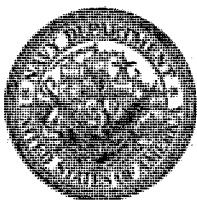


RESTRICTED

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT

3220

TRAINING MANUAL
FOR
NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS
OF
Coastal Intelligence Sections
Naval Intelligence Service



RESTRICTED

TRAINING MANUAL
FOR
NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS
OF
COASTAL INTELLIGENCE SECTIONS
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

SHORT TITLE O. N. I.-T-3

Prepared by
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
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JUNE 7, 1940
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE,
Washington.

PROMULGATION

1. This Training Manual concerning the Coastal Intelligence Section is issued for instruction of Reserve personnel for mobilization.
2. The purpose of this Training Manual is to familiarize Class I-V (S) officers with the scope of the activities required of the Coastal Intelligence Section and to give the personnel concerned the basic foundation necessary in the performance of their duties.
3. This Training Manual is classified as "Restricted."
(Signed) W. S. ANDERSON.

Approved:
C. W. NIMITZ

CORRECTION MANUAL

Change No.		Date Entered	Signature	Change No.		Date Entered	Signature

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

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CHAPTER I. COASTAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION

SECTION I. GENERAL FUNCTIONS

1101. One of the matters of primary naval interest **Scope.** during an emergency or in time of war will be the proper and systematic handling of the large amount of information which will originate from the coastal areas of the United States and concern itself with the activities in these areas.

The Coastal Intelligence Section is charged with the responsibility of the proper handling of all this information, which requires Office of Naval Intelligence cognizance, and which is not otherwise provided for in the intelligence organization. The operation of the section is purely a staff activity which is not concerned with the operation of the information network or the exercise of any control over the government and independent agencies which are available for supplying information (See Naval District Manual 1927, par. 51(i) and WPL 13, par. 3222 g).

Coastal intelligence is technically a form of combat intelligence which operates in an emergency or war period for the benefit of the naval local defense forces and the Army forces in much the same manner as combat intelligence operates for the benefit of the fleet.

1102. The purpose of the Coastal Intelligence Section **Tasks** is to act as a clearing center for information concerning activities in the coastal area of the United States. In this connection it will perform the following tasks:

(a) Receive and collate reports forwarded by all sources which are available in the coastal area of the United States, not covered by other sections of the Intelligence Organization, concerning activities therein.

(b) Prepare data for dissemination; which will include the evaluation, as may be necessary, of the information contained in the reports.

(c) Disseminate to the naval establishment, to the Army, and to other Government agencies concerned, information of activities in the coastal area which may be of value.

(d) Maintain a cooperative liaison with other Government departments and agencies, including the Department of State, Treasury Department, and the Maritime Commission in exchanging information of naval interest concerning activities in the coastal areas.

(e) Maintain a cooperative liaison with the Foreign Intelligence Branch of the Office of Naval Intelligence in exchanging information concerning the activities, actual or probable, of vessels in the coastal areas.

Coastal area.

1103. The coastal areas of the United States include both land and sea areas adjacent to the coasts of the United States, including its territories and insular possessions.

Subdivisions of coastal area.

1104. The coastal areas are subdivided for command and defense purposes as follows:

1. Coastal frontier.
2. Sectors and subsectors.
3. Coastal zone.
4. Naval districts.
5. United States Coast Guard districts.
6. Defensive sea areas.
7. Defensive coastal area.

Coastal frontier.

1105. A coastal frontier is a geographical subdivision of the coastal area which is established for organization and command purposes and for the effective coordination of forces employed by the Army and Navy in defense of the coastal frontier.

Sectors, subsectors.

1106. Coastal frontiers are subdivided for command purposes into sectors and subsectors.

Coastal zone.

1107. The coastal zone includes the whole area of navigable waters adjacent to the seacoast and extends to seaward for distances which vary between 50 and 100 miles to cover the coastwise sea lanes and focal points of shipping approaching the coast.

Naval districts

1108. The naval district is a military and administrative command on shore. Its primary purpose is to provide for naval mobilization and logistic support of the fleet and to use the district naval forces in coordination with the army forces to provide security for the coast and for shipping in the coastal zones. The limits of the naval districts are laid down in the Navy Regulations.

Coast Guard districts.

1109. The Coast Guard district is a military and administrative command on shore, established for the

purpose of decentralizing the functions of Coast Guard headquarters. These districts are operative during periods of peace, but not during war or emergency periods when the Coast Guard operates as a part of the Navy. The limits of the Coast Guard districts are laid down in the Regulations, United States Coast Guard, and are shown on specially prepared charts, one for each of the 13 districts, which are available in the Coast Guard district headquarters.

1110. A defensive sea area is a portion of the coastal zone. It is established by proclamation of the President and by notification to neutrals and usually includes the approach to an important port, harbor, bay, or sound.

Defensive sea area.

1111. A defensive coastal area is a part of a coastal zone and of the land and water area inshore of the coast line within which defense operations will involve both Army and Navy forces and in consequence require effective coordination.

Defensive coastal area.

1112. The effective coordination which is required between Army and Navy forces in the defensive coastal areas demands that the Army should receive all reports concerning activities which require joint action.

Coordination with Army.

1113. The reports which the Coastal Intelligence Section receives from sources within the coastal area concerning activities therein, are limited in the task assigned, to those activities which are not covered by other sections of the Intelligence Organization. These sections, consisting of Investigation, Security, Plant Protection and Commerce and Travel will receive and handle reports from the coastal area which concern their respective fields of primary interest. Organization in the coastal area will correspond to its operation in an interior area, or zone, of the naval district.

Subject matter of reports.

The interests of the Coastal Intelligence Section will arise primarily from the increased attention which will be directed to the activities of vessels in the coastal area during an emergency or war period. The information contained in some reports may be such as to require the attention of other sections of the Intelligence Organization, in which case action will be coordinated as necessary by the sections concerned.

SECTION II. GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF COASTAL
INTELLIGENCE SECTION

Assumed organi-
zation of section.

1201. The organization of the Naval Intelligence Service within the naval district is a function of the Commandant of the district. In view of this fact and for purposes of training the following discussion assumes an organization of the Coastal Intelligence Section in the naval district as shown on plate Ib. The corresponding organization for the Coastal Intelligence Section of the Office of Naval Intelligence is shown on plate Ia. These organizations provide for the following:

- (1) Officer in charge.
- (2) Receiving and Collating Unit.
- (3) Evaluating and Disseminating Unit.

An examination of the duties which have been outlined on plates Ia and Ib will show that the only material difference between the duties performed in the Office of Naval Intelligence and those assumed to be performed in the naval district occurs in the liaisons which are to be maintained by the officer in charge. This difference exists only because certain Government departments and agencies are not represented in the naval district.

1202. Plates IIa, showing the organization of the Naval Intelligence Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and plate IIb, an assumed organization of district intelligence, are included herein to show the place in the organization as a whole that is occupied by the Coastal Intelligence Section.

Basis of organi-
zation.

1203. The organizations shown on plates Ia and Ib are to be considered as general organizations based on the estimated activity which will be required in the Office of Naval Intelligence and the most active naval districts. The actual organization in each district will vary depending upon local conditions, and it is not a function of this manual to indicate the form of organization to be used in a particular naval district. The assumed organization diagram, plate Ib, is presented to show an outline of the activities required and a possible grouping of the various duties under the officer in charge and the Units indicated.

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ORGANIZATION DIAGRAM
THEORETICAL

Section 16-B-8

COASTAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION
IN
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

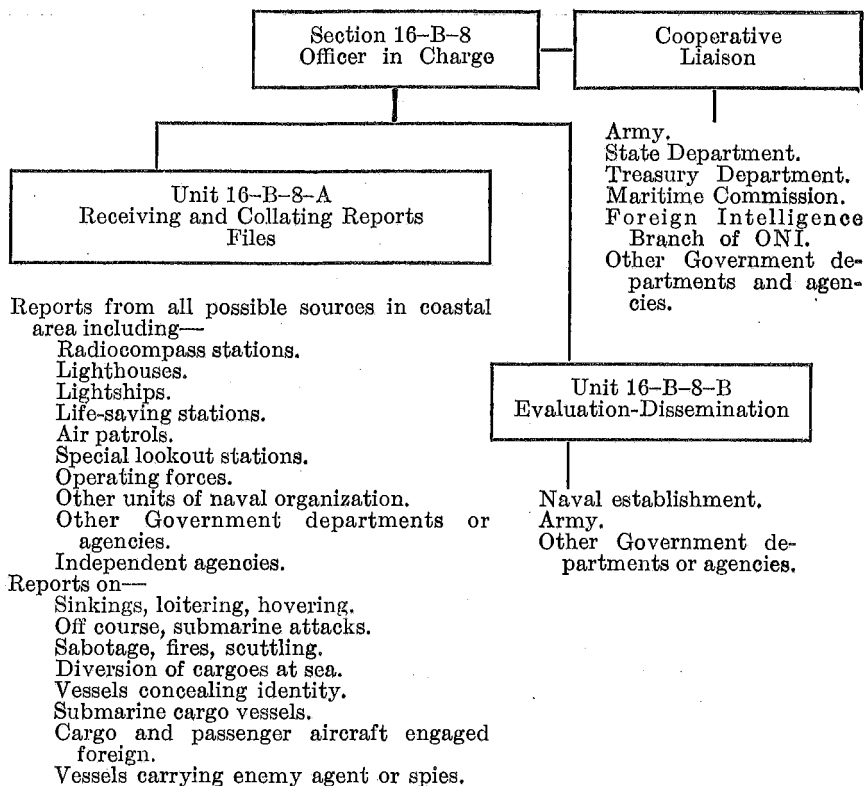


PLATE 1a.

ASSUMED ORGANIZATION DIAGRAM

Section 16-B-8

COASTAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION
NAVAL DISTRICT

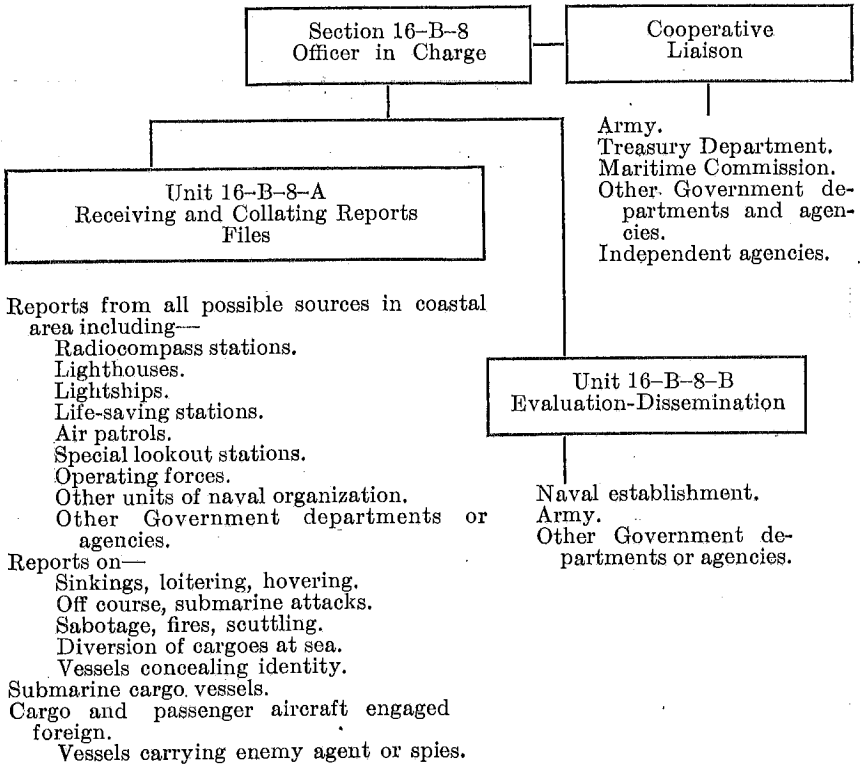


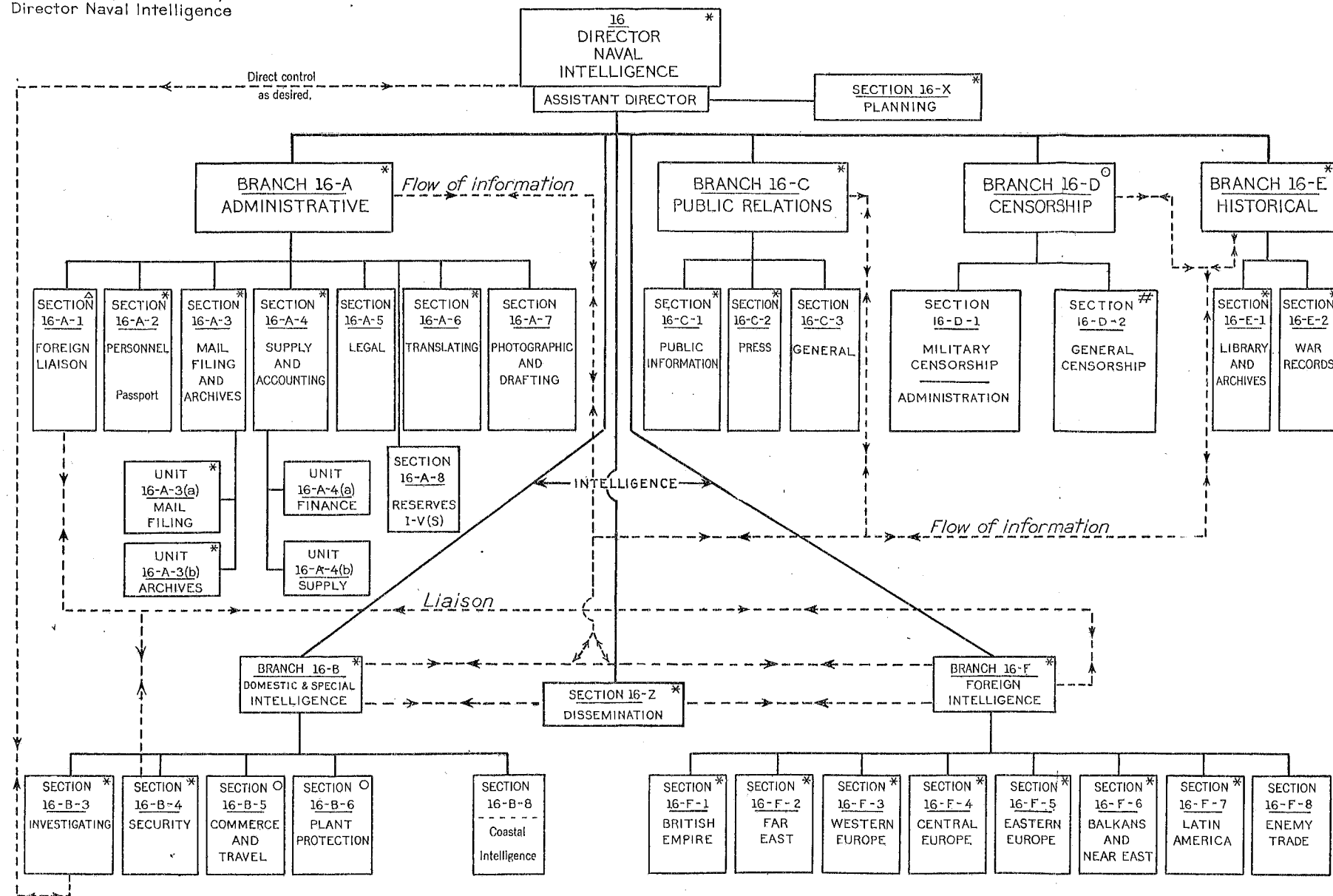
PLATE 1b.

W.S. Anderson

W.S. Anderson, Rear-Admiral, U.S.N.
Director Naval Intelligence

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
NAVY DEPARTMENT

RESTRICTED



*..... ACTIVE IN PEACE TIME ORGANIZATION.

△.....DUTIES PERFORMED BY ASST. DIRECTOR IN TIME OF PEACE

○.....UNDER SEC. 16-X WHEN NOT ACTIVE

#..... FOR TRANSFER TO CHIEF CABLE & RADIO CENSOR WHEN INITIATED

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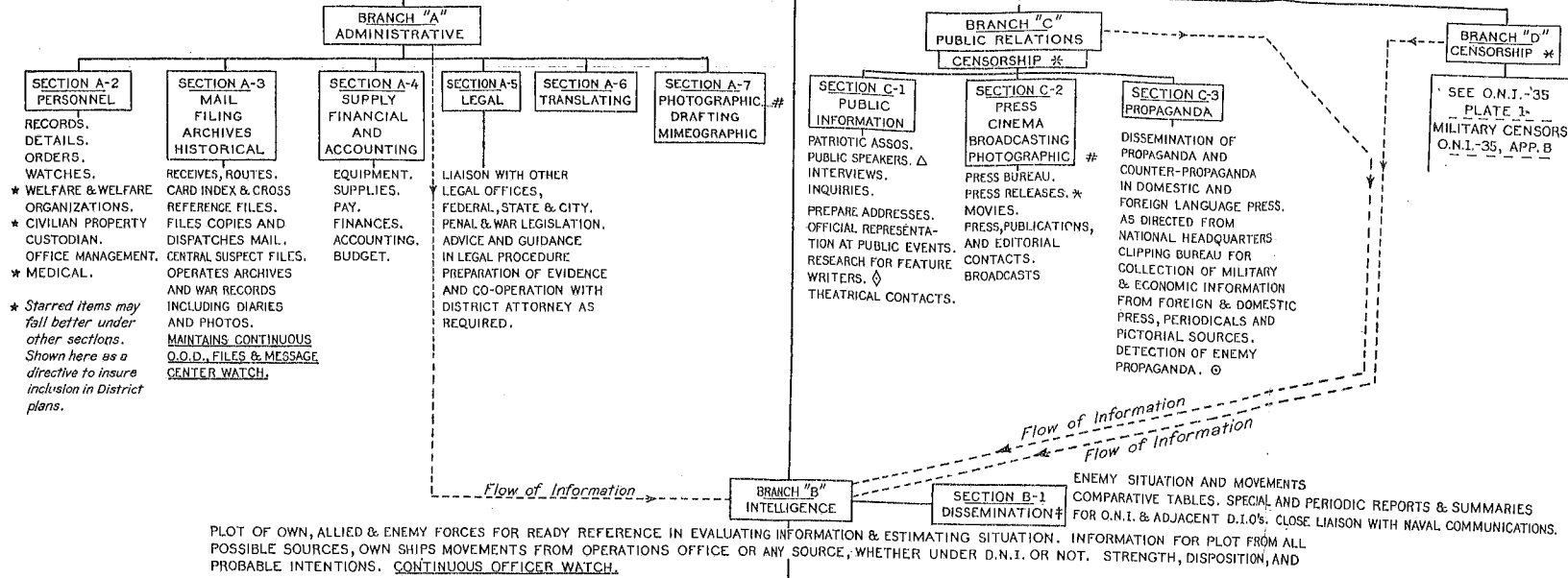
DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION
(THEORETICAL)

RESTRICTED

W.S. Anderson
W.S. Anderson, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.
Director Naval Intelligence

DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICER
Chain of Command
ASSISTANT DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, (EXECUTIVE AND CO-ORDINATING OFFICER)

OUTLYING OFFICES
Flow of information should be as rapid and direct as possible between Outlying Units and proper Section of Main Office



INVESTIGATIONS. SUSPECT LISTS. DESERTERS. SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES. INTERROGATIONS OF PRISONERS. INTELL. SCHOOLS & TRAINING.

LIAISONS:- MUNICIPAL. STATE. FEDERAL. ARMY. COMMERCE. TREASURY. JUSTICE. POST OFFICE. STATE. LABOR (IMMIGRATION). FOREIGN OFFICERS. PRIVATE DETECTIVES. PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES. CORPORATIONS. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES. CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. FOREIGN PUBLIC SHIPS & OFFICERS. IMPORTERS. BANKERS. HOTELS. R.R. & BUS LINES ETC.

- ‡ SEC. B-1 DOES NOT DISSEMINATE FOR SEC. B-3, WHICH WILL BE IN NAVAL SECRET SERVICE TELEPHONE OR TELETYPE NETWORK.
- ◇ REFER TO NAVY DEPT UNLESS A LOCAL MATTER.
- # DO NOT CONFUSE; A-7 IS FOR SECRET WORK, C-2 FOR PUBLICATION.
- * DO NOT CONFUSE; BRANCH "D" IS FOR COMMUNICATIONS OF GENERAL PUBLIC (CABLE & RADIO); BRANCH "C" IS FOR PRESS MATTERS AND LIAISON WITH SECTION B-4. SECTION B-4 IS FOR PROFESSIONAL MATTERS.
- ☒ PASSPORT VISA LIAISON AND ADVICE.
- © SEE C.N.O. LETTER OP-16-X, M/CNO, A7-1/ND, OF 26 OCT. 1934.
- Δ PUBLIC SPEAKERS DETAILED BY SEYMERS BU. NATIONAL PUB. REL. HDQTRS.

H.O. MISC. NO. 8855

35200-40 (Page 6) No. 2

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~~CHAPTER II. OPERATING PROCEDURE~~

SECTION I. OFFICER IN CHARGE OF SECTION

2101. The officer in charge of the Coastal Intelligence Section is responsible for planning, organizing, coordinating, and directing all activities which are assigned to the Section. In the Office of Naval Intelligence he is responsible to the officer in charge of the Domestic and Special Intelligence Branch and in the naval districts to the District Intelligence Officer.

Duties and qualifications.

15

2102. He will either perform or supervise the duties in connection with the liaison which is to be maintained with—

Cooperative liaison.

1. The Army.
2. State Department.
3. Treasury Department.
4. Maritime Commission.
5. Foreign Intelligence Branch of Office of Naval Intelligence.
6. Other Government departments and agencies.

2103. The liaison with the Army is maintained in the naval districts through the United States Army Liaison Officer who is attached to the staff of the Commandant of the naval district. This officer consults and advises the Commandant upon all matters affecting cooperation of the naval forces and activities of the district with the United States Army. (See Naval District Manual 1927.) The Coastal Intelligence Section will cooperate in maintaining this liaison by assisting in the prompt exchange of information of value.

Army liaison.

Liaison with the Army by the Coastal Intelligence Section in the Office of Naval Intelligence will be accomplished, as required, through liaison which is maintained by the Domestic and Special Intelligence Branch with Military Intelligence.

25

2104. Liaison with the State Department is maintained by the Office of Naval Intelligence in connection with the operation of the Coastal Intelligence Section. In actual operation this liaison is maintained indirectly

State Department liaison.

16
through the Foreign Intelligence Branch which receives from the State Department all reports of Naval interest which have been forwarded by the State Department Offices located in foreign countries. (If direct contact with the State Department is required by the Coastal Intelligence Section concerning any activity in the coastal area it should be accomplished through liaison already established between the State Department and other sections of the Domestic and Special Intelligence Branch. Direct liaison between the State Department and the Coastal Intelligence Section will not be established unless actual experience proves it to be necessary.)

Treasury Department liaison.

2105. Liaison with the Treasury Department in peace and during an emergency period will be maintained by the Office of Naval Intelligence through the Coast Guard Intelligence Officer in Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C. In the naval districts during similar periods it will be maintained with the nearest Coast Guard district headquarters. These liaisons will be used for any contacts with other bureaus of the Treasury Department which may be required.

Treasury Department liaison-war period.

21
2106. Liaison with the Coast Guard will not be required during a war period due to the operation of the United States Code, title 14, section 1, which provides that: "The Coast Guard shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States and shall operate under the Treasury Department in time of peace and operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, in time of war or when the President shall so direct." The Coast Guard mobilization plan provides that all district units will automatically come under the jurisdiction of the naval district in which located. In this new status these units will operate directly under the orders of the Commandant of the naval district and will constitute the chief source of reports for the Coastal Intelligence Section.

Liaison which may be required by the Coastal Intelligence Section during a war period with any Bureau of the Treasury Department should be accomplished through direct liaison which has been established with that Bureau and a designated section of the District Intelligence Organization.

2107. Liaison with the United States Maritime Commission will be maintained in the Office of Naval Intelligence, and in naval districts in which this Commission has representatives. This contact is required in order to exchange information of naval interest with regard to the activities of vessels of the American Merchant Marine while in the coastal areas.

Liaison Maritime
Commission.

3

In this connection the Coastal Intelligence Section in the Office of Naval Intelligence will work in close cooperation with the Naval Districts Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, particularly with the Merchant Marine Section, OP-30M, which has cognizance with respect to the location and movements of all American merchant vessels.

In the naval districts the section will work in close cooperation with the Port Director and other units of the Naval District Organization which are concerned with the location of, routing and movements of American merchant vessels.

2108. Liaison with the Foreign Intelligence Branch, 16-B-F, will be maintained by the Coastal Intelligence Section in the Office of Naval Intelligence. This contact will be used as a source of information, forwarded by attachés and State Department officers, which indicates actual or intended activities of foreign merchant vessels within the coastal area. In practically all cases this liaison will serve to fulfill any requirement for liaison between the Coastal Intelligence Section and the State Department. Officers in charge of the sections in turn will see that all information of interest concerning the activities of foreign vessels which comes to their attention is forwarded to the interested section of Foreign Intelligence. The operation will include a free exchange of pertinent information with Naval Districts which may be concerned.

2109. The functions required of the Coastal Intelligence Section are so closely allied with the activity of other sections of the Intelligence Organization that close cooperation with all is required. This is especially true in the case of the Commerce and Travel Section in connection with the information it may receive with regard to passengers, crews, ships and shipping, and prevention of sabotage and in its liaison with other

Cooperation with
other sections.

Government departments and agencies which are charged with: (1) the granting of travel credentials; (2) the control of travelers and crews on vessels; (3) the control of shipments and shipping and; (4) the suppression of sabotage in shipping in United States ports. It is also true with respect to the Investigating, Security, and Plant Protection Sections of the organization.

Cooperation with
other districts
and ONI

2110. The officer in charge of the Coastal Intelligence Section will work in close cooperation with the Coastal Intelligence Sections in other districts and in the Office of Naval Intelligence, and will feel free to confer with the officer in charge of the branch concerning the functions of the section.

SECTION II. RECEIVING AND COLLATING UNIT

Duties.

2201. The officer in charge of the Receiving and Collating Unit in the district organization under discussion will receive and collate all reports concerning activities in the coastal area of the district not covered by other sections of the Intelligence Organization, which are received from all possible sources therein. After the reports are collated they will be given to the Evaluation and Dissemination Unit for its action.

The officer in charge of this unit in the Office of Naval Intelligence will receive and collate reports from the naval districts and from other available sources concerning activities in the coastal area. (These collated reports are forwarded to the Evaluation and Dissemination Unit for action.)

The assumed organization diagrams assign to the Receiving and Collating Units, in the Office of Naval Intelligence and in the naval district, the duty of maintaining a complete file of reports received and of such other information as may be required by the Coastal Intelligence Section in the performance of its duties.

Reports, type of.

2202. The reports which will come from the coastal area will concern activities on land and at sea. Those reports concerning operations on land will usually come under the cognizance of some other section (Investigation, Security, Plant Protection, Commerce and Travel) of the local Intelligence Organization. Where these reports concern one of these sections, and that section

alone, they will be forwarded to it for necessary action, and where the subject matter of reports is such as to involve more than one section the report should be referred to the sections concerned for their coordinated action.

The Coastal Intelligence Section will have a direct interest in all reports concerning activities on the waters included in the coastal area.

2203. The reports which will be of immediate naval interest and for which the Coastal Intelligence Section is responsible are those which concern vessels of the naval establishments of neutral and belligerent powers and other vessels operating for hostile or military purposes within the coastal area. The intent of a vessel to engage in hostile operations will be apparent in some cases when the type or the activity of the vessel is known, but the intent in many cases may be known only after other factors with respect to the registry, nature of cargo, passengers, and crew are known. These are factors which are usually investigated on board the vessel at the port of departure, and it is through close cooperation with other Government departments and agencies who conduct these investigations that this information is made known. If the port of departure is foreign, the same information may be furnished through State Department offices or attachés at the port in question.

Activities at sea.

2204. Among the activities in the coastal area which will be of possible naval interest are the following:

Possible activities.

1. Sinkings resulting from belligerent action.
2. Loitering or hovering.
3. Vessels found considerably off their course to destination.
4. Submarine attacks.
5. Sabotage.
6. Fires.
7. Scuttling.
8. Diversion or suspected diversion of cargoes on the high seas.
9. Vessels concealing identity.
10. Submarine cargo vessels.
11. Cargo and passenger aircraft engaged foreign.
12. Vessels carrying enemy agents or spies.

Disposition of reports.

2205. The operation of the Coastal Intelligence Section will result in the receipt of a great mass of reports. Some of these reports will be of no immediate or future interest, but others, though of no immediate interest, may prove of value in providing a background for incidents which occur later. All incoming reports must be viewed in the light of previous information on the same vessel or subject in order to determine their proper disposition, for filing or for dissemination.

Files.

2206. The Receiving and Collating Unit will maintain in its local file a chronological history of the incidents with respect to a particular vessel, or subject. This history should be filed alphabetically by the name of the vessel, further subdivided by nationality, and so arranged that it may be available for future reference. A cross index will be required in case of any change in the name of a vessel.

Collation.

2207. Collation as defined in the dictionary means "to compare critically, as writings or facts, with a view to noting agreements or disagreements." In performing this function the Receiving and Collating Unit will critically examine all incoming reports to determine possible agreement or disagreement with reports previously received and filed. The reports, together with any additional pertinent information obtained from the files, will be forwarded to the Evaluation and Dissemination Unit for its action.

SECTION III. EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION UNIT

Duties.

2301. The officer in charge of the Evaluation and Dissemination Unit in the Office of Naval Intelligence and in the district organization under discussion is responsible for the evaluation of information, received through the Receiving and Collating Unit, and for the proper dissemination thereof.

Evaluation.

2302. This Unit will conduct a critical and systematic analysis of the information to determine its probable credibility and accuracy, significance, relevance, and importance and draw conclusions therefrom. This evaluation will require that reference be made to any previous happening or fact which may have a bearing on the subject matter. In many cases the information

as received in a report will be complete in itself and require no evaluation.

It is highly desirable that the evaluation of information should be considered by at least two officers. This should be done by the officer in charge of the unit and one other officer in the section whenever possible, and should be done in all cases where there is any doubt in the mind of the officer charged with this duty.

2303. The Evaluation and Dissemination Unit will keep a record in the section files of all information received and transmitted with the date and hour specified in each case. **Records.**

2304. This Unit will disseminate information of interest to the Naval Establishment, to the Army, and to other Government agencies that may be concerned. This dissemination will usually fall into two groups as follows: **Dissemination.**

1. Dissemination of despatch information received via naval communications to addressees, as may seem appropriate, which are not indicated on original routing.

2. Dissemination of information not received by the naval communication systems.

2305. Information received by despatch is transmitted in accordance with plans prepared by the Division of Naval Communications. These plans provide for the operation of the United States Coast Guard as a part of the Navy in time of war. They indicate the systems to be used in the naval service and, for the naval districts, they provide for all units which may be employed by the Commandant in executing his duties. It is essential that the two services and the Army be trained in time of peace to insure complete understanding of the system for coordinated action in time of war. The details covering the operation of the Communication Service are contained in the current issue of Communications Instructions. **Dissemination of despatch information.**

Briefly the operation is as follows:

1. The originator of a despatch indicates therein the *action* and *information addressees* and releases the despatch for transmission.

2. The despatch is transmitted to these addressees.

3. It is received by the addressee through a communication center or communication officer whether the addressee is located at sea or ashore.

4. The communication center or communication officer types sufficient copies for distribution to all interested units of the local station, whether ship or shore, Army or Navy, or both. In some cases more than one copy is received by a Division, Branch, or Section, of the organization. In the case of the Intelligence Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations four copies are received. These are then used for dissemination of the information to the interested subdivisions of the Intelligence Division.

5. The action addressee is responsible for any action which may be required.

6. The information addressees are responsible for the further dissemination of the information to their interested subdivisions.

The foregoing brief outline shows that information which reaches Coastal Intelligence via the naval communications network will also have been disseminated through the routine operation of the naval communication system. It is a responsibility of the Coastal Intelligence Section, nevertheless, to take cognizance of all information received in this manner, to check that the routing is complete, and to suggest the proper routing in case of apparent error.

Dissemination
information not
received via naval
communications.

2306. Reports received from any source, other than the naval communications radio network, will be disseminated by the Coastal Intelligence Section, without delay, to the department, section, office, unit, or person who can use it or who rightly should have it. It is essential that the interested addressees should receive the information before its period of usefulness has passed.

Routing of out-
going information
and intelligence.

2307. It is impossible to outline a definite procedure to follow in the dissemination of information and intelligence. The routing in each case will depend entirely upon the subject matter to be routed and the method of transmission—radio, teletype, air mail, or ordinary mail—will depend upon the urgency required. In considering the routing of a particular message it will be helpful if some sort of check-off list is used. The organization diagrams of (1) the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations; (2) the Intelligence Division of the Office of the

Chief of Naval Operations; and (3) District Intelligence are examples of such lists.

The Evaluation and Dissemination Unit in the Office of Naval Intelligence will disseminate the evaluated information to the interested divisions of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, other interested offices or bureaus of the Navy Department, interested sections of the Office of Naval Intelligence, interested naval districts and interested Government departments and agencies with which liaison is maintained. The divisions of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, other Offices of Bureaus of the Navy Department, naval districts and other Government departments and agencies which receive the information will further disseminate the information as necessary to their respective subdivisions for action or information. The Evaluation and Dissemination Unit in the naval district will disseminate the evaluated information as necessary to the subdivisions of the Naval District Organization, Office of Naval Intelligence, other Naval Districts, United States Army liaison officer, and other Government departments and agencies in the district with which liaison is maintained and these in turn will disseminate the information received to their respective subdivisions.

2308. The possible interest of the Army must be considered in connection with the dissemination of any information. It is essential that the Coastal Intelligence Section assist in bringing information of the enemy by the quickest possible means into the interested headquarters of the Army and the Navy.

Dissemination
to Army.

The importance of keeping the Army fully advised with regard to activities in the coastal area is realized when it is considered that the Army and the Navy are jointly responsible in repelling attacks on coastal objectives and that the first notice of the approach of an enemy by the sea will normally be given by an air or a surface unit of the naval offshore patrol.

CHAPTER III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

3001. The Coastal Intelligence Section does not exercise any authority in the operation of the sources which report on activities in the coastal area, but some knowledge of what these sources are, with a brief description of each, will be helpful in performing the duties required of that Section. The reports will come from sources which will include the following:

**List of sources
of information.**

1. Radiocompass stations.
2. Lighthouses.
3. Light ships.
4. Life-saving stations.
5. Air stations and air patrols.
6. Naval local defense forces.
7. Special lookout stations.
8. Army coastal frontier defense posts.
9. Coast Guard intelligence during emergency period.
10. Other sections of the Intelligence Organization.
11. Other Government departments and agencies.
12. Independent agencies.

3002. The radiocompass stations of the Navy and the Coast Guard during an emergency period will cooperate in the exchange of information which is of interest; during a war period the Coast Guard radiocompass stations will operate as a part of the Navy to assist in the plotting and tracking of suspicious or hostile vessels operating in the coastal area.

Radio stations.

3003. The lighthouses and lightships located along the coast will serve as lookout stations and will report activities which they observe. These reports will come over the Navy radio network in time of war and through liaison with the Coast Guard in an emergency period. The Coast Guard during peace maintains 32 lightships and approximately 521 lighthouses to which resident keepers are assigned. Eighty-seven of the lighthouses are connected directly into the Coast Guard owned and operated telephone system and 52 others are connected to this system through commercial exchanges.

**Lighthouses and
lightships.**

3004. Life-saving stations, operating under the Coast Guard during an emergency period and under the Navy

**Life-saving
stations.**

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during a war period, maintains beach patrols and lookouts on watch in a lookout tower. (They are distributed along the coasts according to the volume of shipping and the geographical peculiarities, generally in the vicinity of harbors, bays, inlets, and rivers traversed by shipping.) These stations are provided with pulling surfboats and power lifeboats equipped to render immediate assistance to vessels wrecked or stranded. One or more small craft of the speed-boat class are available for inshore duty as patrols of rivers, inlets, and harbors. (For communication purposes the life saving stations are connected by the Coast Guard telephone system.)

Air stations and
air patrols.

3005. Coast Guard and naval air stations and air patrols operating separately during an emergency period will cooperate in reporting activities in the coastal area. During a war period they will be combined and operate as a part of the Navy. Also, during a war period, Army air components, when available, may be temporarily assigned to execute Navy functions.

Naval local
defense forces.

3006. (The naval local defense forces are those forces assigned to a naval district for use in the local defense of the district and the control of the coastwise sea communications; repulsing hostile attacks on the seacoast or merchant shipping in the coastal area. These forces may comprise any or all of the following task forces:

- (1) The inshore patrol.
- (2) The offshore patrol.
- (3) The escort force.
- (4) The attack force.
- (5) Additional task force to meet special situations.)

The Coast Guard during an emergency period operates in a manner similar to the inshore patrol in reporting activities of belligerent or suspicious vessels in the coastal area. During a war period, when it is operated by the Navy, the various units are available for assignment to the task forces which make up the naval local defense forces. The Coast Guard during an emergency, and the naval local defense forces during war, will be the chief sources of reports of activities of vessels in the coastal area. (In order that these reports may be used by the Army or the Navy immediately upon their receipt.

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it is essential that the District Intelligence Organization shall be centrally located with respect to the inshore patrol activities of the district in the headquarters occupied by the Commander of the inshore patrol who is connected, by the communication service, with the Commandant and all units of the operating forces, ashore and afloat. These headquarters are the communications and intelligence clearing station for the district operating forces and the point of liaison with the Army Communication Service.)

3007. Special lookout stations may be established along the coast for the purpose of reporting activities in locations which are not covered by existing lookout stations.

3008. The Army forces, consisting of the mobile forces and the harbor defense forces, in their cooperation with naval forces in the defense of the coastal area will supplement the sources of information which are available within the naval organization. This is especially true in the case of the air units of the mobile forces which may be called upon to support the Navy or to perform strictly naval functions. While engaged in such operations these units may be the first to report the approach of an enemy force by the sea. Army and Navy aviation in operations against enemy attacks along the coast will overlap to a certain extent and in consequence it is essential that one service should augment the other in reporting activities in the coastal area.

3009. The Coast Guard Intelligence Organization during an emergency period will forward reports of Naval interest concerning activities received from its units operating in the coastal area.

This organization is operated under the Chief Intelligence Officer at Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C., assisted by an intelligence officer in each of the Coast Guard districts. In time of war, or when the President so directs, its functions would be assimilated by the Navy under whom the Coast Guard would operate.

3010. The reports received from other sections of the Intelligence Organization will come as a result of active cooperation which must be maintained with those sections. The nature of many reports will be such that

Special lookout
stations.

Army coast
frontier defense
forces.

Coast Guard
intelligence.

Sections of,
Intelligence
Organization.

they will concern more than one section of the organization and as a result the sections which may have a possible interest in the matter should be given an opportunity to see it.

Other departments and agencies.

3011. Other Government departments and agencies will serve as sources of information through direct or indirect liaisons which have been established with those departments by sections of the intelligence organization.

Independent agencies.

3012. Among the independent agencies from which information may be expected are included in the following:

- (1) Insurance companies.
- (2) Shipping companies.
- (3) Agents of shipping companies.
- (4) Ship chandlers.
- (5) Municipal authorities.
- (6) Civic organizations.
- (7) Maritime or commercial radio companies.
- (8) Pilot organizations.
- (9) Airlines, operating coastal and foreign.

These independent agencies in a war period will be able to furnish reports of activities in the coastal area which, in many cases, will not be available from any other source. It is not expected that the Coastal Intelligence Section will actually collect the reports, but that they will be collected by personnel of other sections of the Intelligence Organization, who are operating in the field. It may be expected that these agencies will gladly forward reports provided they are contacted and advised with regard to the type of reports which are desired.

