


11-1959

## Special Text, ST 10-120-1, Quartermaster Intelligence: organization and procedures, December 1959

Robert Bolin, depositor  
*University of Nebraska - Lincoln*, [rbolin2@unl.edu](mailto:rbolin2@unl.edu)

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SPECIAL

DRAFT

QUARTERMASTER INTELLIGENCE:  
ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES

Prepared by  
Quartermaster School  
Quartermaster Training Command  
Fort Lee, Virginia

This draft is for review purposes only  
and does not reflect final approved  
doctrine of the Department of the Army.

*Dec*  
OCTOBER 1959

U. S. ARMY

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE.

a. This text provides guidance for the collection, production, and dissemination of quartermaster intelligence. It provides information on the application of quartermaster intelligence. It indicates objectives and types of quartermaster intelligence so that field collectors and producers can furnish commanders quartermaster intelligence of immediate and long-range significance. It discusses and describes the organization and operation of quartermaster technical intelligence detachments.

b. Accepted Department of the Army procedures and techniques applicable to the production of intelligence, which are contained in other manuals, have been omitted here. Intelligence planning, for example, is covered in FM 30-5 while overall responsibilities and organization for the production of technical intelligence are described in FM 30-16. It has been necessary, however, to employ accepted terminology and to indicate basic principles and policies in order to illustrate their application and adaptation to responsibilities peculiar to quartermaster service.

#### 2. MODIFICATION.

a. This text reflects policy and procedures current at the time of preparation. Developments in tactical and technological fields and organizational changes in the Army will necessitate preparation of changes and modifications. Recommendations for corrections and changes should be forwarded to the Commanding General, Fort Lee, Virginia, as outlined in AR 310-3.

b. The material presented herein is applicable, unless otherwise indicated, to both atomic and nonatomic warfare.



## CHAPTER 2

### QUARTERMASTER INTELLIGENCE RESPONSIBILITIES

3. GENERAL. Quartermaster intelligence responsibilities are based upon the supply and service mission of the Corps. Expressed in general terms, quartermaster intelligence responsibilities are concerned with questions of how climate, terrain, and locally available industrial resources, and other considerations may affect the accomplishment of that mission. Expressed in more specific terms, quartermaster intelligence responsibilities are developed around the following subject areas: Subsistence; clothing; individual equipment; petroleum; quartermaster general supplies, including quartermaster air-type equipment; and quartermaster services, including laundry, bath, and graves registration.

4. CATEGORIES. In each of the above areas, quartermaster intelligence responsibilities may be divided into three distinct but interrelated categories or fields of interest.

a. Foreign areas intelligence. Quartermaster intelligence on foreign areas is concerned with those things against which troops and equipment must be protected and with those things in the area that can be used in support of military operations. Without such intelligence, the logistical planner is likely to equip the soldier in anticipation of all emergencies regardless of the probability of such emergencies occurring. Through the use of quartermaster intelligence on foreign areas, the planner is able economically to provide the soldier effective protection against those conditions that actually exist.

(1) In determining the protection required by troops, quartermaster intelligence is concerned primarily with terrain and climate data which effect computation of clothing requirements or the selection of storage sites.

(2) In determining locally available logistical support, quartermaster intelligence is concerned with the broad fields of--

(a) Economics (food and agriculture, petroleum production, and capabilities of foreign leather, textile, and other industries).

(b) Sociology (labor forces).

(c) Government (agencies competent to administer civil aid).

b. Foreign armies intelligence. Quartermaster intelligence interest in foreign armies is essentially the same whether the United States Army is preparing to support or to fight them. To quartermaster intelligence, foreign troops represent numbers of men to be fed and clothed. Whether they are allied troops or prisoners of war does not alter the existence of a supply requirement. When the United States enters into military pacts or agreement with foreign countries, a requirement usually exists for intelligence on clothing size tariffs, food preferences, supply concepts, allowance scales, and similar data.

(1) In accordance with the Geneva Convention, the theater commander is required to feed a prisoner of war as well as he would be fed by his own army. Accordingly, the quartermaster intelligence staff should maintain information on enemy military menus and feeding standards so that subsistence planners can develop adequate prisoner of war ration scales.

(2) Quartermaster intelligence on potential enemy forces also enables tactical commanders to estimate enemy capabilities and probable courses of action. An example is the seemingly nontactical field of laundry and bath operations. One of the known methods of decontaminating soldiers and equipment after an atomic or nuclear attack is to bathe the soldiers and wash the equipment. The appearance of new, well-equipped, highly mobile laundry and bath units in the place of out-moded equipment might, consequently, indicate that an army has an improved capability to protect itself against nuclear warfare.

(3) Estimates of probable courses of enemy action can be gained from intelligence on the enemy's logistical capabilities. The sudden presence of increased petroleum stocks in forward areas, for example, may indicate the imminence of an attack. The value of such intelligence is reflected in German army operations against Soviet forces in World War II. In one instance, German intelligence estimated that a given road and rail complex was capable of supporting a maximum of four enemy divisions. The German Army suddenly found itself confronted with ten or more enemy divisions. This error was the result of the German computation of Soviet logistical requirements based on German standards.

c. Foreign materiel intelligence. The collection and examination of captured equipment involves a continuing study of quartermaster-type materiel of foreign armies. This is a technical intelligence activity which is concerned with the physical items themselves and with the basic and applied sciences which made the development of the items possible. Intelligence on foreign materiel has as one of

its primary objectives the exploitation of new ideas for the benefit of the United States Army. A fuller discussion of technical intelligence appears elsewhere in this manual and in FM 30-16.

### CHAPTER 3

#### ORGANIZATION FOR QUARtermaster INTELLIGENCE

5. QUARtermaster INTELLIGENCE BRANCH. The Quartermaster Intelligence Branch is the staff intelligence element of the Office of The Quartermaster General. It is responsible for advising The Quartermaster General and all staff technical divisions of the Office of The Quartermaster General on quartermaster intelligence matters; for maintaining liaison with the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, on intelligence activities affecting the Quartermaster Corps; and for exercising staff supervision over field intelligence activities of the Quartermaster Corps.

6. QUARtermaster INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. The Quartermaster Intelligence Agency is the principal intelligence activity of the Quartermaster Corps. It prepares, maintains, and disseminates intelligence reports and studies necessary to fulfill the missions of the Quartermaster Corps and to meet intelligence requirements from Department of the Army, Department of Defense, and other government agencies. In accomplishing these functions, it--

a. Evaluates and interprets information and produces intelligence on foreign activities which parallel quartermaster functions and/or responsibilities, to include--

(1) Design, performance, manufacture, storage, maintenance, capabilities, and limitations of quartermaster-type equipment.

(2) Quartermaster-type organizations, installations, doctrine, and techniques.

(3) Operating characteristics, capabilities, limitations, vulnerabilities, and military potential of civilian facilities.

b. Exercises technical supervision over the collection and use of quartermaster intelligence information in theaters of operation.

c. Processes and abstracts information from foreign equipment received from oversea theaters.

d. Originates and processes collection requirements for quartermaster information and forwards them to appropriate quartermaster elements in theaters of operation.

e. Prepares bibliographies concerning quartermaster intelligence information.

f. Assists in the training of quartermaster intelligence personnel.

7. LOGISTICAL COMMANDS. Quartermaster sections of logistical commands normally include an intelligence element. The element carries out its assigned duties under the general staff supervision of the coordinating staff section charged with intelligence functions. This depends upon the type of logistical command organization as indicated in FM 54-1.

a. Similarly, the organization of the quartermaster intelligence element depends upon the mission of the command and its requirements for quartermaster intelligence. In general, however, the quartermaster intelligence element--

(1) Produces and maintains quartermaster intelligence reports and studies.

(2) Acquires, produces, and maintains information and intelligence concerning foreign quartermaster-type materiel, installations, and facilities.

(3) Provides technical supervision of quartermaster intelligence personnel engaged in the collection, examination, and reporting of captured quartermaster-type materiel.

b. To accomplish these functions, the quartermaster intelligence element may be organized in one of several ways. In some instances, it may be best to combine some aspects of each.

(1) The element may be so organized (fig. 1) that each major segment is responsible for performing one of the phases of the intelligence cycle, that is direction, collection, processing, or use.

(a) This type of organization has become traditional among intelligence agencies for several reasons. It facilitates coordination and liaison between division chiefs and their counterparts in other agencies. The officer responsible for supervising the intelligence program can assure that each major aspect of the program gets the emphasis it requires. Through the establishment of a separate collection element, the long-range importance of this aspect can receive the special emphasis it merits.

(b) This type organization is most desirable when intelligence functions must be identified separately for purposes of program emphasis.

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Figure 1. Example of a functional organization of a quartermaster intelligence staff (suggested).

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(2) The element may be organized into the segments or divisions illustrated in figure 2. When so

organized, each of the divisions is responsible for determination of requirements, collection, and processing in its respective field. The area analysis division, for example, would be concerned with intelligence required by quartermaster planners for proposed operations in foreign areas. The military analysis division would be concerned with intelligence on foreign armies. The equipment analysis division would be concerned with intelligence on foreign materiel.

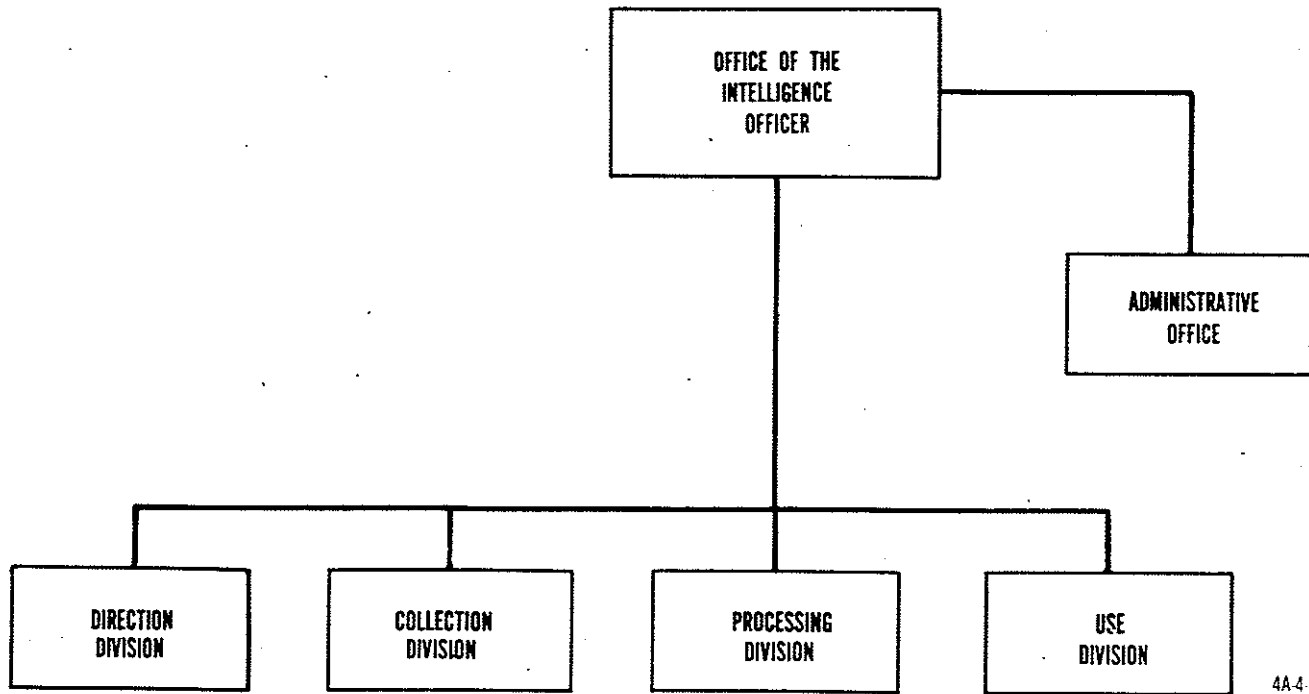
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Figure 2. Quartermaster intelligence staff organized on mission categories (suggested).

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(3) Commodity arrangement. In an organization depicted as figure 3, there would be such divisions as clothing and equipage, petroleum, subsistence, and field service. Each division would be staffed with subject-matter specialists. A requirement for intelligence on a foreign tanker's uniform or a foreign utility uniform, for example, would be assigned to the clothing and equipage division. A requirement for intelligence on foreign rations would be assigned to the subsistence division.





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Figure 1. Example of a functional organization of a quartermaster intelligence staff.

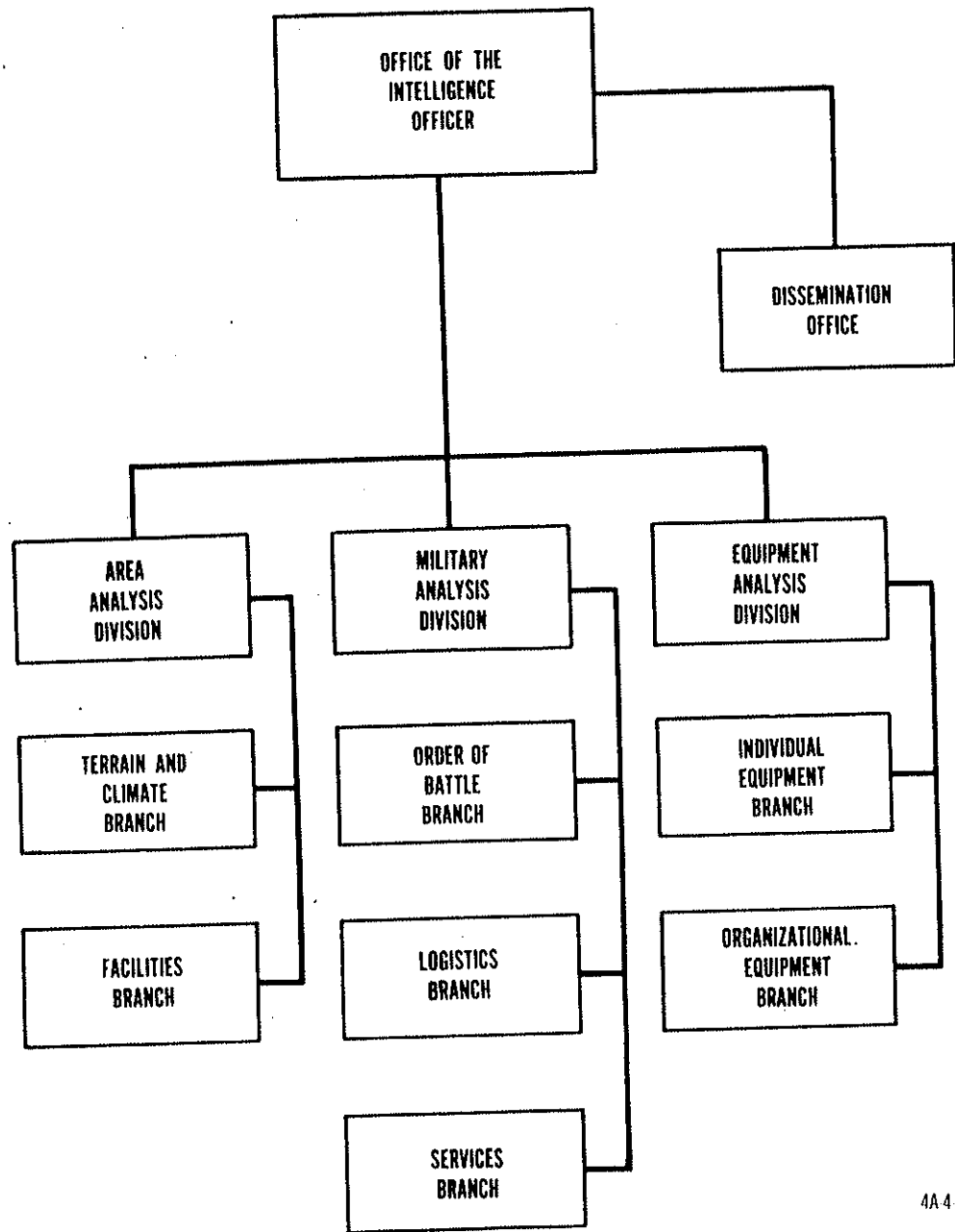


Figure 2. Quartermaster intelligence staff organized on mission categories (suggested).

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Figure 3. Quartermaster intelligence staff organized on a commodity arrangement (suggested).

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(a) An advantage of both systems described above is that they unite all significant aspects of the intelligence cycle for one subject in the same organization, thereby eliminating the split between collection and production characteristic of the functional-type organization is avoided. Moreover, most quartermaster staffs are organized on a commodity basis, and thus liaison with these organizational elements.

(b) Either of the above methods of organization is most applicable when a quartermaster intelligence staff is responsible only for intelligence on a single foreign country or a small group of similar countries.

(4) The quartermaster intelligence element may be organized regionally with reference to the countries or areas of the world that represent the major intelligence interests of the staff (fig. 4).

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Figure 4. Quartermaster intelligence staff organized by region (suggested).

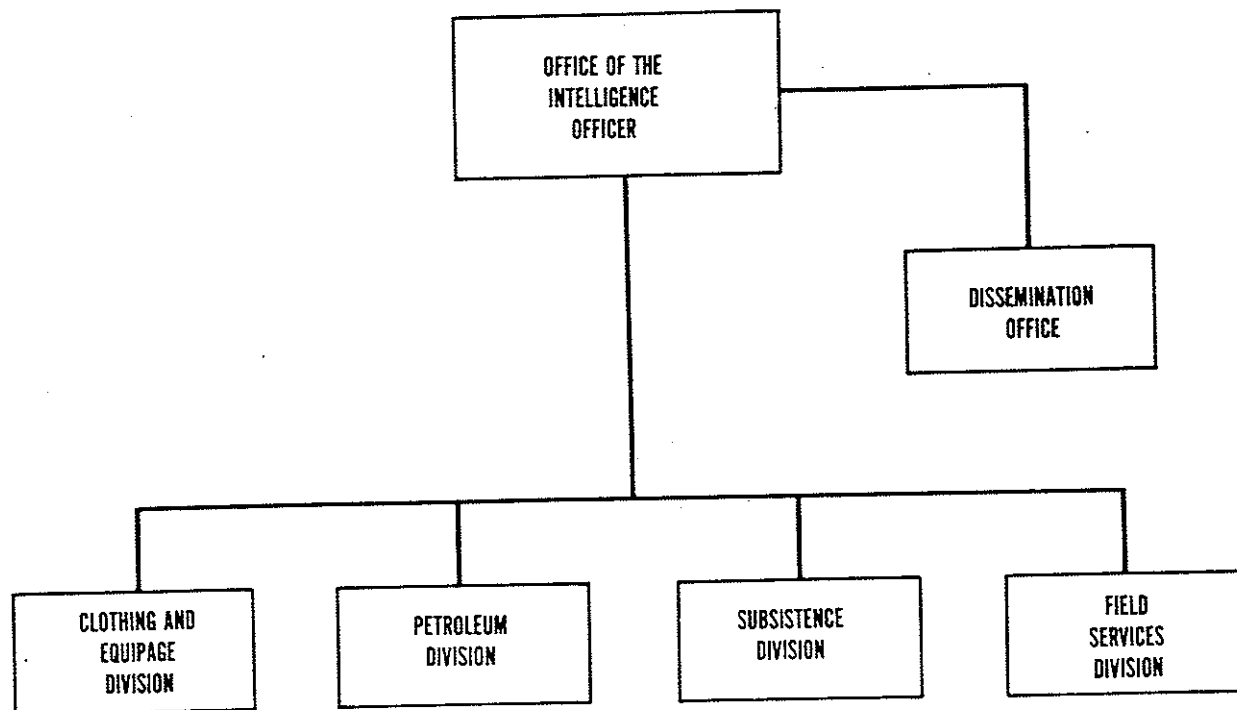
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(a) The regional organization has the advantage of uniting all aspects of the research process. It focuses the total research effort on a single regional intelligence target. Moreover, when the organization is staffed with regional experts, the special knowledge possessed by this staff makes it of particular value to planners and operators who will be using the intelligence.

(b) The regional organization is applicable and preferable for a quartermaster intelligence staff with a worldwide responsibility or a responsibility for many basically dissimilar countries. In a theater where all quartermaster intelligence requirements are focused on a single country or a small group of basically similar countries, it is possible to organize the quartermaster intelligence staff on a subject matter basis and staff it with regional experts, thus preserving the best features of both types of organizations.

8. FIELD ARMY QUARTERMASTER. The field army quartermaster normally designates the branches or elements into which the quartermaster section, army headquarters (TOE 51-1), may be organized. This normally includes an intelligence element to supervise matters pertaining to quartermaster intelligence in accordance with policies enunciated by army G2. One of the principal activities of the army quartermaster intelligence element is to prepare information for quartermaster annexes to army G2 reports. In other respects, the element performs such intelligence functions as may be directed in consonance with FM 30-16.

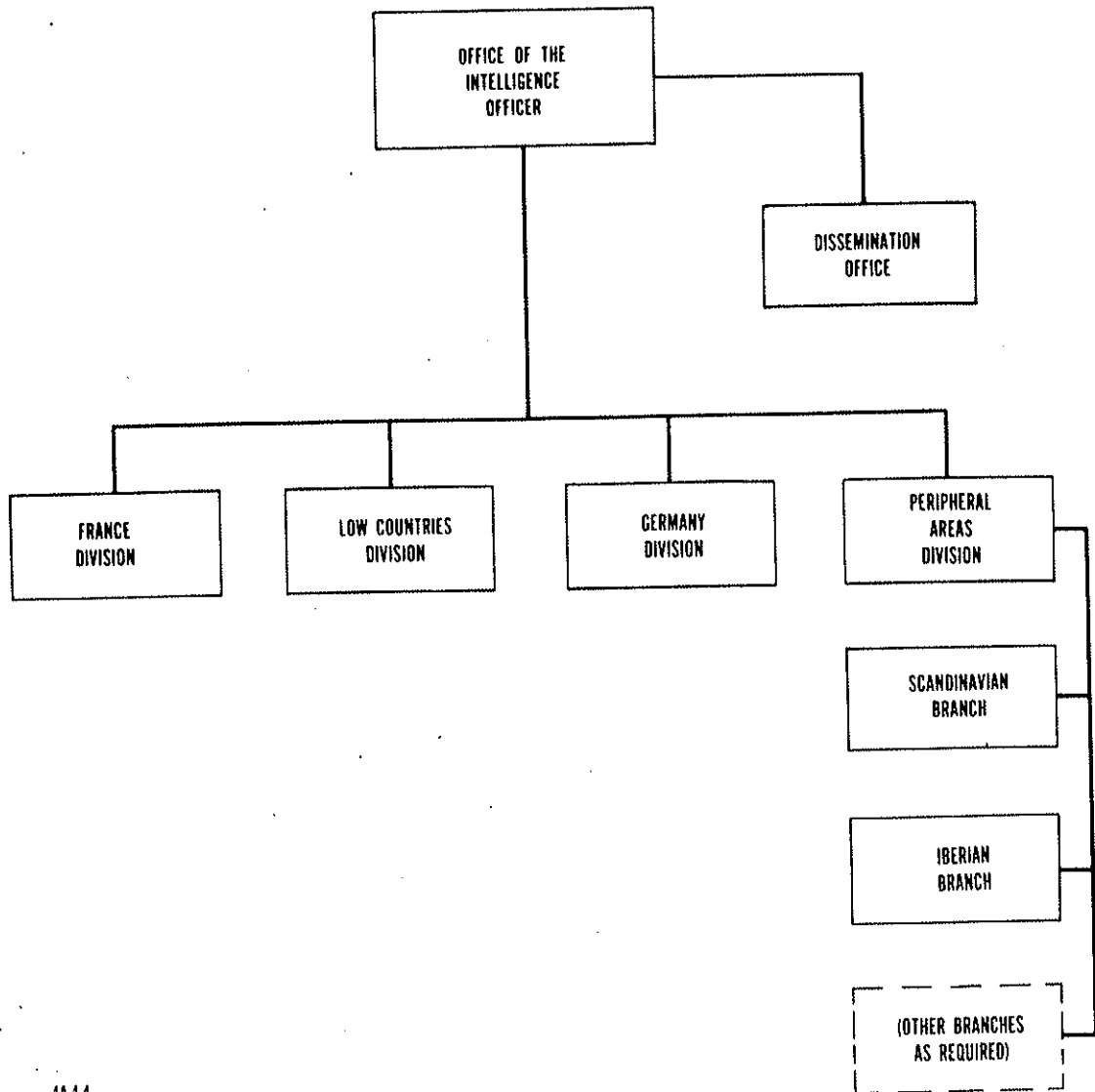
9. DIVISION QUARTERMASTER. The division quartermaster supervises quartermaster intelligence activities at division



4A43

Figure 3. Quartermaster intelligence staff organized on a commodity arrangement (suggested).

3



4A44

Figure 4. Quartermaster intelligence staff organized by region (suggested).

4

level. His duties include the dissemination of quartermaster intelligence in conformance with division command policy and instruction.

10. TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENTS. Quartermaster technical intelligence detachments (TID) are the principal quartermaster organizations used in the collection, evaluation, and evacuation of foreign materiel. These detachments are organized under TOE 10-500.

a. The mission of these detachments is to accomplish selective collection and initial examination, evaluation, and classification of quartermaster-type materiel; exploit this materiel for intelligence value to theater and higher headquarters; and arrange for the evacuation of this materiel to the Quartermaster Intelligence Agency. These teams are normally assigned to the theater army headquarters and may be attached to subordinate headquarters as far forward as division. Further details on training and operation of these teams appear in chapter 6.

b. In some instances these detachments may be the only source of specially trained quartermaster intelligence personnel available to a command. They are capable of assisting in all phases of quartermaster intelligence, and may be used as a nucleus or cadre of an organization to supervise collection and/or production of quartermaster intelligence.

## CHAPTER 4

### QUARTERMASTER INTELLIGENCE OPERATION

#### Section I

#### NATURE AND PROCESS OF THE OPERATION

##### 11. GENERAL.

a. The need for quartermaster intelligence is continuous. Prepared in response to requirements, the character of the intelligence produced is constantly altered as significant changes occur in supply concepts or when major technological advances are achieved. One important quartermaster intelligence requirement is for information on foreign techniques of food processing. Research achievements in the irradiation of foods have generated new intelligence requirements in this field. Likewise, problems arising from new concepts of army organization and supply and service operations have modified quartermaster intelligence requirements so that information is required on how foreign armies are solving similar problems.

b. Modification of the collection plan is also necessary when supply or service problems occur. For example, in the North African campaign of World War II, abnormal demand for boiler replacement was determined to be attributable to the use of unsuitable water in field laundry and bath equipment. Quartermaster intelligence requirements were modified to include data on brackishness and/or salinity of water in foreign areas.

12. DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS. The intelligence process is peculiar in that much of the information sought is concealed by its possessors and must be found in indirect evidence and indications. Accordingly, intelligence research



consists to a large degree in working with bits and pieces of information. Incompleteness of information is normal. Probable truth, rather than certainty, is the common criterion. As a result, intelligence research is dominated by the continual evaluation of conclusions in light of new information.

a. This characteristic affects such diverse administrative aspects as:

(1) Establishing filing systems designed to assure the logical association of related fragments of information with a minimum of cross indexes.

(2) Planning for continual revision of intelligence studies to incorporate better or more recent information and the resulting reevaluation of conclusions.

(3) Collecting information primarily on elements outside the control of the actual producing agency.

b. The peculiarities mentioned above also require certain characteristic research techniques.

(1) Each intelligence report must be evaluated, both as to credibility of source and reliability of information. Except for special kinds of documentary information such as certain photographs, the original source of each intelligence report is a person. The information may be true and accurate. It may be a lie. The informant may have been mistaken or he may not, for one reason or another, have answered the precise question asked.

(2) Collation is the systematic arrangement of all pieces of information in an orderly fashion and according to related subjects. As information flows through channels, it must be associated with related information including any previous reports which it may supersede, supplement, or contradict.

## Section II

### DIRECTION

13. GENERAL. Direction is the beginning and the end of the intelligence cycle. At the beginning, it comprises the determination of intelligence requirements, the preparation of a collection plan, and the issuance of orders and requests to collection agencies. During the other phases of the intelligence cycle, it is the supervision and guidance of the collection, processing, and use that provides the impetus required to keep the cycle in constant operation. At the end, it assures that intelligence is disseminated to commanders and their staffs in time to be of use.

14. DETERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS. One of the most important functions of a quartermaster intelligence staff is the determination of requirements. Requirements must be established as far in advance as possible. To do this, close liaison should be maintained with the planning elements of the headquarters so that their intelligence requirements can be anticipated. The logistical mission of the Quartermaster Corps is the basic determinant of quartermaster intelligence requirements. If, for example, the quartermaster intelligence officer is aware that a need will exist for extensive civil affairs, ~~military government~~ assistance, he should so direct the collection effort that he can provide maximum information on needs and resources of local populations. Similarly, he should direct the collection effort toward providing information on anticipated quartermaster supply and service needs for support of allied troops and prisoners of war. Chapter 5 contains sample information pertaining to the determination of requirements by a quartermaster intelligence staff.

15. PREPARATION OF A STATEMENT OF INTEREST. As intelligence requirements are defined, refined, and modified, these data are incorporated into a Statement of Intelligence Interest. This statement serves as a basis for planning by the intelligence staff itself. It is used in the formulation of collection requests to the field. It is used also in the formulation of outlines for proposed intelligence studies. It is distributed to all field collectors of intelligence to whom it serves as a basic medium for overall quartermaster intelligence collection guidance.

Section III  
COLLECTION

16. COLLECTION PLANNING.

a. Objective. The collection planning objective of a quartermaster intelligence staff is to maintain a continuing state of knowledge in all fields of quartermaster interest for all countries and areas of the world. The basic tool used in planning for this objective is the Statement of Interest.

b. Collection directive. Collection directives must give not only a list of requirements for collection but also the best guidance possible regarding technical background, local leads, and suggested sources of information. They should avoid broad general requirements and should indicate, instead, what is currently known, how the information was secured, and date of the information. They should provide a specific list of items which need confirmation, and it should indicate supplementary information needed to complete the intelligence picture. The quality of information obtained depends upon the adequacy of the direction and

guidance provided by the quartermaster intelligence staff. Collection guidance and requirements are set forth by means of various collection instruments. Follow-up is essential to insure that information is received in time to produce the required intelligence. As part of this follow-up, collection and evaluation are expedited and, as new lines of inquiry are suggested by information received, requirements may be revised or modified.

(1) Deterioration or destruction of roads suitable for wheeled vehicles may, for example, create a need for quartermaster remount support. In such instance, the quartermaster intelligence officer <sup>MAY Be Required To</sup> ~~must~~ provide information on local availability of draft animals, number and cost of such animals, trading centers, size of animals in relation to United States Army remount equipment, predominant color of animals from the standpoint of camouflage considerations, the hardiness and physical endurance of the animals, and local availability and capacities of carts and wagons.

(2) Quartermaster laundry and bath services are regarded as essential quartermaster services. The common objective of these services is to aid in maintaining the health and morale of troops. Under conditions of atomic, biological, chemical, and radiological warfare, these services assume even more importance as the principal means of decontaminating personnel and clothing. Consequently, increased emphasis and direction must be placed on quartermaster intelligence dealing with these subjects.

c. Collection priorities. Collection planning must have a system of priorities. Some information is vital, some is useful, and some is merely "nice to know". Factors affecting these priorities are determined by the intelligence

staff, using as a basis the production schedule which is prepared as far in advance as practicable.

(1) If it is known, for example, that petroleum facilities studies will be prepared on six countries over a period of years, the collection planner will incorporate these requirements in his plan. But the planner may also decide, inasmuch as information is being collected on petroleum facilities, to take advantage of this activity by programming a collection requirement for information on one or more related subject matter areas in the same countries.

(2) Unusual temporary advantages for collection are also taken into account in the plan. Consequently, if collection opportunities are especially lucrative because of a country's favorable attitude toward the United States, these advantages will be considered.

17. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. A source of information is a person, thing, or activity from which desired information is obtained. They may be open or closed. Details on sources of information are contained in FM 30-16 and other pertinent Department of the Army publications listed in appendix I.

18. COLLECTION AGENCIES. A collection agency is a person, unit, organization, or instrumentality which acquires information by research, observation, interrogation, or other exploitation of a source. Collection agencies indicated in these paragraphs are those used by quartermaster intelligence personnel, and include--

a. Intelligence specialists, such as prisoner-of-war interrogators and military intelligence interpreters, whose normal duties are devoted primarily to intelligence functions.

b. Troops in combat, who are among the first to encounter new or modified captured materiel.

c. Other specialized agencies, such as army attaches. Such attaches are senior military representatives of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, in the countries to which they are accredited. They are responsible for collecting and reporting information and intelligence, including technical intelligence, as directed by the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army. The quartermaster intelligence staff must be prepared to provide detailed guidance when collection requirements are placed upon attaches. This may be done by means of--

(1) Pre-assignment intelligence briefings, consisting of an orientation on current quartermaster intelligence interests and objectives.

(2) A quartermaster intelligence collection and guidance brochure for the area to which the attache designate is to be assigned. This brochure may include a statement of the present status of quartermaster knowledge and detailed quartermaster studies on the area, a list of intelligence project studies scheduled to be made on the area, and other specific guidance.

## Section IV

### PRODUCTION

19. **GENERAL.** Production is the step whereby information is converted into intelligence. It consists of the following operations:

a. Recording. Recording involves reducing information to writing or to graphic form and the grouping together of related items of information to facilitate evaluation and interpretation.

b. Evaluation. Evaluation is the examination of information to determine its pertinence, the reliability of the source and the reporting agency, and the credibility of the information. Evaluation involves collating or systematically arranging all pieces of information in an orderly fashion according to related subjects. This process must be carried on continuously. As information flows through channels, it must be associated with related information including any previous reports which it may supersede, supplement, or contradict.

(1) The intelligence officer who evaluates an item of information must have a sound and comprehensive knowledge of the area and the subject being evaluated. Data collected must be evaluated and interpreted on the basis of date and source of information, degree of coverage, and reliability of source. Identical information from the same source may be reported in different ways. The information may be false, or it may appear to be confirmed by multiple reports. A relatively unreliable agency may have access to accurate information. A usually reliable agency may inadvertently report erroneous information.

(2) The quartermaster intelligence officer must have a thorough understanding of quartermaster operations and be aware of the differences that exist in these operations among armies of the world. For example, assume that a study is being produced on the quartermaster service of a foreign army. The officer could make a completely misleading estimate of that service if he based his estimate on United States standards. The quartermaster service in an army is normally a direct reflection of the national standard of living of the country concerned. Thus, an analysis of the quartermaster service in a foreign army must be based on this standard. Foreign army solutions to such quartermaster problems as environmental protection may appear inferior when judged by American standards. However, when judged by the standards of the army for which they were developed, they may be superior and highly effective.

c. Interpretation. Interpretation is the analysis of evaluated information and its integration with what is already known to determine its significance.

## 20. INTELLIGENCE STUDIES.

a. Purpose. The need for an intelligence study is normally not recognized until a certain amount of intelligence has been produced on an area or subject. Most intelligence studies are produced in response to a specific requirement. Whenever possible needs must be ascertained in advance and a follow-up system established to assure that the study produced satisfies the requirement.

(1) Determining requirements may be regarded as a mutual assistance program. The intelligence customer must outline his requirements and the intelligence staff must advise him as to the particular intelligence that can be provided, and assist him in solving individual problems.



The intelligence staff must also keep abreast of current operations and developments in the office it serves, identifying new projects that will generate intelligence requirements and pointing out to the customer how the intelligence staff can help.

(a) Although the planner is only one of the customers for quartermaster intelligence, he is the person for whom most operational intelligence studies are produced. For this reason, the closest possible liaison should be maintained between the intelligence officer and the planner for whom he is producing intelligence. It is important that the intelligence officer have a keen awareness of the distinction between the planning and intelligence functions.

(b) The primary objective of an intelligence study is to provide information and intelligence that will enable the planner to develop sound plans. The intelligence study should present facts and an interpretation of these facts. It should not attempt to indicate the course of action to be followed. For example, if an intelligence study reports that the alluvial plains of a certain river are subject to seasonal flooding and, that for several months of the year, supplies stored in the area would be subject to damage, it would be providing useful intelligence. It would not be appropriate for an intelligence study to conclude that this alluvial area must not be used as a storage site.

(2) Intelligence is a perishable commodity. If intelligence is produced after the time it is needed, it is of little value. The intelligence analyst must learn to make his estimate based on all available facts and within a prescribed time limit.

b. Maintenance. Maintenance is the process of keeping a study current. Two types of quartermaster intelligence studies which require maintenance are:

(1) Equipment studies. Equipment studies are catalog-type, loose-leaf, page-for-item manuals. As new equipment items are reported, or as new information is received on previously reported items, new pages are prepared, published, and disseminated.

(2) Studies produced in advance of a need. A typical study produced in advance of a need is an analysis of intelligence factors affecting possible quartermaster operations in an area vital to a projected war plan. The original study is produced for long-range planning purposes. At the time the area actually becomes operational, the study is revised to reflect new information so that it can be used for direct operational planning. Continuous maintenance is not performed on this type of study. The scope and format of the study, however, is planned so as to facilitate speedy revision.

## Section V

### DISSEMINATION

21. GENERAL. Intelligence is disseminated within the headquarters which produces it and to commanders and staff officers at higher, lower, and lateral echelons to assist them in making decisions, preparing estimates of the situation, formulating plans, and conducting operations. This phase of the intelligence cycle involves the development of dissemination media, working out distribution formulas for each type publication, and developing oral briefing programs.

It also includes maintenance of mailing lists, establishing control procedures for the transmission of classified material, storage of publications, and related clerical and administrative matters.

22. MEDIA. Generally, the manner in which quartermaster intelligence is disseminated depends upon the size and mission of the quartermaster intelligence staff. National Intelligence Survey (NIS) programs are the most important media for the dissemination of strategic intelligence. At the technical service level, the Quartermaster Intelligence Branch, OQMG, disseminates quartermaster intelligence by means of--

a. Logistical intelligence summaries (LIS). Logistical intelligence summaries normally deal with the following subjects:

(1) Analyses of the effects of weather and terrain on quartermaster operations.

(2) Analyses of foreign quartermaster-type installations which might be needed as storage facilities, textile plants, food processing factories, laundry and dry-cleaning establishments, etc.

(3) Analyses of foreign agricultural production.

(4) Analyses of foreign populations for potential labor sources for army installations and potential requirements for civil affairs-military government supplies.

b. Foreign army quartermaster pamphlets. Foreign army quartermaster pamphlets are analyses of quartermaster supply and service, organization, and operating techniques of important foreign armies. Each pamphlet deals with one foreign army.

c. Clothing and equipage handbook. The clothing and equipage handbook is a catalog-type study showing the manufacturing details of clothing and equipage. It also contains detailed data on clothing size tariffs, weight, special finishes and characteristics, and the normal basis of issue. The clothing and equipage handbook is used extensively by quartermaster technical intelligence detachments as a guide in determining whether equipment is new, a modification of old equipment, or whether it has been previously reported.

d. Special studies. Special studies are prepared for specific purposes when the intelligence desired is not contained in an existing publication. Requirements for these studies may be initiated by any agency within the Quartermaster Corps. Studies produced in the field for operational purposes should be primarily extensions of finished studies such as the NIS and LIS. These studies normally will merely bring the NIS up-to-date and slant it toward the specific operation. Extensive use should be made of the NIS in the preparation of such studies.

(1) A determination should be made as to whether a previously published study would fulfill this requirement. If the intelligence officer anticipates his requirements far enough in advance, he can request, through channels, that the Quartermaster Intelligence Agency produce a study of the type he requires.

(2) There will be instances when it is necessary to disseminate information which has not been evaluated. There is a certain amount of inherent danger in the dissemination of unevaluated intelligence information. For this reason, every effort should be made to process information into intelligence before including it in a study.

## CHAPTER 5

### UTILIZATION OF QUARTERMASTER INTELLIGENCE

23. GENERAL. The value of quartermaster intelligence is, in the final analysis, the role it plays in providing a complete picture of quartermaster operations and organization in foreign armies. The logistical use of quartermaster intelligence is therefore concerned with how conquerable supplies and services are provided under different military systems. The paragraphs which follow indicate general ways in which quartermaster intelligence may be utilized. They are to serve as guides only and should not be regarded as restrictive or all-inclusive. They must be adopted under varying criteria to specific situations. While the tactical uses of quartermaster intelligence are not as apparent as the logistical, they are none the less a vital part of the complete intelligence picture of an enemy. Examples of such application also appear below.

#### 24. CLASS I SUPPLY AND FOOD SERVICE.

a. Temperature data. Intelligence data on temperature may be used to:

(1) Determine storage life of nonperishable subsistence to be stored in the open.

(2) Anticipate the effect of freezing and thawing on subsistence to be stored in the open.

(3) Plan menus and requirements for special-purpose operational rations.

b. Local procurement data. Data on the availability of locally procurable foodstuffs may include such information as types and amounts of commodities available, special health precautions, marketing seasons and dates, marketing

centers, relationship of crop areas to probable combat zones, and related vulnerability of crops. This may be used for such purposes as supplementation of the B ration.

c. Local production data. Local production data may be used to determine the capability of local processing industry to furnish packaged subsistence. Data on local production should include such information as ability to meet United States specifications, acceptability of product to United States troops, and the production capabilities by product.

d. Local soil data. Local soil data may be used to determine the necessity and feasibility of establishing hydroponic farms. Because methods of soil fertilization in several countries are unacceptable by American standards, it may be necessary to provide combat forces fresh produce through hydroponic methods.

e. Local food service facilities data. Data on the availability of local food service facilities may include the number and size of bakeries, pastry shops, restaurants, cafeterias, ice plants, ice cream shops, milk plants, hotels, and meat markets. Such data may be used to alleviate burdens on the supply system. The facilities enumerated are very useful for rest center operations, hospitals, and rear area activities.

f. Local dietary data. Dietary habits of the civilian population may prove valuable in the event it becomes necessary to furnish subsistence for non-United States personnel. Intelligence data on local dietary habits should include an understanding of the home facilities for the preparation of food in the event that general non-United States personnel feeding should become the responsibility of the United States Army.

25. CLASS II AND IV SUPPLIES.

a. Temperature and precipitation data. Intelligence data on temperature and precipitation may be used to determine:

- (1) Clothing assemblies and items to be issued.
- (2) Dates for seasonal changeover of uniforms.
- (3) Basis of requirements for special equipment such as ice axes, pitons, tentage, and sleeping bags.

b. Wind and storm data. Intelligence data on winds and storms may be used for anticipating damage to tentage and for estimating seasonal attritional rates.

c. Vegetation and surface data. Intelligence data on vegetation and surface conditions may be used to provide a basis for anticipating clothing attrition rates.

d. Local housing data. Intelligence data on availability of local housing may be used as a basis for determining requirements for tentage.

e. Local production data. Intelligence data on the capability of local industry may include such information as:

- (1) The capability of local industry (mainly textile, leather, and light metal industries) to supplement the supply of quartermaster items.

- (2) The ability of local industry to modify quartermaster items for a particular urgent operational requirement, such as the conversion of bed sheets into over-white camouflage garments for winter operations.

- (3) The ability of local industry to provide reclamation and repair support to quartermaster operations.

26. CLASS III SUPPLY.

a. Temperature data. Intelligence data on temperature may be used to determine special requirements of vehicle fuels and lubricants.

b. Terrain data. Intelligence data on terrain may be used to determine rates of vehicular consumption of gasoline.

c. Local facilities data. Intelligence data on local facilities may include:

(1) Data on local availability of tank storage facilities such as capacity, location, and product stored.

(2) Availability of pipeline facilities, including trace of line, diameter of line, and pumping station data such as pressure and through-put capacity.

(3) Tanker capability data to include water displacement by tankers, unloading facilities, number of manifolds, and number of berths.

(4) Number and size of barges (self-propelled or towed) and location of off-loading ports.

(5) Tank car and tank truck loading facilities.

(6) Filling station data such as location, size, and capability.

(7) Analyses of petroleum products produced locally.

27. SUPPLY OPERATIONS.

a. Transportation facilities data. Intelligence data on transportation facilities may embody data on location and capabilities of railroads, highways, inland waterways, ports, and beaches. It may also include data on seasonal conditions of roads, such as washouts, landslides, road surface conditions, and seasonal blocking of roads by snow. This information may be used to determine:



(1) Probable location of main supply routes, depot areas, and major quartermaster supply installations.

(2) Capacities of transportation media for the movement of quartermaster supplies.

Note. Although the determination of such matters as depot areas, main supply routes, and allocation of transportation capacities to the various technical services is the prerogative of the G4, first-hand and independent intelligence of such special features of urban areas as those enumerated above will be of enormous value to the quartermaster staff.

b. Local facilities data. Intelligence data on locally available storage facilities such as grain elevators and cold-storage installations includes such information as capacity in cubic feet, temperatures maintained in individual chambers, type of product stored, and covered warehouse space.

c. Terrain and climate data. Intelligence data on terrain and climate includes such information as areas subject to seasonal flooding and information on seasonally wet surface conditions. This information may be used to determine:

(1) Location of quartermaster supply points.

(2) Special precautions necessary for supplies stored in the open, such as extra tarpaulin requirements or need for ventilation of stacks.

d. Data on local population. Intelligence data on local population includes such information as numbers of workers available by skills pertinent to quartermaster operations, interpreter requirements, estimates of individual productivity, literacy rate of labor, work habits and customs, holidays, and siesta periods. This information may be used to determine:

(1) Local availability of civilian labor for supply handling.

(2) Wage scale of local labor.

(3) Special health precautions to be observed in employing civilians as food handlers.

e. Data on local materials. The intelligence data on the local availability of supply-handling materials may include such information as:

(1) Timber suitable for dunnage or for the manufacture of pallets and similar equipment.

(2) Forklift trucks and other mechanical materials handling equipment.

#### 28. GRAVES REGISTRATION.

a. Terrain data. Intelligence data on terrain may be used to determine areas generally suitable for cemetery operations. Such information includes data on areas where the soil is generally at least six feet over bedrock, areas having good drainage, swampy areas or areas susceptible to seasonal flooding, and steep or sharply sloping areas. It may also include data on soil characteristics which will affect such matters, stability of grave walls, workability of soil with handtools, and the extent to which stoniness of soil or presence of laterite will impede operations.

b. Climatic data. Climatic intelligence data may include information on:

(1) Temperature and humidity conditions that accelerate decomposition of remains.

(2) Rainy seasons.

(3) Winter conditions such as date of first freeze, depth of ground freeze, and need for special digging equipment.

c. Local population data. Intelligence data on local populations may include such information as:

(1) Local burial customs, health and religious regulations, and taboos having a bearing on graves registration operations.

(2) Location of civilian cemeteries as an aid to search and recovery teams in locating and recording isolated graves of United States personnel who were buried by the civilian population.

d. Enemy graves registration data. Intelligence data on enemy graves registration operations should include information to facilitate:

(1) Recovery and identification of United States deceased personnel buried in enemy cemeteries.

(2) Identification and burial of enemy dead in United States cemeteries.

~~29. REMOUNT~~

~~a. Intelligence data on remount facilities may include such information as seasonal mud conditions and absence of roads suitable for wheeled vehicles in critical operational areas. This information may be used to anticipate the probable nature of quartermaster requirements for remount support. It may also include information on local availability of draft animals, number and cost of such animals, trading centers, size of animals in relation to United States Army remount equipment such as the Phillips saddle, predominant color of animals from the standpoint of camouflage considerations, the hardiness and physical endurance of the animals, and local availability and capacities of local carts and wagons.~~

## 29. WAR DOGS.

Intelligence data on war dogs may include such information as the types of dogs available, the number of each type, and the kind and degree of training dogs are given. This information may be used to anticipate the use to which native dogs may be put, either for patrol, sentry, or other duty. It is important to know what types and numbers of dogs are available in order that their serviceability can be calculated. It is important to know the type and degree of training dogs have been given in order that handlers may train or convert the dogs for United States military purposes without delay.

### 30. LAUNDRY AND BATH OPERATIONS.

a. Terrain and climate data. Intelligence data on terrain and climate that may be used to:

(1) Determine the availability of local surface and ground water by area and by season.

(2) Anticipate the effect of quality of water (brackishness, salinity, and hardness) on boiler attrition rates.

(3) Anticipate requirements for heated shelters for clothing exchange, laundry, and bath installations in periods of cold weather.

b. Local disease data. Intelligence data on locally prevalent diseases may be used to suggest:

(1) Requirements for disinfection equipment and supplies.

(2) Special operational precautions against such water-borne diseases as schistosomiasis.

(3) Requirements for such special equipment as duckboards to prevent such ground-contact diseases as hookworm.

c. Data on local facilities. Intelligence data on local available facilities should include information on laundries and drycleaning plants that can be used on a requisition or contract basis to supplement army equipment.

31. CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLY OPERATIONS.

a. Local population data. Intelligence data on local populations may include such information as:

(1) Density of the population for the determination of total requirements of civilian relief supplies by subregion of the operational area.

(2) Age and sex distribution and birth rate data as a basis for determining gross clothing and food requirements and for estimating requirements for special conditions such as supplemental milk rations for infants, young children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers.

(3) Local food preferences, religious restrictions, taboos, normal caloric intake, and nutritional adequacy of civilian diet as a basis for the development of a relief ration.

(4) Local commercial size tariffs as a basis for planning total clothing requirements by sizes.

(5) Types of civilian clothing normally worn by the native population as a basis for determining types of clothing to be requisitioned.

(6) Normal peacetime flour extraction rates as a basis for determining total requirements for bread grains.

(7) Government machinery, such as ration books, allocation systems, and priorities for retail distribution of relief supplies as a basis for planning the quartermaster support to local governmental or civil affairs authorities.

b. Data on local resources. Intelligence data on local resources may be used to determine the extent to which civil aid supplies can be procured locally and the extent to which local facilities can be used for the storage and handling of civil aid supplies. Such data would include the following information:

(1) Local production of foodstuffs, textiles, and other civil relief items.

(2) Local storage facilities.

(3) Availability of grain elevators in major ports to determine whether bread grain supplies can be shipped in bulk or shipload lots or whether they should be bagged prior to shipment.

(4) The availability and capacity of grain milling facilities to determine whether bread grain can be brought in as grain or as flour.

32. PRISONERS OF WAR. Intelligence data on prisoners of war includes such information as:

a. Ration scales of enemy troops in order to provide a basis for developing a prisoner-of-war ration scale consistent with the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

b. Enemy food preferences and customs in order to develop menus which will have a maximum acceptability.

c. Enemy size tariffs for planning total requirements of prisoner-of-war clothing by sizes.

d. Local availability of commercial dyeing facilities for the conversion of United States Army clothing items into prisoner-of-war uniforms.

33. FRIENDLY ARMED FORCES. In preparation for supply of friendly armed forces, data should be available on the organization of the quartermaster service in such forces in

order to plan supply liaison and to determine on what basis quartermaster supply doctrine must be altered or modified in order to accommodate foreign supply systems. In order to effect this, intelligence data on friendly armed forces should indicate the following information:

a. Issue scales and supply procedures in order to determine the extent to which United States experience tables and factors must be altered for planning supply support.

b. Size tariff systems so that the impact of re-supplying clothing to friendly foreign forces on total United States Army clothing supply computations can be anticipated.

c. Ration scales, food preferences, and religious dietary restrictions to determine the extent to which standard United States Army ration scales must be adjusted to accommodate requirements peculiar to friendly foreign forces.

d. Means of identification, burial customs, and graves registration procedures in use by friendly foreign forces for planning of graves registration support.

#### 34. AERIAL SUPPLY.

a. Terrain and climate data. Intelligence data on terrain and climate may be used to estimate:

(1) Probable location of drop zones.

(2) General suitability and probable rate of recovery of items dropped by the free-fall method.

(3) Season of the year most favorable to aerial supply operations.

(4) Effect of humidity conditions on parachute drying and packing operations.

b. Local facilities data. Intelligence data on local facilities may include the location of air fields and related installations such as hangars and other buildings for drying and repacking of parachutes.

35. QUARTERMASTER INTELLIGENCE REQUIRED BY TACTICAL COMMANDERS. The quartermaster intelligence officer is responsible for providing the tactical commander with complete and current quartermaster intelligence on enemy hostile intent and imminence of hostilities, new and improved enemy capabilities, and estimates of enemy logistical capabilities. Detailed discussions of these subjects appear in the classified supplement. The quartermaster intelligence officer is also responsible for enemy order of battle identifications which are based on data concerning enemy uniforms, insignia, decorations, and enemy organizational standards and guidons. The quartermaster intelligence staff is responsible for maintaining intelligence on these subjects and for assisting G2 in making authoritative determinations of order of battle identifications.

36. ANTIGUERRILLA OPERATIONS. The quartermaster intelligence staff is responsible for supplying information on the location, strength, and capability of local guerrilla forces which are a potential threat to quartermaster installations. If extensive guerrilla actions are common in the command, the quartermaster intelligence staff should maintain a situation map on which data on the strength and location of enemy forces and the location of hostile incidents will be posted daily. The quartermaster should be briefed daily on the capabilities of guerrilla forces in relationship to the vulnerability of installations in the quartermaster system.



## CHAPTER 6

### QUARTERMASTER TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENTS

#### 37. GENERAL.

a. Materiel exploitation is primarily an orderly sequence of examinations of foreign equipment. Exploitation begins when the materiel is acquired. Exploitation is carried out in order to determine the immediate operational usefulness or tactical significance of the materiel. Further, through laboratory study of performance characteristics and physical properties of the components of the materiel, intelligence research analysts can relate the sum of all the information to questions of military capabilities, vulnerability, and technical and scientific progress of the country that developed the materiel.

b. Materiel exploitation in a theater of operations is performed to the extent that facilities, personnel, and field conditions permit. Field exploitation will not normally replace the need for exploitation in the United States. Under ideal conditions, a quartermaster technical intelligence detachment (par. 10) operating in a theater may collect, exploit, and evaluate materiel, and disseminate intelligence through technical and intelligence channels. But conditions in theaters of operations are rarely ideal; consequently, materiel that cannot be fully exploited in the theater will be evacuated to the United States for complete exploitation.

38. COMPOSITION. Each quartermaster technical intelligence detachment consists of a technical intelligence coordinating officer, who serves as detachment or team chief, and three enlisted personnel. The normal basis of allocation is four detachments per field army. One of these may be used,

if directed by the army quartermaster, to coordinate the activities of the other teams operating in more forward areas.

a. The technical intelligence equipment specialist should be a qualified quartermaster equipment repairman. The technical intelligence supply specialist should be a qualified quartermaster supply specialist and, in addition, a light truck driver and a still photographer.

b. The principal items of equipment include a 1/4-ton truck and trailer, a still camera, and a command post tent. The enlisted personnel are armed with a 7.62-mm semi-automatic rifle. The detachment chief is armed with a caliber .45 pistol.

39. TRAINING. Technical service responsibilities for providing training to technical intelligence personnel are set forth in FM 30-16. In addition, the Office of The Quartermaster General provides further training and intensive orientation of intelligence personnel prior to departure to duty stations. The type, duration, and method of training quartermaster technical intelligence detachments depends upon a number of factors. Whenever possible, teams should be trained as complete units in anticipation of assignment to a specific theater of operations. It may be necessary, however, to conduct some portions of the training after assignment. Quartermaster technical intelligence responsibilities, sources and methods of collection, and value and importance of captured enemy materiel are among the basic subjects to which attention is normally devoted. Specialized training may cover such subjects as photography.

APPENDIX  
REFERENCES

AR 10-5 Department of the Army

AR 310-3 Military Publications--Preparation and  
Processing

AR 320-50 Authorized Abbreviations

AR 380-5 Safeguarding Defense Information

(C) AR 381-25 Army Intelligence Collection Instructions (U)

(C) AR 381-220 Foreign Materiel for Intelligence Pur-  
poses (U)

(C) SR 11-10-50 Execution, and Review and Analysis of the  
Intelligence Program (U)

SR 320-5-1 Dictionary of United States Army Terms

SR 550-25-1 Retention of War Trophies and Registra-  
tion of War Trophy Firearms

DA Pam 310-1 Index of Administrative Publications

DA Pam 310-3 Index of Training Publications

DA Pam 310-4 Index of Technical Manuals, Technical  
Bulletins, Supply Bulletins, Lubrica-  
tion Orders, and Modification Work  
Orders

DA Pam 310-5 Index of Graphic Training Aids and De-  
vices

DA Pam 310-7 Index of Tables of Organization and Equip-  
ment, Tables of Organization, Type Tables  
of Distribution, and Tables of Allowances

DA Pam 320-1 Dictionary of United States Military Terms  
for Joint Usage

FM 19-40 Handling Prisoners of War

FM 21-5 Military Training

FM 21-30	Military Symbols
FM 30-5	Combat Intelligence
FM 30-15	Examination of Personnel and Documents
(C) FM 30-16	Technical Intelligence (U)
FM 54-1	The Logistical Command
FM 100-5	Field Service Regulations; Operations
FM 100-10	Field Service Regulations; Administration
FM 101-5	Staff Officers' Field Manual; Staff Organization and Procedure
TOE 10-500	Quartermaster Service Organization
TOE 30-600	Military Intelligence Service Organization

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**SPECIAL TEXT 10-130-1 (CLASSIFIED SUPPLEMENT)  
QUARTERMASTER INTELLIGENCE (u)**

Classification Canceled  
By Authority QMG  
Signature *[Handwritten Signature]*  
Date: *7 Jan 58*



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SPECIAL TEXT 10-130-1 (CLASSIFIED SUPPLEMENT)

QUARTERMASTER INTELLIGENCE (u)

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Date 23 Jan 59

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SPECIAL TEXT 10-130-1 (CLASSIFIED SUPPLEMENT)

QUARTERMASTER INTELLIGENCE

All information in this supplement is classified CONFIDENTIAL and is not releasable to foreign nationals. The paragraphing numbers in this supplement coincide with the paragraph numbers in ST 10-130-1. Annex I presents situation-type discussions of quartermaster technical intelligence detachment operations. Annex II presents the detailed statement of quartermaster intelligence interest.

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6. The National Intelligence Survey (NIS) Program

a. Origin. Experience during World War II demonstrated the urgent need for an intelligence program broad enough to embrace an exhaustive production of knowledge concerning the geographic, economic, scientific, socio-political, and military characteristics of every country in the world. In an effort to satisfy this need, the National Security Council issued a directive on 13 January 1948 establishing the National Intelligence Survey Program. The directive stated that the "...NIS is a concise digest of basic intelligence required (1) by the Department of Defense for strategic planning and high level operational planning; and (2) by the Department of State for use in formulating and executing U. S. foreign policy... In general, the intelligence contained in NIS (1) is concerned with relatively permanent features and fundamental characteristics of a country, area, or broad special subject, and (2) covers such fields as the geographical, political, economic, military, scientific, and sociological aspects of the broad special subject."

b. Broad Outlines of the Program. As a working basis for the NIS Program, 103 geographic areas have been set

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up to include all the known land areas on the globe. In addition, 5 oceanographic basic areas have been delineated to provide basic data on all sea areas. In practice, it has often become advisable to group adjacent political countries into one NIS area, since many arbitrary political boundaries have little relation to such basic features as terrain, transportation, and even industry and sociology.

(1) For each NIS area, an encyclopedia of nine chapters is produced:

Chapter I - Brief (a succinct presentation of the basic intelligence aspects of the NIS area as a whole)

Chapter II - Military Geography

Chapter III - Transportation and Telecommunications

Chapter IV - Sociological

Chapter V - Political

Chapter VI - Economic

Chapter VII - Scientific

Chapter VIII - Armed Forces

Chapter IX - Map and Chart Appraisal

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(2) Certain topics involving more detail than would be included in the general treatment of the NIS itself are given full treatment in five supplements. The titles of the supplements are as follows:

Supplement No. 1 - Ports and Naval Facilities

Supplement No. 2 - Air Facilities

Supplement No. 3 - Telecommunications

Supplement No. 4 - Urban Areas

Supplement No. 5 - Petroleum

(3) The comprehensive nature of the NIS is indicated by the fact that the volumes dealing with a single country may occupy three linear feet on a library shelf, slightly less than is occupied by the Encyclopedia Britannica.

(4) Each departmental member of the intelligence community serves as chapter coordinator for one or more NIS chapters. The Department of the Army is coordinator for chapters II, III, VIII, and IX. As each chapter consists of three or more sections, which cover specific subjects under the major chapter categories, the sections are prepared by the department having special competence. The State Department, for example, is coordinator

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for chapter VI. Section 61 of this chapter, which deals with food and agriculture, is produced by the Department of Agriculture; and to Section 64, which deals with manufacturing and construction, the Department of the Army contributes data on foreign capabilities to produce munitions of war. In a similar manner, the Department of the Army is coordinator for chapter VIII, although the various service departments contribute sections on ground, air, and naval forces. Paragraph 36 of this supplement lists the sections to which the quartermaster intelligence staff contributes.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 24. Collection Instruments

##### a. Specific Requests for Information.

(1) A specific request for information (SRI) calls for information concerning one particular item. It is ideally suited to the needs of a short-requirement which may be fulfilled by a single remittance from a collection agency. The SRI may be sent out to any field collection agency, but it is normally sent to the United States attache or military headquarters in the country which possesses the information desired. An SRI always specifies a due date for compliance, normally 90 days, and is self-canceling at the end of one year.

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(2) To facilitate collection, directions in the SRI should be as specific as possible, stating not only what is needed but why it is needed. An SRI, for example, was once sent out to the attache in a foreign country requesting bread formulas used by the army of that country. The flour extraction rate of the bread was actually desired. The attache responded by submitting loaves of baked bread to the intelligence agency. Since it was not possible to determine the extraction rate from the baked loaves of bread, it was necessary to send another SRI to the attache, stating the purpose for which the bread formulas were needed.

(3) An SRI should be sent out only after it has been determined that the specific information desired is not available in the libraries of any other agency. An example of a properly executed SRI appears as figure 10.

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Figure 10. A sample Specific Request for Information  
(G2 Form 1) to an attache.

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b. Intelligence Collection Memoranda. The intelligence collection memorandum (ICM) is a detailed long-range guide to army field collection requirements as they pertain to one country or a group of countries. An ICM deals with a group of items in one subject matter field, such as arctic clothing. All ICM's are under the jurisdiction of and ~~published by the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence (ACSI).~~ They normally originate in a G2 element. A technical service may originate a separate ICM, however, for its specific purposes. An example is an ICM originated by the quartermaster intelligence staff and pertaining to airborne equipment of a specified foreign nation. Technical services may also be called upon to contribute to ICM's.

c. Summary of Current Needs.

(1) The purpose of the summary of current needs (SOCN) is to cover major intelligence gaps that will be valid for a period of 18 months to two years. A SOCN is in effect for two years. Primarily a planning and management document, it covers all subjects for an area of countries designated by the ACSI. Each country

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UNCLASSIFIED <small>CLASSIFICATION</small>	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2 WASHINGTON 25, D.C. <b>SPECIFIC REQUEST FOR INFORMATION</b>	DATE <b>7 March 57</b> CONTROL NUMBER <b>Q - 458</b>
SUBJECT: <b>Cold Storage Facilities in Palermo</b>		
TO: <b>ARMY ATTACHE, ROME</b> According to the most recent information of this office, there are cold storage facilities located in Palermo, Italy, at 11, Via Sammuzzo, 32 Via Butera, and 6 Via Speziolo. Request that information concerning the construction, types and effectiveness of said cold storage facilities be furnished this office.		
<small>(See continuation sheet)</small>		
2. REPLY (Within <u>60</u> days of receipt.) (Must be received on or before <u>15 May 57</u> ). UNSATISFIED PORTIONS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WILL <input type="checkbox"/> WILL NOT BE FORWARDED AFTER SUSPENSE DATE. 3. ALL REPLIES TO THE REQUIREMENT WILL REFER TO THE ABOVE CONTROL NUMBER. 4. COLLECTION GUIDANCE AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Particular emphasis should be placed upon cold storage facilities developed since 1952 and the types and effectiveness of cooling agents used.		
<small>(See continuation sheet)</small>		
FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:		
INOLS:	UNCLASSIFIED <small>CLASSIFICATION</small>	
<small>FOR USE OF ORIGINATOR</small>		
REQUESTED BY <b>OQMG</b>	BRANCH OR DIVISION <b>Intelligence Branch</b>	ROOM NUMBER
ORIGINATOR HAS CHECKED HIS COUNTERPART IN <input type="checkbox"/> CIA <input type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> ONI <input type="checkbox"/> AFOIN		ORIGINATOR HAS CHECKED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DOC FILE BR <input type="checkbox"/> ( ) <input type="checkbox"/> ( )
COORDINATED WITH		
APPROVED BY		DATE
02 FORM 1 20 JAN 55 EDITION OF 1 OCT 52 WILL BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED. 022585		

FIGURE 10. A SAMPLE SPECIFIC REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (G2 FORM 1) TO AN ATTACHE.

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within an area is covered separately. Areas, as stipulated for the requirements of SOCN's are as follows:

(a) Area 1, Soviet Bloc. The Soviet-Bloc area includes Volume I, USSR; Volume II, European Satellites; and Volume III, Far Eastern Communist Countries.

(b) Area 2, peripheral countries. Countries on the periphery of the Soviet-Bloc area are included in Volume I, Eastern Countries, and Volume II, Western Countries.

(c) Area 3, NATO countries. The NATO countries area includes all countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(d) Area 4, friendly and neutral countries. This area includes all friendly countries and neutral countries other than NATO and peripheral countries.

(2) SOCN's are filled by a series of three major requirements. First priority is known as "early warning prior to hostilities". The second priority embraces back-up information to support early warning intelligence such as order of battle intelligence and

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information required for the production of short deadline intelligence projects. The third priority which is normally assigned to quartermaster requirement covers continuing information necessary for basic intelligence studies such as national intelligence surveys, handbooks, and brochures.

d. Intelligence Collection Guide. The intelligence collection guide (ICG) is intended for nontechnical as well as technical collectors. It contains the basic requirements for securing technical information.

e. Comprehensive Economic Reporting Program. The comprehensive economic reporting program (CERP) is a guide for collecting and reporting economic information. It is sent to State Department personnel. There is one CERP maintained for each foreign country. Each CERP remains in effect for an indefinite period of time, and reports are made to the State Department periodically, normally every four months. The quartermaster intelligence staff contributes guidance and evaluation in matters of a quartermaster interest such as petroleum, textiles, leather, footwear, food, and agriculture. When CERP's

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return from field agencies, they are submitted to the intelligence agencies of the technical services concerned for evaluation and refinement of each service's specific interests. The CERP's are returned to the State Department. Each technical service also contributes to the annual summary of each CERP.

\* \* \* \* \*

35. Classified Production Media

a. NIS Contributions. The quartermaster intelligence staff contributes the following information to the designated sections of the NIS:

(1) Weather and climate. To Section 23, a discussion of precipitation, temperature, and other climatic data which have a significant effect on such logistical operations as computation of clothing supply requirements, open storage of supplies, and the providing of temporary shelter to troops.

(2) Urban areas. To Section 25, detailed data on petroleum storage, cold storage, and warehouse facilities in foreign areas.

(3) Manufacturing and construction. To Section 64, information on the facilities in foreign countries for the

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production of certain QM-type supplies which become critical in time of mobilization.

(4) Air, ground and naval weapons. To Section 72, information on a foreign army's organization for research and development in quartermaster-type fields, research installations, and basic research and development trends.

(5) Ground forces. To Section 81, data on quartermaster-type service units, special operations, training, and logistics of foreign armies. Also, extensive information on the uniforms, insignia and decorations, individual equipment, and quartermaster-type organizational equipment of foreign armies.

b. Studies Produced for ACSI. The quartermaster intelligence staff contributes to the following Department of the Army publications as directed:

(1) Foreign Military Weapons and Equipment Handbook (Series D). The Foreign Military Weapons and Equipment Handbook (figs. 11 and 12) series deals with all weapons and organizational equipment in use by foreign troops. Each technical service produces volumes in this series in consonance with its logistical mission.

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The quartermaster intelligence staff is responsible for producing Volume VII, which deals with quartermaster organizational equipment.

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Figure 11. Sample page (front) from Foreign Military Weapons and Equipment Handbook (DA Pam 30-10-1).

Figure 12. Sample page (back) from Foreign Military Weapons and Equipment Handbook (DA Pam 30-10-10).

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(2) Ground Forces Handbook (Series A). To the Ground Forces Handbook (Series A), the quartermaster intelligence staff contributes the chapter which deals with uniforms, insignia, and individual equipment. These contributions usually consist chiefly of full-color pictures illustrating troop wearing various standard-type

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uniforms, color illustrations of grade and branch medals, and other heraldic devices.

\* \* \* \* \*

### 38. Materiel Exploitation

The coordination of all technical intelligence activities in the United States government is under the control of the Joint Technical Intelligence Subcommittee (JTIS) of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, coordinates the collection and production of technical intelligence and the materiel exploitation program at the Department of the Army level.

a. Purpose and Application. The purpose of materiel exploitation is to determine foreign military capabilities, the state of economic development in a foreign country, methods of negating effectiveness of foreign materiel, and/or effective utilization of foreign materiel.

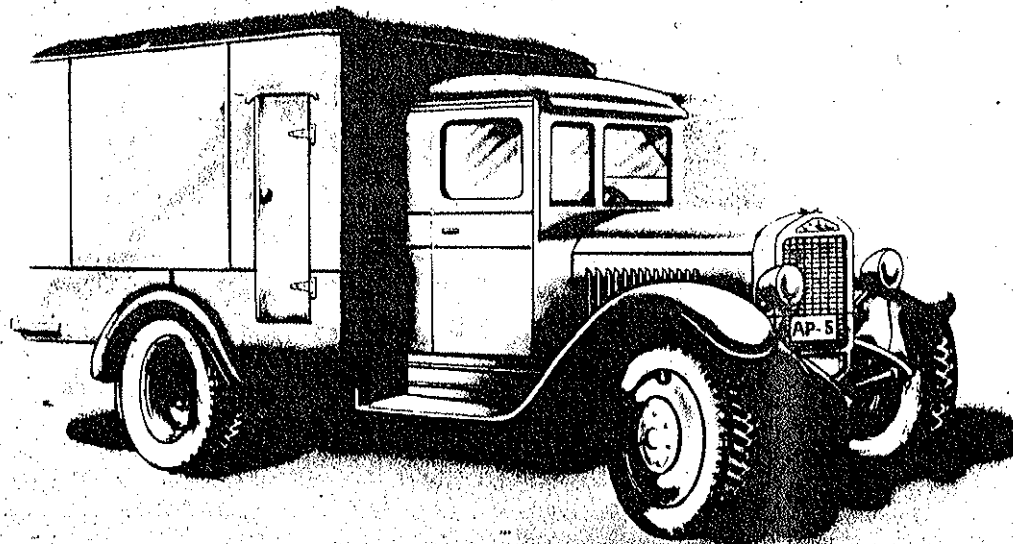
(1) Foreign military capabilities. Materiel exploitation may yield valuable information concerning the military capability of a foreign country. For example, consider a hypothetical instance in which a foreign military helmet is exploited and found to be made of a

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**a. Mobile Refrigerator (AR-5)**

(Рефрижератор на шасси автомобиля ЗИС-5)

(Refrigerator on chassis of ZIS-5 truck)



The mobile refrigerator, AR-5, is mounted on the chassis of the 3.4-ton ZIS-5 truck. The body of this vehicle has been described in the introduction to this section.

Carcasses or quarters are hung on hooks on pulley carriages which travel on a rail suspended

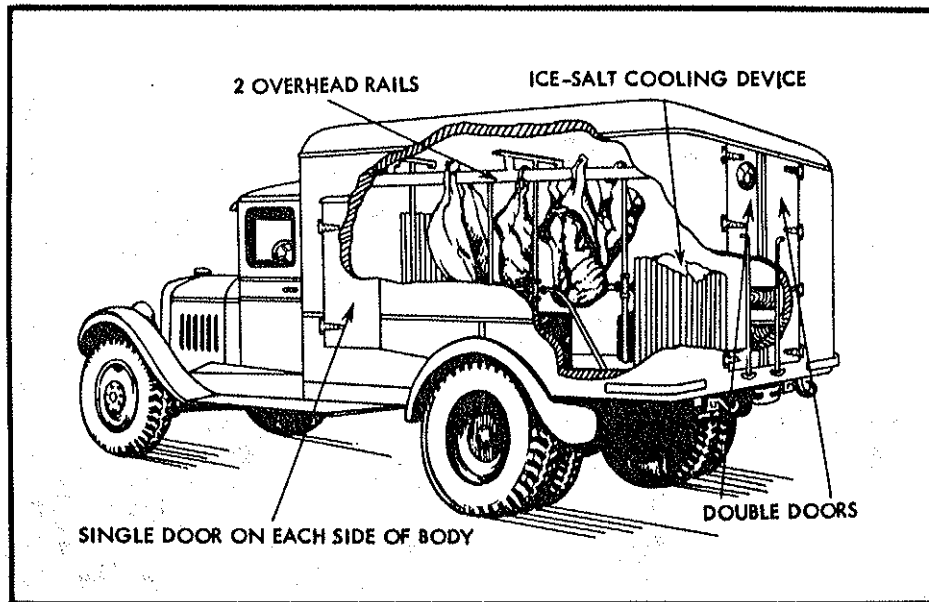
from the top of the body. Perishables in containers are also transported in this item.

One AR-5 per regiment was the basis of issue during World War II. This unit is in use in the U. S. S. R.

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FIGURE 11 SAMPLE PAGE (FRONT) FROM FOREIGN MILITARY WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT HANDBOOK (DA PAM 30-10-1).

**a. Mobile Refrigerator (AR-5)  
RECOGNITION FEATURES**



**CHARACTERISTICS**

**I. PHYSICAL DATA:**

Weight (empty).....	7,920 lbs.
(gross).....	12,100 lbs.
<b>Dimensions (overall):</b>	
Length.....	19.2 ft.
Width.....	7.2 ft.
Height.....	8.5 ft.

**I. PHYSICAL DATA—Continued**

<b>Dimensions (inside):</b>	
Length.....	8.7 ft.
Width.....	6.3 ft.
Height.....	5.1 ft.
Meat hooks.....	28.

**II. CAPACITY..... 4,180 lbs.**

**III. OPERATING TEMPERATURE..... 36° to 48° F.**

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FIGURE 12. SAMPLE PAGE (BACK) FROM FOREIGN MILITARY WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT HANDBOOK (DA PAM 30-10-1).

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high-grade of steel. If the nation using the helmet had previously manufactured its helmets of inferior metals, this information would clearly indicate that the nation had increased its military capacity by developing its natural resources or by stock-piling critically needed materials.

(2) State of economic development of a foreign country. Materiel exploitation may provide pertinent information on the economic development of a foreign country. If, for example, exploitation of a winter garment should reveal that the garment is made of 100 percent virgin wool native to the country under examination, it would be an excellent indication that the wool industry of that nation was highly developed and that there is no need to rely on imports of wool from other countries.

(3) Methods of negating effectiveness of foreign materiel. If quartermaster exploitation of materiel should reveal that a potential enemy has developed equipment to frustrate possible United States Army action, the information would be used to develop a countermeasure. Assume that an enemy had developed clothing, treated with infrared camouflage elements. This information would be

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sent to the appropriate technical service so that effective countermeasures could be devised. Again, if quartermaster intelligence should discover body armor capable of withstanding a .30 caliber bullet at normal range, steps would be taken to undermine the effectiveness of such armor either by producing a weapon that would negate the effectiveness of the body armor or by altering field tactics.

(4) Effective utilization of foreign materiel.

Effective utilization of foreign materiel will be a prime consideration of the United States Army in any future military operations. A knowledge of the availability of petroleum products, for instance, which measure up to the United States Army specifications would be invaluable should it ever become necessary for United States Forces to operate in a hostile country where such petroleum was available. Similarly, foreign rations which are acceptable to American dietary standards may supplement or replace the regular ration supplied to United States Forces operating in a given area.

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39. Exploitation in the Zone of the Interior

a. When the quartermaster intelligence staff receives an item that requires laboratory exploitation, the Joint Technical Intelligence Subcommittee is so notified. The JTIS publishes and distributes the information to other technical services. The technical services may request the quartermaster intelligence staff to have a particular experiment run on a specific item. The Corps of Engineers may, for example, request information concerning the infrared reflectance value of a garment. The Chemical Corps may request information as to the protective coating used in a particular garment. Upon receipt of requests for specific exploitation from other technical services, the quartermaster intelligence staff sends the items, with the scope of exploitation desired, to the Research and Development Command. It is necessary that the quartermaster intelligence staff furnish the Research and Development Command with such information regarding the materiel to be exploited as conditions of use, age, functions, and effectiveness of items.

b. It is the responsibility of the quartermaster intelligence personnel to insure that quartermaster

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intelligence interests are served in materiel exploitation. This is necessary because the interests of the Research and Development Command on a particular item may not correspond to those of the intelligence staff, and unless the necessity for a particular experiment is made clear, important information may go undiscovered.

c. Frequently, a particular item of quartermaster material may serve the divergent interests of both the quartermaster intelligence staff and the Research and Development Command. A Viet Nam boot, for example, equipped with chain-mail embedded in the sole for protection against infectious barbs planted by the enemy was sent by the quartermaster intelligence staff to the Research and Development Command for analysis. The Research and Development Command was extremely interested in the construction of the boot, but for reasons different from those of the intelligence staff. Research and Development personnel were interested in the boot as a protective device against land mines whereas the intelligence staff was interested in exploiting the boot for details of its construction. From this example, it may be seen that laboratory examination of an item may generate new intelligence requirements and necessitate further field collection and evaluation of materiel.

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64. Quartermaster Intelligence Required by Tactical  
Commanders

a. Data on Enemy Hostile Intent and Imminence of Hostilities. The quartermaster intelligence officer is responsible for furnishing to G2 timely information on such items as the following which have significance of imminence and intent:

- (1) Enemy stock piles of petroleum in forward areas.
- (2) Issue of operational rations to troops in forward areas.
- (3) Issue of special equipment to troops which indicates a particular type of operation. Life preservers, for example, may be an indication of an impending amphibious operation. Arctic gear may indicate impending operations in a cold climate area.

b. Data on New or Improved Enemy Capability. The quartermaster intelligence officer has the responsibility of reporting to G2 the first appearance of such quartermaster-type items as body armor, uniforms with special infrared camouflage properties, improved aerial supply equipment for heavy drop, new highly-mobile laundry and bath units

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which indicate an approved defensive capability against atomic attack, and all other quartermaster-type developments which indicate that the enemy may have a new or improved combat capability.

c. Estimates of Enemy Logistical Capabilities.

The quartermaster intelligence officer has the responsibility of reporting to G2 estimates of enemy logistical capabilities based upon such studies as an analysis of an enemy division's tonnage requirements for class I, class III, and quartermaster-type class II and IV supplies.

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ANNEX I

TYPICAL TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT OPERATIONS

1. General

Successful operations of any type technical intelligence detachment depend upon the initiative and resourcefulness of its personnel. Only minimum effectiveness can be achieved if a detachment waits for materiel or information to be brought to it. Personnel must continuously coordinate with every possible source of information and be sufficiently mobile to immediately exploit all potential "leads". During combat, situations are constantly arising which cannot always be anticipated. Detachments should operate as far forward as permissible to take maximum advantage of any combat situation which may suddenly afford opportunities for first-hand collection. Personnel must be capable of functioning separately and independently of each other in order to capitalize on unexpected collection opportunities.

2. Situations

The narrative discussions which follow, while intended only as approximations of typical technical

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intelligence detachment operations, emphasize the aggressiveness and initiative which should govern technical intelligence detachment operations.

a. Combat Situation. The combat situation illustrates the operation of a TOE-type detachment, which is normally the only type employed in a combat situation.

b. Peacetime Situation. The peacetime situation illustrates the operation of a TD-type detachment, which was originated expressly for that purpose in July 1955. Three examples of typical operations are included in the discussion of the TD-type detachment as this detachment has a somewhat broader mission than the TOE-type detachment.

### 3. Combat Situation

a. A TOE-type technical intelligence detachment assigned to a corps learns that an offensive operation is planned. Intensive night patrolling has been ordered to probe enemy positions, eliminate outposts, and to take prisoners for questioning. The detachment commander quickly arranges for the attachment of intelligence personnel to separate divisions for maximum front coverage.

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b. Individual personnel make prior arrangements with division G2's to insure access to prisoner of war compounds for interrogation purposes if prisoners are taken, for attendance at debriefings of friendly patrols, and for prompt examination of any captured materiel. Division G2's and, if permissible, forward S2 elements, are thoroughly briefed on priority requirements for possible further briefing of patrols. Personnel deploy as far forward as possible for maximum personal observation and contact. Under such conditions, personnel must insure that they are properly identified and that the reason for their presence is known throughout the area. Personnel must make particular arrangements with:

(1) Quartermaster organizational elements, in order to insure packing and evacuation of any materiel which may be captured, transmittal of technical channel copies of necessary reports and photographs, and supply of class X clothing for possible exchange with prisoners of war who may have uniforms of intelligence interest.

(2) The G2 and S2 elements, in order to insure prompt examination and evacuation of captured materiel, and simultaneous reporting through command intelligence channels.

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4. Peacetime Situation

a. Example A.

(1) The collection section learns that a defector from East Germany is wearing a new kind of boot. A unit is dispatched to interrogate the defector and to exchange United States Army shoes for the boots. A detailed report and photographs of all facts obtained from the defector concerning the boots are forwarded to the analysis section. The boots and a copy of the report are forwarded direct from the collection section to the Office of The Quartermaster General.

(2) The analysis section studies the report and photographs, collates the information with other intelligence which might be available, and forwards the finished report through command G2 and quartermaster channels.

b. Example B.

(1) The detachment learns that an industrial fair is to be held in Leipzig. At such fairs, "iron curtain" countries display many of their latest technological achievements.

(2) A permit is obtained from Leipzig authorities through established channels and a collection unit is dispatched, wearing civilian clothes, to attend the fair.

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(3) Maximum use is made of cameras in photographing displays and particular equipment. Descriptive brochures and literature of interest are collected. Moreover, personnel concentrate on visual observations to provide for optimum debriefing upon their return from the fair.

(4) Detailed report with photographs and literature is dispatched to the Office of The Quartermaster General through technical channels at the same time a report is submitted to the command G2.

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ANNEX II

DETAILED STATEMENT OF

QUARTERMASTER INTELLIGENCE INTEREST

Section 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Categories of Intelligence

a. This annex defines quartermaster intelligence production responsibilities in two main categories:

(1) Basic intelligence. Basic intelligence describes those fields of interest for which the Office of The Quartermaster General should be considered the intelligence authority for the Federal Government.

(2) Departmental intelligence. Departmental intelligence describes those fields of interest which, while they may be the basic responsibility of a non-Army agency, can most efficiently be interpreted in terms of army departmental intelligence requirements by the quartermaster intelligence staff.

b. Beyond the basic and departmental intelligence categories, the quartermaster intelligence staff must reserve for itself the right to produce whatever staff intelligence the Office of The Quartermaster General may

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require. This annex will spell out the precise nature of the staff intelligence only when it is necessary to describe the nature of staff intelligence in order to limit the definition of basic or departmental intelligence in a particular subject matter field.

2. Responsibilities

a. Foreign Army Quartermaster Systems.

(1) Basic intelligence. The Office of The Quartermaster General is responsible for producing basic intelligence in all phases of foreign army activities that are parallel or similar to the quartermaster activities of the United States Army. These activities are enumerated in Section 2 of this annex.

(2) Departmental intelligence. The Office of The Quartermaster General is assigned the responsibility for producing certain types of departmental intelligence, particularly estimates of the logistical capabilities of TOE-type tactical elements of foreign armies and appraisals of combat efficiency of foreign armies in terms of the effectiveness of their quartermaster-type support.

b. Foreign Army Materiel. The Office of The Quartermaster General has responsibility for producing basic

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and departmental intelligence on all items of foreign army materiel that correspond to quartermaster items in the United States Army. These items are enumerated in Section 3 of this annex.

e. Scientific Intelligence. The scientific intelligence production responsibilities of the Office of The Quartermaster General reflect its research and development responsibilities and interests, which are enumerated in Section 4 of this annex.

d. Geographical Intelligence. The Office of The Quartermaster General has certain responsibilities for reproduction of geographical staff intelligence. Typical of the staff intelligence produced in this field are studies predicting the effects of weather and climate, terrain, and transportation systems on quartermaster operations in a foreign area. Materiel for quartermaster staff intelligence in this subject matter field is finished intelligence produced by the intelligence staff with the basic reproduction responsibility.

e. Economic and Sociological Intelligence. Quartermaster intelligence production responsibilities in economic and sociological intelligence are enumerated in Section 5 of this annex.

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Section 2

AREAS OF QUARTERMASTER INTERESTS  
PERTAINING TO FOREIGN QUARTERMASTER SYSTEMS

3. Organization and Administration for Quartermaster Supply
  - a. Tables of Organization and Equipment.
  - b. Order of Battle.
4. Calculation of Quartermaster-Type Supply Requirements
5. Procurement of Quartermaster-Type Supplies
6. Storage and Issue of Quartermaster-Type Supplies
7. Maintenance Requirements and Allowances
8. Depot Operations, Including Materiel Handling Equipment and Warehousing
9. Rations, Menus, and Food Service
10. Military Hydroponics
11. Aerial Supply Techniques and Capabilities
12. Field Service Organizations
13. Movement of Quartermaster-Type Supplies
14. Remount and Animal Supply Systems
15. Research and Development of Quartermaster-Type Materiel

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16. Quartermaster Schools, Personnel, and Unit Training  
for Quartermaster Activities

~~Section 21~~

AREAS OF QUARTERMASTER INTEREST PERTAINING  
TO FOREIGN ARMY QUARTERMASTER-TYPE MATERIEL

17. Food
18. Clothing
19. Individual Equipment
- a. Helmets, Body Armor, and Armored Clothing.
  - b. Webbing.
  - c. Canteens.
  - d. Field Packs.
  - e. Mess Gear.
  - f. Intrenching Tools.
  - g. Shelter-Halves and Ponchos.
  - h. Sleeping Bags.
  - i. Identification Tags.
20. Insignia, Decorations, Flags, and Heraldic Items
21. Quartermaster Organization Equipment
- a. Airborne Supply Equipment.
  - b. Bakery Equipment.

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- c. Bath, Sterilization, and Disinfecting Equipment.
- d. Butchery Equipment.
- e. Kitchen Equipment.
- f. Laundry and Cleaning Equipment.
- g. Materiels-Handling Equipment.
- h. Petroleum-Handling Equipment.
- i. Maintenance and Repair Equipment.
- j. Refrigeration Equipment.
- k. Remount Equipment.
- l. Tentage and Tent-Type Shelters.
- m. Heating Equipment.
- n. Carts, Wagons, and Sleds.
- o. Graves Registration Equipment.

22. General Supplies

23. Printing, Binding, and Duplicating Equipment

24. Chemical and Plastic Items

a. Insecticides, Insect Repellents, and Insect-Repellent Agents for Clothing and Textiles.

b. Germicides, Disinfectants, and Fumigants.

c. Rodenticides, Rodent Repellents, and Rodent Deterrents.

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- d. Fungicides and Fungus-Proofing Compounds and Mildew and Rust-Resistant Agents.
- e. Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Agents.
- f. Water Purification Tablets.
- g. Fuel Tablets.
- h. Protective Creams for Use Against Flashburn and Sunburn.

Section 4

AREAS OF QUARTERMASTER SCIENTIFIC AND/OR  
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INTERESTS

25. Food and Nutrition

- a. Vitamins.
- b. Caloric Content.
- c. Acceptability, Stability, Deterioration, Processing and Packaging.
- d. Standard and Special Purpose Rations.
- e. Menus, Methods and Standards of Preparation and Service.

26. Clothing and Footwear

- a. Natural and Synthetic Fiber Production and Service.

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- b. Textile Processing and Engineering.
- c. Clothing Design and Production Methods.
- d. Leather Production Methods and Processes.
- e. Footwear Design and Production Methods.
- f. Protective Clothing Such as Helmets, Body Armor,

Armored Clothing, Camouflage, and Immersion Suits.

27. Chemistry

- a. Insecticides and Insect Repellents.
- b. Rodenticides and Rodent Repellents.
- c. Fungicides and Fungus-Proofing Agents.
- d. Plastics.
- e. Elastic Textiles and Rubber-Like Substances.
- f. Paints and Varnishes.
- g. Organic Finishes and Coatings.
- h. Synthetic Fibers.
- i. Dyes and Dvestuffs.
- j. Cleaning Solutions and Systems.
- k. Soaps and Detergents.
- l. Textiles.
- m. Adhesives.
- n. Personal Heating Devices.

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- o. Ration Heating Substances or Devices.
- p. Protective Creams.

28. Biology

- a. Applied Environmental Research.
- b. Mycology (the Study of Fungi), as Related to

~~Military Materials~~

c. Entomology (the Study of Insects), as Related to Repellents and Insecticides.

d. Anthropometric Surveys (Size Tariffs).

e. Decay of Food and Textiles.

f. Physiological and Psychological Stress Imposed by Environmental Extremes.

29. Engineering

a. Petroleum.

b. Light Metal and Steel Alloy Technology.

c. Heat Transfer (Refrigeration and Insulation).

d. Mechanical.

e. Instrumentation.

f. Hydroponics.

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Section 5

AREAS OF QUARTERMASTER ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIOLOGICAL INTERESTS

30. Food and Agriculture

a. Basic Intelligence.

(1) Food and processing industries.

(a) Location and description of plants.

(b) Production and distribution.

(c) Sources of food and agricultural

products.

(d) Routes of food from source to consumer.

(e) Amount of food produced in excess of  
minimum civilian requirements.

(f) Trade.

(g) Processes.

(h) Synthetic foods.

(2) Work animals. The interest here deals with  
remount-type animals and their availability and character-  
istics.

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b. Departmental Intelligence. This involves an evaluation of an area's agricultural development to determine the effect on agriculture of various assumed military situations. It also involves analysis of food resources and consumption practices for use in determining military government requirements. It involves studies in the fields of food and agriculture used by the Department of the Army in strategic planning or as part of strategic vulnerability studies of a country or area, including the United States. It involves also studies in the field of military hydroponics.

31. Petroleum

a. Basic Intelligence. With the exception of purely military considerations (Section 2 above), quartermaster intelligence has no basic interest in petroleum.

b. Departmental Intelligence. This involves surveys on resources, production, refining, storage, and distribution of all types of products as related to military needs. It also involves detailed data on storage and distribution of petroleum products and their relation to military potential and strategy.

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32. Storage Facilities

a. Basic Intelligence. This involves data on such consideration as refrigerated storage (except railway refrigeration), location and description of storage, capacities and utilization of storage, and suitability for United States Army use.

b. Departmental Intelligence. This involves such considerations as Army-wide studies on the subject of refrigerated storage.

33. Textiles and Leather

a. Scope of Interest. This involves studies of all aspects of cotton, wool, and synthetic fibers and textile industries; hard fiber industries as related to agriculture and fishing; clothing industries; leather and related raw materials; footwear and industrial leather industries.

b. Basic Intelligence. This involves the extent to which establishments within the above industries (a, above) could be adaptable to military production under United States standards and specifications.

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c. Departmental Intelligence. This involves studies of the particular aspects of the industries that would affect strategic planning or be a factor in the vulnerability of a country or area.

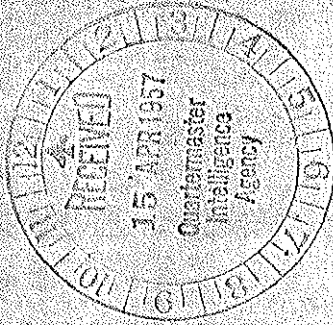
34. Miscellaneous Industries

a. Basic Intelligence. This involves detailed studies on such industries as dry cleaning and laundry industries; food and petroleum containers and packing and crating materials; and the manufacturers of materials handling equipment.

b. Departmental Intelligence. This involves studies in the several fields as parts of strategic planning or vulnerability surveys. Examples of such fields are: supply aspects of the pulp and paper industry, especially as related to synthetic fibers, newsprint and paper; the machine industry with regard to agricultural machines, handtools, materials handling, and footwear and clothing fabrication machines; steel industry as regards tinplate used for food and petroleum containers; and glass and ceramics as related to food and beverages.

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