1953

History of the Intelligence, Security, and Safety Office: Office of the Chief of Ordnance, 1 July 1951 - June 1953

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History of the Intelligence, Security, and Safety Office
Office of the Chief of Ordnance
1 July 1951 – June 1953

This is a digital version of portions of four semiannual reports. The Intelligence, Security, and Safety Office had diverse responsibilities within the Office of the Chief of Ordnance. Those reports are in the National Archives, “Record Group 156: Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance…Histories of Staff and Operating offices and divisions of the Chief of Ordnance, 1946-1954, IS&S Office, “ Box C 8.

In the early 1990s, Robert Bolin copied the sections of those reports related to the Intelligence Branch within the Intelligence, Security, and Safety Office. This document is a digital version of the pages copied in the early 1990s.
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HISTORY OF INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY AND SAFETY OFFICE

1 JULY - 31 DECEMBER 1951

By

Lt. Col. J. M. Richardson

Executive Office
Intelligence, Security & Safety Office
Office of the Chief of Ordnance

1 May 1952

Approved By

G. W. Outland, Colonel, Ordnance Corps
Chief, Intelligence, Security & Safety Office
Office of the Chief of Ordnance

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SECURITY INFORMATION

NA 14070 (9-1)
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4. OCTI 700-9-51
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12. Abstracts Reports ES 580 - 585
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15. OCO 48-50 CI
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17. OCO 39-51
18. Memo for Record, 16 January 1950
19. OCO 51-51
20. OCTI 700-3-51, CI
21. OCTI 700-4-51
22. OCTI 200-6-51
23. CI, SR 385-310-1
24. ODE Letter, 22 December 1951
PREFACE

The introduction was prepared by Lt. Col. J. M. Richardson, assisted by Mr. George S. Paira. Chapter II, Intelligence, was prepared by Mr. Bernard Lieb and approved by Lt. Col. A. B. Foley. Chapter III, Security, was prepared by Lt. Col. Paul Krauss. Chapter IV, Safety, was prepared by Mr. Frederick M. Bishoff and approved by Mr. John A. Batley, Jr.
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Mission

The mission of the Intelligence, Security and Safety Office on 1 July 1951 was to advise the Chief of Ordnance on and exercise staff supervision over intelligence, security and safety matters; formulate and supervise the execution of policies of the Ordnance Corps involving coordination (except matters relating to appropriations) with the legislative branch of the Government. This mission was changed by Ordnance Corps Order 52-51 dated 26 October 1951. This order transferred the legislative coordination functions from the Intelligence, Security and Safety Office to the Executive Office, OCO.

Organization

On 1 July 1951 the Intelligence, Security and Safety Office was organized as shown in attached organization chart. 1/ On 1 November 1951 the organization sheet was changed by the deletion of the Legislative Coordinator. 2/ There were no other organizational changes during the period.

Facilities

The facilities available to the Intelligence, Security and Safety Office were, in general, adequate. While all three branches of the

1/ See App. A, incl 1.
2/ OCO 52-51; see App. A, incl 2.

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office were crowded, this crowding was no worse than exists throughout the Pentagon.

Activities

The administrative office functioned normally during the period; i.e., procurement of personnel, preparation of the budget, liaison with other divisions and offices, providing mail and record service, and general office administration. The legislative coordination function was assigned to the IS&IS Office by Ordnance Corps Order 32-51 dated 29 May 1951. This function entailed the formulation and supervision of policies of the Ordnance Corps involving coordination (except matters relating to appropriations) either directly or through channels with the legislative branch of the Government. It also coordinated and supervised within the Ordnance Corps all matters connected with inquiries developed through Congressional committee investigations. This particular function required considerable activity on the part of the Chief, IS&IS Office and the Executive Officer, IS&IS Office. The most important inquiry was that conducted by the Porter Hardy Subcommittee of the House Committee on Expenditures. This inquiry was into the procurement of spare parts and was a continuing activity until the legislative coordination function was transferred to the Executive Office. Other congressional committees required information, but none to the extent of the Porter Hardy Subcommittee.

Personnel

On 1 July 1951, the authorized total of 68 civilian employees and 9 officers was assigned in this office (3 of the 68 civilians were temporary appointments). On 26 September 1951, the personnel authorization was reduced to 60. The office at that time felt that with this authorization, it could continue to make progress although the planned schedules had to be modified. Civilian personnel has, in general, been adequate; however, this office was up to full strength civilian-wise for only one week during the period.

In military personnel this office was at its assigned strength the whole period.
CHAPTER II
INTELLIGENCE

Introduction

The story of the Intelligence Branch during the second half of the year 1951 might be summed up as an intensification of established operations, supplemented by an expansion into new fields of activity. The branch was definitely establishing its mark. By the end of the year requests for its reports and publications — especially the Intelligence Summary — were being received from an ever greater number of offices. The branch was becoming a regular producer of NIS publications and an ever ready source of factual and analytical material for high level planners. The tempo of activities was not, however, matched by an increase in the officer force — a situation due, in part, to the personnel freeze of July 1951. The military supervisory staff was actually decreased through transfer or detail to temporary duties, and the end of the year saw two of the branch units administered by civilian employees, one in the capacity of acting section chief.

Collection and Dissemination

The Collection and Dissemination Section continued its course as the work-horse of the branch. In spite of several changes of supervisors and a decrease in personnel, facilities were enlarged, new sources of information were tapped, and a monthly average of 2,228 reports were circulated to the far-flung offices included in or allied to the ordnance phase of the defense effort. Requests for data sometimes involved long...
periods of inquiry before the information could be obtained. One such request was received in mid-October from the Headquarters of the Army Field Forces for 120 copies of various Ordnance Intelligence publications. In spite of the extension of these activities and several changes of military supervisors, the normal functions of collecting, recording, abstracting, filing, and - most important of all - disseminating intelligence material continued without interruption. The achievement of keeping current with virtually no work backlogs was accomplished primarily through the utilization of improved job techniques by personnel, who had become more thoroughly trained. Operations during this period resulted in the dissemination of approximately 13,200 reports and the increase in the office files of one file cabinet per month.

Technical Intelligence

Operations in the Technical Intelligence Section during this period were marked by a general leveling off of activity coincidental with the accomplishment of the primary mission - keeping abreast of foreign ordnance developments. This was due both to increased operational efficiency and to the existence of an excellent foundation of collated and cross-referenced material, that had been assembled in prior periods. The man-hours saved thereby enabled an expansion of the scope of the primary mission so as to include the fields of transport vehicles and guided missiles - previously untouched because of the shortage of engineer personnel. It was still, however, necessary to omit the study of fire control and aircraft armament, inasmuch as time could not be spared from the completion of projects deemed of greater tactical importance. Soviet equipment continued as the chief target of operations ahead of
the ordnance of Satellite countries, while the war materiel of NATO and neutral countries remained in a decidedly secondary priority.

This sequence of application was not, however, hard and fast and was subject to change, depending on the research and development that might be conducted in any part of the world.

Special reports occupied a great portion of the Technical Intelligence Section's activities during the second half of 1951. One such study supplied the Office of the Chief of Ordnance with detailed information regarding tank armament and armor capabilities; this report was eventually directed to the Secretary of the Army. Another comprehensive study, devoted to the capabilities of United States versus Soviet tanks, was prepared for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 and was presented to the Tri-Partite Standardization Tank Conference held at the Army Field Forces Headquarters in October 1951. Perhaps the most detailed and involved project was a complete analysis of Soviet Divisional weapons and equipment, which had been requested by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. A partial list of other projects prepared wholly or in part by the Technical Intelligence Section will be found attached. 1/

An increasingly larger number of special activities also occupied the attention of the section during this period. These included the briefing and debriefing of military attaches and the rendering of assistance to other offices in the accomplishment of technical missions. For example, the Technical Intelligence Section was immediately able to furnish complete information concerning the Soviet Pistol 7.62mm Nagant 1/ See App. B, incl 1.
REPRODUCTION TAB

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Model 1995, following an urgent request for this data from the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense. A considerable longer period of time was involved in other efforts as in the case of the cooperation furnished the Aberdeen Ordnance Intelligence Office for their numerous ordnance demonstrations and for such works as the extensive study entitled, "The Identification and Location of Enemy Batteries Through the Analysis of Shell Fragments." The creation of the Joint Materiel Intelligence Agency in the fall of 1951 resulted in the delegation to the Technical Intelligence Section the liaison function between the Army Ordnance Corps and the new agency. Under existing policies the section notifies JMIA of all equipment shipped to the United States for intelligence purposes and of the exploitation planned for the material. The section is also informed through JMIA of acquisitions by other defense agencies and the status of research or testing already undergone or contemplated for the future.

A long campaign conducted by the chief of the Intelligence Branch and the head of the Technical Intelligence Section was eventually successful and was largely responsible for the creation of the Technical Intelligence Branch of the Ordnance School at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. The first class was enrolled for the twelve-week course in November and the second class commenced training during the following month. Students were composed of both officers and enlisted men who attended classes simultaneously. The intelligence course is designed to provide suitable replacements for ordnance specialists returning from Korea and European countries. The Intelligence Branch, and especially the Technical Intelligence Section,
established the original curriculum and revised material in light of new developments and information received from intelligence sources. At the end of the year two complete Ordnance Technical Intelligence teams were returned from Korea to be assigned as instructors. The course has already proved itself and will, undoubtedly, increase steadily in scope and importance.

Strategic Intelligence

The Strategic Intelligence Section operated during the entire second half of 1951 under a civilian chief. The expected increase in analyst personnel failed to materialize because of the job freeze, and the end of the year found the unit at two-thirds of its allotted analyst strength. The operational policy of selection of studies remained unchanged during this period. NATO and strategically placed neutral countries remained in the top priority; satellite countries were assigned when work loads permitted. In the second half of 1951 studies were completed on Belgium, Denmark, Iraq and Turkey. At the end of the year, additional studies on 24 other countries and 10 small Near Eastern states were in various stages of preparation; four of these studies were revisions of previously completed works no longer deemed reasonably current for ordnance intelligence purposes. The status of operations for the Strategic Intelligence Section will be found attached. 2/

Despite the failure of the section to obtain its full quota of authorized personnel, plans were implemented for the continuation of the primary mission and the expansion into new fields of ordnance intelligence.

2/ See App. D, incl 2
activity. The preparation of the arms and equipment phase of the Armed Forces Handbooks was assigned to the section, and work commenced on the handbooks for France, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The section was also assigned the mission of preparing NIS Section 81K (Weapons and Equipment) and 72B (Ordnance Contribution Research and Development); research on Section 81K for Pakistan was in progress at the end of the year.

G-2 requested in the fall of 1951 that the Strategic Intelligence Section also assume the function of preparing phases of NIS Section 64 (Armament Production). After an analysis of the problem, however, a decision at the branch level determined that the assumption of the additional duties without a corresponding thawing of the personnel freeze would seriously jeopardize the fulfillment of previously approved missions according to schedule. Inasmuch as authority to recruit the additional analysts could not be obtained, it was necessary for G-2 to farm out those portions of Section 64 to a university on a contract basis.

Liaison activities with other offices, especially G-2, were greatly expanded during this period. The Strategic Intelligence Section provided G-2 with evaluated information for the National Intelligence Estimate on Spain and National Intelligence Estimate Number 40 and also prepared a study dealing with Belgian Weapons Development for the G-2 Intelligence Review. Briefing and debriefing operations also increased, and by the end of the year all MAC officers and other ordnance personnel bound for overseas were regular visitors to the section to examine material available for their respective countries. They were also briefed on areas of intelligence where ordnance information was inadequate or obsolete.
Personnel returning from overseas assignments were encouraged to communicate with the section in order to fill existing information vacuums and to supply additional intelligence to be used in order that the country studies would be kept current for the needs of staff planning.

Six Months in Retrospect

During this period the Intelligence Branch experienced many obstacles, of which the personnel freeze was the most serious one. The Technical Intelligence Section was still compelled to operate in a complete vacuum for two phases of equipment and faced the embarrassing possibility of complete unpreparedness if called upon by high level planners to supply latest information on foreign fire control, and airborne weapons. The Strategic Intelligence Section was in equally difficult straits and had to forego the additional mission of compiling Armament Production sections of the HIS - a project for which the section was excellently equipped - because of the shortage of analysts. Moreover, the dearth of typist help in that section was equally acute, and the end of the year found the typing problem as the bottleneck in the ordnance country study production program.

Nevertheless, the Intelligence Branch had definitely established its mark in intelligence circles at the end of the year. Its field of activity had been expanded, its material was being requested and utilized by an ever-increasing number of offices, and its goal was gradually being attained -- to have an up-to-date compilation of evaluated intelligence on foreign ordnance - second to none.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Office of the Chief of Ordnance
Washington 25, D. C.

ORDNANCE CORPS ORDER
ORDER 32-51

INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY, AND SAFETY OFFICE

The following responsibilities are assigned to the Intelligence, Security, and Safety Office:

1. Intelligence.
   a. Procures, produces, and maintains intelligence concerning the capabilities, design, development, manufacture, and the quantity on hand of foreign ordnance material and the foreign facilities or development, manufacture, test, supply, and maintenance of such material.
   b. Furnishes intelligence studies covering foreign ordnance material and activities to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, for further dissemination.

2. c. Provides technical guidance for Ordnance Intelligence Teams, facilities collection and exploitation of foreign material.
   d. Prepares technical aids to facilitate the recognition and maximum exploitation of captured ordnance material.
   e. Provides technical guidance to Ordnance Intelligence Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground.
   f. Disseminates current intelligence to agencies under the control of the Chief of Ordnance.
   g. Prepares Ordnance Corps mobilization policy which is not otherwise assigned as an integral responsibility of other organizational segments of the Chief of Ordnance; maintains a record of all Ordnance Corps mobilization policy.
   h. Coordinates and reviews Ordnance Corps mobilization activities.


29 May 1951
ORDNANCE CORPS ORDER 32-51
29 May 19

SUBJECT: Intelligence, Security, and Safety Office

   a. Serves as Top Secret Control Office and Security Office, Chief of Ordnance, for the safeguarding of military information, facilities, and personnel engaged on Ordnance Corps contracts; and Ordnance Corps contractor personnel engaged on Atomic Energy Commission projects.
   b. Serves as liaison agency with Office of Provost Marshal General with regard to investigation and security clearances of industry, contractor personnel and their key personnel.
   c. Processes security investigations and clearances of Office, Chief of Ordnance, personnel; Bureau of Standards contractor personnel employed on Ordnance Corps contracts; and Ordnance Corps contractor personnel engaged on Atomic Energy Commission projects.
   d. Maintains appropriate records of disaffected and subversive personnel and those considered limited security risks.
   e. Maintains control of all classified code words within Office, Chief of Ordnance.
   f. Performs security review of material prepared for public release whenever, in the opinion of the Public Information Officer, Office, Chief of Ordnance, there appears to be danger of compromise of classified information.
   g. Processes the exchange of technical information with foreign governments or foreign nationals and coordinates all communications on this subject; approves, maintains, and disseminates within the Ordnance Corps the list of accredited foreign personnel authorized by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, to deal directly with the Ordnance Corps.
   h. Processes all clearances for visits of foreign nationals where security clearance is not available locally, of United States citizens to Ordnance installations, activities, and/or contractor operations.
   i. Provides staff assistance and guidance on the safeguarding of military information at Ordnance installations, activities, and/or contractor operations.

   a. Establishes Ordnance Corps policies and standards on all safety matters for which the Chief of Ordnance is responsible.
   b. Evaluates processes and techniques at all Ordnance installations to determine the adequacy of safety measures used and recommends changes considered desirable.
ORDNANCE CORPS ORDER 32-51  29 May: 1951

1. Reviews all requests and recommendations for exceptions to the published mandatory safety policies and regulations of the Ordnance Corps and takes appropriate action.

2. Reviews reports of accidents, sabotage, and related incidents prepared by Boards of Investigation appointed in accordance with AR 45-80, and such reports pertain to the area of basic responsibility of the Intelligence, Security, and Safety Office, and takes appropriate action.

3. Approves instructions involving safety, prepared for publication in Ordnance Corps-sponsored Department of the Army publications.

4. Makes safety recommendations through the Ordnance districts to Ordnance Corps contractors.

5. Provides staff advice on matters relating to fire protection and internal security.

6. Maintains liaison for, and represents the Office, Chief of Ordnance, on safety matters with other agencies.

7. Exercises staff supervision over Ordnance Field Safety Office (Ordnance Corps Order 11-51).

8. Through publication of the Ordnance Safety Digest, supports a high level of efficiency in safety matters at all Ordnance installations.

9. Reviews within the Ordnance Corps the investigation of procedures, including malfunctions which occur during manufacture and handling, with a view to rapid determination of the causes, quick action to avoid references, and early disposition of the material involved.

10. Legislative coordination.

a. Formulates and supervises the policies of the Ordnance Corps involving coordination (except matters relating to appropriations) either directly or through channels, with the legislative branch of the Government.

b. Coordinates and supervises, within the Ordnance Corps, all matters connected with inquiries developed through Congressional Committee investigations.

c. Processes clearances to Ordnance class II installations and activities of congressional committees (both members of the Congress or Congressional committee representatives) as may be required.
ORDNANCE CORPS ORDER 32-51

SUBJECT: Intelligence, Security, and Safety Office

29 May 19--

This legislative coordination is not applicable to the processing by field installations and activities or the various divisions and offices of the Office, Chief of Ordnance, of inquiries from Congress dealing with such matters as inventions, change of status of inventions, employment, personnel problems, shipments, sales, storage, et cetera, which are unrelated to legislative committee actions.

E. L. FORD
Major General, USA
Chief of Ordnance

OFFICIAL:
E. S. GRUVER
Colonel, Ord Corps
Executive Officer

DISTRIBUTION: A
APPENDIX B, 1

Inclosure 1

PROJECTS COMPLETED WHOLLY OR IN PART
BY THE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION
JULY - DECEMBER 1951

July

1. Translation of Soviet Technical Document entitled "Manual for 203mm Howitzer, Model 1931; 280mm Mortar, Model 1939; and 152mm Gun, Model 1935."

2. Translation of German Document pertaining to Track Laying Combat Vehicles with Railroad Track Suspension System.

August

1. Training Aid Chart on Soviet Shell 76mm, A-P.

2. Training Aid Chart on Soviet Pistol, 7.62mm, Model TT-1943, Tokarev.

September

Firing Tables for Soviet 115mm Gun-Howitzer and 152mm Gun.

October

1. Firing Tables for Soviet 100mm, 85mm, and 76mm Tank Guns.


November


2. Short Firing Table for Soviet 85mm Gun, AA, Model 1939.
APPENDIX B, Incl. 1 (Cont'd)

December

Users Guide for Soviet 82mm Mortars.

PUBLICATIONS PREPARED (BUT NOT COMPLETED)
DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 1951

1. Artillery Identification Manual
2. Small Arms
3. Fuses
APPENDIX B.
Inclosure 2

PROGRESS REPORT
STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE SECTION
31 DECEMBER 1951

The following studies have been completed:

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Project Number: NND 911590

RG Entry No. 156

RG 156: RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

Executive Office
Historical Branch


IS & S Office
July 1951 thru June 1953

BOX C 9
HISTORY OF INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY AND SAFETY OFFICE

for the period

1 January 1952 through 30 June 1952

From:
Executive Office
Intelligence, Security & Safety Office
Office of the Chief of Ordnance

28 November 1952

Approved By:

C. S. REED
Colonel, Ord Corps
Chief, Intelligence, Security & Safety Office
Office of the Chief of Ordnance

Note: There are 5 Appendixes which accompany this History:
Appendix A, B, C, D and E.
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Secret

*REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED WHEN SEPARATED FROM CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES*
APPENDIX A: Intelligence, Security and Safety Office

1. Memorandum to Executive Officer, OCO, subject: Activities in the Intelligence, Security & Safety Office, 4 January 1952.
3. Memorandum to Exec Office, Mr. F. D. McHugh, subject: Material for Report to Secretary of Army for Period 1 July 51 to 30 June 52, dated 23 May 1952.

APPENDIX B: Intelligence Branch

3. Strategic Intelligence Section Special Activity Report, January - June 1952.
4. Progress Report, Strategic Section, 30 June 1952.

APPENDIX C: Security Branch

1. DF, 6 February 1952, and Comment 2, 3 March 1952, subject: Granting of Interim Confidential Clearance to Civilian Employees.
2. MDW Directive, ANW-380.01, subject: Classification Marking of Correspondence Concerning Investigations, 23 April 1952.
3. DF, 26 November 51, and Comment 2, 5 December 1951, subject: Classification and/or Grading of Foreign Visit Requests.
6. DF, 19 November 51, and Comment 2, 29 November 51 (C), subject: Manufacture of American Equipment in Canada.
7. Memorandum to Chief, Industrial Div, subject: Canadian Requests for Production Data, 29 January 1952.
10. 1st Ind to Detroit Arsenal, subject: Release of Documentary Evidence to Accredited Personnel (S), 1 April 52.
13. Memorandum, 20 March 1952 (C) and 1st Ind, 26 March 52, subject: Release of Production Data to Foreign Governments.
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13. Memorandum, 26 March 1952 (C) and 1st Ind, 26 March 52, subject: Release of Production Data to Foreign Governments.

SECRET
Security Information

DEGRADED UNCLASSIFIED WHEN SEPARATED FROM CLASSIFIED INCLOSURES
The introduction was prepared by Lt Col Charles L. Ogden, assisted by Mr. George S. Peira. Chapter II, Intelligence, was prepared by Mr. Bernard Lieb and approved by Lt Col Henry Kirkpatrick. Chapter III, Security, was prepared by Mr. John K. Hotuizi and Mrs. Norma A. Wayt, and approved by Lt Col H. H. Daubert. Chapter IV, Safety, was prepared by Mr. Frederick H. Bishop and approved by Mr. John A. Batley, Jr. Chapter V, Provost Marshal, was prepared by Mr. James R. F. Woods and approved by Colonel Clarence E. Read.
I. INTRODUCTION

Mission

The mission of the Intelligence, Security and Safety Office on 1 January 1952 remained unchanged, which was to advise the Chief of Ordnance on, and exercise staff supervision over, intelligence, security and safety matters.

A discussion was given to the enlargement of the safety mission when, on 28 December 1951, Colonel C. S. Reed, now Chief of the IS&IS Office, and Mr. J. A. Bailey, Safety Branch, met with the U. S. Army Safety Director for preliminary discussion concerning the possibility that the entire responsibility for the Army Safety Program at Class II Ordnance installations would be returned to the control of the Chiefs of Technical Services from the Army Commanders. The transfer of this responsibility would require the Chief of Ordnance to:

a. Administer the Army Safety Program at Ordnance Class II installations;
b. Supervise a Safety Awards Program;
c. Prepare and distribute safety promotional materials;
d. Assume responsibility for all industrial vehicular and off-post safety at Ordnance installations.

Note: At the end of this period, no action has been accomplished by G-1 on this proposed change although this office recommended the action.

Organization

The Executive Office, OOC coordinated committee studies of Ordnance Office functions for possible decentralization and conclusions of the IS&IS organization were submitted. See attached memoranda for the conclusions involved.1/

1/ Memoranda dated 4 January and 16 January 1951; see App. A, IS&IS 1 and 2. RECLASSIFIED UNCLASSIFIED WHEN SEPARATED FROM CLASSIFIED INCLUSIONS. Security Information
The facilities available to the IS&S Office were, in general, adequate. The 3 branches continued to be crowded by the limited space. The assignment of a Provost Marshal, Colonel Ralph J. Schuetz, and a stenographer to assist him, was accomplished. They were located within the Security Branch.

Activities
The Executive Administration Office continued to function normally during the period, such as procurement of personnel, preparation of the 1952 budget estimates, and general office administration. There was forwarded to the Executive Office, material for the report to the Secretary of the Army which summarized some of the activities performed by the branches in IS&S Office.

Personnel
On 1 January 1952, an authorized strength of 60 civilians and 9 officers was assigned in this office. The numbers of civilian personnel have never been quite adequate. Military personnel of this office was at its assigned strength the entire period.

As a result of a forced cut in the ceiling of the IS&S Office directed by higher authority, certain personnel of the Intelligence Branch were transferred to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. At the same time, however, additional duties were assigned to the Chief of Ordnance by AR 360-430 and were reassigned to the IS&S Office. The net result was an over-all civilian personnel ceiling of 56, which included the initial assignment of 5 spaces to the newly established Provost Marshal Section.

2/ Memorandum dated 23 May 52, see App. A, incl. 3.
Introduction

During this period, the Intelligence Branch was transferred from the Pentagon to Annex No. 2, a move which increased office space and improved lighting conditions but also created new problems. Although streamlining of operations and efficient management overcame most administrative difficulties, high summer temperatures interfered with normal operations toward the end of this period. Shortly after the move the Strategic Section was reduced by half of its analyst strength; in addition, three-fourths of its typing personnel were moved to Aberdeen Proving Ground. A reorientation of policy permitted the implementation of the section's basic mission but brought many necessary projects to a complete halt, a dangerous situation under present "Cold War" world conditions.

Operations in Pentagon Annex No. 2

Probably no element contributed more towards the minimizing of difficulties in the new environment than did the morale and the good humor of the employees. This factor, combined with excellent planning by the branch and section chiefs, reduced loss of production to a minimum. On the last day of January - moving day - some operations actually recommenced in the new location; on the following day, the office was in full swing.

Although over 100 file cases had to be moved for the Collection and Dissemination Section, there was hardly any interruption in the flow of documents. Nevertheless, morale and humor alone could not overcome all difficulties. The Collection and Dissemination Section, which had already
was being hard pressed to process the steadily rising flow of intelligence material even prior to the transfer to the Annex. Now, the distance factor accentuated existing problems. Contacts, formerly conducted on a personal basis, were henceforth to be maintained in writing, and an entirely new procedure for the transmittal of reports was therefore formulated. This revision resulted in an expenditure of additional man-hours for the preparation of envelopes, instruments of transmittal, and suspense records. The simultaneous expansion of activities in the Intelligence Office at the Aberdeen Proving Ground placed additional burdens upon the Collection and Dissemination Section and served to compound man-hour difficulties. An immediate revision of procedure was, therefore, necessary if the section hoped to carry out its mission and at the same time protect the large volumes of classified material that constituted the foundation of its operations.

Following an exhaustive study of the problem by the section chief, branch approval was obtained for a reduction in the circulation of reports and a decrease in reproduction and receiving desk activities. A program of in-service training, which stressed the improvement in job techniques, increased output and helped prevent the accumulation of backlogs. How well this plan succeeded can be measured by the fact that, despite the added administrative difficulties and the increased work-load, the Collection and Dissemination Section was keeping current at the end of June 1952. 1

rotated all personnel in the transfer to new headquarters. However, the unit was later to experience a turnover of the military section chief and assistant chief. Despite these changes and the administrative difficulties created in the new location, the unit was able to expand its field of activities. In March 1952, the Technical Section added for the first time the fields of fire control and airborne equipment to its scope of operations, thereby alleviating the "calculated risk" which had existed since the formulation of the branch. While the need for additional equipment specialist help still existed during this period, the continuous application of job improvement techniques created a man-hour saving which could be applied to the new project.

An estimate of the scope of the Technical Sections activities can be gathered from the fact that close to three thousand intelligence reports were processed and evaluated during this period. Each report was analyzed as it applied to any foreign ordnance development - principally Soviet and Satellite - and appropriate action was taken. During this period the Technical Section was delegated the responsibility of executing arrangements with all Defense agencies through JMIA for the coordination of ordnance requirements in the exploitation of foreign materiel. This project alone required an estimated fifty man-hours per month. Another twenty man-hours were expended in the execution of a stock control system, which had been designed by the section to record all captured ammunition on hand in the

\[\text{See History of Intelligence Branch, V-J Day - 1 July 1951}\]
Coordination with other offices continued to increase during this period. The office of G-2 came to look upon this section as a ready source for evaluation of technical intelligence reports. No fewer than seventeen individual conferences - many at installations far removed from the Pentagon - were attended by Technical Intelligence personnel in order to coordinate such activities and to iron out problems that might imperil effective liaison. Emphasis upon coordination was never, however, allowed to detract from the section's primary mission of keeping abreast of foreign developments and potentialities in every field of ordnance activities. Shortage of personnel compelled the continued stress of Soviet and Satellite material, but developments in other foreign areas and research in the U. S. were by no means completely neglected. Second only to the time devoted to the fulfillment of the primary mission was the effort expended in the completion of special projects in conjunction with the Ordnance Intelligence Office at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. 1/ The actual initiation of the project, the preliminary planning of the scope, and in some cases the compilation of documentary information were executed in the Technical Section. The Aberdeen office

1/ See Appendix B, Inclosure 2 - Technical Intelligence Special Activity Report, January–June 1952
The Strategic Section, unlike the other sections, had never operated at complete T/O strength. Originally allotted twelve analysts, the section had been able to obtain only eight qualified personnel when the "freeze" of August 1951 precluded further recruitment. The impossibility of executing the assigned mission with two thirds of the predetermined force prevented the implementation of any organized approach and left the section with no alternative but to choose areas of study on the basis of most immediate need—a highly dangerous formula of operation. The additional assignment by G-2 of NIS projects and Ordnance contributions to Armed Forces Handbooks served to accentuate the problem.

On 1 March 1952, the section was directed by high authorities to transfer half of its analyst strength and three fourths of its typist help to the Ordnance Technical Intelligence Office at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and to eliminate the position of the editorial clerk. All analysts affected by the transfer resigned within a few weeks; at the close of this period, the positions were still open. Although the typist positions were subsequently filled, their usefulness to the section was virtually terminated except for the final typing operation. Since only one typist remained in the section's Washington location, the typing of original drafts had to be shifted to the analysts. It was also necessary for analysts to assume the responsibilities formerly carried by the editorial clerk.

Considering its depleted status, the section produced a fine record during the first half of the year. The NIS schedule was maintained and contributions for four countries were forwarded to the G-2 office. In addition, Ordnance contributions to Armed Forces Handbooks were prepared.
for six countries. 2/ Despite the fact that the production of country studies had to be relegated to a secondary role, four additional studies were completed by the middle of the year. 2/ Nevertheless, no new studies could be undertaken while the personnel situation remained at the existing level.

The approach to partially completed studies posed another difficult problem. The longer they continued in their present status the greater would be the decrease in value because of their mounting obsolescence. There thus loomed the not unlikely possibility that this section might some day be called upon to immediately furnish the Ordnance Corps with a completed study which did not even exist.

Summer 1952

The ability of Intelligence Branch personnel to carry on in the new environment was demonstrated by the uninterrupted flow of Intelligence during this period. 2/ Revised procedures and corner-cutting could not, however overcome all existing problems. Nevertheless, as of 30 June 1952, the Collection and Dissemination Section was operating in complete fulfillment of its assigned mission. The Technical Section was concentrating on Soviet and Satellite equipment; material of other foreign countries was treated only when time permitted. Finally, the Strategic Section was executing NIS and Armed Forces Handbook assignments but could not carry out its assigned mission as far as the compilation and maintenance of basic Ordnance Intelligence was concerned.

1/ See Appendix B, Inclosure 3 - Strategic Intelligence Special Activity Report, January-June 1952.
2/ See Appendix B, Inclosure 4 - Strategic Intelligence Progress Report, 30 June 1952.
3/ See Appendix B, Inclosure 5, for personnel roster as of 30 June 1952.
Personnel Roster
30 June 1952

Office of the Chief
Lt. Col. Alden B. Foley - Chief
Lt. Col. Henry Kirkpatrick
Thelma L. Taylor

Technical Intelligence Section
Capt. John G. Ransier - Chief
Capt. George A. Greetham
Claude D. Roscoe
Locke C. Burden
Fredrick S. Roberts
Albert T. Smith
Harold M. Harden
Shirley Pryor
Joan Watson

Strategic Intelligence Section
Henry W. Forbes - Chief
Bernard Lieb
Paul A. Chadwell
Walter E. Glasser
David H. Burton
Minnie L. Pleasant

Collection and Dissemination Section
Herbert G. Solberg - Chief
Marcus Shapiro
Mabel Holsworth
Hazel M. Ackeman
Robert T. Greene
Dorothy Levister
Henretta V. Washington
Lucile Wright

APPENDIX B
Inclosure 5
DECLASSIFIED

Project Number: NND 911590

RG Entry No. Box No.
156

RG 156: RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
Executive Office
Historical Branch
IS & S Office
July 1951 thru June 1953

BOX C 8
HISTORY OF INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY AND SAFETY OFFICE

for the period

1 July 1952 through 31 December 1952

From:

Executive Office
Intelligence, Security & Safety Office
Office of the Chief of Ordnance

12 February 1953

Approved By:

C. S. Reed
Colonel, 3rd Corps
Chief, Intelligence, Security & Safety Office
Office of the Chief of Ordnance

Note: There are 5 Appendixes which Accompany this History: Appendix A, B, C, D and E.
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PREFACE

The introduction was prepared by Mr. George S. Peira.

Chapter II, Intelligence, was prepared by Mr. Bernard Lieb and approved by Lt Col Henry Kirkpatrick. Chapter III, Security, was prepared by Mr. John Hobius and Mrs. Norma Wayt, and approved by Lt Col H. H. Daubert. Chapter IV, Safety, was prepared by Mr. Frederick H. Bishoff and approved by Mr. John A. Batley, Jr.

Chapter V, Provost Marshal, was prepared by Mr. James R.P. Woods and approved by Colonel Clarence E. Read.
I. INTRODUCTION

The mission of the IS&S Office on 1 July 52 remained unchanged; however, 1 Oct 52, the physical security program was officially assigned to the Ordnance Corps by AR 360-420 and supplemental Ordnance directives (see Provost Marshal Branch Appendix). Because of delay encountered in effecting the transfer of personnel spaces and funds from the continental armies to the technical Services as required by TAG letter, 26 Aug 52, the effective date of transfer was extended to 1 Nov 52.

Facilities

The facilities available to the IS&S Office were, in general, adequate.

Activities

The Executive Administration Office continued to function normally during the period, such as procurement of personnel, discussions on 1954 budget estimates, and general office administration, etc.

Personnel

On 1 July 1952 an authorized strength of 57 civilians and 9 officers was assigned to the IS&S Office. The actual strength was 50 civilians and officers. The number of civilian personnel has never been quite adequate. Military personnel of this office was at its assigned strength the entire period.

On 7 July 1952, Lt Col Charles L. Ogden, O-30687, Ord Corps, was
assigned to duty with the IS&S Office as Executive Officer, vice Lt Col
M. Richardson, relieved.

On 4 August 1952, Colonel R. R. Judson reported to duty with IS&S
Office and was assigned as Chief of the Safety Branch.

On 7 November 1952, Col C. S. Reed was appointed a member of the Sub-
committee for recommending safety standards to the Ad Hoc Committee for
munition Outloading Facilities.

There has been difficulty in getting personnel spaces for the Provost
Marshal Branch. At the end of this reporting period, the situation has
not changed.

During this period the IS&S Office was assigned the physical security
program for the Ordnance Corps with no personnel allotment being assigned.

It was due to the fact that action on personnel space requirements for the
Ordnance Corps was being withheld by Gl due to their interpretation of the
visions of AR 350-130. The present Provost Marshal Branch, however, continued
to exist with personnel spaces borrowed from the Provost Marshal General Office
d the branches in the IS&S Office. As a result, the branches were understaffed.
never, assigned functions were being met by existing personnel.

As of 31 December 52, there were on hand 58 civilians and 10 officers in
the IS&S Office.

See memorandum from Chief, IS&S Office to Chief of Ord, dated 8 Dec 52,
On 15 December 1952, the Intelligence Branch was officially redesignated the Technical Intelligence Branch in accordance with the provisions of Intelligence, Security and Safety Office Memorandum No. 23-52, Change 2. This change was executed in order to reflect more accurately the nature of the Ordinance function performed in the branch and to eliminate a title that had become a source of some confusion to the personnel of other offices and installations. The misunderstanding had resulted mainly because the Intelligence office at an Ordnance post is normally assigned the security function; the Intelligence Branch is not assigned this duty in the IS&S Office. Two of the three sections within the branch were likewise redesignated; Strategic Intelligence became the Logistics Section, Technical Intelligence became the Materiel Section. The mission of the branch remained unchanged.

September 1952 marked the beginning of a policy of renewed emphasis upon coordination and planning. Better liaison with related intelligence offices, especially G-2, was effected by a series of conferences. The old form letters, previously dispatched to all Ordnance Intelligence Teams, were replaced by a personal letter to be forwarded monthly - workload permitting - to each team commander. Ordnance officers of service schools and territorial armies, after being notified of branch publications, were almost unanimous in requesting that they be included on the mailing list for all future Ordnance Technical Intelligence Studies. The Operations

1/ See App. B, incl. 1 - IS&S Memo #23-52, Chg. 2, dtd 15 Dec 52
2/ See App. B, incl. 2 - Staff Study: Proposed Revision of Branch Section titles, dtd 28 Nov 52

DECLASSIFIED PER EXECUTIVE ORDER 13526, SECTION 3.5
8V 11/15/50
NARA. DATE 5/28/53
Research Office AQcS, G-3, acknowledged and furnished its representatives by the branch for the fulfillment of a special research project. Coordination within the Technical Intelligence Branch was stressed simultaneously. Periodic conferences with the section heads became standing operating procedure. Prepared agenda, distributed in advance of the meetings, assured adequate subject preparation and effected the maximum utilization of the conference time.

COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

The overall activity and the personnel in this section remained generally unchanged during the second half of 1952. Aside from the inauguration of a training program, designed to acquaint C&D personnel with the basic principles of Ordnance and foreign weapon nomenclature, the one major deviation was the establishment of the fanfold program. The addition of the fanfold activity represented a compromise designed to accommodate the respective views of the heads of the Collection and Dissemination Section and the Aberdeen Ordnance Technical Intelligence Office, and to meet the requirements of the army dispersal program. Since 1942, the C&D section, formerly the Intelligence Reports Section, had been forwarding appropriate selected reports to the Aberdeen office. The head of the latter unit contended at a regular branch conference that his personnel were frequently in doubt as to whether all reports that concerned OTIO were being transmitted. He therefore proposed that the transmission of selected reports be discontinued in favor of the fanfolds for all documents. The Aberdeen

1 See App. E, incl 3, C&D Activity Report July-Dec 1952
2 The Fanfold, a 3" x 5" form used for indexing purposes, contains a synopsis of an Intelligence document.
personal could then request any desired reports following a perusal of the abstracts. The chief of the G&D Section, however, proved conclusively that the acceptance of the above plan would prove far more costly than the continuation of the selected document program and the addition of the manifold activity. By agreement no document would be requested within one month after the receipt of the abstracts, inasmuch as they might meanwhile arrive among the selected copies. This system, installed on a trial basis, satisfied the requirements of all concerned and consumed only a small number of additional man-hours. It will probably be adopted permanently.

MATERIEL SECTION

The Material Section, formerly the Technical Intelligence Section, initiated a work measurement program in conformity with the branch emphasis upon more comprehensive project planning. This study disclosed that a high percentage of man-hours was being devoted to operational functions, thereby restricting the amount of time available for major projects and studies on foreign ordnance material. A revision of procedures systematized operational functions and effected a more efficient utilization of productive effort.6/

The section processed approximately three thousand reports containing information relating to foreign material during the second half of 1952. This processing consisted of evaluation of new intelligence information, comparison with existing data on the subject, and resolution of conflicts arising therefrom.

6/ See App. B, incl. 4, Material Section Activity Report, July - Dec 1952
The section furnished required intelligence information to authorized personnel from other agencies both within and outside of the Ordnance Corps. A collection plan, submitted by the section to the Joint Material Intelligence Agency, was instrumental in the standardization of the collection effort for one particular class of material by all related intelligence agencies working within JNIA.

Two feature articles for the G-2 Intelligence Review were completed during the second half of 1952, French Weapons Development and Russian Metallurgical Development, the latter a joint contribution with the Logistics Section. One major publication was forwarded to the Adjutant General for printing, TM30-240, Soviet Projectile Identification Guide. It is anticipated that this publication will be printed and distributed by early Spring, 1953. Among the major publications in process at the end of this period were the Soviet ammunition Series "P" G-2 Handbook, Users Guide for Soviet Rifles and Carbines, Soviet Fuzes Manual, Soviet Ammunition Complete Round Chart, Essential Elements of Information for Ordnance Technical Intelligence, and the Identification Guide for Soviet Mortars. These publications were being prepared by the Material Section, working in conjunction with the Ordnance Technical Intelligence Office at Aberdeen Proving Ground. They were scheduled for completion during 1953.

LOGISTICS SECTION

The Logistics Section, formerly known as the Strategic Intelligence Section, operated at a near skeleton force during the second half of 1952. The small staff of four analysts and one typist was further depleted by
the resignation of two analysts; one to devote his full time to the writing of a Ph.D dissertation, the other to accept a higher paying position in private industry. Only one of these vacancies had been filled at the end of the year. The requirements of the NIS program were fulfilled at the expense of the rest of the program. This was the first six-month period in which not a single completed Ordnance Technical Intelligence study was produced. Several of those works were, nevertheless, brought to a near-completion stage and should be published in 1953. Copies of this type of study were requested by the Ordnance Officers of the continental armies and the service schools. Some ten special conferences were held with representatives of other agencies during this period to improve the functioning of intelligence channels. The Logistics Section was able to furnish detailed ordnance information to other offices on thirteen different occasions. The policy of briefing officers prior to their departure for service abroad continued; six officers were apprised concerning various phases of a country's ordnance potential. On the other hand, section personnel debriefed seventeen officers, following their return from tour of duty abroad.

A Logistics Section special staff study disclosed that the continued fulfillment of the Ordnance Intelligence mission under the existing personnel ceiling would not be possible. On 20 October 1952 the section was authorized to recruit two new employees and was informed that three additional personnel would be hired at a future date.

7/ The Logistics Section is responsible for the production of sections 72 D Research and Development Ground Weapons & Equipment & 81R Ground Weapons & Equipment.
At the end of the year planning, organization, and administration became the key words in the Technical Intelligence Branch. Proven techniques of government and private industry were debated at branch conferences and accepted where applicable. The Branch Chief continuously emphasized the fact, however, that the acceptance of new techniques of management would be predicated solely on their utility in furthering the complete attainment of predetermined missions. Speed of production must never interfere with the thoroughness of evaluation and the accuracy of conclusions. The end of the year found the branch in its strongest organizational position since its inception. Personnel shortages and lower office temperatures constituted the only potential impediments to the unit's successful execution of any phase of the Ordnance Intelligence program.

See App. B, incl. 6, Branch personnel Roster, 31 December 1952
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Office of the Chief of Ordnance
Washington 25, D.C.

THE SECURITY AND SAFETY OFFICE MEMORANDUM
23-52
Change 2

MISSION, ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS
OF INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY AND SAFETY OFFICE

1. Paragraph 1 of IS&S Office Memorandum 23-52, dated 1 August 52, is amended by changing the designation of the present Intelligence Branch to Technical Intelligence Branch.

2. Paragraph 4.d. (1) is amended by changing the designation of the Materiel Section to Material Section.

3. Paragraph 4.d. (2) is amended by changing the designation of the Logistics Section.

G. S. REED
Colonel, Ord Corps

C.O.:
L. Ogden
Deputy, Ord Corps

L. Ogden
Chief, IS&S Office

ANNEX B

APPENDIX B

COPY

DECLASSIFIED PER EXECUTIVE ORDER 12981, SECTION 3.1
BY NARA, DATE 11/10/93
TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

PERSONNEL ROSTER
31 December 1952

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION
Lt Col H. Kirkpatrick - Chief
Capt. Geo. A. Greetham
T. L. Taylor

SEC & DIS. SECTION
Alberg, Chief
C. Anthony
R. C. Anderson
F. Roberts
L. C. Burden
H. Hardin
A. Smith
H. Hardin
A. Smith
C. Roscoe

MATERIEL SECTION
Capt. J. H. Ransier, Chief
F. Roberts
L. C. Burden
H. Hardin
A. Smith
M. Butler
C. Roscoe

LOGISTICS SECTION
H. Forbes, Chief
B. Lieb
F. Chadwell
E. Lawlor
M. Pleasant

DECLASSIFIED PER EXECUTIVE ORDER 12828. SECTION 1.3, NARA DATE 5/18/93 MV915390
Project Number: NND 911590

RG  Entry No.  Box No.
156

RG 156: RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF
THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

Executive Office
Historical Branch

HISTORIES OF STAFF AND OPERATING
OFFICES AND DIVISIONS OF THE
CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, 1946-1954.

IS & S Office
July 1951 thru June 1953

BOX C 8
HISTORY OF INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY AND SAFETY OFFICE

for the period

1 January 1953 through 30 June 1953

(Supplement to Report of Major Events and Problems dated 13 August 1953)

From:

Executive Office
Intelligence, Security and Safety Office
Office of the Chief of Ordnance

3 November 1953

Approved By:

C. S. Reid

C. S. Reid
Colonel, Ord Corps
Chief, Intelligence, Security and Safety Office
Office, Chief of Ordnance
## SUPPLEMENT

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The steadily expanding workload matched by a dwindling personnel ceiling necessitated a marked emphasis upon the tools of management in order to satisfy work commitments and attempt to meet project schedules. Although this objective had been continuously stressed at all levels, the acquisition of a mechanical office aid was deemed advisable, if remaining personnel were to be utilized to the fullest extent in the implementation of the branch mission. A survey of the field revealed that the PRODUC-TOOL BOARD would most nearly satisfy the needs of the branch at the lowest possible cost. The operation of this device has afforded the Branch Chief instantaneous knowledge of the work status, while permitting the preservation of all pertinent details for future project planning; the man-hour cost for the maintenance of the board has been negligible. Employment of the board has resulted in more efficient personnel utilization, closer production control, and a more workable system of project acceptance. Lessons learned have been applied to planning, initiation, and execution of projects so as to eliminate all possible waste motion while continually seeking to enhance the accuracy and quality of the finished intelligence product.

Activity to attain this end was furthered by the expansion of fields of contact with other intelligence agencies. Hours, sometimes days, of
research were eliminated by personal contacts with offices specializing in the particular fields; a telephone call frequently resulted in the acquisition of necessary unclassified information. Even more desirable than the saving of work hours has been the continuous decrease in the number of items marked "No information available." A Checklist compiled by the Logistics Section assured the maximum exploitation of these intelligence contacts in the preparation of Ordnance Country Studies, NIS contributions, and other assigned intelligence projects. The Material Section was faced with a somewhat related problem of informing all collection agencies regarding the requirements for foreign ordnance materiel desired for intelligence or research and development exploitation. There was also the supplementary problem of assuring the transmission of information concerning acquisitions to all interested agencies. A satisfactory solution was evolved in April 1953 when the Office, Chief of Ordnance assigned to the Material Section the responsibility for the maintenance of records and the dissemination of the requirements for captured foreign ordnance materiel desired by the Ordnance Corps for intelligence and test purposes. The section was also authorized to distribute a "Requirements List" to all interested agencies. At the end of the period the first such list was being prepared for distribution to AG of S, G-2, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Research and Development Division, Joint Technical Intelligence Subcommittee, EUCOM, EUCOM, and the U. S. Army Forces Austria.

1/See Appendix B, Inclosure 1.
Expansion of contacts by the Technical Intelligence Branch has, of course, been a two-way affair. Acquisition of information from other agencies has been matched by a large increase in the number of requests by these agencies for segments of ordnance information. Although an additional load has been placed upon the already hard pressed manpower, it has resulted in a more accurate fulfillment of the office mission, namely: the compilation and dissemination of basic, staff, and current intelligence for the Ordnance Corps.
The following technical publications have been completed by the Materiel Section with the assistance of the Ordnance Technical Intelligence Office, Aberdeen Proving Ground:

**Publication Number** | **Title**
--- | ---
FT-F-58 | FOREIGN FIRING TABLES for SOVIET, GUN, 122mm, M 1931/37
FT-F-22 | FOREIGN FIRING TABLES for SOVIET, GUN SP & TANK, 122mm, M44 & 43
FT-F-62-1 | FOREIGN FIRING TABLES for SOVIET, MORTAR, 82mm, M36, 41, & 43
FT-F-26 | FOREIGN FIRING TABLES for SOVIET, HOW, 152mm, M43, 38, & 09/30
FT-F-27 | FOREIGN FIRING TABLES for SOVIET, GUNS - HOW & SP, M37 & 10/34, 152mm
FT-F-60-2 & 82-2 | INTERIM FOREIGN FIRING TABLES for CHINESE MORTAR, 60 & 82mm
FT-F-50 | FOREIGN FIRING TABLES for SOVIET, GUN, TANK, 100mm, M44, 85mm, & 76mm
FT-F-57 | SHORT FIRING TABLES for SOVIET, GUN, 85mm Antiaircraft, M39
FT-F-60 | FOREIGN FIRING TABLES for SOVIET, GUN, AA, 37mm, M39
ST-F-7 | USERS GUIDE for SOVIET LIGHT MG (Degtyarev Type)
ST-F-6 | SOVIET, 120mm MORTAR, M43 & 38
ST-F-8 | SOVIET ORDNANCE MATERIAL, SMALL ARMS, Chap 1
ST-F-15 | USERS GUIDE for SOVIET SUBMACHINE GUNS
ST-F-54 | SOVIET, ARTILLERY AMMO MARKINGS
ST-F-47 | USERS GUIDE for SOVIET, 82mm, MORTAR, M37, 41 & 43

INTERIM INTERCHANGEABILITY GUIDE for FOREIGN SMALL ARMS AMMO.
INTERIM INTERCHANGEABILITY GUIDE for FOREIGN ARTILLERY AMMO.
COMPLETE ROUND DATA for SOVIET, AMMO, BOMBS, GRENADES, MINES, & ROCKETS
TM 30-240 | SOVIET PROJECTILE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE
The following technical manuals are being prepared for publication:

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<td>Users Guide for Soviet Rifles &amp; Carbines</td>
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<td>Soviet Artillery Complete Round Chart</td>
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ORIGU-IN PERSONNEL AS OF 30 JUNE 1953

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

Chief Lt Col H. Kirkpatrick
Exec Officer Capt George A. Greetham
Adm. Clerk (Steno) Thelma L. Taylor

COLLECTION & DISSEMINATION SECTION

H. G. Solberg
Research Spec Marcus Shapiro
Mabel Holdsworth
Dorothy Levister
Lucile Wright
Robert T. Greene
Hazel Roberts
(Day)

MATERIEL SECTION

Chief Capt Sansier
Ord Engr F. S. Roberts
MIRS Locke C. Barden
MIRS Harold Hardin
MIRS Albert T. Smith
MIRS C. E. McMackin
Clerk-Typ M. D. Butler
Clerk-Typ Virginia L. Plante

LOGISTICS SECTION

Chief Henry Forbes
MIRS Bernard Lieb
MIRS Paul Chadwell
MIRS Robert Merrifield
MIRS J. K. Hotuiz
MIRS E. Lawlor

Typist Henrietta Washington
DECLASSIFIED

Project Number: NND 911590

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