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## AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE

### I. Directorate of Air Intelligence

If you were a group of Air Force officers recently assigned to intelligence duties at the Pentagon, the Policy and Management Staff would probably brief you on the Directorate of Air Intelligence down through the various Divisions, to the Branch level. As members of CIA you will be more concerned with the mission and the functions, rather than the channels of Air Force Headquarters Air Intelligence. The Director of Intelligence USAF has defined the principal goals of his Office somewhat as follows: To maintain a continuing estimate appraising the threat of pre-emptive\* action by Communist air forces to the psychological, economic and industrial strengths of the North American continent; US capabilities for employing weapons of mass destruction; UN forces in Korea; UN interests in Europe (NATO); US forces in Japan and US forces in Alaska. \*He used the word "pre-emptive" because it implies a broader meaning than "offensive" -- and includes certain fore-handed actions which are basically defensive in nature. It is no longer possible in the atomic age to consider offensive and defensive postures as distinct and separate. Offensive warfare implies seizing the initiative, but it also must include defensive preparation for the retaliation which is considered to be inevitable.

The objective of these continuing estimates and studies by the Directorate of Intelligence is to identify over-all trends and most probable courses of action, in order to preclude strategic and tactical surprise. The Director is, of course, charged with the responsibility for providing intelligence to the Headquarters Staff necessary for the broad planning of offensive action by the USAF with the aim of destroying the enemy's strength and will to wage war. In this connection he must estimate the capabilities for resistance by Communist forces to such US air operations. The Intelligence Estimates prepared by the Directorate do not cover the operational intelligence requirements of the several Air Force Commands. (Overseas Commands -- Strategic Air Command -- Tactical Air Command -- Air Defense Command -- Continental Air Command.) (During the War an experiment in Centralized Command was made in directing day-to-day operations of the 20th AF against Japan.) While they may call upon Headquarters for assistance, they assume responsibility for their own requirements in the light of their various assigned missions.

Before going into the functions performed by the various components of the Directorate of Intelligence I want to point out a major change in organization of H.Q. USAF that has taken place since World War II. The Air Force at that time (being a part of the US Army) followed Army practice and designated Assistant Chiefs of Staff to conduct activities in the name of the Chief of Staff. In other words, the functions of the High Command were centralized. Today, this has been radically altered by introduction of the Deputy System. In place of the Old A-1, A-2, A-3, and A-4, acting for or in the name of the Chief of Staff in matters pertaining to Personnel, Intelligence, Operations and

Supply, we have five Deputy Chiefs of Staff who have wide latitude for conducting operations within their respective spheres of delegated responsibility. These are the Comptroller, the Deputy Chiefs of Staff for personnel, Development, Operations, and Materiel. Intelligence, formerly headed by an Assistant Chief of Staff, has been made subordinate to Operations, but within the Directorate of Intelligence the Deputy System also prevails. Under the Director of Intelligence there are three Deputy Directors. (for Collection and Dissemination; for Estimates; and for Targets.) The Air Technical Intelligence centre is not under a Deputy Director but is never-the less on a comparable level. It is located at Wright Patterson Air Base, Dayton, Ohio.

## II. Office of Collection and Dissemination

Here raw intelligence collected in the field flows into the Collection Division and passes through the Dissemination Division to the Offices of Estimates, Targets of Air Technical Intelligence, as appropriate, for collation, evaluation and application to current intelligence problems. Dissemination of air intelligence is also made to the field commands. The Strategic Air Command, the Tactical Air Command and the Air Defense Command. Let's not forget that there is a two way flow through this office. Collection requirements developed by Air Force H.Q. and requirements sent to the Air Force by other agencies are channelled through this office to the Air Attaches at US missions abroad or to USAF overseas commands.

Other functions of this office include, Directing the Air Attache System, supervising air reconnaissance requirements, producing photo-intelligence, directing the evasion and escape program, maintaining A.F. relations with authorized foreign military officers accredited to or visiting the United States. (Protocol)

Now we come to the Deputy Director for Estimates. This office produces Air Force Intelligence estimates and studies on the activities, capabilities, vulnerabilities and intentions of foreign powers. It also satisfies requests from other IAC agencies for special estimates within this frame of reference. There are four Divisions in this office. The first is the topical Intelligence Division. It is concerned with day-to-day intelligence or Current Intelligence.

## III. Topical Intelligence Division (Day-by-Day Intelligence)

Monitors indications of Soviet-Communist intentions (world wide), prepares daily indications report, maintains indications room, provides USAF representation on IAC Watch Committee, briefs foreign air attaches, maintains Air Intelligence Room and conducts daily briefings for the Air Staff, edits all contributions and publishes the Air Intelligence Digest.

## IV. Intelligence Integration Division (The heart or center of Air Intelligence Estimating activities.)

Services air intelligence requirements received by the D/I from Navy, Army, Joint and combined military agencies, CIA, Advises D/I in voting on JIC matters, participates in JIC ad hoc committees, prepares USAF contributions to NIE, follows IAC agenda relating to USAF and recommends D/I position at IAC meetings, monitors, supervises, reviews and edits USAF contributions to NIS

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selects intelligence factors in USAF War Plans annexa.

V. Military Capabilities Division (East, West)

These two Divisions are constantly engaged in assessing the Air Order of Battle and the Military Air Capabilities of the Soviet Bloc and the non-Communist world. They attempt to balance the one against the other. These Divisions are basically engaged in research on foreign air establishments, their air facilities and aids to navigation, the results of which are published as "Air Facilities of the USSR" and, "Airfield and Seaplane Stations of the World." These publications are under constant review as new information becomes available. There is a working arrangement between the USAF and the RAF for the exchange of data for mutual benefit.

VI. Deputy Director for Targets

In the early days of World War II there was no centralized organization for target selection or for providing assistance and systematic target analysis to the various operational theaters. In Europe we had to depend upon the British for our basic target materials and target analysis studies. In the Far East we had nothing and had to develop materials and systems for the bombing of Japan as we went along. In 1944 we had all the following agencies working in the targeting field; the Office of Strategic Service, the Army, Navy and Air Force, the OSRD (Scientific Research and Development) and the Foreign Economic Commission. Toward the end of the War a Joint Target Group was formed which had responsibility for the selection of strategic air targets. After the war, this joint concept continued, and under a directive of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Strategic Vulnerability Branch in the Air Intelligence Division of A-2 was formed. From this small Branch has evolved into the Office of the Deputy Director for Targets. There are three divisions: The Physical Vulnerability Division, the Target Analysis Division and the Target Materials Division. The Overall mission of the three divisions is to insure that the Air Force has the capability of delivering the right weapon on the right target at the right time.

VII. Physical Vulnerability Division

Analyzes the cost and effectiveness of air weapons against various types of targets to determine the structural make-up and layout of components and estimates their vulnerability. Selects the most desirable point of impact, or ground zero, and also the quantities of a given weapon required at the weapon release line for the desired results. This division develops classifications of targets on the basis of physical characteristics and vulnerability to damage by BLAST, FIRE, WATER, EARTH SHOCK, PERFORATION AND FRAGMENTATION.

VIII. Target Materials Division

Programs, schedules and monitors the production of AIR OBJECTIVE FOLDERS. These are dossiers of information prepared for individual targets and are required for operational planning and for the guidance of bomber crews assigned to such targets. Air Objective Folders contain target data sheets, navigation charts of the Target area, approach maps, aerial photograph of the target both oblique views and vertical mosaics. Inter-continental bombers no longer depend

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on visually aimed attacks. Hence the production of RADAR Target Intelligence. The aiming point is now shown in air objective folders for such missions as it would appear on the Bombardier's Radar Scope. This Division directs the development and production of such material.

#### IX. Target Analysis Division

Analyzes the vulnerability of military and industrial targets of foreign countries to air attack. It maintains studies of all types of significant targets under such categories as: Atomic Energy, Biological and Chemical Munitions, Industries and such supporting industries as those concerned with metals, equipment, chemicals and agriculture. It estimates the air defense which would counter the delivery of weapons of mass destruction. This Division also analyzes the political, sociological, psychological and general economic factors affecting the selection of air targets and target systems. In this field would be the consideration of "bonus" targets. For example, by selecting industrial Plant A, the bonus target or dividend might be the simultaneous destruction of the city's principal communications center. The destruction of Target B, on the other hand, might include an adjacent housing development for industrial workers. In the case of Plant C, a hydroelectric station, the release of impounded waters with consequent area flooding might prove to be the decisive factor in placing the target in a special category. This Division also maintains the Bombing Encyclopedia. The Encyclopedia was commenced in 1946. It amounts to an alphabetical, numerical and geographical INDEX to all possible targets of significance throughout the world. It lists hundreds of thousands of such targets.

#### X. Air Technical Intelligence

This unit of the Directorate of Intelligence is located at Wright Patterson Air Base, Dayton, Ohio. Its mission is to look into the future by studying the present trends in Air Technical Development. Before an evaluation of Soviet and US air technical capabilities 10 or 15 years from now can be made on a relative basis, we must know a great deal about present relative capabilities. As a result of these studies the Air Technical Intelligence Center will evaluate our own long-range technical development plans and recommend future objectives timed to put the USAF out ahead of the Soviet Air Force. Ten or fifteen years hence. These Technical intelligence recommendations are made to the Air Research and Development Command.