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History of Ordnance Technical Intelligence in World War II, Part 1: History, Orders & Circulars, and Publicity

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U. S. Army Military History Institute

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U. S. Ordnance Dept. Technical Intelligence Branch

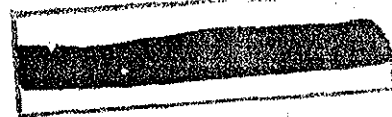
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HISTORY
OF
ORDNANCE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE
WORLD WAR II

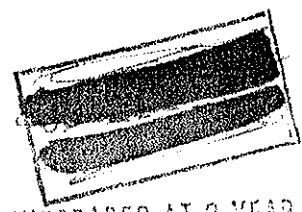
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HISTORY OF THE ORDNANCE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION

The Ordnance Department, ASF has the entire responsibility for providing the fighting troops with such items as bombs, rockets, certain guided missiles without wings - like the V-2, proximity fuses that function at a fixed pre-determined distance from a target. More prosaic, but more familiar to those who fought World War II are the Ordnance items like machine guns, tanks, trucks, pistols, rifles, aircraft machine guns and cannons, aircraft armor, artillery, together with all the ammunition and fire control for these.

The Ordnance Department, ASF is responsible for the design, development, testing and acceptance of new items of ordnance materiel; also the procurement or manufacture, inspection, storage, distribution and maintenance of these items in the field. The extent of Ordnance responsibility can be appreciated by considering these functions in connection with all the different types of fighting equipment described above. The problem is immense! In fact, Ordnance is responsible for some two thousand different items of materiel which, when considered from a design standpoint, might easily amount to 500,000 parts, components and sub-components, that have to be created, standardized and then continually improved.

During the War, American Ordnance was tested in deadly combat against the greatest array of enemies to oppose us in all history. They were armed with weapons which were the products of years of

planning and building and the best that their mobilized scientific talent could devise. Nor did they stand still -- for they realized that they were in a desperate competition wherein other things being equal, the nation which led in the design and production of the most deadly weapons would win. The most obvious example of the truth of this is the atomic bomb. However, this cannot be considered the only example that has appeared in this war which has seriously affected its outcome as there have been many other cases - like that of proximity fuzes and radar.

In connection with the subject of proximity fuzes, the Germans had expended a vast amount of energy on the research and development of fuzes which would detonate ammunition without coming in physical contact with the target. We were far ahead of them on actually getting a proximity fuze into production and into active use during the war, they were very effective, particularly in antiaircraft use. However, at the time the war ended, the German research and development had progressed to such an extent that they had designs almost ready for production and had thoroughly investigated many of the possible types of proximity fuzes; e.g. acoustic, radio photo-electric and electro-static types.

This same situation occurred in many other fields of ordnance where the Germans were advancing very rapidly at the end of the war, and had the war lasted much longer, some of the new designs may have had an effect on prolonging the war. This possibly is most evident in connection with guided missiles.

Probably because of their lack of aircraft there was a tremendous incentive to develop some kind of a weapon to combat our devastating bombings. A number of rocket propelled missiles which could be guided from the ground and which would detonate by the use of a proximity fuze when coming within the danger area of one of our airplanes were developed to the production stage and one guided missile was actually in production at the end of the war. Our understanding of the way one was to have operated was by means of radar screen which could track both the target and the missile. The operator would have the necessary controls required to direct the missile and by watching the radar screen could take the necessary steps to bring the missile as close as possible to the airplane, at which time the proximity fuze would function and the airplane would disappear.

Quite a number of types of the well-known V-2 rocket had been worked on by the Germans and the research progress was laid out in such a manner that it would appear that very long range rockets might have been used some time in the near future had the war continued and nothing else interfered with their efforts. It is frightful to consider the possibility of a guided missile with an atomic bomb as a warhead, but there is little doubt that the Germans were actively considering the possibilities of such a weapon.

Entirely new weapons occur very seldom in war, most of the advancements in developing weapons which kill more efficiently are

improvements on the weapons which have been known for a number of years. The intense efforts made by the Germans to increase the effectiveness of their standard small arms and artillery in combatting tanks resulted in the development of what is commonly known as "hollow charge" ammunition. Weapons which previously had been considered obsolete, as far as the ability to combat a tank, became greatly feared. Parallel developments by the Russians, Italians and Japanese gave each of the advantages of a new kind of ammunition which would penetrate much thicker armor than any of the standard armor piercing ammunition used for years. Many other examples could be cited, but this case of making a low velocity rifle or field gun effective as an antitank weapon indicates the kind of results which can be obtained by continuous development of standard weapons.

Our enemies were aware and able! We were certain that they did everything in their power to develop new weapons, to spring surprises and to improve the effectiveness of their existing equipment. This competition was as real and significant as that on the battlefield! - for on the performances and dependability of weapons rested the lives of soldiers and the outcome of the conflict. On our part, this competition was undoubtedly extended from the Office of the Chief of Ordnance in Washington to every theatre^e to every battlefield. It was absolutely vital for us to maintain our lead in the fighting tools the Ordnance Department provided for our armed forces. It is the purpose of this article

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to show how we obtained and utilized detailed engineering information on enemy ordnance which helped us to maintain our superiority and to make our war effort more effective. To do this vital job Ordnance had to take advantage of everything it could learn from the enemy's skill in design and manufacturing technique. The necessity for systematic organization to accomplish the Mission was early realized.

The nucleus for such an organization had already been formed before Pearl Harbor in the Ordnance Research and Engineering Division under the present General G. M. Barnes, Chief of Research and Development Service, Office, Chief of Ordnance.

This nucleus consisted of a small unit called "Military Intelligence Section" headed by Lt. Alquist under Col. Dix. It's only source of information consisted of infrequent reports received from G-2, mostly concerning countries which became our Allies. Later Captain Daleida was put in charge of this Section and he in turn was followed by the present Major John D. Van Geem who remained in charge until approximately July 1942. During this period there was a definite increase in the scope of liaison as reports circulated and technical intelligence had grown out of the infancy stage.

A reorganization of the Ordnance Department was consummated at this time and the Technical Division, Office, Chief of Ordnance came into existence. The name of the "Military Intelligence Section" was changed to "Ordnance Intelligence Unit" and placed


under the supervision of the present Major E. S. Davis. This Unit (see exhibit #1 attached), together with a "Progress Unit" made up the "Development Analysis Section" under the present Lt. Col. D. W. Hoppock who was in turn under Colonel S. B. Ritchie, Chief of the "Service Branch" of the "Technical Division" of the Ordnance Department, headed by General G. M. Barnes.

Colonel F. M. Gillen was assistant to Colonel Ritchie and it was at this time that the frame work for the present "Technical Intelligence Branch" was organized and started functioning. This frame work consisted of (as shown in the attached Flow Chart, exhibit #2), (1) The Ordnance Intelligence Unit to supervise and coordinate the project as a whole; (2) Foreign Materiel Branch, at Aberdeen Proving Center, Maryland to receive catalogue and examine foreign ordnance materiel returned for that purpose; (3) field agencies (Intelligence teams) to collect, make preliminary reports and ship enemy materiel from the battlefields to Aberdeen; and (4) various governmental, commercial and private research organizations to make engineering tests and analyses.

The scope of functions increased for this Unit, additional overseas personnel was sent out and invaluable information was being received in increasingly larger amounts.

In March 1944, a reorganization occurred within the Service Branch of the Technical Division and the Technical Intelligence Section was formed under Lt. Col. D. P. Gaillard, as a part of the Research and Materials Division under Colonel J. H. Frye,

assistant to Col. S. B. Ritchie, Chief. The Technical Intelligence Section now comprised the Enemy Intelligence Unit (formerly the Ordnance Intelligence Unit) and the Technical Reports Unit (formerly the Technical Reports Section) (see exhibits 3 and 4 attached).



The organization of the Overseas Ordnance Intelligence Details (Teams or Units) was changed prior to this time. These details now formed the Ordnance section of the Enemy Equipment Intelligence Service Teams activated by the Director of Intelligence, Army Service Forces, and established in six theaters of operations. These teams included representatives from all the Technical Services, with the Ordnance section forming the largest portion of each team.

On 1 July 1944, Ordnance Department Order 83-44 changed the designation of certain components of the Office, Chief of Ordnance. Under this order, the Technical Division became the Research and Development Service. Each of the operating Branches became a division, and each of the sections became a branch. Although this change did not affect the operations of the Service in any way, the Technical Intelligence Section became the Technical Intelligence Branch and functioned as shown in attached exhibit #3.

To appreciate the work done by this organization, it may be well, at this time to examine the function more in detail.

The coordinating branch in the Office of the Chief of

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Ordnance known as the Technical Intelligence Branch, Research & Materials Division, Research & Development Service was staffed with officer and civilian personnel especially selected because of their knowledge of ordnance, both foreign and domestic. This branch performs the following functions:

- (1) Presents technical features of foreign design which may be desirable to use in U.S. ordnance to personnel charged with the design of Ordnance materiel and advises such personnel of trends in foreign designs.
 - (2) Initiate and coordinate the examination and test of enemy ordnance materiel in arsenals, laboratories, proving grounds, and other governmental agencies.
 - (3) Routing all publications after analysis to persons deemed necessary:
 - (a) Within branch for information.
 - (b) To Interpretation Section for Summary Abstracts.
 - (c) To interested development divisions.
 - (4) Technically edits manuscripts prepared elsewhere concerning enemy ordnance.
 - (5) Preparation of material for publication in the Catalogue of Enemy Equipment.
 - (6) Insure complete coverage of all sources of technical information by maintaining liaison with Navy, Marine Corps and other offices of the War Department on this subject.
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- (7) Liaison with field teams to insure complete coverage, physical and factual, of all items as they are reported.
- (8) Abstract, edit and produce the Technical Intelligence Summary.
- (9) Edit and follow through on production of supplements to the Catalog of Foreign Materiel.
- (10) Secure publication of any texts and manuals prepared by the Technical Intelligence Branch.
- (11) Obtain and evaluate foreign documents for technical information on foreign ordnance materiel; prepare accession lists; abstract or translate when requested by Ordnance agencies.
- (12) Distribute enemy technical information pertinent to the work of the Ordnance Department, ASD and maintain adequate records for reference purposes.
- (13) Maintain materiel test records.

Realizing the magnitude of the problem, the Foreign Materiel Branch which was early established in the Ordnance Research & Development Center at Aberdeen to receive, photograph, catalog, and make available for most effective examination the foreign ordnance materiel obtained. Promptly upon receipt of any item it was reported to the Technical Intelligence Branch (OCO) with a suggested program for test or study. This program was coordinated with the development divisions of the Research and Development Service and others in the Office of the Chief of

Ordinance to insure that all essential data on the item was obtained in a systematic manner, that there was no undue duplication of effort, and that all desirable examinations were carried out promptly. After coordination, the programs were released and directives issued for the tests.

These covered among other things road tests for automotive equipment; firing tests for guns and ammunition to determine ranges, muzzle velocities, penetration of armor, and similar data; detailed analyses and tests of fuels and lubricants, propellants and high explosives; and examinations of metal components to determine strength, composition, and processes of manufacture. Design studies entered all phases of these investigations.

Some of this work involved only such examinations as could be carried out completely at Aberdeen. However, this was seldom the case. Agencies outside the Research and Development Center were enlisted to perform appropriate parts of the investigations. For example, the arsenal laboratories were tapped for their share of the work; notably, Watertown for ferrous metallurgy, Frankford for nonferrous metallurgy and fire control instruments, Picatinny for propellants and explosives and Rock Island for fuels and lubricants. Contracts were made with industrial concerns to carry out certain projects where Government facilities were inadequate or over-crowded with other work. Close liaison was maintained with the National Defense Research

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Committee in the examination and exchange of information on foreign materiel. Division 18 of the N.D.R.C. (through the War Metallurgy Committee of the National Research Council) was actively assisted in the examination of such foreign ordnance as was desirable, with special emphasis on the strategic aspect to uncover hidden processes of manufacture which were helpful to our industry, to disclose changes and defects in manufacturing procedures, bottlenecks, and shortages in enemy industry. These examinations were of special interest to the Office of Strategic Services and to the Board of Economic Warfare. In these examinations, as well as on other projects which the N.D.R.C. was carrying forward for the Ordnance Department, a service of great value was rendered in the war effort.

To obtain the information necessary on foreign ordnance, maximum utilization was made of well-established channels for that purpose. Close cooperation was maintained with the Military Intelligence Service (G-2) and hundreds of G-2 and other reports were analysed each month for significant information on enemy ordnance. These, however, were not expected to meet the needs for complete technical data; moreover, enemy materiel was needed for design studies and training purposes. Therefore, approval was obtained from the War Department General Staff to send special Ordnance observers (officers and enlisted men) to all combat areas with the sole mission of making engineering analyses of enemy Ordnance, to photograph where desirable and prepare descriptions

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on the spot, and to ship desired material to Aberdeen for further analysis. The need to obtain certain information in the field so that it could be returned by mail was indicated by the fact that several valuable cargoes were lost at sea.

The officers and enlisted men, especially selected for this unique and highly important mission, were all given a thorough course of training at Aberdeen Proving Ground. They were also given intense instruction by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, in Washington, and indoctrination by the development divisions of the Research & Development Service in the latest trends in ordnance developments. This included instruction in the most significant points to be covered in enemy weapons. Thus trained and indoctrinated, these officers and men were equipped to be the "Eyes and Ears" of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance. Others were similarly trained and available for any important new theatres that were opened. The wisdom of this planning was bearing fruit in the ever-increasing quantities of materiel that arrived at Aberdeen and in the reports from abroad which disclosed data of great technical importance.

These Ordnance observers were attached to G-2 or the Ordnance officer of the theatre for administrative purposes, but their technical mission was performed under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance. It is to be noted that their work in no way displaced any of the intelligence activities of G-2, whose exceedingly valuable reports continued to come in to the Technical

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Intelligence Branch where they were analyzed and studied and the data provided was made available for use in the development and improvement of our ordnance material.

In all combat areas the Ordnance Intelligence officers soon became well known and highly respected. This was partially a result of their conscientiousness. However, from a more practical standpoint, because they were able to consult on the capabilities of enemy weapons facing the troops, they taught the troops how to use the enemy weapons so that they could be fired in emergency situations and they published information to the fighting echelons of practical value. In order to give an idea of the detailed efforts required to obtain all fragments of information which would keep our troops abreast with what the enemy had, the following sources of information were continually sought and studied:

1. Reports from G-2.
 2. Material from captured enemy documents.
 3. Information from the interrogation of prisoners.
 4. Technical reports.
 5. Censored mail and packages.
 6. Radio intercepts.
 7. Reports from other Allied governments.
 8. Photographs taken by all agencies permitted to use cameras.
 9. OSS and FEA reports.
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10. Navy and Marine Corps Intelligence reports.

11. Combat reports.

All of the above would be supplementary to the examination of an actual specimen. However, the importance of the efforts in studying the above sources has many times been proved because in almost every case, we not only knew of the weapon but we also knew its capabilities long before a specimen was discovered. A specimen of the Japanese 150mm gun was not recovered until the Philippine Campaign although several years earlier we had a complete set of drawings, complete knowledge of its range capabilities, weight and other military characteristics from sources like those indicated above.

Close liaison was maintained with the Ordnance observers by cable and personal contact by those who visited the various theatres from the Office of the Chief of Ordnance. Frequent regular activities reports were received as well as special cables where the occasion dictated, so that full advantage was taken of any new developments on the enemy front. As Maj. Gen. G. M. Barnes, Chief of the Research and Development Service stated, "The objective was to know everything and why about enemy equipment. For example, if the enemy changed the design of a firing pin in a fuze, we not only wanted to know what change had been made but also when and why".

The materiel received at Aberdeen served, among others, the following purposes: (1) Analysis of enemy designs for ideas with

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which to improve our own ordnance; (2) Determination of the basic trends of enemy ordnance design as a guide for our future design policies; (3) To uncover weaknesses in enemy equipment upon which we could capitalize both in design of our materiel and in combat; (4) To check for substitute (ersatz) substances as an indication of shortages in enemy raw materials, improvements in manufacture, and possible use in our own equipment; (5) For strategic analysis; (6) For use in preparation of operation-and-maintenance manuals for issue and training of our own troops so that they would know the enemy equipment and how to turn it against the enemy when the equipment was captured, if the occasion permitted, or how to destroy it if desired. This was exceedingly important, and considerable enemy equipment was furnished the troop units and schools for training purposes. (Further insight into the scope of work accomplished may be gained from the brief summary of the Technical Intelligence Branch activities as shown in the Research and Development Service, Report of the Fiscal Year, 1944-1945, Office, Chief of Ordnance, from page 139, Fiscal 1944-1945.)

Another way that the effectiveness of this large Ordnance Intelligence Organization can be measured is by considering the specific examples where German and Japanese design influenced the design of U. S. Ordnance during the course of the war. There is no way of covering all the cases where there was an indirect

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influence, but the items listed below will give a good indication of the extent to which the study of enemy ordnance materiel has been of practical use.

- ✓1. "Butterfly Bombs" with modifications to the fuse, the Ordnance Department, AEF has copied German design.
2. The U. S. 60mm Mortar T34E1 is copied in principle from the Japanese grenade discharger popularly known as the "knee mortar".
- ✓3. The Ordnance Department, AEF is designing 75mm and 105mm recoilless guns following a study of the German recoilless guns. Construction is different but the German principle has been copied.
- ✓4. German 20mm HE rounds, the sealing disc in the tracer cavity of the German round is now used in U. S. 20mm and 40mm HE ammunition.
- ✓5. The Submachine Gun M3 was designed following a study of the German MP 40 Submachine Gun and the British Sten Gun.
6. Copies of German muzzle brakes are presently being tested.
7. The Caliber 60 Machine Gun T17E2 has been copied with certain modifications from the German MG 151/20.

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8. The Rocket Development Division is presently testing spin stabilized rockets following tests of the German rockets, most of which are spin stabilized.
9. The German 21cm Rocket has been copied exactly.
10. The Light Machine Gun Caliber .30 T24 is a copy of the German machine gun MG 42.
11. Many features of the German 4-Meter Base Rangefinder have been incorporated in a new U. S. rangefinder.
12. A German AA Director is being fitted to take data for the U. S. 90mm gun so as to study comparative performance of the German Director and the U. S. Director.
13. The operating principle of the German base detonating fuze for 75mm ammunition - delay by obturation of primer detonator gases - is being tried out in experimental U. S. base detonating fuzes.
14. The German mortar fuze which has delay arming is presently being tested at Aberdeen. Tests have been successful and the fuze will probably be adopted.
15. The T1 and the T1E1 torsion bar suspension for the 40mm AA gun mount M3 embody the principles of the suspension for the German 88mm gun carriages.
16. The torsion bar suspension system of the German 88mm gun carriages has likewise been adopted for the 40mm carriage T3 and the 105mm carriage T19. A torsion bar

suspension for the 105mm howitzer M2A2 is also being studied

17. Spigot mortar T34 was influenced by the German spigot mortar.
18. U. S. designs of muzzle brakes have been directly influenced by the German designs.
19. The base plate and cart for the 105 mortar T33 are being copied to some extent from the German design for the 120mm mortar. The firing mechanism is being partly copied.
20. The basic idea of folding spades on German guns has been copied in the U. S. 76mm antitank gun.
21. The U. S. T21 and T22 stick bombs have been copied in principle from the German 37mm stick bombs.
22. The provision for wells for booby trap igniters in U. S. mines was influenced by the German practice.
23. The U. S. 81mm mortar M3 and M4 embody the traversing mechanisms of the German 81mm mortar.
24. The U. S. mortars T21 and T27 with short barrels were influenced by the Japanese short barrel mortar, Model 99.
25. The U. S. rocket fuze T16E1 is similar to the German Bomb Fuze Z66.
26. The U. S. fuze T16E2 is practically a direct copy of the German rocket fuze AZ 5095.

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27. The fuze setter M22 is a direct copy of the German hand fuze setter.
28. Portions of the U. S. sight M6 were copied from the German design.
29. The U. S. antitank mine M6 is patterned after the German Tellermine M42 as to size and shape.
30. The three prong feature of the German igniter S.Mi.Z 35 has been adopted in the U. S. mine M6 and M7.
31. The U. S. 20mm self-destroying fuze TL28 is a copy with very slight modifications of the German fuze Z.Zerl. oja 144.
32. Recovery of the German Gantry Crane inspired the development of a Gantry Crane for U. S. use. The German design has been modified.
33. Pilot models of the German artillery computer (Rechenschieber) are being made for the Artillery Board.
34. A rocket launcher similar to the 15cm Nebelwerfer 41 is now being tested.
35. Long-term design studies are being made of the dual recoil mechanism used in the German 15cm gun and the 21cm howitzer.
36. The gun scavenger system on the Panther tank is being studied for probable adoption in U. S. tank guns.

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- a. 60 caliber machine gun T17E2.
- b. 20mm automatic aircraft gun T22.
- c. 20mm automatic aircraft gun T24.
- d. 37mm automatic aircraft gun T37.

41. The German FG 42 Paratroop rifle was studied and certain components of the U. S. light machine gun caliber .30 T30 have been adopted therefrom.

42. The bipod assembly of the Japanese Model 96 and Model 99 light machine guns have been copied for test in a U. S. light machine gun.

43. The Russian caliber 12.7mm API round was used as a basis for the design of the U. S. caliber 50 API M3 round.

44. The U. S. rifle cleaning kit using a flexible chain for cleaning the bore of a rifle was substantially copied from the German rifle cleaning kit.

As a result of the activities and energetic functions of the Ordnance Technical Intelligence organization, there is on hand a specimen of every significant piece of enemy ordnance materiel which has been used during the war. As a naturally expected extension of the far-sighted policies in the Ordnance Department, large scale plans were put in effect to exploit the industry and research of the conquered enemy countries.

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The advance into Germany resulted in more and more cases of experimental and research data being recovered. Toward the end, highly qualified and specialized Ordnance observers were sent to Europe to supplement the regular Technical Intelligence organization, in an attempt to attain the maximum industrial and research exploitation of the German nation. This same procedure is now taking place in Japan.

At present, the emphasis is on the continued exploitation of German and Japanese industry and research. The industrial exploitation teams take advantage of all they can obtain from personal observation, examination of physical evidence, documents, and interrogations. Reports on subjects of interest to Ordnance are still arriving in large numbers from Germany and can be expected in the near future from Japan.

One of the most valuable and permanently useful sources of Technical Intelligence are the captured documents. There are more than 30 tons of German ordnance documents at the Ordnance Research and Development Center. More than 150 selected German officer and non-commissioned officer prisoners of war are about to begin work on the classification, evaluation and translation where necessary of these selected documents of Ordnance interest. Documents will be abstracted and accession lists distributed to all agencies in this country who have responsibilities in any of the fields covered.

The Ordnance Department recognizes its responsibility for

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setting up a reference system for the efficient selection of prior research and industrial data on ordnance from the mass of documents on hand now and expected. Probably, the system will later be combined with the physical records obtained by the British and other government agencies so as to permit individuals in this country to take advantage of all the accumulated research records of the German nation in the development problems of the future. The importance of general dissemination of enemy scientific and industrial information is well recognized by the Ordnance Department. Everything possible is being done to make the information under the control of Ordnance unclassified so that it can be turned over to industry, where it is hoped that it will be a benefit, particularly in the reconversion period.

It is also possible that arrangements will be made for industry to examine the complete set of specimens of enemy war materiel available in this country, so that they can take advantage of any design features which will become evident to them by actual examination. Large steps in this direction have been taken. For instance, the War Engineering Board of the Society of Automotive Engineers has examined and reported on the captured Enemy Motorized Ground Equipment, located in this country, for industry.

The importance of Technical Intelligence has been well demonstrated during the war and so far during the exploitation period of peace.

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SUMMARY OF ORDNANCE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE DURING WORLD WAR II

REFERENCES:

Information contained herein was taken from the "After Action Reports" submitted by Ordnance Technical Intelligence activities at the close of their respective operations.

ORGANIZATIONS

From the Operational Standpoint, Ordnance Technical Intelligence began at the Department of the Army level in July, 1942. The first team to arrive in a theater of operations was in December 1942, a time lag of one year after hostilities began.

Organization of Ordnance Technical Intelligence in the nine areas of operation followed no set pattern until the spring of 1943 when the enemy equipment Intelligence teams were organized. At the close of the War most theaters had a well organized Ordnance Intelligence Activity, with a staff representative at either both theater and army level. The size of these activities varied from 5 Officers and 10 EM to 44 Officers and 78 EM. The total number of Ordnance personnel engaged in these activities at the close of the war was 170 Officers, and 171 EM and 61 Civilians.

ASSIGNMENT:

Teams were normally assigned to either the theater Ordnance Officer or G-2. In either case co-ordination was conducted with the other agency. In several instances, the Ordnance Intelligence Activities were under operational control of other services (Navy-Marines) or Allied Powers (British-Chinese). This in most cases proved disadvantageous.

TRAINING:

Personnel comprising these teams received from 1 week to 5 months training

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Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. In one case, civilian specialist from industry
re utilized as Ordnance investigators (London). In other cases, however, no
tion is made as to what method of selection was used to select officers and EM
these teams. In a number of cases, in the referenced reports, mention is made
at emphasis should be placed on training Ordnance Technical Intelligence personnel
US Technological developments, trends in manufacture & design, and in report
ting.

PROBLEMS:

As would be expected of any operation as widely spread as Ordnance Technical
elligence, numerous problems were encountered. These problems, however, can be
uced to four general areas:

1. Lack of proper T/O & E for personnel and equipment
2. Lack of proper orders and authority to establish activities within a theater.
3. Lack of transportation- This is broken down into ^{two} categories:
 - A. Transportation of personnel.
 - B. Transportation for evacuation and shipment of captured enemy materiel.
4. Lack of information and co ordination with G-2 (from Dept of the Army down
to division level). This resulted in duplication ^{of} effort in examining
equipment and target sites and exclusion from participation in combat oper-
ations.

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SUMMARY OF ORDNANCE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE
ACTIVITIES DURING WWII

- A: FORMATION OF OTI AT DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY LEVEL
- B OTI IN LONDON ORD-CIOS (1944-1945)
- C OTI IN EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (1943-1945)
- D OTI IN NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPETATIONS (1943-1945)
- E OTI IN RUSSIA (1944)
- F OTI IN MIDDLE EAST (1943-1944)
- G OTI IN CHINA-BURMA-INDIA(1943-1945)
- H OTI IN SOUTH PACIFIC (1943-1944)
- I OTI IN MIDDLE PACIFIC (1944-1945)
- J OTI IN SOUTHWEST & WESTERN PACIFIC (1942-1946)

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HISTORY OF THE ORD TECH INTELL ORGANIZATION

AT DEPT. OF THE ARMY LEVEL

The nucleus for the organization of Ord. Tech Intell was formed before Pearl Harbor in the Ord Research and Engineering Division under General Barnes, chief R & D Service, OCO. This nucleus consisted of a small unit called Military Intelligence section headed by a Lt. Its only source of information was intercept reports from G-2.

In July 1942, the Ord Dept. was reorganized to include the Tech Div, OCO & the name Military Intell Unit was changed to OrdIntell Unit. The Ord Intell Unit together with a "Progress Unit" made up the development analysis section of the Service Branch of the Tech Division at OCO.

It was at this time that the framework for the Ord Tech Intell Branch was organized & started functioning. The organization was as follows:

- Ord Intell Unit- Supervise & Co-ordinate entire project.
- Foreign Materiel Br., APG- Receive, catalog & examine captured enemy materiel.
- Field Agencies- (Intell Teams) Collect, Report, Evacuate, etc.
- Various Governmental, Commercial & Private agencies to test and analyze.

In March, 1944 a reorganization occurred within the Service Branch of the Tech Div., and the Tech Intell Section was formed as a part of the Research & Materiel Division. The Tech Intell Section now ~~comprised~~ comprised the Ord Intell Unit & the Tech Reports Section.

The organization of the overseas OrdIntell Details (teams) was changed prior to this time. These teams now formed the Ord Section of the enemy Equipment Intell Teams activated by Director of Intell, ASF and was established in 6 theaters.

On 1 July 1944 the Tech Div was redesignated the Research & Development Service. At this time the Tech Intell Section became the Tech Intell Branch.

The Tech Intell Branch began to expand its functions. Maximum utilization

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made of well established channels for information on foreign Ord and at this approval was obtained from the WDGS to send special Ord observers overseas (officers & EM) to all combat areas to make engineering analysis of enemy Ord, photograph items, prepare on the spot descriptions, and to ship desired materiel to the Arsenal. Our Arsenal were assigned additional missions relative to examination, & analysis of this captured equipment and materiel. More than 150 selected man Officers & NCO's were used to sort, classify, evaluate, & translate the first tons of captured German documents. Much was accomplished and many new ideas were gained from the efforts of the Tech Intelligence Branch.

Organizational Chart.

	COL	LIEUT COL	MAJOR	CAPT	M/SGT	T/SGT	S/SGT	T/3	T/4	AGGREGATE
ENGINEERS	1		3	1	1	2	3	2	2	15
MAINTENANCE		1	2	1	1	1	1	2		9
TECHNICAL			1				1	1		3
ADMINISTRATIVE			1		1	1	1	1		5
LOGISTICS			1							1
ENGINEERS			1				1	1		3
TOTALS:	1	1	9	2	3	4	7	6	3	36

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ORD TECH INTELL IN LONDON-ORD Q-CIOS -1944-'45

BRANCH-CIOS-1944-'45 (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH)

In January 1944 plans were being made by the combined chiefs of staff, ETO, to send technical experts into Germany immediately after surrender to examine and exploit the German industry, arsenals, plants and etc. As a result of correspondence between the Chief Ord Officer, ETO, and Chief of Ord, Dept of the Army a group of 15 highly skilled officers, civilians and wacs were sent to London in October, 1944. This group consisted of the following personnel and assigned responsibilities:

Colonel- Chief of group- cannon, armor and ferrous metallurgy.

Major- Proximity fuzes

Major- Executive Officer

Major- Non ferrous metallurgy

Major- Artillery

Major- Small Arms

Major- Automotive equipment

Capt- Bombs, ammo and Air mines

Capt- Fuels and Lubricants

Lt. (Wac)- Interpreter

/3 (Wac) interpreter

/4 (Wac) interpreter

Civilian- Ballistics and Ballistics Measurement

Civilian- Explosives and plastics

Civilian- Fire Control Equipment

The CIOS (R&D Branch) was assigned to the Tech Div of the Office Chief of Staff in Paris, but after several weeks the R&D Branch was physically located

London. Contact with the Chief was maintained by cross-channel telephones.

One of the above group was appointed as "US Organizers" or members of "working parties" by CIOS- the organizers were to organize field teams to investigate targets in their area while the working parties were to appraise targets proposed by them and determine if they were important enough to warrant investigation.

CIOS organization was accomplished in August 1944, and was responsible to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. It was composed of a US Military Chairman, a British civilian deputy chairman and 8 British and 8 US members, each representing a separate ministry or agency. The objective of CIOS was to obtain information of German Technical Intell. CIOS was an instrument whereby British and US could pool their information. CIOS had no investigators of its own but these were furnished by the US, Canada, and Britain. Both Military and civilian personnel were utilized with one of the investigators designated as team leader. The British gave temporary command mission (Lt. Colonel or Colonel) to their civilian investigators. Personnel from the Research and Development Branch were placed on TDY to the London Office but were also assigned to office of Ord in Paris.

Some targets were given such priority that the commanders were in some cases ordered to make them their objectives and to place guards on them until CIOS investigators could arrive for examination. It was not until targets on German soil were captured that the investigators hit pay dirt.

In July 1945, the Research and Intelligence Branch was organized. This organization combined the Research and Development Branch and Tech Intell Branch. Shortly after that the whole ETO Ord organization disintegrated, for both Germany and Japan had been defeated.

CIOS dissolved in July 1945, and US organized agency known as FIAT (Field Information Agency- Technical) to carry on investigations in the US Zone. This Agency worked and co-ordinated with the various British ministries and agencies.

RESULTS OF EFFORTS OF THE ORDNANCE INVESTIGATORS WORKING WITH CIOS:

Finance furnished 119 technical investigators. 62 Officers and 57 civilians. Of the 800 target reports prepared by CIOS, 262 of these were prepared by Ordnance Investigators.

Ordnance investigators prepared 113 progress reports which included a breakdown and detailed explanation of findings at target sites.

PROBLEMS FACED BY ORD-CIOS:

Military commanders did not wish to place guards on targets because they needed only one man.

Ordnance investigators experienced difficulty in obtaining the necessary transportation to and from target sites.

US Ordnance civilians were exposed to mines, booby traps, small arms and artillery fire and weren't allowed to carry weapons.

Considerable complaints and confusion resulted from the simulated officer status of the civilians.

- A. Rooms and Billets- Army took care of army first-civilians last.
- B. Military Police harassed them in regards to insignia and dress.
- C. Most British investigators were given temporary commissions as Lt. Colonels or Colonels-these men outranked about 95% of our regular Ordnance officers and civilians.
- D. Some US civilians tried to avail themselves of all privileges of their simulated officer status.
- E. Duplication of effort in regards to several teams examining the same targets and facilities.

Collection of documents: Less than 1% of German documents, regardless of nature, were considered to be of sufficient interest to justify translation. Also, the first team

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her team representing another interest arrived, no documents were available.

The (US) were not prepared to make offers to the top German scientist comparable to the Russians. As a result many valuable scientists were lost to Russia.

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ETO-1943-1945

ORDNANCE TECH INTELL IN LONDON(ORD-GIOS-1944-1945)

Realization for the need for Ord Tech Intell Personnel in this theater was
sent in Oct., '42, but actual Ord Tech Intell operations did not begin until
in 1943. A group of officers were at that time attached to the American Em-
y in London and worked out of that office with Chief Ord. Officer ETO, and
ish Intelligence agencies.

The forward elements of team-"E" (Ord Tech Intell Unit) consisting of 2 officers
ved in the United Kingdom in April 1943. Nine EM joined the unit in Feb. 1944.
personnel of this team had received extensive training at Aberdeen Proving
nd, prior to shipment overseas.

One year after arrival of this team the second phase of what was later to
me the enemy equipment Intell Branch was begun with attachment of 4 officers
4 EM to first army. Their purpose was to follow combat troops and search
ret areas and report new equipment . The remainder of the team 2 officers
4 EM were attached to HQ Communications Zone, advance section. Their function
to perform detailed studies and make reports, and make arrangements for evacuation
ipment of captured enemy materiel.

During the last of AA part of 1944 the EEIS was formed, it was supervised by
ficers who co-ordinated activities, supply want lists and intelligence information
he field team, also to process all reports and arrange for evacuation & shipment
aptured enemy materiel.

following chart shows EEIS representatives in ETO in December 1944 and after
entation of personnel in January 1945.

	<u>1 DEC. 1944</u>		<u>31 Jan. 1945</u>	
1st Army	4 Officers	4EM	4 Officers	6 EM
2nd Army	2 "	0 "	4 "	6 "
3rd Army	2 "	2 "	4 "	4 "
4th Army	2 "	0 "	1 "	4 "
5th Army	3 "	0 EM	12 "	17 "
				1 Civ.

Handwritten initials or mark.

20 Team 'C'	3 Officers	5 EM	5 OFFICERS	9 EM
Sec. Hd ComZ	1 Officer	0 EM	0 Officers	1 EM
SOUSA (Rear) Ord	0 Officer	1 EM (15th A)	4 Off	4 EM
5	1 Officer	1 EM	1 Officer	1 EM
18 Officers	13 EM	38 Officers	53 EM	1 Civ.

The EEIS & teams were augmented by personnel assigned to the ETO & by personnel on TDY from Aberdeen Proving Ground.

In February, 1945, the Ordnance Office was reorganized & the EEIS became the

equipment intelligence branch consisting of the following components:

special advisors Unit- Investigated and reported on targets (scientific and technical.)

old Co-ordinators Unit- Inspected teams, Liaison, supervised projects.

rafting Unit-Art work, Illustrations & Drawings.

Shipping & Requirements Unit- Administrative Group for evacuation & shipment.

Library Unit-Maintained Report files & etc.

Reports Unit- Processed all reports prepared by EEIS.

Staff Units- Consisted of Ammunition, small arms, automotive, artillery, fire

control & submarine mines-- They provided personnel for target investigation, prepared

edited reports & etc. in their respective fields.

Units of Ord. Tech Intelligence reports in the ETO.

104 Ord. Tech Intell reports were submitted

17 Ord Targets Reports were prepared.

Shipments made from 21 Nov '44 to 8 May '45 were:

	<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>ARTICLES</u>	<u>WEIGHT IN LBS.</u>
	1,285	26,980	3,555,617
United Kingdom	311	1,309	503,318
War Agencies	283	919	620,579
LE	1,879	29,208	4,679,514

PROBLEMS EXISTING IN ETO RELATIVE TO ORD TECH INTELL

from May to Aug. '44 evacuation and Shipping was conducted with difficulty to acute shortage of personnel transportation.

needed closer administrative control of Ord Tech Intell Personnel.

lack of personnel during rapid advance thru France to properly exploit captured intel

time consuming job of evacuating huge quantities of captured enemy materiel.

lack of suitable TG & E.

allied policy of sending first specimens to United Kingdom, however, this was not ideal because United Kingdom had a Proving Ground.

misapplication of effort in investigations, which could have been prevented by

lack of liaison with and co-ordination with G-2.

It is important to note that in this theater every Ordnance unit in the various armies had an Officer on its staff, who in addition to his other duties was responsible for Ord. Intell.

This enabled the various S-2's to locate the Tech Intell Team serving his sector through his supporting Ordnance Unit.

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ORD TECH INTELL IN NATOUSA - (MARCH-1943- SEPT.-1945)

AFRICA-SICILY

Ord Intell Unit "D" was activated in early part of 1943 at Aberdeen Proving
and, Maryland. Two officers of the unit arrived in Algiers in March 1943,

the remainder of the team arrived in May 1943. The unit was assigned to the

Sect of AFHQ but later was assigned to the Ord overseas maintenance modification
Attachment, APG, and attached to G-2, AFHQ for duty. Throughout the war this unit

generally divided into three field teams of one officer and 2 EM each, and a
quarter section consistion of two officers and four EM.

Agreement with the British was that the first specimen of captured enemy
material, if transportable by air, be shipped to the United Kingdom, if not it would
be shipped by water to the USA. When the second specimen was available the reverse would
be true.

At the time of the Sicilian invasion, 3 teams consisting of 3 officers and
were attached to 7th Army Hq's. One team remained at Army Hq, one team covered
forward area while the third team covered the rear.

All phases of operation in the Italian campaign was covered. During this cam-
a major from the team was attached to 5th Army Hqs to co-ordinate activities
the teams.

When the unit completed operations in Italy in July '45 it was assigned to
occupation forces in Austria. The unit's activities there consisted of examination
former armament plants, supply depots and former German Ordnance offices and
quarters. This mission was completed in September '45 and the unit returned
to the States.

BREAKDOWN OF PERSONNEL FOR UNIT "D" IS AS FOLLOWS:

1-COLONEL

1-MAJOR

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1. CAPTAIN

2-Lts.

EM

figures were given on reports submitted or captured enemy materiel that was
ped.

PROBLEMS EFFECTING ORD TECH INTELL IN NATOUSA

At first the combat commanders were too busy fighting a war to be concerned with
ing for new equipment. After a period of time the OrdTech Intell personnel
contact educated the commanders and this problem was resolved.
Shipping procedures was a great problem at first. However, as soon as shipping
standardized this problem no longer existed.

ment:

ough out the entire operations in ETO, the HQ section of the unit maintained
e liaison with G-2 at theater and army level. This proved very successful in
the HQ section greatly facilitated evacuation and shipment of captured enemy
riel, team participation in amphibous landings and improved the overall operations
rd Tech Intell. IN general this team strongly recommended staff representation
day and theater level.

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ORD TECH INTELL IN RUSSIA- 1944

In April, 1944, two US Army Ord Captains reported to Commanding General Military Mission to Russia. These Officers comprised an Ord Intell Unit which was assigned to the Military Mission's Army Unit.

The primary purpose of this unit was to study & ship selected items of German equipment which had been captured by the Russians, but which had not appeared on fronts, back to the US. Prior to their departure from CONUS they were instructed to be prepared to exchange information on rockets with the Russians. There was an agreement reached at higher levels at Teheran. However, the Russians informed the OrdIntell Unit that they were sent there to obtain information on German equipment, not Russian, so, the team devoted their time to information on German equipment. All attempts to visit Russian fronts & Proving Grounds, were unsuccessful. The work of the Ord Intell Unit was limited by mission policy of not pushing Russia on any problems not operational. The team did, however, ship from Aberdeen Proving Ground two pieces of equipment not previously seen in our reports and comprehensive reports and photographs on approximately 80 different pieces of equipment and materials. After the rapid advance through France, information was available in ETO therefore the Ord Intell Unit was dissolved in November 1944.

ORD TECH INTELL IN THE MIDDLE EAST THEATER FEB 1943- MARCH 1944

Ord Tech Intell Unit "A" was activated at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland in November 1942. After 2 weeks training the unit was shipped to Egypt, arriving in Feb. 1943. The unit was placed under operational control of the British Army Intelligence 10 Staff and placed under G-2, USAFIME, for administration. In 1943 the team commander visited AFHQ in Algiers and tried to establish contact with that Hq, as the team's mission was to cover the entire front. However, AFHQ advised that their team activities were limited to the middle East theater. The commander didn't know until three months later that a new unit had been organized to operate at AFHQ.

The work of the team was closely controlled by the British, and no captured materiel could be removed without release from them.

A captured enemy materiel depot was established at Camp Huckstep. Four EM were kept there to facilitate packing, crating, greasing, and stenciling of equipment for shipment to the US.

In December 1943 the team commander and the EM were sent to England. In March 1944 the activities of the unit were discontinued and all files were turned over to G-2, USAFIME.

ORD TECH INTELL UNIT "A" CONSISTED OF THE FOLLOWING PERSONNEL:

Major

Captain

1st Lt.

1st Sgt.

1st Lt.

1st Lt.

MEMBERS EXPERIENCED BY ORD TECH INTELL UNIT "A"

Officers and EM were shipped overseas on separate orders, and the team officers

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no control over them during interim period of departure APG and arrival overseas.

its instructions from Washington were verbal and much difficulty was experienced
to obtain recognition ^{IN} by the US Middle East theater.

captured enemy materiel could not be moved without release from the British.
arrangements with the British was that the first specimen would go to the
Kingdom and the second to the US.

relative to (3) above the British would not release large quantities of materiel
shipment to the US, for training purposes. Reason for refusal was that the British
processing captured enemy materiel for ^{ISSUE} release to British and allied troops.

transportation: This problem existed throughout the campaign. Air transportation
very tight, but the team did manage to get some captured enemy materiel shipped
r. Some 40 tons of captured enemy materiel was transported 1500 miles by truck
the port only to be dumped at sea because of hazards of earlier shipments. The
primary reason for the transportation problem was the 1500 miles to the nearest
port that would ship captured enemy materiel.

distinct disadvantages of operating under British control.

lack of information and co-ordination from Washington. (Example is cited of team
wanted to operate at AFHQ and team "A" did not know it for three months.

B: Mission of this unit not stated in history. Also, no record of number of
ports or shipments listed.

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Ord Tech Intell in China-Burma-India (1943-1945)

Unit "C" was attached activated at AFG, Md. in Feb. 1943. This unit consisted of 5 officers (1 major-1 Capt.-3 Lt's.) and 10 EM. Two of these officers arrived in New Delhi, India in March, '43, as the advance party to lay the ground work for the team. The remainder of the unit received training on Japanese equipment until May, '43, at which time they were ordered to India.

The function of Unit "C" was to study, analyze and report on Japanese Ord both land and Aviation, to supply War Dept with samples & reports of equipment and to supply the theater and interested parties with information.

The first assignment of the team was to Joint Intell Collection Agency. This was advantageous because Joint Intell Collection Agency had previously operated a parallel unit. In Sept., '43 one Lt and 1 EM were assigned the lead Sector under G-2 for collection of information on aircraft. This Lt. was also made demolition & bomb disposal officer for this sector.

One Capt. and one EM was assigned to Enemy Air Intell Dept. in Oct., '43. This assignment accomplished little-only two air crashes.

Also in Oct one Lt & 1 Em assigned to forward echelon at Chungking under Senior Ord Officer in China. Most of this team's work consisted of reports.

The remainder of the unit constructed a workshop, lab. & photo lab. in New Delhi. This team tested, analyzed equipment and prepared reports-combined & distributed information from other teams.

Several field teams covered the fronts on foot and practically nothing was reported, as pack trains were only available transportation.

On August 15, 1944, the E.I.S. was formed to include Signal, Ord, Engineer and Medical and attached to Signal Service Battalion. Various personnel of the E.I.S. were attached to different combat units for coverage of all fronts.

Results of the Ord Intell effort are as follows:
Twenty-two different significant items were found.

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fty-seven miscellaneous notes covering methods of packing field modifications
minor changes in enemy equipment written.

thirty plus reports on new major items found and analyzed.

thirty weekly activities reports.

hundred plus short form field reports giving dimensions, photos and condition
items in field.

seven reports on firing test performed on Japanese guns and ammunition.

five Ord Personnel had received BSM and five others had been recommended for
as of 30 Nov. 1945.

problems experienced by Ord Tech Intell personnel in the CBI were:

1. Upon arrival in the theater there was no clear cut idea as to where or to whom the unit belonged. For some time after its arrival the unit was shunted back and forth between the theater Ord Office and theater G-2.
2. Additional duties as Demolition and bomb disposal Officers were assigned three of the Ord Offices.
3. The unit's work was controlled largely by British and Chinese which greatly reduced its effectiveness.
4. Transportation: Much of the coverage of the fronts was accomplished on foot therefore very little possibility of evacuation of captured enemy material existed. On 30 Oct 1944 (one year after arrival overseas) two jeeps two trailers were issued.
5. NOTE: It is interesting to note that in this theater the arrangement with British was that they would get the second and fourth of any item of Intell captured. The opposite was the case in some other theaters. (Africa)

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ORD TECH INTELL IN SOUTH PACIFIC, SPRING 1943- SPRING 1944

The area of operation for the Ord Intell Unit in this theater consisted of Solomon Islands-Guadalcanal, New Georgia, Kolombangara, Rendova, Choiseul, La Vella and Bougainville.

Initially, the Ord Intell Unit consisted of two capt's, but was later augmented by three more. The primary function of this team was to obtain information, specimens and prepare preliminary reports on new items of Japanese equipment. The unit was assigned to G-2, USAFISPA. This headquarters provided a laboratory for examination of inert specimens for the use of the Ord Intell and Bomb Squad Units. During the campaigns, the officers rotated from combat to rear areas. In spring 1944 this team joined unit in SWPA.

Results of Ord Tech Intell effort in South Pacific:

Assisted in training troops in theater with reference to mines, bobby traps and use of captured enemy materiel, etc.

Published a 100 page illustrated booklet on Jap equipment.

Contributed regularly to the Ground Information Bulletin.

Published 46 Ord Tech Intell Reports.

Conducted firing test on weapons for immediate data.

PROBLEMS NOTED DURING CAMPAIGN:

Disadvantage ^{of} ~~due~~ to being under Navy Commander.

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ORD TECH INTELLIGENCE IN THE MIDDLE PACIFIC 1944-1945

The primary mission of EEIST in this theater was the acquisition, examination and distribution of enemy materiel, to include reporting thereon & evacuation of main items of Intell interest. As a secondary mission the EEIST assisted in moving troops of the various Task Forces, this team or representatives participated in 4 combat operations (Marianas, Leyte, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa). As a result of participation in these operations it was necessary to organize a forward and rear element. The Officer in charge of the team who was Ord Chief was given additional mission of observing, and analyzing the performance of U.S. troops. This necessitated the addition of the Ordnance Evaluation Group to the team.

In August, 1944, the team was again given the responsibility of nameplate data collection. By the agreement with ASF, the help of a QM salvage company was obtained to actually do the labor.

EEIST organization consisted of the following personnel:

4 Officers	8 EM
4 "	5 EM
1 "	4 EM
1 "	2 EM
1 "	2 EM
1 "	0 EM
12 Officers	21 EM

Results of the efforts of the Ord Section of EEIST are: prepared & Disseminated eleven (11) Tech Intell Bulletins shipped approximately 240 tons Japanese equipment to CONUS include the following: (for Intell & training purposes).

- A. Six pieces of Tank-automotive Equipment.
- B. 2,487 Small arms weapons & 46 bayonets

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62 Mortars & Grenade Launchers

67 Artillery Weapons

59 Pieces of Fire Control Equipment

Approximately 70 tons of small arms, artillery & rocket ammunition plus several tons for training purposes.

Total of 217 nameplates, 234 photographs, and 123 rubbings were processed.

Problems encountered by EEIST in Middle Pacific Area:

3rd Section of EEIST was responsible for most of the administrative work operations—primarily because it was the largest section.

It was felt by EEIST that a very definite handicap resulted from the being controlled by a General Staff Section. The opinion was that the chief of Tech Service should definitely control the Tech Intell team. However, it was noticed in this particular theater that many of the Staff Officers ignored the enemy had because of complete preoccupation with problems relating to our materiel.

serious deficiencies in personnel. No administrative personnel assigned to. Also, a definite need for translator-interpreters existed within EEIST organization. Translator service was available but not satisfactory in that men weren't capable of handling technical Japanese.

A authorized TO & E never issued. All the team ever had was an appendix to letter from Washington showing strengths & grades of personnel. At least one of the services failed to recognize it.

The enemy training materiel program which originally called for all captured materiel to be returned to CONUS literally snowed the team under. With the program the team became involved with the immense program of acquisition, registration & shipment of captured enemy materiel. Later a letter outlining the of specific items was received. However, EEIST maintained the responsibility of the program. It was recommended that in future planning that specific instructions be given to separate Intell and salvage operations.

It was recommended by EEIST that the Office analyzing nameplate data send
ded personnel to survey equipment as it is captured, thereby saving Ord. Tech
all the laborious, expensive, and time consuming task which tends to divert
Tech Intell personnel from the primary mission.

1 Observations:

Recommended by EEIST that personnel engaged in preparing reports use extreme
in the preparation. Personnel so engaged should be highly qualified in their
fields and thoroughly familiar with design and development of US materiel. Tech
all reports should always follow the rule of quality rather than quantity.

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ORD TECH INTELL IN THE SOUTH WEST AND WESTERN PACIFIC AREA (1942-1946)

from the Beginning of the war in this area until November 1942, very little
Intell activities existed. Some few pieces of captured materials and reports
were sent back to G-2 from the combat forces. In December 1942 a group of 5
officers and 10 enlisted men from Aberdeen arrived in Brisbane, Australia
to set up Ord Tech Intell activities. This group actually laid the groundwork for
what was later to become one of the largest combined Tech Intell efforts during
World War II.

This group was organized into three sections:

Hq Section: General administration and supervision, liaison and reports on captured
enemy materiel.

Tech Intell field Teams: Locate, collect, evaluate and report on captured enemy
materiel.

Int Analysis Section: Received and processed materiel from field teams.

The people from the various sections rotated to the field and other sections
in order to acquaint themselves with all phases of operation.

This team was assigned to USASOS, but worked with the Australian forces also.
It was gained from examination of Jap equipment previously captured by the Aussies.

In February 1943, the team was assigned to Hq, USAFFE and the remainder of the
work was carried on the T/O of the Ordnance Office, USASOS. Activities of the team
remained the same.

In January 1944, the 5250th Tech Intell composite company was organized—the
organization included officers and EM from all Tech Services except Transport team.
The Tech Service comprised a section which was made up of a Hq and a field team
section. The sections operated under the technical supervision of his Tech Service
commander and under general supervision of G-2, USASOS. The company commander was on
assignment in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, USASOS.

In August 1944, the strength of the company was 44 Officers and 55 EM.
In March 1945, the company moved to Manila with the assigned strength of
Officers and 185 EM comprising 72 Intell teams.

A Tech Intell Officer was stationed assigned to the Office of the Chief
Tech Service to advise him on Intell matters, supervise Intell activities
and review and issue reports on captured enemy materiel.

In Oct 1944, a Tech Intell Depot for all captured equipment for all services
established. This was the nerve center for all Tech Intell Operations as the
was worked out of the depot. An Officer was assigned to G-2, USASOS to act as
Tech Intell co-ordinator for all Tech Services. Teams. This proved highly sat-
isfactory in that through this office the various Tech Intell Teams were included
in the different tank force operations. It became a matter of policy that Tech
Intell personnel be landed within an hour after assault forces. This prevented
looting and destruction of captured enemy materiel by souvenir hunters of the
front lines. Ord Tech Intell participated in the following areas of combat operations.

- India- April-July 1944
- to Morotai May-October 1944
- to Philippines October-December 1944
- January- July 1945
- thern Phillipine campaign Dec.1944-July 1945

In Sept 1945 teams were sent to Japan and in Nov. 1945 the Tech Intell depot
the company was shipped to Japan. At this time theater authorized the following

personnel for the Tech Intell Company:
Colonel, 1- Lt. Colonel, 10 Majors, 23 Capt., 40 Lts., 1 WO, and 170 EM.
Organization of the US Army Tech Intell Center was accomplished in Oct 1945.
organization to be administered by the 5250th Tech Intell Company

At the close of operations of the 5250th Tech Intell Company in Nov., 1945,

had the following number personnel assigned:

Colonels

Majors

Captains

1st Lt.

Total

When the Company moved to Japan all Arsenal, plants, facilities, and other agencies of intel value were fully exploited. In some cases co-operation was received from former Japanese commanders.

PROBLEMS OF ORD TECH INTELL IN THIS THEATER:

Lack of adequate orders and authorization to determine status of Teams.

At times teams would arrive at corps or division for staging and they would not know anything about attachment of Tech Intell teams. On several occasions the Task Force was left without the team.

In some cases, difficulty in evacuation of captured enemy material, as experienced because of its issue to Allied Troops.

Due to heat and lack of proper washing facilities many of the photographs were of poor quality.

Transportation: Generally speaking transportation was fair, however, in many cases captured enemy material was evacuated to the beaches and then further transportation couldn't be acquired. In one case, equipment which had been completely crated and stenciled was moved by a US Ord Company without authority. On one occasion two weapons carriers were discharged at the wrong beach and were lost and looted. Later they were recovered.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE ORD TEAM PERSONNEL

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WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
Washington, D.C., October 12, 1942

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ORDER)
No. 344)

RESCINDED
new order being prepared

SUBJECT: Functions of Ordnance Intelligence and Use of Its Facilities

1. Ordnance Department Order No. 288, Organization of the Ordnance Department - Technical Division, June 30, 1942, provides, in paragraph 7-a-(7) that The Service Branch (SPOTB) shall "through the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff and other sources obtain technical information and data from foreign countries, and file, classify, analyze and distribute same for the Ordnance Department, Administer the study and analysis of foreign materiel."

2. Ordnance Department Order No. 327, "Procedure for Handling Foreign Ordnance Materiel Received in This Country for Information," August 19, 1942, states "the Ordnance Intelligence Unit (of the Service Branch, Technical Division) is charged with the supervision of receipt, analysis and disposition of all foreign ordnance materiel received in this country for the purpose indicated. It will coordinate all examinations to be made. Requests and requisitions for subject materiel will be submitted to the Intelligence Unit. Copies of all correspondence, test directives and reports relating to subject materiel will be furnished this unit."

3. In addition to the above prescribed duties attendant to the proper handling of foreign ordnance materiel, the general function of the Ordnance Intelligence Unit is to perform for the Ordnance Department services of an Intelligence nature with respect to foreign countries.

a. More specifically, the duties of the Ordnance Intelligence Unit, in addition to those specified in paragraph 2, above, are:

- (1) Maintain liaison with the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to facilitate the gathering, dissemination and exchange of foreign ordnance information.
- (2) Maintain liaison with Aberdeen Proving Center, Arsenal, Tank-automotive Center (Detroit), United States ports of entry for foreign ordnance materiel, Service Schools, outside agencies cooperating on examinations of foreign ordnance and other accredited agencies.
- (3) Coordinate efforts between the Foreign Materiel Division of The Proving Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground and the Office of the Chief of Ordnance.

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- (4) Analyze Military and Naval Attache reports and other reports and cables of interest to the Ordnance Department and direct information secured from such sources to the proper offices of the Ordnance Department.
- (5) Collect all available data on specific foreign ordnance from libraries and other sources.
- (6) Prepare and distribute thrice-weekly Intelligence Summaries.
- (7) Prepare and distribute the monthly Intelligence Bulletin.
- (8) Provide technical data to the Field Service Division, Office, Chief of Ordnance, for preparation of maintenance manuals on enemy ordnance materiel.
- (9) Prepare technical articles on foreign ordnance as authorized for War Department publications.

4. The facilities available in the Ordnance Intelligence Unit are to be fully utilized by the Ordnance Department. This unit is organized and staffed with trained officer and civilian personnel and will be of assistance on matters pertaining to foreign ordnance and ordnance intelligence.

L. H. CAMPBELL, JR.
Major General, Chief of Ordnance

OFFICIAL:

P.M. Seleen,
/s/ P.M. Seleen
Lt. Col., Ordnance Dept.,
Executive Assistant

Distribution: Ordnance Office and all Ordnance activities

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1942.

Ordnance Department Order)
No. 327)

Subject: Procedure for Handling Foreign Ordnance Materiel
Received in This Country for Information.

1. This order supersedes Ordnance Department Order No. 235, February 11, 1942. Its purpose is to provide a systematic, effective procedure for handling all foreign ordnance materiel received in this country for examination and analysis.
2. The Ordnance Intelligence Unit, Technical Division, Office Chief of Ordnance, is charged with the supervision of receipt, analysis and disposition of all foreign ordnance materiel received in this country for the purpose indicated. It will coordinate all examinations to be made. Requests and recommendations for subject materiel will be submitted to the Intelligence Unit. Copies of all correspondence, test directives and reports relating to subject materiel will be furnished to this Unit.
3. Subject materiel will be shipped initially to the Commanding Officer, the Proving Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, attention Ordnance Property Officer. Promptly upon receipt at that station, it will be checked, cataloged and photographed, and reported to the Ordnance Intelligence Unit, Office Chief of Ordnance, which will coordinate with those involved and insure that instructions are issued for its analysis and further disposition. This may include reshipment of some or all of the materiel to other agencies for examination, and release to the Field Service Division, the Ordnance School or other military organizations for instructional purposes.
4. It is highly important that the maximum amount of data on such materiel be obtained, and made available to those who are entitled to it. Therefore, any examinations and analyses which are made by those designated must be thorough and complete and expeditiously concluded. All information will be compiled in the form of a report or reports with descriptions in detail and including such drawings and photographs as may be prescribed or as may be necessary for completeness. Ten copies will be prepared, two of which will be retained by the establishment making the analysis, one sent to the Ordnance Technical Library, one to the agency directing the examination, and six to the Ordnance Intelligence Unit, Technical Division, Office Chief of Ordnance.
5. After study and analysis has been completed, the Ordnance Intelligence Unit will issue necessary instructions for final disposition of materiel in question.

OFFICIAL

W. C. BAEN
Asst. Chief of Ordn. Dept.
Executive Officer

Rescinded
New order being prepared

L. H. CAMPBELL, JR.
Major General, Chief of Ordnance

42-12100

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

AGO 887
22 April 1944

AG 322 OPGB

Subject: Enemy Equipment Intelligence Service Teams

TO : Chiefs of Supply Services, APO and APO 871

1. The Commanding General, Army Service Forces, is providing Enemy Equipment Intelligence Service Teams to assist in securing captured equipment, insure the flow of such materiel to the United States for research, perform functions stated in Section VII, FM 30-15, 7 December 1943, and to perform such other functions in connection with technical intelligence in general as may be desirable. The collection and study of captured equipment, materiel and other supplies is an intelligence function of the supply arms and services in all echelons of command: These teams will assist and supplement the efforts of existing staffs on their respective supply arms and services, in this intelligence function.

2. Personnel of the Ordnance and Signal Corps components of Enemy Equipment Intelligence Service Teams are now present in this Theater. Chemical Warfare Service, Quartermaster and Medical personnel is due to leave the U. S. about 1 May 1944. In addition to the one Signal Corps group now present, four Signal Corps groups requested by the Theater Commander will leave the U. S. about 1 June 1944. Of this total personnel, the ASF, Washington, will carry those listed in Appendix "A", Incl 1.

3. It is directed that the Chief Ordnance Officer, Chief Quartermaster, Chief Surgeon, Chief Engineer, Chief Signal Officer and Chief Chemical Warfare Officer, MTOUSA, each designate an Enemy Equipment Intelligence Service Team of his service to accompany the field forces involved in future operations. Arrangements made directly with Armies for the early lift of certain personnel of these teams need not be disturbed. Team personnel not covered in such arrangements will be included in early lifts with Advance Section, Communications Zone, or the Forward Echelon, Communications Zone.

4. The attention of all commanders and Chiefs of Services is particularly directed to the provisions of Section VII, FM 30-15, 7 December 1943. All concerned will render all assistance possible in the collection and dissemination of technical intelligence and in the evacuation to the rear of new or improved items of captured enemy equipment.

*Rescinded
New order
being prepared*

COPY

Ltr. Hq. ETOUSA, file AG 322 OPGB, 22 April 1944, subject: Enemy Equipment Intelligence Service Teams, con'd)

5. Enemy Equipment Intelligence Service Teams will make a prompt preliminary examination and will render preliminary reports immediately, through both intelligence service channels giving all available information of value to commanders of combat troops to enable prompt preparation of counter-measures. After detailed examination, complete reports will be rendered by the Supply Services concerned by the following agencies:

Military Intelligence Division, WD General Staff - 7 copies
2 copies - chief of technical service concerned.
1 copy - CG, Army Service Forces

G - 2, SHAEF 1 copy

FUSAG

1 copy - G-2, FUSAF
1 copy - Service concerned, FUSAF

ETOUSA

1 copy - Service concerned 1 copy

M. I. 10, War Office, London 1 copy

BGS (I) 21 Army Group 1 copy

Forward Echelon, Communication Zone 2 copies

1 copy - G-2

1 copy - Service concerned

6. Teams are organized in accordance with Organization Table (Special). Enemy Equipment Intelligence Service Teams (Appendix "A" to the attached letter Chiefs of Services will recommend level at which this personnel shall operate, Services are authorized to designate additional personnel from existing allotments available. Equipment will be in accordance with Table of Equipment (Special). Enemy equipment Intelligence Service Teams (Appendix "B" to the attached letter).

7. Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force directs that the first item of any new or improved article of enemy equipment captured by the Allied Forces, be sent promptly to the United Kingdom for immediate examination by British Agencies and the second item to the United States. Accordingly, Chiefs of Supply Services concerned will in each case report the first capture of any new or improved article to SHAEF for disposition.

By command of General Eisenhower:

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(Signed) R. B. Lovett
H. B. Lovett
Brigadier General, USA,
Adjutant General.

CAPTURED MATERIEL

Section VII

GENERAL -- The adoption of a new improved weapon, type of ammunition, article of equipment, or other supplies by the enemy may have an influence upon the course of development or improvement of our own tactics and procurement.

OBJECTIVES -- There are four major objectives to be achieved in the proper handling of captured materiel for intelligence purposes:

- a. Prompt development of effective counter-weapons and countertactics.
- b. Prompt exploitation of new ideas for our own benefit
- c. Early deductions as to the state of enemy resources for war.
- d. Speed in providing literature and other aids to assist in training of troops in the use and maintenance of enemy equipment when captured in sufficient quantities.

RESPONSIBILITY -- The collection and study of captured equipment, materiel, and other supplies is an intelligence function of the supply arms and services. All captured supplies, equipment, and materiel will be delivered intact to the control of the officer in charge of the appropriate supply arm or service for the corresponding echelon of command. This officer will deliver samples of captured items embodying new principles to the appropriate service officer of the theater staff for preliminary analysis and report, and for forwarding of sufficient samples to the chief of the appropriate service in the zone of the interior for final analysis and report. Both the preliminary and final reports will include deductions as to the state of enemy resources for war and instructional material for use in the operational and maintenance of the enemy materiel by our own troops. All pertinent captured documents, the results of all tests made, and copies of all reports thereof, will immediately be turned over to the G-2 of the corresponding echelon of command for forwarding, by the quickest means available, to the military Intelligence Service, War Department for evaluation and dissemination.

AVIATION MATERIEL - Enemy aircraft and equipment will be examined only by air technical intelligence officers.

- b. Captured enemy airplanes will be put under guard. Units effecting capture will notify the nearest airforce unit.

USE OF PRISONER SPECIALISTS - Prisoners of war familiar with the technical features of captured materiel may be sent to designated points in the communications zone or zone of the interior where enemy equipment and technical matters are being tested, in order that our own technicians may benefit by their special knowledge.

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11. Processing of captured materiel for intelligence purposes. ---Pending revision of FM 100-5, May 22, 1941; FM 100-10, December 9, 1940; FM 101-5, August 19, 1940; FM 30-15, July 22, 1940; and the appropriate Field Manuals of all the arms and services, the following procedure is outlined for the guidance of all concerned with a view to the maximum exploitation of the intelligence that can be derived from captured materiel:

1. Objectives.---There are four major objectives to be achieved in the proper handling of captured materiel for intelligence purposes:

- a. Prompt development of effective counterweapons and counter-tactics.
- b. Prompt exploitation of new ideas for our own benefit.
- c. Early deductions as to the state of enemy resources for war.
- d. Speed in providing literature and other aids to assist in the training of United Nations troops in the use and maintenance of enemy equipment when captured in sufficient quantities.

2. Responsibility.---All personnel are responsible that captured or abandoned enemy materiel is properly handled for intelligence purposes, as indicated herein. (See chart.)

3. Combat personnel.---In general, combat personnel will capture enemy materiel or encounter it. Any items which appear to be of new design must be promptly started rearward through normal recovery channels (quartermaster-type items through quartermaster recovery and maintenance channels, chemical warfare items through chemical warfare maintenance and recovery channels, etc.) Care must be exercised to prevent deterioration or damage through mishandling. The materiel should be sent rearward accompanied by accessories, ammunition, and any information which will assist in analysis. Report will be rendered simultaneously through command channels, as would be done in the case of any other combat intelligence. In the event the materiel is too large to transport to the rear (as in the case of aircraft) or if for any reason it cannot be moved, report will be made through command and maintenance channels describing the materiel and its location.

4. Maintenance and supply service personnel.---a. Personnel of supply arms of services will be on the alert to recognize and pick out new enemy types. Such items, as complete with accessories as possible, and with no maintenance other than the application of preservatives, will be delivered direct to the special staff officer of the same arm or service on the staff of the theater commander, or to his designated establishment (such as a base shop or base depot). Report will be made simultaneously to the G-2 of the command served by these service troops.

b. The theater special staff officer of the appropriate service will treat the materiel as described in paragraph 5.

c. Personnel of the services finding a sample of a new type of enemy materiel which is of a class supplied by another service will deliver it promptly to the nearest organization of the appropriate service.

5. Theater special staff officer.---Upon receipt of new types of enemy materiel, theater special staff officers will be responsible for the following:

a. Preliminary expert analysis as to characteristics of the materiel.

b. Preliminary deductions as to state of enemy resources for war, as evidenced by the materiel.

c. Preliminary operator's manual for use within the theater. This should include all available information of value in the operation of the materiel by the United Nations troops. (For example, United Nations ammunition, fuels, lubricants, spare parts, accessories, and tools, which can be used with the materiel.)

d. Preliminary maintenance manual, to include information as to United Nations fuels, lubricants, spare parts, accessories, and tools which can be used with the materiel, as well as instructions concerning modifications that should be made to enhance the usefulness of the materiel. (For example, instructions as to the field or local manufacture of lunettes to permit enemy guns to be towed by our own vehicles.)

e. Delivery of samples of the materiel (in cooperation with the G-2 of the theater staff) to the chief of his arm or service in the United States for final analysis and report.

f. Transmission of copies of the information described in a through d above to the chief of his arm or service or to the establishment named by him.

g. Complete report to the G-2 of the theater staff.

h. Necessary arrangements to exploit fully the enemy materiel when it is captured in large quantities. (For example, the supply of proper ammunition to those units which may be armed with captured anti-tank guns of a given model.)

6. Theater G-2.---The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the theater staff will be responsible that technical information of enemy materiel is transmitted promptly to the appropriate special staff officer of the theater staff.

7. Chief of each supply arm or service.---The chief of each supply arm or service in the zone of the interior will be responsible for the following:

a. Expert analysis as to the characteristics of the materiel.

- copy
- b. Final deductions as to the state of enemy resources for war is evidenced by a thorough laboratory analysis of the material.
 - c. Preparation of a final type of operator's Technical Manual, similar in form and content to our own. The number will be the same as that of the nearest like item of American issue with the letter "E" preceding the number. Full instructions will be included respecting suitable fuels, lubricants, ammunition, tools, accessories, spare parts, etc.
 - d. Preparation of a final maintenance Technical Manual, with numbering and contents similar to those described in c above.
 - e. Preparation of such visual training aids as may be desirable.
 - f. Submission to the Training Division, Service of Supply, through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, of manuscripts and of outlines for visual training aids.

8. Each agency charged with preparation of Training Manuals.---Each agency charged under existing War Department policy with the preparation of Field Manuals and related visual training aids will initiate at once the changes in those publications necessary to implement the provisions of section II of this training circular.

(A.G. 062.12 (11-2-42.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

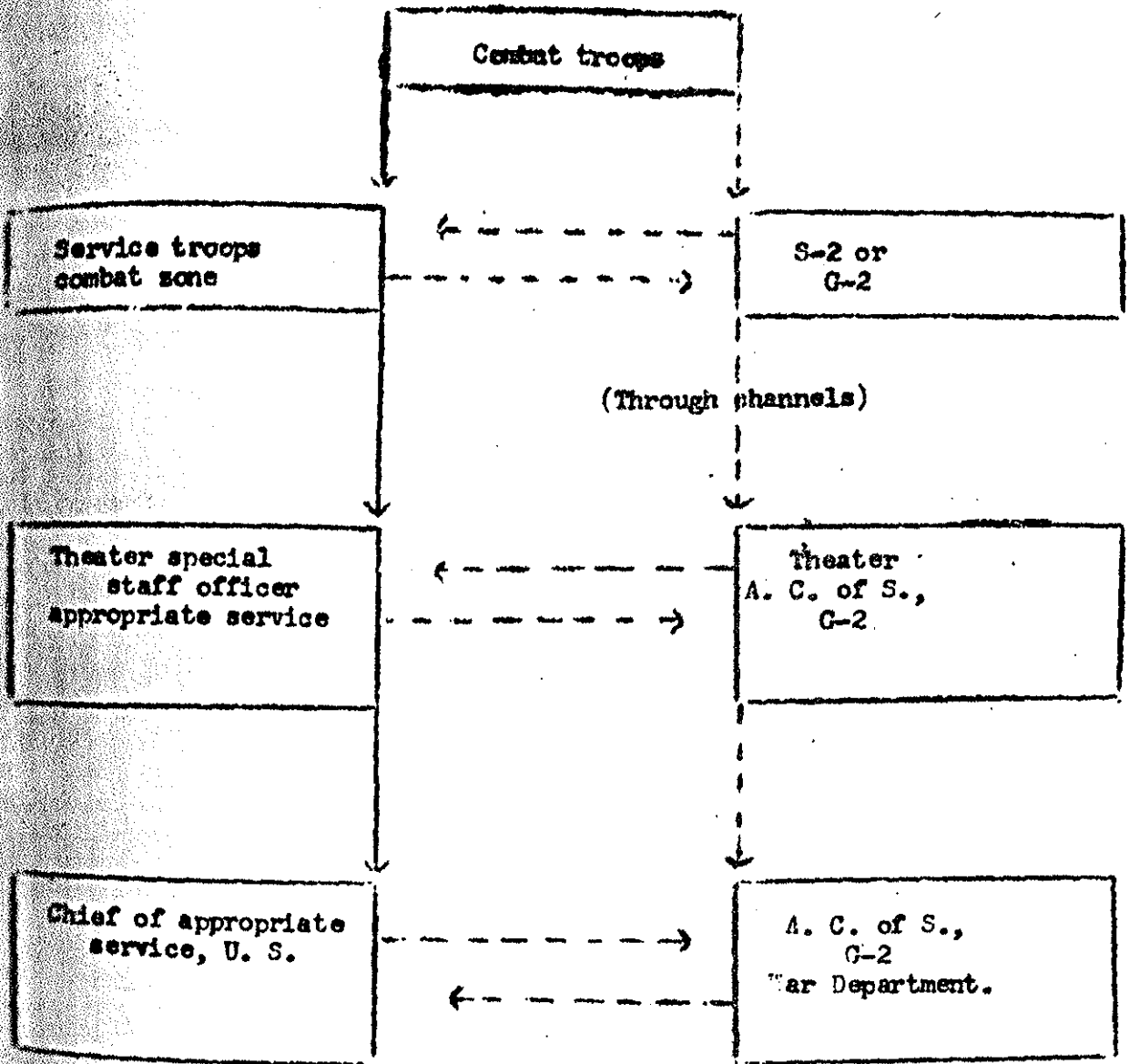
J. A. ULIO,

Major General,

The Adjutant General.

COPY

PROCEDURE OF CAPTURED MATERIEL
FOR INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.



Flow of materiel —————>
Flow of reports - - - - ->

9

U.S. ARMY
 Army Service Forces
 Office of the Commanding General
 Washington.

14 March, 1944

SUBJECT: Enemy Equipment Intelligence Service Teams.

TO: Commanding General,
 U.S. Forces in the
 European Theatre of Operations.

1. This letter is addressed to the theatre commanders in order to explain the purposes for which these teams are being supplied and to assure theatre commanders that these teams are not an outside agency sent to operate in their theatre independently of their control.
2. These teams of technical specialists on enemy equipment from the Technical Services of the Army Service Forces will be attached to the theatres with the concurrence of the theatre commanders. They are furnished for operation under the complete control of the theatre commander for the purpose of assisting the theatre commander in securing captured equipment, in insuring the flow of such materiel to the United States for research, in performing functions stated in Section II, Training Circular No. 81, War Department, dated 6 November 1942, and in performing such other functions in connection with technical intelligence in general as may be desirable.
3. Although the personnel of these teams are charged to the strengths of the Chiefs of Technical Services, it is not intended that this status interfere with theatre control while such personnel are in the theatre. However, such status will permit the promotion of such personnel according to vacancies available to the Chiefs of Technical Services and will simplify the return of such personnel to the United States for consultation at the end of six months or other periods and also the movement from one theatre to another whenever a theatre becomes inactive.
4. Many examples could be cited in which we have improved our equipment because of studies of enemy equipment. Several examples are cited here:
 - a. An automatic radio transmitter used as sea rescue equipment by our forces was copied from a German model.
 - b. With certain important modifications in the fuzes used, the German "Butterfly" anti-personnel bomb has been redesigned by the Ordnance Department and adopted for use by the Army Air Forces.

c. As a result of a study of the German 4-meter base range-finder, several design features of the German range-finder are being incorporated in a United States design.

d. The 15-cm and 21-cm German rockets are designed to rotate axially in flight and to keep the rocket stable by means of off-center vents. Actual firing of these rockets showed that they had relatively good accuracy. The Ordnance Department is designing rockets which are similarly spin stabilized.

e. The Ordnance Department has made and is presently test-firing artillery and ammunition therefor for basic design data purposes, almost identical to the German 75-mm recoilless gun.

It should be noted that most of the items cited involve the Ordnance Department. This is due to the fact that the Ordnance Department sent the first technical specialists on enemy equipment to the theatres over a year ago. The Ordnance specialists were followed by Signal Corps specialists last summer. Because of the excellent results accruing from the presence of the Ordnance specialists, War Department approval was obtained and the concurrence of the commanders of the active theatres to extend the coverage of enemy equipment to include enemy quartermaster, medical, engineer, chemical warfare as well as ordnance and signal.

5. In order that these teams may best accomplish their purpose, it is necessary that they receive the cooperation of the various forces in the theatre to which end it is recommended that the commissioned members of these teams be given letters of authority covering their activities so as to insure the cooperation of commanders of lower echelons, particularly those of front line units. It is especially desired that they be given every opportunity to accompany assault forces so that they may, so to speak, win the race against the souvenir hunters and the destroyers of enemy equipment.

6. It is specifically requested that no personnel of the groups be assigned or attached to Joint Intelligence Collection Agencies as it is desired that they operate in the forward areas under the direct authority of the theatre commander. It is recommended that they be placed under the control of the theatre G-2.

7. Theatre commanders are requested to distribute copies of the technical reports of these teams as follows: seven (7) copies to LID, War Department, of which two (2) should be marked for the Chief of Technical Service and one (1) for the Commanding General, Army Service Forces. In those theatres having a Joint Intelligence Collection Agency it is desired that an additional copy be furnished such agency. It is requested that teams be authorized to send an information copy of their reports directly to the Chief of their Technical Service.

8. Arrangements should be made for team members to assist in the interrogation of prisoners of war who have special knowledge of enemy radar equipment or of other special equipment or of enemy secret weapons.

9. Arrangements should also be made to enable the personnel of these teams to cooperate fully with similar personnel of our naval forces and of Allied forces in the same theatre.

10. The War Department is interested in obtaining photographs, tracings, or other reproductions of name plates, serial numbers, and all other arsenal or manufacturers' marking on all captured materiel as these are one of the best sources of information regarding the location, type, and amount of production of aircraft factories and other munitions plants, and of the number of weapons and major items of equipment the enemy has produced. Information of this kind increases in value in direct proportion with the number of exhibits relative to name plate and serial number data collected.

11. Appended hereto as Appendix A is a table showing the strengths and grades of the personnel of the teams. Due to the shortage of personnel available to the Chiefs of the Technical Services, no additional personnel can be furnished to the theatres. However, should additional personnel chargeable to the theatre be furnished they should join the basic teams.

12. Appended hereto as Appendix B is a suggested special list of equipment including only such items of other than regular individual equipment which are considered necessary for the proper functioning of the teams and which should be authorized by the theatre commander.

a/ Brehon Somervell

BREHON SOMERVELL,
Lieutenant General,
Commanding.

ORGANIZATION TABLE (Special)
ARMY EQUIPMENT INTELLIGENCE SERVICE TEAMS

<u>BRANCH</u>	<u>COL.</u>	<u>LT COL.</u>	<u>MAJOR</u>	<u>CAPT</u>	<u>MR SGT</u>	<u>TECH SGT</u>	<u>STAFF SGT</u>	<u>TECH 3rd</u>	<u>TECH 4th</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Ordnance	1		3	1	1	2	3	2	2	1
Signal Corps		1	2	1	1	1	1	2		
Inf. Corps			1				1	1		
C.S.			1		1	1	1	1		
ASD D-IT			1							1
MRS			1				1		1	3
TOTALS	1	1	9	2	3	4	7	6	3	36

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ENGINEER

	Unit	Quantity	
Compass, lensatic, w/case	Each	12	Ord Sec-5; Sig Sec-3; Engr Sec-3; C/S Sec-1.
Compass, Magnifying, self-illuminated	"	2	Sig Sec-2
Net, camouflage, shrimp, 22' x 22'	"	5	Ord. Sec.-3; Sig Sec-2
Net, camouflage, shrimp, 36' x 44'	"	1	Sig Sec-1
Roller, parallel, transparent 15"	"	2	Ord Sec-1; C/S Sec-1
Net, drawing, Minerva #795-8 K&L or equal	"	3	Ord Sec-1; C/S Sec-1; Sig Sec-1
Scale, engineer's triangular, w/sheath	"	1	Sig Sec-1
Triangles "T", 36"	"	2	Ord Sec-1; Sig Sec-1
Triangles, transparent, A-B	"	3	Ord Sec-2; C/S Sec-1

ORDNANCE

Binoculars, E-3	"	4	Ord Sec-4
Revolver, pistol, M-1911	"	35	Per individual except Med Dept.
Rifle, auto., cal.45, M-1911	"	35	Per individual except Med Dept.
Tool kit, armorers (as per SNL's)	"	3	Ord Sec-3
Tool kit, vehicle mechanics (as per SNL's)	"	3	Ord Sec-3
Motor vehicle, tow, 16' x 7/16"	"	1	Ord Sec-1
Wheels, tow, 1" dia., 20' long	"	4	Ord Sec-4
Tool Set:			
Second Echelon Set No. 7	"	1	Ord Sec-1
Engineer Equipment, IV Set No.1	"	12	Ord Sec-5; Sig Sec-3; other Secs-1 ea.
Wrench, flexible nose	"	12	Ord Sec-5; Sig Sec-3 other Secs-1 ea.
Trailer:			
Trailer, 1/4 ton, 2 wheel cargo	"	3	Ord Sec-3
Truck, 1/4 ton. 4 x 4	"	10	Ord Sec-4; Sig Sec-2 other Secs-1 ea.
Truck, 2-1/2 ton, 6 x 6 cargo w/winch	"	2	Ord Sec-1; Sig Sec-1

QUARTERMASTER

Flammable liquid (gasoline)	"	12	Ord Sec-5; Sig Sec-3 other Secs-1 ea.
Can, w/handle cap. 5 gallons	"	1	Sig Sec-2
Record, fiber	"	2	Ord Sec-2
Lock, 3 x 5 w/lock	"	8	Ord Sec-5; Sig Sec-2
Stove, electric, portable hand	"		C/S Sec-1
Stove, cooking, 2 burner	"	5	Ord Sec-3; Sig Sec-2
Stove, cooking gasoline 2 burner	"	5	Ord Sec-3; Sig Sec-2
Stove, Model 1942, complete	"	2	Ord Sec-1, Sig Sec-1
Stove, non-portable, 14"	"	2	Ord Sec-2
Stove, portable, w/case	"	6	Ord Sec-3; Sig Sec-1; Engr Sec-1; C/S Sec-1

<u>SIGNAL</u>	<u>Each</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Doc, PH-105	"	1 Sig Sec-1
Camera equipment, PH 104	"	2 Ord Sec-1; Sig Sec-1
Camera PH 324	"	8 Ord Sec-5; C/S Sec-1; Engr Sec-1; Led Sec-1
Exposure meter Ph-77-C	"	1 Sig Sec-1
Extension cord, 15' w/standard socket	"	1 Sig Sec-1
idget flash bulb adapter, reflector (1-Victor or equal* non-standard	"	
Holder PH-81	"	18 Sig Sec-18
Power Unit PH-75	"	1 Sig Sec-1
Test equipment L-9	"	1 Sig Sec-1
Tool equipment TI-41	"	1 Sig Sec-1
Tool equipment TI-48	"	1 Sig Sec-1
Detector Set, SIR 625	"	4 Ord Sec-3; Engr Sec-1

CHEMICAL

Detection Kit, L-9	"	1 C/S Sec-1
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67.

CIRCULAR }
No. 160 }

Rescinded

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 1 June 1945

Effective until 1 December 1946 unless sooner rescinded or superseded

	Section
AR 600-700—Change in par. 1a-----	I
CAPTURED ENEMY MATÉRIEL—Control in zone of interior-----	II
DECONTAMINATING APPARATUS, POWER-DRIVEN—Distribution-----	III
QUALIFICATION CARD COPY—Officers and warrant officers—WD AGO Form 66-4-----	IV
SULFONAMIDE THERAPY—Local—Discontinuance in treatment of wounds-----	V
TABLES OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT—Flexible and cellular—WD Cir. 256, 1943, amended-----	VI

I. AR 600-700.—Pending the printing of changes in AR 600-700, 24 May 1945, paragraph 1a of those regulations is changed as follows:

1. General.—a. Because of the importance of the Military Establishment in the defense and welfare of the Nation, it is the responsibility of the War Department to insure that all information concerning its objective and activities, not of a classified nature within the meaning of AR 380-5, is made available to the public through the established media of expression. This responsibility extends through all echelons.

[AG 000.7 (31 May 45)]

II. CAPTURED ENEMY MATÉRIEL.—1. Purpose.—The purpose of this circular is to establish uniform procedures of accounting for captured enemy matériel returned to the United States for all purposes other than for intelligence, scrap, or salvage; and for requisitioning and issue of all such captured enemy matériel for training purposes. All captured enemy matériel, including enemy matériel which comes into the possession of the War Department through confiscation by War Department agencies, or by United States customs and release to the War Department in accordance with section VI, WD Circular 155, 1945, is Government property and must be treated and accounted for as such. (Captured enemy air equipment returned under provisions of WD Circular 13, 1945, and further covered by AAF Regulation No. 65-75, 12 February 1944, is not subject to the provisions of this circular.)

2. Accountability, initial.—All captured enemy matériel which has been shipped to the United States for purposes other than for intelligence or for scrap or salvage, will be picked up on stock record accounts of the first consignee to which it is shipped from the port through which it is received. Captured enemy matériel which is confiscated at a port of embarkation or by United States customs and released to a port of embarkation in accordance with section VI, WD Circular 155, 1945, or revisions thereof, will be picked up on the stock record accounts at the port of embarkation. All captured enemy matériel confiscated by United States customs officers in the interior of the United States will be picked up on stock record accounts of the Army post to which it is turned over in accordance with section VI, WD Circular 155, 1945, or revisions thereof. For accounting purposes all captured enemy matériel other than for intelligence or for scrap or salvage will be considered serviceable. All stock record cards and supporting papers will be clearly marked "Captured enemy matériel."

3. Accountability at station.—All captured enemy matériel, other than that for intelligence or for scrap or salvage, now at War Department installations in the United States will be picked up on the stock records of the appropriate station

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supply officer. Issue of such enemy matériel for training units will be on memorandum receipt clearly marked "Captured enemy matériel."

4. **Accountability, general.**—*a.* Current property accounting procedures will be used in the accounting for enemy equipment designated for purposes indicated in paragraph 5 *c* and *d* with the exception that the enemy equipment at posts, camps, and stations will not be subject to stock control procedures. The same classification as to expendability and nonexpendability will apply to captured enemy matériel, designated for purposes indicated in paragraph 5 *c* and *d*, as applies to comparable United States equipment.

b. Station commanders and commanders of training activities will be responsible that the enemy equipment is utilized to the best advantage in the training program and is not dissipated, diverted from the use for which it was supplied, nor used for display purposes in such a manner that the value thereof is lost. Quantities which have been returned to this country are inadequate to satisfy training needs, and full utilization is mandatory.

5. **Priorities.**—The following priorities for supply have been established for enemy matériel:

a. Intelligence requirements of United States and Allied governments.

b. Operational and training requirements within the theaters where captured.

c. Training requirements for troops in the United States and for oversea United States commands (other than *b* above).

d. Requirements for displays for purposes such as industrial incentive, war manpower recruiting, or war bond promotion.

6. **Supply channels.**—*a.* All requests for supply of or information relative to captured enemy matériel for training and display purposes will be directed, through channels, to the appropriate headquarters as follows:

Army Air Forces—

Director, Air Technical Service Command
Wright Field, Ohio
Attention: TSSDL-6

Army Ground Forces—

Commanding General, Army Ground Forces
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: G-4 Section

Army Service Forces—

Commanding General, Army Service Forces
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: Director, Troop Training Division.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff—

Military Intelligence Division
War Department, Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: Training Branch.

b. Requests for supply of or information relative to captured enemy matériel for training and display purposes from agencies not under the jurisdiction of any of the above headquarters will be directed to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, Attention: Director, Distribution Division, Liaison Branch, and will be accompanied by sufficient information to justify the need for the equipment.

c. All requests for matériel for intel directed, through c

*Army Service
Comm
Washin
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7. **Distribution.**—under priority 50 manding General, with shipping ins Army Ground For G-2, War Departm

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lent information to justify the need for

c. All requests for supply of or information relative to captured enemy matériel for intelligence requirements as indicated in paragraph 5a will be directed, through channels, to:

Army Service Forces—

Commanding General, Army Service Forces
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Director of Intelligence

7. **Distribution.**—Enemy equipment within the United States made available under priority 5c will be distributed to Army training installations by Commanding General, Army Service Forces (Distribution Division), in accordance with shipping instructions from the Commanding Generals, Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, and Army Service Forces, and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department General Staff.

8. **Maintenance.**—All enemy equipment issued for training purposes will be maintained in as serviceable a condition as is practicable, due consideration being given to the training use for which it is intended. Ordnance equipment will be supplied in two condition classifications. Condition 1 matériel will have been carefully inspected and declared in condition to be used for the purpose for which originally intended. Firearms in condition 1 may be fired. Condition 2 matériel will have been inspected for workable completeness. Such equipment will be employed for classroom demonstration and mechanical familiarization. Small arms, machine guns, and similar items which have been originally received in a condition for firing will, if economically feasible, be maintained in that condition. The depots listed below, which have been designated to handle all captured enemy matériel for training purposes, will have facilities for repair of enemy equipment and will be consulted for advice in the event repairs of enemy equipment are necessary which cannot be accomplished by station facilities. In such event the appropriate depots will be advised of the items involved and the approximate nature of the repairs required, and a request will be made for clearance for shipment of such items to the depots for repairs. Under no circumstances will items of captured enemy matériel be shipped to such depots for repairs without receipt of prior clearance. The same funds and procedures available for the repair of United States equipment will be utilized in the repair of enemy equipment.

DEPOTS FOR CAPTURED ENEMY TRAINING MATÉRIEL

To Serve Pacific Coast Area

Ordnance

Ammunition, explosives, and other matériel. Ogden Arsenal, Ogden, Utah

Signal

Holabird Signal Depot
Baltimore, Md.

Engineer

Utah Army Service Forces Depot
Ogden, Utah

Quartermaster

Utah Army Service Forces Depot
Ogden, Utah

Chemical Warfare Service

Utah Army Services Forces Depot
Ogden, Utah

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To Serve Atlantic Coast Area

<i>Ordnance</i>	
Ammunition and explosives	Delaware Ordnance Depot Pedricktown, N. J.
All other matériel	Aberdeen Ordnance Depot Aberdeen, Md.
<i>Signal</i>	Holabird Signal Depot Baltimore, Md.
<i>Engineer</i>	Richmond Army Service Forces Depot Richmond, Va.
<i>Quartermaster</i>	Washington Quartermaster Depot Cameron, Va.
<i>Chemical Warfare Service</i>	Atlanta Army Service Forces Depot Atlanta, Ga.

9. **Excess equipment.**—*a.* In the event training or display equipment becomes excess to the needs of a station or training activity, instructions as to disposal thereof will be requested, through channels, from the appropriate headquarters in accordance with paragraph 6*a.*

b. Disposition instructions for items which were originally supplied for the use of Army Ground Forces units for training purposes will be requested, through channels, from the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: G-4 Section, even though such items are carried on the stock record account of an Army Service Forces property officer.

c. Disposition instructions for items which become excess to the training or display needs of a major command, or of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, WDGS, will be requested of the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, Attention: Distribution Division, Liaison Branch.

d. Disposition instructions for items for training or display which become excess to the need of agencies or installations other than those above will be requested from Commanding General, Army Service Forces (Distribution Division).

e. Disposition instructions for all items of captured enemy equipment which are determined by the ASF technical services to be excess to their minimum requirements for intelligence purposes will be requested of the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, Attention: Director of Intelligence.

10. **Ammunition.**—It is contemplated that an initial supply of ammunition will be furnished with all condition 1 firearms supplied to training installations except those in the Army Air Forces. As the initial supply of ammunition becomes exhausted, additional requirements may be requisitioned on the appropriate headquarters listed in paragraph 6. Both initial and replenishment ammunition requirements for Army Air Forces installations will be requisitioned on the appropriate headquarters. Requests for ammunition from agencies and installations which do not come under the jurisdiction of any of such headquarters will be forwarded, through channels, to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, Attention: Distribution Division, Liaison Branch. Requests for ammunition will be accompanied by a statement of the quantity and type of applicable firearms on hand in condition 1, the number of troops to be trained, the type of training to be given, the quantity of ammunition on hand, and the quantity of ammunition expended during the preceding 3 months with a certification by the responsible officer that the ammunition was expended for training purposes only.

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11. **Rescission.**—Sections II Circular 328, 1943, are rescinded [AG 400 (22 Mar 45)]

III. DECONTAMINATING distribution, including maintenance decontaminating apparatus to item by tables of organization 1- series will be limited to the following:

a. Allowances authorized by (R- tables).
b. Two per air service group.
c. Two per air depot group.
d. Zone of interior training:

2. In theaters of operations Forces units under authority of allowances of the 1- series, paragraph 1*a, b, and c,* will be instructions. All shortage in operations will be met from the zone of interior. Pending current tables, or redistribution be retained by Army Air Forces

3. In the zone of interior, units under authority of table allowances of the 1- series, which graph 1*a, b, c, and d,* will be receipt of disposition instruction

[AG 470.72 (11 May 45)]

IV. QUALIFICATION CA from WD AGO Form 66-1, Office the necessity for preparing true of WD AGO Form 66-4, Office which may be used for these preparation of WD AGO Form

2. It is not intended that the WD AGO Form 66-1.

3. Supplies of WD AGO Form through normal requisitioning [AG 315 (29 Mar 45)]

V. SULFONAMIDE THER use of chemotherapeutic agents Technical Bulletin Medical general and field hospitals management justifies the abandonment for its supposed anti-infection.

2. The practice of routine wounds as an emergency aid discontinued. The local application

AGO 814B

II. Rescission.—Sections II and III, WD Circular 319, and section I, WD Circular 328, 1943, are rescinded.

[AG 400 (22 Mar 45)]

III. DECONTAMINATING APPARATUS, POWER-DRIVEN.—1. Further distribution, including maintenance and supply of shortages, of the power-driven decontaminating apparatus to Army Air Forces units presently authorized the item by tables of organization and equipment and tables of allowances of the 1-series will be limited to the following:

a. Allowances authorized by integrated tables of organization and equipment (R-tables).

b. Two per air service group.

c. Two per air depot group.

d. Zone of interior training allowances as contained in tables of allowances.

2. In theaters of operations, quantities of the item in hands of Army Air Forces units under authority of tables of organization and equipment and tables of allowances of the 1-series, which are in excess of allowances prescribed in paragraph 1a, b, and c, will be reported as excess in accordance with current instructions. All shortage and replacement requirements within theaters of operations will be met from this excess supply prior to further requisitions on the zone of interior. Pending reorganization under integrated tables, changes in current tables, or redistribution within the theater, these excess allowances may be retained by Army Air Forces units.

3. In the zone of interior, quantities of the item in hands of Army Air Forces units under authority of tables of organization and equipment and tables of allowances of the 1-series, which are in excess of allowances prescribed in paragraph 1a, b, c, and d, will be reported as excess and retained by units pending receipt of disposition instructions.

[AG 470.72 (11 May 45)]

IV. QUALIFICATION CARD COPY.—1. Frequent need for extracting data from WD AGO Form 66-1, Officer's and Warrant Officer's Qualification Card, and the necessity for preparing true copies of this form have resulted in the creation of WD AGO Form 66-4, Officer's and Warrant Officer's Qualification Card Copy, which may be used for these purposes, in addition to its use as a worksheet for preparation of WD AGO Form 66-1.

2. It is not intended that this form be punched for sorting or used in lieu of WD AGO Form 66-1.

3. Supplies of WD AGO Form 66-4 are available in Adjutant General depots through normal requisitioning channels.

[AG 315 (29 Mar 45)]

V. SULFONAMIDE THERAPY.—1. The general policies regarding the local use of chemotherapeutic agents have been enunciated in paragraph 21, WD Technical Bulletin Medical 147 (TB MED 147), March 1945 (distributed to general and field hospitals and other medical units). Experience in wound management justifies the abandonment of local use of any chemical agent in a wound for its supposed antiseptic effect in the prevention or treatment of infection.

2. The practice of routine local application of crystalline sulfonamides to wounds as an emergency aid measure and prior to initial wound surgery will be discontinued. The local application of this agent to wounds not involving serious

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cavities following wound surgery will also be discontinued, and its local use in wounds involving serous cavities is not recommended.

[AG 710 (8 May 45)]

VI. TABLES OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT.—Information furnished the War Department in general indicates some lack of understanding of flexible tables of organization and equipment. The following is furnished as a guide in the use of such organizations:

1. **General.**—Flexible tables of organization and equipment for combat and service units are provided in order that requirements of widely varying character may be met without creating special units or subdividing fixed strength units for each situation. This principle has been embodied in the cellular tables and in certain fixed strength tables.

2. **Cellular organization.**—*a.* Cellular tables of organization and equipment include the service organization tables for technical and administrative service generally referred to as the "500 series tables" and aircraft warning, harbor defense, and intelligence tables.

b. Teams included in these tables are designed for the following:

- (1) Operation of specific equipment such as a radio or trucks.
- (2) Performance of a specific function such as telephone line construction or administration of a military unit.

c. (1) In general, battalions, companies, and platoons can be formed by combination of various teams to form a military unit. When establishing such units care will be exercised to keep the number of headquarters at a minimum consistent with actual needs. In this connection, it is generally considered that rear area nonmobile unit headquarters can administer a much greater strength than combat unit headquarters.

- (2) Units may be organized with all teams from one branch, defined as intrabranch, or with elements from more than one branch, defined as interbranch, depending upon the local requirements. Where more than one branch is included in a unit, branch immaterial headquarters from T/O & E 600-500 should be used for administration and operational control. Use of interbranch units is generally more economical of personnel when small numbers of teams from more than one branch are to be used in one installation.

d. Teams in the cellular tables are generally intended for use in the following manner:

- (1) Formation of units (platoon, company, battalion, or group) by combining required teams into a unit for administration and operational control. The needs met by preparation of special tables and subdividing fixed strength units can usually be met by proper formation of units from the cellular tables. Temporary needs, however, should still be met by use of provisional organizations.

- (2) Augmentation of fixed strength units where increments of less than company size are required or when a small task force requires complete logistical support. As an example, a supply or maintenance team can be used to increase the capacity of a fixed strength depot company or to balance a division or other task force in need of such support.

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(3) Provision of station services for ports, depots, and other fixed installations outside the zone of interior. Since base type units are not self-sufficient, the communication, construction, guard, maintenance, medical, transportation, and similar requirements must be met by assignment of either fixed strength or cellular units.

(4) In general, teams in the 500-series tables are designed for use in the communications zone rather than in the combat zone except as indicated above. Personnel and equipment required in special situations in the combat zone are being provided by augmentation columns on tables of organization and equipment as described in paragraph 3b.

e. Theater requests for cellular units or components thereof will state the table of organization and equipment number and the number of each type component required. Components will be identified by title and column letters. The components of cellular units will be organized into units and be given unit training prior to movement to the theaters whenever time permits. Movement of separate components or of cellular units to the theaters will be with complete equipment unless otherwise requested by the theater commander.

f. (1) As in the case of fixed strength units, cellular units may be constituted only by the War Department. Operating components (teams) are assigned to the appropriate numbered headquarters (platoon or company) by the War Department to form a military unit. In order that maximum flexibility may be gained separate platoons, companies, and battalions will be numbered units. Numbered separate platoons and companies may be assigned or attached to numbered battalion headquarters and such battalions may be assigned to groups by responsible commanders. A monthly report will be submitted to the War Department (TAG) of all changes in assignment of separate platoons and companies to battalions and battalions to groups.

(2) (a) When reorganization of cellular units is necessary because of permanent changes in requirements, request for approval of such action will be submitted to the War Department, indicating the present and proposed organization with sufficient justification to permit analysis of the proposal.

(b) Organization or reorganization under new or revised cellular tables of organization and equipment will be accomplished only when approved by the War Department. Recommendations will be submitted including detailed information to assist in the War Department review of the proposal.

(c) Changes in requirements of a temporary nature may be met by placing teams on detached service in the normal manner without reorganization of the units. However, personnel and equipment of teams should not be dispersed.

3. Flexible organization.—a. Certain tables of organization and equipment are provided varying strengths based upon the mission to be performed or the capacity of the unit. For example, an antiaircraft searchlight unit has different type personnel and strength based on its equipment and function, while a station hospital has a different strength dependent on its bed capacity. Such flexible

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tables provide a basic structure similar to that of a fixed strength unit while retaining the flexibility required to meet various situations.

b. Augmentation columns are included on certain fixed strength tables. They provide additional personnel or a change in type of personnel to meet requirements for variations in equipment or the need for additional specialists which are not Army-wide in scope. When such requirements become applicable on an Army-wide basis they are absorbed into a revised table.

4. Rescission.—Paragraph 19b, c, d, and e, WD Circular 256, 1943, is rescinded. [AG 322 (1 Mar 45)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO
Major General
The Adjutant General

G. C. MARSHALL
Chief of Staff

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CIRCULAR }
No. 155 }

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 28 May 1945

Effective until 28 November 1946 unless sooner rescinded or superseded

	Section
ARMY INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL PROGRAM—Instructions concerning determination of physical qualifications of applicant for civilian employment.....	I
INSTALLATION—Transfer of Station Hospital, Camp White, Oreg., to Navy Department	II
SIGNAL CORPS ITEMS—Supply for oversea resale to Army exchanges—WD Cir. 285, 1944, amended.....	III
TRAVEL ALLOWANCE—Enlisted personnel attending service schools.....	IV
VETERAN—Policy concerning employment offers at installations effecting separation from military service.....	V
WAR TROPHY—Retention—Sec. III, WD Cir. 353, 1944, rescinded.....	VI

I. ARMY INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL PROGRAM.—1. At installations having an industrial medical program established in accordance with WD Circular 188, 1944, the Civil Service Commission has agreed that the determination as to the physical qualifications of an applicant for civilian employment may be made by the appropriate medical officer subject to instructions contained in the following paragraphs.

2. The Commanding General, Army Air Forces, the commanding generals of the service commands, and the Chief of Transportation are authorized to designate medical officers, contract surgeons, or civilian physicians as members of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners. The name of the medical officer so designated and the name of the installation at which he is on duty will be forwarded to the Civil Service regional director of that region in which the installation is located.

3. Where the industrial medical officers are so designated, they will act for the Civil Service Commission in approving or disapproving the physical qualifications of persons, both veterans and nonveterans certified by the Civil Service regional office or by the local board, who are being considered for appointment to civilian positions. WD AGO Form 8-179, Physical Examination Record, will be used by all industrial medical officers to record the examination. The industrial medical officers' findings will constitute approval or disapproval by the Civil Service Commission and will be subject only to post audit on a mass basis by the Civil Service regional office. Whenever an industrial medical officer determines that an appointee is physically disqualified for a position, a copy of the medical record, including Form 8-179, Physical Examination Record, will be submitted immediately as a confidential document to the Civil Service Regional Office, Attention: Chief, Medical Division.

4. Industrial medical officers so designated will also act for the appointing authority in approving or disapproving physical qualifications for reemployment of former War Department employees returning from military service. The medical record will not be submitted to the Civil Service Commission in these cases.

5. It is essential that sufficient information be given to the appointing authority to insure that employees will be properly placed. WD Form 91, Physical Qualification Placement Record, submitted by the civilian personnel office will be completed by the medical officer and returned. One copy will be retained and filed in the applicant's medical 201 file. No comments or remarks which could be construed as confidential medical information will be included in the Physical Qualification Placement Record.

[AG 701 (25 May 45)]

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II. INSTALLATION.—Announcement is made of the transfer of the Station Hospital at Camp White, Oregon, to the Navy Department on a revocable permit basis with the proviso that the Navy Department will provide station hospitalization for military personnel now or hereafter stationed at Camp White upon 90 days' notice.

[AG 602.3 (3 May 45)]

III. SIGNAL CORPS ITEMS.—1. General.—The Chief Signal Officer is responsible for the supply of batteries, bulbs, and flashlights for resale to Army exchanges in oversea theaters.

a. In the zone of the interior depot stocks of such items under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster Corps will be reported (within 15 days after receipt of this circular) to the Chief, Procurement and Distribution Service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington 25, D. C., for shipping instructions. Upon receipt of shipping instructions, stocks procured from funds under the control of The Quartermaster General will be transferred to the Signal Corps on a reimbursement basis in accordance with provisions of AR 35-860.

b. In the theaters of operation all depot stocks of these items under the control of the theater quartermaster will be consolidated under the control of the theater signal officer. Transfers of such stocks procured from funds under the control of The Quartermaster General will be made on a reimbursement basis in accordance with provisions of AR 35-860.

2. Supply in theaters of operation.—a. The theater signal officer is authorized to sell batteries, bulbs, and flashlights to Army exchanges in theaters of operation. Distribution of such resale items will be as prescribed by the theater exchange officer. Payment for quantities received on requisition to the signal officer will be made by the theater exchange officer to the signal officer who will deposit such payments with the finance officer to the credit of the Signal Corps.

b. The theater exchange officer will furnish the theater signal officer with requirements for flashlights, bulbs, and batteries at such times and covering such periods as the signal officer may specify. The theater signal officer will include requirements for Army exchanges with requirements submitted to the Chief Signal Officer.

3. Rescission.—The first footnote on page 5, WD Circular 285, 1944, and so much of paragraph 2b(2) of that circular as pertains to batteries, flashlight; bulbs, flashlight; and flashlights, are rescinded.

[AG 331.3 (18 May 45)]

IV. TRAVEL ALLOWANCE.—1. Quarters and subsistence allowances.—a. Where messing and/or billeting facilities are not available at service schools to which enlisted personnel are being sent for training, orders may prescribe payment in advance for quarters and/or subsistence allowances under the provisions of section II, AR 35-4810, 19 April 1945, for a period of 30 days. Payment should normally be made by the disbursing officer at the enlisted person's permanent station prior to the performance of travel. However, where proper orders authorizing the advance payment have not been issued prior to departure from permanent station, such orders will be issued by the commandant of the service school.

b. Where the enlisted person remains at the service school beyond the 30-day period and messing and/or billeting facilities continue to be unavailable, further payment of advance quarters and/or subsistence allowances for each additional 30-day period or fraction thereof as determined by the commandant of the school will be prescribed in orders issued by the school headquarters, and will be made by the disbursing officer paying the current pay account of the enlisted personnel

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of the Quartermaster (within 15 days after receipt of this
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The theater signal officer is authorized
to exchange in theaters of opera-
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Furnish the theater signal officer with re-
quirements at such times and covering such
requirements. The theater signal officer will include
requirements submitted to the Chief

page 5, WD Circular 285, 1944, and so
far as pertains to batteries, flashlight;
needed.

quarters and subsistence allowances.—a.
If quarters are not available at service schools to
be used for training, orders may prescribe pay-
ment of subsistence allowances under the provisions
of the Manual for a period of 30 days. Payment should
be made at the enlisted person's permanent
address. However, where proper orders author-
ized are issued prior to departure from perma-
nent quarters at the service school beyond the 30-day
period, subsistence allowances continue to be unavail-
able, further allowances for each additional
month of absence from the commandant of the school
headquarters, and will be made
of the permanent pay account of the enlisted personnel

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attending the school. The disbursing officer making the initial advance payment
to the enlisted person will indorse the date, period for which payment is made,
and amount of payment on the copy of the order retained by the enlisted person.
The disbursing officer will certify on his copies of the order that he has made
such indorsement. The enlisted person will deliver his retained order to the
commanding officer at the service school upon arrival thereat.

c. Adjustments of overpayments or underpayments made under the provisions
of this circular will be effected in accordance with the provisions of paragraph
17, AR 35-4810.

2. **Travel orders.**—Orders placing enlisted personnel on temporary duty for
the purpose of pursuing a course of instruction at a school where Government
quarters and subsistence are not available, and returning them to their permanent
stations upon completion of the course, should indicate that such enlisted per-
sonnel are in a travel status for the entire period of the assignment, thereby not
depriving the enlisted personnel of allowances to which they may otherwise be
entitled.

3. **Rescission of previous instructions.**—Section I, WD Circular 10, 1944, and
section VII, WD Circular 254, 1944, pertaining to the foregoing subjects, are
rescinded.

[AG 246.8 (19 May 45)]

V. **VETERAN.**—1. Reference is made to WD Circular 486, 1944, which defines
the policy governing operations of agencies authorized to be present at installa-
tions effecting separation from military service. Information has been received
which would indicate misinterpretation of the intent of the circular cited with
respect to the functions of the War Manpower Commission.

2. Job placement will normally be accomplished after the return of the veteran
to his home community and will not be conducted at points of separation. Letters
or other communications from civilian companies or organizations directed to
commanding officers of installations at which separation is accomplished offer-
ing specific employment to persons being separated thereat will be acknowledged
with an explanation of War Department policy promulgated herein and will
advise the senders to redirect their offers to the appropriate offices of the United
States Employment Service, the agency of the War Manpower Commission con-
cerned with job placement.

[AG 292 (17 May 45)]

VI. **WAR TROPHY.**—1. In order to improve the morale of the United States
forces in the theaters of operations, the retention of war trophies by military
personnel, merchant seamen, and civilians serving with the United States Army
overseas is authorized under the conditions set forth in the following instructions:

a. Retention by individuals of captured enemy equipment as war trophies is
authorized in accordance with the instructions contained herein is considered to be for the
service of the United States and not in violation of the 79th and 80th Articles
of War.

b. It is to be noted that the 79th Article of War provides:

All public property taken from the enemy is the property of the United States
and shall be secured for the service of the United States, and any person subject
to military law who neglects to secure such property or is guilty of wrongful
appropriation thereof shall be punished as a court martial may direct.

c. It is also to be noted that the 80th Article of War provides:

Any person subject to military law who buys, sells, trades, or in any way deals
in or disposes of captured or abandoned property, whereby he shall receive or

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expect any profit, benefit, or advantage to himself or to any other person directly or indirectly connected with himself, or who fails whenever such property comes into his possession or custody or within his control to give notice thereof to the proper authority and to turn over such property to the proper authority without delay, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or by such other punishment as a court martial, military commission, or other military tribunal may adjudge, or by any or all of said penalties.

d. It is not the intention of these instructions to permit the return of war trophies for sale or barter in the United States. The return of several of any similar items of enemy equipment by an individual under this regulation may be considered an indication of intent to traffic in war trophies and can be cause for confiscation of all such items shipped or brought into the United States by the individual.

2. War trophies will be taken only in a manner strictly consistent with the following principles of international law:

a. Article 6 of the Geneva (Prisoners of War) Convention of 1929 (par. 79, FM 27-10; Ch. 6, TM 27-251 (p. 69) provides:

All effects and objects of personal use—except arms, horses, military equipment, and military papers—shall remain in the possession of prisoners of war, as well as metal helmets and gas masks.

Money in the possession of prisoners may not be taken away from them except by order of an officer and after the amount is determined. A receipt shall be given. Money thus taken away shall be entered to the account of each prisoner.

Identification documents, insignia of rank, decorations, and objects of value may not be taken from prisoners.

b. Metal helmets and gas masks may be taken from prisoners by the proper authorities when prisoners have reached a place where they are no longer needed for protection.

c. Article 3 of the Geneva (Red Cross) Convention of 1929 (par. 176, FM 27-10; Ch. 7, TM 27-251 (p. 131) provides:

After every engagement, the belligerent who remains in possession of the field of battle shall take measures to search the wounded and the dead and to protect them from robbery and ill treatment.

d. The taking of decorations, insignia of rank, or objects of value either from prisoners of war or from the wounded or dead (otherwise than officially for examination and safe keeping) is a violation of international law. There is nothing unlawful, however, in a soldier of our Army picking up and retaining small objects found on the battlefield, or buying articles from prisoners of war of the sort which, under the articles quoted, it is unlawful for him to take from a prisoner, the wounded, or the dead. In view of the practical difficulty of determining in a particular case whether an object has been acquired from a prisoner by coercion or otherwise obtained in a manner contrary to international law, commanding officers will take appropriate measures to prevent violation or evasion of either the letter or spirit of the conventions. Under no circumstances may war trophies include any item which in itself is evidence of disrespectful treatment of enemy dead.

3. a. With the exception noted in b below, military personnel returning to the United States from theaters of operations may be permitted to *bring back* small items of enemy equipment which have not been obtained in violation of the articles of the Geneva Convention is quoted in paragraph 2.

b. The following items are prohibited:

- (1) Nameplates taken from any kind of equipment (these will not be removed from captured equipment except by specifically authorized military personnel).

- (2) Live ammunition (Violation as grave as explosive)
- (3) Firearms or guns, submachine guns, or bullets
- (4) Radio or radio equipment
- (5) Inflammable liquids
- (6) Items of value to the command or research where, or

c. In view of the vast quantities of property, registration must be understood to include the register such firearms and these firearms or war equipment, which include shot, billies, bludgeons, and other articles of value by authorities of whose unauthorized possession is prohibited.

4. When military property is not prohibited above, his superior commander (see par. 8a) will be taken up by certificate accomplished the port of debarkation.

5. Military personnel of the United States are prohibited from the mailing of all firearms or other articles of value as weapons to the tip of the mail. Compensators, the receipt which contain war trophies signed by the appropriate official theater of operations the theater commander. The Bureau will take care to place inside the parcel.

6. Merchant sea property of the United States as duplicate, bearing the name of the officer or other official issued for items of value for any enemy property.

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- (2) Live ammunition, explosives, or any other items containing explosives. (Violation of this prohibition is a serious and punishable offense as grave injuries have resulted from the possession or shipment of explosives.)
- (3) Firearms of the automatic type (or component parts) such as machine guns, submachine guns, or any type gun in which a number of shots or bullets may be discharged with one continuous pull of the trigger.
- (4) Radio or radar equipment (or component parts) of any type.
- (5) Inflammables of any nature.
- (6) Items of which the value as trophies, as determined by the theater commander, is outweighed by their usefulness in the service or for research or training purposes in the theaters of operations or elsewhere, or by their value as critical scrap material.

c. In view of the various laws, both Federal and State, pertaining to the transportation, registration, and ownership of firearms and other lethal weapons, it must be understood by service personnel and others that it may be necessary to register such firearms or other weapons with proper authorities and otherwise comply with Federal, State, and local laws, depending on the locality in which these firearms or weapons are to be retained. Failure to register this type of equipment, which includes rifles, small arms, swords, bayonets, blackjacks, slingshots, billies, bludgeons, metal knuckles, and the like, may result in the confiscation by authorities of such items and also the prosecutions of the individuals in whose unauthorized possession such articles are found.

4. When military personnel returning to the United States bring in trophies not prohibited above, each person must have a certificate in duplicate, signed by his superior commissioned officer, and bearing appropriate official theater stamp (see par. 8a) indicating that the bearer is officially authorized by the theater commander, under the provisions of this circular, to retain as his personal property the articles listed on the certificate. The signed duplicate certificate will be taken up by an officer of the port of embarkation (and a consolidated certificate accomplished) or by the Customs Bureau or military authorities at the port of debarkation. The original will be retained by the bearer.

5. Military personnel in theaters of operations may be permitted to mail to the United States war trophies not prohibited in paragraph 3b, except that the mailing of all firearms, or component parts, capable of being concealed on the person is prohibited. These weapons are defined by the United States Customs Service as weapons having a barrel length of less than 18 inches from the breech to the tip of the muzzle. This over-all length is not to include flash hiders, compensators, the receiver assembly, or related parts. Parcels mailed from overseas which contain war trophies must also contain a certificate in duplicate, both copies signed by the sender's superior commissioned officer, and bearing appropriate official theater stamp indicating that the sender is officially authorized by the theater commander to mail the articles listed on the certificate. The Customs Bureau will take up the signed duplicate certificate and leave the signed original inside the parcel.

6. Merchant seamen who desire to bring or mail back war trophies to the United States as souvenirs must secure the required authorizing certificate, in duplicate, bearing appropriate official theater stamp from the port security officer or other officer designated by the port commander. Certificate will not be issued for items the retention of which is restricted by paragraphs 2 and 3 or for any enemy military firearms. Such certificates will be indorsed by the

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merchant seaman concerned with his signed statement that the articles are not being taken or mailed to the United States for sale or barter purposes.

7. United States civilians serving with the United States Army overseas who desire to bring or mail back war trophies to the United States as souvenirs may secure the required authorizing certificate, in duplicate, bearing appropriate official theater stamp from the United States Army officers under whom they are serving. Certificates will not be issued for items the retention of which is restricted by paragraphs 2 and 3 or for any enemy military firearms. Such certificates will be indorsed by the civilian concerned with his signed statement that the articles are not being taken or mailed to the United States for sale or barter purposes.

8. a. Theater commanders will prescribe the official theater stamp to be used on certificates of authorization for the return of war trophies and will exercise the supervision necessary to prevent the use of forged certificates. They will also take appropriate action to prevent the mailing of unauthorized war trophies.

b. All captured enemy army matériel brought or shipped to the United States in violation of the instructions contained herein will be seized by the Customs Bureau, military authorities, or any other authorized Federal officers or agents, and the owner will forfeit all claims to the item or items and such confiscations will not be returned to the person from whom they were seized. Violators of the provisions of this circular will be subject to disciplinary or legal action as the circumstances may indicate.

c. Captured enemy army ground type matériel brought or shipped to the United States in violation of the instructions contained herein and seized by Federal, civil, or military authorities will be released to the commanding general of the nearest port of embarkation for shipment as follows:

(1) *Pacific Coast Ports.*

Ordnance

Ammunition, explosives, Ogden Arsenal
and other matériel Ogden, Utah

Signal Holabird Signal Depot
Baltimore, Md.

Engineer, Quartermaster, Utah Army Service Forces Depot
Chemical Warfare Service Ogden, Utah
and Medical

(2) *Atlantic Coast Ports.*

Ordnance

Ammunition and explo- Delaware Ordnance Depot
sives Pedricktown, N. J.

All other matériel Aberdeen Ordnance Depot
Aberdeen, Md.

Signal Holabird Signal Depot
Baltimore, Md.

Engineer and Medical Richmond Army Service Forces
Depot

Quartermaster Richmond, Va.
Washington QM Depot
Cameron, Va.

Chemical Warfare Service Atlanta ASF Depot
Atlanta, Ga.

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d. Captured enemy equipment which is confiscated at a customs office in the interior of the United States will be turned over to the nearest Army post commander and will be shipped by him to the appropriate depot designated in c above.

e. The commanding officer of the depots will report the receipt of the confiscated items to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, Attention: Director, Distribution Division, Liaison Branch, who will issue instructions for its disposition.

9. Any enemy naval matériel confiscated by the Customs Bureau or military authorities will be disposed of as directed by the Navy.

10. Items of confiscated enemy aeronautical matériel will be shipped by port or post commanders to the Director, Air Technical Service Command, Wright Field, Ohio, Attention: Technical Data Laboratory. Notification of the shipment, to include a description of the items shipped, will be mailed to the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Attention: Assistant Chief of Air Staff Intelligence, Washington 25, D. C.

11. Weight of war trophies included in baggage of returning military personnel and civilians, when such baggage is to be shipped to the United States at Government expense, must come within limitations prescribed by current regulations. The following allowances are authorized by WD letter (AG 524 (18 Aug 44) OB-S-SPMOT-M), 29 August 1944, subject, "Processing of baggage from overseas," for shipment by water:

a. Each officer will be authorized not to exceed 25 pounds of baggage in addition to the weight of clothing, equipment, and personal baggage authorized at the time of his original oversea movement.

b. In addition to the clothing and equipment authorized in movement or travel orders of individuals returning to the United States, each enlisted man and civilian will be authorized not to exceed 25 pounds of baggage for personal items and captured matériel trophies.

12. Section III, WD Circular 353, 1944, pertaining to the foregoing subject, is rescinded.

[AG 386.3 (23 May 45)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:
ROBERT H. DUNLOP
Brigadier General
Acting The Adjutant General

G. C. MARSHALL
Chief of Staff

AGO 684B

CIRCULAR }
No. 137 }WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 8 May 1945*Effective until 8 November 1946 unless sooner rescinded or superseded*

	Section
AR 30-2210—Changes in par. 4d.....	I
AR 30-3020—Rescinded.....	II
AWARD—Meritorious Service Unit Plaque—Sec. I, WD Cir. 345, 1944, amended.....	III
DAYTON SIGNAL CORPS SUPPLY AGENCY—Transfer of jurisdiction from ASF to AAF—Sec. I, WD Cir. 127, 1944, rescinded.....	IV
FM 24-23 (CCBP-6)—Combined Visual Signalling (V/S) Procedure, rescinded.....	V
MAIL—Proper preparation for dispatch.....	VI
OFFICER—Relief from active duty—WD Cir. 485, 1944, amended.....	VII
PACKING AND CRATING—Estimate of comparative cost—Sec. VI, WD Cir. 206, 1944, amended.....	VIII
RESCISSION—WD circulars and memorandums.....	IX
SALUTE—Cannon charge—Sec. II, WD Cir. 9, 1945, amended.....	X
SHOES—Treatment of flesh-out leather.....	XI
SUBSISTENCE ITEMS—Sales of critical—Sec. III, WD Cir. 48, 1945, and C4, AR 30-2290, rescinded.....	XII

I. AR 30-2210.—Pending the printing of changes in AR 30-2210, 15 March 1940, so much of paragraph 4d(2) of those regulations as reads "Matches, safety ----- each 40" is changed to read "Matches, safety ----- each 25".

[AG 430.2 (27 Mar 45)]

II. AR 30-3020.—AR 30-3020, 31 August 1942, including C 1, 16 October 1944, subject, Price List of Animal-Drawn Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, and Pack Equipment, is rescinded.

[AG 400.191 (16 Mar 45)]

III. AWARD.—Section I, WD Circular 345, 1944, is amended by the addition of paragraph 9, as follows:

9. Copies of orders or letters.—Two copies of the letter or order announcing the award of a plaque or star under the provisions of this circular will be forwarded to The Adjutant General, Attention: Decorations and Awards Branch, Washington 25, D. C., for each unit named in the order. This requirement is effective upon receipt of these instructions and is not retroactive.

[AG 421.4 (23 Apr 45)]

IV. DAYTON SIGNAL CORPS SUPPLY AGENCY.—1. Effective 0001 hours, 1 April 1945, the Dayton Signal Corps Supply Agency, Dayton, Ohio, was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, to that of the Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

2. Section I, WD Circular 127, 1944, is rescinded.

[AG 323.3 (25 Apr 45)]

V. FM 24-23 (CCBP-6).—FM 24-23 (CCBP-6), Combined Visual Signalling (V/S) Procedure, is rescinded. Since CCBP-6 is an abridged version of CCBP-5 (FM 24-22), which is itself a small publication, the Combined Communications Board has decided that no useful purpose is served by continuing to use or issue changes to CCBP-6 (FM 24-23). Reports of destruction are not required.

[AG 300.5 (5 Apr 45)]

VI. MAIL.—1. In order to avoid the possible compromise of security, commanders of all echelons will review their mailing procedures to determine that mail dispatched by them is being properly and securely prepared and wrapped for mailing. Particular attention will be given to the preparation of classified material. (See AR 380-5.)

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2. The Post Office Department has called attention to the large number of official documents, pamphlets, and other written or printed matter of the War Department being found loose in the mails. Much of the material so found is classified.

3. Such irregularity results from the improper and careless preparation of matter for mailing.

[AG 311.1 (2 May 45)]

VII. OFFICER.—Paragraph 4b, WD Circular 485, 1944, is rescinded, and paragraph 3e is superseded as follows:

3e. All recommendations or approved requests for relief from active duty submitted under the provisions of this section will be forwarded to The Adjutant General, except that in the case of an officer who has an aeronautical rating (except medical), who has requested relief from active duty or does not object to relief from active duty, and who is over 38 years of age or is not physically qualified for oversea service or has completed a tour of oversea service, the major command concerned may order the officer directly to a separation center for relief from active duty, without referring the case to The Adjutant General. All recommendations will include the following:

- (1) Statement of the duty assignments for which the officer concerned is qualified by training and experience.
- (2) Statement that the services of the officer are surplus to the current requirements of the major command.
- (3) Statement that the officer is entitled to separation under honorable conditions.
- (4) Statement that no disciplinary action or reclassification proceedings under A.R 605-230 are pending or appropriate in the case.
- (5) Statement that no hospital disposition board or Army retiring board proceedings are pending or believed to be appropriate.
- (6) Date and statement in detail of the reason the officer became surplus.
- (7) A complete and up-to-date copy of officer's qualification card (not original).
- (8) Notification to the officer concerned as required by c above, or a copy thereof, together with reply thereto.
- (9) Additional information on the following matters (for this purpose pertinent provisions of RR 1-1 and RR 1-5 will be used only as a guide):
 - (a) Number of months of service between 16 September 1940 and 1 July 1945 (assuming service to the latter date).
 - (b) Number of months of oversea service during the above period.
 - (c) Number of combat decorations.
 - (d) Number of children under 18 years of age (limited to three).

[AG 210.8 (28 Apr 45)]

VIII. PACKING AND CRATING.—Paragraph 6, section VI, WD Circular 206, 1944, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

6. The following sample formula, based on the allowances of a first lieutenant, gives application to the allowances authorized by regulations currently in effect:

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IX. RE
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1943 ----
1944 ----

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ESTIMATE OF COMPARATIVE COSTS

	Commercial	Government
Cost of van shipment.....	\$573. 20	\$573. 20
Cost of rail shipment:		
Weights furnished:		
Household goods, unpacked.....	5, 680	
Household goods, packed.....	1, 615	
Professional books, packed.....	765	
Actual weight of shipment.....	8, 060	
Add 25 percent constructive weight of unpacked goods (per Comptroller General Dec. B-14085, dated 16 May 41).....	1, 420	
Constructive weight for rail shipment.....	9, 480	
Authorized weight allowance:		
Household goods.....	7, 500	
Professional books.....	765	
Total weight allowance.....	8, 265	
Packing and crating costs within authorized allowances:		
8,265 pounds authorized weight.....	247. 95 (@ 3.00/cwt)	227. 29 (@ 2.75/cwt av. cost)
Unpacking and uncrating costs:		
8,265 pounds authorized weight @60¢/cwt.....	49. 59	49. 59
Pick-up costs:		
8,265 X 23.70 (actual cost).....	20. 66	20. 66
9,480		
Delivery furnished by Government.....	None	None
Freight costs:		
9,480 pounds shipped as 12,000 pounds @ \$1.49 cwt. (commercial rate) or \$178.80 Government proportion by reason of excess weight involved $\frac{8,265}{9,480} \times \178.80 or.....	155. 88	155. 88
Total cost of rail shipment.....	474. 80	453. 42
Excess costs.....	99. 12	119. 78

LAG 315 (24 Apr 45)

IX. RESCISSION.—The following War Department publications are rescinded. The regulations contained therein are now published in Chapter 2, TM 19-500, Enemy Prisoners of War.

I. WD circulars.

Year	Circular	Section
1943.....	234	I
1944.....	156	IV

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2. WD Memorandums.

Number	Date	Subject
W340-38-43-----	3 July 1943	Prisoner of War Messages to Germany and Italy Through the Apostolic Delegation.
W580-8-43-----	15 Sep 1943	Use of Prisoner of War Labor Near Vital Facilities.
W580-9-43-----	16 Sep 1943	Property in Possession of Prisoners of War.
W580-10-43-----	17 Sep 1943	Prisoner of War Camps.

[AG 383.6 (14 Mar 45)]

X. SALUTE.—Section II, WD Circular 9, 1945, is amended by the addition of Fort DuPont, Delaware, to the list of stations authorized to fire reduced or single pellet blank ammunition.

[AG 471.1 (23 Apr 45)]

XI. SHOES.—The surface of flesh-out leather on boots, service, combat, and shoes, service, reversed uppers, should be treated with dubbing (Stock Nos. 14D303, 14D310) or shoe impregnite M-1 to preserve and soften the leather and to increase its resistance to water penetration. The resultant surface is not readily polished. Attempts to uniform the color and polish the shoes have led to the use of dyes and other coloring material obtained from commercial sources, some of which contain coloring matter or chemicals of a poisonous nature. In order to prevent injury when such materials are used, the application of any dyes, coloring, or finishing materials on combat boots and service shoes is prohibited unless specifically authorized or approved by the War Department.

[AG 421.3 (19 Apr 45)]

XII. SUBSISTENCE ITEMS.—1. Policy.—It is War Department policy that revenue producing activities which use nonappropriated funds and generally are engaged in the feeding of civilians and supplementary feeding of military personnel should take their place with civilian institutions in obtaining foods through normal civilian sources and should not in the usual course be permitted to buy foods procured by the Quartermaster Corps.

2. Food and drink dispensing installations.—a. In accordance with this policy, the following food and drink dispensing installations located at posts, camps, and stations in continental United States (excluding Alaska) are not authorized to procure the critical subsistence items listed in paragraph 3 from sales commissaries:

- (1) Post messes for civilian employees, established under the provisions of AR 210-60.
- (2) Army exchanges including all of their activities and operations (see AR 210-65);
- (3) Service clubs (see AR 210-70).
- (4) Officers' clubs, noncommissioned officers' clubs, and similar authorized clubs (see AR 210-50).
- (5) Post restaurants established under the provisions of AR 210-100.

b. All previous authorizations to these installations to procure subsistence are rescinded so far as they authorize the purchase of the critical subsistence items listed in paragraph 3.

3. Critical subsistence items.—For purposes of this circular, critical subsistence items consist of the following:

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Subject

Messages to Germany and
the Apostolic Delegation.
of War Labor Near Vital
Mission of Prisoners of War.
Camps.

amended by the addition of
authorized to fire reduced or

boots, service, combat, and
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this circular, critical sub-

a. Meat and meat products, including fresh or frozen meat, canned meat, and salt or cured meat.

b. Canned poultry.

c. Canned fish.

d. Spices, all kinds.

e. Fats and oils, excluding butter.

f. Canned and bottled fruits, vegetables, and juices.

4. Authorizations to purchase other subsistence items.—a. Food and drink dispensing installations, listed in paragraph 2a, may be authorized to purchase, from the sales commissary, subsistence items other than the critical subsistence items listed in paragraph 3 when they are not obtainable commercially within OPA price ceilings. Prior approval, however, will be obtained from the War Department.

b. Authority will in no case be granted in order to permit purchases at a price lower than charged by commercial dealers or on the basis of the inability to make commercial purchase of a quality or grade equal to that handled by the sales officer.

c. Authorizations heretofore granted to food and drink installations within the continental United States (excluding Alaska) to purchase subsistence from sales commissaries may remain in effect only to the extent that they authorize the purchase of subsistence other than the critical subsistence items listed in paragraph 3.

5. Post messes operated for military personnel.—Post messes for classes of persons listed in AR 210-60, except civilian employees, are authorized to purchase available subsistence items, including the critical items listed in paragraph 3, from sales commissaries for use only in the feeding of the military members of such messes.

6. Civil Air Patrol organized messes.—Organized messes for members of the Civil Air Patrol when on active duty may be authorized by the local commanding officer to purchase such available subsistence items, including the critical items listed in paragraph 3, from sales commissaries as may be required in the operation of such messes for use only in feeding the Civil Air Patrol members of such messes.

7. Contract messes for military personnel.—Contract messes operated by civilians, including those maintained at induction centers, industrial plants, and schools and universities which are supplying subsistence to military personnel pursuant to a written contract with the Army or other Federal Agency, are authorized to purchase available subsistence items, including the critical items listed in paragraph 3, from sales commissaries for use only in the feeding of the military members of such messes.

8. Rescission.—Section III, WD Circular 48, 1945, and paragraph 2c, d, and e, AR 30-2290 (C 4), are rescinded.

[AG 400.32 (9 Apr 45)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO

Major General

The Adjutant General

G. C. MARSHALL

Chief of Staff

AGO 113B

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CIRCULAR }
No. 13 }

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 11 January 1945

Effective until 11 July 1946 unless sooner rescinded or superseded

SHIPMENT OF CAPTURED MATÉRIEL TO THE UNITED STATES FOR INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES

1. The study of enemy equipment by technical experts in the United States has been very valuable in determining the enemy's trends in the development of his weapons, for adapting desirable features of his weapons for our own use, for developing countermeasures, and for making deductions as to the state of his resources.

2. Listed in this circular are general types of enemy equipment which are required for research purposes. A continuing requirement exists for sample items of enemy equipment of recent manufacture. This equipment is divided into three major divisions including ground force equipment of all types, Japanese air force equipment, and German air force equipment. The Commanding General, Army Service Forces, is charged with primary responsibility for technical intelligence on all types of ground force equipment; the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, for technical intelligence on German air force equipment; and the provisions of War Department letter (AG 350.05 (21 Aug 44) OB-S-B-E-AFABI-M), 18 September 1944, to interested theaters will apply for Japanese air force equipment.

3. Theaters of operations are furnished specially trained technical personnel, organized and designated as "Enemy Equipment Intelligence Service Teams," to handle enemy ground force equipment and "Technical Air Intelligence Units" to handle enemy air force equipment. The primary purpose of these teams is to select and expedite the flow of captured matériel for intelligence purposes.

4. Theater commanders are requested to—

a. Cable Commanding General, Army Service Forces, Attention Director of Intelligence, immediately upon capture of the first item and upon capture of the second item of Japanese ground force equipment not previously captured.

NOTE.—New models of previously captured items are to be considered as equipment not previously captured.

b. Insure that captured matériel selected for research is examined and shipped promptly, to meet United States Army research requirements, in accordance with current policies which assign such requirements priority over theater needs and over-all training needs in the United States, and in accordance with current policies on priority of allocation for research among the Allies. The provisions of War Department letter (AG 386.3 (2 March 44) OB-S-B-M), 10 March 1944, Destruction by Souvenir Hunters of Valuable Intelligence Data, will be enforced.

c. Ship items of first capture and new models of items previously captured; also items of the same model but of more recent manufacture than those previously shipped.

d. Insure that matériel is prepared for shipment in such a manner as to prevent damage or deterioration. Packing for shipment will be in accordance with United States Army Packing and Packaging Specification 100-14A, 15 February 1943, and technical service packing specifications where applicable.

e. Prescribe marking in accordance with War Department letter (AG 400.161 (19 May 43) OB-S-SPMOT-M), 1 July 1943, Requisitioning and Marking Supplies for Overseas Shipment, and War Department Technical Manual 28-413, Theater Shipping Document; Procedure for Marking and Documentation of Ship-
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ments to Theaters and for Shipments Returned to the United States. Items containing explosives or chemicals should be packed separately and marked appropriately as provided in section III, Circular No. 370, War Department, 1944. The consignee combination SCP will be included as a part of the oversea address on all shipments of captured matériel for *intelligence purposes* returned to the United States. Special marking instructions for each technical service indicated in subsequent paragraphs will be placed below the oversea address.

To: USA-CWSII-SCP-A723TA5.
For: President Chemical Warfare Board
Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
Attn: Matériel Officer.

5. The following are the general types of enemy ground force equipment desired for shipment to the United States:

a. Enemy chemical warfare equipment.—Chemical munitions; chemical agents; chemical weapons; protective equipment; gas detector sets; collective protectors; decontaminants; incendiary munitions; smoke munitions and equipment; flame throwers.

- (1) *Quantities.*—At least 3 and not over 10 of each item excepting gas masks and containers of which 200 to 500 of each type are required.
- (2) *Marking.*—Special marking instructions for all equipment to be added below the oversea address:

For: President Chemical Warfare Board
Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
Attn: Matériel Officer.

b. Enemy engineer equipment.—Camouflage paint; ponton bridges; light, portable bridging; outboard motors; aerial cableways; heavy construction equipment—soil and base course stabilization equipment, bituminous handling machinery, concrete mixing and handling equipment, tractors, bulldozers, power shovels, earth moving equipment; liquid fuel equipment—gasoline pumps, barge unloading equipment, sea loading and unloading equipment, pipeline materials, pipeline pumping units, storage tanks; water supply—portable filters, chlorination equipment, coagulation chemicals and other chemicals used for water treatment, water decontamination agents, pumping units, distillation equipment, portable storage facilities, well drilling equipment, water tanks, and trailers; demolition material—mines, antitank and antipersonnel, shaped charges, fuses, igniters, detonators, exploder machines, explosives, liquid oxygen equipment; firefighting equipment; portable electric power equipment; searchlights; gas generating equipment—hydrogen, oxygen acetylene, etc.; mine detecting equipment; mine removal equipment; mapping equipment—drafting equipment, photogrammetry equipment (multiplex, stereoplanigraph, etc.), reproduction equipment such as ozalid, B & W, etc., offset printing equipment, photographic equipment and materials, surveying instruments; infrared ray equipment; barrage balloons; refrigeration equipment; diving equipment; plastics; model making equipment; pneumatic tools; air compressors.

- (1) *Quantities.*—One each of heavy items as searchlights and compressors; 5 each of small items as igniters and mines.
- (2) *Marking.*—Special marking instructions to be added below the oversea address:

For: Engineer Board
Fort Belvoir, Va.

Note.—Notify Office Chief of Engineers, Attention: Chief, Intelligence Division, when any shipments are made, giving type and number of items.

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c. Enemy medical equipment.—Hospital equipment; sanitative medicines, biological control of insects and rodents; they pertain to the medical equipment; protective gear.

- (1) *Quantities.*—At least 3 of each type of malarials, vaccines, etc. required in the oversea address.
- (2) *Marking.*—Special marking instructions to be added below the oversea address:

d. Enemy ordnance equipment.—All types including mines, sights, all types; samples including tanks and other equipment.

- (1) *Quantities.*—At least 3 of each type of ammunition.
- (2) *Marking.*—Special marking instructions to be added below the oversea address:

For: C
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e. Enemy quartermaster equipment.—Insignia and medals; other items; individuals and units; tent pegs for clothing and equipment; insulated food containers; and coatings; water and leather substitutes, leather; quartermaster equipment; bedding; subsistence and lubricants; portable enemy tables of allowance.

- (1) *Quantities.*—At least 3 of each type of mobile equipment.
- (2) *Marking.*—Special marking instructions to be added below the oversea address:

For:

f. Enemy signal equipment.—Following types: telephone, telegraph cable and accessories, ground direction finders, radio compass and antenna mountings for component parts for spares, etc.

AGO 222B

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United States. Items con-
tained and marked appro-
priately and marked appro-
priately Department, 1944. The
of the overseas address on
purposes returned to the
technical service indicated
overseas address.

Board

ground force equipment de-
munitions; chemical agents;
or sets; collective protectors;
ditions and equipment; flame
of each item excepting gas
500 of each type are required.
for all equipment to be added

Board

int; on bridges; light, port-
ays; heavy construction equip-
ment, bituminous handling ma-
ment, tractors, bulldozers, power
equipment—gasoline pumps, barge
equipment, pipeline materials,
supply—portable filters, chlorina-
er chemicals used for water treat-
ng units, distillation equipment,
ment, water tanks, and trailers;
tipersonnel, shaped charges, fuses,
losives, liquid oxygen equipment;
ver equipment; searchlights; gas
ethylene, etc.; mine detecting equip-
ment—drafting equipment, photo-
graph, etc.), reproduction equipment
equipment, photographic equipment
ed ray equipment; barrage balloons;
plastics; model making equipment;

items as searchlights and compressors;
ers and mines.
Instructions to be added below the over-

Board

Belvoir, Va.
of Engineers, Attention: Chief, Intelligence
are made, giving type and number of items.
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c. Enemy medical equipment.—First aid, field aid station, individual and hos-
pital equipment; sanitation, laboratory, dental and veterinary equipment; pre-
ventive medicines, biologicals, serums, drugs, etc.; supplies and equipment for the
control of insects and rodents; regulations, field manuals and supply catalogs as
they pertain to the medical, dental, veterinary and laboratory services; portable
equipment; protective goggles.

- (1) *Quantities.*—At least 2 and not over 5 of each item except drugs, anti-
malarials, vaccines, insect powders, and insect repellents, which are
required in quantity.
- (2) *Marking.*—Special marking instructions to be added below the overseas
address:

For: Commanding General
Medical Field Service School
Carlisle Barracks
Carlisle, Pa.

d. Enemy ordnance equipment.—Ammunition, all types, with fuses; explosives,
all types including mines, grenades; weapons, all types; fire control instruments;
sights, all types; samples of fuels and lubricants; rockets; all military vehicles
including tanks and other combat vehicles.

- (1) *Quantities.*—Two each except for ammunition; 100 rounds of each
type of ammunition.
- (2) *Marking.*—Special marking instructions to be added below the over-
seas address:

For: Commanding General
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Attn: Foreign Matériel Branch
Aberdeen, Md.

e. Enemy quartermaster equipment.—Uniforms of all branches and grades;
insignia and medals; other individual clothing and equipment of all types for
individuals and units; tentage; cooking outfits for individuals and units; fasten-
ers for clothing and equipment including snaps, buttons, straps and ties, hooks,
etc; insulated food containers; items made with plastic and or plastic finishes
and coatings; water and gasoline cans; protective body armor; leather and
leather substitutes, leather preservatives; rubber equipment, all types; mobile
quartermaster equipment including refrigeration, laundry, bakery, shoe repair,
etc; bedding; subsistence stores; fuels (also listed under ordnance equipment)
and lubricants; portable apparatus for handling and dispensing of gasoline;
enemy tables of allowances and equipment.

- (1) *Quantities.*—At least 3 and not over 10 of each item, except large
mobile equipment described above, which should be limited to 1.
- (2) *Marking.*—Special marking instructions to be added below the over-
seas address:

For: Intelligence Officer
Office Quartermaster General
Washington, D. C.

f. Enemy signal equipment.—All ground signal equipment including the fol-
lowing types: telephone, telegraph, teletypewriter, ground radio sets, field wire,
cable and accessories, ground-air radio, ground radar, power supplies, television
direction finders, radio countermeasures equipment and AJ devices, antennas
and antenna mountings for ground radio and radar, IFF, all samples of com-
ponent parts for spares, such as tubes, resistors, batteries, vibrators, etc. Also
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desired are equipments peculiar to the Signal Corps, i. e., photographic equipment, speech secrecy equipment, and voice amplification equipment.

NOTE.—All operating manuals on all types of ground signal equipment should be sent with the equipment.

- (1) *Quantities*.—Minimum of 3 and, if possible, 10 of each item.
- (2) *Marking*.—Special marking instruction to be added below the oversea address:

For: Intelligence Branch
Office, Chief Signal Officer
Washington, D. C.

g. Enemy transportation equipment (photographs only, with description where needed).—Cargo trucks; trailers; special trucks; unusual railway features; unusual floating equipment or cargo handling equipment as ship gear, pier facilities; deck or hold storage, amphibious equipment.

- (1) *Quantities*.—Two copies each of photographs and descriptions.
- (2) *Mailing instructions*.—Mail to—
Office, Chief of Transportation
Attn: Intelligence and Security Division
Washington, D. C.

h. Enemy meteorological equipment.

- (1) (a) Anemometers, automatic weather stations (land or buoy), barometers, ceiling light projectors, special communication equipment, hydrogen generators; hygrometers, pilot balloon equipment, psychrometers, radiosonde apparatus, radio-wind equipment, thermometers.

NOTE.—All equipment to be examined by the nearest weather squadron intelligence officer before shipment to United States.

- (b) Special marking instructions to be added below the oversea address:

For: AAF Liaison Officer for Weather
Signal Corps Ground Signal Agency
Shark River Hills Hotel
Bradley Beach, N. J.

NOTE.—Advise the Chief, Intelligence Section, Headquarters, AAF, Weather Wing, Asheville, N. C., when equipment is available for shipping.

- (2) (a) Weather charts, weather codes and cyphers, records of weather observations, documents, and pamphlets on meteorology.
- (b) Special marking instructions to be added below the oversea address:

For: Commanding General, AAF
Attn: AC of AS, OC & R
Weather Division
Washington, D. C.

6. The following are the general types of enemy air force equipment desired for shipment to the United States:

a. Enemy aircraft, aircraft servicing supplies, and aircraft servicing equipment.—Suitable specimens of all types of enemy aircraft in flyable or easily repairable condition, complete with equipment and accessories, and suitable specimens of aircraft servicing supplies and equipment.

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(b) *German equipment.*

1. *Armament, as defined above, and armor plate.*

For: Commanding General
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Attn: Foreign Matériel Branch
Aberdeen, Md.

2. *Other items.*

For: Director Air Technical Service Command
Attn: Evaluation Br., Tech. Data Lab. Engr. Div.
Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio

d. *Enemy signal equipment.*—All airborne signal equipment including the following types: radio navigation, remote control, television, radio communication, pulse communication, voice recording equipment, direction finding, radar altimeter, IFF, RCM equipment and AJ devices, power supplies, all samples of component parts for spares, such as tubes, resistors, batteries, vibrators, etc. Also desired are equipments peculiar to the Army Air Forces, such as voice recording equipment, antiprecipitation static, lip and throat microphones, headsets, antennas for radio and radar, speech secrecy and voice amplification.

NOTE.—All operating manuals on all types of airborne equipment should be sent with the equipment.

(1) *Quantities.*—Minimum of 3 and, if possible, 10 of each item.

(2) *Marking.*—Special marking instructions to be added below the oversea address:

(a) *Japanese equipment.*

For: Technical Air Intelligence Center
Naval Air Station
Anacostia, D. C.

(b) *German equipment*

For: Intelligence Branch
Office Chief Signal Officer
Washington, D. C.

7. Circular No. 104, War Department, 1944, pertaining to the foregoing subject, is rescinded.

[AG 386.3 (3 Jan 45)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT H. DUNLOP
Brigadier General
Acting The Adjutant General

G. C. MARSHALL
Chief of Staff

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CIRCULAR }
No. 104 }

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 13 March 1911.

SHIPMENT OF CAPTURED MATÉRIEL TO UNITED STATES FOR INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.—1. The study of enemy equipment by technical experts in the United States has been very valuable in determining the enemy's trends in the development of his weapons, for adapting desirable features of his weapons for our own use, for developing countermeasures, and for making deductions as to the state of his resources.

2. Listed in this circular are general types of enemy equipment which are required for research purposes. A continuing requirement exists for sample items of enemy equipment of recent manufacture.

3. Theaters of operation are being furnished with specially trained technical personnel for the primary purpose of selecting and expediting the flow of captured matériel for intelligence purposes.

4. Theater commanders are requested to—

a. Insure that captured matériel selected for research is examined promptly and that shipments to the United States to meet United States Army research requirements are promptly made in accordance with current policies which assign such requirements priority over theater needs and also in accordance with current policies on priority of allocation for research among the Allies.

b. Ship new models of items previously shipped whenever found; also items of the same model but of more recent manufacture than those previously shipped.

c. Insure that matériel is prepared for shipment in such manner as to prevent damage or deterioration during shipment.

d. Mark the matériel in the clear with the proper address and the notation "Captured Matériel" and take whatever additional precautions that may be necessary to prevent its being confused with or mixed in with battlefield salvage and scrap.

e. Notify the port of destination and The Adjutant General of the contents and quantity of the shipment.

5. List of matériel for shipment to the United States.

a. *Enemy chemical warfare equipment.*—Chemical munitions; chemical agents; chemical weapons; protective equipment; gas detector sets; collective protectors; decontaminants; incendiary munitions; smoke munitions and equipment; flame throwers.

(1) *Quantities.*—At least 3 and not over 10 of each item excepting gas masks and containers of which 200 to 500 of each type are required.

(2) *Shipping address.*—Consign all equipment except chemical munitions and agents to: Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, Washington 25, D. C. Consign the excepted items to: President, Chemical Warfare Board, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, Attention: Captured Matériel Officer.

b. *Enemy engineer equipment.*—Navigation (small boat); traffic control; surveying; photo mapping, map reproduction; electrical (military); mechanical (construction and machine shop); engineer boat (including outboard motors); water supply; camouflage; demolition; aerial tramway; pipeline.

(1) *Quantities.*—One each of heavy items as searchlights and compressors; 5 each of small items as lighters and mines.

(2) *Shipping instructions.*—Consign to: Engineer Board, Fort Belvoir, Va.

c. Enemy medical equipment.

(1) *Ground.*—First aid, field aid station, individual and hospital, equipment; sanitation equipment. Also preventive medicines; medical regulations and field manuals; biologicals, serums, etc.; protective goggles.

(a) *Quantities.*—At least 2 and not over 5 of each item except drugs, vaccines, insect powders, insect repellants which are required in quantity.

(b) *Shipping instructions.*—Consign to: Commanding General, Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa.

(2) *Airborne.*—Emergency kits; airplane ambulance equipment; equipment used to protect flyers from effects of centrifugal force; medical regulations and field manuals on aviation medicine; special equipment for selection of personnel for flying duty.

(a) *Quantities.*—At least 1 and not over 5 of each item.

(b) *Shipping instructions.*—Consign to: Aero-Medical Laboratory, Headquarters, Matériel Command, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

d. Enemy ordnance equipment.—Ammunition, all types, with fuses; explosives, all types including mines, grenades; weapons, all types; combat vehicles; fire control instruments; sights, all types; samples of fuels and lubricants.

(1) *Quantities.*—Two each except for ammunition; 5,000 rounds for small arms, 500 rounds for 37-mm and larger.

(2) *Shipping instructions.*—Consign to: Commanding General, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., Attention Foreign Matériel Branch.

e. Enemy Quartermaster equipment.—Uniforms of all branches and grades; other individual clothing of all types and items of quartermaster equipment for individuals; tentage; individual cooking sets; snap fasteners of all types; insulated food containers; palats; water and gasoline cans; protective body armor; leather preservatives; rubber equipment, all types; buttons, all types; coated fabrics; portable maintenance equipment for shoes, clothing and quartermaster equipment; bedding, subsistence stores; fuels (also listed under ordnance equipment) and lubricants; enemy tables of allowances and equipment.

(1) *Quantities.*—At least 3 and not over 10 of each item.

(2) *Shipping instructions.*—Consign to: Intelligence Officer, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington 25, D. C.

f. Enemy signal equipment.

(1) *Ground.*—Telephone; telegraph; wire line; teletypewriter; radio, including ground-air, power supply, RDF, interception and interference, identification; secrecy equipment; photographic; meteorological; voice amplification; radar. Field manuals on signal equipment.

- (2) *Airborne*.—Radio navigation; remote control; television; telemetering; pulse communication; antiprecipitation static; voice recording equipment; radio, especially UHF; microphones and headsets; direction range finding; identification; radar altimeter; interception and interference; samples of component tubes, resistors, condensers, etc.
- (3) *Quantities*.—At least 3 and not over 10 of each item.
- (4) *Shipping instructions*.—Consign to: Intelligence Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington 25, D. C.
- g. Enemy transportation equipment*.—(Photographs *only* with description where needed) Cargo trucks; trailers; special trucks; unusual railway features, unusual floating equipment or cargo handling equipment as ship gear, pier facilities; deck or hold storage.
- h. (1) Enemy planes*.—Suitable examples of all principal types of enemy aircraft in flyable or easily repairable condition, complete with equipment and accessories.
- (2) *Shipping instructions*: Consign to: Commanding General, Matériel Command, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Attention: Chief, Evaluation Branch, Technical Data Laboratory. Advise the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Intelligence, Washington 25, D. C., by cable whenever shipment is to be made.
- i. (1) Enemy meteorological equipment*.—Anemometers; automatic weather stations (land or buoy); barometers; weather charts; ceiling light projector; special communication equipment; hydrogen generators; hygrometers; pilot balloon equipment; psychrometers; radiosonde apparatus; radio-wind equipment; thermometers.

NOTE.—All equipment to be examined by the nearest Weather Squadron Intelligence Officer before shipment to United States.

(2) *Shipping instructions*.—Consign to: Army Air Forces Liaison Officer for Weather, Signal Corps Ground Signal Agency, Shark River Hills Hotel, Bradley Beach, N. J. Advise the Chief, Intelligence Section, Headquarters, Army Air Forces Weather Wing, Asheville, N. C., when equipment is available for shipping. See *f* above.

6. Memorandum No. W570-2-43, 22 July 1943, subject, Shipment of Captured Matériel to the United States for Intelligence Purposes, prescribing the procedure to be followed by each commander for placing captured matériel in the hands of technical experts in the United States, is rescinded.

[A. G. 386.3 (8 Mar 44).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.