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# Chemical and Medical Technical Intelligence

Robert Bolin , depositor

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COURSE (CLASS)	DATE	HOUR	PLACE	DEPT. (UNIT)	DEPT. NO.	TYPE
01C		(1)	Clrm per platoon w/screen and arm chairs.	I	2914	C

SUBJECT: CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

Organization of the Chemical and Medical Corps for technical intelligence. Chemical and Medical Corps responsibilities for foreign materiel.

ASSIGNMENT: (LIST EACH ITEM AS STUDY, READ, OR SCAN) \*MINUTES

STUDY: Student Summary I-2914

APPROXIMATE TIME REQUIRED OF STUDENT FOR PREPARATION OF LESSON ASSIGNMENT (SEE MEMO. 46, AGS. 3 FEB 1947).

STUDENT INSTRUCTIONS: (EXAMPLE: BRING PAPER, BLUE AND RED PENCILS, FM 100-5, ADVANCE SHEET DT, 100, FIELD GLASSES, CARBINE, LUNCHES, FATIGUES.)  
NONE.

Visual Cast

BALOPTICON (IS) (IS NOT) REQUIRED TO PROJECT (GLASS SLIDES) (OR) (OPAGUE OBJECTS) TO \_\_\_\_\_ HOURS. (FILL IN TIME BALOPTICON WILL BE USED.)

NOTE INAPPROPRIATE WORDS FOR SCHEDULE CARD. (OVER) DATE SIGNATURE OF INSTRUCTOR

STRIPS, FILM BULLETINS, TRAINING FILMS, OR COMBAT BULLETINS

SERIAL NUMBER	TITLE	APPROXIMATE TIME TO BE PROJECTED
		(EXAMPLE: 0825-0845)

COMPLETED) CARD TO BE SUBMITTED TO OPERATIONS OFFICER, AGS. 3 WEEKS PRIOR TO WEEK CLASS IS TO BE SCHEDULED. ALL ENTRIES ON THIS CARD WILL BE ON WEEKLY SCHEDULES.

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## SECTION III

### MATERIAL FOR INSTRUCTOR

STUDENT SUMMARIES: I-2914.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: FM 3-15 (17 February 1941), with C1 (29 October 1941), C2 (6 May 1943), C3 (14 October 1943) and C4 (15 January 1944), pars 35-40, 42-44, 60, 80-94.

FM 3-25 (3 August 1944), pars 1-7, 25-27.

FM 8-5 (May 1945), par 6.

FM 8-10 (March 1951), pars 17, 19, 252, 335.

FM 30-5 (February 1951), pars 29, 101.

FM 100-10 (September 1949), pars 41, 43, 185, 191, 245.

FM 101-5 (July 1950), C1, pars 27, 45.

Special Text 30-15-1, Army General School, (September 1950  
Chap 6.

SR 10-340-1 (10 October 1949).

SR 10-350-1 (15 September 1949).

T/O&E 3-500 (10 April 1950).

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## SECTION IV

### DETAILED LESSON PLAN

1. SCOPE. Organization of the Chemical and Medical Corps for technical intelligence. Chemical and Medical Corps responsibilities for foreign material.

2. METHOD. This period is conducted as a fifty (50) minute conference with the instructor placing questions for discussion to the class and subsequently guiding the discussion of the questions:

3. TIME SCHEDULE. This fifty (50) minute period of instruction is divided approximately as follows:

a. Introduction-----	2 minutes.
b. Chemical Organization at Division and Below-----	14 minutes.
c. Chemical Organization at Corps-----	1 minute.
d. Chemical Organization at Army-----	2 minutes.
e. Chemical Technical Intelligence Detachments-----	8 minutes.
f. Chemical Organization at Theater Level-----	11 minutes.
g. Chemical Organization at Department of the Army Level-----	1 minute.
h. Chemical Responsibilities for Foreign Material--	2 minutes.
i. Medical Organization for Technical Intelligence-	6 minutes.
j. Medical Responsibilities for Foreign Materiel---	1 minute.
k. Summary-----	<u>2 minutes.</u>
TOTAL	50 minutes.

4. INTRODUCTION (2 minutes). Chemical Corps Intelligence is that part of military intelligence which deals with chemical, biological and radiological activities of the enemy. It may be of either a strategic or tactical nature and deals with the CBR (Chemical, Biological, Radiological) warfare capabilities, limitations, intentions and resources of a potential or actual enemy. Although Chemical Corps Intelligence is concerned with the tactical aspects of enemy operations in connection with the use of CBR agents on the field of battle it is primarily of a technical and scientific nature since it deals with CBR information as to the enemy activities, materiel, installations and potential as well. In other words, Chemical Corps Intelligence is primarily technical intelligence.

Medical Corps Intelligence is that part of military intelligence which deals with the medical activities of the enemy. It is also primarily technical intelligence.

5. CHEMICAL ORGANIZATION AT DIVISION AND BELOW (14 minutes).

a. QUESTION: WHAT IS THE OVERALL OBJECTIVE OF CHEMICAL CORPS INTELLIGENCE?

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Answer: The objective of Chemical Corps Intelligence is to provide the Department of the Army, Chief Chemical Officer, and the commanders at all echelons with timely information concerning the enemy's CBR warfare potential, preparedness, capabilities and limitations.

b. QUESTION: INTO WHAT CATEGORIES MAY WE DIVIDE CHEMICAL INTELLIGENCE?

Answer: Gas, smoke, incendiary, flame weapons, biological and radiological intelligence.

Instructor Comment: The collection of information for chemical intelligence begins with the front line rifle platoon. Within each of these organizations there is normally designated an NCO as the gas NCO. Within the company or battery there is usually an officer designated as unit gas officer. In their performance of the additional duty of gas personnel they have several intelligence missions.

d. QUESTION: WHAT ARE THESE MISSIONS?

Answer: They detect and identify standard gases and obtain samples of nonstandard gases for forwarding to the division chemical officer.

e. QUESTION: WHAT IS THE LOWEST ECHELON THAT HAS CHEMICAL CORPS PERSONNEL ORGANIC?

Answer: Division headquarters is the lowest echelon that has chemical corps personnel organic.

f. Instructor Comment: There is a Lt Col, a Captain and four (4) EM in the division headquarters.

g. QUESTION: WHAT ARE THE INTELLIGENCE DUTIES OF CHEMICAL SPECIAL STAFF OFFICERS AT ALL ECHELONS OF COMMAND?

Answer: The planning and supervision of the:

- (1) Examination and processing of captured chemical supplies
- (2) Collection, evaluation, and dissemination, in coordination with G2, of information concerning enemy chemical warfare activities.

h. Instructor Comment: In the accomplishment of these duties the chemical staff officer at division, corps and army:

- (1) Prepares CBR warfare estimates for the commander and his staff.
- (2) Coordinates logistical planning for technical intelligence activities.

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- (3) Studies and disseminates information from higher, lower, and adjacent headquarters.
- (4) Cooperates and coordinates with other technical services.
- (5) Maintains operational control over technical intelligence detachments assigned to his unit.
- (6) Collects and disseminates, in conjunction with G2, information concerning enemy CBR materiel, equipment, agents and the enemy capabilities or limitations for toxic warfare operations.
- (7) Maintains a CBR situation map.
- (8) Prepares CBR section to the intelligence annex, and issues periodic CBR intelligence summaries.
- (9) Supervises intelligence activities such as training of personnel, collection and reporting of information, storage and disposition of captured materiel.
- (10) Reviews and prepares reports on enemy materiel, installations and procedures for CBR warfare.
- (11) Disseminates information to troops concerning our own developments.
- (12) Collects information on state of enemy CBR training, discipline and morale.
- (13) Collects enemy order of battle data.

1. QUESTION: ARE ANY OF THE PERSONNEL IN THE DIVISION CHEMICAL OFFICERS SECTION PRIMARILY AND SOLELY CONCERNED IN TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE?

Answer: No.

Instructor Comment: At division level the staff chemical officer must operate his intelligence section by utilizing to a great extent personnel involved in other work. His section (organic to Headquarters, Infantry Division) consists of two (2) officers and four (4) EM. Bear in mind that once an enemy employs toxic agents on a large scale the number of personnel at all levels assigned to the chemical office for intelligence work will be increased. The primary intelligence interest of the division chemical officer is combat intelligence pertaining to CBR warfare. His section is usually engaged in collecting information for evaluation to determine immediate tactical value. Technical intelligence gathered at this level is usually sent through channels to higher echelons for more extensive processing.

6. CHEMICAL ORGANIZATION AT CORPS (1 minute). Instructor Comment: The chemical section of the corps headquarters consists of two (2) officers and three (3) enlisted men. The assistant chemical officer is normally designated the intelligence officer. He will keep the situation map and records, perform liaison, prepare chemical corps intelligence estimates, and coordinate the examination of enemy materiel.

Other chemical personnel present at this level are those personnel who are organic to the quartermaster salvage collecting company and perform salvage and classification on chemical materiel at the salvage collecting points.

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## 7. CHEMICAL ORGANIZATION AT ARMY (2 minutes).

a. Instructor Comment: Within the type field army chemical office there is an intelligence section usually consisting of three (3) officers and five (5) EM. This is not definite and may vary with the individual army.

b. QUESTION: ARE THERE ANY OTHER PERSONNEL WHO DEVOTE THEIR ENTIRE EFFORTS TO CHEMICAL TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE ASSIGNED TO ARMY? WHAT UNITS?

Answer: Yes, chemical technical intelligence detachments.

## 8. CHEMICAL TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENTS (8 minutes).

a. QUESTION: WHAT IS THE NORMAL ASSIGNMENT OF THESE DETACHMENTS?

Answer: The normal assignment is for four (4) detachments to be assigned to the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Chemical Field Group. These detachments are on the basis of one per corps and one for the army area.

b. QUESTION: WHAT ARE THE VARIOUS TYPES OF CHEMICAL TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENTS AND WHERE ARE THEY ASSIGNED?

Answer: There are two different types of detachments. The IA detachment of three (3) officers and five (5) enlisted men are normally those detachments which are sent forward into the corps areas for gathering chemical materiel. The IB detachment of three (3) officers and seven (7) enlisted men is normally retained at army for preliminary analysis and control purposes. They will also assist the IA detachment in the exploitation of special targets.

c. Instructor Comment: (1) The IA detachment includes the following specialists:

- (a) A captain (chemical intelligence officer) also qualified as a chemical engineer.
- (b) A lieutenant (chemical intelligence officer) also qualified as biochemist or organic chemist.
- (c) A lieutenant (chemical intelligence officer) also qualified as a bacteriologist.
- (d) A sergeant first class (chemical warfare specialist)
- (e) A sergeant (chemical warfare specialist) also qualified as a light truck driver.
- (f) Two corporals (chemical warfare specialists) also qualified as light truck drivers and photographers.

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- (g) A private first class (clerk-typist) also qualified as a light truck driver.
- (2) The IB detachment includes the following specialists:
  - (a) A major (chemical intelligence officer) also qualified as a chemical engineer.
  - (b) A captain (chemical intelligence officer) also qualified as a biochemist or organic chemist.
  - (c) A captain (chemical intelligence officer) also qualified as a bacteriologist.
  - (d) A master sergeant (chemical warfare specialist).
  - (e) A sergeant first class (chemical warfare specialist).
  - (f) A sergeant (chemical warfare specialist) also qualified as a photographer.
  - (g) A sergeant (chemical warfare specialist) also qualified as a light truck driver.
  - (h) A corporal (clerk-typist) also qualified as a light truck driver.
  - (i) A private first class (light truck driver).
  - (j) A private first class (photographer).

Both detachments are completely mobile with organic transport consisting of three one-quarter ton trucks and one 3/4-ton truck (IA detachment) or one one and one-half ton truck (IB detachment)

d. QUESTION: WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHEMICAL TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENTS?

Answer: The chemical technical intelligence detachments are responsible:

- (1) For the collection of enemy chemical materiel, evaluating its components, use, and effectiveness, and instructing troops in its handling, use and maintenance when required
- (2) To select and expedite the flow of captured enemy chemical materiel and all pertinent reports, for intelligence purposes.
- (3) For the location, evaluation, and exploitation of those aspects of enemy installations which are pertinent to the design, construction, research, production, or storage responsibilities of Chemical Corps materiel.

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## 9. CHEMICAL ORGANIZATION AT THEATER LEVEL (11 minutes).

a. Instructor Comment: The theater chemical officer is mainly concerned, as far as intelligence goes, with the overall CBR warfare intelligence picture in the theater. At this level information and intelligence is processed and evaluated from a strategic, as well as tactical, viewpoint.

b. QUESTION: WHAT COMPANY AT THIS LEVEL PARTICULARLY ASSISTS THE THEATER CHEMICAL OFFICER IN HIS TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE RESPONSIBILITIES

Answer: The Chemical Laboratory Company.

c. Instructor Comment: This company is normally assigned on the basis of one per theater. It operates under the immediate supervision of the theater chemical officer, who initiates problems for the laboratory and acts as a channel for problems initiated elsewhere. There are also a number of composite units containing laboratory sections which operate in close cooperation with the laboratory company and upon which the company should depend for technical information and work which is beyond its scope.

d. QUESTION: WHAT INTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONS DOES THIS COMPANY PERFORM?

Answer: The intelligence section of this company assists interrogator detachments in questioning prisoners of war by submitting to the interrogators a summary of the information it desires, interprets results of all laboratory analysis of enemy materiel, photographs enemy materiel, keeps up as far as possible, with the enemy's chemical warfare preparations and plans, makes drawings of captured materiel, and compiles final drafts of laboratory company reports.

e. Instructor Comment: Recovery of chemical warfare materiel in theaters of operations includes those procedures whereby friendly materiel which has been damaged or abandoned or enemy materiel which has been found or captured is rendered serviceable to our troops.

f. QUESTION: THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE RECOVERY PROCESS BELONG TO WHAT UNITS?

Answer: Primarily the salvage, repair, and transportation activities of the recovery process are the responsibility of chemical maintenance units, working with other chemical service units and quartermaster salvage troops.

g. QUESTION: WHAT ARE THE TWO RECOVERY PROCEDURES?

Answer: The two recovery procedures are called the "maintenance channel" and the "salvage channel."

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### h. QUESTION: DISCUSS THE "MAINTENANCE CHANNEL"?

Answer: This term is applied to the procedure when the troops using, finding, or capturing the material are able to report its location either at the time it becomes unserviceable or is abandoned in the case of friendly materiel, or shortly after its seizure in the case of enemy materiel. The report is made to the succeeding echelon of chemical maintenance who must evacuate the materiel, if necessary, repair, salvage or convert it, and forward it to a chemical depot for reissue.

### i. QUESTION: DISCUSS THE "SALVAGE CHANNEL"?

Answer: The term "salvage channel" is given to the procedure when the materiel is abandoned, damaged, found, or captured under circumstances which prevent its being reported by the using or seizing troops. Under these circumstances, a systematic search of the areas involved is made by quartermaster salvage personnel. The quartermaster troops evacuate the materiel to collecting points where specialists of the various maintaining services assist in its segregation and disposition.

### j. QUESTION: WHY MUST TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL KNOW OF THESE TWO CHANNELS OF EVACUATION?

Answer: It is the responsibility of technical intelligence personnel to obtain new or improved items of equipment. These may be obtained in either one of these channels of evacuation. It is also often necessary when obtaining samples of new equipment to obtain more than one item of each piece of equipment. Additional items may be obtained for analysis either through the maintenance or salvage channel.

### 10. CHEMICAL ORGANIZATION AT DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY LEVEL (1 minute)

Instructor Comment: To assist the Chief Chemical Officer in fulfilling his intelligence responsibilities, the Plans, Training and Intelligence Division and the Research and Engineering Division of the Office of the Chief Chemical Officer work in close coordination. Other installations such as the Chemical Corps School, Chemical Corps Board and Edgewood Proving Ground also assist him in these duties.

### 11. CHEMICAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FOREIGN MATERIEL (2 minutes)

QUESTION: NAME SOME OF THE ITEMS FOR WHICH THE CHEMICAL CORPS IS RESPONSIBLE.

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Answer: a. Smoke producing equipment (mechanized smoke generators, smoke pots, smoke grenades, airplane smoke tanks, smoke-producing chemicals, and smoke bombs).

b. Incendiaries (grenades, bombs).

c. Incendiary components (petroleum thickeners and igniters).

d. Chemical munitions (bombs, grenades, bulk chemicals (toxic and nontoxic), compressed gases for flame throwers).

e. Weapons (flame throwers (portable and mechanical) and chemical land mines).

f. Defensive equipment (gas masks, collective protectors, decontaminating apparatus and materials, gas testing equipment).

## 12. MEDICAL ORGANIZATION FOR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE (6 minutes).

a. QUESTION: WHAT ARE THE INTELLIGENCE DUTIES OF THE SURGEON AT ALL LEVELS?

Answer: He plans and supervises the:

(1) Examination and processing of captured medical supplies and necessary inspection service for captured animals and food supplies.

(2) Collection, evaluation, and dissemination, in coordination with G2, of information concerning enemy medical activities.

b. QUESTION: DISCUSS THE TYPES OF MEDICAL TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENTS.

Answer: There are three types of Technical Service Intelligence Detachments. Type 1 consists of four officers and four enlisted men and is assigned on the basis of one per theater headquarters. Type 2 has one officer (Captain) and two (2) enlisted men and is assigned one per theater headquarters and generally one per communications zone and two per army. Type 3 has one officer (Lieutenant) and two (2) enlisted men and is generally assigned on the basis of two per army. Actually all medical TSIDs are assigned to theater and assigned or attached as needed to commands of all levels.

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c. QUESTION: WHAT KINDS OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION MAY A MEDICAL TS/D OBTAIN?

- Answer: (1) Information which may provide our forces with an estimate of the difficulties the enemy medical service is encountering, or with ideas which we may advantageously adopt in our own medical service.
- (2) Information of enemy biological or chemical weapons and missiles through examination of injuries sustained by friendly forces.
- (3) Information of prevalent local diseases and the extent of their effect on the enemy which will aid us in determining the preventative measures which we must adopt in operations in the same area.

d. Instructor Comment: At Department of the Army Level in the Office of the Surgeon General, intelligence functions are carried on by the Medical Intelligence Branch of the Preventive Medicine Division.

e. Note to Instructor: Show Visual Cast Slide I-2914-1, Office of the Surgeon General.

## 13. MEDICAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FOREIGN MATERIEL (1 minute).

QUESTION: WHAT DOES MEDICAL MATERIEL INCLUDE?

Answer: Medical materiel includes medical, dental and veterinary supplies and equipment, such as instruments, drugs, chemicals, biologies, plasma, whole blood, appliances, dressings, diagnostic and therapeutic apparatus, and field medical equipment.

## 14. SUMMARY (2 minutes).

a. Chemical intelligence is primarily technical intelligence. It may be divided into gas, smoke, incendiary, flame weapons, biological and radiological intelligence.

b. There are two types of chemical technical intelligence detachments:

- (1) IA detachment consists of three (3) officers and five (5) enlisted men and is normally found at corps level.
- (2) IB detachment consists of three (3) officers and seven (7) enlisted men and is normally found at army level.

c. The Chemical Laboratory Company is allotted on the basis of one per theater and assists the theater chemical officer in his technical intelligence responsibilities.

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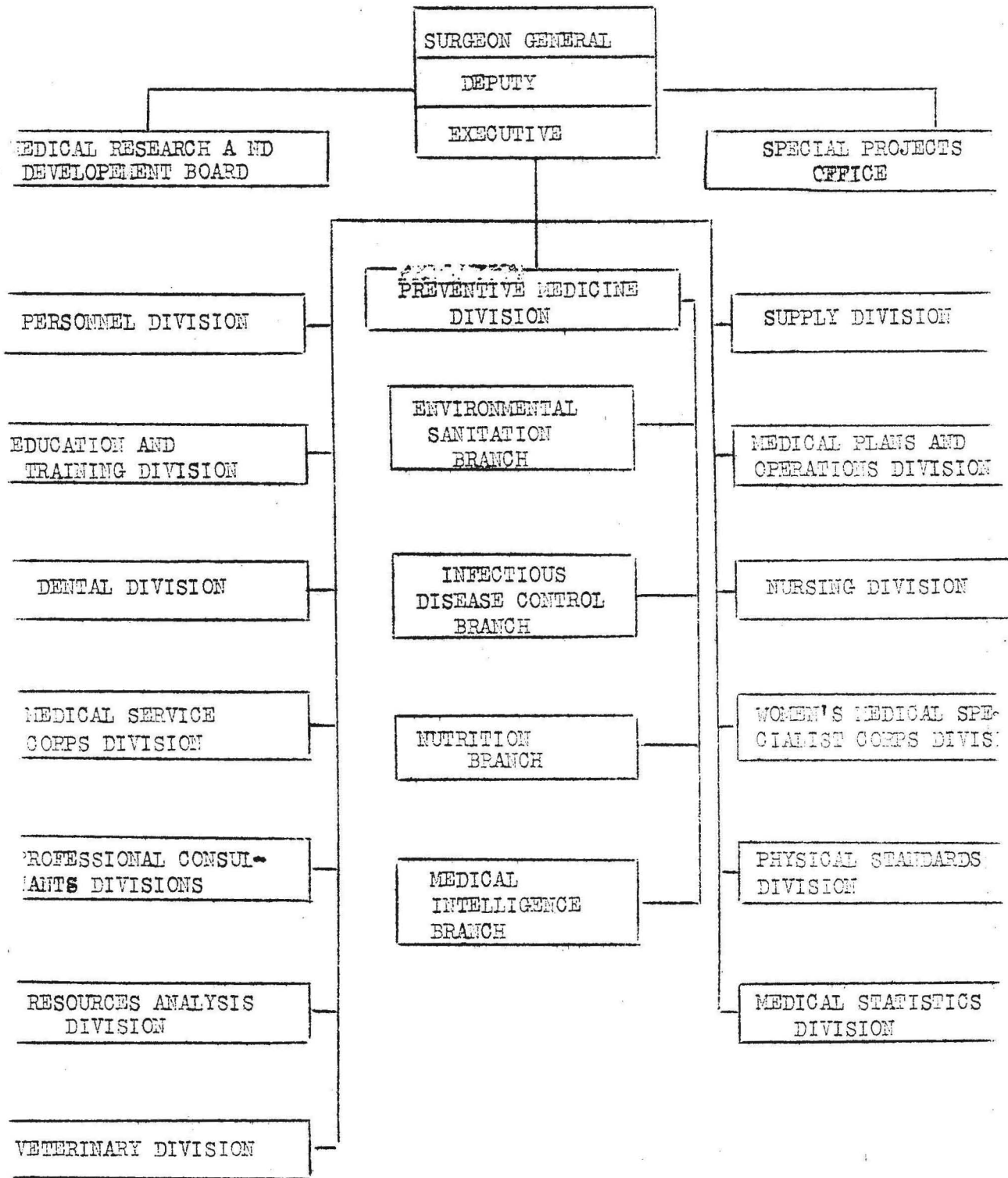
d. The surgeon on the staff of field commanders plans and supervises the:

- (1) Examination and processing of captured medical supplies and necessary inspection service for captured animals and food supplies.
- (2) Collection, evaluation, and dissemination, in coordination with G2, of information concerning enemy medical activities.

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VISUAL CAST SLIDE I-2914

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL



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ARMY GENERAL SCHOOL

I-2914

DEPARTMENT OF RESIDENT INSTRUCTION

INSTRUCTOR FOLDER

SECTION I

SUBJECT: Chemical and Medical Technical Intelligence.

TIME ALLOTTED: 50 minutes. COURSES PRESENTED TO: OIG. TYPE: C

COORDINATION WITH OTHER COURSES: Follow I-2910, 2911, 2912, 2913.

SUPERVISORY SECTION: Intelligence.

TO STUDENTS PRIOR TO CLASS: Student Summary, I-2914.

NEEDED BY INSTRUCTOR TO CONDUCT INSTRUCTION:

INSTRUCTOR FOLDER: I-2914.

1. DETAILED LESSON PLAN, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, COMPLETE.  
See Section IV, herein.
2. TRAINING AIDS:
  - a. VISUAL CAST SLIDE:  
I-2914-1, Office of the Surgeon General.
  - b. Visual Cast Projector.
3. MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR RETENTION FOR SUBSEQUENT CLASSES: None.
4. ISSUED TO STUDENTS IN CLASS: Nothing.

SECTION II

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS FOR CONDUCT OF THIS SUBJECT TO INCLUDE

SCHEDULE CARDS, FORM 4'S, ETC.

STUDENT'S STUDY ASSIGNMENT: Study Student Summary, I-2914.

UNIFORM: Uniform of the day.

INSTRUCTOR ASSISTANT (S): One (1) to operate visual cast projector.

CLASSROOM OR FIELD AREA REQUIREMENTS: Classroom per platoon with screen and arm chairs.

REHEARSALS: Instructor assigned this subject should rehearse sufficiently to insure complete understanding of the subject material contained in the Student Summary, Detailed Lesson Plan (Section IV of this folder) and the accompanying training aids.

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ARMY GENERAL SCHOOL

I-2914

DEPARTMENT OF RESIDENT INSTRUCTION

STUDENT SUMMARY

SECTION I

OUTLINE OF CONFERENCE

1. SCOPE. Organization of the Chemical and Medical Corps for technical intelligence. Chemical and Medical Corps responsibilities for foreign material.

2. INTRODUCTION. Military intelligence as it pertains to the technical services encompasses the collection, evaluation, and dissemination, in coordination with G-2, of information concerning enemy activities within the technical service realms of responsibility. Chemical Corps Intelligence deals with the chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) activities, and Medical Corps Intelligence concerns the enemy's medical activities.

3. CHEMICAL ORGANIZATION AT DIVISION AND BELOW. a. The overall objective of Chemical Corps Intelligence is to provide the Department of the Army, Chief Chemical Officer, and the commanders at all echelons with timely information concerning the enemy's CBR warfare potential, preparedness, capabilities and limitations.

b. Chemical intelligence may be divided into gas, smoke, incendiary, flame weapon, biological and radiological intelligence.

c. Although Division Headquarters is the lowest echelon having Chemical Corps personnel organic, we will find personnel in all branches at all levels trained to a certain extent in chemical warfare. At company or battery level, one officer and several NCOs are designated as unit gas personnel. They receive special training and equipment that will enable them to detect and identify all standard gases. They are also trained to obtain samples of nonstandard gases and submit them promptly to the Division Chemical Officer.

d. The general intelligence duties of chemical special staff officers at all echelons of command are the planning and supervision of the:

- (1) Examination and processing of captured chemical supplies.
- (2) Collection, evaluation, and dissemination, in accordance with G2, of information concerning enemy chemical warfare activities.

e. There are no chemical personnel at division level who devote their entire time to chemical intelligence.

4. CHEMICAL ORGANIZATION AT CORPS AND ARMY. a. The chemical intelligence sections at these levels are not definitely set and their composition depends upon the situation at that time.

b. The only personnel who devote their entire time to chemical technical intelligence at army or occasionally corps level are the chemical technical intelligence detachments.

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5. CHEMICAL TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENTS. a. The Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Chemical Field Group, (an army composite unit), has normally assigned to it four (4) technical intelligence detachments. These are on the basis of three (3) IA detachments for the three corps within the typical field army and one (1) IB detachment for the army.

b. The IA detachment consists of three (3) officers and five (5) enlisted men who are equipped with three (3) 1/4-ton trucks and one 3/4-ton truck to make them mobile. This detachment is normally sent forward for the gathering of chemical materiel in forward areas.

c. The IB detachment consists of three (3) officers and seven (7) enlisted men who are equipped with three (3) 1/4-ton trucks and one 1 1/2-ton truck to make them mobile. This detachment is normally retained at army headquarters for analysis and control purposes and for the assistance of the IA detachment in the exploitation of special targets.

d. The chemical technical intelligence detachments are responsible

- (1) For the collection of enemy chemical materiel, evaluating its components, use, effectiveness, and instructing troops in its handling, use and maintenance when required.
- (2) To select and expedite the flow of captured enemy chemical materiel and all pertinent reports, for intelligence purposes.
- (3) For the location, evaluation, and exploitation of those aspects of enemy installations which are pertinent to the design, construction, research, production, or storage responsibilities of chemical corps materiel.

6. CHEMICAL ORGANIZATION AT THEATER LEVEL. a. The Chemical Laboratory Company, normally assigned on the basis of one per theater, provides invaluable assistance to the theater chemical officer. It operates under his immediate supervision. He initiates problems for the laboratory and acts as a channel for problems initiating elsewhere.

b. A number of composite units containing laboratory sections operate in close cooperation with the laboratory company and upon which the company depends for technical information and work beyond its scope.

c. The chemical laboratory company consists of a headquarters and five sections: analytical, organic, chemical engineering, intelligence, and toxicology. The intelligence section assists interrogator detachments in questioning prisoners of war by submitting to the interrogators a summary of the information it desires, interprets results of all laboratory analysis of enemy materiel, photographs enemy materiel, keeps up as far as possible, with the enemy's chemical warfare preparations and plans, makes drawings of captured materiel, and compiles final drafts of laboratory company reports.

d. Recovery of chemical materiel in theaters of operations to include the salvage, repair, and transportation activities, are the responsibility of chemical maintenance units, working with other chemical service units and quartermaster salvage troops. Two recovery processes are prescribed as the "maintenance channel" and "salvage channel".

e. "Maintenance channel" refers to the procedure followed when the troops using, finding, or capturing the materiel are able to report its location either at the time it becomes unserviceable or is abandoned in the case of friendly materiel, or shortly subsequent

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to its seizure in the case of enemy materiel. The report is made to the succeeding echelon of chemical maintenance who must evacuate the materiel, if necessary, repair, salvage or convert it, and forward to the chemical depot for reissue.

f. "Salvage channel" refers to the procedure when the materiel is abandoned, damaged, found, or captured under circumstances which prevent its being reported by the using or seizing troops. Under these circumstances, a systematic search of the areas involved is made by quartermaster salvage personnel. The quartermaster troops evacuate the materiel to collecting points where specialists of the various maintaining services assist in its segregation and disposition. In the case of chemical warfare materiel, the specialists are trained chemical warfare personnel permanently attached to the quartermaster salvage unit.

g. Within each of these procedures the technical intelligence detachment may be able to obtain new and improved items of enemy materiel for intelligence purposes.

7. CHEMICAL ORGANIZATION AT DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY LEVEL. a. The Chief Chemical Officer is responsible for the following duties with respect to technical intelligence:

- (1) The preparation and maintenance of current intelligence concerning technical details and performance data on captured CBR materiel for the United States Army.
- (2) Preparation of operator's technical and maintenance manuals on enemy items of equipment.
- (3) Transmission of intelligence to other government and Army agencies.
- (4) Processing of captured materiel to meet the needs of training in the zone of interior.

b. To assist the Chief Chemical Officer in fulfilling his intelligence responsibilities the following elements of the Chemical Corps have extensive intelligence functions:

- (1) Plans, Training and Intelligence Division, Office of the Chief Chemical Officer.
- (2) Research and Engineering Division, Office of the Chief Chemical Officer
- (3) Chemical Corps School.
- (4) Chemical Corps Board.
- (5) Edgewood Proving Ground.

8. CHEMICAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FOREIGN MATERIEL. Some of the categories of equipment for which the Chemical Corps has the responsibility:

- a. Smoke producing equipment (mechanized smoke generators, smoke pots, smoke grenades, airplane smoke tanks, smoke-producing chemicals, and smoke bombs).
- b. Incendiaries (grenades, bombs).
- c. Incendiary Components (petroleum thickeners and igniters).

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b. Chemical technical intelligence duties for all chemical staff officers include the planning and supervision of the:

- (1) Examination and processing of captured chemical supplies.
- (2) Collection, evaluation, and dissemination, in coordination with G2, of information concerning enemy chemical warfare activities.

c. The chemical technical intelligence detachments are assigned on the basis of four per army: three IA detachments (one per corps) and one IB detachments (one per army).

d. The three types of medical technical intelligence detachments are assigned to theater and are assigned or attached to lower units in accordance with the situation.

### SECTION II

#### CONDUCT OF INSTRUCTION

1. TYPE OF CLASS: Conference.
2. TIME ALLOTTED: Fifty (50) minutes.

### SECTION III

#### ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

1. REFERENCES:
  - a. Required: Study Student Summary, 1-2914.
  - b. Supplemental:
    - (1) FM 30-5 (February 1951), pars 29, 101.
    - (2) FM 101-5 (July 1950), C1, pars 27, 45.
    - (3) Special Text 30-15-1, Army General School (September 1950) Chap 6.
2. BRING TO CLASS: Nothing.
3. UNIFORM: Uniform of the day.
4. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: None.

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d. Chemical munitions (bombs, grenades, bulk chemicals (toxic and nontoxic), compressed gases for flame throwers).

e. Weapons (flame throwers (portable and mechanical), chemical land mines).

f. Defensive equipment (gas masks, collective protectors, decontaminating apparatus and materials, gas testing equipment).

### 9. MEDICAL ORGANIZATION FOR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE.

a. The Surgeon at all levels plans and supervises the:

- (1) Examination and processing of captured medical supplies and necessary inspection service for captured animals and food supplies.
- (2) Collection, evaluation, and dissemination, in coordination with G2, of information concerning enemy medical activities.

b. There are three types of medical technical intelligence detachments:

- (1) Type 1 - four (4) officers and four (4) enlisted men - assigned on the basis of one per theater headquarters.
- (2) Type 2 - one officer (captain) and two (2) enlisted men - assigned one per theater headquarters and generally one per communications zone and two per army.
- (3) Type 3 - one officer (lieutenant) and two (2) enlisted men - generally assigned on the basis of two (2) per army.
- (4) Actually all medical technical intelligence detachments as needed to commands of all levels.

c. Medical TSIDs may obtain:

- (1) Information which may provide our forces with an estimate of the difficulties the enemy medical service is encountering, or with ideas which we may advantageously adopt in our own medical service.
- (2) Information of enemy biological or chemical weapons and missiles through examination of injuries sustained by friendly forces.
- (3) Information of prevalent local diseases and the extent of their effect on the enemy, which will aid us in determining the preventative measures that we must adopt in operations in the same area.

10. MEDICAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FOREIGN MATERIEL. Medical materiel includes medical, dental and veterinary supplies and equipment, such as instruments, drugs, chemicals, biologies, plasma, whole blood, appliances, dressings, diagnostic and therapeutic apparatus, and field medical equipment.

11. SUMMARY. a. The overall objective of Chemical Corps Intelligence is to provide the Department of the Army, Chief Chemical Officer, and the commanders at all echelons with timely information concerning the enemy's CBR warfare potential, preparedness, capabilities and limitations.