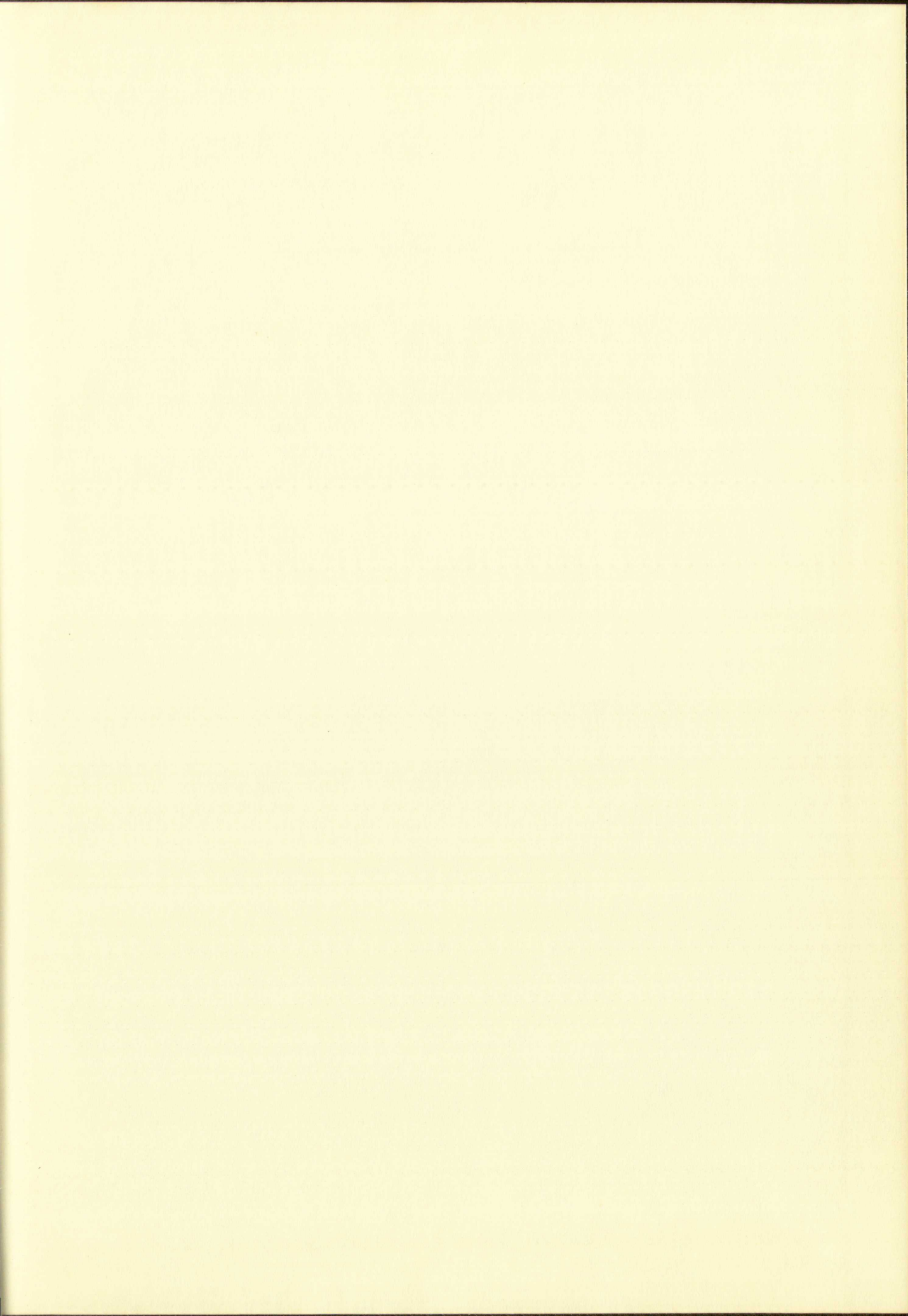


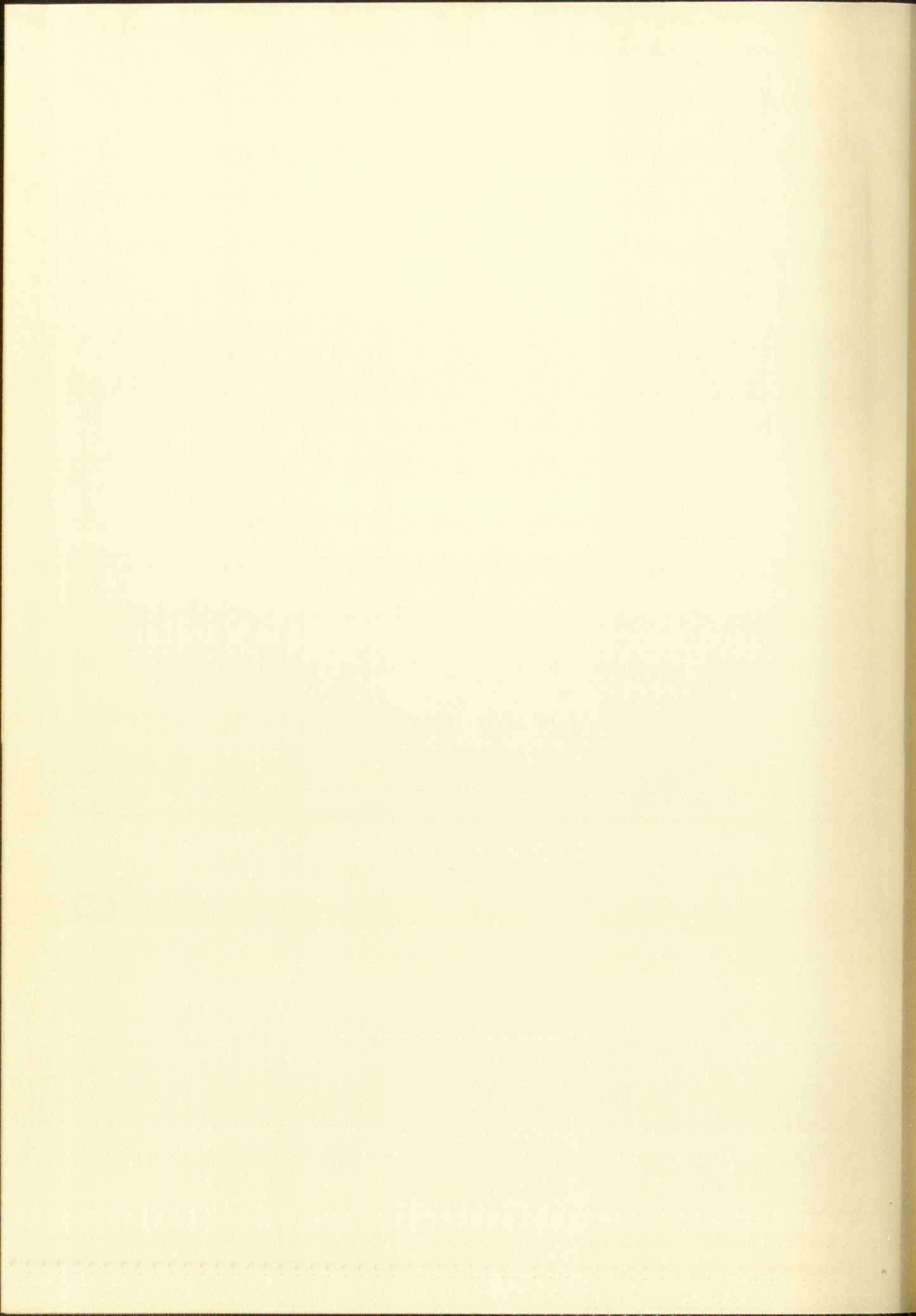
ATOMIC
CORRASABLE

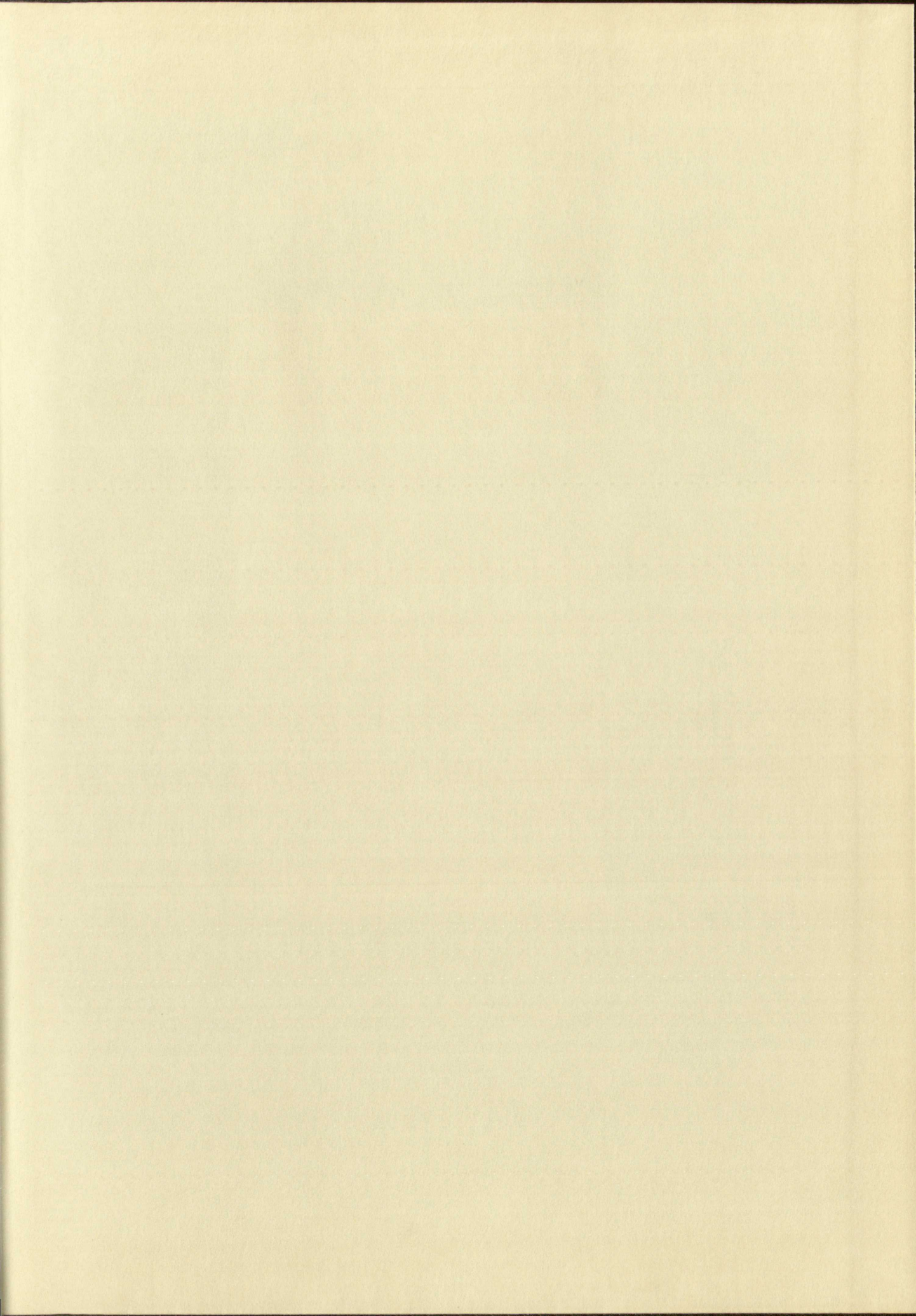
BOND

USA
REVENUE

COTTON FIBER CONTENT







IMPORTANT!

Special care should be taken to prevent loss or damage of this volume. If lost or damaged, it must be paid for at the current rate of typing.

[illegible]

1000

2

