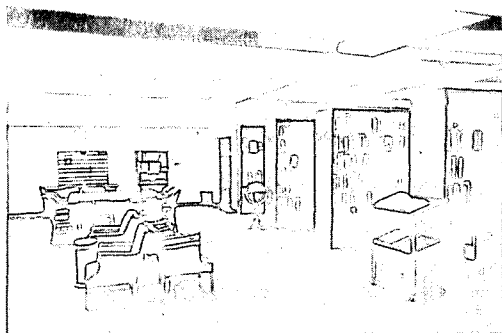
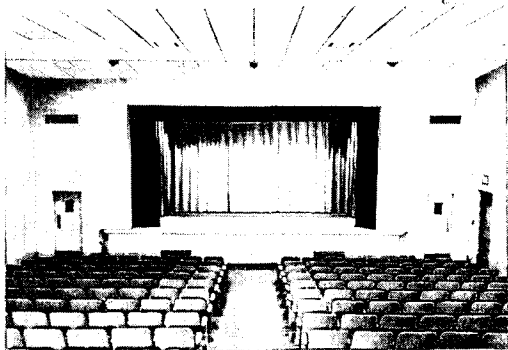


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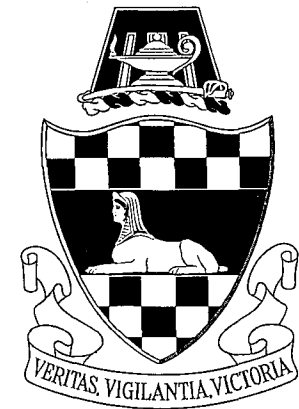
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P R O G R A M

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CLASS 69-R-5 INTELLIGENCE ANALYST COURSE

CLASS 69-T-5 IMAGE INTERPRETATION COURSE

CLASS 69-V-3 INTERROGATION COURSE

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INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER

GRADUATION ADDRESS

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MUSIC

1st U.S. Army Band, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Building 320
Room 220

8 November 1968
1330 Hours

CLASS 69-B-4 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AGENT COURSE

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SSGT R.R. Kelso	PFC I.E. Banke	PFC M.L. Larson
SSGT H.H. Nichols, Jr	PFC P.W. Blind	PFC F.D. Lawrence
SGT J.D. Colvard	PFC J.M. Burke	PFC F.M. Peters
SGT F.P. Cornish	PFC R.A. Clark	PFC J.R. Powell
SGT J.R. Cressio	PFC D.K. Devries	PFC B.L. Riggins
SGT M.W. Davis	PFC C.W. Dieckman	PFC J. Samore, Jr
SGT A.A. Fariello, Jr	PFC B.Z. Dillon	PFC S.T. Shfels
SGT B.F. Hill, III	PFC R.W. Eason	PFC R.J. Kowalewski
SGT T.F. Kramer	PFC C.L. Field	PFC N.A. Vasques
SGT T.S. Myslinski	PFC C.C. Galardi	PFC J.F. Vonesh
SGT B.O. Shiflett	PFC W.A. Grahe	PFC D.T. Zeller
CPL F.E. Linehan	PFC J.E. Grant	PVT W.J. Bowe
CPL B.E. Williams	PFC R.J. Haake	PVT R.M. Gilligan
CPL E.M. Wilson	PFC J.D. Holmes	PVT T.W. Smith
PFC S.J. Abramson	PFC D.A. Hunt	PVT G.T. Whitmore

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SSG P.L. Bennett	PFC M.W. Meaney	PVT S.D.R. Gunter
SSG Q.A. Cook	PFC L.D. Neal	PVT G.L. Hall
SSGT J.R. Daly	PFC B.O. Nicholas, III	PVT D.A. Jedlicka
SSGT R.L. Fetterhoff	PFC W.F. Schold	PVT D.R. Leake
SSGT J.H. Heitman	PFC T.R. Swanson	PVT P.M. Leu
SSGT R.R. Higginbotham	PFC W.J. Taylor	PVT P.R. McLaughlin
SSG R.P. Parrish	PFC K.R. Thompson	PVT E.V. Moore
SSGT M.J. St. Clair	PFC R.C. Vawter	PVT B.S. Niper
SGT W.D. Brown	PFC G.M. Virginia	PVT W.N. Richard
SGT L.J. Markow	PFC A.M. Waggener	PVT W. Rodriguez, Jr
SGT K.R. Soberg	PFC W.E. Weaver, Jr	PVT J.K. Smith
L/CPL K.L. Aiken	PVT J.L. Barrow	PVT R.F. Temples
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CLASS 69-T-5 IMAGE INTERPRETATION COURSE

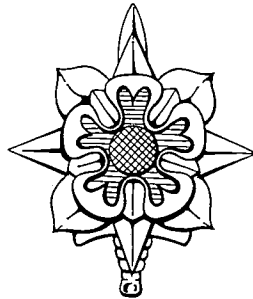
*SGT T.M. Thompson	PFC M.C. Mintmier	PVT E.G. Boswell
SGT T.D. Jones	PFC J.L. Morris	PVT D.C. Lehr
PFC J.M. Brown	PFC C.M. Page	PVT R.G. Miller
PFC J.R. Creasey	PFC T.J. Price	PVT W. Napolitano
PFC J.T. Faulds	PFC M.E. Turner	PVT R.P. Peterson
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SSG E.H. Pierre	PVT G.R. Bramblett	PVT R.R. Morin, Jr
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PFC S.L. Scott	PVT W.C. Keegan	PVT M.R. Thomas
PVT R.J. Anievas	PVT G. Kossowsky	PVT M. Urban
PVT R.R. Ashlock	PVT P.J. Langenberg	PVT W.C. Wendland
PVT M.S. Austin	PVT E.L. Martinez	PVT J.T. White, III
PVT J.H. Begin	PVT B.E. Mason	PVT B.L. Wilcox

*Group Leaders

MI BH
U.S. Army Intelligence & Security Branch



THE ROLE OF U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY

Our Army today is the largest and most powerful ever maintained by the United States during a peacetime period. Dynamic, flexible, and responsive to the needs of our Nation, it is an Army of formidable weapons, advanced concepts, and progressive techniques unparalleled in American history. It is an Army which bears only token resemblance to those of yesteryear. No peacetime Army of the United States has ever had such widespread foreign commitments for maintenance of world peace. Our modern doctrine of flexible response demands that our Army be capable of repelling the full-scale attack of an aggressor on any battlefield anywhere in the world, defeating conventional forces in limited scale warfare, and destroying insurgents engaged in any phase of unconventional warfare.

Accurate information coupled with the best possible military security is an absolute essential if our Army is to meet its worldwide commitments. The espionage effort directed against the United States Army today is the most intensive in our Nation's history. In one fashion or another the intelligence systems of all hostile powers are targeted against our Nation's military might.

Employing every means from espionage to subversion and sabotage, our enemies are dedicated to one purpose--destroying the effectiveness and will to fight of the United States fighting man. Maintaining the security of our Army against such formidable opponents requires an equally far-reaching, around-the-clock campaign to neutralize the effects of such programs.

To the United States Army's traditional mission of victory in combat, has been added the unprecedented role of worldwide support of Cold War deterrence. In order to fulfill its worldwide intelligence and security requirements, the United States Army demands the most professionally qualified military intelligence organization in the world today; one made up of dedicated officers and enlisted men. Although the U.S. Army has always been concerned with intelligence about our Nation's enemies, the methods of gathering and evaluating this information have changed drastically over the last two hundred years. The technological developments that have transformed modern warfare have also brought about significant developments in the fields of army intelligence and security.

THE U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY BRANCH

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Branch (AIS) was created in July 1962 as a career branch of the Officer Personnel Directorate, Office of Personnel Operations, Department of the Army. It became functional in December 1962.

Initially, the Branch population was derived by transferring to the Branch those Reserve Officers who had specialized in Army Intelligence and the Army Security Agency. A total of 3,652 Reserve Officers were thus transferred to the Branch, along with 233 Regular Army Officers then on duty with and specializing in the above named elements who, given the option of transferring to the Branch, **did** so. There were 614 Warrant Officers assigned to the Branch in a fashion similar to the Reserve Officers. The initial Branch strength then was 4,499 Officers and Warrant Officers.

The mission of the AIS Branch is simply stated as follows:

"Implements Department of the Army policies, plans and programs pertaining to the procurement, schooling, development, assignment, administration and disposition of AIS officers, below the grade of Colonel, and Branch monitored Warrant Officers to meet Army needs."

Sources of input to the branch are:

- United States Military Academy
- Reserve Officers Training Corps
- Officer Candidate School
- Direct Appointments
- Transfers From Other Career Branches
- Recalls to Active Duty.

Initially only six percent of the Branch population consisted of regular Army Officers. By March 1966 this figure had increased to twenty-five percent. The Branch quota for Regular Army content of approximately 1,725 officers will eventually bring the Branch to near forty percent Regular Army Officer content. This is comparable with the other career Branches.

Since creation of this Branch, in excess of 1,850 requests for transfer to AIS have been processed. Of this total, 920 were accepted.

The Branch controls twenty-six Branch Material skills of which thirteen are Officer skills, and the remainder Warrant Officer skills monitored by AIS. The Branch furnishes a significant input to four Branch Immaterial intelligence skills. The full range of AIS Military Occupational Specialties is reflected in Figure 1.

The strength of the Branch by May 1966 was 4,918 Officers and 817 Warrant Officers for a total of 5,735.

It is a Branch policy and objective to assign AIS commissioned officers within the various fields of Military Intelligence, from time to time, so as to cultivate knowledgeable officers in all of the facets and functions of Army Intelligence and Security, rather than permit narrow specialization in one functional area.

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES - AIS BRANCH

<u>Branch Material (Officer)</u>	<u>Branch Material (Warrant Officer)</u>
<u>Combat and Strategic Intelligence</u>	<u>Combat and Strategic Intelligence</u>
9300 Military Intelligence Officer	961A Army Attache Technical Assistant
9307 Installation Intelligence Officer	962A Image Interpretation Technician
9308 Strategic Intelligence Officer	
9309 Aerial Surveillance Officer	<u>Army Security Agency</u>
9316 Prisoner of War Interrogation Officer	051A Morse Intercept Technician
9318 Order of Battle Specialist	052A Non-Morse Intercept Technician
	053A Special Identification Technician
	283A Electronic Warfare Repair Technician
<u>Army Security Agency</u>	285A Intercept Repair Technician
9601 Cryptanalytic Officer	981A Cryptanalytic Technician
9604 Language Officer	982A Traffic Analysis Technician
9620 Communications Intelligence Officer	983A Emanations Analysis Technician
9630 Communications and Electronics Security Officer	988A Voice Intercept Technician
9640 Cryptologic Officer	<u>Counter and Area Intelligence</u>
	971A Intelligence Technician
<u>Counter and Area Intelligence</u>	972A Area Intelligence Technician
9666 Intelligence Research Officer	
9668 Area Intelligence Officer	
	<u>Branch Immaterial Intelligence Skills (Officer)</u>
	9301 Combat Intelligence Staff Officer (G2, S2)
	9303 Army Attache
	9330 Translation Officer
	9332 Interpreter

FIGURE 1

A great number of positions in the intelligence field require access to certain sensitive information beyond the scope of a TOP SECRET classification. An officer therefore must be clearable for this level of security clearance before he is accepted into the AIS Branch.

The authority for Branch Transfer to AIS is AR 614-100. The application is made on DA Form 1049 (Personnel Action Request) or a formal letter type application, accompanied by the supplemental inclosures specified in the regulation as special requirements for transfer to the Army Intelligence and Security Branch. Applications should specify initial choice of the type of training and utilization preferred by the applicant. Applications are processed through normal command channels. Establishing the security clearance of an individual normally will require a minimum of three months, and in some extreme cases, in excess of a year. Thus there may be a corresponding delay in processing an Officer's application for a Branch Transfer to AIS.

Regular Army Officers of the Branch below the grade of Captain are initially detailed to one of the combat arms. Upon completion of this detail, they will normally embark on their initial training and utilization in AIS Branch.

Normal training progression for the various categories of Branch officer acquisitions is as reflected on the following pages:

Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC)

To the Infantry Officer Orientation Course, Fort Benning, Georgia, for nine weeks, thence to Fort Holabird, Maryland, to attend the Army Intelligence Orientation Course for six weeks (Officers assigned to Army Security Agency will attend the ASA School at Fort Devens, Mass.) The majority of the officers will continue on to skill producing courses at either Fort Holabird or Fort Devens, as appropriate.

United States Military Academy and ROTC Distinguished Military Graduates

Embark on a detail with one of the combat arms, beginning with attendance at the appropriate combat arms Officer Orientation Course. If unit of assignment is in the United States, on completion of two duty years, proceed to either Fort Holabird or Fort Devens, for the Army Intelligence or Army Security Agency Orientation Course, then skill producing training. If assigned overseas, the latter stages of Army Intelligence or Army Security Agency training will commence on return to CONUS.

Officer Candidate School (OCS) Graduates

Training of OCS graduates is evaluated on an individual basis and is dependent on the amount of previous Army Intelligence experience assimilated as an enlisted man.

Direct Appointment and Recall to Active Duty

Same as for ROTC graduates unless specific training is required.

Airborne and Ranger Training

This type of training is not mandatory for assignment to the AIS Branch. It is encouraged, on a voluntary basis, at some stage of an AIS officer's career so as to broaden the officer's assignment potential. Many requirements call for graduates of this type of training.

Languages and Language Training

A foreign language is not a mandatory requirement. It is, however, a most desirable feature because of the nature of Military Intelligence. AIS Branch places large numbers of officers into language schools.

Army Intelligence or Army Security Agency Career Courses

The Branch objective is to place Branch officers into the appropriate Career Course between the 4th and 8th years of commissioned service, depending on the availability of the individual officer. Officers are programmed for attendance, and applications are not necessary. As a result of the recommendations in a recent study of the Army Officer School System, it is planned in the near future to consolidate the current Military Intelligence and the Army Security Agency Career Courses into a single Army Intelligence and Security Officer Advanced Course.

The futuristic AIS Officer Military Schooling Pattern and Civil Schools Program suggested by Board is reflected in Figure 2. A suggested AIS Officer career and functional assignment pattern is depicted in Figure 3.

NOTE: Regular Army Lieutenants on Combat Arms detail attend Intelligence Officer Entry Course and MOS Course on completion of detail. Branch Transfers attend as they are brought under Branch control.

MOS producing courses can be programmed for cross training through 20 years Active Federal Commissioned Service.

Language training may occur anytime as needed.

LOGIC

Obviously, there is no intent to attempt 100% Branch cross training throughout the functional areas of Army Intelligence.

There is no plan to cross train until after the individual officer completes the AID Officer Advanced Course.

Insofar as is possible, OCS graduates will serve their initial five years with that functional area from which they entered OCS, i.e., Army Security Agency or Counter and Area Intelligence.

Since it is recognized that the Advanced Course and the Command and General Staff Course prepare an officer for professionally broadening type assignments, it is planned to use that juncture, within reasonable limits, to embark AIS officers on a combination of cross utilization within Intelligence functional areas and out of Branch career developmental assignments.

The current emphasis toward cross training for Combat and Strategic Intelligence is based on the progressive increased Branch requirements in that functional area.

Foreign Area Specialist Training (FAST) Program

AIS Branch has nearly 200 graduates of the FAST Program in the Branch officer inventory and is continuously placing qualified Branch Officers into the Program. It is Branch policy not to approve applicants for the program until after the eighth year of commissioned service and successful completion of the AIS Officer Career Course. The details of this program are found in AR 350-23.

Types of Assignments

The Army Intelligence and Security Branch furnishes personnel to three distinct functional areas of Army Intelligence.

The Army Security Agency
Counter and Area Intelligence
Combat and Stratetic Intelligence

An unclassified and therefore limited treatment of the latter two of these three functional elements is found in succeeding pages. Individuals desiring specific information on U.S. Army Security Agency schooling should correspond directly with this organization. The address for this organization is found on the last page of this paper.

Out of Branch Assignments

As with all other career branches, AIS Branch is called upon to satisfy reasonable numbers of out of Branch or Branch Immaterial assignments.

Examples of these are Staff and Faculty of Service Schools, Reserve Officers Training Corps, Military Attache and others. Branch considers these types of assignments as an excellent vehicle for cultivating career diversification of selected officers.

Distribution of AIS Officers

It is safe to say that AIS Officers can be found assigned to units, activities and headquarters in every corner of the globe where U.S. military personnel are stationed, and in many areas where no other troops are stationed. In the United States, AIS is represented in every geographical Army Area.

The Branch currently has in excess of 800 Officers and Warrant Officers assigned to Joint, Specified and/or Combined commands and activities.

Schools Experience

The Branch schools input experience for Fiscal Year 1966 is as follows:

Career Courses	290
Defense Intelligence School	25
Command and General Staff College	50
Armed Forces Staff College	5
Senior Service College	3
* Advanced Civil Schools	20
* Degree Completion Program	20

* Department of the Army civil schools program.

AIS Branch Schools

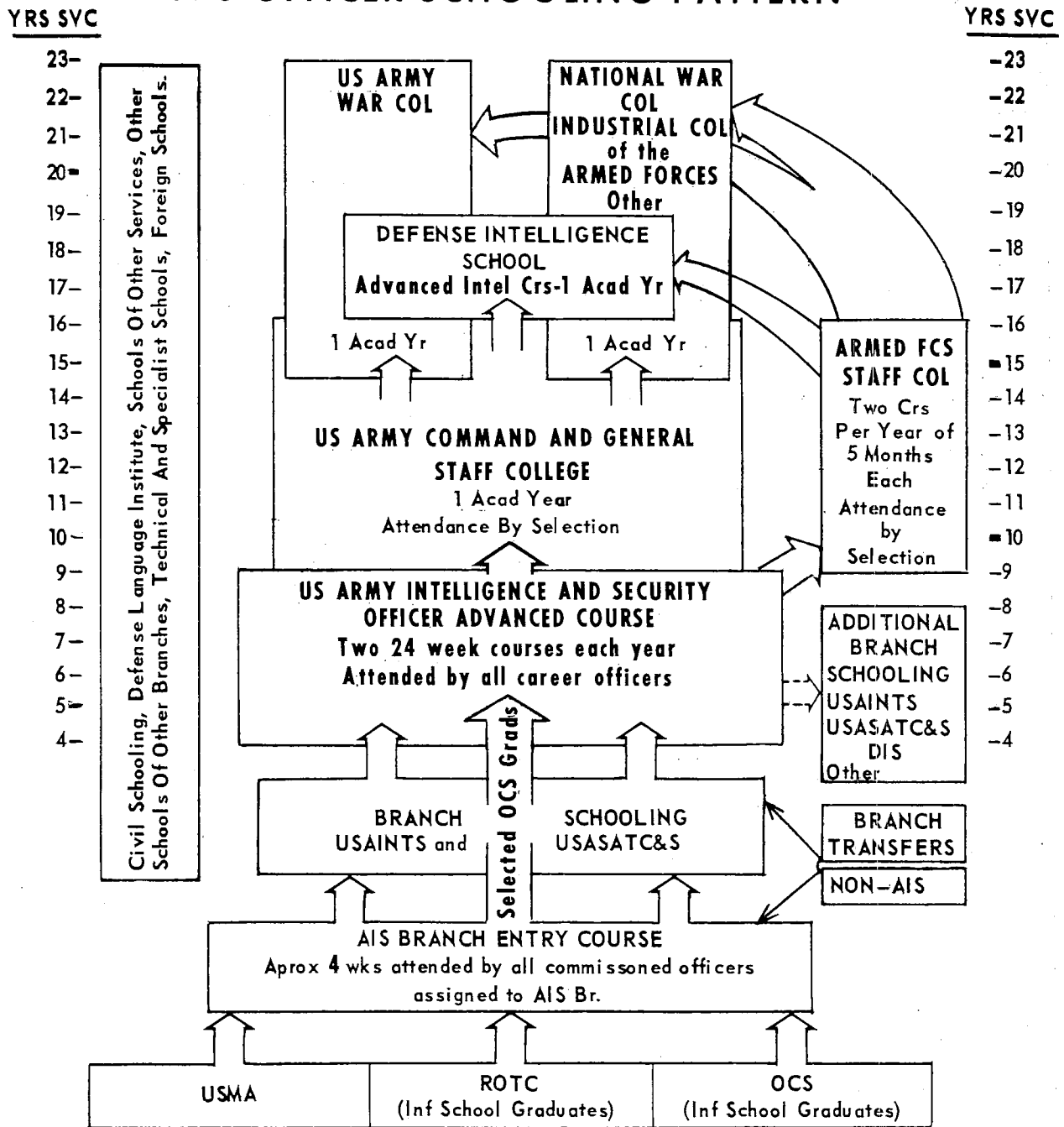
The technicians and specialists to fulfill our Army's intelligence and security requirements are trained at two schools, the United States Army Security Agency School at Fort Devens, Massachusetts and the United States Army Intelligence School at Fort Holabird, Maryland. Let us take a brief glimpse at one of these unique Schools, the U.S. Army Intelligence School, examine its mission, facilities and some of the details concerning the courses of instruction taught at this school.

MISSION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL

The mission of the U.S. Army Intelligence School is to train selected military and civilian personnel to perform intelligence and security duties in the fields of combat intelligence, counterintelligence, and area intelligence ... as directed by the Commandant in consonance with the policies of the Department of Defense, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, and the United States Continental Army Command. Additional responsibilities are:

- a. To assist in intelligence doctrine and material development with the United States Army Combat Developments, Command Intelligence Agency and the Intelligence Materiel Development Office.
- b. To prepare training programs and training literature to support:
 - (1) Resident Courses of Instruction.
 - (2) United States Army Reserve Training.
 - (3) Intelligence Unit Training.





AIS OFFICER SCHOOLING PATTERN



This diagram depicts a proposed chronological career schooling pattern for all AIS officers from the time they are commissioned through the highest levels of professional military schooling.

FIGURE 2

AIS OFFICER CAREER PATTERN

YRS SVC	SCHOOLING	TYPE ASSIGNMENTS	FUNCTIONAL AREAS*			YRS SVC
30		Command 				30
25		Departmental-Theater & Field Army Staff				25
23	Competitive Selection of graduates of the Command and General Staff College or Armed Forces Staff College	Command High level Staff duty	C&AI	ASA	C&S	20
20						
16	College between 16-23 yrs Active Federal Commissioned Service	Command High level Staff Duty Staff & Faculty in Service Schools	C&S	C&AI	ASA	16
9	Competitive Selection for for Command General Staff College and Armed Forces Staff College 9-16 yrs Active Federal Commissioned Service for MAJs & LTCs	Command Theater-Field Army and other staffs Staff & Faculty in Service Schools Troop Assignments	ASA	C&S	C&AI	9
			C&S	C&AI	ASA	
4	Foreign Area Specialist Training Program Civil School Program		C&AI	ASA	C&S	4
1	Branch Advanced Course for CPTs between 4-9 yrs Active Federal Commissioned Service					
	MOS Producing Course	All AIS Officers except for selected OCS grads	C&S	C&AI	ASA	
4 wks	Intelligence Officer Entry Course	All AIS Officers				
9 wks	Infantry Officer Basic Course	All AIS Officers				

* C&S Combat and Strategic Intelligence
 C&AI Coupter and Area Intelligence
 ASA Army Security Agency

FIGURE 3

(4) United States Army Extension Course Program.

(5) Department of Defense Joint Foreign Intelligence Assistance Program.

(6) Mobile Intelligence Training Teams.

(7) United States Army School of the Americas.

(8) United States Army Pacific Intelligence School.

c. To develop evaluation tests for each enlisted intelligence MOS skill level.

d. To serve as a repository for specified intelligence documents and studies of an operational or historical nature.

3. To maintain Aggressor Forces order of battle files and establish doctrine for and prepare field manuals to support the Aggressor Forces.

ORGANIZATION

To accomplish this broad mission the U.S. Army Intelligence School is divided into three functional academic departments and one department of nonresident instruction. The three academic departments are the Department of Combat Intelligence, the Department of Counterintelligence, and the Department of Area Studies. The academic departments prepare and present resident and nonresident instruction in their specialized fields, assisting in the preparation of their respective portions of programs of instruction and other training materials. Each of the three fields of intelligence specialization is discussed below. The Department of Nonresident Instruction provides nonresident courses of military instruction for personnel of all components of

the Armed Forces. It develops, prepares and administers the U.S. Army Intelligence School Extension Course Program, prepares and revises instructional material and programs of instruction in intelligence to support the U.S. Army Reserve, the National Guard, Reserve Office Training Corps programs, and the Department of Defense Joint Foreign Intelligence Assistance Program.

COMBAT INTELLIGENCE

Success or failure on the battlefield is frequently decided by the tactical commander's receipt of accurate and timely information concerning the enemy, the weather, and the terrain. The pages of history books and the daily newspapers are filled with examples of this fact.

The tactical commander must be constantly aware of the enemy's capabilities, vulnerabilities, and most probable courses of action in order to tailor his plan of action accordingly. Because the tactical commander's mission must be executed with speed, aggressiveness, and decision, the intelligence which he uses must be provided with the utmost dispatch and accuracy. It must be presented in simple and concise terms.

He must be intimately familiar with the terrain in his area of operations and the effect it will have on his projected operations, on possible enemy actions, and the use of his supporting firepower. He must also have the most up-to-date weather and climatological information and know the effect it will have on the terrain and both friendly and enemy operations. Because of the speed and mobility of modern warfare and the elusiveness of the enemy, an "information gap" can spell the difference between victory and defeat.

The intelligence officer - the G2 or S2 - as the person primarily responsible for furnishing that information, is charged with the planning, organization, direction, and supervision of the intelligence and counterintelligence activities of the command. Throughout the various echelons, the responsibilities of the intelligence officer are basically the same. His functions vary according to the size of the command and the diversity of the technical and nontechnical means available to him to collect intelligence information.

At all echelons, the intelligence officer must convert raw data into timely intelligence through skillful and meticulous evaluation and interpretation.

A primary source of raw information for combat intelligence is the frontline soldier who is usually within both visual and aural contact with the enemy. The frontline companies organize for intelligence collection by establishing observation posts and listening posts and by other means such as scouting and patrolling.

At the battalion level, the intelligence officer has in addition to frontline troops, a reconnaissance or scout platoon and a ground surveillance section. On occasion other intelligence specialist teams may operate in the battalion area. These may include prisoner interrogation teams, counterintelligence specialists, or U.S. Army Security Agency detachments which can provide communications and electronics intelligence.

Modern technology has developed many devices to provide the commander with a continuous all-weather, day-and-night combat surveillance capability to maintain a systematic watch over vast areas of the battlefield, thus providing the commander with timely information for tactical ground operations in near real-time.

At division level, full-time intelligence specialist support is provided by a military intelligence detachment consisting of prisoner interrogation, order-of-battle, counterintelligence, and imagery interpretation specialists. The commander at this level also has a substantial aerial surveillance element which provides him with a capability for aerial visual observation as well as photographic, radar, and infrared reconnaissance.

Airborne sensing equipment has become an increasingly important means of providing the commander battlefield data as advanced photographic techniques and radar and infrared imagery interpretation techniques have been developed.

The integrated team of intelligence specialists and technical equipment at this echelon provide the response to the division commander's need to keep aware of what is going on throughout greatly increased areas for which he is responsible under modern Army doctrine. It provides him a rapid means of target acquisition which involves the detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail and with sufficient speed to permit analysis and effective employment of his available firepower in near real-time.

At the higher levels of corps and field army, the increase in the varied functions of the intelligence officer parallels the increase in responsibility both in the area covered and in the sophistication and the proliferation of the sources of information which are available.

The volume of intelligence received at these levels has always been of staggering proportions. The many new collection means which are constantly being added at all levels in the field army increase this volume still further. To enable the field army intelligence staff to handle the vast quantity of data which will be processed into intelligence, automatic data processing equipment and techniques have been introduced to aid the G2 in providing the commander timely and accurate intelligence.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

An inseparable part of intelligence is the denial to the enemy of information about our plans, objectives, and strength. This activity is called counterintelligence. Counterintelligence denies information to the enemy, increases security, and aids the commander in achieving surprise. It covers a broad spectrum of measures ranging from the daily activities of every soldier to sophisticated operations aimed solely at defeating attempts at espionage, sabotage, and subversion which an enemy might employ against our Army. Two facets of counterintelligence can be identified: defensive measures taken to prevent information from falling into the hands of the enemy which are employed

by every member of the Army, and offensive measures employing complex highly sophisticated techniques and technical equipment which are employed to neutralize or eliminate enemy intelligence personnel or activity targeted against our Army.

Defensive counterintelligence measures include secrecy discipline and the control of access to sensitive defense information, materials, or installations which are vital to the security of the United States. These measures may also include the establishment of methods for the physical control of classified documents, investigation to establish the suitability of Army personnel to hold positions of trust, camouflage and concealment and deception measures, and censorship when necessary and desirable.

The offensive counterintelligence program includes penetration of enemy intelligence systems, the development of techniques to counter enemy intelligence collection systems, and assistance to the free world in the development of internal security systems.

AREA INTELLIGENCE

Area intelligence pertains to the collection of information, not normally obtained by other Army intelligence elements for the production of combat and strategic intelligence. Strategic intelligence is primarily concerned with a foreign nation's total potential to wage war, whereas combat intelligence is information of immediate significance to the commander. Area intelligence is an activity which functions during wartime, whether nuclear, conventional or limited warfare, or in peacetime with internal defense and development operations.

In the light of the worldwide perspective and all the all-inclusive scope of the intelligence requirements of our Army, area intelligence accomplishes the compilation of information pertaining to foreign governments, economies, communications facilities, military forces, and biographical data on personnel of interest.

OFFICER COURSES

The U.S. Army Intelligence School conducts thirty-one officer and enlisted courses which vary in length from a three-day orientation on the Army Intelligence and Security Branch to a comprehensive Military Intelligence Officer Career Course. In capsule form below is a listing of the courses open to Army officers. (Those courses marked with an asterisk have enlisted counterparts.)

Professional Courses

THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE (length: 6 weeks) provides Army Intelligence and Security Branch (AIS) Officers a general knowlege of Army Intelligence organization, doctrine, techniques, and operations. This is the first course that AIS officers take upon entry into the AIS Branch.

THE ASSOCIATE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OFFICER CAREER COURSE (length: 16 weeks) provides selected officers advanced intelligence training and a working knowledge of the responsibilities of Army Intelligence officers. This course has replaced the longer (34 week) Military Intelligence Officer Career Course in order that a large backlog of eligible AIS officers might complete this level of military schooling. This is the highest level of military instruction taught at the U.S. Army Intelligence School.

MOS Producing Army Intelligence Specialist Courses

THE INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH OFFICER TECHNICIAN COURSE* (length: 13 weeks) (MOS 9666/971A) teaches officers about signal communications, friendly and hostile intelligence agencies, and counterinsurgency. Students are also taught how to plan, execute, and direct counterintelligence operations. This course is usually taken after the 6-week orientation course.

THE AREA INTELLIGENCE OFFICER COURSE* (length: 19 weeks) (MOS 9668/972A) teaches students the collection and compilation of information about the economy, culture, military forces and politics of specific countries and geographic areas throughout the world.

THE AERIAL SURVEILLANCE COURSE* (length: 18 weeks) (MOS 9309) teaches the student the organization and employment of all aerial reconnaissance and surveillance agencies from division to army level. It also teaches him tactical and strategic imagery interpretation. The 1961 Cuban missile crisis dramatically proved the value of imagery interpretation. Photographic evidence evaluated by military imagery interpreters gave President Kennedy incontrovertible proof that Russia was rapidly turning Cuba into a missile base just ninety miles from the coast of Florida. Today in Vietnam, imagery interpretation teams are pinpointing Viet Cong positions and movements through the use of a wide variety of sophisticated electronic equipment, ranging from radar to infrared detection devices.

THE PRISONER OF WAR INTERROGATION COURSE* (length: 6 weeks) (MOS 9316) provides officers a working knowledge of the techniques employed in collecting intelligence by questioning prisoners. The training is realistic and at times is quite frustrating for the students as they interrogate enemy "prisoners." It is not always easy to elicit valuable information from a prisoner. Hours of practice are spent at the interrogation table where students learn the proper techniques of questioning. But the time spent here pays dividends on the battlefield, because the information obtained from prisoners often enables our forces to avert an ambush--or to execute one.

THE INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH OFFICER TRANSITION COURSE (MOS 9666/971A) (length: 7 weeks) provides qualified selected Area Intelligence Officers a working knowledge of counterintelligence procedures and techniques.

THE AREA INTELLIGENCE OFFICER TRANSITION COURSE (MOS 9668/972A) (length: 8 weeks) provides qualified selected Intelligence Research Officers a working knowledge of Area Intelligence.

Non-MOS Producing Army Intelligence Courses

THE ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY BRANCH INDOCTRINATION COURSE (PHASE I) (length: 3 days) is the shortest course taught at Fort Holabird. It provides officers and key Department of the Army civilians a general knowledge of the mission, functions, and concepts of combat intelligence and the AIS Branch, as well as the latest Army Intelligence developments and techniques.

complicated or technical aspects of intelligence training. In many courses of instruction, instructors use miniature "mockups" or if the real piece of equipment is reasonably small, they use the original device for demonstration purposes.

Instructors at the U.S. Army Intelligence School are selected from among the most experienced senior intelligence personnel in our Army. All instructors believe in and live the rule that they are at the U.S. Intelligence School for the benefit of the student, not vice versa. Instructors urge students to ask any questions they may have, relating to the instructional work, during the conferences and seminars which make up the majority of most programs of instruction. If a student encounters difficulty with a particular class or subject, special help is available from the faculty.

Every effort is made to insure the student's successful completion of every course of instruction.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The U.S. Army Intelligence School is located at Fort Holabird, Baltimore, Maryland. Fort Holabird is a small military installation situated on 230 acres at Holabird and Dundalk Avenues in the southeast corner of the industrial metropolis of Baltimore.

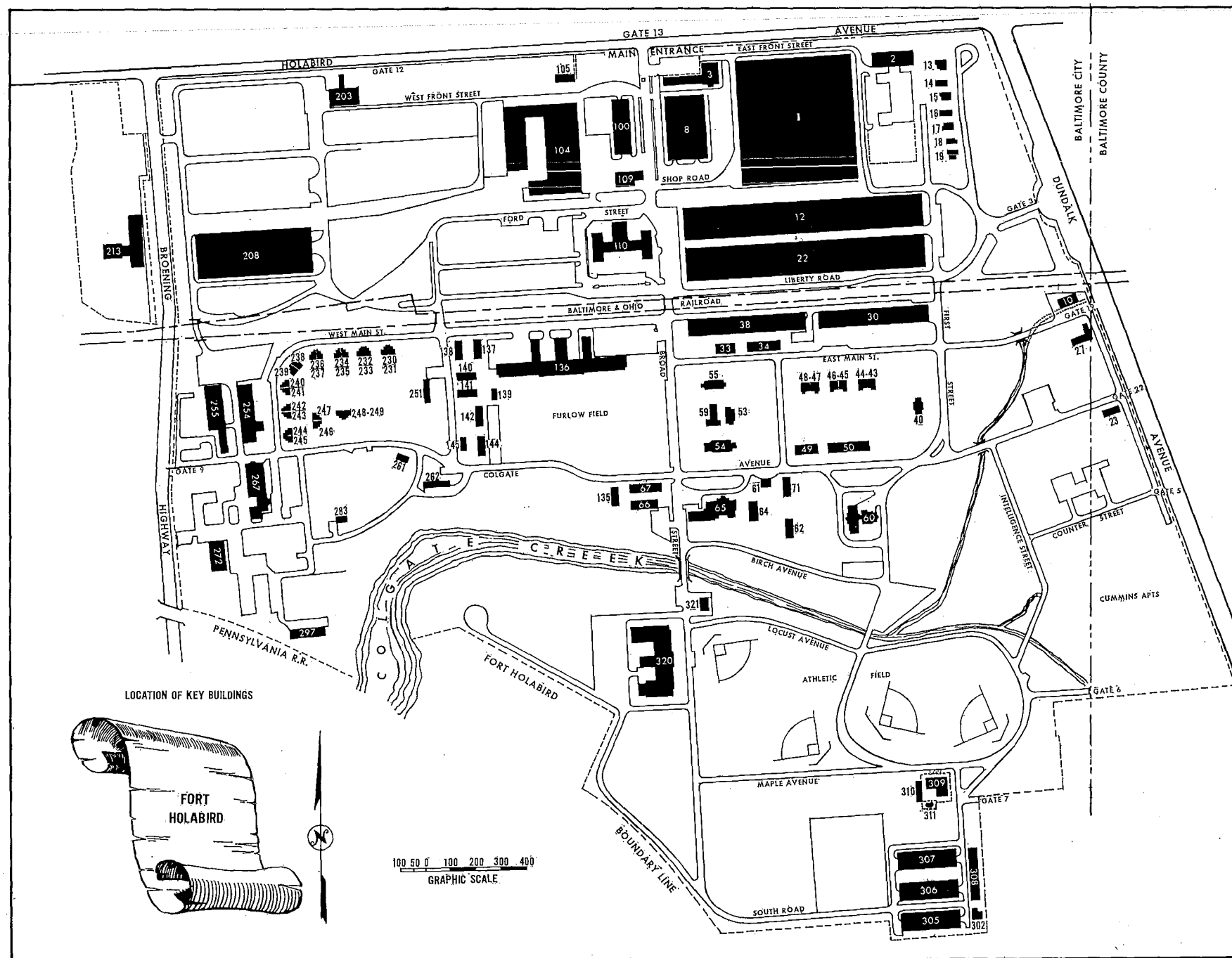
Baltimore is a growing urban concentration of more than 1.5 million people, has an average summer temperature of 76 degrees, a winter average of 36 degrees, and normal yearly precipitation of 42.5 inches. The sun shines in Baltimore

during some part of the day on the average of 323 days each year, making Fort Holabird, in this respect, an excellent location for military training. The normal duty day at the U.S. Army Intelligence School is from 0800 to 1700 hours, Monday through Friday.

The seasonal semidress uniforms prescribed in AR 670-5 are required for U.S. Army Intelligence School personnel during duty hours. Civilian coat and tie may be worn in the messes and at social functions. In addition, all officers must have three sets of fatigue clothing, jump or combat boots, field jacket, raincoat and overcoat. Officers should also have non-marking type gym shoes, sweat socks, and appropriate athletic clothing.

There is a critical shortage of on-post housing at Fort Holabird. On-post Bachelor Quarters (BOQ) for male and female officers are not normally available. Normal policy is to assign available BOQ space to permanent party bachelor personnel. Remaining space is assigned to unaccompanied officers on a "first come" basis. No civilian personnel are assigned BOQ spaces. Excellent messing facilities are available for all personnel assigned to Fort Holabird.

Family quarters for officer personnel are not available on-post. There are 148 Wherry housing units adjacent to the post. Personnel accompanied by their families may find vacant quarters available in the Wherry housing area. Off-post housing facilities in the Baltimore metropolitan area are adequate; however, most areas are located at a considerable distance from Fort Holabird. Off-post facilities are limited within two miles; adequate within five city miles.



Modern technology has developed many devices to provide the commander with a continuous all-weather, day-and-night combat surveillance capability to maintain a systematic watch over vast areas of the battlefield, thus providing the commander with timely information for tactical ground operations in near real-time.

At division level, full-time intelligence specialist support is provided by a military intelligence detachment consisting of prisoner interrogation, order-of-battle, counterintelligence, and imagery interpretation specialists. The commander at this level also has a substantial aerial surveillance element which provides him with a capability for aerial visual observation as well as photographic, radar, and infrared reconnaissance.

Airborne sensing equipment has become an increasingly important means of providing the commander battlefield data as advanced photographic techniques and radar and infrared imagery interpretation techniques have been developed.

The integrated team of intelligence specialists and technical equipment at this echelon provide the response to the division commander's need to keep aware of what is going on throughout greatly increased areas for which he is responsible under modern Army doctrine. It provides him a rapid means of target acquisition which involves the detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail and with sufficient speed to permit analysis and effective employment of his available firepower in near real-time.

In the light of the worldwide perspective and all the all-inclusive scope of the intelligence requirements of our Army, area intelligence accomplishes the compilation of information pertaining to foreign governments, economies, communications facilities, military forces, and biographical data on personnel of interest.

OFFICER COURSES

The U.S. Army Intelligence School conducts thirty-one officer and enlisted courses which vary in length from a three-day orientation on the Army Intelligence and Security Branch to a comprehensive Military Intelligence Officer Career Course. In capsule form below is a listing of the courses open to Army officers. (Those courses marked with an asterisk have enlisted counterparts.)

Professional Courses

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THE PERSONNEL SECURITY ADJUDICATIONS COURSE (length: 2 weeks) trains officers in legal and constitutional principles so they can properly resolve personnel security loyalty cases.

THE INSTALLATION INTELLIGENCE COURSE* (length: 3 weeks) provides students a working knowledge of installation security or intelligence responsibilities.

THE INTELLIGENCE STAFF OFFICER (ADVISOR) COURSE* (length: 6 weeks) provides officers a working knowledge of the intelligence functions and duties they need when serving as Military Intelligence Advisors in the Republic of Vietnam.

THE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE COURSE (PHASE I)* (length: 2 weeks) is a new course designed to provide selected officers a general knowledge of the mission, function and concept of combat intelligence and the latest doctrine and techniques, with emphasis on technical intelligence.

THE DEFENSE AGAINST SOUND EQUIPMENT COURSE* (length: 17 weeks) teaches students how to search for, recognize, and neutralize electronic eavesdropping devices which might be employed to listen to classified information being discussed in our military installations. In 1960 Ambassador Lodge presented to the Security Council of the United Nations a tiny transmitting device that the Russians had concealed in the Great Seal of the United States which hung in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The Defense Against Sound Equipment Course teaches men to increase the security of our nation and its installations by learning how to detect such devices.

THE DEFENSE AGAINST METHODS OF ENTRY COURSE* (length: 6 weeks)

provides Intelligence officers knowledge about the fundamentals of locks, as well as the protective measures pertaining to these devices.

THE INVESTIGATIVE PHOTOGRAPHY COURSE* (length: 8 weeks) teaches

students the techniques, theory, and application of photography in the intelligence field. This course, as well as the Defense Against Methods of Entry and Defense Against Sound Equipment courses, is taught by the Department of Counterintelligence. Counterintelligence teaches students how to keep information concerning Army plans, objectives, and strength out of the hands of the enemy. This means that the student must learn how to combat sabotage, espionage, and subversion within the Army and maintain a constant vigilance--aided by expert use of the latest electronic and locking devices and photographic techniques.

FOUR INDUSTRIAL SECURITY COURSES*: ORIENTATION (1 week), BASIC (3 weeks), ADMINISTRATIVE (1 week), and ADVANCED (1 week) courses each offer selected officers engaged in the Industrial Security Program, the knowledge necessary to function effectively in one or more phases of the Program.

SCHOOL FACILITIES AND FACULTY

All classrooms at the U.S. Army Intelligence School are equipped with the most modern teaching aids available. Many classrooms are equipped with closed circuit television which is employed for special phases of instruction in some of the thirty-one courses taught at the School. Movies are frequently employed as training aids. Many classrooms are specially constructed to accommodate

complicated or technical aspects of intelligence training. In many courses of instruction, instructors use miniature "mockups" or if the real piece of equipment is reasonably small, they use the original device for demonstration purposes.

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The nearest commercial air terminal to Fort Holabird is Friendship International Airport, approximately 14 miles south of the Baltimore metropolitan area. The greater Baltimore area is also served by both the National Airport in downtown Washington, D.C. and the John Foster Dulles International Airport which are located respectively 40 and 70 miles distant from Fort Holabird. Military personnel arriving at Friendship Airport should use commercial airport limousine service to the downtown Baltimore terminal in the Lord Baltimore Hotel. Two railroad stations serve Baltimore. Baltimore is also served by the major bus lines. Local transportation from the several centrally located downtown commercial transportation stations and terminals to Fort Holabird may be either by taxi or Baltimore Transit Company Bus. No military transportation is provided. The Baltimore Harbor Tunnel Thruway, the John F. Kennedy Expressway (Interstate 95), and US Routes 1 and 40 pass close to Fort Holabird.

The wide variety of welfare and recreational facilities typical of a small military installation is available at Fort Holabird. The U.S. Army Dispensary offers limited clinical services and dental facilities. Chaplain activities provide for the religious needs of those of the Protestant, Catholic, and Hebrew faiths. Other welfare activities include the American Red Cross, the Army Emergency Relief, and a Legal Assistance Office. There is a tastefully stocked Post Library and an air-conditioned Post Theater. A modern commissary services the Baltimore military community.

Fort Holabird provides limited seasonal facilities for the sportsman including swimming, bowling, handball, basketball, squash, and intramural activities. Membership in the Fort Holabird Officer's Open Mess is extended to all eligible officer personnel.

A map of Fort Holabird is attached for your information.

This concludes a necessarily short but broad resume of Army Intelligence and Security Branch functions and U.S. Army Intelligence School activities and facilities. Information relating to the U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School was not covered in this paper. Questions relating directly to this activity should be sent to the following address:

Commandant
U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School
ATTN: IATPL-P
Fort Devens, Massachusetts 01433

Questions which may not have been covered in this paper pertaining directly to either the AIS Branch or the U.S. Army Intelligence School and concerning which the reader may desire additional information should be directed to the appropriate address listed below:

Chief, Army Intelligence and Security Branch
OPO-OPD
Department of the Army
Tempo A, 2nd and "T" Streets, SW
Washington, D.C. 20315

Commandant
U.S. Army Intelligence School
ATTN: AHBQ-SY
Fort Holabird, Maryland 21219