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HISTORY OF
AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER

1 JANUARY 1952 - 30 JUNE 1952

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Classification ~~cancelled~~
or changed to
Cmdr., ATIC: Per D/F, Cmt #4,
AUTH: 22 Apr 55 from ATI to ATIMG-4
By Mary L. Stone, 1st Lt
Date 5 May 55

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE
DAYTON, OHIO

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Chief, Air Technical Intelligence Center
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

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HISTORY OF

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER

1 JANUARY 1952 — 30 JUNE 1952

Prepared by A/3c Oliver C. Pennington, Jr.

Air Intelligence Office

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER

7 August 1952

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FOREWORD

TO THE HISTORY OF

AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER

FOR THE PERIOD

1 JANUARY 1952 - 30 JUNE 1952

The Air Technical Intelligence Center was officially designated as such by General Order Number 31, Headquarters Command, United States Air Force, dated 1 June 1951, which made the effective date of this designation retroactive to 21 May 1951, and defined the mission of the Center as follows:

> "The mission of the Air Technical Intelligence Center is to produce Air Technical and Scientific Intelligence under the operational control of the Directorate of Intelligence, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Headquarters USAF." [2]

Prior to 1 June 1951, responsibility for the production of Air Technical Intelligence had been delegated to the Intelligence Department of the Air Material Command. Since the Intelligence Department, AMC, was providing Air Technical Intelligence to other components of the United States Air Force as well as AMC and the Air Research and Development Command, it was deemed advisable to place the former Intelligence Department, AMC, directly under the Directorate of Intelligence, Headquarters, USAF, that it might better serve the United States Air Force.

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1. See Appendix, TAB A.
2. Ibid.

as a whole.

The Air Technical Intelligence Center, in carrying out its mission, focuses its efforts on these two objectives: (1) prevention of technological surprise from any foreign source; and (2) assisting the research and development agencies of the United States Air Force in the development of countermeasures against such foreign technical development.

The principal functions delegated to the Air Technical Intelligence Center are as follows:

1. The support functions of command and administration.
2. Collection of technical intelligence information, including foreign aeronautical and related equipment required for the production of technical intelligence.
3. The analysis and evaluation of technical intelligence information.
4. Provision of logistical-type services to support the Center's various activities. This includes reception, processing, and storage of documents; limited services for reproduction of documents; publication of intelligence reports and studies; and specialized training of selected personnel performing Air Technical Intelligence duties.

In order to perform these functions, the Air Technical Intelligence Center has been organized as indicated on the Organizational Chart attached hereto.[3] In addition to four staff offices - Air Inspector's Office,

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3. See Appendix - TAB - B.

Scientific Advisor's Office, Air Intelligence Office, and Policy and Management Office - three main divisions have been established. These are: Technical Requirements Division, Technical Analysis Division, and Technical Services Division. A further breakdown of the functions has been made within the divisions and staff office to accomplish special tasks. Particular attention was paid, during the reorganizational planning, to avoid duplication of effort.

In the history to follow, changes in organization and functions, accomplishments, and problems are presented concerning each component of the Air Technical Intelligence Center.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER

The organization of the Office of the Chief, Air Technical Intelligence Center, has remained unchanged since its inception 1 June 1951. However, as a result of the reorganization of the Directorate of Intelligence, Headquarters USAF effective 21 April 1952, the Chief, ATIC, Colonel Frank L. Dunn, reports directly to the Director of Intelligence, USAF, Major General John A. Samford.[1] The Chief, ATIC, formerly was responsible to the Assistant for Production in the Directorate of Intelligence, USAF.

Captain Murrah S. Sturgis was assigned principal duty as Executive Officer, ATIC, on 25 March 1952.[2] This position had remained vacant since Colonel Donald L. Bower was relieved of the assignment on 23 September 1951. During the interim period, duties of this position were assumed as additional duties by Captain Murrah S. Sturgis and Captain Clarence R. Glasebrook.

Colonel Dunn, Chief, ATIC, made an inspection tour of the ATL Offices in London, England, and Paris, Franch and the ATIL Offices in Frankfurt, Heidelberg, and Weisbaden, Germany and Salzburg, Austria during the period from 21 February to 18 March 1952.[3] Colonel Malcolm D. Seashore was acting chief of the Air Technical Intelligence Center during Colonel

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1. Ltr for Col F. L. Dunn, Chief, ATIC, fr Maj Gen J. A. Samford, 17 Apr 52 (ATIPA Policy File)
2. Par 12, SO #50, 25 Mar 52 (ATIPA)
3. Ltr Order 218, 18 Feb 52 as amended by ltr order 228, 21 Feb 52 (ATIPA)

Dunn's absence.[4]

Lt Colonel William L. Ewbank was assigned principal duty as Executive Officer, ATIC, on 20 June 1952, vice Captain Murrah S. Sturgis, relieved.[5]

Colonel Frank L. Dunn departed 24 May 1952 for a leave of absence of 60 days.[6] Colonel John A. O'Mara, Deputy Chief of the Technical Analysis Division, assumed command of the Air Technical Intelligence Center on 24 May 1952 for the duration of Colonel Dunn's absence.[7]

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4. GO # 1, 22 Feb 52 (ATIPA)
5. Par 1, Personnel Action Memorandum 18, ATIC, 28 May 52 (ATIMA)
6. Par 2, SO #77, ATIC, 7 May (ATIMA)
7. GO # 4, 24 May 52 (ATIMA)

AIR INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

Upon inception of the Air Technical Intelligence Center, 1 June 1951, the Air Inspector's Office was established.

The Air Inspector assumes the following duties: keeps the Commanding Officer, ATIC, advised as to tactical, administrative, and logistical efficiency of ATIC; holds personal conferences for military and civilian personnel assigned to ATIC; and makes administrative inspections and inquiries as directed.

The Office of the Air Inspector, ATIC, was established on the basis of the CO's prerogative as to use of the manpower allotted on the Table of Distribution. The position of Air Inspector appears in the T/D as Personnel Staff Officer, and no other personnel, military or civilian, are assigned.

In view of the fact that the total manpower of ATIC is over 500, the Air Inspector was forced to adopt an informal type of operation and eliminate most written reports. Exclusive of periodic inspections, most effort has been expended by direct personal contact with supervisory personnel; it is felt that this means of approach has contributed substantially toward producing better work at ATIC. A gradual and continuing decrease of personnel conferences is believed to reflect the accomplishments of the Air Inspector's Office.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR'S OFFICE

The functions of the Scientific Advisor's Office are as follows:

To advise and counsel the Commanding Officer relative to the scientific aspects and technical competence of the Air Technical Intelligence Program.

To insure complete coordination and integration of the Air Technical Intelligence Center activities with other USAF programs related to the offensive and defense capabilities of the Air potential of the United States.

To assure the Commanding Officer that Air Technical Intelligence production meets the requirements of all using agencies.

To coordinate and recommend disposition action in connection with produced Air Technical Intelligence studies and reports.

The accomplishments of the Scientific Advisor's Office are included in the section of the Technical Requirements Division.

AIR INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

The Air Intelligence Office is operating under an organizational plan that calls for four functional Branches. Although this organization has not been officially approved as of 30 June 1952, the material presented herein is in accordance with the Functional Branch structure.

Intelligence Briefing Branch

A total of 71 regularly scheduled oral briefings were presented by the Intelligence Briefing Branch during the first six months of 1952. Of this total, 11 were addressed to General Bowlings and his staff at the regularly scheduled AMC conferences in the Air Room; 22 to the Com-

manding General of Wright Aeronautical Development Center and his staff at the weekly Director's Conference in the WADC conference room, Area B; 26 to AMC Division and tennant organization representatives in the Air Room; 4 to Navy Personnel from BAGR in the Air Room; 2 to the airmen of the Air Technical Intelligence Center; and 6 to the airmen of the Aircraft and Power Plant laboratories in the Aircraft Laboratory conference room. In addition to the 71 regularly scheduled briefings, 7 ad hoc briefings were presented as follows: 1 to the Beacon Hill Group on 16 January 1952; 1 to the representatives from the School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, on 21 February 1952; 1 to Brigadier General William M. Garland and party on 9 April 1952; 1 to Air Reserve Officers on 9 May 1952; 1 to Air Reserve Officers on 23 May 1952; and 1 to Major General J. A. Samford and party on 29 May 1952.

The Intelligence Briefing Branch maintained the Air Room situation maps and charts on a 7-day week basis with postings completed and an oral briefing covering the World strategic and Korean tactical situation, prepared by 1000 hours each day. Members of the AMC Staff who came to the Air Room for up-to-the-minute intelligence information were briefed on the basis of coverage desired.

Intelligence Publications Branch

Under plans laid in December 1951 by the Office of the Commanding Officer, Air Technical Intelligence Center, the ATIC BULLETIN was established in January 1952. This publication is issued weekly, to disseminate air technical intelligence information to agencies within the National Defense Establishment, mainly to the Air Material Command, the Air Research

and Development Command, and the Wright Air Development Center.

Planning for publication of the BULLETIN had been based on the premise that the missions of all these agencies, and consequently the overall security of the US, are directly affected by current and anticipated developments in the technology of foreign air power. The BULLETIN was conceived as a means of furnishing interested agencies with information concerning these developments. In the planning it was recognized that the value of this information would be dependent upon its accuracy and its dissemination; and on the other hand it was anticipated that there would be considerable danger in the premature use of unevaluated information. This thinking is reflected in the Foreward, published in every issue of the periodical:

"The ATIC Bulletin is published every Friday by the Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, to furnish Air Technical Intelligence information on developments, related to the technology of foreign air power---information that is timely and reasonably authentic but not thoroughly evaluated.

"After evaluation and comparison with other data, the isolated fragments of information contained in this Bulletin will, if they are considered pertinent and significant, be integrated into the existing fund of knowledge for eventual incorporation into formal ATIC studies and reports, in an effort to present the best possible current estimates of the situation."

"It should be born in mind that single items of information, such as these, may be misleading in themselves, and that they acquire significance only when they are collated with established facts. It is suggested, therefore, that this Center be consulted

before specific use is made of the information contained in any item that is published herein."

A consistent effort has been made to disseminate, through the medium of this BULLETIN, the kind of information that will alert the using agencies to new foreign developments, without ascribing undue significance to the preliminary reports.

Publication of the BULLETIN superseded the dissemination of the "AMC Conference Items", bits of air technical intelligence information that had been made available to the Commanding General and Staff of the Air Materiel Command since the days when the Air technical intelligence organization was a part of AMC. With the transfer of the air technical intelligence organization from AMC to the immediate control of the Directorate of Intelligence, Headquarters USAF, it had become apparent that the service previously offered to AMC through dissemination of the "AMC Conference Items" should be continued and should be extended to include other agencies also, whose missions are affected by continuing developments in the technology of foreign air power. In consideration of these points, the first issues of the ATIC BULLETIN were disseminated mainly to components of the Air Materiel Command and the Wright Air Development Center.

The first issue appeared on 4 January 1952. A total of 64 copies were published, and 53 were distributed outside the Air Technical Intelligence Center. Response of the using agencies was favorable from the start. Distribution of the BULLETIN has been increased steadily to the point where 197 copies are published every week. Of these, 133 copies are disseminated to agencies outside the Center and the rest are used

used within this organization. Distribution is made to the Air Research and Development Command and its components; the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department in Washington; the office of the Bureau of Aeronautics, General Representative at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base; the Rand Corporation; Central Intelligence Agency; and the Strategic Air Command, and the Directorate of Intelligence, Headquarters USAF. In addition, of course, the distribution of the Air Materiel Command and its components is continued.

Meanwhile, the Air Intelligence Office of the Air Technical Intelligence Center continues the daily publication of DIRMA (The Daily Intelligence Report to Air Materiel Areas of the Air Materiel Command) and AIR TECH INTSUM. These are companion publications covering current intelligence information of strategic, tactical, and technical implications. DIRAMA is prepared in telegraphic style and is transmitted by electrical means to the Air Materiel Areas. AIR TECH INTSUM, published by a multilith process, is issued mainly to those offices of the Air Materiel Command and the Wright Air Development Center which are located on the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

One of the problems involved in the preparation of the three publications (the BULLETIN, INTSUM and DIRAMA) is the use of technical intelligence both in the daily publications (which are concerned chiefly with day-by-day developments, especially in strategy and tactics) and in the weekly BULLETIN, which is concerned exclusively with technical intelligence. The office of the Command Officer, Air Technical Intelligence Center, has taken the position that, since the BULLETIN has been established to disseminate technical intelligence, the publication of such in-

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formation in the daily periodicals should be discontinued. The Chief of the Air Intelligence Office, on the other hand, has felt that the daily publications, especially AIR TECH INTSUM, should continue to cover technical intelligence, even though weekly complications of this intelligence are published in the BULLETIN.

At the present time a compromise between these two positions is in effect. Current technical intelligence is published in brief form in AIR TECH INTSUM. In cases that call for fuller treatment that INTSUM can provide, the daily reports are covered in detail in the weekly BULLETIN. A system of cross referencing is used in both the daily and weekly publications, for the benefit of agencies that receive both periodicals. However, most of the material published in the BULLETIN is used exclusively in this periodical, and none of it is reprinted from INSTUM without the use of previously unpublished details.

Intelligence Survey Branch

The Research Branch receives each month approximately 1,000 technical and non-technical documents and messages which are reviewed for the purpose of segregating from a mass of irrelevant material, the data pertinent to the mission of the Air Intelligence Office, ATIC, AMC, WADC, and BAGR.

The daily accession list, a typewritten publication handcarried five days a week to the Technical Analysis Division and the Planning Office of the Technical Requirements Division, consists of items of interest screened from incoming messages, intelligence information, summaries, and reports. Since 1 January 1952, approximately 1463 items have

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been referred to these components of the Air Technical Intelligence Center.

In accordance with a request from Commander Berg,[8] a weekly accession list is forwarded to BAGR.[9] Since 22 March 1952, 51 documents have have been cited on this weekly list.

Special Intelligence Branch

In fulfilling its assigned responsibilities to AMC and WADC, the Special Intelligence Branch provides classified and overt intelligence pertinent to the missions of the following: Mutual Defense (MCSFXP); Supply (MCSM); Industrial Resources, Foreign Procurement Branch (MCPBXS); Psychological Warfare Office (MCAF); BW and CW Office (MCSW); Flight Research Laboratory, Metallurgy Group (WCRRL); Aero-Med Laboratory, Personal Equipment (WCRDO); WADC Inspector General's Office (WCI); and AMC Special Plans Section (MCOPXS).

The above components have requested and are receiving intelligence in these categories; Logistics, training, storage and port facilities, pipe-lines, clothing requirements, maintenance capabilities, air material production, strategic minerals, high melting point intermetallic compounds, powder metallurgy, precision casting processes, foreign procurement potentials, new manufacturing techniques, personal equipment, BW and CW, Psychological Warfare technique, Communists activities and patterns which might result in USAF work stoppages, availability and/or production capacity for machine tools, hydroelectric plants, electrical developments, and Arctic floating islands.

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8. Navy Representative at Wright Air Development Center, Ohio

9. Bureau of Aeronautics, General Representative

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From 1 Jan 52 to 1 Jun 52, 556 intelligence reports were referred to the components serviced, bringing the total to 1431 since the inception of the program. Several Disposition Forms commenting on the value and useability of the disseminated intelligence have been received and by ATIX.

Early in the period covered, it was learned that considerable delay was experienced by some of the serviced components in obtaining the documents from the ATIC repository. This was caused by routing the documents in Project Stork[10] before they became available for loan. Arrangements made with ATISD circumvented this obstacle by changing the routing priority so that interested AMC and WADC offfices received the reports before they were sent to "STORK".

Dissemination of intelligence was further facilitated during this period by transcribing pertinent material, when it was sufficiently brief, and forwarding the transcription to the interested office. In instances where this was impracticable due to the length of the report or study, the component was apprised of the information on a DF which provided identifying data and an abstract.

This Branch transcribes pertinent counter-intelligence carried in FEAF cables as well as in other sources and transmits these to the Provost Marshal's Office and to the Manpower Branch, Industrial Resources. Overt intelligence, as presented in the press and in periodicals is reviewed daily. Pertinent clippings are forwarded to interested components. News items of strategic and tactical significance are filed by ATIX for future reference.

Another function is the review and selection of appropriate intelli-

gence studies for inclusion in the Weekly Intelligence Briefing Material, disseminated to Air Materiel Areas, certain Exempted Stations and other interested activities. Sources of this material include studies prepared by the Departments of State, Army, Navy, Air Force, and Central Intelligence Agency, and the British Ministry of Defense. Subjects are selected to provide intelligence officers with current and background information suitable for briefing Commanding Generals and their Staffs.

POLICY AND MANAGEMENT OFFICE

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

At the beginning of the period 1 January 1952, this office did not exist. Instead, there existed two staff offices - the Comptroller's Office, ATIM, and the Personnel and Administration Office, ATIP. Lt Colonel A. E. McKenzie was the Comptroller, and Major K. M. Powell, Chief of Personnel and Administration. On 28 April 1952, these two offices, Comptroller's Office and the Personnel and Administration Office, merged to form the Policy and Management Office, ATIM, with Lt Colonel McKenzie as Chief, and Major Powell as Deputy Chief.[10] On 12 May 1952, Colonel S. H. Kirkland was assigned as Chief of the Policy and Management Office,[11] Lt Colonel A. E. McKenzie as Deputy Chief, and Major Powell as Chief of the Personnel Branch.

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10. ATICM 52-10, 25 June 1952

11. ATIC PAM No. 13, 12 May 1952

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COMPTROLLER BRANCH

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

The former Comptroller's Office was divided into two branches - The Budget and Fiscal Branch with Mr. George A. Biehn as Chief, and the Management Analysis Branch over which Lt Colonel McKenzie exercised supervision in addition to his duties as Comptroller. Following the reorganization, 28 April 1952, the Comptroller's Office became the Comptroller Branch, and the two sub-divisions were redesignated "sections."[12] During the period, no change occurred in the internal structure, functions, or key personnel of the Comptroller Branch. At the beginning of the period, allotted and assigned strength were equal and no vacancy existed - one military and seven civilians. During the period, two military and one civilian positions were added, and one military position was cancelled. At the end of the period, allotted and assigned strength consisted of:

Allotted:	2 Military	8 Civilians
Assigned:	2 Military	7 Civilians

As of 5 January 1952, functional statements of all segments of ATIC were published in book form. Included in this book, THE AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS, were not only the aforementioned functional statements, but also copies of all documents authorizing the establishment of ATIC and defining its mission. As an accompaniment to the organization and functions book, ATIC ORGANIZATION AND MANNING CHARTS, was published 19 February 1952. This latter book shows the ATIC organization chart in chart form, together with manning charts for each segment. Both

12. The term "branch" was submitted for "section," 16 April 1952, ATIC General Order Number 3.

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these books will be revised as changes occur. On 29 May 1952, a revised organizational chart of the Center was published.[13]

Management Studies

Two management studies were completed during this period and a third one is approximately 75 percent completed. Completed were a study of the receipt and the internal routing of mail, and a study of the accounting system for postage. Underway is a survey of manpower requirements. Resulting from the Mail Room study has been a change in the receipt and routing of SECRET or lower documents and the mail receipt and follow-up system. Such documents are now delivered without recording from the Mail Room to the Documents Processing Section, (ATISD). There, they are recorded and prepared for routing. Routing is accomplished by a locally designed form, ATIC Form 487, NAD-ATIC DOCUMENT DISTRICUTION, instead of by hand receipts. Suspense dates are not established and follow-up slips for correspondence prepared by mail desks within the division or branch to which the correspondence is delivered, instead of in the Mail Room. These two changes, together with changes in location of equipment within the Mail Room have resulted in three former mail room employees being made available for transfer elsewhere and a speed up in the receipt of correspondence and documents. As a result of the postage accounting study, a suitable system to insure accurate accounting of postage is in preparation.

Administrative Publications: The revision of former Intelligence

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13. Appendix - Tab B

Department directives (Office Instructions and Notices), initiated during the former reporting period, was continued. The format for administrative publications was standarized, and policy was established concerning suitable subject matter content. The style was changed to a briefer, concise presentation, incorporating charts, tables, samples, and similar visual aids, instead of narrative presentation. The principles of PLAIN TALK were applied, resulting in publications easier to read and understand. Material apt to change frequently and detailed instructions wereincorporated in attachments that may be revised without altering the basic publication. This method also permits operating officials to review rapidly the policy and principles outlined in the basic publication, while the attachments supply the detailed instructions needed by clerical and administrative assistants. Coordination methods were simplified, resulting in savings of time for review of proposed publications, a reduction in time-lapse between initiation and publication, and a reduction in filing space and records maintained. By the end of the reporting period, 26 ATIL Office Instructions were published, 13 being revisions of former office instructions and 9 former Intelligence Department Notices were cancelled. A list of the publications issued during the period is appended.[14] This list reveals the variety of administrative and management problems studies, standards established, and procedures installed by these publications. Review of policies and procedures will continue, and office instructions and memorandums will be revised and issued on a continuing basis. A schedule to insure review of each administrative publication every six months is planned.

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14. Appendix - Tab B

Forms Management Program: The ATIC Forms Management Program has been installed in accordance with AF Manual 9-1, FORMS MANAGEMENT. An office instruction, ATICCI 9-1, FORMS CONTROL, was published 25 April 1952. Included as an attachment to this office instruction is a guide incorporating standards for forms design. Numerical files and the request procedure specified by AFM 9-1 have been installed. The collection system also specified by AFM 9-1 is being planned; likewise, the establishment of functional files. Although no statistical study has been made of the results of the forms management program, it is believed that this program is proving to be an effective cost control tool. All forms are carefully scrutinized to determine their necessity, ease of preparation and processing, and quantity required. Through this study, a number of useless and duplicate procedures have been eliminated; and others simplified. The time required for record keeping has been reduced. Waste in forms has been reduced; an adequate supply has been insured by a centralized storage issuance system and revised stock record accounting procedures. A periodic review insures the currency of existing forms. Improved standards for design have resulted in more efficient forms, more business like in appearance.

During the period, a total of 67 forms were approved and 26 cancelled. Seven were temporary forms, and a number were revision of existing "authorized" or "unauthorized" forms. One, which will become "ATIC Form 475" when published, is a specialty type that has been approved by Headquarters, USAF, and is being procured from commercial sources by the Government Printing Office. The improved design will result in substantial material and labor savings.

Position and Manpower Requirements. Although no major changes have

occurred in the mission and objectives of the Air Technical Intelligence Center during the period, the position and manpower requirements changed in various work ares. These changes were necessitated by reassignments in functional responsibilities, shifts and fluctuations in workloads, critical labor market, and implementation of new work methods and procedures. During the first six months of 1952, approximately 175 personnel and position actions required the attention of the Management Analysis Section. These actions resulted directly from the cited factors. A breakdown of these actions follows:

64 new posisitons established, approximately 50 percent being identical-additional.
84 reassignments, 50 per cent resulting in promotions.
55 accessions.
51 separations.
41 positions cancelled; 50 percent of the cancellations were identical-additonals. (Position cancellations and reassignments indicate a shifting of workload.)
2 positions reclassified. These reclassifications were justified on the basis of increase in subject matter requirements and combination of homogeneous duties formerly assigned to two other positions.

Fiscal year 1952 manpower authorizations totaled 346. Estimated civilian manpower requirements for fiscal years 1953 and 1954 have been submitted to Headquarters, USAF. The civilian position requirements for 1953 and 1954 were presented in a detailed report of personal services, submitted with the ATIC Budget Estimate, as partial support of the "581 funds" requirement. Approximately 86 percent of the required GS-7 positions and above the 77 percent of the GS-6 positions and below are for intelligence production. The remaining positions in the higher and lower grade brackets are required to support command, administration, supply, comptroller, training, and maintanance functions. Only 8 percent of the GS-7 positions and above and 1 1/2 percent of the GS-6 positions and below fall in the category of purely administrative.

Other Organizational Changes Initiated or Approved: At the direction of the Commanding Officer, the following organizational changes were accomplished:

ATIC Flight Operations Office: This office was established 17 April 1952 by ATICOI 20-1, for the purpose of assisting all rated military personnel to maintain flying proficiency. It is under the monitorship of the Chief of the Technical Services Division and will be reported on more completely in the Technical Services Division history.

Registered Documents Section: As of 1 March 1952, ATIC was authorized to establish a special documents office. One month later, 1 April 1952, a part of the responsibility assigned this office - responsibility for cryptographic material- was transferred to the USAF Security Service. On 28 April 1952, this office was moved from the Technical Services Division to the Air Adjutant General Branch of the Policy and Management Office and was redesignated the "Registered Documents Section."

Preliminary Research: On 29 May 1952, the title of the Preliminary Research Section of the Document Services Branch, Technical Analysis Division, was changed to Document Screening Section. Functions were changed from professional preliminary review and evaluation of documents to screening of material for routing and coding library reference. The responsibility for preliminary review and evaluation of documents was transferred to the Technical Analysis Division and integrated with the analysis function being performed by intelligence analysts.

Techni al Analysis Division Changes: The two segments were created in the Technical Analysis Division (ATIA). The Special Projects Office was established at staff level and the Aerial Phenomena Section was added to the Aircraft and Propulsion Branch.

BUDGET AND FISCAL SECTION

This section's responsibility for procuring, allocating, and obligating ATIC funds has been discharged as follows:

Funding: The Center has been particularly fortunate in obtaining full annual budget authorizations for air technical intelligence requirements. The fact that the Center has suffered no appreciable reduction in its annual budget estimates speaks well for the accuracy, justification, and support of these estimates. The return of unused funds before the end of the fiscal year has been another factor in ontaining full budget authoizations from Contressional Appropriations Committees. The total commitment of all funds allotted to the Center for FY 1952 averaged 78 percent. This figure does not include any funds committed by AMC on monetary projects for which the Center furnished budgetary support.

The financial plans and annual funding programs for FY 1953 were prepared and tentatively approved by the Comptroller pending receipt of the annual budget authorization from Headquarters, USAF. In Advice of Allottment for Project 731 for FY 1953, effective on 1 July, was received from B/I on 23 June 1952. The financial program for Project 481 funds has been tentatively approved by the Secretary of the Air Staff, but the Advice of Allotment authorizing obligation of funds had not been received as of 30 June 1952. Permission to quote a FY 1953 allotment number for travel, however, was obtained from the Base Comptroller in order to process TDY and PCS travel orders.

Considerable activity was experienced in year-end procurement, principally in placing contracts with special collection agents for overseas assignments. These agents are not normally available for assignment until the end of their scholastic year. In each case, it was necessary to make advance arrangements with the Procurement Division, AMC, to assure that the contracts would be executed in time to permit departure for overseas stations as scheduled.

The total for contingencies funds for FY 1952 amounted to more than two million dollars. This represents an increase of approximately 25 percent over FY 1951.

Arrangements were made with the Procurement Division, AMC, to negotiate in advance a new contract for translation services for FY 1953 to ready the contract for execution as soon as the new funds become available. This procedure will save several weeks delay in placing these contracts, thereby permitting practically a full 12 months service.

An ATIC Office Instruction - "Initiation of Procurement" - is in preparation. It is anticipated that this office instruction, when published, will greatly assist initiators of procurement in preparing and processing purchase requests. The last instruction of this nature, published in 1946 by the parent intelligence organization, Intelligence T-2, proved very effective over the past several years.

Use of 731 Funds for Intelligence Purposes: Due to the difficulty experienced by ATLO's in overseas theaters and by Class B Agents at the Center in determining when and how to use intelligence funds, an ATIC office instruction, "Use of Project 731 Funds for Intelligence Purposes", is being prepared. When this instruction is published it will greatly facilitate the purchase of intelligence information. Because of special

restrictions imposed on the expenditure and accounting of these funds by the Secretary of the Air Force, ATL Officers have been somewhat disinclined to use these funds for intelligence purposes to the fullest extent possible. Pertinent portions of this pending instruction have been incorporated in an ATI Officers' training manual.[15] Further clarification of the use and accounting of these funds was given by the Budget and Fiscal Branch in a series of lectures to ATLO's in training and ATI specialists assigned to overseas duty. These lectures were given at the request of the ATI Training Section.

The proposed office instruction has been coordinated with the Directorate of Intelligence, Hq USAF, to make this office instruction, when published, applicable to ATLO's in Air Attache Offices, as well. It is expected that publication will be accomplished early in the next fiscal year.

Cost Accounting: Arrangements have been made to take over from AMC the entire operation of the ATIC project cost accounting system of 1 July 1952. These services have been performed for ATIC by the Statistical Services Division, Hq AMC. AMC, however, agreed to complete the costing of ATIC projects for FY 1952, including publication of the final cost reports for the month of June. It also agreed to render such assistance and guidance, including the loan of cost accounting personnel, for such time as may be necessary to place the system in operation under the Center. The final agreement is being formulated.

Improvement in ATIC Costing Procedure: An analysis of labor costs

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15. T52-5016 ATI Officers Training Manual, CONFIDENTIAL FUNDS AND THEIR OPERATIONAL USE (Secret), published by the Technical Requirements Division 17 April 1952 SECRET

for four months (December through March) showed a decided improvement in the ratio of the cost of productive to non-productive labor. The direct labor cost for intelligence production increased percentage-wise from 49.6 to 60.1; whereas, the indirect labor costs decreased from50.4 percent to 39.9 percent over the same period. The approach to a more nearly ideal ratio of 65 to 35 for intelligence operations is significant.

Another improvement in the ATI costing system was the substitution of weekly time sheets for the daily reports previously used. This change resulted in a great reduction in clerical work by both ATIC and AMC employees engaged in operating the cost system. The direct saving in man-hours resulted in a substantial decrease in the cost of operating the system.

Effect of 1951 Pay and Leave Act: Savings in funds requirements for FY 1952 as a result of the reduced annual and sick leave provisions of this Act, were estimated at $21,676 for an average of 296 positions. The savings in terms of man-years were estimated at 4.9.

Budget Estimates for FY 1952: The preparation of the budget estimates for FY 1954 took precedence over all other work during the month of June. The estimates for Project 731 were approved and submitted as of 12 June. The estimates for Project 481 were completed on 20 June.

AIR ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

Prior to 28 April 1952, the Air Adjutants General's Branch was subordinate to the Personnel and Administration Office. With the new reorganization, the Air Adjutant General's Branch merged with the Personnel Branch

and Comptroller Branch to form the Policy and Management Office.[16] Reorganised Sections subordinate to the Air Adjutant General's Branch are as follows: Administrative Section, Mail Section, Registered Documents Section, and Internal Security Section.

Major M. S. Sturgis was relieved as Air Adjutant General on 24 March 1952[17] and assigned to the Office of the Commanding Officer as Executive Officer. Major R. E. Kennedy was assigned as Air Adjutant General on 25 March 1952.[18]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Records disposition schedules for the entire Center were prepared by the Records Disposition Officer on 1 November 1951. This was accomplished after lengthly consultation with all offices in the Center. Schedules were forwarded to the CO, 1020th USAF Fld A/Wing, Hq Comd, Bolling AFB, D. C., on 29 November 1951. Tracers, sent to determine the status of these schedules, revealed they had been forwarded to the Records Management Officer in the Office of the Air Adjutant General, USAF, through the Directorate of Intelligence. A period of three months elapsed before the schedules reached the Records Management Officer, Headquarters, USAF. A slight modification was made by the Records Management Branch. This necessitated new signatures and return of schedules to Washington for final approval.

Authority was given for direct correspondence with the Mail and Records Division, AAG, USAF, on matters concerning records disposition

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16. ATICM 52-10, 25 June 1952
17. ATIC 50 No 50, PAR 12, 25 March 1952
18. ATIC 50 No 50, PAR 11, 25 March 1952

T55-7568

schedules and directives pertaining thereto. This will save much time by permitting direct contact with the final approving authority in these matters, and allowing quicker response in resolving any difficulties that may arise in the future.

This project will enable ATIC to retire non-current permanent records to Records Storage Depots and to dispose of other records of no value to the operation of the Center. It will permit utilization of valuable storage space now occupied by obsolete records. It is anticipated that retirement and disposition of such records will be accomplished by July 1952.

The Publication Library in the former Personnel and Administration Office was shifted to the Air Adjutant General in May 1952; one airman was transferred with the Library.

Plans have been formulated whereby the Top Secret Control Officer is to be assigned to the Air Adjutant General's Branch.

PERSONNEL BRANCH

The Personnel Branch, Policy and Management Office, ATIC, was formerly the Personnel and Administration Office; however, after 28 April 1952, this Branch became subordinate to the Policy and Management Office. Major K. M. Powell acts as Chief of the new Personnel Branch.

MILITARY PERSONNEL SECTION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

The Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch, 1125th USAF F/A Group (ATIC) was organized on a Table of Distribution[19] The T/D for the

19. (AF-TD-No (ATIC-1) USAF, Hq Command, USAF, Bolling AFB, Washington 25, D.C., dated 1 June 1951.

Military Personnel Section includes the following: one officer, as Chief; one officer, as Personnel Officer; one Administrative Supervisor; one Senior Career Guidance Specialist; one Personnel Supervisor; two clerk helpers; five apprentice clerks; and one disbursing clerk. M/Sgt V. A. Miracle was acting chief of the Military Personnel Section until 19 March 1952, when Lt J. A. Dykstra, the incumbent, was appointed as Chief.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Since the last reporting period, the strength of the organization has increased from 153 officers and 91 airmen, 1 January 1952, to a total strength of 191 officers and 109 airmen as of 30 June 1952.

To prepare personnel for duty assignments, quotas have been obtained to send both officers and airmen to Air Force Schools, including Air Intelligence Officer Course, Air Command and Staff School, Special Weapons Course, and Unit Supply schools. On-the-job training of airmen was begun in October 1951 and has progressed to approximately 80 percent completion during the period covered. Systems for expediting necessary reports have been established.

Three airmen have been transferred to the Training Command to attend Officers Candidate School. Two airmen have completed exams and have been approved for Flight Training at a future date. Also, two Master Sergeants were appointed Warrant Officer (W-1) during the reporting period.

During this period the new Air Force conversion of Officer PMOS to AFSC was begun and as of this writing is 100 percent complete. Progress is being made in the implementation of this new conversion program.

Difficulty in obtaining qualified personnel, both officer and airmen, to fill T/O vacancies was experienced from the beginning. Requisitions

have repeatedly been filled with personnel, either unqualified or for whom it was almost impossible to obtain a security clearance.

This branch has been handicapped by having personnel (recruits) assigned to perform administrative functions. These had to be trained in administrative practices, policies, etc. As of this writing, the training responsibilities of the Chief, Military Branch, are approximately 60 percent complete. The change of requirements and qualifications of personnel for jobs within the Center is so frequent as to present a never-ending problem on procuring qualified personnel to fill the vacancies.

During this period, 31 airmen were reassigned because they lacked qualifications for their duties. Of this number, three were crypto-personnel who orginally should have been assigned to Air Force Security Service, and two were foreign nationals for whom security clearances could not be obtained because of citizenship requirements.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SECTION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

The Civilian Personnel Section operates under the jurisdiction of the Policy and Management Office of the Personnel Branch. Two employees are assigned to this Section. The functions assigned to the Civilian Section have remained unchanged during this reporting period.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This Section received and processed 427 personnel actions during this reporting period. These actions are defined as follows:

Type of Action	Number Processed
Establishments	37
Reassignments	15
Promotions	25
Employment	24
Reclassification of Positions	2
Separations	32
Cancellations	19
Functional Transfers	68
Miscellaneous	24

According to records maintained in the Civilian Personnel Section, civilian strength for ATIC as of 1 April 1952 was 306. As of 30 June, ATIC civilian strength was 298, a decrease of eight personnel. As will be noted, the assigned strength was varied slightly with the turnover of personnel, keeping ATIC within the authorized allotments and offsetting the number of additions.

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS DIVISION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS:

The assigned functions of the Technical Requirements Division provide for the necessary administrative, logistic, funding, and air technical intelligence coordination with concerned agencies for the accomplishment of its assigned mission. The Division is required to organize and operate the Collection Control Branch and the Air Technical Liaison Program Branch for the purpose of producing air technical intelligence; establish and monitor air technical intelligence collection requirements with all Air Force and associated intelligence collection activities, United States and allied; monitor the administration of the ATLO and Foreign Scientists Program; and monitor and participate in certain phases of the domestic exploitation program. Finally the Division is charged with maintaining direct liaison with Air Force activities and other Governmental agencies in matters pertaining to air technical intelligence.

Since the last reporting period, there have been few variations in the "personnel" situation. Several new civilian employees have been hired; nevertheless, the division is still 11 employees under its authorized manpower strength of 51. Total officer personnel has increased from 73 to 88, and at this time, there are 28 airmen assigned, compared with 24 on 31 December 1951.

Lt Colonel John L. Brownewell was assigned as Chief on 24 April 1952, replacing Colonel Malcolm D. Seashore, who departed on a new assignment, 22 April 1952.[1]

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1. PAM - No. 7, Par 10 - 22 April 1952

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Operations Section, Collection Control Branch, is currently responsible for the implementation of the projects described below:

Evaluation and monitoring of collection programs: The responsibility of the Air Technical Intelligence Center to produce accurate estimates of the technological capabilities of foreign countries requires timely, systematic collection of air technical intelligence information from all possible sources. Varying conditions and increasing requirements combined with the extreme difficulty in obtaining detailed information necessitate maintenance of an aggressive collection organization. This group is responsible for assuring maximum exploitation through existing and new collection programs. The objects of this project are to provide for an expert staff to implement ATI collection plans devised by the Collection Planning Office; place responsibility for monitoring all approved collection plans and programs; place responsibility for providing authoritative evaluations of all ATI collection programs and sources; provide the Collection Planning Office with a supporting staff capable of furnishing expert advice on all phases of ATI collection; provide ideas for collection plans to the Collection Planning Office, based upon experience in developing, implementing, and monitoring other plans; and provide a project to which all expenditures of time or funds may be charged when the item of expense is not directly chargeable to a specific collection program. This will include costs of such work items as maintenance of files and records, general evaluations or staff studies on collection of air technical intelligence, and travel not related to a specific plan or program.

This project is progressing satisfactorily.

Collection of ATI Information (Scientific Personnel): It has been the experience of the Air Technical Intelligence Center, and also reported by other services, that for the most part, contacting of foreign scientific level personalities for the purpose of obtaining air technical and scientific intelligence information is relatively non-productive, unless accomplished by American personnel of established scientific status. This was brought out rather pointedly during the summer of 1950, when the Air Technical Intelligence Center contracted the services of 10 "summer scientists" [2] for approximately 45 days of duty in Germany and Western Europe. The primary objective of this group was to contact scientific authorities in educational and research organizations to determine the extent of their relationship with sources having access to information on USSR aeronautical research and production capabilities and the extent to which this relationship could be exploited.

The results of the activities of this group of 10 scientists, as contained in their final reports, verified the theory that foreign scientists personnel can be exploited best, and in many cases only, by their professional equals. The report confirmed that there is a certain amount of communication between Western European scientists and scientists in the Soviet Union and satellite countries. It was further established that valuable technical and scientific intelligence information may be elicited from Western European scientists through careful and close association. This, then, necessitates

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2. "Summer scientists" refers to a group of American scientists, mainly college or university professors, who are being sent overseas, on a contract basis, for the purpose of collecting technical intelligence information in their individual fields. The term "summer" was applied inasmuch as these scientists were usually available for this purpose only during the summer months.

the placement of American scientific personnel in positions where continuity of contact with foreign scientists is maintained. It also establishes the need for establishing a group of American scientists who may be called on for short periods of duty in foreign areas on specific projects requiring scientific ability and training.

This project is, therefore, established for the purpose of providing a medium through which scientists may be assigned as the need occurs on overseas missions. A study will be undertaken to determine the immediate needs for scientific collection personnel in Western Europe and subsequent recruiting action initiated. The performance period for this project is unlimited and may be amended as evaluation of responsibilities suggests.

Exploitation of Technical and Scientific Meetings: During the course each year, a considerable number of American, foreign, and international technical and scientific unions and societies hold annual meetings to which scientists from most countries are usually invited. These meetings present considerable air technical and scientific intelligence potential for two primary reasons:

(1) Many papers are presented and discussions ensue on subjects of aeronautical research significance.

(2) American personnel or persons selected provide air technical intelligence coverage and have opportunity to establish and cultivate relationships with foreign scientists for future exploitation.

To accomplish maximum air technical intelligence exploitation of these meetings, it is essential to know well in advance, the names of American scientists who are invited or expected to attend meetings in foreign countries. This is necessary because they usually can be induced to cover

attended meetings in the interests of the Air Technical Intelligence Center and submit reports of their observations and conclusions. In many instances it will be possible to obtain such services at no cost to the ATIC; and in other instances, when special effort is requested by the Center, the offer of transportation costs will suffice. At the same time, this approach provides ATIC with the services of highly competent scientific personnel with no apparent or obvious government affiliation.

It is important to know in advance the names of foreign scientists expected to attend scientific meetings in order that significant participants may be noted and special efforts directed toward their exploitation. In instances of especially significant potential, it may be advisable to negotiate with a selected and trustworthy foreign source to attend and report on meetings.

Considerable progress has been made in acquiring lists of technical and scientific meetings to be held in Western Germany and Europe during 1951; however, there is no one source from which delegate information can be obtained. It has been tentatively determined that such information is most easily secured from the secretaries of the societies. In certain instances, the secretaries of foreign societies can be successfully approached by ATIC personnel; however, in many instances it will be necessary that such contact be made by an individual or agency having a legitimate commercial interest and no apparent Government sponsorhip. In these instances utilization of "Project Stork" facilities has been proposed to contact secretaries of sensitive societies for the purpose of obtaining lists of delegates and members. The further use of "Project Stork" facilities is proposed in contracting the services of non-governmental American scientists to provide specialized coverage of meetings considered to have unusual potential.

In addition, information has been received indirectly indicating that CIA, State Department, National Academy of Sciences Research Council, Office of Naval Intelligence, and other Government agencies are initiating progress of a scientific nature which may contribute materially to this project, particularly in assisting and determining the names of American scientists who will be participating in international and foreign scientific conferences and symposiums.

It is considered highly advisable that ATIC have in ready reserve a list of American scientists, properly cleared, who will be willing, upon call by ATIC, to attend American and foreign and international scientific meetings in instances where other scientists are not available, or where special coverage is required.

Collection of Air Technical Intelligence Information - (Domestic): Little has been accomplished in establishing sound means for obtaining technical and scientific intelligence information from domestic sources. In 1949, an attempt was made to obtain notification of foreign travel contemplated by Air Force contractor personnel through Procurement District Offices. The procedure developed at that time proved ineffectual because the implementing directive contained no enforcement clause, and reports were made voluntarily without solicitation. The ability of CIA to learn of source travel is limited by the size of its staff and industrial and institutional cooperation.

A survey, completed in January 1952, studied ways and means of learning of foreign travel performed by industrial firms and institutions having contracts with the Air Force. Data so obtained was then weighed against disadvantages, including the amount of control which could be exercised.

It was finally determined that classified Air Force contractors are the only group employing highly skilled technicians and scientists performing foreign travel, with the required clearances for disclosure of ATIC-CIA objectives. The Inspector General, Headquarters, AMC, agreed to the utilization of IG personnel to implement and maintain control and follow-up of the program. Accordingly, on 17 March 1952, Hq AMC regulation 200-3 was published, establishing the program and preparing the way for implementation.

Arrangements were made to have joint briefings by ATIC and CIA of all Security Inspection personnel in each Procurement District during the period of 4 May through 10 June 1952. The Security Inspection Officers and CIA field representatives now work as a team to implement the program and follow up to assure effectiveness.

While covering the various Procurement District Offices, contacts were made with various educational institutions which have tentatively agreed to assist in exploitation of technical specialists and scientific sources developed by this program. These institutions were contacted during February, but at that time complete ATIC requirements for consultant services had not been developed, and neither the exact products nor CIA working relationship had been determined. CIA has since approved such an arrangement, and complete requirements have been developed. During this visit, all aspects of the proposal were discussed and final arrangements were made to negotiate contracts when they are needed.

Collection of ATI Information - (Scientist Correspondence): During the summer of 1950, 10 American scientists were put under contract by ATIC to perform special missions in Europe and Western Germany, and to

contact foreign scientific personalities, to obtain information on USSR aeronautical research and development. Each of these scientists established friendly relations with numerous prominent foreign scientists who, over a period of time, may prove of assistance to the ATIC mission. Upon the return of the American scientists, a symposium was held at Hq, AMC on 21 October 1950. At this meeting the Chief, ATIC, expressed a desire that the scientists establish and maintain correspondence contact with their foreign scientific acquaintances. This plan was concurred in by all scientists; however, they made another suggestion directly related to maintaining the good will of foreign scientists. This called for a program to supply foreign scientists with unclassified technical and scientific literature. It was pointed out that the majority of German scientists have been restrained from research having any possible military application. As a result, they are anxious to obtain any type of scientific literature. Scientists and technicians from other countries also have been restricted in their activities to a considerable extent by loss of facilities from war damage and lack of capital. As a result, their interests in such material and the activities of US personnel is an entree to closer relationships. Discussions of the proposal with CIA indicated a similar program of limited scope was in operation in that agency. To date, ATIC efforts have been confined to scientists employed to perform foreign travel for this Center.

It is planned to expand the scope of operations to include other specialized US personnel associated with educational institutions, research foundations, and the aircraft industry to increase the production of air technical intelligence information through this medium. The proposal and program will be fully coordinated with CIA to obtain their

cooperation and assistance in including personnel other than ATIC contractors.

Participants in this program will be provided translation, reproduction and other services required for effective operations. Technical documents and funds for purchase of approved items of expense, including postage, will be furnished by ATIC. Each correspondent will be considered individually in relation to his productivity and cooperativeness.

It is also desired to provide AMC scientists with technical and scientific literature to be furnished their foreign scientific acquaintances as a means of encouraging foreign scientists to volunteer similar and other information of air technical intelligence value.

Acquisition of Foreign Equipment and Material: To adequately evaluate the technical capabilities of foreign countries, it is necessary to acquire certain equipment, data or material for analysis or evaluation to supplement or substantiate information received on research and development activities. To intelligently acquire items of major importance to ATIC objectives, a continuous program is required to keep field requirements current, and to develop more positive acquisition methods when routine facilities fail.

The purpose of this project is to incorporate past efforts of a limited scope into a continuing program which will assure maintenance of current equipment, material and related data requirements with foreign collection organizations at all times. When experience indicates more critical items cannot be acquired through existing plans or facilities, collection plans will be formulated and implemented in cooperation with an appropriate organization.

The project monitor and the Operations Section will act only in a coordinating capacity as long as collection results are adequate for fulfill-

ment of ATIC requirements. When more positive action is desired, requirements will be formulated and means devised to assure acquisition.

The Requirements Section, Collection Control Branch, is responsible for two major projects, i.e., "Collection of ATI Information - Specific Requests," and "Preparation of ATI Collection Guidance Manuals."

The guidance manual project, initiated August 1951, calls for the preparation of 10 intelligence collection guidance manuals in the following technical fields: Electronics, Armament, Aircraft, Aircraft Propulsion, Equipment, Fuels and Lubricants, Guided Missiles, Research Facilities, Materiels, and Industrial Methods.

On the basis of man-hours required, certain deadlines were established for submission of original drafts of these publications to Hq, USAF, for review and publication; so far only three of these manuals have been prepared. Inability to meet specified deadlines has been occasioned by various factors: difficulty in convincing technical engineers preparing the material of the importance of presenting such technical material in a simple style, readily understood by laymen; honest differences of opinion between engineers and reviewing and coordinating personnel; various changes and transfers of personnel, requiring indoctrination of new personnel; and long periods of temporary duty.

On 16 April 1952, a staff study was prepared which pointed out all problems and obstacles contributing to the failure to meet specified publication deadlines. It was suggested that Hqs, USAF, be informed that these deadlines could not be met and statement made to the effect that every effort would be made to complete the 10 manuals by the end of 1952.

The basic concept of intelligence collection guidance manuals is to

increase the output of intelligence information by enlisting the services of non-technical collectors. This idea has been further carried out by a Hqs USAF, recommendation to have these manuals translated into Chinese (Mandarin), Korean, Croat-Serbian, Polish, and Japanese. In this connection, the Technical Services Division has appointed a project officer to lay the ground work for these translations.

Project: "Collection of ATI Information - Specific Requests." This project, initiated 22 March 1951, is continuous and employs the services of five full time personnel during the period covered by this history. The work-load applicable to this project has increased approximately 75 percent over the previous reporting period. This increase is largely due to the substantial increase in the number of technical analysts employed by the Technical Analysis Division. During the reporting period, 267 Specific Requests for Information were initiated and 162 cancelled. An increase in the amount of information on foreign equipment received as a result of SRIs was evident during the period; this was particularly true of electronic components obtained from the Eastern Zone of Germany. The procedures and functions relevant to the continuous accomplishment of this project are progressing efficiently, and no recommendations for change are made at this time.

The Requirements Section, during this period, also assumed the responsibility of monitoring the action to obtain ATIC requirements from interrogation of sources available to CIA, when such source availabilities are reported to ATIC by CIA. Upon receipt of a source availability notice, a disposition form is prepared to the Technical Analysis Division, transmitting a copy of the notice and requesting requirements for interrogation of the source. This disposition form contains a deadline answer date and is handcarried to the Technical Analysis Division. Upon receipt of an

answer from ATIA, the specific request for information group prepares a reply to CIA outlining the requirements. A request control number is assigned to the requirement, and appropriate records are established and maintained.

Another functional responsibility was assigned to the section by Hqs, USAF.[3] This letter contained collection instructions to follow on occasions requiring immediate evaluation and advice of apparently important intelligence information to exploit or develop a source that may be available only temporarily. The letter advises the collector to forward the salient facts to ATIC, ATTN: ATIRC-1. It further states that ATIC will answer the message with an information copy to Hqs, USAF, Directorate of Intelligence, ATTN: AFOIN-2B. The Requirements Section, upon receipt of a "Blitz Evaluation Request," will handcarry the request as a disposition form inclosure to the Technical Analysis Division for evaluation of the information. Technical Analysis Division will then expeditiously evaluate the information and transmit the evaluation for ATIRC-1 for further transmittal to the interested collector.

During the reporting period, a handbook containing the standing operating procedures for the Requirements Section was prepared. This handbook contains the following: Statement of section function, organizational chart, flow chart of intelligence requests, individual position functions and responsibility descriptions, and standard forms used by ATIRC-1. This handbook

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3. Directorate of Intelligence letter, AFOIN-C/CC-6, dated 28 February 1952, subject, "Immediate Evaluation of Certain Intelligence Information."

has proved to be very useful in the indoctrination and training of new personnel.

During the period 1 January through 30 June 1952, the Foreign Scientists Branch was responsible for the overall administration of 646 specialists and their dependents, including both immigrated and non-immigrated personnel. This figure embraces specialists who are under Air Force contracts and their dependents, and non-immigrated specialists (and their dependents) who have been released for employment by industry.

Five specialists and 76 dependents were formally immigrated, and nine specialists were released to industry. Twenty-six specialists and 218 dependents have yet to receive lawful alien resident status. In this regard, it should be noted that all future "Paperclip" and "63"[4] personnel will enter the US with immigration visas. This will automatically solve problems formerly encountered under the McCarran Act of 1950.

Under "Project Paperclip", two specialists were procured and assigned to Air Research and Development Command installations. Present emphasis is definitely on "Project Paperclip" rather than "Project 63."

Attention is also invited to the fact that, during the months of May and June 1952, 94 specialists were converted to Civil Service Status and given Schedule A appointments. Contracts for the remaining 43 have been negotiated for FY 1953.

Advance information from the European Theater indicates that from 30 to 40 additional foreign scientists will be contracted and actively employed by the Air Force within the next six months.

Changes in assigned functions were effected as follows:

(1) Preparation of payrolls and leave records became the responsibility of Air Materiel Command.

4. See Technical Analysis Division

(2) Mail check for personnel not in possession of immigration visas was discontinued. The requirement remains in effect, however, for those alien specialists and their dependents where the specialist is employed on a short-term contract, or in the event it can be determined that his admission, or that of his dependents, to the US on a permanent basis is improbable.

(3) Termination of contracts became the responsibility of Wright Air Development Center.

(4) Recommendations for "listing" and/or employment of alien scientists residing abroad no longer will be made by this Branch but will be accomplished over the signature of the Commanding General of the interested installation or his authorized representative.

The following recommendations are made concerning the responsibilities of the Foreign Scientists Branch:

(1) Abolish the military escort requirement for those specialists and/or their dependents formally immigrating through Canada or Mexico, except in such cases where, for security reasons, an escort is deemed advisable. American consular officials at Niagara Falls have already indicated that such escorts are no longer required for personnel immigrating through Canada. Moreover, since specialists "immigrating" through Mexico are not required to leave the United States, an escort in such cases appears to be unnecessary.

(2) Eliminate this organization as a channel for the distribution of documents and requests from Hqs, USAF, to ARDC installations for recommendations as to "listing" and future employment of alien scientists. Since procedures require only a forwarding indorsement by this office, elimination of this intermediate step would not only expedite the handling of such cases, but would also appear to fall quite logically under ARDC jurisdiction.

(3) Transfer Foreign Scientists Branch personnel to Wright Air Development Center in the event the latter assumes the functions of this branch, as recently proposed by the USAF Director of Intelligence.[4]

The ATL Program Branch has three projects covering the operations of that organization. Specifically, these are:

(1) "General Recruiting, Processing and Indoctrination." This project was formally approved on 2 November 1951, and established as a continuing project. It delineates the procedure to be followed in recruiting qualified personnel for overseas Air Technical Liaison duty, processing these personnel, and training them for foreign protocol and technical duties. The Processing Section is responsible for this portion of the ATL Program.

During the period covered by this history, 28 personnel completed air technical intelligence training within the Center and were assigned to overseas duty stations. During this same period, an additional 19 personnel were selected for overseas assignment. They are currently being trained within the Center.

Contracts have been negotiated assigning three scientific consultants, all particularly well qualified in the fields of micro-wave physics, guided missiles, and aeronautics, to German and Austrian ATIL Offices. It is anticipated that the accomplishments of these personnel will contribute noticeably to the successful fulfillment of the air technical intelligence mission overseas.

(2) The Foreign Activities Section is responsible for the monitoring of the two remaining projects of the branch. The project covering "Foreign

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4. Letter dated 1 February 1952 to Air Research and Development Command.

Activities" was formally approved on 18 April 1952, and established as a continuing project. It outlines the procedure to be followed in the administration of that part of the program mission for which the section is responsible. This project has established a focal point of contact between the ATIL Offices overseas and various agencies within the Zone of Interior, such as components of ATIC, ARDC, Department of the Navy, industry, etc. One of its primary objectives is to bring about a closer relationship between the overseas activities and this Center, insuring that the problems encountered by these offices are solved as expeditiously and efficiently as possible.

Operation within the scope of this project promotes free exchange of information and assistance between the ATIL Offices overseas and ATIC by maintaining liaison of operations through the continual exchange of correspondence, reports, and regular journals.

It is also the purpose of this project to provide a means by which administrative problems, reported in monthly activity journals received from overseas offices, may be examined and thoroughly investigated. In addition to presenting such problems as requesting supplies for equipment and reporting status of funds, these journals also provide a current picture of the status of all projects for which a requirement has been established by the collection control activities of this Center.

Any weaknesses reflected in the administration of this project are believed to be caused by the physical separation of the offices affected. Laxity in the submission of monthly activity reports has been prevalent where the ATL Offices attached to the Air Attache are concerned. It has also been noted that an unreasonable amount of time elapses during the transmission of these reports and other correspondence when routed through offices

of the Directorate of Intelligence, Hqs, USAF.

The procurement of materiel required by overseas offices has not been entirely satisfactory regarding books and publications supplied locally. This situation is expected to improve when Technical Services completes contract negotiations permitting direct purchases.

(3) The project concerning "Debriefing and Orientation of ATLO Personnel" became effective 11 February 1952, is continuing in nature and sets forth the procedure to be followed in administering the program of debriefing and reorientation of ATL personnel returned to the Zone of Interior at the end of each 12 months of their PCS assignments. The principle objectives of the reorientation program are to insure that ATL personnel are:

(a) Throughly briefed and kept current on such research and development activities within the United States as pertain to their particular specialized technical fields, and

(b) Personally briefed and oriented on current intelligence requirements of primary importance in their particular technical fields and fields related thereto.

These reorientation periods will be of two weeks duration and are intended to provide an adequate and accelerated program of orientation for ATL personnel.

Where this program has been effectively implemented, it has been extremely beneficial to the overall ATL mission, in that it has offered advantages to both the overseas technical liaison personnel and their related operations, and has also benefited the requirements, collection, and analysis functions of technical intelligence.

Difficulties have been encountered which have hampered the administration of this program. It is believed that full implementation of the re-

orientation procedure has partially failed. Attempts to gain the complete cooperation of some of the Air Attache Offices in permitting the return of ATL personnel assigned to them have not always been successful. This has necessitated the assignment of a technical analyst from the Center for temporary duty overseas, in order that discussion, information, and action required for a specific project could be successfully completed.

It has been determined that satisfactory administration of this program will never be attained until support is received from higher authority. The preparation of letters to all offices to which ATL personnel are assigned, requesting concurrence in this program, is recommended. These letters will (1) outline the importance of the reorientation program to the ATIC mission; (2) schedule eligible officers for return to the Zone of Interior for a minimum of 15 days temporary duty; (3) serve as authority for the return of all future personnel when they become eligible; and (4) be prepared for the signature of an office at Directorate level.

The Administrative Office has recently had published an Air Technical Intelligence Officers' Training Manual on "Confidential Funds and Their Operational Use." This manual was written by Lt. Colonel William L. Ewbank, formerly Deputy Chief of this division, and edited by a member of the Administrative Office. It is believed that the instructions contained in this publication will provide ATLO trainees with a clearer insight as to the purpose of Confidential Funds and the proper methods of justifying expenditures made from these funds. The manual was prepared explicitly for use in the ATLO training program and is not intended for general dissemination.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS DIVISION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS:

Four changes have occurred in the organizational structure of the Technical Analysis Division since 1 January 1952; the abolishment of the Special Research Office(ATIA-3); the establishment of Technical Advisor's Office (ATIA-3); at division level; the establishment of the Special Studies Office (ATIA-4); and the establishment of the Aerial Phenomena Section, (ATIAA-5), within the Aircraft and Propulsion Branch.

During this reporting period the Technical Analysis Division was authorized 126 civilian personnel and 33 military personnel. Current manpower consists of 105 civilians and 49 military personnel. Future requirements for civilian and military are as follows:

	Civilian	Military
Office of the Chief	16	4
Aircraft and Propulsion Branch	71	24
Electronics Branch	39	17
Associated Equipment Branch	37	12
Total	163	57

The inability to staff certain civilian technical positions was of particular significance to the production of specific intelligence end products. Numerous Forms 57 (Application for Federal Employment) were reviewed as a result of this division's recruiting program and referrals by Positive Recruitment Branch (WCPCR-1) of Wright Air Development Center Professional Employment Unit. Only one technical position was filled; however, efforts to recruit civilian personnel are being continued.

Following is a list of specialised fields for which air technical intelligence specialists are needed: Aircraft, Guided Missiles, Aircraft Accessories Systems, Turbojet Power Plants, Reciprocating and Compound Power Plants, A/C Instrument and Navigation, Bombing Systems, Antiaircraft Artillery, Manufacturing Methods, Nuclear Physics.

There were three changes in key personnel assignment during this reporting period. Colonel D. L. Bower, succeeded Colonel S. H. Kirkland as Chief, Technical Analysis Division; Captain W. M. Rice, assigned as Executive Officer, Technical Analysis Division; and Major I. Herman replaced Mr. A. B. Deyarmond, as Chief, Aircraft and Propulsion Branch.

Quantitatively, the following figures reveal a summary of project activity in the various technical fields of this division.

	Active 1 Jan 52	Initiated 1 Jan 52 30 Jun 52	Completed 1 Jan 52 30 Jun 52	Cancelled 1 Jan 52 30 Jun 52	Active as of 30 Jun 52
Aircraft & Propulsion	48	20	18	0	50
Electronics	15	6	5	0	16
Associated Equipment	18	12	5	8	17

The following ATIC publications and other end products were issued in the various technical fields:

	Aircraft & Prop	Electronics	Asso Equip	Total
ATIC Studies	17	9	3	29
Technical Reports	3	4	11	18
Preliminary Reports of Foreign Equipment	1	3	29	33
Air Intelligence Digest Articles	5	8	13	26
Technical Briefs	99	52	97	248
AF 112's	6	0	3	9

Projects which are contributing significantly to the mission of the Technical Analysis Division are as follows:

PROJECT STORK - AIR FORCE CONTRACT NO. AF 33(038)19741 Project No. 9974

(Init, 1 Feb 52; Extension of previous contract AF 33(038)18741; ECD, 31 Jan 53; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. H.E.Goll; Asst PM, Capt F.H. McGovern.)

This contract was initiated to gain for the Air Force an outside contractual arrangement to provide a source of scientific research, study, and analysis of the technical capabilities of a foreign government to wage offensive air warfare and to defend itself against air attacks. It also provides for analysis and evaluation of selected foreign air material and related data, studies and reports concerning the technical characters, performance, and manufacturing techniques as well as material employed in the production of such material. This work was to be directed by the initiation of specific sub-projects prepared by various engineers of the Technical Analysis Division. To date there have been 102 sub-projects initiated under this contract and its predecessor. Of the 111 sub-projects initiated under these contracts, during the reporting period, 45 were completed, 16 were cancelled, and 50 were partially completed.

During the reporting period, 13 contract pujects have been completed and technical reports reproduced and distributed. Eight projects have been completed and letter reports supplied to the Project Monitor. Eighteen technical reports have been submitted to ATTC for coordination prior to printing and distribution, and are in the process of coordination. Seven studies in various fields of technical interest to the Air Force are in process, four of which are in coordination form and are in the hands of

the project monitor. Two special reports have been completed as well as the regular scheduled reports mentioned above.

This contract is progressing in a manner satisfactory to the Project Monitor. Some of the individual projects are under study to determine what specific limitations must or should be placed upon them. Certain projects must be expanded and certain others curtailed. It is apparent that more funds will be necessary to implement this contract in the fashion deemed essential.

By way of justification, the contractor has proved that the work is essential to the mission of the Air Force. He has expended considerable time and money in the training and education of personnel and the collection and reporting of technical information in the form of reports. A closer system of coordinated effort has been initiated, and all work is progressing satisfactorily.

STATUS OF THE TECHNOLOGY OF AIRCRAFT METALLURGY IN THE USSR - Project No.30022

(Init, 29 May 50; ECD, 31 Dec 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. C. A. Maugle, vice Mr. H. E. Martin)

This project was initiated prior to Project Stork, and on 4 May 1951 it was found operationally more desirable to accomplish the contractual phase of the project through "Stork." This, together with lack of technical personnel in the Branch, rendered the estimated man-hours and completion dates, as originally established, unrealistic. Efforts are being made to obtain a number of Russian US metallurgists to evaluate literature without the necessity of translation. Trips in connection with this project were made as follows:

a. On 3 - 6 June 1952, to United Engineering Co. and Foundry, Pittsburgh, Pa. and SAE Summer Meeting, 1952, Atlantic City, N.J. to [illegible] information on continuous aluminum rolling mills

furnished USSR on lend-lease and to discuss the status of Soviet metallurgy with cleared engineering personnel for the aircraft and metals industries.

b. On 24 May 1952 to Aeroproducts Division of General Motors Corporation, Vandalia, O., to familiarize ATIC analysts with the significant factors in propeller materials and manufacturing methods. Additional time requirements for the study advanced the deadline date for receipt of the contractor's report from April to September 1952.

The establishment of developments in aircraft metallurgy will make it possible to determine USSR capability in those critical materials, particularly as they apply in the construction of aircraft, guided missiles, and related components.

PRODUCIBILITY OF THE SOVIET ASH-21 AIRCRAFT ENGINE - PROJECT NO. 30028

(Init, 10 Jul 51; 18 Mar 52, cd; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Capt M.I.Knapp)

Due to higher priority work involving acquisition and interpretation of data pertinent to the analysis of the MIG-15 airplane and the ASh-62 engine, the anticipated completion date, 1 December 1951, was extended 104 days. An ATIC study entitled "Soviet ASh-21 Aircraft Engine Manufacturing Methods Analysis"[1] was forwarded for coordination, 5 January 1952, and final distribution was accomplished 13 March 1952.

Essentially of Soviet design, the ASh-21 engine is a seven-cylinder, air-cooled, radial, reciprocating engine for use in light (liaison, trainer) aircraft. Since it can be considered a conventional type, the result of

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1. No. 102 AE 51/11-34

years of development and manufacturing method and process analysis were considered to reflect the general level of Soviet aircraft reciprocating engine manufacturing technology. Reference is made to Project No. 30031, "Producibility of ASh-62 Engine."

SOVIET METAL AND ALLOY COMPOSITIONS, PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS - Project No. 30029

(Init, 26 Jul 51; ECD, 18 Aug 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. .A.Strasser)

The final study has been completed in rough draft form, and coordination copies of ATIC Project No. 30029 were forwarded to D/I for approval on 17 June 1952. This project is being given a final check for accuracy, pending receipt of approval and prior to final distribution as an approved D/I, USAF-ONI Project. It is expected that this handbook will be revised as new information becomes available to ATIC.

There is a continuous need for a handbook summarizing the Soviet alloy compositions and other corresponding Soviet code numbers. This study will be a reference work for use by ATIC in particular, but should be a valuable summary for all agencies dealing with Soviet materials.

PRODUCIBILITY OF THE SOVIET ASH-62 ENGINE - Project No. 30031

(Init, 27 Jul 51; Cd, 13 Feb 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Capt M.I.Knapp)

Primarily due to priority work involving acquisition and interpretation of data pertinent to analysis of MIG-15 airplane, it was necessary to advance the completion date 75 days from that envisioned in the original PIF. ATIC Study No. 102-AE-51/7-34 entitled "Soviet ASh-62 Aircraft Engine Manufacturing Methods Analysis" was forwarded for coordination 7 December 1951, and final distribution was accomplished 12 February 1952.

This is the first study solely concerning the manufacturing methods used in production of a Soviet reciprocating engine. Coupled with the findings provided by the ASh-21 Study,[2] it provides an insight into the level of application of industrial technology in the Soviet aircraft engine industry.

ANALYSIS OF THE SOVIET 23-MM NS AUTOMATIC GUN - Project No. 30033

(Init, 11Oct 51; Cd, 13 Feb 52; Auth, AFOIN-2B3; PM, 1st Lt J.L.Downey)

Original Project Plans called for the production of an ATIC study; however, on 18 December 1951, it was proposed and approved that this be changed to a Technical Report because of the analysis being performed was a technical evaluation of physical material and not an analysis of collected intelligence information with varying degrees of reliability. It was also necessary at that time to secure approval for $2,039.00 additional funds for contractor and 100 additional man-hours for civilian labor. Technical Report number TR-AE-2 entitled "Evaluation of Soviet 23-MM Automatic Gun" was given partial distribution, and approval for termination was given 13 February 1952, based on fuller reproduction and distribution to be accomplished at the earliest possible date.

Analysis of the 23-MM NS Automatic Gun was given priority over older type available guns because of its possible research and development value as well as its characteristics and performance.

ANALYSIS OF INSTRUCTION BOOK ON USSR TYPE PBP-1 SIGHT - Project No. 30034

(Init, 1 Nov 51; Cd 14 Mar 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. W.M.Fitzgerald)

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2. Project No. 30026

Originally, this project was to be completed 14 January 1952; however, 60 days extention was required for completion of coordination and reproduction. ATIC Study No. 102-AE-51/40-34 entitled "Analysis of Instruction Book on USSR Type PBP-4 Sight" was forwarded for coordination 29 December 1951, and final distribution was accomplished 11 March 1952. The study produced as a result of this Project described the bombsight in the following detail: Determination of performance equations; determination of approximations employed; probable instrumentation of sight equations; instrumentation errors and probable effect on sighting accuracy; and general suitability of the sight.

SIGNIFICANT PRODUCTION FACTORS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF MIG-15 AIRCRAFT - Project No. 30035

(Init, 8 Nov 51; ECD, 25 Jun 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Capt L. C. Breckenridge)

It was originally estimated that the study planned to follow this Project would be issued on or about 25 February 1952. Approval was received from D/I for distribution as an approved D/I, USAF-ONI Study. Due to the fact that drawings received from the contractor, which compose a large portion of the study, were of such poor reproducibility, it was found necessary to re-draw them. This advanced the deadline date for distribution to 15 August 1952. After reviewing advance copies, the Air Intelligence Digest has proposed to include portions of the study in three consecutive issues, beginning in August 1952.

The objective of this Project is to determine probable Soviet level of the attainment in tooling, labor skill, and control. This will assist in determining the development of present and future Soviet capabilities

in production and performance of air weapons.

PRODUCTION FACTORS IN THE SOVIET ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY - Project No. 30038

(Init, 8 Feb 52; Cd, 5 May 52; Auth, CO, ATIC-Requested by AFOIN-T/TP; PM, Mr. A. M. O'Leary)

This Project was initiated for the purpose of monitoring the work incidential to the preparation of a Letter Report outlining significant factors affecting the output of various products or components of the Soviet electronics industry. The report was completed 25 April 1952, and approval for release to AFOIN-3A5 on 28 April 1952, was received. The project was terminated 5 May 1952.

This Report included the effect of production techniques on the quality of the electronic equipment. The scope of the problem was to make certain analysis of the American electronic industry to provide analogue ratios on which to base Soviet electronics production estimates.

EVALUATION OF 37-MM M & MS AIRCRAFT GUNS BY CONTRACTOR - Project No. 30039

(Init, 19 Dec 51; ECD, 5 Sep 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Maj V.M.Bilek)

It was originally estimated that this project would be completed upon publication of an ATIC Technical Report on 37-MM M on or about 5 June 1952.

However, further consideration of the project proposal in line with the sub-contractor's[3] estimates for additional analysis, involving the 37-MM MS as well as the 37-MM M, required deadline advancement. At an ATIC conference an agreement was reached between the project engineer and ARF representatives on the final configuration of the gun, based on factual

3. Armour Research Foundation

intelligence information and a fill-in by the AAF gun-design group.

The preliminary draft of the final report on the Soviet 37-MM aircraft automatic guns has been prepared by the contractor and reviewed by the Project Monitor on 29 May and 21 June 1952. The technical content of the report was generally acceptable; however, there was only brief coverage of intelligence back-ground information to support the technical intelligence information used in the project. This information was expended by the Project Monitor for incorporation in the final report by the contractor.

As a result of this project a Technical Report will be written giving design, physical and performance characteristics of the 37-MM N and 37-MM NS automatic aircraft guns.

RUBBER PARTS HAVING A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON AIR WEAPON PERFORMANCE - Project No. 30040

(Init, 28 Dec 51; Cd, 26 May 52; Auth, Chief, ATIA; PM, Maj W. F. Barth)

A coordination copy of TR-AE-5 in connection with this project was forwarded 5 June 1952 for approval. Following approval on 10 June 1952, the Report was forwarded to ATISD for reproduction and limited distribution. On trips by the PM to various aircraft and rubber industries in connection with this and other ATIC projects, information was received warranting the changing of certain portions of the Report. This required extending the date for distribution to 3 July 1952.

Primarily a basic study, this project will be used by ATIAE-3 to determine: Which rubber parts have a limiting effect on USAF aircraft and missile performance and upon the serviceability of USAF aircraft.[4]

4. The limiting effect in this case is due to the physical characteristics of the rubber material and not to the design of the rubber part.

Where, due to developments, an improvement in rubber materials will improve the performance or serviceability of air weapons, and from a material standpoint, the detailed reason or physical characteristic that limits the use of each type of rubber.

MATERIALS APPLICATIONS IN THE MIG-15 AIRFRAME - Project No. 30041

(Init, 26 Jun 52; ECD, 29 Jul 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. C.A.Naugle)

Due to the fact that Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory did not complete their portion of the Study within the time limit originally anticipated, 26 May 1952, and advanced the deadline date for completion of their work to 15 July 1952, the work done by North American Aviation cannot be accomplished prior to 15 August 1952. This necessitated advancing the deadline date for completion of the Project to 14 October 1952.

A need exists for the following data which can be utilized to establish materials applications relative to the MIG-15 airframe: weight of each type of metals systems (steel, aluminum, etc.) by commodity form, vis, forgings, casting, (all types), extrusions, sheets, bars, tubing, wire products, and powder-metallurgy products; evaluation of the manufacturing methods employed; and determination of materials usage scope. Categorising of the MIG-15 materials in such form also will furnish quantitative data, statistically employable by other Intelligence Agencies to estimate Soviet materials and industrial requirements necessary to support the USSR jet airframe program.

CRITICAL PRODUCTION FACTORS IN THE SOVIET PRECISION INDUSTRY - Project No. 30042

(Init, 8 Feb 52; ECD, 16 Nov 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. A. M. O'Leary)

By Form "C", dated 16 June, 1952, it was requested that all due dates for this project be extended for 120 days from original dates. This extension was necessary because of priority of the Collection Guidance Manual.[5] A Project Stork Proposal,[6] was initiated 3 June 1952. The data required for "Soviet capabilities in Aircraft Instrument Manufacturing" will be used in the Project since it was proposed in the PPS that "Project Stork" prepare a report concerning Soviet capabilities in manufacturing aircraft instruments.

The purpose of the Project was to establish criteria for determining Soviet development in the production of precision aircraft components: armament, electronics, electrical equipment instruments, bearings, and machine tools. It was hoped that two results would be obtained: Objective means for establishing the state of the art; and an indication of future limitations on equipment to be produced.[7]

SOVIET AM-42 AIRCRAFT ENGINE - MANUFACTURING METHODS ANALYSIS - Project No. 30043

(Init, 19 Feb 52; ECD, 28 Oct 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Capt M. I. Knapp)

To date Project 30043 has proceeded as initially scheduled. It was proposed by Form "C", dated 24 June 1952, however, to temporarily discontinue work on the manufacturing methods analysis of the Soviet AM-42 engine.

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5. The project was initiated to determine the adapability, Project 40014
6. PPS 107
7. A Technical Report will result from the information secured by this survey.

This action was recommended to insure completion of the propulsion contribution to the Collection Guidance Manual, Industrial Methods, by its intended completion date.

The project was initiated for the purpose of determining the adaptability of design to quantity production methods and to determine by physical examination the effect on production and functional quality resulting from significant US departures from manufacturing methods and processes. It was also proposed to consider the result of this analysis in the light of past Soviet engine manufacturing methods analysis as an indicator of the general level of production technology in the Soviet aircraft industry. The AM-42 is a 12 cylinder inline aircraft reciprocating engine, the most recent development (in ATIC possession) of the Soviet A M series. As such, it is believed that a manufacturing method-an-process analysis would yield results which, when evaluated by similar investigations of other USSR aircraft engines, would be indicative of the general level of production technology in the Soviet aircraft engine industry.

EVALUATION OF FOREIGN LANDING GEAR SHOCK STRUTS - Project No. 30044

(Init, 8 May 52; ECD, 28 Oct 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Capt L.C.Brechenridge)

Representatives of ATIC and Mr. C. M. Vescelus, of Menasco Manufacturing Co., Burbank, Calif. conferred with ATIC on 26 March 1952; and the requirements of ATIC were outlined for Mr. Vescelus. Confirmation in proposal form was received from Menasco Co. on 14 April 1952. Subject proposal was in agreement with those outlined previously by ATIC; Menasco also expressed willingness to complete examination analysis and report at

no cost to the government. A Purchase Request was initiated 19 May 1952 to furnish the analytical service required of Menasco Co., and the company was named as sole source. ATIC was notified by PR assignment slip that the PR had been received in the Service Branch of the Materials Section and had been assigned to Mr. Carter as buyer.

The project was initiated to conduct a detailed examination and analysis of two YAK-11 landing gear struts of different manufacturing dates, and to compare the progress or retrogression between the two struts with regard to design manufacturing and material characteristics. A detailed examination and analysis was conducted of one MIG-15 landing gear shock strut with respect to design and manufacturing and materials.

STATUS OF SOVIET CERAMICS AS APPLIED TO AIRCRAFT - Project No. 30015

(Init, 12 May 1952; ECD, 20 Jan 53; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Capt R.E.Shipley)

A proposal[9] was submitted 25 January 1952 to outline ATIC requirements for analysis and evaluation by Project Stork personnel of selected ceramic materials and documents. When evaluated, this information should disclose how the Soviets have used these materials to solve important problems in aircraft production and performance. The preliminary estimate of Soviet ceramics status[10] was an indication of a considerable amount of knowledge through project activity. It was indicated, on the basis of the information obtained, that the USSR has a well balanced ceramics development program.

This project was initiated to determine the status of technology of the ceramic industry, its ability to contribute to the USSR aircraft

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9. PPS 092

10. Special Report No. 6, dated 11 June 1952.

industry; and to predict the aeronautical applications and capabilities of ceramics materials, manufactured or developed for USSR consumption. An ATIC study will be published as a result of this project. At the time of the initiation of the project, little was known about the ceramic materials available for USSR use as materials for construction and preservation of aircraft components.

STATUS OF SOVIET SYNTHETIC RESINS AS APPLIED TO AIRCRAFT - Project No. 30016

(Init, 4 May 52; ECD, 5 May 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Capt R.E.Shipley)

A quarterly status report received from the contracting facility did not contain information acceptable to the Center. It was decided to request the contracting facility to furnish further information since no technical information was contained in the report. A Proposal[11] was submitted 31 January 1952 outlining ATIC requirements for analysis and evaluation of selected plastic materials by "Project Stork." The PPS also provided for documents on this subject and for abstracting and cataloging information.

At the present time, little is known about the synthetic resins available for USSR consumption as materials used in the construction and preservation of aircraft. It is intended that this Project shall identify and evaluate plastic materials now used in the construction of USSR aircraft. The Project was initiated to predict aeronautical applications and capabilities of plastics, synthetics resins, and those materials including protective coating which are developed or manufactured for USSR consumption. The measurable influence of these plastic materials upon the performance

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11. PPS 063

and producibility of USSR aircraft is of primary importance. An ATIC study will be issued as a result of this Project.

USSR TYPE A-1 FIGHTER GUNNERY TRAINER - Project No. 30047

(Init, 4 Jun 52; ECD, 22 Sep 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. W. M. Fitzgerald)

The ATIC Study to be written as a result of this project is in rough-draft form at the present time. It is hoped that the deadline dates established in the original PIF will be met.

This project was initiated to provide necessary man-hours for preparation of an ATIC study consisting of a comprehensive report concerning the design and development of the USSR Type A-1 Fighter Gunnery trainer. It is proposed as a result of this project to prepare an ATIC Study which will evaluate the subject device, utilizing information contained in various documents in which several versions are described, in order to arrive at an estimate of general suitability. Previous work on the subject has resulted in a preparation of an AID Brief.

SOVIET ANTI-FRICTION BEARING INDUSTRY - Project No. 30045

(Init, 20 Jun 52; ECD, 17 Nov 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Lt R. Klein)

PPS 023 was initiated on 16 April 1951 to outline ATIC requirements relative to this Study. The PPS also provided for the type of information upon which the Study was to be based and the methods for securing this information. Recent developments in the field and the changing picture of intelligence needs have made some of the original provisions in the PPS inadequate.

This project was initiated to establish the present Soviet technology capabilities of aircraft anti-friction bearings with emphasis on the quality of Soviet aircraft bearings and production facility available and the Soviet application of bearings in aircraft. An ATIC study will be issued as a result of this project.

AIRCRAFT RUBBER TECHNOLOGY IN THE USSR, Project No. 30049

Init, 27 Jun 52; ECD, 17 Dec 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Maj W. Barth)

A Project Stork proposal,[12] was submitted 26 March 1951 outlining ATIC requirements for the analysis and evaluation of selected Soviet rubber samples and documents. This activity by the contractor has progressed to a standpoint where a complete report is being written covering the findings of materials analysis, the evaluation of documents, and the open literature survey.

The project was initiated to estimate the present status of Soviet aircraft rubber technology and to predict future Soviet capability in this field. In turn, the effect of current and future capability on performance or serviceability of Soviet aircraft was estimated. An ATIC study will be issued as a result of the project.

STUDY OF CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL KNOWN RADIO FREQUENCY SIGNALS OF ALL COUNTRIES - Project No. 20020

(Init, 27 Jun 50; ECD, No definite completion date for the project has been established; however, the contractor's work is scheduled to be terminated 5 August 52; Auth, CO, ATIC, PM, Capt R.L.James)

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12. PPS 019

Haller, Raymond, and Brown, Inc., State College, Pa., were contracted for this work, due to the large amount of man-hours required to produce the end product.

The final report on this Project will provide all interested Government agencies with the signal characteristics of the most important electromagnetic radio-frequency emanations of all countries. Extensive listings and charts of government and commercial radar navigation, pulse communications, missile guidance, etc., will be contained in the final report. To make the project feasible, it has been necessary to limit the scope of the project, omitting communication signals, except of the pulse type.

The final report will be of considerable reference value to organisations engaged in countermeasures research and development, intelligence, etc.

SOVIET RADAR PERFORMANCE AGAINST ALLIED US AIRCRAFT - Project No. 20042

(Init, 24 Aug 51; ECD, 11 Aug 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Capt R. L. James)

The desirability for this type of information had been recognized by ATIAE for some time, and limited estimates of Soviet radar coverage diagrams had been attempted; however, specific requests from SAC and USAF for Soviet radar coverage diagrams, maximum detection range, radiation beam width, etc., brought about initiation of this project.

Arrangements were made with Aircraft Radiation Laboratory (WCERO-2) to have Ohio State University Research Foundation conduct echo area measurements on model aircraft, F-84, F-86, B-36, B-47, and B-50, indicated by SAC to be those of greatest importance. This work is being supervised by WCERO-2 under their contract with Ohio State University, and ATIC is contri-

buting $10,000 to the contract.

The principal difficulty encountered on this project was that of obtaining the radar echo area of the selected model US aircraft at 73 mc; however, this was accomplished by the contract with Ohio State Research Foundation. While the effect of target echo area on the range of a radar set is only proportional to the fourth power of the echo area, it was found that the echo area of the B-36 at zero degrees bank angle and through 360 degrees azimuth varied from 1 to 3,3000 sq. meters. Thus, it can be seen that this factor alone could affect the radar range by a factor of 7.6.

Progress since the first of this year has been the receipt of the preliminary radar echo measurements on the last two model aircraft, F-86 and B-36, from the Ohio State Research Foundation. Radar echo measurements on the MX-1626 aircraft were received from the Ohio State Research Foundation.

The final report, providing estimates of the performance of Soviet 70-mc band early warning radar sets against selected US aircraft, has been prepared and forwarded to AFOIN-X for approval. The report will be of value to SAC and other Air Force Commands required to take offensive action in the event of hostilities. These estimates are considered valuable since no actual Soviet sets are available for calibration

ANALYSIS OF LEINGRAD TELEVISION RECEIVER T-2 - Project No. 20053

(Init, 11 Jun 52; ECD, 28 Nov 52; Auth, CO, ATIC, PM, Mr. F.G.Kouri)

Following receipt of the Leningrad T-2 receiver, recently manufactured in the Soviet Zone of Germany, it was sent to the contractor, Capthart-

Farnsworth Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind., where it will be analyzed for comparative purposes. The ATIC technical report on this receiver will be distributed approximately 1 Dec 52.

EVALUATION OF A FOREIGN AIRBORNE RADIO DIRECTION FINDER - Project No. 20046

(Init, 3 Dec 51; ECD, 2 Jan 53; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. H. B. Learish)

The Soviet homing equipment, RPKO-10M, is being flown simultaneously with the U.S. AN/ARN-6 radio compass installation to obtain operational comparison information. Since USAF has had no identical counterpart to the RPKO-10M, direct comparisons are difficult. The AN/ARN-6 radio compass is more versatile, having the automatic direction finding available and covering a greater frequency range. Requirements for these added features must be weighed accordingly. Data accumulated during the first 30 percent of the flight testing program indicates that the RPKO-10M KC frequency range offers somewhat greater operating ranges, reliability, and ease of operation than the standard AN/ARN-6 installations in US jet aircraft. Delays encountered in the Eglin Field flight test program and additional higher priority work requirements in the Navigation Unit of the Electronics Branch have necessitated rescheduling this project. It is estimated that this study will be distributed 2 January 1953.

This is the first project permitting direct comparison of the operational performance of Soviet airborne radio equipment with comparable American equipment.

ELECTRONIC COLLOQUIM

A colloquim, held weekly in the Electronics Branch, was started early in 1951. Usually these meetings consist of informal reports by ATIAE per-

sonnel who have attended scientific meetings or conferences during the previous week. Occasionally, however, scientists outside ATIC are invited to speak to this group. Two of the most outstanding presentations made since 1 January 1952 were of those by Mr. Garner B. Fanning, WCERO, and Dr. Howard Aiken, director of the Computation Laboratory at Harvard University.

Mr. Fanning discussed the major research undertaken by his unit in the field of wave propagation, primarily concerning the reliability of air-to-air transmission. The investigation involves the behavior and causes of "radio-holes", ranges at which reception is poor.

Dr. Aiken, one of the leading scientists in the computation field, outlined the evolution and present status of large scale digital computing machinery, including the development of the Mark I, II, III, and IV Computers.

THE SOVIET YAK-11AIRPLANE - Project No. 11096

(Init, 28 Dec 51; ECD, 24 Sep 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Lt J. Sokolow)

The Hungarian Soviet YAK-11 trainer which crashed in Siegenburg, Germany, was received by ATIC in November 1951 and a Flash Report[13] was published shortly thereafter. The YAK-11, a Soviet counterpart of the USAF T-6 airplane, was not considered to have specific significance as a technical aircraft. However, since it was built early in 1951, a study was initiated to determine what improvements, if any, were made on Soviet equipment from 1946 or 1947, dates representing previous information on this airplane.

A group weight statement and weight and balance calculations, considering all possible conditions, have been prepared by Lt Sokolow. The con-

13. Flash Report No. ATIAA-61

tributions received from contributing sections pointed out significant improvements both in equipment and methods of manufacturing. Pictorial sketches and a three view drawing of the YAK-11 aircraft will be included in the study. The three view drawing is representative of the aircraft which ATIC has in its possession. A rough draft of the study is now being coordinated within the Center, and the project is being completed on schedule.

SPECIAL STUDY OF USSR AIRCRAFT FOR ESCAPE & EVASION BULLETIN - Proj No. 10135

(Init, 4 Apr 52; ECD, 28 Jul 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Maj U. Geller, vice Maj I. Herman)

This project was initiated upon a request from D/I, USAF, based on a SAC requirement for operating instructions for Soviet Aircraft. The information desired was a complete pilot's operating instructions for each Soviet aircraft known to ATIC. The original planning for the project included the YAK-9P, IL-10, and the YAK-11 aircraft. The IL-10 report, which is being prepared by Cornell Aeronautical Lab., has been delayed. The YAK-11 report was prepared by Major Geller and was forwarded for reproduction and distribution.

GUIDED MISSILES GROUND HANDLING AND LAUNCHING EQUIPMENT PROGRAM

(Init, Jan 52; ECD, Cont; Auth, CO,ATIC; PM, Maj I. Herman)

Inasmuch as there had never been a great deal of work done on the ground handling and launching equipment for guided missiles, a familiarization program of USAF development was initiated. In doing so, several analysts from the Equipment Section were sent to test facilities and contractor's plants to familiarize themselves with USAF developments in support of this program. Personnel were also sent to Washington to confer with ONI on their intelligence regarding ability to launch guided missiles

from sea-going vessels or submarines. Information received to date has been gratifying.

WEIGHT ESTIMATES PROGRAM

(Init, Feb 52; ECD, Cont.; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Capt B. J. McCarroll, vice Lt. J. Sokolow)

It has been determined that there is a definite need for ATIC to keep weight data and to estimate the weight for foreign aircraft based upon conclusive information. This program, initiated in the Equipment Branch under the direction of Lt Sokolow, has progressed slowly. Conferences were held with the "weight estimates" group at WADC, and a program of collecting the weight of all components of Soviet equipment received within ATIC was initiated. Since May 1952, this program has become the responsibility of the Performance and Characteristics Section, and the project is now being written. The collection of weight on all components of Soviet equipment is being continued. Capt B. J. McCarroll has begun to acquire and assemble all weight estimation procedures in use by the US. After the compilation of all weight estimation procedures, and evaluation will be made to determine the most suitable method to be used by ATIC.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

(Init, Jul 51; ECD, Cont.; Auth, CO, ATIC; Req by D/I, USAF; PM, Mr. J. C. Jackovich)

Although the ATIC contribution to NIS on Czechoslovakia[11] was submitted

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11. Project No. 10119

prior to 1 January 1952, this contribution was returned by D/I, USAF for revisions. New material was submitted; and the revised Sections, 70 and 76, were returned to D/I, USAF 18 February 1952. The contribution on Sweden[15] was satisfactorily completed and submitted to D/I, USAF 11 February 1952. The rough draft of the contribution on France[16] has been completed and is now being coordinated in the Aircraft and Propulsion Branch. This Project is running approximately one month behind schedule, due to the delay of the contributing sections in acquiring the latest information on French research and development. A project has been initiated[17] consolidating basic intelligence on Switzerland. This is due to be completed 24 October 1952. In NIS contributions, ATIC consolidates basic intelligence on the various areas of the world. This information is used by high-level US military planning organizations, such as the Research and Development Board.

POTENTIALITIES OF BOUNDARY LAYER CONTROL DEVICES ON SOVIET AIRCRAFT - Project No. 10144

(Init, 12 Feb 52; ECD, 10 Dec 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. H. D. Fowler)

Because of extensive research now under way on Boundary layer control in this country and elsewhere, it has been necessary to review extensively the recent trends in this field. The acquisition of data is complete, including Project "Stork". Six reports have been prepared and have been typed in final form for coordination within the Center.

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15. Project No. 10127
16. Project No. 10142
17. Project No. 10152

LITERATURE SURVEY PROGRAM

(Init, Feb 52; ECD, Cont.; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. H. D. Fowler)

The literature survey, contracted by Stork, on the evaluation of any aspect of Soviet air research and development is progressing steadily. A visit by Mr. Jackovich, ATIAA-2, and Mr. Bayly of "Stork" to the Mid-West Institute at Kansas City in March indicated that this Institute can assist in the survey on literature because of their close contacts with many foreigners capable of translating ad interpreting USSR literature.

EVALUATION OF REPORTS OF UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL OBJECTS - Project Blue Book (Project No. 10073)

(Init, 15 Aug 51; ECD, Cont.; Auth, CO, ATIC; Req by: D/I, USAF; PM, Capt E. J. Ruppelt)

This project, in progress for approximately four years, involves the investigation and evaluation of reports of unidentified aerial objects. To date, approximately 900 reports have been received by the Air Force. Recent articles in LIFE, LOOK, and TIME magazines have caused an increase in letters from the public. Ablut 250 letters were received during May and June 1952.

These reports have been filed and cross-indexed so that the maximum amount of data can be utilized. This cross-indexing breaks down the sightings according to color, shape, location, date, etc. It is estimated that about 20 percent of the reports cannot be explained by any proven theory, or by identifying the objects as balloons, aircraft, meterors, or known natural phenomena; however, the remaining 80 percent of the reports can be explained in various degrees of probability.

The problem of unidentified aerial objects has been presented to various Air Force agencies in briefings. In most cases the briefing was given to familiarize the groups with the project and to enlist their aid or advice. ADC has put all available radar scope cameras on a 24-hour operational basis. A special electronics questionaire has been sent out to all camera-equipped stations. This questionnaire will be completed and forwarded to ATIC with the scope photos. Certain portions of the project have been declassified so that the press may have access to more facts, a step designed to reduce some of the "mysteriousness" heretofore associated with the project.

A PARAMETER STUDY OF LONG RANGE SINGLE STAGE BALLISTICS MISSILE IN THE ATMOSPHERE - Project No. 10121

(Init, 24 Oct, 51; ECD, 18 Apr 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Lt W. E. Eiselstein)

This project had as its objective the accurate calculation of rocket missile velocity, altitude, and ground range at fuel cut-off point, considering the ratio of thrust to gross mass, the ratio of cross-sectional area to gross mass, the ratio of propellant weight to gross weight, and the burning time. The effects of varying atmospheric density on drag and thrust and the effects due to the power-on missile turning program were considered in these calculations. These computations, performed by numerical integration processes using the facilities of the Mathematical Computation Team, Flight Research Laboratory, WADC, have been assembled in chart form and published.[18] Results of this study have been used in Projects 10099 and 10123.

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18. Technical Report No. TR-AC-11, dated 9 Apr 52.

Upon completion, the information obtained from this Project will be used in determining relative errors of approximate methods of calculation as compared with rigorous methods and establishing standard methods of calculations for power-on performance of rocket powered missiles.

AERODYNAMIC INVESTIGATION CONNECTED WITH THE SOVIET M-1 AND M-100 MISSILES - Project No. 10122

(Init, 22 Oct 51; RCD, 26 Mar 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. W. J. Mlecsko)

In order to evaluate available intelligence on German-assisted Soviet design work on rocket-powered aerodynamic research vehicles, ATIC Study No. 102-AC-51/32-34 was initiated. This report, now being distributed, points out the similarities between proposed Soviet free flight aerodynamic research techniques and those employed in the US and discusses the possible conversion of test vehicle configuration to tactical use.

CAPABILITIES OF SOVIET GUIDED MISSILES POWERED BY A 120 METRIC TON THRUST ENGINE - Project No. 10123

(Init, 24 Oct 51; CD 23 May 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. N.E.Thomas)

This project has resulted in the preparation of an ATIC Study[19] on the estimated performance and availability of possible Soviet ballistic and glide missiles, which might be powered by one or more rocket engines of 100/120 metric tons (220,000/264,000 lb) thrust each. Both single and two-stage missiles are being considered.

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19. No. 102-AC-51/[illegible]-34

[redacted] UNCLASSIFIED

SOVIET GUIDED MISSILES, AIR RAFT, SHIP OR SUBMARINE LAUNCHED, MASS DESTRUCTION WARHEADS - Proj. No. 10138

(Init, 13 Feb 52; SCD, 13 Nov 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; Req by D/I, USAF; PM, Mr. W. J. Mlecsko)

This is the second major project in the overall program of the Guided Missiles Group to estimate Soviet guided missile capabilities. Initiated in February 1952, the object of this project is the estimation of Soviet capabilities to develop air-launched, ship-launched, and submarine-launched missiles capable of carrying mass destruction warheads.

SOVIET SURFACE-TO-SURFACE GUIDED MISSILE 1,000 NAUTICAL MILE RANGE - Proj. No. 10139

(Init, 4 Jan 52; SCD, Def; Auth, CO, ATIC; Req by D/I, USAF; PM, Mr. R. E. Thomas)

This project, now deferred until completion of projects No. 10149 and 10159, will result in an overall study of Soviet capabilities in the surface-to-surface missile field between ranges of 1000 to 2500 nautical miles.

ATIC CONTRIBUTION TO JOINT ANGLO-AMERICAN GUIDED MISSILES CONFERENCE WORKING PAPER - Proj. No. 10149

(Init, 4 Apr 52; SCD, 27 Jun 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; Req by D/I, USAF; PM, Mr. R. E. Thomas)

In preparation for a Joint Anglo-American conference to be held on guided missiles in September 1952, ATIC has contributed portions of a working paper prepared jointly by all US intelligence agencies. Drafts of all ATIC contributions have been completed and were submitted 27 June 1952 to other US intelligence agencies for review.

[redacted] UNCLASSIFIED

2576

T55-7568

[redacted] UNCLASSIFIED

MISSILE PARAMETER STUDY - Project No. 10152

(Init, 25 Feb 52; ECD, NE; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Lt W. E. Eiselstein)

This project, initiated in April 1952, will extend the work started under Project No. 10121 to include calculation procedure for rocket missile ranges, maximum altitudes, times of flight, etc. Lt Eiselstein, ATIAA-2, visited the ATLO Office in Hq, USAFE, during May to coordinate computational work being performed in connection with this project. Upon completion the information obtained from this project will be used to determine relative errors of approximate methods of calculation as compared with rigorous methods and to establish standard methods of calculations for power-on performance of rocket powered missiles.

SOVIET SURFACE-TO-SURFACE GUIDED MISSILES, 2500 NAUTICAL MILE MINIMUM RANGE - Project No. 10099

(Init, 12 Jun 51; ECD, 1 Aug 52; Auth, CO, ATIC, Req by D/I USAF; PM, Capt F. E. Smith)

The study prepared under this project on Soviet long range surface-to-surface missiles (2500 nautical miles and over) has been coordinated within ATIC and will shortly go into final typing. In this study, it has been generally concluded that Soviet development efforts for long range missiles will be concentrated on ballistic, rocket-powered missiles carrying mass destruction warheads.

In connection with studies produced under Projects No. 10123 and 10099, an oral presentation on Soviet long range missile capabilities has been prepared and given before high level groups with WADC and Aircraft and Weapons Board. This presentation, to date, has been very effective in bringing Soviet missile capabilities to the attention of US research and develop-

ment personnel and in exerting some influence on the US missile development program.

EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS OF YAK-9P AIRCRAFT - Project No. 10076

(Init, 13 Feb 51; ECD, 9 Jun 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Capt C. E. Glassmeyer)

A YAK-9P aircraft in a disassembled condition was shipped from FEAF to San Francisco, thence direct to Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y. Upon arrival at Cornell, 26 December 1950, work was begun on the evaluation program. At the termination of this program, Cornell provided ATIC with sufficient information, drawings, photographs, etc. to permit a complete analysis of the physical structure of the Yak-9P aircraft. This information plus weight, balance, nameplate, and markings data, was contained in the contractor's final report of the Yak-9P. Distribution of this report, TR-AC-3, was accomplished on 20 May 1952.

After completing the detailed inspection of Yak-9P components, Cornell personnel re-assembled the aircraft and restored it to flight condition. Later three shakedown tests were flown by Cornell's test pilot. At the completion of these tests, the aircraft was flown to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 4 September 1951. Flight tests necessary to determine the performance characteristics were conducted from 21 September to 12 December 1951 at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. The test program consisted of 16 flights, totalling 23 hours, 55 minutes of flying time. Results of the test program are contained in a Technical Report.[20]

Upon completion of the flight test program, all of the electronic equipment in the Yak-9P was removed and replaced with equipment from a Yak-11. Arrangements were then made to have the aircraft flown to Air Proving Ground, Eglin

20. TR-AC-12, dated 21 Mar 52 [redacted]

Field, Fla., 15 January 1952, for a complete check on the elctronic equipment. After tests were completed, the aircraft was returned to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and placed under the jurisdiction of the ATIC Flight Operations Office.

EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS OF IL-10 AIRCRAFT - Project No. 10077

(Init, 12 Jul 51; ECD, 8 Dec 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Capt C.E.Classmeyer)

Two disassembled IL-10 airplanes were shipped from FEAF to San Francisco, thence direct to Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y. Upon arrival, 24 January 1951, work was begun on the evaluation program. At the termination of this program, Cornell provided ATIC with sufficient information, drawings, etc. to enable a complete analysis of the physical structure of the IL-10 aircraft to be made. This information, plus weight and balance data, is contained in the contractor's final report of IL-10 aircraft. After completing the detailed inspection of IL-10 components, Cornell personnel re-assembled one IL-10 airplane and restored it to flight condition. The other airplane wasshipped to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and placed in Building 89.

In May 1951, Phase II of the IL-10 work program was completed. The aircraft retained at Cornell was completely assembled and flown for shakedown, 4 May 1951. On 7 May 1951, the aircraft was flown for final check-out by Cornell's test pilot, and on 8 May 1951 it was ferried to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

Flight tests necessary to determine the performance characteristics were conducted by Flight Test Division, WADC, from 20 June to 15 August 1951. The test program consisted of 11 flights totalling 13 hours and 55 minutes. Results of the test program are contained in WADC Memorandum No. WCT-2371. They will also be incorporated in the final ATIC study which will be completed in the near

future.

On 17 August 1951, the IL-10 was flown to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., where vulnerability tests are being conducted on the aircraft. The estimated completion date given by Aberdeen for this program is 1 September 1952.

EVALUATION OF MIG-15 - Project No. 10115

(Init, 6 Sep 51; ECD, 18 Nov 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. J.R.Shaw)

Prior to receipt of any MIG-15 wreckage, a study[21] was prepared and distributed concerning the physical characteristics, performance, structural design and materials, power plant, armament airborne electronic equipment, and aircrew equipment of the MIG-15.

Upon receipt of certain engine parts and the tail section of a crashed MIG-15 a supplemental[22] study was distributed which analyzed a MIG-15 having a 6000-lb thrust engine instead of one having a 5000-lb thrust engine as reported in the earlier publication. Certain of these engine parts were forwarded to Roll-Royce and Lucas in England for their coordination in the Technical appraisal.

Later receipt of a crashed MIG-15 on 25 July 51 by ATIC resulted in immediate action on a preliminary study[23] of all of its components, utilizing personnel available to ATIC and the Wright Air Development Center Laboratories.

The airframe parts were forwarded to Cornell Aeronautical Laboratories, Inc. for further examination and analysis. Cornell is providing ATIC with information, drawings, photographs, necessary to complete an analysis of the physical structure of a MIG-15. In addition they are proving a weight

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21. 1/D Study , 102-AC-50/38-34

22. 1/D Study 1-2-AC-51/10-34

23. Report No. ATIAA-59

and balance statement, a preliminary stress analysis of the [redacted] bill of materials of the aircraft. The bill of materials will include a detailed materials analysis as outlined in DD Forms 346 and 346-1. All available parts of the Soviet RD-45 (None) engine were made available to the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Corporation. These parts have been studied in detail by Pratt & Whitney engineers and ATIC analysts,[24] and the resulting publication has been disseminated to the US aircraft engine industry. Thus, any improvements or innovations the Soviets have included in their engine will be fully exploited by US industry. In addition, a panel[25] made up of personnel from industry has been established for the purpose of providing a group of highly qualified consultants to the Air Technical Intelligence Center on propulsion matters.

Letters were sent to 14 major aircraft companies inviting their engineering personnel to view the MIG-15 for the purpose of becoming more familiar with a Russian production aircraft and at the same time contribute to air technical intelligence. A panel[26] consisting of representatives from these companies and ATIC is being forwarded to facilitate the exchange of information between ATIC and the airframe industry.

A detailed production study has been accomplished by ATIC and the North American Aviation Company. Utilizing the services of North American made it possible to closely compare production techniques and procedures employed in manufacturing the MIG-15 with the methods used in manufacturing the F-86.

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24. I/D Study No. 102-AC-51/31-34

25. First Meeting 17-18 Sep 51

26. First Meeting 11-12 Dec 51

A study is now in progress to determine probable improvements on the MIG-15.

SOVIET MULTI-PURPOSE BOMBER - Proj. No. 10102

(Init, 5 Jun 51; CD, 17 Jan 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. J. R. Shaw)

This report, presented a complete re-evaluation of the types 27 and 30 Soviet light bombers.

ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF SOVIET AIR WEAPONS - Proj. No. 10140

(Init, 22 Jan 52; ECD, Cont; Auth, CO, ATIC; Req by D/I USAF; PM, Mr. J. R. Shaw)

The purpose of the project is to maintain, revise, and publish quarterly the report entitled "Estimated Characteristics of Soviet Air Weapons". The revisions reflect the following: inclusion of performance data on new types; revision of performance on current Soviet aircraft; changes in future capabilities estimates as required; publication of the report quarterly.

The issue dated 1 January 1952 was distributed 1 April 1952; the next issue will be distributed during July 1952.

JOINT ANGLO-AMERICAN STUDY ON USSR AIRCRAFT - Proj. No. 10146

(Init, 16 Apr 52; CD, 27 Jun 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; Req by D/I, USAF; PM, Mr. J. R. Shaw)

During the preparation of this study a three-man team representing DDI (Tech) visited ATIC for approximately four weeks, where they worked with the three-man team representing ATIC. Specific items discussed during the conference were as follows: Performance estimates of the new types; assistance provided by foreign development[27] to Soviet research and development of aircraft;

27. UK, US, German

development history of each type of USSR aircraft;[28] performance estimation methods; the performance data presently existing on each Soviet aircraft type; and future Soviet capabilities in aircraft performance and characteristics.

This project was extremely important inasmuch as it was the first such study to be prepared on Soviet aircraft. The completion[29] will present a unified UK/USA performance and characteristics estimate on Soviet aircraft.

JOINT ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON SOVIET ELECTRONICS AND GUIDED MISSILES

The steering Committee for the Conference held its first meeting in February 1952 to discuss arrangements for the scheduled Joint Conference with the British on Soviet Electronics and Guided Missiles. Three ATIC personnel were designated by this committee as alternates to attend all meetings and activities. Major Libbert and Mr. W. [redacted] Fensler, ATIAE, were appointed to the Electronics Working Group. The Working Groups were specially charged with: (1) preparation of a detailed agenda for the conferences and terms of reference for the studies involved for submission to the British; (2) preparation of coordinated US Studies for submission to the British;[30] (3) and review and discussion of British studies prior to the conference.

Twenty copies of the US coordinated paper on Soviet Electronics (TS) were prepared by the Working Group and turned over to Sq/Ldr R. J. Mitchell on 28 April 1952. This paper was submitted as the US contribution to the Joint Conference, held 16 June 1952 through 27 June 1952, at CIA. The agenda for this conference included three general items: (1) detailed estimates of the status of Soviet Electronics; (2) a review of trends, consolidation of require-

28. Thirty-five types have been identified
29. Now being printed
30. Due/dates-Electronics, 1 May 1952, Guided Missiles, 15 Jul 52

ments, and direction of collection of effort; and (3) a discussion of recent significant intelligence research and production.

The Guided Missile Conference, scheduled for a two weeks period beginning 8 September 1952, will follow the same general procedure at the Electronic Conference.

MILITARY LOADS OF SOVIET TRANSPORTS AND GLIDERS - Proj. No. 10091

(Init, 4 Jan 51; CD, 21 Jan 51; Auth, CO, ATIC: Req by D/I USAF; PM, Mr. E. Y. Davidson)

This study, distributed and completed 25 April 1951, presents the loading capabilities of Soviet operational and prototype transport aircraft, including cargo gliders. Military equipment considered in the loadings were guns, trucks, jeeps, tanks, aircraft engines, and mobile radar units.

From this project, the loading capabilities of Soviet operational and prototype aircraft was presented.

RANGE AND RADIUS OF SOVIET GLIDER-TOWPLANE COMBINATIONS- Proj. No. 10141

(Init, 30 Jan 52; ECD, 20 Jul 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; Req by D/I, USAF; PM, Mr. E. Y. Davidson)

This study, completed 2 May 1951, presented range and radius estimates for Soviet glider-towplane combination, considering the towing of both one and two gliders at a time by a towplane. However, it was returned by AFOIN-2B3 for additional work, considered necessary. Present indications are that the study is essentially satisfactory in its present form, and recommendations to this effect will be made to D/I.

MAINTENANCE OF CHARACTERISTICS AND PERFORMANCE HANDBOOK, USSR AIRCRAFT - Project No. 10128

(Init, 26 Oct 51; ECD, Cont; Auth, CO, ATIC; Req by D/I, USAF; PM, Lt D. E. Humphreys)

All the latest performance and characteristics data, as calculated by the Aircraft Group, were supplied to ARCON-183 for publication in this handbook, an up-to-date summary of Soviet aircraft types.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF FOREIGN AIRCRAFT FUELS AND LUBRICANT SAMPLES - Project No. 10095

(Init, 21 Mar 51; ECD, Cont; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. I. Kenis)

The study resulting from this project, "Laboratory Investigation of Captured Soviet Aircraft Fuel, Lubricants and Related Materials" has been approved and was published. It summarizes intelligence data on samples obtained during the past two years. This project will not be closed out since it was initiated on a continuous basis to handle foreign fuel sample analysis and coordinating Research Council Advisory Group Consultation.

The CRC Group met at ATIC on 25 January 1952 to complete the test procedures for handling petroleum samples, and a presentation was given by Mr. Ivan Kenis and Mr. Fred Hoffman on intelligence information collected by ATIC during the past two years. It was decided that all sample analysis will be conducted by the Services' Laboratories until such time as the volume becomes too large for the available facilities. The CRC is charged with arranging for outside facilities should these be necessary or otherwise desirable.

Another meeting of the CRC Group, 6 May 1952, was held at the offices of the American Petroleum Institute, in New York City. Tentative test pro-

cedures were reviewed and modifications were suggested. The next meeting is scheduled for some time in July. At this time, sample analysis of captured petroleum materials will be discussed.

This project is set up on a continuous basis, and the periodic reports published enable ATIC and all recipients to keep abreast of Soviet developments in aircraft engine fuels and lubricants. This data is essential to evaluate Soviet capability to conduct aerial warfare insofar as fuel and lubricant developments are concerned.

DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS BY LYCOMING-SPENCER OF SOVIET RECIPROCATING ENGINES

(Init, 15 Jun 52; MCR, MD; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. F. G. Hoffman)

A program was established in February 1951 for the analysis by Lycoming-Spencer of Soviet reciprocating engines as they became available to ATIC. A separate project number was assigned to each engine type sent to Lycoming-Spencer to facilitate handling of progress reports, ATIC studies, and miscellaneous records. The following projects have been initiated under this program.

SOVIET ASH-62 IR ENGINE; Project No. 10101

The first interim report was published in August 1951, and a complete design analysis report[31] was published in September 1951. An operatable engine has been sent to Lycoming-Spencer for calibration tests, and tests stand modifications are in progress.

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31. TR-AC-2

SOVIET ASH-21 ENGINE; Proj. No. 10104

One damaged engine was sent to Lycoming-Spencer in March 1951, three interim reports were received and consolidated into one ATIC study.[32] A final report by Lycoming-Spencer was published in November 1951, and Project No. 10104 was terminated.

SOVIET VK-107A ENGINE; Proj. No. 10105

One damaged engine was sent to Lycoming-Spencer in July 1951, and an Interim Report,[33] was published in January 1952. A final report by Lycoming-Spencer is in process, but it cannot be completed until the current contract has been amended to provide for additional personnel ratings. Calibration tests will be performed on the engine now installed in the Yak-9P, if the engine is still in operational coordination.

SOVIET AM-42 ENGINE; Proj. No. 10 109

One new engine was sent to Lycoming-Spencer in July 1951; Interim Report[34] was published in February 1952. A Lycoming-Spencer report[35] covering the calibration tests of the engine, was published in March 1952. A design analysis report is in process; however, it cannot be completed until the current contract has been amended to provide for additional personnel ratings.

SOVIET M-11 ENGINE; Proj. No. 10130

One incomplete set of engine parts was sent to Lycoming-Spencer in January 1952. An Interim Report,[36] has been approved by D/I, USAF, and is now in reproduction. The rough draft of Lycoming-Spencer's final report has been

32 No. 102-AC-51/18-34
33 No. 102-AC-51/34-34
34 No. 1470
35 ATIC Study No. 102-AC-52/2-34
36 Project No. 10113

approved by ATIC, but editing may delay it because of changes in contract requirements. The reports resulting from this program will provide ATIC and all recipients with a knowledge of Soviet reciprocating engines design and performance characteristics.

ROCKET POWER PLANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE USSR, UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE - Proj No. 10100

(Init, 9 May 51; CD, 24 Feb 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. A. Voedisch)

On 24 February 1952, the first ATIC power plant study, a comparison of development progress made by both foreign and domestic rocket engine development centers, was approved and published. A commendation received from WADC indicates that studies containing comparison data on several nations are extremely useful.

A similar ATIC study on Foreign and Domestic Pulsejet Power Plants has been approved by D/I, USAF and ONI and is now being published.

The I/D studies on rocket and pulsejet power plants provide a development history of these plants in various countries, including the USSR..

ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN AIRCRAFT PROPELLERS - Proj. No. 10107

(Init, 19 Jul 51; ECD, ND; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. F. C. Hoffman)

A program was established in July 1951 for the analysis by Hamilton Standard Propeller Company of Soviet aircraft engine propellers as they become available to ATIC. Also, several interim reports have been published on specific propeller types. The final technical report has been prepared by Hamilton Standard Propeller Division, United Aircraft Corporation. This report is now in final review and coordination at the contractor's plant and

will be submitted to ATIC in the near future, published as a technical report.

The final reports resulting from this program will provide ATIC and all recipients with a knowledge of Soviet engine propellers performance characteristics.

AIRCRAFT TURBO ENGINES BASED ON T & JUNKER'S DESIGN - Proj. No. 10111

(Init, 27 Jul 51; SCD, ND; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. P. A. Stranges)

This project was initiated to analyse, evaluate, and determine the extent of modifications of the German Junker type design of turbo engines since 1939, the date the first prototype of the JUMO 004A became available. This project has been deferred by Form C2 because of higher priority projects.

This study will determine the extent of Soviet exploitation of the German Junker's Turbo Engine designs. A knowledge of this exploitation will permit ATIC to estimate the extent of German assistance given to the Soviets in the development of these engines.

FOREIGN AIRCRAFT ENGINE CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY BOOKS - Proj. No. 10112

(Init, 24 Jul 51; SCD, ND; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. F. O. Hoffman)

A program was established in July 1951 to provide a compilation of the characteristics of foreign engines for ready reference. Starting with a book on USSR engines, it is currently being planned to prepare a similar book on other foreign nations.

Approximately 60 percent of the known USSR power plants have been established in rough draft form on special format sheets[37]. Coordination of these sheets is being accomplished at Section level, but final typing of the sheets will be held up until an IBM operator has received proper security clearance.

37 Study No. 10112

AIRCRAFT TURBOPROP ENGINES - DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TYPES - Proj. No. 10130

(Init, 24 Apr 52; ECD, 30 Nov 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; Req by, Research and Development Board; PM, Mr. P. A. Stranges)

This project was initiated to present a compilation of all the turboprop engines used and contemplated for use for aircraft propulsion of both domestic and foreign design, listing the development status, performance, and physical characteristics of each model. The status of this project is in the acquistion stage; the Project Monitor is now awaiting information from Great Britain.

The I/D studies on turboprop engines provide a development history of these engines in various countries, including the USSR. This data enables ATIC to evaluate future Soviet capability to conduct aerial warfare insofar as turboprop engines are concerned.

BRITISH TURBOJET ENGINES - PRODUCTION, SERVICE AND DEVELOPMENT - Proj. No. 10129

(Init, 24 Oct 51; ECD, 8 Oct 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. F. Van Dame)

This project was established in October 1951 to provide a revised and more complete tabulation of data, charts. and bar diagrams of an earliest ATIC[38] study on British and US turbojet production, service and development engines. The status of this project is in the acquisition stage; the Project Monitor is now awaiting information from Great Britain on turbojet engines of intelligence interest.

RECIPROCATING ENGINE SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR SOVIET AIRCRAFT - Proj. No. 10131

(Init, 6 Dec 51; ECD, 2 Nov 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Lt R. Schneider)

38- ATIC Study No. 102-AC-51/1-37

This project was established in December 1951 to provide charts, formulas, and diagrams necessary to assist the analyst in deriving extrapolated performance for Soviet pulsejets and ramjets. Approximately 45 percent of the monograph charts for interpretation of Soviet ramjet and pulsejet engines have been completed. Acquisition has been completed, and the project is now in the interpretaion stage.

This study will provide a tool for ATIC in evaluating the performance of Soviet ramjet and pulsejet engines.

SOVIET ROCKET POWER PLANTS

(Init, 19 Dec 51; ECD, 15 Feb 53; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. A. Voedisch)

A program was initiated in December 1951 to evaluate the present and future capabilities of Soviet developments of rocket power plants. Project No. 10136 covers rocket power plants suitable for surface-to-air guided missiles, and Project No. 10137 covers rocket power plants suitable for aircraft propulsion. The acquisition materials is continuing through reinterrogation of available sources. Continuous evaluation is being conducted which will tie in applicable foreign developments to the Soviet development activity has been prepared in conjunction with the presentation for the Third Guided Missiles Panel Meeting in early August 1952. Additional information may be obtained from this panel meeting in terms of the Soviet need for specific power plant developments to meet what appears to be the logical guided missiles program. This program will provide several studies on the estimate of the Soviet future capabilities to conduct aerial warfare with different types of equipment which utilise rocket power plants.

SYTHETIC AVIATION GASOLINE IN SOVIET GERMANY - BOEHIEN PLANT - Proj. No. 10147

(Init, 26 Feb 52; ECD, 6 Feb 53; Auth, CO ATIC; PM, Mr. R. Moravec)

Project No. 10147 was initiated in February 1952 to investigate the potential and capabilities of the synthetic fuel plants in the Soviet Zone of Germany. It has been delayed due to an extended sick leave taken by the Project Monitor.

This study will determine the extent of Soviet exploitation of German synthetic aviation gasoline. A knowledge of this exploitation will permit ATIC to estimate the extent of German assistance given to the Soviets in the development of synthetic aviation gasoline.

PREPARATION OF HANDBOOKS ON FOREIGN AIRCRAFT, OTHER THAN SOVIET - Proj. No. 10150

(Init, 9 May 52; ECD, 15 Feb 53; Auth, CO, ATIC; Req by, Dir. of Res. and Fev, Hq USAF; PM, Capt R. B. Wood)

The need for a standard handbook on characteristics and performance of foreign aircraft of friendly nations was established and requested for in a letter from the Director of Intelligence, DCS/D, to the Director of Intelligence, DCS/O.[39] In this letter it was pointed out that information is not readily available, and that the current data on aircraft of friendly nations when compared with that of official USAF performance data often leads to misunderstandings. It was suggested that the Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, be assigned the responsibility for publication and dissemination of the performance data which will be regarded as the official figures for use in comparing overall aircraft of friendly foreign nations.

39 Subject: (Restricted) Standard Aircraft Characteristics of Foreign Aircraft, dated 10 Jan 52.

This letter was forwarded to ATIC for comments as to practicability, work-load involved, availability of information from other sources, etc. On March 4 1952 ATIC informed Hq, USAF, AFOIN-A, that the preparation of handbooks would be undertaken by ATIC. During early January, the Aircraft Group, Technical Analysis Division, ATIC, was assigned the task of compiling the necessary data for the handbooks. From early January until mid February 1952, only part time could be devoted to this work due to a lack of personnel; however, during this period excellent progress was made. The necessary research material was assembled, organizational requirements as regards personnel to do the job were arrived at, and an interim basic format was completed. During the third week in February 1952, a non-commissioned officer was assigned to the Aircraft Group and began work by compiling aircraft characteristics data for the handbooks. In early April, Major Fournet[40] visited the Center in order to effect the necessary coordination. Major Fournet and Captain Wood, Aircraft and Propulsion Branch, discussed matters regarding the respective fields of responsibility and drew up a proposed format for the handbooks. At the discussion held prior to Major Fournet's return to Washington, the proposals and/or recommendations arrived at between Major Fournet and Captain Wood were discussed with Mr. Beyarmond, then chief of the Aircraft Group. A basis for agreement on all proposals and/or recommendations were reached, and Major Fournet stated that he would have it officially confirmed in a letter thru channels to ATIC. Furthermore, as an aid in expediting work on the handbooks, he suggested that further exchange of views be made via telecon. During the middle of April ATIC initiated Project No. 10150,[41] containing all the points agreed upon during Major Fournet's visit. Substan-

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40 Representative of AFOIN-2B3, Hq USAF

41 The authority for the preparation of Standard Handbooks are the characteristics and performance of aircraft of friendly foreign nations, world wide.

tially, those agreements are as follows: The handbooks will be standard for the Air Force. The format contained therein is designed not only to serve the needs and requirements of the various Research and Development organizations such as the R & D Board; DSC/D, USAF; ARIC, USAF; WADC, USAF; but is also designed for operational Combat Intelligence, USAF; Intelligence Collection activities, USAF; and other allied services and Civil Defense organizations. ATIC will submit material for the handbooks to the D/I, USAF, for coordination and inclusion in the handbooks as it is produced. The order of priority in producing the handbooks will be as established by the D/I, USAF. With the concurrence of the D/I, USAF, ATIC will continue to give top priority to producing individual sheets on specific aircraft, exclusive of the handbooks, at the request of the DCS/D. The general planning of these handbooks will consist of presenting each country's significant native aircraft and considering these aircraft as either operational or developmental. When a country does not have native aircraft, such aircraft as they do possess will be shown in a miscellaneous section indexed and cross-referenced. The handbook format will contain suitable photographs and/or drawings showing a three view silhouette or alternatively, a three view line drawing provided by AFOIN2B3. Photographs will consist of two in flight, one generally abeam, one generally head on or astern and one the ground showing as much detail as possible; a chronological factual history of the aircraft; the dimensions and performance of the aircraft; and any other important information concerning specialized equipment installed in the aircraft. Target date for completion of the project is 15 February 1953, and target date for completion of the first volume desig-

nated "Europe"[42] is September 1952. During May an aeronautical engineer was assigned to the performance and Characteristics Section to compute performance data for the handbooks. A printed copy of the handbook format and the written confirmation of the agreements and/or recommendations arrived at during the meeting attended by the AFOIN representative and of the Technical Analysis Division heretofore mentioned, were received in the Aircraft and Propulsion Branch for study during the second week in May 1952. Study of the document disclosed no basis for disagreement, and it was concurred. Rough work sheet forms, replicas of the adopted format, were received at the end of May. These forms will be filled in, and transposition to the printed format will be made when received from the printer. Captain Wood visited the office of the D/I during the first week in June 1952 for conference with Major Fournet regarding fields of responsibility between AFOIN-2B3 and ATIC in the compilation of data and submission of handbook format sheets as completed. Delineation of respective responsibility in general is that ATIC will provide AFOIN2B3 with technical information as prescribed in the format of the ACC handbook; provide current estimates dated the month in which the format sheet is submitted, as well as a digest of the aircraft's military possibilities; and provide written evaluation of information used as the basis for estimates. AFOIN2B3 will supplement any deficiency in ATIC photographic coverage of aircraft appearing in the handbook; arrange for the accumulation, presentation, and publishing in handbook form all data received from ATIC; and arrange for the distribution of the ACC handbook when printed. During the second week in June 1952 a non-commissioned officer of the Aircraft and Propulsion Branch, ATIC, was sent

42 France and other countries

to Washington, D.C., on seven days TDY for the purpose of assisting Major Fournet in AOC handbook matters. During that period the following were accomplished: Using current AOB, final selection of all aircraft which will appear in the handbook was made; index to VolumeI, "Europe" of the handbook was made completed in draft form; France was selected as the first nation to be completed in the handbook; priority for completion of coverage on certain native and foreign aircraft in France was established; coordination for procurement of necessary photographic material was effected between ATIC; AFOIN-2B3, Hq USAF; OPNAV, US Navy; and the Photographic Library in the Pentagon Building, Washington, D.C., which is under the jurisdiction of the US Army. At the closing period of this writing, the project is proceeding satisfactorily. The chronological factual history, dimensions, and other important information concerning specialized equipment installed in the aircraft appearing in the "Europe" column is approximately 70 percent completed; and the performance data on French aircraft is approximately 50 percent complete.

PERFORMANCE CALCULATION METHODS FOR GUIDED MISSILES - Proj. No. 10150

(init, 9 Jun 52; ECD, Cont; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Lt W. E. Eiselstein)

A previous report, Project No. 10121, of power-on trajectories was completed as a first step in developing performance calculation methods. This project will extend the development of methods to include calculation of power-off trajectories including determination of range, time of flight, and maximum altitude. Computational work for this project is being performed by both the Wright-Patterson Aeronautical Development Laboratories and Foreign personnel under contract to the Air Technical Liaison Office, Hqs, USAFE. The project monitor visited the ATIL office in May for a period of three weeks to

coordinate the computational work being done there with that being performed in this country.

ANALYSIS OF THE TYPE-15 AIRCRAFT - Proj. No. 10153

(Init, 28 May 52; ECD, NE; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. John Wolansky)

Receipt of recent air intelligence information and a re-evaluation of past intelligence information has resulted in a new estimate of the Type-15 size and weight. Although there is not enough intelligence information at this time to indicate that the Type-15 may have the Soviet VK-1 engine installed, it is believed that the possibility of such an installation, as in the MIG-15, warrants a performance evaluation. Although there has been little additional intelligence information on the Type-15 itself, enough general intelligence information has been received since June 1950 to warrant a complete study. Since there is a possibility that additional information may be obtained on the Type-15 in the July 1952 Air Show, the work on this project is being deferred until that time.

COMBAT RADIUS CAPABILITIES OF THE SOVIET MIG-15 - Proj. No. 10155

(Init, 13 Jun 52; ECD, 30 Jan 53; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. Wolansky)

The combat radius capabilities of the Soviet MIG-15 with the VK-1 engine installation have been completed under the following conditions: no external fuel, a total of 140 gallons of external fuel, and a total of 250 gallons of external fuel. These will be reproduced on charts as soon as possible and sent to FEAF and all other interested agencies.

THIRD GUIDED MISSILES PANEL MEETING - Proj. No. 10159

(Init, 16 Jun 52; ECD, 15 Sep 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Capt F. K. Smith)

Letters of invitation have been sent to representatives of industry and

interested military organizations, and preparation of an agendum for the meeting has been tentatively discussed.

From this meeting ATIC will be able to obtain advice and suggestions of qualified industry personnel engaged in guided missiles research and development on the intelligence operations and end products of ATIC in the guided missiles field. Of secondary importance is the presentation of available intelligence and the results of ATIC analyses to the industry.

ANALYSIS OF THE TYPE-31 BOMBER - Proj. No. 10160

(Init, 23 Jun 52; ECD, 30 Oct 52; Auth, CO, ATIC; PM, Mr. E. Y. Davidson)

Previous Type-31 contributions from other sections of the Technical Analysis Division have been combined into a new report. The rough draft of this study is expected to be completed and available for coordination within the Aircraft and Propulsion Branch by 11 July 1952.

CLASSIFIED PROJECT, ATIAE-3; Proj No 20024

(Init 12 Apr 48 as Proj XC-56; reinit as Proj 9997, 1 Dec 49; reinit as Proj 20024, 8 Jan 51; Auth, Hq USAF; PM's, Maj W. J. Linder, Lt A. L. Fessler, Mr. L. H. Lloyd)

The purpose of this project is to provide for the technical analysis of radar and radio signals of a non-communications nature obtained from "Ferret" material. In requesting the initiation of the current project, AFOIN W/IC stipulated that the analysis should result in "periodic technical intelligence studies or reports for dissemination to all interested staff and field agencies on a continuing basis." This has been superseded by a policy letter[44] providing for final analysis on non-communications intercept material at Hq, USAF level.

Under this directive, ATIC is one of three headquarters components responsible for final analysis, but the division of responsibility has not been clearly defined. The organizational structure and the inter-relationship of the agencies concerned with the project constitute a general problem. It is understood that Hq USAF is examining the situation in an effort to assign specific responsibilities.

The urgency of this problem as well as the significance of the project is illustrated by a recent high-level joint declaration stating that "important phases of US military research and development and US operational planning are directly affected by information of Soviet use of electronic devices. The best available direct means of obtaining this information is by electronic countermeasures search."

During the period 1 May 1952 - 30 June 1952, a report entitled "Soviet

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44 D/I Hq USAF, USAFSS and ATIC: AFOIN-C/5R Setter, 29 Feb 52

Radio Frequency Transmissions" was drafted, covering the fourth quarter 1951 and summarizing the results of all 1951 electronic reconnaissance operations. A study covering the first quarter of 1952 is now being prepared. Earlier in the year a study covering electronic reconnaissance operations between mid-July 1950 and 30 September 1950 was issued. The report made liberal use of background material resulting from analyses originating in 1948.

Another accomplishment marking the first half of 1952 was the publication of a text on analysis techniques. Entitled Notes on Methods for the Technical Analysis of Radio-Frequency Transmission, the book was based on material prepared by ATIAE-3 personnel for the SAC training program.

The text was used in training 11 officers and two airmen assigned to SAC. These men took part in a formal training program at ATIC where they were taught the techniques of analyzing electronic reconnaissance information. Part of the instruction was accomplished at the plant of an analysis equipment manufacturer. Other SAC personnel, on TDY, aided ATIC in establishing forms and procedures for reporting "Ferret" observations, which have been adopted for standardizing by Hq, USAF.

Investigations include research and laboratory work in connection with complex radar-type transmissions reported by FEAF in February 1951. This work is being carried on with the assistance of WADC, AFSA and USASOS, all of which have contributed substantially through liaison and exchange of material.

Recorded transmissions were subjected to laboratory investigation to provide material for periodic studies and special activities. Developing from this research were specific laboratory techniques, permitting simulation of complex transmissions and theoretical studies of particular modulation system.

Very considerable time and effort has been expended in providing technical support for electronic reconnaissance activities in the field and ZI. The resulting workload impelled ATIAR-3 to notify AFOIN-1A7 (Supplemental Research Branch) that it could no longer act as a supply agency for specialized electronic research equipment. In support of the notification a policy letter was cited clearly assigning the responsibility elsewhere.

Prior to the notification, these supply services had been rendered: preparation of equipment lists; procurement of equipment and services required by SAC analysts in their training program; procurement and shipment of "Groundinghog" equipment required by Hq USAF; procurement and shipment of equipment required by Hq FEAF. Technical support of field operations[45] also was assumed.

This contract, originally drawn for a one year period, provides for study and experimental work on methods for receiving and analysing intercepts related to Soviet guided missile activities. The contractor is Haller, Raymond, and Brown, Inc., an organization now operating under a new contract which continues the research started under the old.

Company researchers have learned that transmissions employed in the development test phase of guided missile work offered the best exploitation possibility. Methods for reception, recording, and analysis were developed. Applications of radio in US missile tests were reviewed by the contractor and two experimental intercept operations against US bases carried out. Existing service and commercial equipment were evaluated under conditions approximating actual practice.

45 Contract AF (038) - 19137

Another study resulting from the contract concerned the geography of Central Asia. This was undertaken to determine the most likely areas for Soviet guided missile bases. Studies of Sermantic analysis problems were made to develop methods of breaking simple voice codes.

Implementation of the contractor's findings is the responsibility of USAFSS, although the contract is monitored by ATIAE-3. The latter maintain close liaison with USAFSS both in regard to implementation and as consultants for related USAFSS programs.

Contractual arrangements with the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, Inc, have been completed. This agreement provides for the interpretation of "Della Rosa" (Airborne instantaneous microwave direction-finder) results, secured in the Far East during operations trials. This work is expected to require the presence of an ATIAE representative at the contractor's facilities for a considerable part of the time required.

ATIAE-3 also is collaborating with USAFSS in a program seeking to provide means for collecting intelligence on Soviet LF-navigational aids and in the preparation of recordings of typical non-communications transmissions. These are being used in recognition training USAFSS personnel.

Other activities connected with the project include a program for the instrumentation of laboratory Ferret-type aircraft for FEAF and a B-29 Ferret test vehicle to be assigned to WADC. Active participation in the Joint Signals Evaluation and Analysis Subpanel is being continued.

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNCTIONS:

The Technical Services Division during this reporting period remained responsible for logistical type services required to support the ATIC operations. In addition, a Flight Operations Office for the Air Technical Intelligence Center was established [1] which assumed control of all matters concerning flight operations within the Center that were not the assigned responsibilities of established activities of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Requirements of this office are as follows: To assist all rated Center personnel in maintaining flying proficiency and inform the Chief, ATIC, and the individuals concerned, when the possibility exists of failure to meet minimum annual proficiency flying requirements; to secure aircraft for administrative flights and schedule such flights; to establish and control a program for familiarization by flying in foreign aircraft assigned to the Center and assist the Flight Operations Board in establishing eligibility of personnel to participate in familiarization flying of foreign aircraft; and to perform all necessary liaison between the Center and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in matters related to flight operations. Capt C. R. Glasebrook was assigned additional duty as Chief, Flight Operations Office on 17 April 1952.[2]

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[1] ATIC Office Instruction No. 20-1, 17 April 1952.

[2] ATIC PAM No. 5, 17 April 1952.

Captain W. D. McGarey was assigned to the Office of the Chief of this Division as the Special Assistant for Reserve Matters;[3] in this capacity he completed a preliminary survey of mobilization requirements for the division. This planning assumption indicated that an increase of 14 officers, 13 airmen, and 64 civilians would be required under a full mobilization or wartime condition, due to an increased work load that would be placed on the division in support and as a result of an increased collection effort and analysis task which ATIS would service.

The initiation and establishment of four new division projects has provided a means for applying time spent in the duties outlined against a specific project rather than against an indirect or overhead account. These projects are as follows:

Project No.	Description
2004	Maintain liaison and process all requests between the ATIC, JMIA, and other military and non-military organizations participating in this program.
2005	Prepare and present oral presentations of the Technical Services Division's operations and functions.
2006	Accomplish all work specifically requested by Hq USAF which is pertinent to the ATIS portion of the ATIC mission.

3 ATIC PAM No. 5, 17 April 1952

Project No.	Description
	Such work will include staff studies, compilation of air technical intelligence training information, budget information, special assignments to accomplish specified tasks, photo critiques, etc.
2007	Accomplished work specifically requested by ATIC components which will require less than 40 manhours.

During this reporting period, Major W. D. Leach assumed the duties as Chief of the Technical Services Division, Vice Colonel D. L. Bower.[4] Captain J. D. Deatherage was transferred to Maxwell Air Force Base 12 May 1952, and Major W. H. Arnstein became the Deputy Chief.[5] Major W. D. McCarey departed 13 June 1952 to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., for two weeks pre-orientation prior to his attendance at the American University, Beirut, Lebanon; his work will consist of a special course of instruction concerning the Near East.[6]

Military strength authorization is 28 officers and 34 airmen, and civilian strength authorized has been changed to 118. Authorizations for planning purposes have not been changed.

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4 PAM-12, 8 May 52 and PAM-17, 26 May 52

5 PAM-13, 12 May 52

6 LO-0000717, 12 Jun 52

[redacted]

SPECIAL DOCUMENTS PROJECT OFFICE

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS:

The Special Documents Project Office continued in the manner previously established and serves to centralize the receipt, handling, and dissemination of Top Secret and other documents of a sensitive nature.

Authority[7] was received to disseminate copies of "X" documents and "DRAGON RETURN" reports to personnel in the analysis groups who are properly cleared for access to the security classification assigned to these documents.

During this reporting period the status of operating personnel has changed to some degree, emphasizing the need for a re-audit of civilian positions to adjust to changes in nature and volume of workload. One officer in the grade of Captain and one civilian file clerk are required to fill positions allotted; a request for re-audit of three civilian positions has been made, and action is pending.

The Table of Organization for Headquarters ATIC during reporting period, 1 March 1952, included provision for an additional troop space allotment of four officers and eight airmen for the purpose of manning the "Special Security Office", heretofore absorbed by the office structure of the Special Documents Project Office.

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7 Department of the Air Force, Hq USAF, AFOIN - C/DD (AFOIN-1A2)

[redacted]

Effective 1 April 1952, The United States Air Force Security Service, Hq Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, assumed full responsibilities for operating, manning, and jurisdictional control of this special activity. Troop space allocations to Hq ATIC were transferred to USAFSS, concurrently with assumption of control. The officer in charge, Major F. R. Sneider, assigned to Hq ATIC with primary duty as USAFSS "Special Security Officer ", is also assigned duties as Hq ATIC Top Secret Officer; Chief, Special Documents Project Officer; Custodian of Hq ATIC cryptomaterial; Summary of Court officer and crypto-security officer. Since it is contrary to USAFSS policy to press additional duties upon the SSO, a change in officer personnel is to be made, effective 1 July 1952, completely separating activities of the SSO office and Hq ATIC functions.[8] The SSO office will in effect operate as a tenant activity, serving the Air Material Command and Hq ATIC.

The following have been accomplished during the period under review: alerted and kept informed on a timely basis, all properly cleared persons, facts of newly acquired information made available to Air Technical Intelligence Center by highly controlled procedures; conducted weekly meetings to insure that vital information is properly received, utilized, anddisseminated; disseminated vital information of technical nature with acknowledged results to "Headquarters USAF Indications Panel" and other national agencies.

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8 Top Secret Office, Special Documents Project Office

initiated Standing Operating Procedures for handling "X" documents, Top Secret "DRAGON RETURN" reports and Secret and lower "DRAGON RETURN" reports for Center use; devised information indexing file and installed desk type "ozalid" machine for reproduction of controlled intelligence information index file; and concluded arrangements for closer and more effective liaison between Headquarters ATIC and national agencies and commands, using this Center's end products.

DOCUMENT SERVICES BRANCH

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS:

In general, the organization and functions of the Document Services Branch remained the same as during the previous reporting period.

As of 30 June 1952, eight of the 84 civilian positons allocated remain vacant. Delay in filling most of these vacancies has resulted from inability to find personnel qualified to fill such positions as ATI Specialist (screener), translator, artist-illustrator, and clerk-translator.

Changing requirements have made it necessary to revise job descriptions to coincide with the work being done, and to achieve better alignment of positions with relation to the organizational structure of the Branch. Several conferences have been held during the past two weeks with personnel of the Management Analysis Branch of the Comptroller's Office as the first step in the proposed re-audit of the positions.

The number of military personnel fluctuates constantly due to the temporary nature of most assignments.[9]

A survey conducted during the month of April for the purpose of estimating manpower requirements for M-Day revealed an anticipated need for 46 additional civilian; three additional officers (Captains); and three airmen, military personnel being acceptable as substitutes in several of the 46 civilian positions.

Since the current translation contract will expire 30 June 1952, negotiations have been in progress for awarding a similar contract for the FY 1953. Proposals from 12 contractors have been considered, and the contract will probably be awarded within the next several weeks.

An attempt has been made, through continous planning with key personnel of the three sections, to develop a smoother-running and more efficient organization. Results of this planning, and other accomplishments of the Document Services Branch, are reflected in the individual histories of the three respective sedtions.

DOCUMENT PROCESSING SECTION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS:

Since the first of the year the distribution of ATIC Studies has increased or decreased according to existing requirements at the time

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[9] e.g., Air Technical Intelligence Officers in training who are assigned for a period of several weeks to the Screening Unit, Preliminary Research Section.

of publication. One study had a distribution of 160 copies while another study had a distribution of 771 copies; at present there are 15 ATIC publications being distributed. The increase in distribution of ATIC publications and the additional requirements of non-ATIC publications have resulted in a distribution of over 4,000 items per month.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

As of 1 March 1952 procedures were established to eliminate Hand Receipts for documents assigned ATIC numbers, and a complete record of routed documents within ATIC has been maintained. A daily record is now available of all documents routed to each receiving office. Documents are delivered to the receiving office on an average of eight work hours after ATIC Form 75 is prepared; this process formerly took from two to five workdays. A Follow-up Clerk has been assigned to review Dispatch Sheets and Locator Cards in order to determine if each document has been routed to all intended ATIC activities. When it is determined that further routing is required, the appropriate division office is notified in writing that the document is past due. As a result of the written notices, the division offices have requested duplicate copies of the Dispatch Sheets in order to predetermine suspense dates.

The ATI Repository has been rearranged to provide more storage and work space. A wooden book shelf has been built against one wall for storage of books and ATI Repository records; and a wooden book rack has been installed in the Reading Room area, providing additional space for display of magazines. Files have been completed in the Russian Library, and a record of daily visitors and users has been

maintained. While records have been established, the actual work has been accomplished by borrowed personnel, airmen, because of difficulty in staffing the clerk-translator position.

New forms have been designed and approved for use in the ATI Repository to expedite services and to maintain a more complete record of documents on loan; and three additional issues of the publication, "Did You Know This About the Document Processing Section?", have been distributed.

Since 1 January 1952, code numbers have been assigned to individual countries; prior to that time, only three country codes were used. The new code numbers have been assigned and used in order to provide easier access to information in the Locator Card Files. These files were reorganized and adjusted in accordance with the new codes; however, the work has not been completed because of a requirement for temporary additional personnel to complete change over from the old codes to the new codes.

Prior to the first of the year, documents were sent to the ATI Repository, placed in manila folders, and then filed. Since that time, however, documents, other than books or magazines, are stapled into manila folders upon receipt in the Document Processing Section. This procedure eliminates the hazard of single page documents becoming attached to other documents with paper clips, and also results in better storage facility while the documents are in the various receiving offices.

A proposal for the indication of routing of documents to be shown on the manila folder to which the document is attached has been submitted. As yet, no action has been taken, but it is anticipated that during the coming months such a procedure will become effective.

Immediately upon receipt of documents bearing one of the following marks of identification - CIA, AF, EP, FP, IR, ATI, PIR - a temporary record is made indicating the receipt date of the referenced document and the ATIC number assigned. This procedure provides a ready reference to the documents prior to their processing and dispatching.

Conferences were held with representatives of Standard Register Company; the Comptroller, ATIC; and the Document Processing Section for redesigning of the Document Data Form. ATIC Form 75 was revised as a result of these meetings, and was renumbered ATIC Form 475. It is anticipated that the new form will be available sometime after 1 July 1952. ATIC Form 488, a document distribution card, was introduced 1 May 1952; this form lists publication title, source, number of copies received, number of copies distributed, and the symbol or name of the office to which each document is sent.

Three special requests for services not normally performed by the Document Processinf Section are as follows: survey for ATIR of time lapse in receiving advance copies of ATLO reports, distribution of CO-B and CO-C reports received direct from source, and briefing of two groups of ATLO's.

Storage space for Locator Cards has become acute, in order to provide additional filing space, action has been initiated to microfilm obsolete locator cards. Microfilming is being accomplished in such a manner that future references to the information on the locator cards will be as easily available as though the information was in the Locator Card Files.

The function of opening sealed document packages, checking for completeness, signing inclosed receipt forms, and assigning control numbers to each document, was transferred to the Document Processing Section on 1 March 1952 from the Mail Group, Air Adjutant General's Office. In addition the task of sorting documents into inter-office catagories continues to be accomplished by this section although it is a normal Mail Group responsibility.

PRELIMINARY RESEARCH SECTION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS:

Administrative responsibility and authority remained the same as during the previous reporting period. No additional duties were assigned to the section during this period nor were any functions removed from this section's purview.

Currently, this section allocated 25 civilians and 23 officers and airmen. During the reporting period there were 18 civilians on duty and 18 officers and airmen. Following the transfer of Major W. H. Keller to another Branch within the Technical Services Division, Major G. K. Kudravetz became Section Chief in conjunction with his duties as Chief of the Translation Unit. He also serves as Assistant Chief, Document Services Branch.

Under the administration of Major W. H. Keller and Major G. K. Kudravetz, the Preliminary Research Section has been melded into a smoothly operating whole. Personnel maladjustments have been corrected,

operating procedures have been streamlined, and the tone of the entire organization has been vastly improved.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Preliminary Research Section operates under three continuing projects: the Screening Project, the Biographic & Facility Register Project, and the Translation Project.[10] The first named project provides for the preliminary screening of documents for pertinency to the mission of ATIC and for the disseminating of the selected documents to the ATI technical analysis for further document research activities. The Biographic and Facility Register Project provides for the compil - ation, recording, and reporting of biographic information on foreign scientist and technicians and research and development installations. The third project provides for the translation of pertinent foreign data and material in support of document research activities of ATIC; it also provides translation services of technical and non-technical material to Directorate of Intelligence, components of Hq, AMC, ARDC, and ASTIA, and the contribution of translated data and material to CIA, and ASTIA for additional dissemination and for use in the pre- paration foreign language dictionaries and glossaries of technical aeronautical terms.

The Screening Unit has been operating under the major handicap of being understaffed. By dint of overtime work by regular staff members and part-time assistance from members of other units, the screening panel processed 40,466 documents during the reporting period.

10 Projects No. 50406, 50407, and 50408

it has been impossible to fill the eight civilian position vacancies in the Screening Unit because the job descriptions for such positions were based on a concept of the functions of the Unit which has since changed.[11] Therefore, during this reporting period work has been started to revise these civilian job descriptions to fit present conditions in order that this staffing problem may be resolved. Another step in reorganization of the Unit was taken in a meeting of the Chiefs of ATIA, ATIS, ATIN, and ATISD, when it was decided that five ATI Specialist positions would be transferred from ATISD to ATIS.

Numerous procedural reforms have been accomplished which have speeded and improved the Unit's operation-a requirement file for each technical unit within the Center was set up, file index codes were revised, and cross indexing methods were improved.

An outstanding acccomplishment of the Unit was the initiation of a training period for Air Technical Liaison Officers prior to their overseas assignment. These officers, after having worked as screeners, stated that they had a better concept of the kind of information desired by the analysis within the Center, and also stated that it was of assistance to them to learn the types of document being received; the sources of information; the document processing methods; and the ultimate utilization of the information.

During the reporting period the staff of the Biographic Unit reviewed 3,270 routine documents and 222 special documents;

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11 See history of Air Technical Intelligence Center-30 June 1951-31 December 1951

735 Biographic and 113 Facility folders where written and added to the Register. Also, the Unit prepared 612 personality sketches and dossiers for the Technical Analysis Division, ATIC, and other requesting agencies.

In order to provide the urgently needed at-hand use of the information in the Biographic and Facility Register, arrangements were made with Battelle Memorial Institute in January to supply duplicate Biographic and Facility data cards to the Unit.[12] A filing system was devised by the staff members, and the system was set up. During this reporting period 72,600 personality and facility data cards, received from Battelle, were screened, from which 26,000 index cards were selected and filed.

The accomplishments of the Translation Unit during this period were augmented by the procurement of additional technically-competent Russian translators. The Unit screened 4376 foreign language documents for pertinency of information, completed the translation of 382, 735 words, and provided approximately 165 on-the-spot brief oral translations daily to analysis within the Center. The Unit monitored the assignment of translations to the contractor and provided monthly bibliographies of available translations to CIA, ASTIA, NACA, Library of Congress, and Air University. The Unit likewise provided an index of all unclassified documents to the Library of Congress.

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12 See Biographic and Facility Unit History, June-December 1951

REPRODUCTION AND GRAPHIC SERVICES SECTION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION:

During this reporting period, several changes in personnel were made. On 11 March 1952, Captain Wilber Price, Jr., relieved Captain W. F. Willner as Section Chief.[13] Mr. T. E. Davis was assigned to the position as Acting Unit Leader to fill the vacancy created by the reassignment of Captain Price.

A reorganization is being planned within the Reproduction Unit in an effort to reduce the impractical "span of control" which now exists and to better facilitate the flow of work. There will be two Miscellaneous Duplicating Unit Supervisors and one Miscellaneous Duplication Equipment Operator, working supervisor. Each unit supervisor will control and be responsible for supervising the total operations of personnel engaged in the reproduction of a variety of material by specific processes with normal duplicating processes, such as mimeograph, ditto, multility, etc., being one unit and photo and related processes comprising the other.

New personnel assigned to the section during this period consist of one Editorial Clerk (General), one illustrator, and one Microphotographer; however, three resignations have been submitted which will become effective in the future, and planning schedules must be adjusted accordingly. The difficulty in finding personnel with the desired technical background for these positions makes restaffing them a serious problem. The immediate staffing of a clerical position, which has been established in the section office during the reporting period, will greatly aid the operation of the entire section since in order

13 ATIC SO No. 41, 11 March 1952

to accomplish these duties it has been necessary to utilize the services of the Scheduling Clerk from the Reproduction Unit. A clerk-typist position to assist the Editorial Clerks in the accomplishment of special typing assignments related to layout and graphic art has also been established but not staffed.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The establishment of a library of reproduced art and photographs is at present 75 percent complete. The completion of this project will allow the section to provide a file of graphic and reference air technical intelligence material to be utilized as a basis for the production of technical and scientific illustrations of complete aircraft, components parts of the aircraft, guided missiles, electronics, and foreign research facilities such as wind tunnels, industrial plants, research laboratories, and testing equipment. This library will service not only the Air Technical Intelligence Center but also will provide Special graphic services to authorized intelligence claimant agencies.

Both the Reproduction and Orpahic Services Units are confronted with the following major problems.

The lack of space within the working area of Graphic Services is daily becoming a more critical problem, and has an adverse effect on work, security, and morale. The cramped conditions prohibit the freedom of movement and safety from body contact, which is a prerequisite for this type of work, subsequently resulting in a production lag. These aforementioned conditions make the practice of good security prohibitive. A large amount of Secret and Top Secret material is prepared within the working area of Graphic Services, and crowded

conditions make necessary safeguarding impossible. The accumulation of these undesirable conditions and awareness of the personnel to them creates a state of apprehensiveness which is detrimental to morale. Upon fulfillment of personnal allocations and newly requested allocations, the condition may be termed desperate. At this time, however, it is believed that a solution is the contemplated removal of MCES to other quarters which will free sufficient space to allow for proper quarters for this operation.

High priority un-coordinated projects, such as briefings, special projects, etc., presented a problem since coordinated projects are scheduled quite tightly to assure dissemination of intelligence in time to be of maximum value. Although un-coordinated, meeting the briefing, special project, etc., deadlines is a must. This can be solved only by the use of overtime.

This section, working in conjunction with representatives from DD/I Tech, London, England, and the Aircraft Branch, completed the Anglo-American Joint Study. This publication contains a U.S.-British internationally coordinated study of U.S.S.R. aircraft obtained from a combined pool of information, photographs, and illustrations. Detailed contributions by this Section consist of the following: design and preparation of forms; necessary photographic interpretation; total make-up required, which will include publication layout, pagination, some basic reproduction typing, coordination with MCMKF, etc.; and total art work required.

The Technical Photographic Services Branch (MCUP) has alerted the Reproduction Unit to the fact that in the near future they will be able

to accomplish our work on such a low-priority basis that ATIS will have to seek other means to have continous paper printing and necessary processing done, either here at ATIC or by another organization. A series of meetings are being held with interested organization to solve this problem.

The repeated breakdowns of the Foto Flow machine have been a constant bottleneck to both Reproduction and Graphic Services Units; however, this situation should improve in the near future since a new photostat machine is to be delivered to ATIC 2 July 1952.

ATI INDOCTRINATION BRANCH

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS:

Major W. H. Keller was assigned Chief, ATI Indoctrination Branch, on 28 March 1952 vice Captain W. D. McCarey.[14] Preliminary planning of M-Day requirements indicates an increase of 11 officers, 7 airmen, and 2 civilians for the Branch.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION:

Major A. A. Stanley was assigned Chief of the Photographic Section on 28 March 1952 vice 1st Lt H. M. Paine.[15]

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14. ATIC SO No. 53, 28 March 1952.
15. ATIC SO No. 53, 28 March 1952.

The following month J. N. West was promoted from the rank of M/Sgt to WOJG and was assigned as Assistant Chief of the section to assist Major Stanley in the organization of the Photographic Laboratory and to aid in the acceleration of the photo training program.[16] Despite extremely large classes and inadequate darkroom facilities, the morale of personnel is extremely good.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Three different training groups in session simultaneously forced consolidation of related groups into one which is operating successfully and will complete training one week after the end of this reporting period. This group of 15 individuals is comprised of both Air Attache and ATLO personnel.

The ATI investigator group, which is the largest class so far, has approximately 30 students. The class had to be divided into three groups due to the lack of sufficient darkroom facilities. However, with a few inconveniences plus a few night lab sessions, this plan has worked out rather successfully.

Projects: (photo training and indoctrination for period of January through April 1952.)

Project No. 70013	Attaches (Officers)	12
	Attaches (Airmen)	8
Project No. 70014	ATLO (Officers)	7
Project No. 70015	ATI Investigator (Officers)	12
Project	ATI Investigator (Airmen)	37

16 ATIC PAM No. 7, 24 April 1952.

Mr. L. L. Griffin, Photographic Engineer, continues research and development on Projects No. 70016 and No. 40012-3, which are approximately 15 percent complete; Project No 70020 has been terminated.

The following two projects were initiated and approved during this period:

Project No. 70021	Render photographic services of a specialized or emergency nature for D/I and ATIC as required.
Project No 70022	Maintain an adequate number of cameras in operating condition in order to perform assigned functions.

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN TRAINING SECTION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION:

Captain W. R. Loehr was officially appointed Acting Chief of this section vice Major F. B. McIntosh on 5 January 1952, and was appointed Chief of the section on 19 February 1952.[17]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

During the reporting period, the Military and Civilian Training Section has both expanded its scope of responsibilities and transferred other responsibilities in compliance with the effort to obtain more homogeneous assignment of endeavor within each section's area of responsibility. The two continuing projects[18] will be examined on the basis of

17. ATIC SO No. 29, 19 February 1952

18. Projects No. 70009 and 70019

their component phases.

The primary project, Orientation and Indoctrination[19], has constantly expanded in scope. Sixty new ATIC employees have been received and processed by this section since 1 January 1952. In the two formal ATIC orientations for new employees conducted in January and April, a total of 45 persons were oriented. Of these new ATIC employees, a total of 25 were assigned to the work pool, but have since been absorbed into their respective sections. Ninety requests for training from ATIC military and civilian personnel have been processed by this section to meet the training requirements of ATIC. The indoctrination of visiting air attaches has consumed the major portion of time devoted to this project. Each month witnessed the arrival of a new group of attaches; 9 in January, 12 in February, 12 in March, 8 in April, and 39 in May and June. Thus a total of 80 attaches were indoctrinated in the role and operations of ATIC in the intelligence framework and the activities of the Wright Air Development Center. In addition to the two aforementioned types of orientation, several special projects and groups have been incorporated into the project. Within this category fall the Staff Officers Familiarization Course on the A-4 Gun-Bomb-Rocket Sight arranged for eight officers and the tour of WADC facilities by two ATIC's in training. Conversely, a tour of ATIC facilities was arranged for two WADC officers. Seven ATI investigators were given a comprehensive view of each branch of ATIC by a five-day briefing. The 64 members of the Associate Intelligence Course of the Air Command and Staff School who spent three days at ATIC and the one-day tour of 23 Air ROTC cadets from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, constituted the largest special groups to be oriented. In response to a Base regulation, an

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19. Project No. 70019

Information and Education Program was instituted for airmen personnel of ATIC. Attendance at these meetings has been consistently high: 251 airmen in February, 212 airmen in March, 225 airmen in April, 215 airmen in May, and 213 airmen in June. The debriefing of all returning attaches was transferred to ATIRL.

The Security Consciousness Program[20] has been gaining impetus by utilizing a variety of approaches to the security problem. A "Security Consciousness Thought for the Day" has been placed in the Daily Bulletin each work day since 23 January 1952. Many of these security slogans have been written by ATIC personnel and placed in the security suggestion box provided for that purpose. The 500 copies of the Security Letter used as a reminder in January were supplanted by short security talks presented in the various work units by ATIST-2 personnel. Attendance at these talks was very good, varying only slightly from 262 persons in February, 266 in March, 250 in April, to 256 in May and June. Appropriate security films, such as "Safe-guarding Military Information," "Face to Face with Communism," "You Never Can Tell," were shown to 283, 150, and 212 people respectively, and aided greatly in serving as graphic security reminders. Also, the media of a public address system was utilized on numerous occasions to impart security reminders. An average of ten new employees a month has been given a security indoctrination and test on AFR 205-1. A concerted drive to have all personnel not previously tested take the security familiarization test on AFR 205-1 resulted in the testing of 78 employees. The security poster effect has almost tripled in the past four months, starting with a production of 40 posters in January, 87 in February, 91 in March, 112 in April, and 100 in May and June. The addition of flashing

20. Project No. 70009

lights to the large overhead posters in the hallway has been very successful in attracting attention to the security reminders. The entire program has been an increasingly successful venture, and it is helping reduce the number of security violations to a minimum. Colonel C. Pratt Brown, C O, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, wrote a personal letter to Colonel O'Mara, C O, ATIC, complimenting the Center on its showing during a security check made by the Base Investigators Office on 28 May 1951.[21]

ATI TRAINING SECTION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS:

There has been no change in the functions of this section during the reporting period. Captain C. R. Glasebrook was appointed Chief, ATI Training Section, vice Captain R. D. Martinko.[22]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

ATI INVESTIGATOR COURSE - Proj No. 70018

Class 52-A, ATI Investigator Course, was graduated on 29 February 1952 and consisted of the following personnel: three officers from ATIC, two officers from ARDC, one officer from EADF, one officer from ADC, four airmen from ATIST, two airmen from ATIA, five airmen from ATIRL, and one airman from ATIPA.

Class 52-B, comprising four officers from ATIC, two officers from ADC, 19 airmen from ADC, and four airmen from ATIC, began ATI training on 31 March 1952.

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21. Tab D

22. PAM-27, par 1, 8 Jun 52

ATI SCHOOL GROUP - ATI INVESTIGATOR COURSE - Proj No. 7661

Manuals for each phase of training in the ATI Investigator Course are being compiled by the instructors; the manuals on Power Plants, Photography, Electronics, and Armament have been completed. The Electronics manual has been revised, and the Armament manual is in the process of revision. Manuals on Air Frames and Associated Equipment will be published soon.

The ATI Investigator Course area in Bldg 89, Area C, WPAFB, is being renovated in order to facilitate the mission of the school. The school now has its own supply room in which are kept those items necessary to a field trip that takes place at the end of each class. A photography dark room has been set up so that the students can now develop the pictures taken as a part of the training. The establishment of this unit has eased the load on the Photographic Laboratory located at ATIC: at present, printing facilities are so limited that they are available only for the creation of training aids. A display of ATI activities has been erected just outside the classroom. The ATI Investigator Course has been lengthened to nine weeks, with the classes running from 0800 to 1500 hours, Monday through Friday.

A proposal to transfer the training of Technical Intelligence Specialists from ATIC to the Lowry Intelligence School has been reconsidered by the Directorate of Intelligence. A conclusion was reached that the present placement of the training responsibility offers advantages which cannot be met by the Lowry School.[23]

No specific project number has been allocated to account for the expenditure of much of the time of the ATIC Group and secretarial staff

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23. DD Form 96, 4 Jun 52, Subj: Tng of Tech Intell Specialists

for debriefings of Korean returnees. ATIC Group personnel were utilized extensively in the preparation and presentation of required debriefing of Korean returnees for the D/I, Hq USAF; the time was divided between project No. 80006 and project No. 70018. A request has been made for a specific project accountability number to cover these debriefings, but as of this date, approval has not been received. It may be noted that adequate equipment was not available to properly carry out these debriefings; however, equipment was improvised, and the debriefings were carried on as scheduled.

Travel accomplished during the period consisted of a familiarization trip of west coast industries including Consolidated Vultee Corporation, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, North American Aviation Inc., Northrop Aviation Inc., Rohr Aircraft Corporation, and Ryan Aeronautical Corporation. Other travel during the period consisted of an industry familiarization trip to Cleveland, Ohio, with visits to ALCOA and Thompson Products.

ATIC TRAINING - Pro No. 80006

During this period the ATIC training reached its highest peak with a total of 72 officers, airmen, and civilians receiving either part or all of the prescribed course. Of this number, 43 have either completed their training or have been reassigned to other projects.

During the reporting period, Mr. Irving I. Dalin, ATI Collection Indoctrination Specialist for the Group, received an Air Force Award for outstanding service in the field of Russian Studies contributing to the ATI and ATIC Training Programs. The studies involved compilation of several thousand English-Russian technical terms, lectures, and indoctrination in Russian ideology as compared with the political and economic

systems of the free world.

MATERIEL SERVICES BRANCH

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS:

Captain E. R. Poe became Acting Chief of the Materiel Services Branch following the reassignment on 8 May 1952 of Major W. D. Leach, former Chief.[24]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Preliminary planning of M-Day requirements determined that an increase of three airmen and 16 civilians would fully implement the Branch.

FOREIGN EQUIPMENT SECTION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS:

Although final plans have not been consumated, it is anticipated that ATISE-1 will assume a greater role in the flight test and maintenance of future flyable foreign aircraft which may be received by the Center. Present policy is to turn all flyable foreign aircraft over to the Flight Test Division of WCT for both flight test and maintenance. Since ATISE-1 has the qualified maintenance personnel, a thorough knowledge of the replacement parts available, and the channels through which additional spares may be procured, active participation and closer liaison with those responsible should serve to expedite any flight test program involving foreign aircraft. Participation would aid considerably the newly organized ATIC Flight Operations Office in the duties of instructing qualified rated personnel in a familiarization program by furnishing maintenance personnel and equipment spares.

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24. PAM-12, 8 May 52

ATISE-1 has been allocated the services of a translator who will also act in the capacity of photographer. While this addition does not complete the authorized personnel strength of this section, the present strength appears adequate to carry out our responsibilities in view of the present rate material is being returned from overseas theaters.

Military chief, Captain Paul Dolly, has been assigned to replace the former acting civilian chief, Mr. G. W. Towles.[25]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Although no new projects have been initiated, a new project is anticipated to cover the additional responsibilities of the Foreign Equipment Section.

HANDLING OF FOREIGN EQUIPMENT - Proj No. 60001

Since last reporting period, approximately 1166 new items have been received and catalogued.

SOVIET NAME PLATE AND MARKING DATA - Proj No. 60002

This project is continuing satisfactorily.

SOVIET STOCK NUMBERING DATA - Proj No. 60003

Although work on this project was considerably restricted due to the shortage of personnel, greater activity on this project can be expected due to the acquisition of the services of a translator. Since 1 May 1952 sufficient additional marking data have been accumulated so as to warrant the issuance of a new list which is now in the process of compilation.

DISPLAY OF FOREIGN EQUIPMENT - Proj No. 60005

The requirements for items of foreign equipment to be used in displays, training, briefings, etc., are considered above those anticipated. Requests for equipment from other activities have been received - ARDC, AF Museum,

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25. ATIC SO No. 44, 14 March 1952

D/I Hq USAF, ADC, recruiting agencies, and others. To meet this responsibility, displays are now being made with a view toward eventual use of portable displays, in order to provide a keener insight into the workmanship, as well as the ingenuity, of foreign aircraft component designers. A series of eight displays are being furnished ARDC in order to supplement ARDC briefings. The seventh display was held up due to the lack of transportation occasioned by the May oil strikes. These displays were prepared to cover the following fields: reciprocating engines, jet engines, parachutes, clothing, electronic equipment, guns and ammunition, instruments, electrical equipment, carburetors, pumps, valves, and related equipment. As of 30 June 1952, there have been 242 visitors to view the display of foreign equipment. These visitors have included Major General Samford, D/I, Hq USAF and his party; representatives from Goodyear, Akron; Thompson Products, Inc., Cleveland; RCAF officers, Ottawa; and representatives from components of AMC, ARDC, CIA, and Hq USAF. Several special tours were conducted for reserve officers and air attaches.

Reporting of foreign equipment to JMIA - ATIC Form 428, "Notice of Receipt of Foreign Equipment," has been approved and is now in use for reporting the receipt and preliminary evaluation of items of foreign equipment to JMIA. In connection with this form, ATICOI 200-6, 10 June 1952, has been published for the purpose of establishing the policy and procedure for reporting receipt and preliminary evaluation of foreign equipment. Since the last reporting period, 655 JMIA Forms[26] have been prepared and forwarded to ATIA for the reporting of receipt and preliminary evaluation of foreign equipment. Of this number, 197 items of foreign equipment have been reported to JMIA. A manual is being prepared which will explain in

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26. ATIC Form 428

detail the system of stock numbering foreign intelligence equipment, and it is anticipated that this manual will be ready for issuance in the near future.

ATI EQUIPMENT SECTION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS:

On 2 January 1952 concurrence was forwarded to the Air Attaches that ATISE-2 had been authorised to procure specialized equipment and supplies, both USAF and foreign manufacture, for the Air Attache system.

Precedence listing of IX-30 was established 9 January 1952 for the Air Attache system and equipment and supplies under Project Minnow.

A special issue authority permitting MR 28 to procure from the USAF armed service stock, specialised equipment and supplies for all highly classified intelligence projects, was rescinded 11 February 1952.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

PHOTOGRAPHY PROJECTS - Proj Nos. 70013, 70014, 70015, 70016, and 70021: Additional photographic intelligence training requirements created various arduous procurement and supply problems too numerous to itemize but which were solved to the satisfaction of the initiating activity.

Proj No. 70015: This project established an auxiliary intelligence photographic training laboratory in Bldg 89 to take care of the overflow of personnel scheduled for the course at ATIC, Bldg 263. The additional equipment and supplies required, photographic and air conditioning, were obtained within the deadline established and forwarded to Building 89. There is one exception, however; ATISE-2 requested an Omega D II Projection

Printer which has not been obtained due to the short deadline and the fact that this item is one of the critically short photographic items. It has been ordered on an S-3 priority through the prime depot, and a strict follow-up is being maintained to expedite the final receipt. The above listed training projects required a scheduling of buses, staff cars, and carryall transportation which was accomplished through the base motor pool.

Proj No. 70018: One major field training problem has been completed, and the second problem is currently in operation. Each problem required ATISE-2 to obtain additional equipment to make 30 personnel self-sustaining while on the program. These problems also necessitated the loan of the following listed vehicles from base motor pool during the length of time required to complete the problems: three C-2 wreckers, two 40 ft trailers, two 25 ft flat bed trailers, one jeep, two ¼ ton Ford trucks, and one ambulance. These problems also necessitated two special aircraft flights to prime depots (Middletown, Pa., Brookley AFB) to obtain supplies within the deadline established by the initiating activity.

COLLECTION OF ATI INFORMATION (General) - Proj No. 40012

COLLECTION OF ATI INFORMATION (Foreign Equipment and Material) - Proj No. 40020: These projects were based on the procurement of highly specialized modified photographic equipment and the couriering of them into Building 278. Procurement problems were solved; the deadline of requesting activity, ATIRL, was met with complete satisfaction; and purchase requests and contracts were let to sole source manufacturer within five days. This required a special set of conferences, correlation, and liaison work with the respective authorities of the Procurement Division. These problems also necessitated four TDY trips by the section chief,

ATISE-2, to settle contractor's difficulties which arose between the Eastern Regional Procurement Office, Prime Contractor, and Sub-Contractor; and to expedite, pick-up, and courier final complete assemblies back to WPAFB, ATIC.

PROCESSING OF FOREIGN EQUIPMENT - Proj No. 9975: Requirements were established by Major King on highly specialized technical electronic equipment for the electronics laboratory. Due to the nature of this equipment, it required an unusual amount of research through TM-Manuals, Technical Classes 16J, 16K, 08, 03C to finally cross reference it to Class 17C. This also required research into Technical Orders, manufacturers' catalogues, and electronics literature. The majority of the 24 items required were ordered, after conferences between ATISE-2 and Hq AMC Supply Division, with the request that they be purchased through local procurement until such time as ATISE-2 special issue authority was granted. Purchase requests were submitted on the balance of items through 731 intelligence funds. Final delivery date of the majority of items is not available at this time due to Armed Services' heavy contracting with various contractors, thus, creating a backlog. The services with the higher precedence listings receive the equipment first, and ATIC receives equipment in accordance with precedence listing.

CLASSIFIED ATIAE-2 PROJECT - Proj No. 20024; ANALYSIS OF SOVIET RADAR DIRECTION FINDER RKV-45 - Proj No. 20027: These projects, of a highly classified nature, required the emergency procurement of specialized electronic intelligence equipment, and the requirements were forwarded to ATISE-2 by Project Monitor, Lt Fessler. This procurement of approximately 30 line items required correlation and liaison with both the Procurement Division and the Directorate of Supply for authority to have the items sent

to overseas collection points through ATISE-2, Building 278. Special flights were set up from various depots from which items were obtainable, such as Sacramento, California; San Antonio, Texas; Mobile, Alabama; Ogden, Utah; Rome, New York; Seattle, Washington; and the Signal Corp in Baltimore, Maryland. Upon collection of the majority of items, which totaled approximately 3000 lbs., they were inspected by the project monitor; and by a special flight, the items were couriered to the California Aerial Overseas Depots. The above listed problems were concluded in approximately three weeks. There were also items of specialized photographic equipment which required purchase requests and contracts let to a contractor within one week. Naturally, all items from contracts were not immediately available from the contractor; therefore, arrangements were made with WADC to loan them to ATIC and to be replaced as soon as available from the contractor. Since requirements of projects stated that two WADC personnel were to go to the final destination, arrangements were made with the contractor to pick up the balance of the items at the factory by the personnel who couriered the equipment to overseas destination. At present, additional requirements on these projects are out on purchase requests and contracts and equipment will be forwarded to fimal desimation at the earliest possible date.

HANDLING OF FOREIGN EQUIPMENT - Project No. 60001; DISPLAY OF FOREIGN EQUIPMENT - Project No. 60005: These projects require numerous continuing stock tracing and supply support which have been completed within the deadlines. They also require transportation support on long distance hauling which generally required two enlisted senior vehicle operators. The following trips were required: three return trips to Williamsport, Pa., and two return trips to Buffalo, New York.

PROJECT SNOWFALL:[27] It was necessary to obtain the loan of a carryall vehicle from Griffis AFB; the loan of the other vehicles required were previously reported in Historical Report dated 31 December 1951. Upon completion of this project, all equipment was returned to ATISE-2, and all discrepancies were taken care of. One vehicle had a slight accident on project; repair was accomplished through WPAFB, Repair Shop. Drivers were furnished to return the borrowed vehicles to their respective bases.

PROJECT MINNOW: This project required intermediate supply support which the section chief, the project monitor's liaison officer, obtained within a minimum amount of delay.

PROCUREMENT OF SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR ATL AND AIR ATTACHE OFFICES - Proj No. 60004: This project is assigned to ATISE-2, and the following information is a summary of the routine and unusual problems that were met in the past six months.

The following is a list of shipments to overseas stations: nine shipments, ten packages, to FEAF; seven shipments, seven packages, to USFA; 11 shipments, 13 packages, to USAFE; and ten shipments, ten packages, to A/A.

Supply actions that were undertaken are as follows: 218 issue slips, 61 turn-ins, 100 transactions on local procurement and petty cash, two survey reports, 26 purchase requests initiated, 12 purchase requests completed, seven back purchase requests cancelled, and 28 inventories of MR.

Special issuance authority was revoked on Project No. 60004, 1 February 1952, and new authority for special issue is at present in D/I and Hq USAF for concurrence. Since it is considered policy matter, it is being handled through D/I, Plans and Policy Division, by Mr. Claus.

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27. Complete equipment for nine military personnel for self-sustaining winter operations.

Authorization and concurrence of ATIC was received 2 January 1952 to procure any non-standard, non-listed item of photographic and electronic equipment and supplies for 60 Air Attache stations.

Flying clothing, parachutes, and survival equipment were obtained. Obtaining equipment and clothing involved receiving these items on MR 28 and typing shipping documents transferring accountability and appropriate destination overseas. This problem involved a trip by pickup truck to the prime depot with a total round trip mileage of 190 miles.

The Air Marshall of Thailand was presented a gift of blue flying coveralls; this was accomplished to the best interest of the government through expenditures on project.

Flying clothing for General Garland was obtained by a special 190 mile round trip to the prime depot and a transfer of accountability through typing of shipping documents to AF 1977 SO.

Two tires from a YAK-9 aircraft were shipped to Goodyear for recapping, and one has already been completed. One was given to Goodyear for destruction in evaluation and analysis test, and a report is to be submitted to Major Glassmeyer. ATI Flight Operations Office was notified by Goodyear that the cost of 20 tires would be approximately $200 each, which would take care of the development of a tire and a mold. This information was vertally relayed to Lt Colonel Taylor and Mr. James Shew.

Transportation under Proj No. 60004: Three ½ ton Ford pick-up trucks are assigned to ATISE-2; one is assigned to both the Mail Room and ATISE-3. Over a six months period, 3,248 miles were covered. Two trucks are assigned for complete coverage of ATIC runs and have covered a total of 3,315 miles since 1 January 1952. Approximately 13 190 mile return trips were made to

Shelby, Ohio, Wilkins AF Depot. The approximate number of transportation requests received and completed was 650.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT SECTION

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS:

There has been no change in either functions or key personnel during this reporting period.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Operations of ATISE-3 are considered routine; however, many requirements placed on this section by ATIC, due to the time element and scarcity of material, pose a far from routine problem. Normally the local purchase of any item through Base Procurement consumes anywhere from 30 to 120 days, and often the cost of processing the paper work exceeds that of the item. Due to the efforts of various RPO's, however, Base has set up a petty cash fund which enables the supply sections to purchase small amounts of non-stock expendable supplies locally. Local purchase of M/R items and larger quantities of expendable supplies are still plagued by more than normal delay. There seems to be no specific point where delay occurs, rather an accumulation throughout the various steps.

Other activities of this section included 50 hours overtime expended in moving units of the Center; request follow-up, and completion of 35 telephone moves; painting hallways; and constructing items of equipment not available in supply. Approximately 350 ATIC Work Orders were processed in completing the last item, and 25 Air Installation work orders were initiated and followed up.

T55-7568

1126TH AIR INTELLIGENCE SERVICES SQUADRON

The 1126th Air Intelligence Services Squadron, Air Technical Intelligence Center, has continued to operate under the direction of the Commanding Officer, 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC), for the entire period.

Major W. H. Keller was assigned as Commanding Officer on 3 April 1952,[28] and Major A. A. Stanley was assigned additional duty as Squadron Adjutant on the same date.[29]

Changes in squadron strength are indicated below:

1 January 1952	30 June 1952
1 Lt Col	3 Majors
1 M/Sgt	1 Capt
2 S/Sgts	1 T/Sgt
1 Sgt	1 A/1C
2 Cpls	2 A/2C

Authorized strength for the squadron, 16 officers and 15 airmen, is as follows:

1 Lt Col	2 M/Sgts
5 Majors	9 T/Sgts
8 Capts	1 S/Sgt
2 Lts	3 A/2C

28. ATIC SO No. 56, 3 Apr 52

29. ATIC SO No. 56, 3 Apr 52

GLOSSARY

ACB	Air Order of the Battle
ATIA	Technical Analysis Division
ATIAE	Electronics Branch
ATIAE-3	Countermeasures Section, Electronics Branch, Air Technical Intelligence Center
ATIL	Air Technical Intelligence Liaison
ATIRC-1	Requirements Section
ATIRL	Air Technical Liaison Program Branch
ATIS	Technical Services Division
ATISD	Document Services Branch
ATISD-1	Document Processing Section
ATISE-1	Foreign Equipment Section
ATISE-2	ATI Equipment Section
ATL	Air Technical Liaison
ATLO	Air Technical Liaison Officer
Auth	Authority
BMI	Battelle Memorial Institute
Cd	Completed
Def	Deferred
ECD	Estimated Completion Date
FY	Fiscal Year
Init	Initiated
NACA	National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics
ND	Not Determined

NE	Not Established
PCS	Permanent Change of Station
PM	Project Monitor
PPS	Project Stork Proposal
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
SRI	Specific Request for Information
SSO	Special Security Officer
USAFSS	United States Air Force Security Service
WCERO-2	Air Radiation Laboratory
WCUP	Technical Photographic Services Branch

APPENDIX

TAB A - General Order Number 31, Headquarters Command, United States Air Force, dated 1 June 1951

TAB B - Organizational Chart, Air Technical Intelligence Center, approved 29 May 1952

TAB C - Forms Approved by the Management Analysis Section, Comptroller Branch, from 1 January 1952 - 30 June 1952

TAB D - Basic Letter from CO, W-PAFB, 18 June 1952, to CO, ATIC, "Security"

TAB E - Semi-Annual Report of the Air Technical Intelligence Center, Fiscal Year 1952 (Statistical History)

UNCLASSIFIED
~~RESTRICTED~~

APPENDIX

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
Bolling Air Force Base
Washington 25, D. C.

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 31) 1 June 1951

SECTION I.....Designation of the Air Technical Intelligence Center
SECTION II.....Designation and organization of the 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC)
SECTION III....Designation and organization of the 1126th Air Intelligence Services Squadron (ATIC)

SECTION I

1. Announcement is made of the designation, effective 21 May 1951, of the Air Technical Intelligence Center, with station at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton Ohio. The Air Technical Intelligence Center will operate directly under the control of the Directorate of Intelligence, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Headquarters USAF.

2. The mission of the Air Technical Intelligence Center is to produce Air Technical and Scientific Intelligence under the operational control of the Directorate of Intelligence, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Headquarters USAF. Specifically, the responsibilities of Air Material Command for the production of Air Technical Intelligence as contained in letter, Department of the Air Force, Headquarters USAF, subject: "Responsibilities of Air Material Command in the Production of Air Technical Intelligence," file AFOIN 321.011, dated 20 June 1950 will be assumed by the Air Technical Intelligence Center upon organization of the 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC).

3. The Air Force Organization Status Change Report (RCS-AF-30-02) will be submitted in accordance with current instructions.

4. Authority and reference: Letter, Department of the Air Force, subject: "(Unclassified) Designation of the Air Technical Intelligence Center," file 322 (AFOIN 267g) dated 18 May 1951 and letter, Department of the Air Force, Headquarters USAF, subject: "(Unclassified) Organization of the 1125th Field Activities Group (Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio); and the 1126th Air Intelligence Services Squadron," file AFOIN dated 25 May 1951.

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TAB A

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GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 31

SECTION II

1. Effective 1 June 1951, the following Table of Distribution Unit is Designated and Organized as indicated at Wright-Patterson Air Force, Base Dayton, Ohio:

DESIGNATION	ASSIGNMENT	TO-MO	INITIAL AUTHORIZED STRENGTH			
			OFF	WP	CIV	AGG
Headquarters, 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC)	1020th USAF Special Activities Wing	(ATIC-1)	191	97	331	619

2. Personnel of the Air Technical Intelligence Center will be assigned or appointed to Headquarters, 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC).

3. The 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC) will operate under Headquarters Command, USAF for the following purposes:

a. Non-appropriated fund participation when applicable.

b. Strength accountability and such other statistical reports as may be required.

c. Maintenance of Command copies of military personnel records.

d. Such other purposes as may be specified by Headquarters USAF.

4. Headquarters USAF will be responsible for:

a. Staff supervision of the 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC). This will be performed by the Directorate of Intelligence, Headquarters USAF in accordance with procedures promulgated in separate directives.

b. Assignment and re-assignment of military personnel.

c. Approval of man power requirements and allocation of personnel authorizations for the 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC) and subordinate units.

d. Effectiveness Reports on the Chief, Air Technical Intelligence Center. The Directorate of Intelligence, Headquarters USAF will prepare Effectiveness Reports on the Chief, Air Technical Intelligence Center.

e. Funding in accordance with the following procedures.

GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 31

(1) Operating funds for the Air Technical Intelligence Center will be allotted in accordance with AFR 172-53 through the Secretary of the Air Staff (AJ3) to Headquarters Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in accordance with existing funding procedures.

(2) Funds under the appropriation "Contingencies of the Air Force" for the Air Technical Intelligence Center will be allotted through the Directorate of Intelligence, Headquarters USAF (AJO) to Headquarters Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in accordance with existing funding procedures.

5. The Chief, Air Technical Intelligence Center will function as Commanding Officer of the 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC) and will be responsible for:

a. Publishing such other orders as may be necessary to the effective accomplishment of the Air Technical Intelligence Center mission. Pursuant to the authority contained in AFM 30-1, AFT 11.2, Headquarters, Air Materiel Command will issue necessary invitational travel orders as required by Air Technical Intelligence Center.

b. Preparation of Effectiveness Reports and maintenance of other appropriate records on all personnel assigned or attached to the 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC) and rendering required personnel reports to the 1020th USAF Special Activities Wing.

c. Directing the operational activities of all personnel assigned or attached to the 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC).

d. Effecting necessary administrative, logistic, funding and Air Intelligence coordination with concerned agencies for accomplishment of the assigned mission.

e. Submitting to the Director of Intelligence, USAF, the annual budget estimate covering "Contingencies of the Air Force" and operating fund requirements for the Air Technical Intelligence Center in accordance with annual budget directives.

f. Promotion of airmen assigned to the 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC) to fill authorized vacancies from Corporal through M/Sgt. This will be in accordance with monthly quotas allocated directly to the 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC) by Headquarters USAF.

g. Delegating such responsibilities as are considered necessary and desirable to commanders of units subordinate to the 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC)

GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 31

6. The 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC) will be based at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, and will be supported administratively and logistically by Air Materiel Command. This support will be in accordance with the provisions of Air Force Regulation 11-4,11-4a, Air Force Regulation 172-53 and a Tenancy Agreement to be formalized between the Air Technical Intelligence Center and Headquarters Air Materiel Command. Inspection activities other than those performed by Headquarters Air Materiel Command will be performed under the direction of the Inspector General, Headquarters USAF. The Air Technical Intelligence Center is considered a special activity and is authorized such services as it may require under the provisions of applicable directives.

7. Equipment is authorized by applying the appropriate Tables of Allowances and such other additional equipment as is specifically authorized by the Department of the Air Force.

8. Obligate to the extent necessary the appropriate allotments in accordance with Air Force Manual 172-1.

9. The Air Force Organization Status Change Report (RCS-AF-SC-C2) will be submitted in accordance with current instructions.

10. Authority and reference: Letter Department of the Air Force, subject: "(Unclassified) Designation of the Air Technical Intelligence Center," file 322 (AFCHO 267 g) dated 18 May 1951 and letter, Department of the Air Force, Headquarters USAF, subject: "(Unclassified) Organization of the 1125th Field Activities Group (Air Technical Intelligence Center, Services Squadron," file AFOIN dated 25 May 1951.

SECTION III

1. Effective 1 June 1951, the following Table of Distribution Unit is Designated and Organized as indicated at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio:

DESIGNATION	ASSIGNMENT	TD-ID	INITIAL AUTHORIZED STRENGTH		
			OFF	AM	ACC
1126th Air Intelligence Services Squadron (ATIC)	1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC)	(ATIC-1-A)	16	15	31

2. The 1126th Air Intelligence Services Squadron (ATIC) will operate under the direction of the Commander, 1125th USAF Field Activities Group (ATIC) to provide Air Technical Intelligence training for selected personnel to meet the requirements of certain overseas and ZI Commands for field collection teams.

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GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 31

3. Equipment is authorized by applying the appropriate Tables of Allowances and such other additional equipment as is specifically authorized by the Department of the Air Force.

4. Obligate to the extent necessary the appropriate all otments in accordance with Air Force Manual 172-1.

5. The Air Force Organization Status Change Report (RCS-AF-30-02) will be submitted in accordance with current instructions.

6. Authority and reference: Letter, Department of the Air Force, subject: "(Unclassified) Designation of the Air Technical Intelligence Center," file 322 (AFOIN 267g) dated 18 May 1951 and letter, Department of the Air Force, Headquarters USAF, subject: "(Unclassified) Organization of the 1125th Field Activities Group (Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio); and the 1126th Air Intelligence Service Squadron," file AFOIN dated 25 May 1951.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL LEE:

OFFICIAL:

W. T. KEMP
Colonel, United States
Chief of Staff

s/ S. S. LaMUE
S. S. LaMUE
Major, United States Air Force
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION: "A" plus
30 - CO, 1020th USAF S/A Wing
10 - CO, ANG
10 - Hq USAF, ATTN: AFOIN

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s/ A. E. McKenzie
A. E. McKenzie, Lt Col, USAF

FORMS APPROVED BY THE MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS SECTION
COMPTROLLER BRANCH
1 January 1952 - 30 June 1952

ATIC FORM NUMBER	TITLE OF FORM	DATE APPROVED
106	ATIC VEHICLE REGISTRATION CARD	21 Apr 52
107	ATIC AFTER DUTY REGISTER	21 Apr 52
108	ATIC LOCATOR SHEET	1 May 52
118	PROJECT STOCK PROJECT PROPOSAL SHEET	11 Mar 52
118A	PROJECT STOCK PROJECT PROPOSAL COORDINATION SHEET	11 Mar 52
201	RECORD OF SECURITY CLEARANCE	8 Feb 52
202	TDY TRAVEL SCHEDULE	17 Jun 52
203	CARRIER DISPATCHING SHEET	20 Jun 52
252	EFFECTIVENESS REPORT FOR PROMOTION PURPOSES	24 Jan 52
253	OFFICER PERSONNEL REQUISITION	11 Feb 52
254	"IDAHO FORM 24A, "SERVICE RECORD' CHECK LIST"	11 Feb 52
255	"DD FORM 230 "SERVICE RECORD' CHECK LIST"	11 Feb 52
256	REQUEST FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE (MILITARY PERSONNEL)	26 Mar 52
257	OUTGOING CLEARANCE FOR AIRMEN	24 Mar 52
258	INCOMING CLEARANCE FOR AIRMEN	24 Mar 52
259	SQUADRON ISSUE HAND RECEIPT	2 Jun 52
276	BUDGET ESTIMATE WORK SHEET	16 May 52
299	ATIC PERSONNEL DATA CARD	2 Mar 52
301	AIR INTELLIGENCE DIGEST WORK SHEET	5 Feb 52
302	LEDGER PAGE FOR LOG OF PROJECT CONTROL FORMS	13 Feb 52
303	PROJECT STOCK CONTROL RECORD	5 Feb 52
326	DOCUMENT EVALUATION CARD	1 Feb 52
329	PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD	2 Jan 52
330	PROJECT TIME CHARGES	11 Mar 52
331	BALLOON LAUNCH DATA CARD	27 May 52
332	RADAR OBSERVATION DATA SHEET	18 Jan 52
351	TABULATING CARD FOR ATIC PROJECT 20024	2 Jan 52
352	(CONFIDENTIAL)	31 Mar 52
353	(CONFIDENTIAL)	23 Apr 52
354	ELECTRONICS PRODUCTION FILE CARD	27 May 52
400	DAILY SECURITY CHECK LIST	20 Mar 52
401	SPECIAL DOCUMENT REGISTER CARD	2 Apr 52
402	(SECRET)	25 Apr 52
426	STOCK RECORD CARD	11 Feb 52
427	FOREIGN EQUIPMENT STOCK RECORD CARD	11 Mar 52
428	REPORT OF PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF FOREIGN EQUIPMENT	25 Mar 52
430	M/R STOCK RECORD CARD	3 Apr 52
431	NATIVE PART OR TYPE NUMBER RECORD	6 May 52
450	ATI INVESTIGATOR COURSE PHOTO LOG & EXPOSURE DATA	9 Jan 52
451	RECORD OF ATTENDANCE	5 Mar 52
452	OJT THE JOB TRAINING	25 Apr 52
453	ATIC PHOTO WORKSHEET	7 May 52
454	ORAL EXPRESSION EVALUATION FORM	30 Jan 52
470	DOCUMENT PROCESSING BRANCH REQUEST (Rev)	8 Apr 52
481	WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT - ATI REPOSITORY	17 Jan 52
482	DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM	21 Jan 52
483	CHARGES SERVICES CROSS REFERENCE FILE	29 Jan 52
484	CHARGE-OUT SHEET (ATI REPOSITORY)	18 Feb 52

ATIC FORM NUMBER	TITLE OF FORM	DATE APPROVED
485	DOCUMENT REQUEST AND CHANGE OUT CARD	18 Feb 52
486	DOCUMENT ROUTING & CONTROL	26 Feb 52
487	NON-ATIC DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION	22 Apr 52
488	DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION CARD	1 May 52
490	TRANSLATION DAILY PROJECT RECORD	24 Mar 52
491	TRANSLATION MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT	24 Mar 52
492	IDENTIFICATION TRANSLATION FORM	26 May 52
495	TECHNICAL BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT	1 Jun 52
496	PUBLICATION DATA SHEET	20 Jun 52
498	GRAPHIC DATA SHEET	22 Apr 52
499	WORK REQUEST - GRAPHIC SERVICES & REPRODUCTION BRANCH	18 Mar 52
508	WEEKLY JOB TIME REPORT	8 Jan 52
590	ATIC WEEKLY PERSONNEL CHANGE NOTICE	25 Feb 52
600	INDICATION OF INTEREST FORM	16 Jan 52
650	ATIC LOCATOR CARD	20 Jun 52
675	AFFADAVIT IN LIEU OF PASSPORT	20 Mar 52
700	TACTICAL ANALYSIS CHART	25 Mar 52
701	AIR ROOM UTILIZATION SCHEDULE	31 Mar 52

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HEADQUARTERS
[redacted]-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE
Office of the Commanding Officer

18 June 1952

SUBJECT: Security

TO: Commanding Officer
Air Technical Intelligence Center
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Ohio

1. The Air Technical Intelligence Center is to be congratulated for the interest in security shown in connection with an "after normal duty hour inspection" conducted by personnel of the Base Air Provost Marshal's Office on the night of 28 May 1952 in Building 263.

2. It was noted in the report of inspection that the investigators were stopped twice before being allowed to complete the inspection. They were stopped first by the civilian patrolman until the inspection was verified by the Civilian Police Headquarters. Once inside the building they were again challenged by the Officer of the Day, Major V. E. Vetters and Charge of Quarters, Staff Sergeant W. J. Powell. Major Vetters contacted First Lieutenant J. C. Paschal, Principal Unit Security Officer, by phone for approval of the inspection which was granted.

3. The report of investigation further revealed that after inspection of all Air Technical Intelligence Offices no a single violation of security was found. It was also noted that a large number of security reminders were displayed in offices and hallways.

4. The splendid cooperation in the interest of security shown by this organization and its employees is indicative that it is this type of security consciousness which pays off in the security of the nation, and security is one of freedom's strongest weapons.

5. It is suggested that this letter be used as an item of consideration in the rendition of Effectiveness Reports of personnel involved.

/s/ C. Pratt Brown
C. PRATT BROWN
Colonel, USAF
Commanding

cc: Dir - Intelligence, Hq USAF
CG, AMC

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TAB D

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SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER

FISCAL YEAR 1952

The purpose and mission of the Air Technical Intelligence Center necessitate that the work performed be of a classified nature. Therefore, for security reasons it is possible to report only in general terms the progress of the Center during the Fiscal Year 1952. Details concerning the majority of the major projects cannot be given because it is not anticipated that these projects will be declassified by September, 1952. Major activities and events are summarized in statistical form in the following paragraphs.

I. INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION. The accomplishment of Air Technical Intelligence Center in producing intelligence information is summarized in the following table of publications which shows the type of publications issued by the ATIC, the number of publications completed during the fiscal year, and the number in process at the end of the fiscal year.

(a) Publications:

TYPE OF PUBLICATION	COMPLETED 1 JUL 52 30 JUN 52	IN PROCESS 30 JUN 52
ATI Studies	41	67
Technical Reports	27	13
Preliminary Reports on Foreign Equipment	66	2
Air Intelligence Digest Articles	56	4
Technical Briefs	430	2
Air Intelligence Reports, AF Form 112	11	1
TOTAL	631	89

(b) Intelligence (Technical Analysis) Projects. Summarized below are the number of Air Intelligence analytical studies undertaken and completed during the fiscal year, together with number in process at end of the year. All the completed projects have been published in one or more of the publications listed in (a) above. Included in these studies is a complete analysis of a Russian MIG-15. Another project of note under way which has received publicity in national magazines such as Time and Life is the collection, compilation, and analysis of data concerning unidentified aerial phenomena, popularly known as "Flying Saucers".

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Number of Projects Active	1 Jul 52	57
Number of Projects Added	1 Jul 51 — 30 Jun 52	71
Number of Projects Completed	1 Jul 52 — 30 Jun 52	48
Number of Projects Active	30 Jun 52	80

(c) Joint Industry Panels. Since 1 July 1951, two joint industry panels have been formed for the purpose of exchanging information in the field of aeronautical developments related to the problems of production of Air Technical Intelligence.

II. DOCUMENT SERVICES. Documents received and distributed by the ATIC are shown in the following table. Distribution was made to military establishments and government agencies.

Number of documents received and catalogued	75,701
Number of documents dispatched	38,412
Number of receiving agencies	155
Number of requests received for documents	11,412
Standard distribution 1 Jul 51	130 - 300 copies, depending upon material
Standard distribution 30 Jun 52	160 - 771 copies, depending upon material

III. TRANSLATION SERVICES. Translations accomplished are reported in number of English words. Oral translations, reported in hours, consist of on the spot translation of documents and other intelligence material. A total of 4,956 documents were involved in the written translations. The agencies serviced by those translations include other military establishments.

(a) Translations:

DEGREE OF TRANSLATION	BY ATIC	BY CONTRACT	TOTAL
Complete Document	85,932 wds	2,173,188 wds	2,259,120 wds
Abstract from Documents	3,600 wds	492,120 wds	495,720 wds
Identification (title, author, table/contents)	690,468 wds	292,468 wds	983,316 wds
Oral	360 hrs	84hrs	444hrs

(b) Requests for Translations. Requests were for all the types of translations listed in (a) above.

	NUMBER OF REQUESTS
On hand 1 Jul 51	73
Received during year	5028
Completed during year	4956
On hand 30 Jun 52	145
- - - -	
Number of Requesting Agencies	22
Number of Languages Involved	15

IV. COLLECTION ACTIVITIES. The table below summarizes the various collection activities initiated by the Air Technical Intelligence Center.

Specific requests for information (SRI) active 1 Jul 51	171
SRI initiated 1 Jul 51 -- 30 Jun 52	375
SRI completed 1 Jul 52 -- 30 Jun 52	296
SRI active 30 Jun 52	250

V. FOREIGN SCIENTIST PROGRAM (PROJECT PAPERCLIP). The following table summarizes the administrative responsibility of the ATIC for foreign scientists and their dependents under Project Paperclip.

Specialists (Immigrated and Non-immigrated) FY 1952	145
Dependents (Immigrated and Non-immigrated) FY 1952	533
TOTAL	678
Specialists Immigrated (1 Jul 51 -- 30 Jun 52)	12
Dependents Immigrated (1 Jul 51 -- 30 Jun 52)	142
TOTAL	154
Non-Immigrated Specialists (30 Jun 52)	27
Non-Immigrated Dependents (30 Jun 52)	230
TOTAL	257
Specialists Released to Industry (1 Jul 51 -- 30 Jun 52)	16

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VI. FOREIGN EQUIPMENT. Since 1 July 1951 a total of 27,163 lbs of foreign equipment has been received for examination and evaluation.

VII. SPECIAL ITEMS PROCURED AND SUPPLIED. Non-AF-Stock items needed by the Intelligence Program have been procured and shipped to overseas activities as summarized in the table below.

Number of special items of equipment received	250
Number of Special Items Transferred overseas	100
Number of overseas stations serviced	68

VIII. BIOGRAPHIC AND FACILITIES SURVEY. Collection of information for incorporation in a register of foreign scientific and technical personnel and foreign scientific and technical facilities relating to aircraft has progressed as follows.

REGISTER DATA	1 JUL 51	30 JUN 52
Foreign Personalities	19,500	32,000
Foreign Facilities	7,200	22,700

	1 JUL 51 — 30 JUN 52
Documents Reviewed and Extracted or Abstracted for Compilation of Register	6,144
Requests Received for Information Contained in Register (all filled)	1,452
Completed Biographic and Facilities Dossiers Integrated into Register	1,320

IX. TRAINING. The ATIC specialized intelligence training and indoctrination program is reported in the following two tables. The first table (a) lists the major training projects. The second table (b) gives the total number of persons and number of hours training given in each of the specialized courses comprising these programs.

(a) Indoctrination and Training Projects:

ATIC Training Project No. 80006

ATI Investigator Training Project No. 70018

Civilian and Military Training Project No. 70019

Security Consciousness Project No. 7009

(b) Training Program Accomplishments:

	NUMBER OF PERSONNEL	NUMBER OF HOURS
ATLO Training	82	65,600
ATI Investigator Training	86	30,960
Command and Staff School	64	24
Special SA Dorbaight Briefing	8	16
ROTC Students	23	8
I and E Programs	903	26
Base Orientation	420	6
Air Attache Training	61	616
Reserve Officers Training	28	32
New Employees Indoctrination	37	146
Formal ATI Orientation	45	16
Security Films	645	18
Security Tests	92	92
Security Talks	778	3
Security Briefings	44	28

K. PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT.

(a) Personnel. The problem of personnel shortages has been attacked by intensive recruitment, simplified procedures, realignment of duties and responsibilities into positions that can be filled, intensive training, and contract services. The gain in personnel assigned is shown in the following chart.

PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS AND STRENGTH	1 JUL 51	30 JUN 52
Number of Personnel Authorized	681	677
(1) Civilian	362	346
(2) Military	319	331
Number of Personnel Assigned	452	591
(1) Civilian	265	295
(2) Military	187	296

(b) Management Improvement. Notable progress has been made in improving the efficiency and economy of operation.

(1) Accounting procedures have been installed for estimating project requirements and costs, and for forecasting budgetary requirements based upon previous experiences. More accurate budget presentation has resulted from this change.

(2) A continuing management analysis study of organizational structure and operational effectiveness has been installed. To date, as a result of this study, no major organizational change has been made, but in several work areas, functions have been reassigned and combined to provide for more homogeneous groupings, more economical and efficient operation and conservation of manpower. Standard procedures and practices have also been installed, further reducing the time and cost of routine operations and insuring uniformity of operation.

(3) An analysis of labor costs for a four month period (December 1951 — March 1952) showed a decided improvement in the ratio of the cost of productive to nonproductive labor. The direct labor cost increased percentagewise from 49.6 to 60.1; whereas, the indirect labor costs decreased from 50.4 to 39.9 over the same period. The approach to a more nearly ideal ratio of 65 to 35 for intelligence operations is significant.

XI. STATUS OF FUNDS. The status of FY 1952 funds allotted to the ATIC is given in two parts: (a) Contingency funds; (b) Funds for salaries and administration. Additional data for the remainder of the fiscal year will be available 7 July 1952. At that time, an adjusted report will be submitted.

(a) Contingencies:

Total Allotment	$3,000,000
Commitments (as of 6 June 1952)	2,051,728
Obligations (as of 6 June 1952)	1,611,674
Expenditures (as of 6 June 1952)	314,434
Unobligated Allotment (as of 6 June 1952)	1,388,326

(b) Salaries and Administration:

Total Allotment	$ 1,537,764
Obligations (as of 9 June 1952)	1,355,104
Expenditures (as of 9 June 1952	1,201,111
Unobligated Allotment	182,659

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