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FM 30-16, Technical Intelligence, 29 June 1953

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

FM 30-16

TECHNICAL
INTELLIGENCE



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY • JUNE 1953

United States Government Printing Office

Washington : 1953

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TECHNICAL
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY • JUNE 1953

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 29 June 1953

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CHAPTER 1
GENERAL

1. Purpose

This manual sets forth the approved doctrines and procedures for the production of technical intelligence.

2. Scope

It is published as a guide for all concerned in order that technical intelligence information may be fully exploited by every echelon of command. Included in the manual are the delineation of responsibilities, the organization for production, the functions of agencies, the techniques of production, and the development of technical intelligence. The organization and procedures described herein are in accordance with accepted doctrine and apply to all army personnel and agencies. Specific operational techniques covered in this manual are applicable primarily to the processing of foreign materiel for the production of technical intelligence. Reference should be made to appropriate directives of the technical services for more detailed guidance in those instances where the mission of the operating unit is concerned with nonmateriel research.

3. Command Responsibility

The production and dissemination of technical intelligence is a function of command and is normally delegated by the commander to the technical services. The technical service special staff officer's specific duties include planning, coordination, and supervision of activities pertaining to the production of technical intelligence. The technical service special staff officer is responsible for the collection, technical evaluation, and dissemination, in coordination with G2, of information pertaining to foreign technical activities (fig. 1). The term *technical service special staff officer*, as used throughout this manual, should be understood to refer to the ranking officer of the technical service element of the special staff section at the echelon concerned.

a. Responsibility for obtaining technical intelligence information as well as for processing and disseminating technical intelligence is a function of command. Operational direction is delegated to the intelligence officer of the appropriate technical service, who is assisted by trained intelligence specialists when available.

b. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, will—

- (1) Evaluate and interpret technical information in relation to a given operational situation to examine the probable courses of action open to opposing forces. This process of evaluation and interpretation normally is based on technical service field intelligence reports

or technical studies produced by intelligence units of the respective technical services.

- (2) Anticipate military requirements in order to plan and coordinate—

- (a) The collection and dissemination of technical information.
- (b) The production, maintenance, and dissemination of technical intelligence.
- c. The technical service special staff officer, under the general staff supervision of G2, will, in addition to his other duties,

- (1) Produce and maintain technical reports and studies, which are the product of technical analysis, by—

- (a) Determination of requirements.
- (b) Collection of basic information.
- (c) Technical evaluation of the basic information.
- (d) Interpretation of the information to include items of military significance relating to foreign capabilities and their effects on our plans and operations.

- (2) Disseminate technical reports and studies and other technically evaluated information or intelligence through the appropriate technical service and/or intelligence channel.

- (3) Develop techniques required for the process of technical analysis.

- (4) Train personnel and units for specialization in technical analysis and the preparation of technical intelligence reports and studies.

4. Definitions

a. Military information includes all documents, facts, material, photographs, diagrams, maps, reports, or observations of any kind which may serve to provide knowledge of a nation or theater of operations. It also includes information primarily under the control and the jurisdiction of the United States Armed Forces, or of primary interest to them. The term is employed in the latter sense principally in connection with problems of safeguarding information or of regulating its release or distribution.

b. Military intelligence is knowledge, acquired by the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of all available information concerning a possible or actual enemy or areas of operations, including weather and terrain. It includes deductions concerning current and future enemy capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action which can affect the accomplishment of our mission. It is used as a basis for all operational plans and estimates. Military intelligence also includes counterintelligence.

c. Technical intelligence is intelligence pertaining to the principles of design and operation, nomenclature, physical characteristics, performance, operational capabilities and limitations of

foreign materiel and facilities used by or for the support of military forces. In a broader sense, technical intelligence may also embrace the manufacture, storage, installation, maintenance, and operating aspects of foreign materiel and facilities, including the effects of weather, terrain, other environmental factors, and military action thereon, as well as the nature, organization, and activities of foreign agencies having functions analogous to those of the technical services in the United States Army.

d. Scientific intelligence is that component of strategic intelligence which deals with the progress of research and development of materiel by foreign nations with relation to its effect on the economic or military potential of these nations. That part of the determination of the military potential that pertains to research and development programs on weapons overlaps the field of technical intelligence.

e. Intelligence targets are persons, documents, materiel, or installations possessing information of scientific, technical, or military value, either to be exploited or safeguarded. These are not to be confused with tactical or strategic targets for destruction.

f. An intelligence target force operation is an operation prepared under the direction of G2 for the seizure, safeguarding, and exploitation of an intelligence target, usually at army group level.

g. The technical service field intelligence report is a technical service report on foreign materiel

and facilities covering all technical information of military value available within the theater.

h. Technical analysis is a process of examining foreign technical information, data, materiel, and facilities to distinguish component parts and to determine various interrelationships of such data, materiel, and facilities in relation to military operations. This is not to be confused with the intelligence term "evaluation."

i. Evaluation (intelligence) is the process of determining the worth and the immediate significance of an item of information by appraising the reliability of its source, the credibility of its content, and its effect on the existing body of knowledge.

j. The technical intelligence field plan is a plan for the collection and processing of technical intelligence information, handling of foreign materiel, dissemination of technical intelligence, organization for intelligence target force operations, and employment of technical service intelligence detachments. The theater army plan is prepared by the theater army G2 in coordination with theater chiefs of technical services. Supporting plans are prepared at all appropriate lower echelons in the same manner.

k. A technical intelligence officer is a technically qualified officer assigned to the intelligence section of theater army, army, or other command to advise the G2 in matters pertaining to technical intelligence.

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l. Technical service intelligence officer—

- (1) This refers to a technically qualified intelligence officer of one of the technical services. He may command a technical service intelligence detachment (TSID), and/or be assigned to the appropriate technical service element of the special staff section at the echelon concerned.
- (2) In coordination with the technical service special staff officer and G2 (technical intelligence coordinator in the echelon to which the TSID is attached) he is responsible for—
 - (a) The implementation of that portion of the collection plan that pertains to his service.
 - (b) The exploitation of technical intelligence targets.
 - (c) The preparation of field reports.
 - (d) The evacuation of equipment in coordination with G2 and G4.
 - (e) The acquisition, production, and maintenance of information and intelligence concerning foreign materiel and facilities, peculiar to the interior needs of his staff section and technical service, and to fulfilling the requirements of G2.

m. The technical intelligence coordinator is a specially trained intelligence officer assigned to command a Military Intelligence Service Organization (MISO) technical intelligence coordinator

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team (T/O&E 30-600 series) to assist the G2 in coordinating the activities of technical (and scientific) intelligence collecting and disseminating agencies.

n. Technical Service Intelligence Detachments (TSID):

- (1) Each technical service maintains intelligence detachments composed of its own personnel. Within the areas of interest of the service concerned, TSID's are responsible for—
 - (a) Collection of enemy or other foreign materiel, study of its components, its use and effectiveness, its possible U.S. research and development and/or G2 intelligence value, together with the timely reporting of such information through respective technical service and G2 intelligence channels.
 - (b) Selecting and expediting the evacuation of enemy or other foreign nation materiel for research and development and/or G2 intelligence purposes.
 - (c) Assisting in the location, evaluation, and intelligence exploitation of those foreign installations, facilities, personalities, agencies, and activities associated with or contributing to the planning, design, development, operation, research, field testing, production, storage, maintenance or construction of equipment, installations or facilities analogous to those within the

designated field of interest or responsibility of the particular technical service.

- (d) Conducting technical service intelligence exploitation of information repositories, and participating in the production and maintenance of intelligence data peculiar to the needs of his staff section and technical service.
- (2) TSID's normally are assigned to the appropriate theater chief of technical service, and attached to commands down to and including corps or separate commands for the purpose of assisting the special staff officer of the service at that echelon in the fulfillment of his technical and scientific intelligence missions and functions. They may assist in instructing friendly and US troops in handling and use of captured enemy equipment.

* *o. Technical intelligence coordinator teams* are specially trained teams (T/O&E 30-600) assigned to the theater and attached to commands down to and including corps for the purpose of assisting G2 in general staff supervision and coordination of the overall technical and scientific information collection and intelligence production, maintenance, and dissemination efforts.

5. Objectives

Five major objectives are attained by proper intelligence exploitation of foreign materiel, facil-

ities, and other technical information sources. These objectives (not necessarily in order of priority) are—

a. *Prompt Development of Countertactics and Counterweapons.* There is a necessity for countertactics and counterweapons to neutralize the effectiveness of new foreign arms and equipment. For example, technical service intelligence personnel determine the capability and limitations of a new type enemy tank. A countertactic, new tank, antitank gun, or other counterweapon is then devised to combat this threat.

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

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

d. *Use of Foreign Materiel and Facilities by Our Forces.* Knowledge of foreign arms, ammu-

nition, supplies, facilities, equipment, technical personnel and agencies, and other resources allows our forces to employ captured and other foreign materiel and facilities with a minimum loss of time and efficiency. Appropriate technical services assist by preparing manuals, firing tables, technical bulletins, ammunition interchangeability guides, and other training literature and aids, as well as technically detailed intelligence concerning those aspects of foreign areas required for performance of their technical mission and functions.

e. *Use for Other Strategic Planning.* Knowledge of foreign doctrines, tactics, or techniques can affect planning for the logistical support to be rendered to attacking forces. For example, knowledge of a railroad destruction machine used by the enemy can result in altering the estimate of rails needed to support the operations of a theater.

6. Relationship With Strategic Intelligence

Certain aspects of technical intelligence are of tactical value, certain others are of strategic value, and many overlap both fields. For example, interchangeability of enemy mortar ammunition with our own is combat intelligence while chemical analysis of the explosive may reveal strategic intelligence. Similar examples may be cited with regard to technical intelligence concerning enemy or other foreign facilities, equipment, personnel agencies, and resources. It must be recognized that intelligence officers and the technical services

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Authority: all echelons are concerned with the processing
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7. Sources

During combat, most of this information is secured from enemy personnel, documents, material, and battlefield reports of observed effects of our own and enemy weapons and equipment. In the post-hostility or occupation phase, information is obtained from the country's scientific and technical installations and personnel. During peacetime, information may be obtained from foreign military and foreign technical literature, as well as from the efforts of exchange personnel and other US Nationals living abroad.

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CHAPTER 2 RESPONSIBILITIES

Section I. INTRODUCTION

8. General

Upon contact with hostile forces, access to a most productive source of technical intelligence— captured or evacuated army materiel (supplies, equipment, weapons, or other materiel together with accompanying manuals or documents) and facilities—is offered to our combat forces. In order to obtain maximum results, G2's at all echelons must actively direct the technical intelligence collection effort by developing an adequate collection plan, assigning priorities to the collection agencies, and disseminating target information to them to assist their collection effort. Based upon this information, combat troops and technical service officers must develop parallel plans to insure that the collection effort produces the maximum results. Actions must be continuous and aggressive. Coordination of the overall collection effort is the responsibility of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army. This entails placing functional responsibilities on certain individuals at all levels of command. It also entails indoctrination of all concerned in the correct handling of captured enemy materiel, documents, and personnel. The chiefs of technical services are responsible for the intelligence ex-

exploitation of equipment and facilities within their designated fields of interest and responsibility under policies set forth by Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. Intelligence information on items in other fields of interest must be requested through Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

9. Requirements

Requirements in the exploitation of captured enemy and other foreign equipment and facilities include (not necessarily in order of priority)—

a. Intelligence requirements of the United States and allies.

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

c. Training requirements for troops in the United States and oversea commands.

d. Requirements for display purposes to improve industrial incentive, war manpower recruiting, or war bond promotion.

e. Requirements for economic support of populations in occupied territories.

f. War memorial purposes.

10. Priorities

Priorities for the use of captured enemy materiel are established by G2, based upon the requirements of higher echelons and his own requirements.

Section II. INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES

11. General

It is the responsibility of all individuals in the Army and of all persons attached for duty with its forces to promptly turn in or report the presence of captured enemy materiel and documents to the commanding officer of their own or nearest army unit. Certain souvenir items may be excluded from this procedure as prescribed by the theater commander. Individuals of the combat arms are trained to identify enemy weapons and equipment by sight or sound. Any new or unusual items are reported and, if possible, left in place for intelligence evaluation. In event of probable recapture, such materiel is evacuated or destroyed.

12. Unit Commanders

a. The action taken by all unit commanders concerning enemy materiel and facilities found in their zone of action is as follows:

- (1) Provide proper safeguards to prevent unintentional destruction by combat troops, delayed enemy demolition, civilian looting, or removal by souvenir hunters among friendly elements.
- (2) Report to next higher echelon of command.
- (3) Except in unusual circumstances, leave new, unusual, or dangerous materiel in place, for disposition by appropriate technical services.

(4) Evacuate other materiel as salvage through technical service channels unless usable under prescribed policies. TSID's are available to aid, advise, coordinate, and, in some cases, actually supervise the evacuation of all captured enemy materiel.

b. Unit commanders train members of their organizations in the recognition, characteristics, reporting, proper handling, and use of enemy or allied ammunition, weapons, and equipment.

13. Souvenir Control

a. Under the provisions of Article 103, Uniform Code of Military Justice, captured enemy materiel is the property of the United States.

b. The retention or return of war trophies to individuals is in accordance with directives from higher headquarters.

c. All items of serviceable or unserviceable foreign materiel possess some military value. Part of this value is derived from information gained from serial numbers and other markings. When an item ceases to be of military value and its release is approved by the G2, it may be returned to an individual along with a certificate in duplicate authorizing its retention by the individual.

d. Commanders implement the provisions of SR 550-25-1 by insuring return of trophies, thus promoting gathering of information and materiel.

Section III. RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL TO TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

14. Intelligence Officers

Intelligence officers at all echelons are responsible for the coordination of all functions pertaining to technical intelligence as a part of their military intelligence duties. Specifically they—

a. Advise the commander and staff on technical intelligence matters.

b. Initiate/implement plans and directives concerning collection and processing of information for the production of technical intelligence.

c. Coordinate collection of data on intelligence targets.

d. Insure an integrated and coordinated collection effort by technical services and other agencies.

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

f. Assist in production of technical intelligence and disseminate the same to all concerned.

g. Coordinate with the staff as required for tactical and logistical support of special intelligence operations.

h. In coordination with G3 initiate and supervise the technical intelligence training of all personnel.

15. Theater Army G2

In addition to the responsibilities outlined in paragraph 14, the theater army G2 is specifically charged with the following functions:

a. Insure development of the technical intelligence portions of theater army plans and directives.

b. Provide personnel and facilities for prisoner and document exploitation.

c. Coordinate with theater chiefs of technical services on matters of common interest.

d. Fulfill technical intelligence requirements pertaining to that theater of operations.

16. Technical Intelligence Officer

This officer may be assigned or attached to intelligence sections of the general staff of higher headquarters. His duties do not supersede those of the technical service staff officer but, as an assistant of the G2, do entail the furtherance of the technical intelligence plan and the staff coordination of effort. His duties include—

a. Advising on scientific and technical intelligence matters.

b. Assisting in preparation and coordination of plans for the collection and dissemination of technical information and intelligence.

c. Maintaining files on scientific and technical intelligence targets.

d. Maintaining liaison with appropriate civilian, Air Force, Naval, and allied agencies or individuals operating in his area.

17. Technical Service Intelligence Officer

This officer may serve in a dual capacity, either as commander of a technical service intelligence

detachment under the operational control of the technical service special staff officer or as a member of the special staff section at the echelon to which he is assigned or attached. His responsibilities are directed toward carrying out the technical intelligence plan with the assistance of the technical intelligence coordinator.

18. Technical Intelligence Coordinator

This is an intelligence school-trained officer assigned to assist the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, in coordinating and supervising collection activities of a technical and scientific nature. He is generally included on staffs of separate commands, corps, and higher units. He does not supersede the special staff officer as the commander's technical advisor, but he assists in the overall technical intelligence effort. His specific duties include—

a. Expediting and assisting in translation of enemy documents and interrogation reports pertaining to technical matters.

b. Assisting in the development of the collection plan to insure technical matters are adequately covered.

c. Assisting in selection and interrogation of prisoners with technical knowledge.

d. Rendering assistance in the collection, exploitation, and evacuation of items in which more than one service is concerned.

e. Assisting and coordinating special technical intelligence targets coverage.

f. Coordinating activities of technical intelligence agencies.

19. Chiefs of Technical Service

Within their designated fields of interest, they are responsible for—

a. Producing and maintaining information and intelligence peculiar to their interior needs and to fulfilling the requirements of G-2, Department of the Army, including intelligence concerning—

(1) The design, performance, manufacture, storage, military requirements, maintenance, operational capabilities and limitations of foreign weapons and military equipment, and the necessary military organizations, installations, and techniques pertaining thereto.

(2) The nature, characteristics, capacity, activities, limitations, vulnerabilities, and military use potentials of foreign facilities, including the effects of weather, terrain, other environmental factors, and enemy action on operations and associated activities.

b. Disseminating pertinent intelligence and intelligence information to elements of the Technical Service, and to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army for further dissemination.

c. Exercising technical supervision over the collection and exploitation of technical intelligence information in theaters of operations.

d. Exploitation and processing of foreign materiel received from oversea theaters, in accordance with policies and procedures prescribed by Department of the Army.

e. Processing specific requests for technical information and foreign materiel through technical channels to appropriate technical service staff officers and other elements of the technical service in theaters of operations, in accordance with established policy and procedures of Department of the Army.

f. Training personnel and units for specialization in technical analysis and the preparation of technical intelligence reports, studies, and estimates.

20. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army

The following are additional technical intelligence functions of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army—

a. To process specific requests for information for the technical services to agencies concerned.

b. To coordinate within Department of Army in accordance with joint policies, the allocation, evacuation, processing, and disposition of captured materiel.

c. To insure integration and uniformity of effort among the branches of the army in the collection of information.

d. To establish requirements for and information on, as required, scientific and technical in-

telligence targets and provide direction for their exploitation.

e. To evaluate technical reports produced by the services to insure coordination and conformance with current intelligence.

f. To coordinate and supervise the collecting, processing, and evaluating of equipment markings.

g. To disseminate information required for training literature and aids pertaining to the foreign armies recognition program.

h. To disseminate completed intelligence.

Section IV. RESPONSIBILITIES OF TECHNICAL SERVICE PERSONNEL TO TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

21. Technical Service Special Staff Officers

Under the general staff supervision of G2, the intelligence duties of the technical service special staff officers, in addition to those outlined in paragraph 3*c*, include—

a. Supervising the collection, examination, and reporting on captured enemy materiel and documents.

b. Implementing and operating the system of evacuation of captured materiel.

c. Advising the technical intelligence officer on technical matters as required.

d. The forwarding of reports on processing of materiel and information derived therefrom through intelligence and technical service channels.

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

f. Acquiring, producing, and maintaining information and intelligence concerning foreign materiel and facilities, peculiar to the interior needs of his staff section and technical service and to fulfilling the requirements of G2.

22. Theater Army Chiefs of Services

The theater army chief of technical service is responsible for assisting the theater army G2 in the production of scientific and technical intelligence on foreign materiel, installations, and facilities for which his service is responsible. This entails the following functions:

a. Formulation of the service technical intelligence plan in consonance with the technical portion of theater intelligence plans or annexes.

b. Providing the necessary trained technical intelligence personnel to insure accomplishment of his assigned mission.

c. Coordination with the theater army G2 concerning facilities for the interrogation of enemy personnel with technical or scientific information potential, the screening of technical documents, and the exploitation of foreign materiel and facilities.

d. Preparation of reports, studies, analyses, and estimates concerning capabilities, vulnerabili-

ties, and limitations of enemy and other foreign materiel to include identifying features, characteristics, condition, capacities, use and performance, maintenance, and military potentialities, for interior use and dissemination through intelligence and technical service channels.

e. Dissemination of information for training literature and aids for instruction of troops in the exploitation of captured ammunition, weapons, and equipment.

f. Recommending of countermeasures against certain items of enemy equipment.

g. Processing of intelligence data to include equipment markings in accordance with Department of the Army directives.

h. Implementation of Department of the Army policies concerning disposition of captured materiel under general staff supervision of G2 and G4.

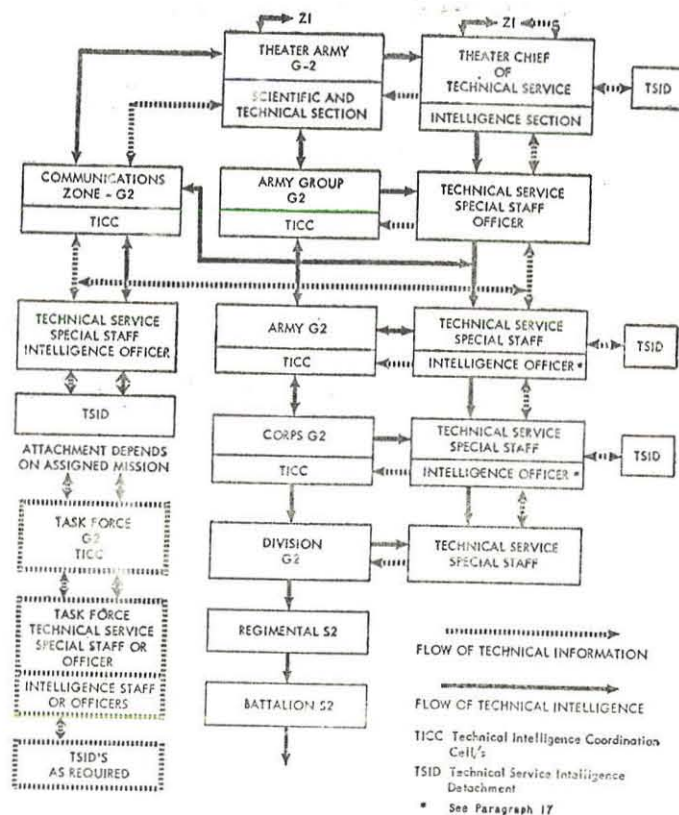


Figure 1. Flow of technical intelligence and information.

CHAPTER 3

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

Section I. INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION

23. Introduction

The production of technical and scientific intelligence is a two-fold effort. It entails participation by intelligence and technical services agencies, each using its own channels (fig. 1). Although these agencies are treated separately herein, close coordination and continuity of effort at all echelons is mandatory.

24. Lower Units

Intelligence officers in echelons lower than corps normally accomplish their technical mission without benefit of attached technical service intelligence personnel or a technical intelligence coordinator cell. Assistance is provided by the detachments attached to the corps and by the technical service special staff officers. Lower units, when operating as separate task forces, may have a technical intelligence coordinator cell assigned and technical intelligence detachments attached with the composition of these detachments depending upon the mission assigned to the task force.

25. Corps and Army

Production of technical intelligence in the corps and army zone of operations requires more extensive activity, greater coordination, and a continuity of effort. For this purpose a technical intelligence coordinator detachment is normally assigned or attached with other military intelligence service units to the corps or army intelligence section. This detachment is organized under T/O&E 30-600. Its mission is to assist the G2 in his general staff supervision and coordination of technical intelligence operations. It provides close coordination with the various TSID's which operate with the corps or army.

26. Army Group

Since the technical service elements of an army group are normally small, TSID's are not usually found at this echelon. Under certain circumstances a military intelligence service unit may be attached to maintain files or scientific and technical intelligence targets for the planning and conduct of special technical intelligence operations.

27. Communications Zone

The communications zone intelligence division contains a technical intelligence group with a coordinator cell or cells. This group is charged with general staff supervision of examining, sorting, reporting, and selecting materiel for evacuation to the zone of interior or for allocation to

troop training and use within the theater. The exploitation of captured enemy materiel done by the communications zone is normally beyond the capabilities of TSID's operating in the combat zone.

28. Theater Army

Each theater army intelligence division should include—

a. Scientific and Technical Section. The scientific and technical section assists the theater army G2 in fulfilling the technical intelligence responsibilities for which he is charged. The number of personnel required is commensurate with that of the armed forces in the theater, the enemy's technological development, and his anticipated technical activity in military equipment. Normal assignments for a theater of several army groups in size are as follows:

- (1) *Technical intelligence officers.* One officer assigned as chief of section; one officer per army group; one officer for each major special intelligence operation.
- (2) *Research analysts.* Specialists, qualified in all intelligence aspects of materiel, act as advisors to theater G2 on matters of a scientific and technical nature and are responsible for the production of scientific and technical intelligence required by theater army G2. Additional civilian and/or military specialists may be required depending upon the enemy's

use of new items of equipment. Requirements for additional ordnance equipment specialists may include personnel to devote their entire effort to tanks, artillery, small arms, guided missiles, or vehicles. An additional engineer equipment specialist may be necessary for land mines.

- (3) *Technical interrogator and interpreter personnel.* See *b* below.
- (4) *Technical translator personnel.* See *c* below.
- (5) *Materiel exploitation personnel.* Personnel qualified to plan and coordinate that portion of the theater intelligence program pertaining to the collection, exploitation, and evaluation of enemy materiel for intelligence use.
- (6) *Miscellaneous personnel.*
 - (a) Civilian scientist, or highly competent engineer to act as consultant to theater G2 whenever needed.
 - (b) Administrative and management officer.
 - (c) Enlisted personnel (may include WAC's) to perform the duties of chief clerk, draftsmen, typists, file clerks, drivers, etc.

b. Interrogation Section.

- (1) *General.* As a component of the theater army intelligence division the interrogation section functions at the theater army interrogation center. This center

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provides for the reception, housing, and interrogation of prisoners of war and civilian refugees. MISO interrogator and interpreter detachments interrogate the personnel selected for questioning at this level.

(2) *Interrogation subsection.*

(a) Within the interrogation section is a technical intelligence interrogation subsection. This subsection includes one technically qualified interrogator and interpreter for each technical service within the theater. This personnel should be furnished from MISO units. Additional assistance is provided, as needed, by the assigned technical service detachments through the theater chiefs of technical service. Coordination of this activity is the responsibility of the scientific and technical section.

(b) The technical intelligence interrogation subsection is responsible for adequate and timely exploitation of enemy scientists, engineers, high ranking officers, various military and civilian technicians, and others earmarked for technical interrogation by the lower levels of command. The scientific and technical section and theater army chiefs of technical services provide pertinent technical questionnaires for

~~RESTRICTED~~ Security Information

prisoner interrogation. Direct channels of communication are used and equipment specialists or technical personnel may be present for the exploitation of unusual or specially qualified individuals. Wherever possible the initial detailed interrogation of civilian scientists will take place at their laboratories where their project notebooks, files, and assistants are available. In the event that the position in science of these individuals is such that additional interrogation and conferences with friendly scientists are required, that these individuals can be used in friendly related scientific work, that their lives may be jeopardized by the fact that they have been interrogated, or that they may be used by the enemy, these civilian scientists together with their files may be evacuated further. The officer in charge recommends further evacuation and interrogation of certain individuals by joint services at theater level or zone of interior, and disposes of the remaining interrogated persons to the general prisoner compound.

(c) If the volume of prisoners having scientific or technical knowledge exceeds the facilities of the subsection, or if the nature of the individual's knowledge is such that special precautions

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need be taken, a special technical interrogation compound, separate from the general center, may be established.

c. Documents Section.

(1) *General.* The documents section is a component of the theater army intelligence division. It plans for, supervises, and coordinates the collection and exploitation of documents throughout the zone of responsibility of theater army forces. It operates the theater army document center. This section is composed of MISO translator detachments.

(2) *Documents subsection.*

(a) Within the documents section is a technical documents subsection composed of an officer in charge and at least one MISO translator for each technical service, plus additional personnel as needed. Coordination of technical service intelligence requirements is the responsibility of the scientific and technical section.

(b) The mission of the technical intelligence documents subsection is to provide adequate and timely translations of foreign scientific and technical documents in accordance with the policies of the scientific and technical section. Copies of translations are forwarded to the latter for dissemination and to the library and central files

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section. Original documents and translations are disposed of in accordance with SR 380-350-2.

d. Library and Central Files Section. The library and central files section is a component of the theater army intelligence division. This section maintains a library of intelligence reports, pamphlets, interrogations, translations, and other source material for use by personnel of the intelligence division, TSID's and other intelligence personnel of technical service special staff sections. It maintains central files and records. Technical documents are filed and indexed in accordance with Department of the Army filing systems in order to facilitate reference.

29. Theater

The complete organization necessary for the production of finished intelligence at theater level is covered in other Department of the Army publications.

Section II. TECHNICAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION FOR INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES

30. Introduction

Participation in the technical intelligence effort by respective services is essential. Unit commanders and special staff officers utilize their organic personnel to the utmost in the fulfillment of their respective technical intelligence responsibilities. TSID's are normally assigned to theater

chiefs of technical service for use by the technical special staff sections at various echelons of command. Operations of these detachments and organic intelligence elements of technical special staff sections are directed by the appropriate technical service special staff officer or his intelligence officer acting in coordination with the technical intelligence coordination cell attached to the G2 section.

31. Theater Army Chief of Technical Service

Each theater army chief of technical service is responsible for intelligence activities within the theater falling within his field of assigned interest. In fulfilling this responsibility, the theater army chief of technical service must satisfy the requirements of the head of technical service, Department of the Army, and other national agencies as well as the requirements, within his field, of the theater G2. This responsibility is fulfilled by incorporating these requirements within his portion of the theater intelligence plan and implementing this portion. To assist him in carrying out this mission, the theater army chief of technical service has assigned organic intelligence personnel to include equipment specialists, technical intelligence staff officers, technical service intelligence detachments, and the technical service special staff officers at each echelon. The theater army chief of technical service is responsible for coordinating intelligence plans, programs, and activities for which he is responsible,

with the theater G2, technical service special staff officers at the echelons of command in the theater, and the appropriate head of technical service, Department of the Army.

32. Technical Service Special Staff Officer

As technical service intelligence detachments are attached to corps, armies, and communication zones within the theater, the technical service special staff officers at these echelons are responsible for the administration and operation of these detachments. In the fulfillment of this responsibility, each technical service special staff officer has an intelligence responsibility. He must develop and implement his portion of the intelligence plan to insure that requirements of higher headquarters as well as the requirements of the G2 of that echelon are satisfied. The G2 at each echelon, through his technical intelligence coordination cell, exercises general staff supervision and coordination of all technical service intelligence activities with the command.

Section III. SPECIAL TASK FORCES

33. General

Frequently an enemy individual, a document center, a technical installation, facility, or depot is considered a suitable target for exploitation. Should the target (installation, facility, or material) be in enemy hands, the theater commander, governed by policies of the Joint Chiefs of Staff,

determines whether it will be destroyed to deny its use to the enemy, or preserved for future capture by our forces. Targets may be on hostile shores; strongly defended but in close proximity to allied lines; weakly protected as the result of a fluid tactical situation; or unprotected due to hasty evacuation of hostile troops. In any case, a special task force is organized and prepared to seize, safeguard, and exploit the personnel, documents, or materiel present in the target area. If the objective is in a large industrial or communication center in friendly hands, organized intelligence exploitation is also necessary. A special intelligence force provides the commander with the organization and personnel to seize and exploit this type of target.

34. Direction

Special operations are normally planned by the G2 of the lowest headquarters able to direct all activities connected with seizure and exploitation of the objectives. All planning is coordinated with G3. Information pertaining to existence, location, and nature of activity of likely targets may be reported by higher, lower, or adjacent intelligence agencies. Army group G2 and G3 plan and organize the special task force. Planning is concerned with three aspects—

a. Safeguarding Intelligence Targets. This includes precautions and provisions to prevent unintentional destruction by combat troops, delayed enemy demolition, civilian looting, or souvenir hunting by friendly elements.

b. Coordinating Collection Agencies. Thorough coordination of interested agencies is necessary to prevent loss or delay of information resulting from overlapping or oversight of valuable targets within the target area.

c. Orienting Troops and Agencies. Simple and explicit orders are issued to insure assignment of tasks and to orient each individual or detachment on the special operation.

35. Composition

a. Special Task Force. The commander of a special task force may be selected by the planning element or the entire operation may be delegated to a subordinate command. The task force consists of two elements—

(1) *Combat.* A combat unit of suitable size and composition is designated to seize, hold, and protect the objective and selected targets for the required period of time.

(2) *Exploitation.* TSID's, equipment specialists, intelligence and Counter Intelligence Corps personnel to accomplish the intelligence requirements of the operation are furnished by the G2 and technical service officers of the headquarters directing the operation.

b. Special Intelligence Force. Advance planning and preparation provide for rapid and thorough exploitation of numerous or extensive enemy in-

stallations as soon as they come under our control. The special intelligence force consists of TSID's, equipment specialists, and allied intelligence elements, augmented by a security unit.

Section IV. PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

36. Individual

The heads of technical services furnish information and assistance for the training of combat personnel in recognition and use of standard enemy materiel. In turn, greater familiarity with current enemy weapons and equipment enhances the ability of combat personnel to discern new weapons or modifications of standard weapons encountered. Therefore, properly trained combat personnel provide a wide screen for gathering technical information. This training should include—

- a. Objectives of technical intelligence (par.5).
- b. Individual responsibilities.
- c. Recognition of foreign equipment.
- d. Reporting procedures.
- e. Proper handling for evacuation.
- f. Use of selected items.

37. Intelligence Personnel

a. In addition to the general training given to all personnel, intelligence personnel must be trained in—

- (1) Knowledge of all sources of scientific and technical information available to their echelon.
 - (2) Intelligence mission, responsibilities, requirements, and operations of the technical services.
 - (3) Mission, capabilities, and basis of assignment of TSID's.
 - (4) Collection, reporting, and processing of information concerning foreign materiel and facilities and use of the resultant intelligence.
 - (5) Proper foreign materiel evacuation procedures.
 - (6) Relationship with other staff agencies.
- b. MISO units are trained as individuals and units as prescribed by Army training programs.

38. Technical Intelligence Coordinator

The technical intelligence coordinator is primarily an experienced intelligence officer of any branch. He is normally the senior officer of the technical intelligence coordinator teams, MISO, attached to the G2 section. He must be trained in the matters listed in paragraph 37a with further intelligence training to include—

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

b. Acquiring a broad technical knowledge of the structure and functioning of weapons, materiel, and facilities.

c. Recognition of current foreign materiel and significant features of key facilities and installations.

d. Procedures and agencies involved in the collection and processing of technical intelligence information.

e. Terminology used in technical reports.

f. Trends in development of weapons, equipment, and facilities.

g. Equipment markings to include nameplate data.

h. Knowledge of foreign language (desirable, not essential).

39. Intelligence Personnel of Technical Services

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

a. Identification and special features to include marking data where applicable.

b. Collection and reporting procedures.

c. Handling and evacuation of materiel and documents.

d. Demonstration techniques.

e. Handling of special target requirements.

f. Recognition of enemy and foreign techniques, doctrines, and trends in counterpart services.

40. Technical Service Intelligence Detachments

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

a. The technical intelligence missions, responsibilities, requirements, and operations of the technical services.

b. Subjects concerning materiel and facilities for which their service has primary responsibility or collateral interest to include—

(1) Technical aspects, including characteristics, operational capacity; capabilities, and potential uses for military use.

(2) Recognition of foreign materiel.

(3) Development and trends.

(4) Storage, packing, and shipping.

(5) Equipment markings to include nameplate data.

(6) Methods of manufacture and deductive methods used to determine methods of manufacture.

(7) Techniques and doctrines of employment of equipment.

c. Known doctrine, tactics, techniques, activities, and operational capabilities of enemy and

other foreign counterpart services to include paramilitary and civilian organizations which may support that service.

d. Procedures for collecting, processing, and reporting scientific and technical information.

e. Examination of facilities and equipment, and writing of technical reports.

f. Knowledge of foreign language (desirable, not essential).

g. Relationship and contributions of technical intelligence to other types of intelligence.

h. Working knowledge of photo interpretation (as used for locating and exploiting targets).

CHAPTER 4

TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE OPERATION

Section I. PRODUCTION OF TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

41. General

The nature of the four objectives of technical intelligence is such that it has a bearing on both combat and strategic intelligence. The production of technical intelligence concerns all commanders and involves participation by combat personnel as well as intelligence and technical service personnel ranging from the front lines to the zone of interior. The quantity and complexity of agencies and the information they process necessitates a thorough, integrated, and systematic effort.

42. Steps

a. The four steps in the production of technical intelligence are—

- (1) Direction of the collection effort.
- (2) Collection of scientific and technical information.
- (3) Processing of collected information into scientific and technical intelligence of value.
- (4) Use and dissemination of resultant intelligence.

b. Technical services and intelligence agencies complement each other in implementing these steps and in providing continuous, worldwide, technical intelligence coverage. These steps form an operation cycle in which, if one step fails, the entire intelligence process will fail.

Section II. DIRECTION

43. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army

a. *Long-Range.* In order to provide complete and continuous intelligence on the capabilities and limitations of the military potential of all foreign countries, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army, publishes directives for the collection of technical intelligence information. These directives are the basis for the collection plan and provide for long-range coverage during peace or war.

b. *Short-Range.* The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army, also publishes short-range directives for the collection of technical intelligence information. These directives normally cover specific items on which information is desired immediately. They provide sufficient data or illustrations of new materiel and facilities to orient collecting agencies and assist these agencies in recognition, probable target location, and thorough exploitation of sources, and reporting.

44. Chiefs of Technical Service

Each head of technical service, Department of the Army, must determine the information neces-

sary to enable him to fulfill his intelligence responsibility. The requirements falling within his field of interest should be incorporated into a collection directive and forwarded to the theater chief of technical service through technical channels upon activation of the theater, with duplicate copies being forwarded to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Intelligence, Department of the Army, for information and incorporation into the collection directive for the theater. Special requests for information are submitted as necessary in the same manner. Information from the theater chiefs of technical service should be forwarded to the Department of the Army through both technical and intelligence channels. Requirements for information not falling within his field of interest must be forwarded through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Intelligence, for action by the agency concerned.

45. Intelligence Officers

a. The theater army G2 receives collection directives from the Department of the Army, and disseminates portions of them to theater army intelligence agencies for necessary action. To implement the technical collection directives and provide direction for the technical collection effort, each chief of technical service prepares his portion of the technical intelligence collection plan and returns it to the theater G2 for incorporation into the theater army intelligence plan (app. II). Each chief of technical service is responsible for im-

plementing his portion of the collection plan. Specific directives are published in accordance with the theater army collection plan and sent through intelligence and technical service channels to the collection agencies. In order to provide complete and thorough coverage without any unnecessary duplication, the intelligence officer must know the capabilities and limitations of all collecting agencies. He must also publish requests in sufficient time to insure complete orientation of all personnel.

b. As the technical coordinating agency for the theater army G2, the scientific and technical section publishes a consolidated "Items Wanted List." This is a listing of materiel indicating the quantities desired and grouped according to technical service responsibility. Changes are posted at frequent intervals and new consolidated lists are published periodically. A similar listing of EEI concerning foreign facilities and installations is also published, distributed, and periodically revised. The technical special staff officers having operational control of TSID's keep the detachments informed of changes, provide new lists, and insure destruction of obsolete lists.

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

and to reduce prolonged delays in securing difficult targets.

46. Technical Service Officers

a. Each theater army chief of service prepares his own technical service intelligence field plan based on the plan of the theater army. This plan is concerned with direction and procedures to be followed by technical special staff officers, TSID's, and other personnel under his control in their exploitation of documents and foreign materiel. Special directives, both long-range and short-range, are forwarded by the theater army G2 to chiefs of technical services. Each chief of service then prepares his own directive for guidance of the collecting agencies available to him in order to fulfill the requirements of these directives.

b. Theater army chiefs of technical services strive constantly to improve the training of their personnel and to recognize and secure design changes in standard or new materiel. Indications pointing to the existence of new developments are exploited immediately.

c. Technical services assist intelligence agencies throughout the theater in scientific and technical aspects of new developments in foreign materiel and facilities. In addition, they are capable of providing information for illustrative material, description, and other indications needed by non-technical collecting agencies to recognize and identify pertinent matter.

Section III. COLLECTION

47. General

There are numerous, widely scattered information collecting agencies, each with distinct capabilities and limitations, available to intelligence officers and technical service personnel during wartime. Success of the collection effort depends on the orientation and training of all personnel, adequate coordination and supervision, and logical direction. An appreciation of all available sources simplifies and facilitates the overall collection effort.

48. Collecting Agencies

Because their missions (combat, service, or information gathering) vary, agencies differ in their opportunity to contact and secure foreign technical documents or materiel. Those agencies capable of gathering technical intelligence information are—

a. Combat Troops. Troops in contact are among the first to encounter new or modified enemy materiel, methods, and techniques and the organizations employing them. When properly trained in recognition of standard enemy weapons and equipment, troops quickly respond to the presence of new or modified types. They provide numerous sources capable of detecting and reporting such materiel innovations.

b. Technical Service Personnel. Technical service personnel are well versed in our own and

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

c. Intelligence Personnel. Intelligence personnel at all echelons have daily contact with materiel or personnel providing many sources of information. Intelligence officers are charged with the production of technical intelligence for their unit and consequently are vitally interested in exploiting available sources.

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

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

f. Other Agencies. The Army Security Agency, Departments of the Navy and Air Force, the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Depart-

ment, Counter Intelligence Corps, and military attaches in neutral nations, all provide varying amounts of technical intelligence information.

49. Sources

A source of technical intelligence information is the person, thing, action, or condition from which information of enemy or other foreign materiel, facilities, and technical activities is derived. Sources are extensive and varied. Those of particular importance to the technical intelligence effort are—

a. Enemy Military Personnel. Upon capture, enemy military personnel are interrogated on the tactical situation existing in their sector. Due to a limitation on the time available and the nature of technical queries, prisoners normally are not interrogated for technical information at division or lower levels. Intelligence officers, however, should insure that all prisoners having technical information are singled out for more thorough interrogation at higher levels. Information is forwarded in order to permit arrangements for TSID's participation in detailed interrogations. Detailed technical interrogation takes place at the theater army interrogation center. Here adequate time, facilities, and the presence of personnel from the scientific and technical section facilitate thorough interrogation.

b. Enemy Documents. Upon capture, enemy documents are processed in accordance with FM 30-15.

- (1) In the combat zone, technical intelligence documents found or captured by combat troops will be handled as any other document going from the original finder to battalion through command channels and from there to division, through intelligence channels.
- (2) Documents captured with equipment, found in or in direct conjunction with weapons, vehicles, or other items of equipment, and relating to the design or operation of said equipment should not be removed from it but are evacuated therewith, except that if the equipment has to be abandoned or destroyed documents are removed and evacuated as outlined in (3) below.
- (3) All other documents are forwarded to division, tagged with the following information tag:
 - (a) The capturing unit.
 - (b) Geographic location of place where found.
 - (c) Time and date when found.
 - (d) The circumstances under which found (e.g., loose on ground, in a command post). This is of particular importance because it helps in determining the current importance of the document, its dissemination, and validity.

- (4) Documents found by TSID's accompanying captured equipment will be removed by the appropriate detachment making the preliminary inspection and examination, tagged, and sent through appropriate channels (preferably intelligence) to the theater technical documents subsection. The tag will bear the following:
 - (a) Description of document by TSID.
 - (b) Description of accompanying piece of equipment.
 - (c) Date on which equipment and document were found.
- (5) At division, all documents are briefly examined by document specialists and separated into technical documents comprising all those which pertain to technical intelligence, and A, B, and C groups of intelligence documents (FM 30-15). Technical documents are packed separately and transmitted to theater technical documents subsection, normally going first from division to army along intelligence channels, and from army to technical documents subsection along intelligence channels or as designated by the theater army G2.
- (6) Together with A documents, technical documents will be given the highest priority of transmission.
- (7) Security classification will be given to technical documents at technical docu-

ments subsection and not in forward areas.

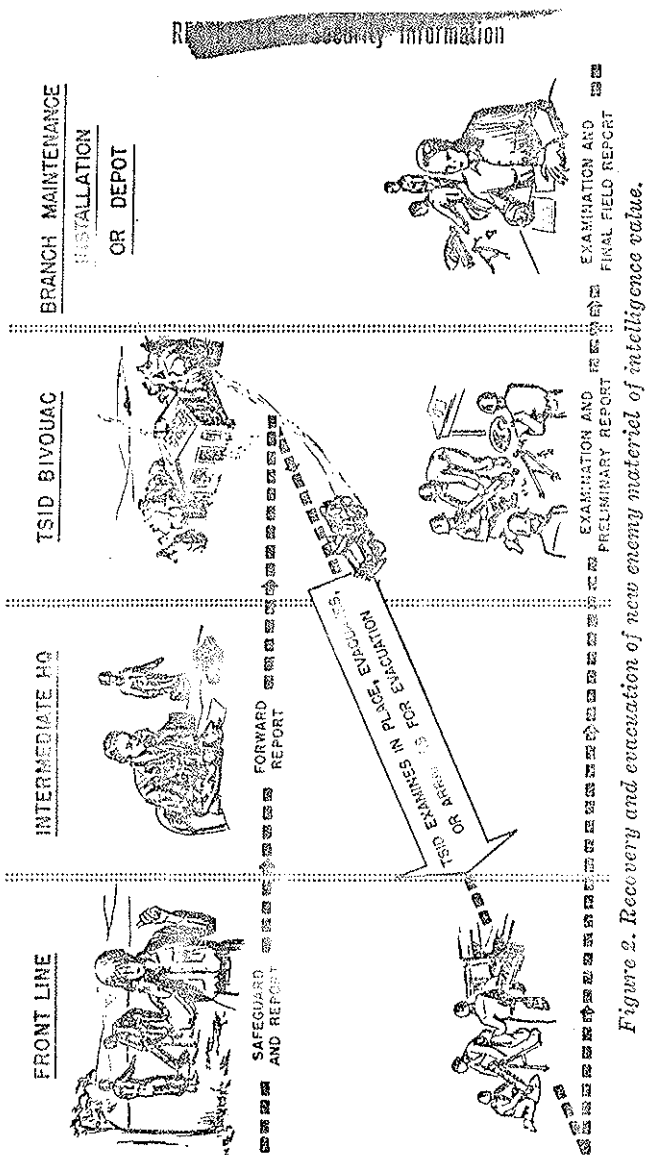
- (8) Through coordination with the scientific and technical section of theater army, documents personnel extract pertinent technical information.

c. Enemy Materiel. Observed or captured enemy materiel is a reliable source of technical intelligence information. With such equipment in our hands, TSID's or equipment specialists can examine, analyze, and test the materiel in detail.

d. Other Sources. Enemy radio broadcasts, press, refugees, civilians, escapers and evaders, all provide bits of information of value to the technical intelligence collection effort.

50. Procedure for Evacuation and Examination of Captured Materiel (fig. 2)

(See FM 30-15). Exploitation of captured enemy materiel takes place in both the theater of operations and the zone of interior. The capture of a new or modified item or one of special interest is reported to the S2 who submits a report to the next higher headquarters. G2 notifies the appropriate TSID if one is available; if not, he notifies the G2 of the next higher echelon and requests that a TSID be assigned to exploit the captured materiel. TSID personnel proceed to the capturing unit or location, make a preliminary examination when necessary, arrange for evacuation of the item to the appropriate maintenance shop, branch depot, or branch section of a general



depot, and prepare a preliminary report. At that installation a detailed field examination is made and a final field report is prepared. In cases where a technical service has a separate organization at army or higher level for the purpose of making a more complete "field report" or a "preliminary exploitation" type of report, the TSID which covers the front lines usually initiates a field report and sends it and the item to be reported to the TSID at the higher headquarters where the final field report is prepared.

51. Examination of Materiel in Theater of Operations

a. The first objective after capture is to obtain information of immediate value to the combat forces, namely—

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

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

b. Preliminary examination is made by appropriate TSID's of bulky and important equipment, for example a new enemy tank, which would require several days for a complete field analysis and for evacuation to the appropriate branch installation. Following this examination, a pre-

liminary report is submitted, and the tank is evacuated to an ordnance heavy maintenance company of the corps support battalion. A preliminary report is not required for an item readily evacuated to and examined at a branch installation, nor for an item of no special significance.

c. Generally, final field examinations are made by appropriate TSID's at the detachment's bivouac or at the appropriate branch installation which in some services may be located at a higher echelon than the actual collecting TSID. At the conclusion of the field examination, the final field report is written. All additional technical information on the subject which has been obtained from documents or interrogations is shown in an appendix to the report, stating the source of the information.

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

e. TSID's have a limited capability for producing reports. All drawings must be made by one operator and no provisions are made for reproduction of photographs in any quantity; therefore, the number of copies of reports, drawings or photographs should be limited to that minimum amount required. Higher headquarters must accept responsibility for reproduction of TSID re-



ports, drawings and photos. It is desirable, however, that TSID's prepare reports in at least five copies for distribution as follows:

- (1) The original and one copy to the technical service special staff officer controlling the TSID, through technical channels. One of these should be forwarded, through technical channels, to the next higher echelon for information.
- (2) Two copies to the G2 of the echelon to which the TSID is attached through the technical intelligence coordinator. G2 should forward one copy to the G2 of the next higher echelon for information.
- (3) One copy to TSID file. All negatives should be forwarded through technical channels to army or theater army for retention.

52. Final Examination of Materiel

a. Captured equipment is shipped to establishments designated by the head of the service concerned. There the final examination is made and a report submitted to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army.

b. The examination of materiel in the zone of interior is to obtain information of strategic, as well as tactical, value. The objectives of this examination are indicated in paragraph 5.

c. Where advantageous, this examination may be performed in the theater.



53. Evacuation

a. The general policy of evacuation and recovery is as follows: In divisional units, line companies move captured materiel to points from which they are evacuated by any available vehicle to the salvage collecting point in the regimental train bivouac. From that point, salvage is evacuated to the division salvage point. This point, set up by the division quartermaster, is normally near the distributing point for class I supplies. This facilitates the use of supply vehicles in the salvage process. Frequently, TSID's visit the division salvage point to examine and evacuate desired captured materiel. The division quartermaster supervises further evacuation to the army salvage collecting point. A salvage collecting company, containing specialists in chemical, ordnance, and signal salvage normally supports each corps. This company receives, collects, classifies, and evacuates salvage of all classes at collecting points, railheads, and other army installations. Subsequent evacuation is conducted by services concerned to appropriate branch installations. Certain salvage is normally evacuated through supply and maintenance channels of the technical service concerned. This type includes dangerous items such as explosives, delicate items such as signal devices, or large complex equipment such as vehicles.

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

c. Recovery of heavy enemy materiel in front line areas is as follows: TSID's visit the equipment in place in order to determine emplacement techniques and damage caused by our weapons. They select, tag, and arrange for evacuation of these items of intelligence value. Materiel not required for technical intelligence is left to be handled by the appropriate salvage or recovery unit in accordance with theater army standing operating procedures.

d. Light enemy materiel is evacuated as follows: Captured troops leave it in place for an evaluation by technical services. TSID's visit the locality, make a preliminary examination, tag selected items, and evacuate them either to their bivouac or to a designated installation of their service, or arrange evacuation by supporting service units.

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

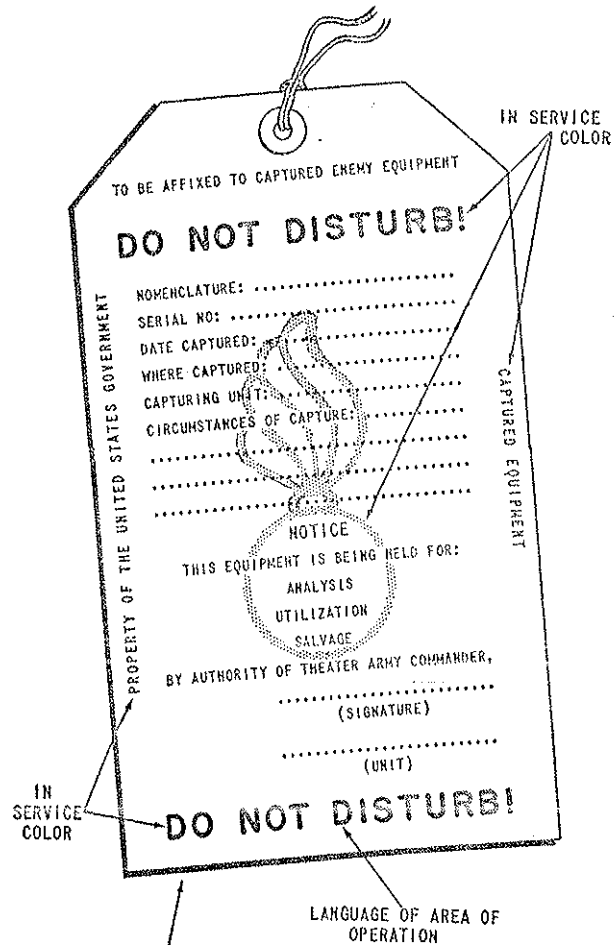
f. Special evacuation of specified materiel for which civilian or other investigators from the zone of interior are sent to the theater of operations is as follows:

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

54. Marking for Evacuation

a. Tags. (fig. 3). In order to facilitate segregation and collection of materiel to be evacuated for intelligence purposes and to forestall tampering by unauthorized persons, tags of appropriate service color are securely attached. Tags are identical except for the superimposed service insignia and service color for ease of identification. Each service provides weather resistant tags to its TSID's.

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



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

Figure 3. Example of technical service tag.

55. Escort

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

56. Technical Reports

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

- (1) Preliminary and spot reports are prepared by TSID's and furnished to the intelligence officer and appropriate special staff officer of the headquarters to which the TSID's are attached.
- (2) Final field reports, prepared by TSID's and equipment specialists, are furnished to intelligence and special staff officers of the headquarters to which the TSID's are attached. In certain services a special TSID is placed at army headquarters or higher to make the final field reports. These detachments are better equipped to make a more thorough report than the collecting detachment.
- (3) Examination reports prepared by civilian investigators are also regarded as preliminary reports. They are also sub-

mitted to intelligence and technical service officers at the headquarters for which the investigator performs duty.

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

Section IV. PRODUCTION OF INTELLIGENCE

57. Production

a. The production of intelligence requires use of the following or similar steps:

- (1) Direction.
- (2) Collection.
- (3) Production.
 - (a) Evaluation.
 - (b) Analysis.
 - (c) Integration.
 - (d) Interpretation.
- (4) Dissemination.

b. When intelligence produced by lower echelons is passed to higher echelons, it should be regarded as information until processed. TSID's attached to corps generally are capable of collecting and reporting only, with such collection being based upon requirements from higher echelons

and those of the echelon to which the detachment is attached. Processing of the information collected by these TSID's must be accomplished by the technical service intelligence officer. The complexity and broad range of technical intelligence information necessitates trained specialists to perform this process. TSID's operating at higher echelons have some capacity for evaluation and a capability for detailed processing of technical information. Recognition of these capabilities must be made at all times.

58. Records

Technical service intelligence officers down to and including corps should maintain the following records—

a. Items wanted list (par. 45b).

b. A card file for each item of known enemy equipment. This card includes correct nomenclature, brief description, number desired by Department of the Army or other agencies, number captured, and number evacuated. The form is not prescribed but is designed to fit the needs of the G2 or those of the command.

c. A file of all known or suspected items of enemy materiel. This file includes all information available on each item including nomenclature, description, characteristics, operation, illustrations, tactical employment, extracts of pertinent technical service reports, equipment marking data, type of using unit, and any other data available.

d. A file on enemy service organizations analogous to his own service with information on doctrine and use of the organizations.

e. A file on known or suspected intelligence targets. This consists of data on persons, materiel depots or other installations, and document centers.

Section V. USE

59. General

Dissemination of technical intelligence achieves maximum usefulness to troops and their commanders when such intelligence is timely and in usable form. Proper handling of foreign materiel, as well as efficient exploitation of documents and prisoners, frequently results in dissemination of critical information and/or intelligence to troops in time to be decisive. For example, seizure of an enemy manual on a new antitank gun permits dissemination of extracts on its characteristics, performance, and operation, even before the actual weapon is encountered by our troops.

60. Intelligence Agencies

Dissemination of technical intelligence is accomplished at all echelons. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army, assisted by intelligence agencies of the technical services, publishes handbooks on foreign armies, technical bulletins, graphic training aids, intelligence re-

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views, periodic and special reports, studies, and surveys. This literature is distributed to the various branches of the armed forces, to government agencies, to allied governments, and to industry if needed. Within theater army, dissemination of timely and pertinent intelligence is normally confined to those items of immediate concern to troops and theater agencies.

61. Technical Services

a. The heads of technical services, Department of the Army, prepare material for dissemination within their own service as deemed necessary. When a requirement exists for information produced by other agencies, requests for such information should be placed upon the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, who will take necessary steps to obtain this material. It is extremely desirable that material prepared by technical service intelligence agencies be reviewed and approved by the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army to permit distribution to all agencies whenever needed.

b. Chiefs of technical services within a theater should prepare and disseminate material in the same manner as *a* above. Requests for information should be placed upon the theater G2 and head of technical services, Department of the Army (through technical channels).

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TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE DURING PEACE

Section I. CONVENTIONAL PEACETIME OPERATION

62. General

Since technical as well as other intelligence on foreign armed forces at Department of the Army level is on a continuous, world-wide basis, production continues, regardless of the type of contact that is available. Where no direct contact by armed forces exists, or where occupation has been terminated by peace treaty, other direct or indirect contacts are required.

63. Agencies

Technical services employing TSID's and equipment specialists on a more limited scale in the zone of interior, continue to examine materiel and documents for technical information. On the other hand, Department of the Army agencies endeavor to overcome the problems involved in procuring the desired information. Contacts are often limited to such types as military attaches, military missions, diplomatic representatives, exchange students and professors, commercial news and photographic enterprises, as well as various importing, exporting, financial, and shipping firms. Educational institutions, engineering and com-

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mercial firms, other government agencies, libraries, and others provide documents of technical intelligence interest. Armament firms and other developmental agencies of a third power frequently have connections with the armed forces of the nation concerned. Finally, friendly governments are occasionally in a position to obtain desired technical information.

64. Sources

Technical information on the materiel, facilities, and technical activities of a foreign power can be transmitted by former members of the armed forces, our United States citizens who have traveled abroad, other travelers, as well as visitors from a third country, and immigrants. Properly interrogated, these sources are capable of divulging desired information. The exchange of documents, such as training literature, technical manuals, patents, news and technical periodicals, between government and civilian agencies on one hand and their foreign counterparts, provides information ranging from indications to complete data. Actual complete weapons or equipment are relatively rare; however, component parts, ammunition, or machinery used for their production occasionally becomes available. Samples from munitions firms of a third power are often available.

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Section II. POST-HOSTILITIES OCCUPATION PHASE

65. General

Immediately after hostilities cease, the problem of technical intelligence is to concentrate maximum effort in exploiting the defeated nation's science and technology. Existing wartime organization of technical intelligence agencies should not be modified. The mission of scientific and technical intelligence should be modified to include—

a. Maintenance of current files of information on enemy materiel to include experimental items, personalities involved, and amount of budget allocated.

b. Emphasis on production and manufacturing techniques and capabilities to include information on plants capable of conversion to manufacture of military items.

c. Obtaining data on basic research, personalities, plants, and institutions involved.

d. Production and maintenance of technically detailed information and intelligence concerning foreign facilities, installations, and technical activities.

e. The exploitation of intelligence targets which were "passed over" during hostilities.

66. Advance Planning

The advent of complete submission by a hostile nation is preceded by advance planning for complete and rapid exploitation of the sources of in-

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formation on enemy materiel. To this end, planning provides for—

a. Expansion of Technical Intelligence at Theater Army. Expansion of technical intelligence at theater army level will be accomplished by training additional personnel from within the theater and from the zone of interior.

b. Target Selection. Intelligence on and planning for screening of enemy government and military agencies, personnel, installations, production, and storage facilities is accomplished sufficiently in advance to facilitate rapid seizure.

c. Special Intelligence Operations. Planning and coordination with other staffs and agencies are carried out to insure adequate guards, specialist detachments, and facilities for proper screening of targets.

d. Collection Centers. Establishment of additional collection centers adequate in size and scope to support the technical intelligence screening and exploitation program may be required for personnel, documents, and materiel.

e. Evacuation Facilities. Evacuation consists of two phases: movement from diverse installations to the collecting centers and from there to the zone of interior. Special provisions and coordination with technical services is necessary in the matter of dismantling large machinery, installations, or other facilities and for their movement. Shipment of large numbers of selected individuals, documents, and materiel to the zone of interior is so scheduled as to avoid conflict with redeployment of troops and units.

67. Agencies

a. Troops. Occupation duties require wide dispersion of small units to cover the country. Personnel who encounter matters of a technical intelligence nature report these matters through intelligence channels.

b. Intelligence Personnel. At all echelons, the technical intelligence mission continues in force. Certain intelligence personnel are selected for participation in special intelligence operations.

c. Technical Service Personnel. Dismantling operations and special intelligence operations provide opportunities for thorough and widespread exploitation of former enemy personnel, materiel, and documents for intelligence purposes. TSID's take part in such activities.

d. Other Agencies. Civilian and military specialists from the zone of interior, military government, civil affairs, constabulary, Counter Intelligence Corps, and our allies continue to provide pertinent information.

68. Sources

a. Personnel. Officials and individuals connected with former enemy government and military technical and research agencies, testing grounds, and other installations, as well as scientific personnel from institutions of higher learning, research organizations, manufacturing concerns, and other development, production, and testing facilities, provide a vast number of per-

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sons to be screened for detailed interrogation and for other technical intelligence purposes.

b. Documents. Documents containing information on existing, new or proposed materiel, facilities, and technical activities, and others concerned with research and development, are generally centralized in or near government institutions or private concerns. A portion may be hidden by attending personnel or natives for safekeeping and future use. Investigation and screening of the following places should produce the desired results: patent offices; government institutions and agencies concerned with research, development, and production; universities; weapons and equipment testing grounds and laboratories; manufacturing concerns; former enemy technical service installations and depots.

c. Materiel. Systematic investigations by combined detachments of manufacturing plants, weapons and equipment testing centers, technical service depots, etc., provide opportunities to discover information of weapons, munitions, and equipment.

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APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

- FM 19-40 Handling Prisoners of War.
- FM 21-5 Military Training.
- FM 21-8 Military Training Aids.
- FM 21-30 Military Symbols.
- FM 30-5 Combat Intelligence.
- FM 30-15 Examination of Personnel and Documents.
- FM 100-5 Field Service Regulations, Operations.
- FM 100-10 Field Service Regulations, Administration.
- FM 101-5 Staff Officers' Field Manual, Staff Organization and Procedure.
- AR 10-260 Organization and Functions—Corps of Engineers.
- AR 10-330 Organization and Functions—Quartermaster Corps.
- AR 10-340 Organization and Functions—Army Medical Service.
- AR 10-350 Organization and Functions—Chemical Corps.

- AR 10-355 Organization and Functions—
Transportation Corps.
- AR 10-370 Organization and Functions—
Ordnance Corps.
- AR 380-5 Military Security—Safeguarding
Security Information.
- SR 10-120-1 Organization and Functions,
Department of the Army,
Office of the Assistant Chief
of Staff, G-2, Intelligence.
- SR 10-330-1 Organization and Functions—
Department of the Army,
Office of the Quartermaster
General.
- SR 10-340-1 Organization and Functions—
Department of the Army,
Office of the Surgeon Gen-
eral.
- SR 10-350-1 Organization and Functions—
Department of the Army,
Office of the Chief Chemical
Officer.
- SR 10-355-1 Organization and Functions—
Department of the Army,
Office of the Chief of Trans-
portation.
- SR 10-360-1 Organization and Functions—
Department of the Army,
Office of the Chief of Engi-
neers.

- SR 10-370-1 Organization and Functions—
Department of the Army,
Office of the Chief of Ord-
nance.
- SR 10-380-1 Organization and Functions—
Department of the Army,
Office of the Chief, Signal
Officer.
- SR 110-1-1 Index of Army Motion Pic-
tures, Kinescope Recordings,
and Film Strips.
- SR 310-20-3 Index of Training Publications.
- SR 310-20-4 Index of Technical Manuals,
Technical Regulations, Tech-
nical Bulletins, Supply Bul-
letins, Lubrication Orders,
and Modification Work
Orders.
- SR 310-20-7 Index to Tables of Organiza-
tion and Equipment, Reduc-
tion Tables, Tables of Organ-
ization, Tables of Equipment,
Type Tables or Distribution,
and Tables of Allowances.
- SR 320-5-1 Dictionary of United States
Army Terms.
- SR 320-50-1 Authorized Abbreviations.
- SR 380-350-2 (Classified.)
- SR 550-25-1 Retention of War Trophies and
Registration of War Trophy
Firearms.

T/O&E 3-500 Chemical Service Organization.
T/O&E 5-500 Engineer Service Organization.
T/O&E 8-500A Medical Service Organization.
T/O&E 9-500A Ordnance Service Organization.
T/O&E 10-500 Quartermaster Service Organization.
T/O&E 11-500A Signal Service Organization.
T/O&E 30-600 Military Intelligence Service Organization.
T/O&E 55-500 Transportation Service Organization.

APPENDIX II

EXAMPLE, THEATER ARMY TECHNICAL
INTELLIGENCE FIELD PLAN

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

Issuing Headquarters
Place
Time/Date

Appendix _____ to Annex _____ (Intelligence)
to Opn Plan _____.

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

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

b. Technical Services. A subparagraph for each technical service stating the mission, organization, allotment of TSID's, responsibilities and functions, as well as designation of Field Service Depots.

3. PERSONNEL. a. Military. Policy concerning: special passes; taking custody of captured enemy materiel; movements in forward areas; reporting to command posts; cooperation with

combat intelligence personnel; relationship between intelligence and technical service intelligence personnel.

b. Civilian. (1) Authority for presence in theater of operations; passes required.

(2) Policies concerning sponsors for individuals and groups.

(3) Responsibility of sponsor for logistical support.

(4) Limitations on activities of individuals and groups.

4. DIRECTION. Policies governing publishing EEIs and Want Lists; designation of special targets; direction to be provided by subordinate echelons and technical services.

5. COLLECTION. a. Documents. Procedures for collecting and forwarding documents. Responsibilities for evaluating importance and timeliness of data. Channels for forwarding.

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

c. Materiel. (1) Disposition of information concerning captured enemy materiel.

(2) Policies for safeguarding, evacuation, examination and ultimate disposition.

6. PROCESSING. a. Records required to be maintained.

b. Policies governing preparation of preliminary and final field reports.

c. Liaison and coordination between intelligence agencies and technical services concerning evaluation and interpretation of technical intelligence information.

7. DISSEMINATION. a. Purpose, scope, language, content and type of periodic and special reports to be submitted.

b. Policies governing dissemination.

8. SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS. a. Theater and theater Army policy concerning scope and effort that may be expended on missions.

b. Authority to determine whether an intelligence target should be saved for capture or destroyed.

c. Procedures for collecting and reporting data.

d. Responsibility for direction of operations.

e. Limitation on units and individuals authorized to participate.

f. General provisions for security of planned operations, safeguarding components of intelligence and other value, priorities concerning exploitation.

Commander

Distribution:

Authentication:

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