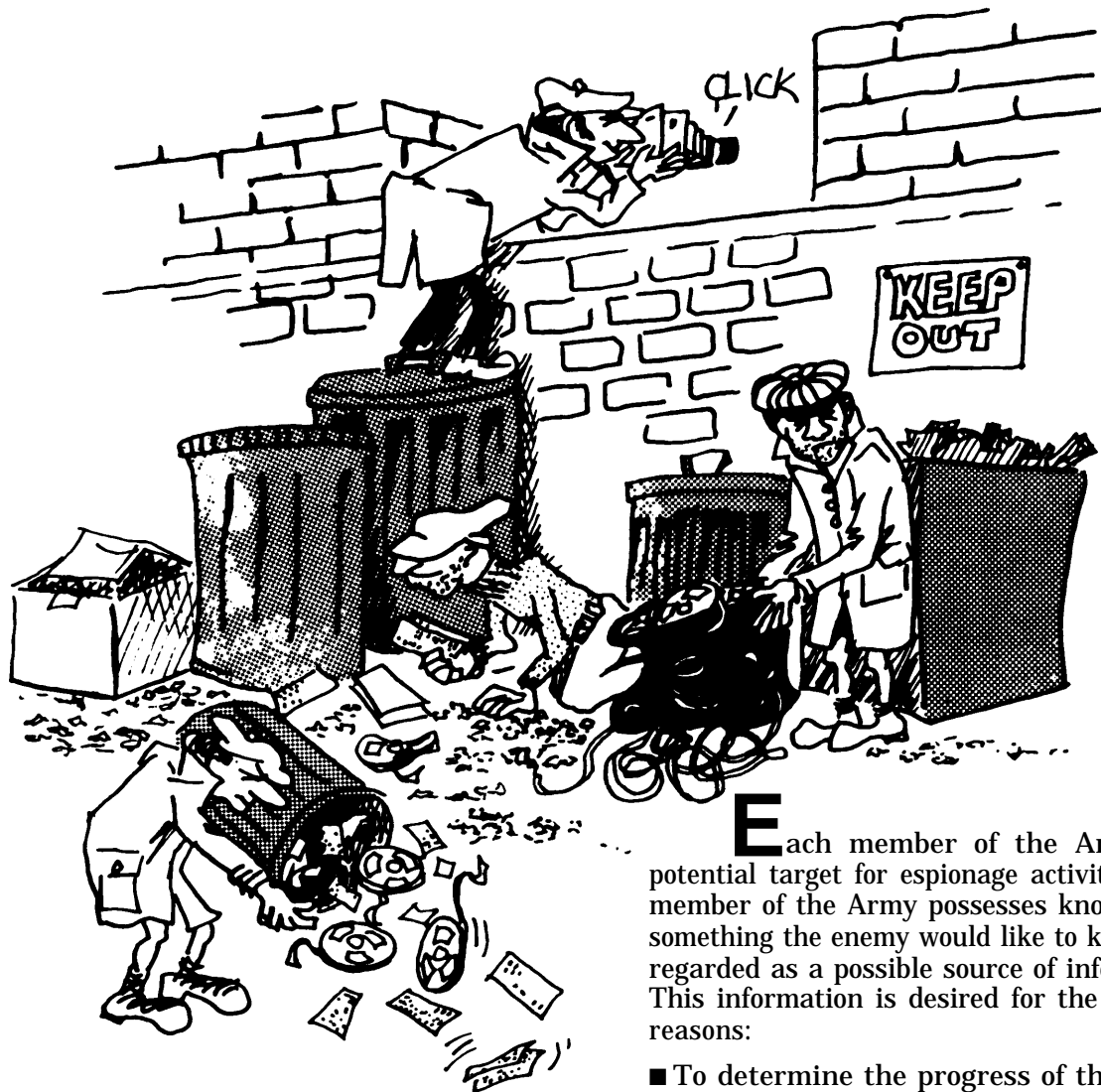


# Espionage



**E**ach member of the Army is a potential target for espionage activities. Each member of the Army possesses knowledge of something the enemy would like to know, or is regarded as a possible source of information. This information is desired for the following reasons:

- To determine the progress of the United States in the area of national defense.
- To compare weapons, equipment, techniques, and devices with their own.
- To use data to advance their own scientific or weapons achievement.
- To assist with sabotage efforts.

## C-1 Why Espionage?

**a.** In the United States the industrial organization of the nation is the center of economic life in peace, and the indispensable arsenal of the country's fighting forces and those of US allies in war. When there are serious disruptions in the industrial structure, the effects are widespread.

**(1)** Wartime disorder in the industrial world can mean the difference between victory and defeat. Wartime disruptions can be caused by peacetime espionage. Of more immediate interest to security force personnel is the fact that espionage is a mandatory prerequisite to enemy agent sabotage of the type and scope discussed in appendix B.

**(2)** It is imperative that commanders, physical security personnel, and others responsible for security of military installations and industrial facilities, understand the possibilities of espionage and insure that security forces are properly trained and ever on the alert for the espionage agent and his methods.

**b.** Espionage, as discussed here, is the action of spying on a country—that is, of secretly or under false pretenses, searching out information, or making observations with the intention of relaying the information or observation to another country.

**(1)** Such collection of information contributes to an evaluation of a nation's war potential and can be used to advantage in sabotage or in case of armed attack.

**(2)** Espionage activity exists on a massive worldwide front, and the United States is threatened by this type invader.

**(3)** Even during times of peace, espionage agents seek scientific, economic, and military information.

**c.** Espionage has played a vital role in keeping many foreign powers abreast of

developments in the scientific and technical fields.

## C-2 Sources

With the exception of so-called low-level agents, espionage agents are normally well selected and highly trained. A typical high-level agent is subtle and tactful and is usually skilled in applied psychology. The typical agent today is more likely to appear in the guise of an ordinary individual fitting into the local area and situation.

**a.** Espionage organizations may develop data piecemeal, through contributions of many agents whose fragmentary reports fit together like pieces of a puzzle to complete a precise picture of a military installation or industrial facility.

**b.** Espionage agents may be expected to use great ingenuity in obtaining information. Some of the methods which they may employ are:

**(1)** Stealing or purchasing information from employees.

**(2)** Stealing information from records or other sources.

**(3)** Using various means of reproducing documents, products, processes, equipment, or working models.

**(4)** Using a "front," such as commercial concerns, travel agencies, import-export associations, scientific organizations, insurance agencies, businessmen's groups, and other organizations to obtain confidential information or pertinent statistical information that can be translated into strategic information.

**(5)** Using threats of danger to friends or relatives of an employee to obtain information.

**(6)** Using blackmail techniques by threat-

ening to expose intimate and personal details concerning an individual.

(7) Using various means to skillfully extract information from members of the family or close friends of an employee.

(8) Obtaining information at social gatherings.

(9) Gaining information by personal observation of production operations, test runs, shipment of finished product, or confidential papers.

(10) Securing information from waste and carbon paper and other discarded records.

(11) Attempting subversion by offers of money or by playing on the emotions, such as love, hatred, desire for power, etc.

c. The easiest and least dangerous method by which an agent can gain information is to listen to loose talk. Many individuals have a tendency to talk about security matters with little regard for the consequences (thinking that security is useless anyway).

### C-3 What Do They Want?

Espionage agents will attempt to obtain any information which contributes an evaluation of the nation's war potential and which may be used to advantage by an enemy in sabotage activities, subversive activities, and armed force attack. Some of the specific subjects in which espionage agents may be especially interested include:

a. Strength, location, disposition, movement and combat efficiency of US and allied troops.

b. Capacity, rate of production, industrial mobilization schedules, and details of orders on hand.

c. Specifications of products or special equipment and methods of operation.

d. Test records of newly developed items or equipment.

e. Sources of raw materials and components.

f. Inventory of completed products, destination, and transportation means and routes.

g. Data on production or testing methods.

h. Critical and vulnerable points and possible methods of effective sabotage.

i. Measures in force for security and to prevent sabotage, such as location of security posts and mobile patrols.

### C-4 Control Measures

Primary responsibility for investigation of subversive activities and for counter-espionage operations rests with the US Army Military Intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

a. It is important that **physical security personnel** understand that they are to report immediately any suspicion or evidence of subversive elements. They **must not conduct investigations on their own**. Months of hard work on the part of counterintelligence personnel may be ruined by the thoughtless actions of one security guard.

b. The primary objective of physical security personnel with respect to espionage is to render it ineffective, or at least to make it more difficult by applying protective measures.

c. Some of the security measures that may reduce the degree of risk from espionage include:

(1) Personnel security investigations and careful loyalty checks of personnel, particularly before employment

**(2)** Prevention of unauthorized entry to the premises of the installation.

**(3)** Proper consideration to classification of military information, and special guarding, careful handling, and safekeeping of classified material.

**(4)** Controlled burning of waste paper, carbons, and typing tape connected with the preparation of classified material.

**(5)** Restriction of movement of all personnel within the installation.

**(6)** Continued evaluations of human weaknesses of personnel having access to classified or sensitive information.

**(7)** Continuing security information programs of the types prescribed by AR 381-12.

**(8)** Educational programs (chapter 3).