

ARMY Declass/Release Instructions On File*
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TAB

Army Intelligence

- I. The Army needs intelligence as a basis of planning and for the conduct of ground operations.
 - A. The kinds of intelligence needed differ with the level of Army command.
 1. Strategic intelligence needed by the high civilian officers of the Department of the Army, the Chief of Staff, the General Staff Divisions, the Technical Services, and theater commanders.
 - a. Strategic intelligence deals in a broad sense, with the military capabilities, vulnerabilities, and intentions of foreign armies.
 - (1) Size and character of the military establishment.
 - (2) Strategic doctrine and policies.
 - (3) Political alignment, such as treaty obligations.
 - (4) Political direction and control of military establishment.
 - (5) Economic resources for sustaining military effort.
 - (6) Transportation and communications facilities.
 - (7) Manpower potential for combat forces and supply.
 - (8) Psychological factors.
 - (9) Scientific potential.
 - (10) Geographical factors.
 2. Combat intelligence is needed by army units in contact with enemy or preparing for hostilities.
 - a. Combat intelligence is defined as "military intelligence required for use in a combat situation, whether based upon information collected locally or provided by higher headquarters," or information about the enemy needed by the unit commander in order to accomplish his mission.
 - (1) Identification of enemy forces (order of battle).
 - (2) Tactical doctrine.
 - (3) Terrain information.
 - (4) Transportation and communications information.
 - (5) Information about local population and conditions in combat area.
 - B. There is no sharp line between strategic and combat intelligence, but it can be recognized that the Chief of the Staff of the Army and a regimental commander have different intelligence requirements.

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- II. Army organization makes provision for meeting intelligence needs of all levels of command.
- A. An intelligence officer is a member of the commander's staff on all levels above the battalion.
 - 1. Known as S-2 in battalion and regiment and G-2 in units above.
 - a. S-2 or G-2 has two principal responsibilities.
 - (1) Furnish the positive intelligence needed by the commander.
 - (2) Insure adequate counter-intelligence measures.
 - B. The A.C. of S., G-2 is the top intelligence officer of the Army and has responsibilities of planning and direction beyond those of other intelligence officers.
 - 1. Prepare Department of the Army Intelligence Plan "for the purpose of fulfilling assigned responsibilities pertaining to the collection and evaluation of intelligence information; the production of intelligence in prescribed fields, and its dissemination to authorized recipients; and the general coordination of intelligence activities within the Department of the Army.
 - 2. Furnish intelligence required by Department of the Army and General Staff Divisions.
 - 3. Furnish appropriate intelligence to lower commands.
 - 4. Supervise intelligence production of technical services.
 - 5. Supervise the training and supply of counter-intelligence personnel.
 - 6. Plan map supplies.
 - 7. Plan and conduct intelligence training.
 - 8. Plan recruitment and training of specialist units - e.g., OB, interrogation, interpreter, and censorship teams.
- III. The activities of the A.C. of S., G-2 are those most closely related to the work of CIA.

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- A. Collection is planned to fulfill the Essential Elements of Information (E.E.I.'s) - a listing of the most critical global information requirements for the production of strategic intelligence by the A.C. of S., G-2 and the Technical Services for the Department of the Army and for fulfilling Army commitments to the Department of Defense, Central Intelligence Agency, State Department, and other governmental agencies.
1. EEI broken down in collection plan into "readily recognized indications".
 - a. Arranged by priority, strategic component, and agency responsibility.
- B. Chief collection agencies for Army information.
1. Attache system is under supervision of A.C. of S., G-2.
 - a. Currently 65 attache and two liaison posts.
 - b. Attaches attached to diplomatic missions to collect through overt means.
 - (1) Specialist officers sent to important posts.
 - c. Amount and kind of information received depends on country's relations with U.S.
 2. Overseas commands.
 - a. Important sources in periods of hostilities.
 3. Training missions in foreign countries.
 4. Other intelligence services:
 - a. CIA provides intelligence collected by clandestine means [REDACTED]
 - b. Department of State provides intelligence collected through Foreign Service.
 - c. Navy and Air Force provide intelligence collected through their services.
 - d. FBI provides domestic counter-intelligence.
 5. Unofficial sources exploited.

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1. By types based on time element.
 - a. Current in the form of oral and written briefings of information of immediate importance.
 - b. Staff intelligence - reports and articles of less immediacy.
 - c. Basic intelligence - reports and studies on relatively permanent subject matter.
2. By types based on the kind of production.
 - a. Reports and studies embodying evaluated and analyzed information.
 - b. Estimates.
3. The content of Army intelligence is primarily ground forces intelligence.
 - a. Other components of strategic intelligence appear in production as necessary to mission of G-2.
4. Joint production chiefly contributed to Joint Intelligence Committee and CIA.
 - a. Contributions to JIC estimates.
 - b. Contributions to National Intelligence Surveys and National Intelligence Estimates.
 - c. Contributions to various joint committees.