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# Field Manual FM 30-16, Technical Intelligence, 26 August 1955

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FIELD MANUAL } DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
No. 30-16 } WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 26 August 1955

## TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE (U)

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\*This manual supersedes FM 30-16, 29 June 1953.

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1. Purpose

This manual sets forth the doctrine and procedures for the collection, production, and dissemination of technical intelligence during peace and war.

#### 2. Scope

This manual contains the delineation of responsibilities and the organization for collection, production, and dissemination of technical intelligence. The organization and procedures described herein are in accordance with accepted doctrine and apply to all Army personnel and agencies.

#### 3. Objectives of Technical Intelligence

Four major objectives are attained by proper intelligence exploitation of foreign materiel, facilities, installations, and other information sources. These objectives (not necessarily in order of priority) are—  
*a. Prompt Development of Countermeasures.* There is a necessity for countermeasures to neutralize the effectiveness of new foreign arms and equipment. For example, technical service intelligence personnel determine the capability and limitations of a new type of enemy tank. Based upon this determination,

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a new tactic, or a new weapon, such as a tank, anti-tank gun, etc., is devised to combat this threat.

*b. Prompt Exploitation of New Ideas for Our Benefit.* Foreign scientists, technicians, or production experts often develop new materiel, techniques, or production methods. Our use or adaptation of these ideas to our own planning and production may result in new or improved equipment, more efficient operating methods, and better use of facilities in foreign areas.

*c. Determination of Capabilities.* Detailed study of the physical and performance characteristics of a nation's materiel and facilities provides an important part of the intelligence needed to arrive at an estimate of military capabilities, at both tactical and strategic levels. In addition, such study may disclose critical shortages of materials which force the use of inferior substitutes, or it may indicate production rates, new techniques, or bottlenecks which could be vulnerable points in the nation's economy.

*d. Use of Foreign Materiel and Facilities by Our Forces.* Knowledge of foreign arms, ammunition, supplies, facilities, equipment, technical personnel and agencies, and other resources allows our forces to employ captured and other foreign materiel and facilities with a minimum loss of time and efficiency, and to relieve our logistics problem in the theater. Appropriate technical services assist by preparing manuals, firing tables, technical bulletins, ammunition interchangeability guides, and other training literature and aids.

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#### 4. General

*a.* The collection, production, and dissemination of technical intelligence are functions of command at all levels. G2, as the commander's intelligence officer, directs and supervises the collection of technical intelligence by all elements of the command. He exercises general staff direction and supervision over the production and dissemination of technical intelligence.

*b.* Under the general staff direction and supervision of G2, each technical service is responsible for the collection and production of technical intelligence on foreign materiel, facilities, installations, and other intelligence requirements for which that service has a primary intelligence responsibility.

*c.* Technical intelligence produced by the technical services will be disseminated through G2 at the appropriate level of command. This procedure does not preclude a technical service from disseminating intelligence to agencies of its own service for their use, or the simultaneous forwarding of such intelligence to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, and to the chief of their service at Department of the Army.

#### 5. Definitions

*a. Technical Intelligence.* Intelligence concerning foreign technical developments which have a practical application for war purposes. It includes all steps in development and the initial application of a principle or theory for the purpose of waging war. Technical intelligence includes intelligence pertain-

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ing to the principles of design and operation, nomenclature, physical characteristics, performance operational capabilities and limitations of foreign materiel, facilities, and installations used by or for the support of military forces. Also pertinent is intelligence on logistics, terrain, operations, order of battle, and training of type units and their identity, personal history capabilities, and accomplishments and importance to the country of individuals outstanding in the field of operations corresponding to those included in the assigned mission to the United States Army technical services.

*b. Scientific Intelligence.* That portion of technical intelligence concerning foreign technological and scientific research and development having potential practical application for the purpose of waging war.

*c. Clandestine Intelligence Operations.* The collection of information and materiel by clandestine techniques.

*d. Technical Intelligence Staff Officer.* A combat intelligence staff officer (MOS Code 9301) who assists G2 in providing general staff direction and supervision over United States Army scientific and technical intelligence activities.

*e. Technical Intelligence Subsection.* A technical intelligence subsection is organic to the G2 section of a corps and higher headquarters, including those of theater army and the communications zone. In the latter two this subsection is designated a branch. This subsection assists the G2 of the command in the

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direction and supervision of the technical intelligence collection by the technical services and other United States Army agencies concerned with the collection, production, and dissemination of technical information and intelligence.

*f. Technical Exploitation Units.* All units in the military structure concerned with the exploitation of foreign materiel, facilities, and installations, to secure information of immediate operational significance or for long-range planning. This type of unit may include technical service intelligence detachments (TSID's) and G2 technical organizations.

*g. Intelligence Task Force Organizations.* Special organizations or task force groups may be assembled for intelligence task force-operations. They are tailormade units formed for a specific task. They have no permanency and upon completion of the mission revert to their parent unit. These units operate under the direction and supervision of the G2.

*h. Technical Intelligence Task Force Operations.* A technical intelligence task force operation is an operation prepared under the direction of G2 for the seizure, safeguarding, and exploitation of an intelligence target.

*i. Technical Service Intelligence Officer.* A technical service intelligence officer is a qualified officer of one of the technical services who may serve as a commander of a technical service intelligence detachment or as a member of the technical service

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staff section, at the echelon to which he is assigned or attached, or both.

*j. Technical Service Intelligence Detachments.* Technical service intelligence detachment (TSID's) are technical exploitation units, with the mission of collecting information and producing intelligence pertinent to the intelligence responsibilities of the chief of their technical service.

*k. Military Attache.* An Army officer officially accredited to a foreign government who serves in the dual capacity as the senior military representative of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, and is also on the official staff of an ambassador or minister to a foreign country. He serves as a military observer and reports to his Government on the military plans and developments of the country in which he is stationed. In the event an attache is stationed in an active theater or any other area in which United States troops or forces are present, he will coordinate his activities with the theater or unit intelligence officer.

*l. Technical Attache (Assistant Attache).* An accredited Army officer possessing special educational or experience qualifications in some technical field who is assigned to a particular post to assist the military attache in his overall collection effort. Although he possesses particular skills, his responsibility is not normally limited to his specialty and he may be used as directed by the attache. Assistant attaches with technical specialties can normally be made available to nearby posts and commands, upon

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*m. Military Geographic Specialist Team (MGST).*

A team possessing educational and experience qualifications as military geographers which may be assigned to a particular attache post to assist in the collection of military geographic information. The chief of this team, an officer, is normally an assistant attache. The team collects information relative to strategically important routes, relief, drainage, vegetation, climate, cultural features and other data necessary in the preparation of military terrain evaluations. The team's responsibility normally is limited to coverage of its particular specialty. The team is not normally made available to other stations. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*n. Joint Technical Intelligence Subcommittee (JTIS).* The JTIS functions at the JCS level and provides a coordinating point for materiel exploitation by the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

*o. Technical Intelligence Plan.* A technical intelligence plan outlines the procedures for the collection and processing of technical information and intelligence, handling of foreign materiel, dissemination of technical intelligence, organization for intelligence task force operations, and employment of technical intelligence personnel and units. The theater army plan is prepared by the theater army G2, and supporting plans are prepared at all appropriate lower echelons.

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## CHAPTER 2

### RESPONSIBILITIES

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#### 6. General

G2 directs and supervises the collection of technical intelligence by the technical services. He retains direct operational control of all clandestine military intelligence activities, during both peace and war, and exercises a high degree of staff direction and supervision over all aspects of overt collection and over the production and dissemination of intelligence.

#### 7. Commanders

a. Commanders are responsible for captured enemy materiel, facilities, and installations within their zone of responsibility and will—

- (1) Provide proper safeguards to prevent unintentional destruction by combat troops, protection from deterioration, delayed enemy demolition, looting, or removal by souvenir hunters.
- (2) Report to the next higher echelon of command.
- (3) Except in unusual circumstances, insure that new, unusual, or dangerous materiel remains in place for exploitation and disposition by appropriate technical services.

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- (4) Insure that technical exploitation units are available to aid, advise, coordinate, and, in some cases, actually supervise the evacuation of all captured enemy materiel.

b. Commanders will insure that members of their commands are trained in the recognition, reporting, and proper handling of enemy ammunition, weapons, equipment, and related documents.

#### 8. Individuals

It is the responsibility of each individual in the Army and of each person attached for duty with its forces promptly to turn in or report the presence of captured materiel or foreign materiel and documents to the commanding officer of his own or the nearest army unit. Certain souvenir or war trophy items may be excluded from this procedure as prescribed by the theater commander. Individuals of the combat arms are trained to identify enemy weapons and equipment by sight or sound. New or unusual items are reported and if possible are left in place for examination by intelligence personnel. If recapture appears imminent, such materiel is evacuated or destroyed.

#### 9. Intelligence Officers

G2's at all echelons are responsible for the general staff direction and supervision of all operations pertaining to technical intelligence functions for the command. Specifically they—

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a. Prepare plans and directives concerning the collection of information and for the production and dissemination of technical intelligence.

b. Direct collection of and assemble data on intelligence targets.

c. Insure an integrated and coordinated collection effort by all technical intelligence agencies including the technical services operating within the command.

d. Expedite transmission of scientific and technical information obtained from available sources and agencies.

e. Disseminate technical intelligence to higher, lower, and adjacent commands.

f. Coordinate with the appropriate general and special staffs as required for tactical and logistical support of intelligence task force operations.

g. In coordination with the operations officer initiate and supervise the technical intelligence training program.

#### 10. Technical Intelligence Staff Officer

A technical intelligence staff officer is organic to each intelligence section of the general staff of corps and higher headquarters, up to and including theater army and the communications zone. As an assistant to the G2, his duties entail providing direction and supervision over the collection of technical intelligence, and general staff direction and supervision over the production and dissemination of technical information and intelligence. Specifically, he will—

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N a. Prepare plans for the collection, production, and dissemination of technical information and intelligence.

N b. Supervise the coverage of technical intelligence targets.

N c. Maintain files on technical intelligence targets.

N d. Maintain liaison with appropriate United States civilian, Air Force, Navy, and foreign technical intelligence agencies or individuals operating in his area. In maintaining liaison with other intelligence agencies, the liaison officer must remember that the United States Army definition of technical intelligence may differ from those of the other agencies. In general, technical intelligence, as used by United States civilian, Air Force, Navy, and allied foreign intelligence agencies, is intelligence pertaining to materiel.

N e. Expedite the translation of enemy documents concerning technical matters.

N f. Supervise the selection, for interrogation, of enemy personnel (military and civilian) having technical knowledge.

N g. Coordinate the collection, examination, and evacuation of items in which more than one technical service is interested.

N h. Assist technical service staff officers and the technical exploitation units in the evacuation of enemy materiel by obtaining from G4 priorities for shipment or obtaining special equipment to evacuate large items.

i. Supervise the collection of equipment markings data.

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### 11. Technical Service Staff Officers

The term technical service staff officer, as used throughout this manual, refers to the senior officer of the technical service element of the command. The technical service staff officer will, in addition to his other duties—

*a.* Produce and maintain technical reports and studies; and acquire, produce, and maintain information and intelligence concerning foreign materiel, installations, facilities, and other intelligence subjects, within the field of interest and assigned responsibilities of his technical service and the requirements of G2.

*b.* Provide supervision of the overt collection, examination, and reporting on captured enemy materiel, installations, and facilities in accordance with policies and priorities established by G2.

*c.* Disseminate technical reports and studies and other intelligence concurrently through the G2 and his own technical service channel, except for that required exclusively for a service's own use.

*d.* Develop techniques required for the process of technical analysis.

*e.* Train personnel and units for specialization in technical analysis and the preparation of technical intelligence reports and studies.

*f.* Implement and operate the system of evacuation of captured materiel.

*g.* Advise the G2 on technical matters and provide such assistance as may be required.

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*h.* Provide, within his field of interest, information for the training of troops on foreign materiel to include recognition, characteristics, use, and interchangeability with United States or allied equipment.

### 12. Technical Service Intelligence Officers

Under the direction of the technical service staff officer and in coordination with G2, the technical service intelligence officer will—

*a.* Implement that portion of the collection plan that pertains to his technical service.

*b.* Exploit by overt means technical intelligence targets.

*c.* Prepare or supervise the preparation of field reports.

*d.* Plan for and supervise evacuation of captured enemy materiel in coordination with G4.

*e.* Collect information and produce intelligence concerning foreign materiel, facilities, installations, and other intelligence subjects, peculiar to the needs of his staff section and technical service and to fulfilling the requirements of G2.

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## CHAPTER 3

### DIRECTION

#### 13. Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army

a. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army plans, directs, and supervises the worldwide intelligence effort of the Department of the Army. In discharging these responsibilities, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army and the Assistant Chiefs of Staff, G2, at each level of command, provide:

- (1) Direction and supervision over the collection of technical intelligence, except that the technical services may collect, by overt means, information pertinent to the technical service concerned, provided such collection activity is not in conflict with the policies of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, and provided that such information is made available to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, for further evaluation and for dissemination to other agencies.
- (2) General staff direction and supervision over the production and maintenance of intelligence, assisted as appropriate by other elements within the intelligence community. In this respect, the chiefs of technical serv-

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ices produce and maintain intelligence as required by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, for both Army and non-Army agencies, or as required by the chief of a technical service for the successful execution of his mission.

- (3) General staff direction and supervision over the dissemination of intelligence to include the proper and timely dissemination of all intelligence produced within the Army establishment, except that the Chief of a technical service may disseminate information to elements of his service and to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army, for further dissemination. Intelligence information collected by technical service representatives will be forwarded to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, through intelligence channels and may be dispatched concurrently through technical channels to the various elements of the technical service concerned. ~~CONFIDENTIAL!~~

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b. In order to provide complete and continuous intelligence on the capabilities and limitations of the military potential of foreign countries, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army, publishes directives for the collection, production, and dissemination of technical information and intelligence. These directives are designed to serve as the basis for collection, production, and dissemination plans and to provide short-and-long-range coverage

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for peace and war. Objectives and guidance are contained in the following directives:

- SR 380-305-5
- (1) Department of the Army Intelligence Plan (DAIP).
  - (2) SR 380-305-5 (Army Intelligence Collection Instructions).
  - (3) SR 11-10-50 (Army Programs, Execution and Review and Analysis of the Intelligence Program).
  - (4) Intelligence Program Document.
  - (5) Intelligence Collection Guides (ICG's).
  - (6) Intelligence Collection Memoranda (ICM).
  - (7) Summary of Current Needs (SOCN). (Distribution limited to theater G2's and Attaches.)
  - (8) Specific Request for Information (SRI's).
  - (9) Quarterly Letters.
  - (10) Letters of Instruction.
  - (11) Other media such as DA pamphlets of the 30 series.

c. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, at each level of command is responsible for such intelligence liaison as may be required for coordination with non-Army agencies, civil, military, domestic, and foreign, and will be the initial point of contact for these purposes. Further delegation of such contact may be made only by the G2 in the name of the commander.

d. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army, will establish collection priorities to insure that national and Army interests are best served.

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#### 14. Chiefs of Technical Services

Chiefs of technical services, Department of the Army, must determine and provide the facilities required to enable them to fulfill their intelligence responsibility. Collection requirements will be forwarded to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army. Information and intelligence from the theater chiefs of technical services will be forwarded to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army, through intelligence channels. Concurrently with the dispatch of the intelligence channel copy, technical services may forward copies through technical channels, to the chiefs of their technical services.

#### 15. Military and Technical Attaches

The Military Attache is the senior military representative of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, in the country to which he is accredited. He is responsible for collecting and reporting information and intelligence, including technical intelligence, as directed by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army. Technical Attaches are Assistant Attaches possessing special educational or experience qualifications in one or more technical fields.

#### 16. Intelligence Officer, Theater, Army Group, Army, Corps, Division, or Independent Command

a. Provision of general staff direction and supervision of the technical intelligence effort in each of the units enumerated is the responsibility of the

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Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, at each level of command, and parallels the responsibility of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army (par. 13), to include:

- (1) Preparation of the technical intelligence collection plan which will be incorporated into the technical intelligence plan at each level (app. II). Each chief of a technical service at all levels is responsible for providing recommendations for his portion of the plan. Specific directives are published in accordance with the theater Army collection plan and sent through command channels to the concerned units.
- (2) Preparation of an "Items Wanted List," which is a listing of materiel indicating the quantities desired and grouped according to technical service responsibility, and concerning foreign personalities, facilities, and installations.
- (3) Preparation of a technical intelligence targets list.

b. Intelligence agencies throughout the theater army concerned with collection of scientific and technical information on material and targets must be alert to additions of new listings and discontinuance of old ones. This is necessary in order to maintain proper momentum and direction of the collection effort, to prevent undue emphasis on a single item, to forestall duplication, and to reduce prolonged delays in securing difficult targets.

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#### 17. Technical Service Staff Officer, Theater, Army Group, Army, Corps, Division, and Independent Command

The functions of each technical service staff officer at the indicated levels of command include:

a. Preparation of his intelligence plan based upon the plan of the theater army. This plan is concerned with the procedures to be followed by technical service staff officers, technical exploitation units, and other personnel of his service in their acquisition and exploitation of foreign documents and materiel, and in the collection and reporting of information concerning facilities and resources of military significance. This plan will be forwarded to the intelligence officer of the concerned unit for approval and subsequent incorporation into the G2 Collection Plan.

b. Intelligence training of their personnel.

c. Assistance to intelligence agencies throughout the theater in the determination, evaluation, and interpretation of scientific and technical aspects of new developments in foreign materiel and facilities. In addition, providing information for illustrative material, description, and other indications needed by nontechnical collecting agencies to recognize and identify pertinent matter.

d. Technical guidance required for his service's scientific and technical personnel, and the subsequent research, analysis, and exploitation of foreign materiel and facilities as required.

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**CHAPTER 4**

**TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS**

**Section I. TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE SUBSECTIONS**

**18. General**

Technical intelligence subsections are composed of technical intelligence staff officers and enlisted or civilian intelligence analysts and assistants. Technical intelligence duties at general staff level are performed by intelligence staff officers (MOS Code 9301). Enlisted personnel assigned to these subsections are qualified in either MOS Code 962 or 960.

**19. Employment**

Technical intelligence subsections are organic to G2 sections of theater army and the communications zone down to and including corps.

**20. Missions and Functions**

a. Technical intelligence subsections assist the G2 of the command in the direction and supervision of technical intelligence collection by the technical services and other United States Army agencies assigned or attached to the command and in the general staff direction and supervision of the production and dissemination of technical intelligence. Personnel of

the subsections coordinate with appropriate general, special, and technical service staff officers when preparing plans and directives pertaining to the scientific and technical intelligence program.

b. Technical intelligence subsections function for the G2 in the collection, production, and dissemination of technical intelligence by—

- (1) Assisting the G2 in exercising general staff direction and supervision over United States Army technical intelligence agencies.
- (2) Preparing plans prescribing procedures for collection and reporting of technical information by troops and intelligence agencies and for the production and dissemination of intelligence by G2 and the technical services.
- (3) Preparing those portions of G2 and command directives concerning technical intelligence matters.
- (4) Maintaining a technical intelligence plan.
- (5) Directing and supervising the exploitation of technical intelligence targets.
- (6) Directing and supervising the markings collection program.
- (7) Disseminating technical intelligence and information to higher, lower, and adjacent units; to other services; and to allied forces through means of G2 technical summaries, special reports, and other appropriate publications.

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- (8) Forwarding reports received from technical services and other technical intelligence agencies through intelligence channels to the next higher headquarters. (See subparagraph (10) below.)
- (9) Obtaining technical intelligence and information required by the G2, other staff officers, and commanders.
- (10) Maintaining liaison on technical intelligence matters with Joint, Naval, Air Force, United States civilian and foreign military and civilian technical intelligence agencies; general and special staff officers; technical intelligence subsections at higher, lower, and adjacent commands; and intelligence officers within the G2 section. In maintaining liaison with other intelligence agencies, the liaison officer must remember that the United States Army definition of technical intelligence may differ from those of the other agencies. In general, technical intelligence, as used by United States civilian, Air Force, and Navy, and allied foreign intelligence agencies is intelligence pertaining to materiel.
- (11) Preparing plans for the training of troops in the identification of foreign and enemy materiel and facilities and in the collection and reporting of technical information.
- (12) Planning for the establishment of the souvenir and war trophy policy and for the

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- disposition of captured and foreign materiel of intelligence interest.
- (13) Coordinating with prisoner-of-war interrogators and document translators on the examination of enemy personnel and documents for technical information.
  - (14) Assisting special and technical service staff officers, technical service intelligence detachments, and other technical intelligence agencies in obtaining prisoner-of-war interrogation reports, translations of enemy documents, photographs, and other available data on enemy technical materiel and facilities. Also, arranging for the concurrent examination of enemy materiel and facilities of joint intelligence interest to two or more agencies.
  - (15) Maintaining files on exploited enemy materiel and facilities and on suspected enemy items.
  - (16) Informing the G2 of technical intelligence requirements that may be exploited through clandestine means.
  - (17) Providing general staff assistance to technical services in establishing and maintaining technical exploitation units at a strength permitting accomplishment of the total technical intelligence mission.

#### 21. Operational Support

Other types of intelligence personnel, such as counterintelligence agents, prisoner-of-war interro-

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gators, document translators, editors, technical exploitation units, and others required for the functioning of the subsection, or for intelligence task force operations, are obtained by the intelligence officer through military intelligence channels.

**Section II. TECHNICAL SERVICE INTELLIGENCE  
DETACHMENTS (TSID)**

**22. General**

a. Each technical service maintains intelligence detachments composed of its own personnel. Under the direction and supervision of G2, the technical service staff officers are responsible for the accomplishment of the assigned collection mission of the TSID's. Within the areas of interest of the service concerned, TSID's are responsible for—

- (1) Rendering support to the field commander as required.
- (2) Collection of enemy or other foreign materiel; study of its components, its use and effectiveness, its possible intelligence value including research and development value; and the timely reporting of such information.
- (3) Selecting and expediting the evacuation of captured or other foreign materiel for intelligence exploitation.
- (4) Collecting markings and nameplate data found on foreign and captured enemy materiel as directed.

- (5) Assisting in the location, evaluation, and intelligence exploitation of those foreign installations, facilities, personalities, agencies, and activities associated with or contributing to the planning, design, development, operation, research, field testing, production, storage, maintenance, or construction of equipment, installations, or facilities analogous to those within the designated field of interest or responsibility of the particular technical service.

- (6) Conducting technical service intelligence examination of information repositories and participating in the production and maintenance of intelligence data peculiar to the needs of his technical service and G2.

b. Technical service intelligence detachments are assigned to foreign areas for overt collection purposes, to include short-term collection efforts; and to oversea commands to aid in collecting and processing technical information. TSID's assigned to a theater of operations may be further assigned or attached, as needed, to commands down to and including corps or separate commands.

**23. Chemical Technical Intelligence Detachments**

a. *Mission.* Chemical technical intelligence detachments contribute to their service's technical intelligence effort by—

- (1) Collecting captured and foreign materiel; evaluating its components, use, and effect-

*Technical Service Intelligence Detachments (TSID)*

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- tiveness; and instructing troops in its handling, use, and maintenance, when required.
- (2) Selecting and expediting the flow of captured and foreign chemical materiel and all pertinent reports for intelligence purposes.
  - (3) Locating, evaluating, and exploiting those aspects of enemy installations which are pertinent to the design, construction, research, production, or storage responsibilities of chemical corps materiel.
  - (4) Examining technical facilities and installations.
  - (5) Assisting in the interrogation of captured and foreign scientists and technologists.

*b. Organization.* There are two types of chemical technical intelligence detachments. One detachment can be organized into two mobile teams; the other, into three mobile teams. Both types normally are assigned to a theater of operations and are further assigned or attached to subordinate commands as required. These detachments are made up of Chemical Corps personnel to furnish technical information obtained from the examination of captured and foreign chemical, biological, and radiological installations, and captured enemy CBR materiel. Detachments are assisted in their operations by chemical mobile laboratories. These laboratories, as part of their functions, examine, evaluate, and identify equipment and materiel pertinent to chemical warfare. Normally, two mobile laboratories are assigned to the communications zone in support of the field army.

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#### 24. Engineer Technical Intelligence Detachments

*a. Mission.* Engineer technical intelligence detachments contribute to their service's technical intelligence effort by—

- (1) Finding, collecting, receiving, identifying, evaluating, photographing, and reporting on items of engineer technical intelligence interest such as captured and foreign engineer materiel, construction, organization, training, tactics, techniques, installations, terrain, fortifications, and research and development.
- (2) Illustrating and preparing training aids of items of engineer intelligence and instructing in the use of, or counteracting, captured and foreign engineer materiel.
- (3) Assisting with the interrogation of captured and foreign military and civilian personnel for engineer intelligence.
- (4) Assisting in the evacuation of items of engineer intelligence interest.

*b. Organization.* There are three types of engineer technical intelligence detachments—technical intelligence collection detachments, which are normally assigned on the basis of one per corps; technical intelligence research detachments, which are assigned on the basis of one per field army; and terrain detachments, which are assigned as required. The research detachment, which has more personnel than the technical collection detachment, consoli-

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dates, evaluates, and forwards the reports of the engineer technical intelligence collection detachments. The terrain detachment collects and processes terrain information and produces terrain studies.

#### **25. Medical Technical Intelligence Detachments**

*a. Mission.* Medical technical intelligence detachments contribute to their service's technical intelligence effort by—

- (1) Providing medical intelligence service by collecting, evaluating, and disseminating technical and professional information.
- (2) Providing for selective collection, initial examination, evaluation, and classification of captured and foreign medical equipment and supplies, and arranging for the evacuation of such items of appropriate agencies.
- (3) Assisting in interrogation, examination, and evaluation of technical medical information emanating from prisoners of war and other captured and foreign sources.

*b. Organization.* There is only one type of medical intelligence detachment. These detachments are assigned to corps and higher headquarters, up to and including theater, as required.

#### **26. Ordnance Technical Intelligence Detachments**

*a. Mission.* Ordnance technical intelligence detachments contribute to their service's technical intelligence effort by—

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- (1) Locating, identifying, selecting, examining, reporting upon, and assisting in the evacuation of captured and foreign ordnance materiel and supporting facilities and installations; and disseminating data and information to the proper agencies for evaluation, interpretation, and necessary action.
- (2) Furnishing technical information to immediate commanders and higher headquarters.
- (3) Assisting in the interrogation of prisoners of war and other captured and foreign personnel possessing technical intelligence information.
- (4) Instructing troops in the recognition, use, maintenance, countermeasures, and destruction of captured enemy materiel.
- (5) Maintaining liaison with comparable organizations of the other technical services and G2.

*b. Organization.* There are two types of ordnance technical intelligence detachments—one type normally is assigned on the basis of one per corps, and the other type is a control detachment, normally assigned on the basis of one per field army. The control detachment, supervising four or six ordnance technical intelligence detachments, operates a control center for receipt of technical intelligence reports and for the evaluation and dissemination of intelligence from such reports.

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## 27. Quartermaster Technical Intelligence Detachments

*a. Mission.* Quartermaster technical intelligence detachments contribute to their service's technical intelligence effort by—

- (1) Selective collection, initial examination, evaluation, and reporting of captured and foreign quartermaster type materiel, information, and intelligence.
- (2) Exploiting captured and foreign quartermaster type materiel, installations, information, and intelligence of technical value to immediate commanders and higher headquarters.
- (3) Arranging for the evacuation of captured and foreign quartermaster type materiel when it is of special interest to the Quartermaster Corps.
- (4) Assisting in the interrogation of prisoners of war or other captured and foreign personnel for technical information.
- (5) Instructing troops in the recognition, identification, and use of captured or other foreign quartermaster type materiel.

*b. Organization.* There are two types of quartermaster technical intelligence detachments—one, a TOE unit, is normally a battlefield collection detachment and is normally assigned on a basis of one per corps, or to higher headquarters as required; the other is a TD type unit organized for use at theater headquarters. Quartermaster POL Products Labor-

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atories (base or mobile), while not designated intelligence units, also analyze and classify captured and foreign POL products for use.

## 28. Signal Technical Intelligence Detachments

*a. Mission.* Signal technical intelligence detachments contribute to their service's technical intelligence effort by—

- (1) Overt collection of foreign electronic and communications equipment and materiel; study of its components, use, effectiveness, and intelligence value, including research and development; selecting, expediting, reporting, and evacuating foreign equipment and materiel for intelligence purposes, including research and development.
- (2) Identifying, photographing, and reporting foreign telecommunications installations, electronic equipment, and documents (in coordination with G2) required for intelligence purposes.
- (3) Assisting in the location, evaluation, intelligence exploitation, and reporting on foreign installations and facilities, personnel, agencies, and activities associated with or contributing to the planning, research, design, developing, operating, testing production, storage, maintenance or construction of installations, equipment, and facilities analogous to those within signal technical intelligence interest or responsibility.

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- (4) Conducting signal technical intelligence exploitation of information repositories (in coordination with G2) and participating in the production and maintenance of intelligence data peculiar to the needs of the Signal Corps.
- (5) Assisting in or conducting training of units in the special responsibilities and techniques by which those units may aid the signal technical intelligence collection effort.

*b. Organization.* Within the signal technical intelligence organization are six types of technical intelligence teams. Three of these teams are known as signal intelligence officers' sections. Each section has been specifically organized for operations at corps, field army, and theater army. The fourth team is known as a signal intelligence collection team and normally is assigned on the basis of two teams per corps. The fifth team is a signal equipment evaluation team and normally is assigned on the basis of one team per field army. Whereas the foregoing units are organic to a theater, Signal Corps has for its sixth team a Class II foreign activity technical intelligence team which is attached to major oversea commands.

#### **29. Transportation Technical Intelligence Detachments**

*a. Mission.* Transportation technical intelligence detachments contribute to their service's technical intelligence effort by collecting, processing, and main-

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taining technical information and intelligence concerning foreign transportation systems, facilities, and operations—including routes, materiel, logistics, and installations—for transportation intelligence and logistical planning purposes; and by selecting, processing, and expediting the flow of foreign transportation materiel.

*b. Organization.* There are two types of transportation technical intelligence detachments—transportation intelligence detachment (combat) and transportation intelligence detachment (strategic). The combat detachment normally is assigned to corps as required. It is organized to provide subteams which may be attached to frontline divisions when desired. One or more strategic detachments normally are assigned to theater, army, and communications zone headquarters. Detachments of either type, combat or strategic, may be attached to subordinate Transportation Corps units or staffs when required.

### **Section III. DIVISION AND HIGHER HEADQUARTERS**

#### **30. Division**

*a.* Divisions and lower units normally accomplish their technical intelligence mission without benefit of organic technical intelligence subsections or attached technical service intelligence detachments. Assistance is provided by corps technical intelligence subsections, technical service staff officers, and technical service intelligence detachments. Corps technical service intelligence detachments are utilized

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for the examination of captured and foreign materiel, facilities, and installations captured in the division area. If required by the collection effort, corps technical service intelligence detachments furnish subteams to frontline divisions. Divisions and lower units when operating as separate task forces may have technical intelligence subsections and technical exploitation units attached to them by corps or field army. The composition of these subsections and units will depend on the mission assigned to the task force. In such cases, technical intelligence subsections are attached to intelligence sections and function under the operational control of the task force intelligence officer. Technical exploitation units are assigned or attached to assist in carrying out technical intelligence responsibilities.

b. Division and lower unit intelligence officers are concerned with collecting, safeguarding, and reporting information concerning the capture of enemy or other foreign materiel, personnel (military and civilian) possessing technical information, and scientific and technical facilities and installations.

c. Division technical service staff officers are concerned with the collection, safeguarding, reporting, and initial examination of captured foreign materiel, facilities, and installations; and with the immediate evacuation of captured foreign materiel of technical intelligence interest.

### **31. Corps and Field Army**

Production of technical intelligence in the corps and field army zone of operations requires extensive

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activity, considerable coordination, and a continuity of effort. For this purpose, a technical intelligence subsection is organic to the G2 sections of corps and field army, and technical service intelligence detachments are assigned or attached to technical service staff sections. Technical intelligence subsections train G2 technical intelligence personnel for attachment to task forces and other commands as required. Missions for the collection of technical intelligence information are assigned to technical exploitation units by the technical service staff officers in accordance with requirements established by the field army or corps G2.

### **32. Army Group**

Since the technical service elements of an army group are normally small, technical service intelligence detachments are not normally found at this echelon. Army group does not produce technical intelligence except for the limited amount required for planning purposes. The source of technical intelligence required at this level is theater army and field army. The army group G2 has a small technical intelligence subsection to act as advisor for planning, general staff direction, and supervision of the technical efforts to maintain staff liaison with theater army and each field army for the exchange of information, intelligence, and requirements. This subsection also maintains the files of technical intelligence targets for the planning and conduct of special technical intelligence operations.

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### 33. Communications Zone

The communications zone intelligence division contains a technical intelligence branch. This branch is charged with general staff direction and supervision of the technical intelligence effort, to include examining, sorting, reporting, and selecting materiel for evacuation to the zone of interior or for allocation to troop training and use within the theater, as directed by the theater or theater army commander. Depending upon theater organization, the theater or theater army scientific and technical branch will direct and supervise the activities of the communications zone technical intelligence branch. The exploitation of captured enemy materiel at the communications zone level is more extensive than that performed in the combat zone. Technical service staff officers, assisted by technical service intelligence detachments, are responsible to the communications zone G2 for maintaining and reporting current information of intelligence value concerning foreign technical facilities and activities within the communications zone and adjacent areas as available.

### 34. Theater Army

Each theater army commander, assisted by his G2 and chiefs of technical services, is responsible for establishing a technical intelligence program within his area of responsibility, based on the technical intelligence mission of the command. The theater army G2 is responsible for organizing a scientific and

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technical branch capable of directing and supervising the collection of technical intelligence, and providing general staff direction and supervision over the production and dissemination of technical information and intelligence within the theater army. He provides such special schools as are necessary for the training of technical intelligence collectors.

*a. Scientific and Technical Branch.* The scientific and technical branch assists the theater army G2 in fulfilling the technical intelligence responsibilities for which he is charged. The number of personnel in the section depends upon the enemy's technological development and his anticipated technical activity. Normal assignments for a theater army are—

- (1) *Technical intelligence staff officers.* One officer assigned as branch chief; one officer per army group; one officer for each major special intelligence operation.
- (2) *Research analysts.* Analysts qualified in intelligence aspects of materiel, facilities, and installations act as assistants to the branch chief on projects of a scientific and technical nature. These analysts, with the assistance of the technical services, collate and evaluate scientific and technical intelligence for G2. Civilian scientists or highly qualified engineers are considered in this category.
- (3) *Exploitation personnel.* Personnel qualified to plan, direct, and supervise that portion of the theater army intelligence pro-

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gram pertaining to the collection, evacuation, examination, use, and evaluation of enemy materiel, facilities, and installations for intelligence purposes.

*b. Interrogation Section.*

(1) *General.* As a component of the theater army intelligence division the interrogation section functions at the theater army interrogation center. This center provides for the reception, housing, and interrogation of prisoners of war and civilian refugees selected for questioning at this level.

(2) *Interrogation Subsections.*

(a) Within the interrogation section is a technical intelligence subsection containing a minimum of one technically qualified military intelligence interrogator and interpreter for each technical service within the theater. Assistance to interrogators and interpreters is provided, as needed, by the theater army technical service staff officers. Direction and supervision of this activity is the responsibility of the scientific and technical intelligence branch.

(b) The technical intelligence interrogation subsection is responsible for adequate and timely interrogation of captured or other foreign scientists, engineers, officers, various military and civilian technicians, and others selected for technical interroga-

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tion. The scientific and technical branch will require theater army technical service staff officers to provide pertinent technical questionnaires for interrogations. Equipment specialists or technical intelligence personnel may be present for the interrogation of unusual or specially qualified individuals if, in the opinion of the interrogation subsection chief, such assistance is desirable. The officer in charge recommends individuals for further interrogation by joint services at theater level or the zone of interior and disposes of the remaining interrogated persons to the general-prisoner compound.

(c) A special technical interrogation compound, separate from the general center, may be established if the volume of prisoners having scientific or technical knowledge exceeds the facilities of the subsection, or if the nature of the individual's knowledge is such that special precautions need be taken.

*c. Documents Section.*

(1) *General.* The documents section is a component of the theater army intelligence division. It plans for, supervises, and coordinates the collection and examination of documents by theater army forces. It operates the theater army document center.

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(2) *Documents Subsection*

- (a) Within the documents section is a technical intelligence documents subsection composed of an officer in charge and normally one military intelligence translator for each technical service. Coordination of technical service intelligence requirements is the responsibility of the scientific and technical branch.
- (b) The mission of the technical intelligence documents subsection is to scan captured technical documents and to provide adequate and timely translations of selected foreign technical documents in accordance with the policies of the scientific and technical branch. Copies of translations are forwarded to the latter for dissemination.

**35. Theater**

No fixed organization is prescribed for the collection, production, and dissemination of finished technical intelligence at theater level. Organization at that level is based upon theater requirements and the technical intelligence mission assigned to the commander by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

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**CHAPTER 5**

**TRAINING**

**Section I. PERSONNEL**

**36. Individual**

The chiefs of technical services furnishes information and assistance for the training of combat personnel in recognition and use of standard enemy materiel. Knowledge of current enemy weapons and equipment enhances the ability of combat personnel to employ this materiel against the enemy and to discern new weapons or modifications of standard weapons encountered. Therefore, properly trained combat personnel provide a wide screen for gathering technical information. This training should include—

- a. Objectives of technical intelligence.
- b. Individual responsibilities.
- c. Recognition of foreign equipment.
- d. Reporting procedures.
- e. Proper handling for evacuation.
- f. Use of selected items.
- g. Current war trophy policy.

**37. Intelligence Personnel**

- a. In addition to the general training given to all personnel, intelligence personnel must be trained in—
- (1) Knowledge of all sources of technical information available to their echelon.

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Intelligence mission, responsibilities, requirements, and operations of the technical services.

- (3) Mission, capabilities, and basis of assignment of TSID's and other technical exploitation units.
- (4) Collection, reporting, and processing of information concerning foreign materiel and facilities and use of the resultant intelligence.
- (5) Proper capture and foreign materiel evacuation procedures.
- (6) Relationship with other staff agencies.
- (7) Equipment markings to include nameplate data.

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b. Military Intelligence Service Organization units are trained as individuals and units as prescribed by Army training programs.

### 38. Technical Intelligence Staff Officer

The technical intelligence staff officer is an intelligence officer who is normally the senior officer of the technical intelligence subsections organic to the G2 section. He must receive the same training as all other intelligence personnel, with further intelligence training to include—

- a. Orientation in the primary intelligence requirements, responsibilities, and activities of each technical service and the relationship of these requirements, responsibilities, and actions to technical service and associated general staff planning and operations.

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- b. Acquiring a broad technical knowledge of the structure and functioning of weapons, materiel, and facilities.
- c. Recognition of current captured and foreign materiel and significant features of key facilities and installations.
- d. Procedures and agencies involved in the collection and processing of technical intelligence information and methods of dissemination of technical intelligence.
- e. Terminology used in technical reports.
- f. Standards in development of weapons, equipment, and facilities.
- g. Equipment markings to include nameplate data.
- h. Knowledge of the appropriate foreign language (useful, not essential).
- i. Preparation of his portion of the Technical Intelligence Plan, Items Wanted Lists, and EEI's (essential elements of information).

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### 39. Intelligence Personnel of Technical Services

These individuals must be well versed in the planning, operations, facilities, methods, techniques, equipment, and employment of troops for which their service has primary responsibility. Additional special instruction on foreign materiel and facilities includes—

- a. Identification and special features, to include marking data where applicable.
- b. Collection and reporting procedures.
- c. Handling and evacuation of materiel and documents.

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- d. Demonstration techniques.
- e. Handling of special target requirements.
- f. Recognition of enemy and other foreign techniques, doctrines, and trends in counterpart services.
- g. War trophy policy.
- h. Industrial recognition.
- i. Photography.
- j. Interrogation techniques.

#### 40. Technical Exploitation Units

Individual and unit training is the responsibility of the respective technical services. The programs of instruction include—

- a. The technical intelligence missions, responsibilities, requirements, and operations of the technical services.
- b. Subjects concerning materiel and facilities for which their service has primary responsibility or collateral interest to include—
  - (1) Technical aspects, including characteristics, operational capacity, capabilities, and potentialities for military use.
  - (2) Recognition of captured and foreign materiel.
  - (3) Development and trends.
  - (4) Storage, packing, and shipping.
  - (5) Collection of equipment markings, to include nameplate data by photographic means.
  - (6) Methods of identifying and deductive methods used in the manufacture of materiel.

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- (7) Techniques and doctrines of employment of equipment.
- (8) Industrial recognition.
  - c. Known doctrine, tactics, techniques, activities, and operational capabilities of enemy and other foreign counterpart services, to include paramilitary and civilian organizations which may support that service.
  - d. Procedures for collection, processing, and reporting technical information.
  - e. Examination of facilities and equipment, and writing of technical reports.
  - f. Knowledge of the appropriate foreign language (desirable, not essential).
  - g. Relationship and contribution of technical intelligence to other types of intelligence.
  - h. Working knowledge of photo interpretation (as used for locating and exploiting targets).
  - i. Major targets and problems of the technical exploitation units of the other technical services.

#### Section II. TRAINING MATERIAL

#### 41. Intelligence Collection Guides and Other Publications

- a. In addition to Army training programs and directives, the use of intelligence collection guides for training purposes is encouraged. Intelligence collection guides are produced by G2, with the assistance of the technical services, and they are disseminated by G2. Intelligence collection guides are

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ods, and techniques and the organizations employing them. When properly trained in recognition of standard enemy weapons and equipment, troops readily identify new or modified types. They provide numerous sources capable of detecting and reporting such materiel innovations. Occupation duties require wide dispersion of small units to cover the country. Troops stationed in foreign countries who encounter matters of a technical intelligence nature report these matters through intelligence channels.

#### 49. Technical Service Personnel

Technical service personnel are well versed in our own and foreign equipment and facilities with regard to recognition, components, and principles of operation. In their daily contact with captured materiel other than that examined by technical exploitation units, they are in a position to discover changes and modifications. They also provide technical assistance for exploitation of standard and nonstandard enemy weapons and equipment.

#### 50. Intelligence Personnel

Intelligence personnel at all echelons may have contact with materiel or personnel providing many sources of information. Intelligence officers are charged with the collection, production, and dissemination of technical information and intelligence. Consequently they are vitally interested in exploiting available sources.

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#### 51. Technical Exploitation Units

Technical exploitation units are continually alert for all information on enemy or other foreign materiel, facilities, methods, techniques, and technical activities. Properly trained and indoctrinated in their primary mission, they can achieve dependable results. These units are authorized to contact front-line organizations after having first coordinated their visits with those organizations' higher headquarters.

#### 52. Equipment Specialists

Civilian and military equipment specialists and research analysts are few in number, but are usually highly qualified. Found at higher echelons, they perform tests and analyses on all types of enemy materiel.

#### 53. Other Agencies

The Army Security Agency, Departments of the Navy and Air Force, the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department, the Counter Intelligence Corps, Civil Affairs/Military Government, field operations intelligence, military attaches, and other specialized agencies provide technical intelligence and information, through established channels, to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army.

### Section III. PRODUCTION

#### 54. Relationship to Strategic and Combat Intelligence

The nature of technical intelligence is such that it has a bearing on both combat and strategic intelli-

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Proper handling of captured and foreign materiel, as well as efficient exploitation of documents and prisoners, frequently results in dissemination of critical information and intelligence to troops in time to be decisive. For example, seizure of an enemy manual on a new antitank gun permits dissemination of extracts on the gun's characteristics, performance, and operations, even before the actual weapon is encountered by our troops.

#### **57. Intelligence Agencies**

Dissemination of technical intelligence is accomplished at all echelons.

a. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army, assisted by intelligence agencies of the technical services, publishes: Handbooks on foreign armies, *The Technical Intelligence Bulletin* (bimonthly), graphic training aids, intelligence reviews (bimonthly), periodic and special reports, studies, estimates, and surveys. This literature is distributed to the various branches of the Armed Forces, to government agencies, and to other nongovernmental agencies as required. In addition, G2, Department of the Army disseminates within the Army appropriate technical intelligence publications of other government agencies.

b. Within theater army, dissemination of intelligence is on a priority basis with the highest priority being given to those items of immediate concern to theater troops and agencies. Theater army also disseminates technical information and intelligence to

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adjacent theaters, military attaches, and other major commands on a need-to-know basis.

#### **58. Technical Services**

The heads of technical services, Department of the Army, prepare material for dissemination within their respective services as deemed necessary. When technical services have a requirement for intelligence produced by other agencies, requests for such intelligence should be placed upon the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army, who will take necessary steps to obtain this material. Intelligence prepared by technical service intelligence agencies will be correlated and approved by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army, prior to dissemination outside the originating service.

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are normally provided by the technical services to The Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army, for training prior to assignment. Technical service personnel assigned to clandestine units are under the operational control of G2. Technical services advise the G2 on matters pertaining to the collection and dissemination of technical information of interest to their respective services. The heads of technical services do not engage in clandestine activities.

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#### **61. Overt Operations**

a. For overt operations, intelligence staffs of theater army down to and including corps are organized and trained to fulfill the technical intelligence collection requirements of their own and higher headquarters. Military intelligence organization teams are used for necessary operational support as required. Technical service intelligence organizations within oversea theaters should be capable of immediate expansion in the event of war with minimum changes in organization and procedures. Technical service intelligence staffs, augmented by technical exploitation units, conduct research and analysis at theater level as required. During wartime, each head of a technical service will have available sufficient technical exploitation units to meet the needs of his service.

b. The military attache is an overt collector. (See par. 16.)

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## **TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS**

### **Section I. CLANDESTINE AND OVERT OPERATIONS**

#### **59. General**

Since technical intelligence, as well as all other intelligence at Department of the Army level, is on a continuous, worldwide basis, operations continue regardless of peace or war.

#### **60. Clandestine Operations**

a. Clandestine intelligence operations are centralized under the direction and supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army, to prevent duplication of effort, waste of personnel, and omissions in the collection of technical information. A high degree of centralization is mandatory to afford maximum security to these operations.

b. Clandestine intelligence operations are generally carried out in the same manner during peace or war. Clandestine units collect technical information as directed by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army. Such units provide for collection by incorporation into their units of technically qualified personnel to satisfy Department of the Army and theater army technical intelligence requirements. These technically qualified personnel

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## Section II. INTELLIGENCE TASK FORCE OPERATIONS

### 62. General

Enemy individuals, document centers, technical installations, facilities, or depots are suitable targets for exploitation by intelligence task force operations. These targets may be strongly defended but in close proximity to allied lines; weakly protected as the result of a fluid tactical situation; or unprotected owing to hasty evacuation of hostile troops. However, the theater commander, governed by the policies of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, determines whether the target will be destroyed to deny its use to the enemy or preserved for capture by our forces. In the event preservation is ordered, an intelligence task force is organized and prepared to seize, safeguard, and exploit the personnel, documents, or materiel present in the target area. Although, in some situations, the target may be located behind our lines, task force operations are required to effect organized intelligence exploitation. All planning is coordinated with G3. Information pertaining to existence, location, and nature of activity of likely targets may be reported by higher, lower, or adjacent intelligence agencies.

### 63. Direction

Task force operations normally are planned by the lowest headquarters able to direct all activities connected with seizure and exploitation of the objectives. Planning is concerned with four aspects—

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#### *a. Seizure of the objective.*

cludes precautions and provisions to prevent unintentional destruction by combat troops, delayed enemy demolition, looting, or removal by souvenir hunters.

*c. Coordination.* Thorough coordination of interested agencies is necessary to prevent loss or delay of information resulting from overlapping or oversight of valuable targets within the target area.

*d. Orientation.* Explicit orders are issued to insure assignment to tasks and to orient each individual or detachment on the special operation.

### 64. Composition

The commander of an intelligence task force may be selected by the planning element, or the entire operation may be delegated to a subordinate command. The task force consists of three elements—

*a. Combat.* A combat unit of suitable size and composition is designated to seize, hold, and protect the objective and selected targets until relieved by the security element.

*b. Exploitation.* Technical exploitation units, equipment specialists, intelligence and Counter Intelligence Corps personnel to accomplish the intelligence requirements of the operation are furnished by the G2 and technical service officers of the headquarters directing the operation.

*c. Security.* A guard unit from an appropriate rear area organization should be provided. Since combat troops must be released as soon as the target

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is out of proximity to the enemy, another unit must, to the extent required by the situation, provide normal interior guard. This may be accomplished through the provost marshal or by drawing troops from one of the technical services. This third element should arrive on the scene as soon as the enemy has been routed and should be prepared to remain until duly relieved.

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## **CHAPTER 8**

### **PROCEDURE FOR EVACUATION AND EXAMINATION OF CAPTURED MATERIEL**

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#### **65. Introduction**

Exploitation of captured and other foreign materiel takes place in both the theater of operations and the zone of interior. The capture of a new or modified item or one of special interest is reported to the S2 who submits a report to the next higher headquarters. Technical exploitation unit personnel proceed to the capturing unit or location; make a preliminary examination when necessary; arrange for evacuation of the item to the appropriate maintenance shop, branch depot, or branch section of a general depot; and prepare a preliminary report which is disseminated through G2 and technical service channels. At that installation a detailed field examination is made and a final field report is prepared. In cases where a technical service has a separate organization at army or higher level for the purpose of making a more complete field report or a preliminary exploitation type of report, the technical exploitation unit which covers the front lines usually initiates a field report and sends a copy of it and the item to be reported to the technical exploitation unit at the higher headquarters, where the final field report is prepared.

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#### 66. Examination

a. In the theater of operations, the first objective after capture of an item is to obtain information and intelligence of immediate value to the combat forces, to include—

- (1) Recognition characteristics.
- (2) Capabilities and limitations.
- (3) Countermeasures.
- (4) Other combat intelligence.

This information and intelligence are derived mainly from the data obtained by actual examination of the captured materiel. Additional information and intelligence are derived from captured documents and interrogations.

b. Preliminary examination of bulky and important equipment is made by appropriate technical exploitation units. For example a new enemy tank would require several days for a complete field analysis and for evacuation to the appropriate branch installation. Following this examination, a preliminary report is submitted, and the tank is evacuated to an ordnance heavy maintenance company of the corps support battalion. A preliminary report is not required for an item of no special significance.

c. Generally, final field examinations are made by appropriate technical exploitation units at the unit's bivouac or at the appropriate branch installation which in some services may be located at a higher echelon than the actual collecting technical exploitation unit. At the conclusion of the field examination,

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the final field report is written. All additional technical information on the subject which has been obtained from documents or interrogations is shown in an appendix to the report, stating the source of the information.

d. Civilian technical specialists normally conduct their examination of captured materiel at higher headquarters and are permitted in the forward zones only when absolutely necessary. The technical service sponsoring civilians is responsible for rendering a preliminary report on the examination.

e. TSID's and other technical exploitation units have a limited capability for producing reports. No provisions are made for reproduction of drawings or photographs in any quantity; therefore, the number of copies of reports, drawings, or photographs should be limited to the minimum amount required. Higher headquarters must accept responsibility for reproduction of technical exploitation unit reports, drawings, and photos. It is desirable, however, that technical exploitation units prepare reports in at least five copies for distribution as follows:

- (1) The original and one copy, plus film or negatives, through intelligence channels to the G2 of the echelon to which the technical exploitation unit is assigned or attached for the attention of the technical intelligence staff officer. This G2 will forward one copy to the G2 of the next higher echelon.

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(2) Two copies to the technical service staff officer. One of these is forwarded, through technical channels to the next higher echelon for information.

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(3) One copy for retention.

(4) Film or negatives of factory markings should be forwarded through intelligence channels as expeditiously as possible to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army.

f. Captured equipment is shipped to designated establishments. There the final examination is made and a report submitted to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army.

g. The examination of materiel in the zone of interior is made to obtain information of strategic, as well as tactical value; however, when required, this examination may be performed in the theater.

#### 67. Evacuation

a. The general policy of evacuation and recovery of light enemy materiel, including that which may be of intelligence interest, is as follows: In divisional units, line companies move captured materiel to points from which it is evacuated by any available vehicle to the salvage collecting point in the regimental train's bivouac. From that point, salvage is evacuated to the division salvage point. This point, set up by the division quartermaster, is normally near the distributing point for class I supplies. This procedure facilitates the use of supply vehicles in

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the salvage process. Frequently, technical exploitation units visit the division salvage point to examine and evacuate desired captured materiel. The division quartermaster supervises further evacuation to the army salvage collecting point. A salvage collecting company, containing salvage specialists in chemical, ordnance, and signal materiel normally supports each corps. This company receives, collects, classifies, and evacuates salvage of all classes at collecting points, railheads, and other army installations. Subsequent evacuation is conducted by the technical services concerned to appropriate branch installations. Certain salvage is normally evacuated through supply and maintenance channels of the technical service concerned. This type includes dangerous items such as explosives, delicate items such as signal devices, or large complex items such as vehicles.

b. Heavy enemy materiel such as tanks, artillery pieces, and similar items, which may be of intelligence interest, are recovered, in frontline areas as follows: technical exploitation units visit the equipment in place to determine emplacement techniques and damage caused by our weapons. They select, search for documents, tag, and arrange for evacuation of items of intelligence value. Materiel not required for technical intelligence is left to be handled by the appropriate salvage or recovery unit in accordance with theater army standing operating procedures.

c. In the event of imminent recapture, enemy materiel is destroyed in place.

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d. Captured enemy materiel of all types is collected at the appropriate branch installation in the service area or communications zone. Upon completion of final examination of items having technical intelligence value, materiel is further evacuated to the appropriate base for shipment to the zone of interior. Items not required for exploitation by zone of interior agencies may be issued for troop training or other uses.

e. The procedure for special evacuation of specified materiel for which civilian or other investigators from the zone of interior are sent to the theater of operations is as follows:

- (1) In the event items are small enough to be carried, clearance and permission must be obtained from the theater army intelligence officer.
- (2) For large items or installations requiring dismantling, those items that can be transported are evacuated through normal service channels. Large installations, such as wind tunnels or manufacturing pilot plants requiring dismantling and evacuation, are conducted as special projects under the supervision of the theater army intelligence officer.

#### 68. Marking for Evacuation

a. *Tags* (fig. 1). To facilities segregation and collection of materiel to be evacuated for intelligence purposes and to forestall tampering by unauthorized

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persons, tags of appropriate service color are securely attached. Tags are identical, except for the superimposed service insignia and service color, for ease of identification. Each service provides weather resistant tags to its technical exploitation units.

b. *Service Colors*. Captured materiel crated for shipment to the zone of interior is marked with standard service colors and labels. These markings assist handling and segregation of materiel.

c. Original markings should not be defaced.

#### 69. Safeguarding in Transit

Escorts are mandatory to provide security for critical items of captured materiel. Within the theater, appropriate technical service intelligence officers determine the need for escorts and provide them. For shipment to the zone of interior, the theater army intelligence officer determines and arranges for escorts.

#### 70. Technical Reports

a. *Reports*. Intelligence plans specify the type of reports and number to be submitted. There are five general types of reports—

- (1) Preliminary and spot reports are prepared by technical exploitation units and furnished to the intelligence officer and appropriate technical service staff officer of the headquarters to which the technical exploitation units are attached.
- (2) Final field reports, prepared by technical exploitation units and equipment specialists,

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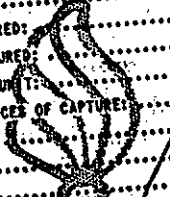
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PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
TO BE AFFIXED TO CAPTURED ENEMY EQUIPMENT  
IN SERVICE  
COLOR

**DO NOT DISTURB!**

NONENCLATURES: .....  
SERIAL NO: .....  
DATE CAPTURED: .....  
WHERE CAPTURED: .....  
CAPTURING UNIT: .....  
CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE: .....



**NOTICE**  
THIS EQUIPMENT IS BEING HELD FOR:  
ANALYSIS  
UTILIZATION  
SALVAGE

BY AUTHORITY OF THEATER ARMY COMMANDER,  
.....  
(SIGNATURE)  
.....  
(UNIT)

IN SERVICE  
COLOR

**DO NOT DISTURB!**

LANGUAGE OF AREA OF OPERATION

On Reverse Side Print Article 103, Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Figure 1. Example of technical service tag.

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are furnished to intelligence and special staff officers of the headquarters to which the technical exploitation units are attached. In certain services a technical exploitation unit is placed at army headquarters or higher to make the final field reports. These units are better equipped to make a more thorough report than the collecting detachment.

- (3) Examination reports prepared by civilian technical specialists are also regarded as preliminary reports. They are also submitted to intelligence and technical service staff officers at the headquarters for which the investigator performs duty.
- (4) Special reports are submitted to higher headquarters.
- (5) Markings intelligence report.

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b. Photographs. Reports are supplemented by photographs when applicable. Photographs are titled and referenced to their accompanying reports by originating agencies. Negatives accompany the original report submitted to G2. Signal photographic laboratory units provide the facilities and service for developing film and prints.

c. Reporting. Reporting in peacetime is covered by SR 380-305-5.

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APPENDIX I  
REFERENCES

FM 19-40 Handling Prisoners of War.  
FM 21-5 Military Training.  
FM 21-8 Military Training Aids.  
FM 21-30 Military Symbols.  
FM 30-5 Combat Intelligence.  
FM 30-15 Examination of Personnel and Documents.  
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.  
The Troop Program of the Army Establishment Reference Digest of Tables of Organization and Equipment and Type Tables of Distribution.  
PAM 108-1 Index of Army Motion Pictures, Television Recordings, and Film Strips.  
PAM 310-3 Index of Training Publications.  
PAM 310-4 Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Regulations, Technical Bulletins, Supply Bulletins, Lubrication Orders, and Modification Work Orders.  
AR 10-200 Corps of Engineers.  
AR 10-330 Quartermaster Corps.  
AR 10-340 Army Medical Service.  
AR 10-350 Chemical Corps.  
AR 10-355 Transportation Corps.  
AR 10-370 Ordnance Corps.  
AR 320-1 Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage.  
AR 380-5 Safeguarding Security Information.

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AR 381-220 Military Intelligence—Foreign Materiel for Intelligence Purposes. (C)  
SR 10-120-1 Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Intelligence.  
SR 10-330-1 Department of the Army, Office of the Quartermaster General.  
SR 10-340-1 Office of the Surgeon General.  
SR 10-350-1 Office of the Chief Chemical Officer.  
SR 10-355-1 Office of the Chief of Transportation.  
SR 10-360-1 Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers.  
SR 10-370-1 Office of the Chief of Ordnance.  
SR 10-380-1 Office of the Chief Signal Officer.  
SR 11-10-50 Army Programs. Execution and Review and Analysis of the Intelligence Program. (C)  
SR 320-5-1 Dictionary of United States Army Terms.  
SR 320-50-1 Authorized Abbreviations.  
SR 380-305-5 Military Security. Army Intelligence Collection Instructions. (C)  
SR 550-25-1 Retention of War Trophies and Registration of War Trophy Firearms.  
TOE 3-500R Chemical Service Organization.  
TOE 5-500R Engineer Service Organization.  
TOE 8-500R Medical Service Organization.  
TOE 9-510R Ordnance Specialized Service Detachment.  
TOE 10-500R Quartermaster Service Organization.  
TOE 11-500R Signal Service Organization.  
TOE 30-600R Military Intelligence Service Organization.  
TOE 55-500R Transportation Service Organization.

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**APPENDIX II**

**EXAMPLE**

**TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE PLAN**

(ALL ECHELONS)

**C-L-A-S-S-I-F-I-C-A-T-I-O-N**

Issuing Headquarters

Place

Time/Date

Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to Annex \_\_\_\_\_ (Intelligence) to  
Operation Plan \_\_\_\_\_

1. **GENERAL.** A statement of the purpose, references, period covered, and designation of subordinate elements required to prepare similar plans.

2. **ORGANIZATION.**

*a. Intelligence Agencies.* Organization and function at each echelon, including subordinate and supporting agencies and their liaison.

*b. Technical Services.* A subparagraph for each technical service staffing the mission, organization, allotment of technical service intelligence detachments, responsibilities and functions, as well as description of Field Service Depots.

3. **PERSONNEL.**

*a. Military.* Policy concerning: special passes; taking custody of captured enemy materiel; move-

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ments in forward areas; reporting to command posts; cooperation with combat intelligence personnel; relationship between intelligence and technical service intelligence personnel.

*b. Civilian.*

- (1) Authority for presence in theater of operations; passes required.
- (2) Policies concerning sponsors for individuals and groups.
- (3) Responsibility of sponsor for logistical support.
- (4) Limitations on activities of individuals and groups.

4. **DIRECTION.** Policies governing publishing requirements and Items Wanted Lists; designation of special targets; direction to be provided by subordinate echelons and technical services.

5. **COLLECTION.**

*a. Documents.* Procedures for collecting and forwarding documents; responsibilities for evaluating importance and timeliness of data; channels for forwarding.

*b. Prisoners.* Procedures for selection and interrogation of personnel with technical knowledge; channels for evacuation; ultimate disposition (civilians, neutrals, deserters, etc.).

*c. Materiel.*

- (1) Disposition of information concerning captured enemy materiel.
- (2) Policies for safeguarding, evacuation, examination and ultimate disposition.

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d. *Facilities.* Procedures for collecting and reporting information, responsibility, and preparing EEI channels for forwarding or disposition of facilities data.

#### 6. PROCESSING.

- a. Records required to be maintained.
- b. Policies governing preparation of preliminary and final field reports.
- c. Liaison and coordination between intelligence agencies and technical services concerning evaluation and interpretation of technical intelligence information.

#### 7. DISSEMINATION.

- a. Purpose, scope, language, content and type of periodic and special reports to be submitted.
- b. Policies governing dissemination.

#### 8. TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE TASK FORCE OPERATIONS.

- a. Theater and theater army policy concerning scope and effort that may be expended on missions.
- b. Authority to determine whether an intelligence target should be saved for capture or destroyed.
- c. Procedures for collecting and reporting data.
- d. Responsibility for direction of operations.
- e. Limitation on units and individuals authorized to participate.
- f. General provisions for security of planned operations, safeguarding components of intelligence and other value, priorities concerning exploitation.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Commander

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Authentication:

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Mil Msn (1)  
ARMA (1)  
Units organized un-  
der following  
TOE's:  
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AE), MI Svc  
Org (2)

NG: None.

USAR: None.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see SR 320-50-1.

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