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**COMMANDER AIR FORCE
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET**



AIR FORCE PACIFIC FLEET

AIR INTELLIGENCE MANUAL

1536
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FOREWORD

1. The Air Force, Pacific Fleet Air Intelligence Manual is promulgated herein to furnish information to Air Intelligence Officers relative to the duties which they are expected to perform. The manual is also to be used as a guide for Commanders and Commanding Officers, in order that these officers will know what the Air Intelligence Officer can be expected to do and what he cannot be expected to do.
2. Accurate and timely intelligence is essential to the planning and conduct of successful naval operations. It is intended that this manual will assist in furnishing the means by which this timely and accurate intelligence is provided.
3. Intelligence procedures and techniques are changing continually. Improvements in these techniques will be forthcoming for this Force if the Air Intelligence Officers study and evaluate new methods of collection, processing, and dissemination.
4. Recommendations for the improvement of this Air Intelligence Manual are invited.


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Commander Air Force, Pacific Fleet.

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CHAPTER I
DEFINITIONS

101. AIR INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence information synthesized specifically to appraise such elements of Alien Capabilities, and vulnerabilities as are necessary to the establishment of national policy and counsel on air preparedness and air operations.

102. ANALYSIS

The examination of information to distinguish component parts and determine various inter-relationships.

103. COLLECTION

The procuring, and assembling of information for further intelligence processing.

104. COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE

Deals with the neutralization or destruction of the effectiveness of hostile or unfriendly intelligence services.

105. COVERT

Secretly, in private, with suggestive implication rather than direct expression.

106. DISSEMINATION

The distribution of intelligence and information in such a form as to insure that it reaches the agencies needing it, in useable form and in accordance with its urgency.

107. EVALUATION

The determination of the pertinence, credibility, reliability, and accuracy of an item of information.

108. INFORMATION

The term "information" as used in intelligence includes all documents, facts, photographs, diagrams, maps, reports, or observations of any kind which may serve to throw light on a possible or actual enemy.

109. INTELLIGENCE

Processed information.

110. INTELLIGENCE BRIEF

A concise resume of an existing or potential enemy situation or of conditions in a particular area.

111. INTELLIGENCE BRIEFING

The act of giving concise particulars on an existing or potential enemy situation or of conditions in a particular area.

112. INTELLIGENCE SUMMARIES

Condensations for presentations to staffs or squadrons of lengthy intelligence reports prepared by higher echelons of the several armed forces; they emphasize salient facts and conclusions. The use of the term "Intelligence Summary", in this connection, should not be confused with daily summaries of operations made during exercises.

113. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The product of evaluation, research, and synthesis of information of naval interest, received from all sources, needed for determination of naval policy, for planning, and execution of naval operations.

114. OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence needed by naval commanders in planning and executing operations, including battle.

115. OVERT

Uncovered, open to view, public, apparent, manifest.

116. STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence pertaining to the intentions and capabilities of foreign nations needed by military and naval commanders charged with determination of policy and planning.

117. SUBVERSION

The perverting or corrupting by undermining a persons morals, allegiance or faith.

118. SYNTHESIS

Is the examination and combining of information with other information and intelligence for final interpretation.

CHAPTER II

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

201. SCOPE

1. Air Intelligence of interest to the Navy is intelligence on foreign powers necessary for the planning and execution of naval air operations. It is therefore one of the principal elements of naval intelligence and, as is all intelligence, concerned with the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of intelligence information. The efficient utilization of aircraft in training and in operations requires the expeditious dissemination of intelligence. In like manner it requires careful planning to utilize aircraft as a means for collecting intelligence. The field includes certain aspects of:

Photography	Amphibious Intelligence
Survival	Flak Intelligence
Escape and Evasion	Counter-Intelligence
Cartography	Strategic Intelligence
Aerology	Technical Air Intelligence
Hydrography	Alien Tactical Information
Geography	
Economics	
Recognition	

From the above list it can be seen that Air Intelligence includes a wide variety of subjects. For this reason the Air Intelligence Officer should be permitted to confine his activity to his own field.

2. Briefly stated, the Air Intelligence Officer represents and adopts the viewpoint of the enemy with regard to how he may effect the conduct of naval air operations. The furnishing of information on the enemy, which may assist in the accomplishment of the mission of the air crew, is an Air Intelligence Officer's task. In the past the aviation intelligence personnel have erroneously reached into the field of operations and planning. If it can be understood that intelligence should be the basis upon which the operations and planning officers and the commander determine their plan, the coordination required between intelligence and operation or plans will be self evident.

202. DESIGNATION

1. All Intelligence Officers in the Air Force, Pacific Fleet have been designated Air Intelligence Officers, in accordance with directives from higher authority.

SECTION 2 - ORGANIZATION

210. REQUIREMENT

1. All aviation staffs, air groups, aircraft squadrons, aircraft carriers and seaplane tenders in the Pacific Fleet are required to have an officer designated as Air Intelligence Officer.

211. COMMAND ORGANIZATION

1. Intelligence is a function of Command. The efficient utilization of the Air Intelligence Officer is the responsibility of the commander. In the Marine Corps G-2 (Intelligence) is one of the components of the general staff organization. In the Navy the commander has considerable latitude as to where intelligence should be placed in his command organization. This will normally be in Operations, Plans or a separate Intelligence Division.

212. NAVAL ORGANIZATION1. Administrative Staffs

The administrative staffs include ComAirPac, ComFairWestCoast, ComFair-Alameda, and ComFairSeattle. Primarily those staffs perform training and administrative duties. Each has an Air Intelligence Officer assigned; this is his primary duty.

2. Operational Staffs

Fleet Air Wing and Carrier Division Commanders are considered operational Commanders. They have operational control over squadrons, groups, and/or ships assigned to them. All Fleet Air Wing Staffs have a billet for an Air Intelligence Officer (LT 1300). Carrier Division Commanders, except in special cases, do not have an Intelligence Officer with primary duty as such; however, the Air Intelligence Officer of the carrier, aboard which the Flag is embarked may report to the Carrier Division Commander for additional duty to assist the Staff Air Intelligence Officer.

3. Ships

Each combat carrier (CV) has a billet for an Air Intelligence Officer (LT 1300). AV's, AVP's and CVE's have officers performing Air Intelligence duties as a collateral function.

4. Carrier Air Group

Each carrier air group is required to have an Air Intelligence Officer. Normally this officer will be the senior squadron Air Intelligence Officer who will report to the Air Group Commander for additional duty on his staff.

5. Squadrons

All aircraft squadrons, excluding FASRons, in the Pacific Fleet have an officer whose primary administrative duty is Air Intelligence.

6. FASRons

FASRons have an officer designated as Air Intelligence Officer. This is a collateral duty for the officer so designated.

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7. TACRons

TACRons are a part of the amphibious Forces. All TACRons have an officer designated as Air Intelligence Officer.

213. JOB DESCRIPTION1. Air Intelligence Officer

Collects information about the enemy and enemy-held territory from higher echelons, flight personnel, aerial photographs, reports and other sources, processes information to determine probable accuracy, significance, and importance; makes estimates of enemy's capabilities and probable air reaction; plans and prepares reports and orders, or parts of orders, dealing with the enemy's situation and capabilities; distributes information to commander, staff, and to higher, lower, and other units by means of bulletins, intelligence reports, maps, charts, meetings, diagrams, and reports; maintains intelligence work sheet, intelligence journal, situation map, war diary, and enemy order of battle; prepares overlays, diagrams, reports, standard operating procedures, intelligence plans, and intelligence summaries; supervises instruction in such subjects as war theaters, reporting information, allied and enemy tactics, target analysis, recognition and characteristics of ships and planes, and the psychology and racial characteristics of enemy personnel; supervises personnel engaged in intelligence duties; and, as a staff member, assists in planning operations and advises the commanding officer on intelligence matters. Must be familiar with combat and counter intelligence and staff procedures, the characteristics of allied and enemy ships and aircraft, organization and tactics of enemy forces, racial background and characteristics of enemy personnel, use and interpretation of aerial photographs and maps, regulations pertaining to censorship, the handling of secret and confidential matter, and the principles of naval warfare.

214. MARINE CORPS ORGANIZATION

Intelligence Sections of units of Fleet Marine Force Commanders are established by tables of organization authorized by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Below are listed excerpts from the current peacetime table of organization:

1. Headquarters, Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

1 Air Intelligence Officer	LTCOL	NA	(1)
1 Air Intelligence Officer	CAPT	NA	(1)
2 Intelligence Clerks, Aviation	MSGT-TSgt		(8)
1 Draftsman, Topographic	SSgt		(4)
1 Photo Interpreter	SSgt		(10)
2 Clerk-Typists	Sgt-CPI		(7)

2. Headquarters, Marine Aircraft Wing.

1 Air Intelligence Officer	LTCOL	NA	(1)
1 Air Intelligence Officer	CAPT	NA	(1)
2 Intelligence Clerks, Aviation	MSGT-TSgt		(8)
2 Aerial Photo Technicians	TSgt-SSgt		(9)
1 Photo Interpreter	SSgt		(10)

3. Headquarters, Marine Aircraft Group.

1 Air Intelligence Officer	CAPT	NA	(1) - Additional
2 Intelligence Clerks, Aviation	TSgt-SSgt		(8) Duty
1 Photo Interpreter	SSgt		(10)

4. Marine Fighter Squadron.

1 Air Intelligence Officer	CAPT	NA	(1) - Additional
1 Intelligence Clerk, Aviation	TSgt		(8) Duty.
1 Aerial Photo Technician	SSgt		(9)

5. Intelligence Specification Serial Numbers.

- (1) 9315 Air Intelligence Officer
- (2) 8503 Photo Interpretation Officer
- (3) 9301 Intelligence Officer
- (4) 076 Draftsman, Topographic
- (5) 213 Stenographer
- (6) 391 Librarian
- (7) 405 Clerk-typist
- (8) 631 Intelligence Clerk, Aviation
- (9) 886 Aerial Photo Technician
- (10) 890 Photo Interpreter

215. INTELLIGENCE SPECIFICATION SERIAL NUMBERS - JOB DESCRIPTIONS.1. SSn 9315 Air Intelligence Officer.

Collects information about the enemy and enemy-held territory from higher echelons, flight personnel, aerial photographs, reports and other sources; evaluates and interprets information to determine probable accuracy, significance, and importance; makes estimate of enemy's capabilities and probable air reaction; plans and prepares reports and orders, or parts of orders, dealing with enemy's situation and capabilities; distributes information to commander, staff, and to higher, lower, and other units by means of bulletins, intelligence reports, maps, charts, meetings, diagrams and reports; maintains intelligence work sheet, intelligence journal, situation map, war diary, and enemy order of battle; prepares overlays, diagrams, reports, standing operating procedures, intelligence plans, and intelligence summaries; supervises instruction in such subjects as war theaters, reporting information, allied and enemy tactics, target analysis, recognition and characteristics of ships and planes, and the psychology and racial characteristics of enemy personnel; supervises personnel assigned in intelligence duties; and, as a staff member, assists in planning operations and advises the commanding officer on intelligence matters. Must be familiar with combat and counter intelligence and staff procedures, the characteristics of allied and enemy ships and aircraft, organization and tactics of enemy forces, racial background and characteristics of enemy personnel, use and interpretation of aerial photographs and maps, regulations pertaining to censorship, the handling of secret and confidential matter, and the principles of land warfare and amphibious operations.

2. SSN 8503 Photo Interpretation Officer

Interprets and evaluates aerial photographs. Uses stereoscope, contour finder and other devices to examine photographs. Determines the location of enemy troops, gun emplacements, fuel and ammunition dumps, airports, hangars, type and number of aircraft, and length, direction, and type of runways. Compares new and old photographs of the same location to detect camouflaged areas and installations. Writes detailed reports and summaries of interpretations, and prepares maps, charts, diagrams, and statistical charts. Coordinates photo-interpretation activities with related intelligence work. Must be able to identify natural and artificial terrain features and genuine camouflage, dummy material and equipment in aerial photographs. Must know principles and use of photo-interpretation equipment. Must be able to identify enemy installations, material, and weapons.

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3. SSN 9301 Combat Intelligence Officer

Collects information on enemy terrain under enemy control from prisoners of war, photographs, captured documents, reconnaissance personnel, and other sources; evaluates and interprets information to determine probable accuracy, significance, and importance; makes estimates of enemy's capabilities; plans and prepares reports and orders, or parts of orders, dealing with enemy's situation and capabilities; distributes information to commander, staff, and to higher, lower and neighboring units; determines the need for military maps and photographs, makes recommendations as to the character of maps and photographs required; may supervise reproduction and distribution of maps and photographs; plans for and supervises, in coordination with proper agencies, the training of intelligence personnel; makes studies for future operations. Plans and supervises measures other than tactical to preserve secrecy; regulates activities of newspaper censorship. May formulate and coordinate plans regarding, and may supervise activities, of public information personnel. Must have a thorough knowledge of combat intelligence and staff procedures. Must be familiar with the characteristics of enemy material, the organization and tactics of enemy forces, the racial background, psychology, and characteristics of enemy personnel. Must know uses and interpretation of aerial photographs, procedures for processing prisoners of war and captured enemy material, regulations pertaining to the handling of classified matter, counter intelligence procedures, regulations pertaining to censorship, and the employment of public information personnel in combat.

4. SSN 076 Draftsman, Topographic

Prepares topographical maps, charts, mosaics, sketches, and overlays, from such original sources as surveyors notes, aerial photographs or maps. Must be competent in the use of drafting instruments. Must know conventional signs and symbols used in military mapping. Should know technique of maintaining a field operations map. Must have general familiarity with interpretation of photographs.

5. SSN 213 Stenographer

Takes dictation in shorthand or on a stenotype machine and transcribes notes on a typewriter; performs other general office duties, may act as court reporter. Must be able to take dictation at a minimum rate of 75 words per minute. Should be familiar with military letter forms.

6. SSN 391 Library Clerk

Classifies, catalogues, shelves, and distributes books, catalogues, technical bulletins, periodicals, and films in a library. Must understand classification and cataloging system used in particular library. Should understand the Dewey Decimal System.

7. SSN 405 Clerk-typist

Types correspondence, reports, and other matter from rough draft or corrected copy. May file records and reports, and performs other general office duties. Must be able to type accurately at a minimum of 30 words per minute.

8. SSN 631 Intelligence Clerk, Aviation

Assist in the collection, preparation, processing, and dissemination of air combat and military intelligence material. Posts, traces, copies, and maintains maps, charts, and photographs. Maintains intelligence files and journals. Instructs personnel in the recognition of all types

of friendly and enemy air and surface craft by distinguishing markings, silhouettes, construction, and performance. May use still or motion picture as training aids. May assist in briefing pilots. Must have basic knowledge of intelligence procedures in aviation, security regulations, map reading, and principles of military correspondence. Must be thoroughly familiar with all methods of identifying air and surface craft. Must be a qualified clerk-typist (SSN-405). Should be familiar with drafting instruments.

9. SSN 886 Aerial Photo Technician

Takes still and motion pictures; performs all tasks in a photographic laboratory incident to processing and printing aerial and ground photographs and motion pictures, including the preparation, assembly, and reproduction of aerial photographic mosaics; installs, inspects, cleans, tests, adjusts, repairs, and maintains aerial, ground, and motion picture cameras and photographic equipment. Prepares flight lines, and selects, prepares, and checks aerial photographic equipment for the proper execution of an aerial photographic mission. Must understand the mechanics, operation, care, use, and maintenance of aerial, ground, and motion picture cameras, the related photographic equipment. Must have knowledge of the fundamentals of optics, filters, lighting and the preparation and use of photographic chemicals and sensitized materials. Must be thoroughly familiar with photographic laboratory equipment. Must be able to read maps and plan flight lines for photographic missions.

10. SSN 890 Photo-Interpreter

Studies aerial photographs to obtain information regarding enemy activities, strength, and installations. Using stereoscopes, contour finders, and other devices, studies aerial photographs or compares aerial photographs with maps or previous photographs to determine camouflaged areas, location of enemy troops, gun emplacements, fuel and ammunition dumps, airports, hangars, runways, type and number of aircraft, and effect of artillery on aerial bombardment. Must be able to identify natural and artificial terrain features and genuine, camouflaged, and dummy material and equipment in aerial photographs.

216. RESERVE ORGANIZATION

1. CNAResTra - The Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training is a subordinate command of Chief of Naval Air Training. Organized Naval Air Reserve Squadrons are a part of this command.
2. Organized Reserve Squadrons, Combat squadrons, and groups of the Organized Reserve have billets for Air Intelligence Officers. These billets usually are filled by non-flying officers.
3. Volunteer Reserves - There are additional Air Intelligence Officers in the Volunteer Reserve. The training of these officers is under the cognizance of the Bureau of Personnel and is exercised through the Commandants of the Naval Districts. Air Intelligence Officers of the Volunteer Reserve may request 2 weeks active duty per year with aeronautical units.

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CHAPTER III

FUNCTIONS

SECTION 1

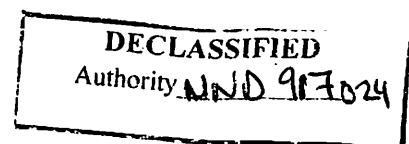
MISSION AND TASKS

301. MISSION

1. The mission of the Air Intelligence Officer is:
 - (a) To expeditiously provide Intelligence to his commander and subordinate commands necessary for the accomplishment of their missions; to furnish information and intelligence to higher and lateral commands.
 - (b) To supervise counter-intelligence activity within the command.

302. TASKS

1. In order to accomplish the mission, Air Intelligence Officers should:
 - (a) Collect, process, and disseminate intelligence.
 - (1) Needed to accomplish the current mission.
 - (2) Needed to plan for future operations:
 - a. Characteristics of area of combat.
 - b. Tactical and technical information on alien air forces, navies and armies.
 - c. Economic, political and sociological information which may be of assistance in determining enemy capabilities and intentions.
 - (b) Maintain Air Intelligence files as necessary to meet the demands of the unit, and of subordinate commands.
 - (c) Supervise the intelligence training of personnel of own and subordinate commands.
 - (d) Maintain liaison with all officers who perform similar or related duties in subordinate, parallel, and higher commands.
 - (e) Advise and recommend proper measures for the security of the command against sabotage, espionage, and subversion.



SECTION 2COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND DISSEMINATION310. COLLECTION

1. In order to insure that the Air Intelligence Officer may obtain the intelligence pertinent to the mission of the commander, he should be thoroughly familiar with the sources and method of collecting information.

(a) Sources of information and intelligence:

1. Office of Naval Intelligence, including the Air Intelligence Division.
2. Fleet Commanders and Fleet Intelligence Centers.
3. Naval, Military and Air Attaches.
4. District Intelligence Officer.
5. Units of the Operation Forces.
 - (a) Underwater demolition teams.
 - (b) Reconnaissance troops.
 - (c) Surface vessels, crews and equipment.
 - (d) Aircraft, crews and equipment.
 - (e) Submarine, crews and equipment.
6. Aerological stations.
7. Army and Air Force intelligence activities.
8. Commercial air lines pilots.
9. Charts and maps.
10. Photographs.
11. Publications: Technical documents, magazines, books, newspapers, etc.
12. Foreign intelligence agencies.
13. U.S. Citizens abroad.
14. Confidential information.
15. Technical personnel.
16. Prisoners of war, captured documents and equipment.
17. Deserters and enemy dead.
18. Merchant marine crews.

(b) Methods of collection:

Both covert and overt means are employed in collecting information and intelligence. Air Intelligence Officers when directed may employ the following methods of collecting intelligence from the above sources.

1. Reconnaissance.
 - (a) Aerial.
 - (b) Surface.
 - (c) Submarine.
 - (d) Electronics.
 - (e) Troop and underwater demolition teams.
2. Interviews.
3. Photograph (other than aerial photo reconnaissance).
4. Liaison.
5. Visual.
6. Aerological observation.
7. Research.
8. Requests to regular dissemination agencies.

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311. PROCESSING

1. The next step after the information has been collected is to change the information into intelligence. Processing involves five steps; evaluation, analysis, research, synthesis, and determination of the meaning of the information.

(a) Evaluation

Evaluation involves determining the reliability of the source, the accuracy of the information, and the meaning of the information. Symbols have been developed for the first two of these factors.

Reliability of the SourceAccuracy of the Information

- A. Completely reliable.
- B. Usually reliable.
- C. Fairly reliable.
- D. Not usually reliable.
- E. Unreliable.
- F. Reliability of source is unknown.

- 1. Report confirmed by other sources.
- 2. Probably true report.
- 3. Possible true report.
- 4. Doubtfully true report.
- 5. Improbable report.
- 6. Truth cannot be judged.

In submitting intelligence reports, the originator should give an evaluation to his material using the above symbols. If the evaluation differs from various articles of the report, the articles should also state what this information means to him.

(b) Analysis

Analysis is the breaking down of a report into its component parts. Each part must be studied separately.

(c) Research

Research is the comparing of the component parts with information previously received.

(d) Synthesis

Synthesis is the assembling of the separate parts resulting from the research into a coherent whole.

(e) Determination of meaning

The meaning of the coherent whole must be determined before the process of changing information into intelligence is complete. When the meaning has been determined, the intelligence is ready for dissemination.

312. DISSEMINATION

Intelligence to be of value must be placed in the hands of individuals or units concerned in time to serve their purpose. It is therefore of the greatest importance that intelligence be properly and quickly disseminated in accordance with its urgency. Do not hesitate to use a dispatch when necessary. With this in mind, after information has been processed into intelligence, the most effective means by which the intelligence can be disseminated must be determined. These means are:

(a) Written

1. Intelligence reports.
2. Intelligence studies.
3. Intelligence briefs.
4. Intelligence summaries.
5. Intelligence annex.
6. Estimate of the enemy situation.
7. Intelligence estimate.
8. Dispatch.
9. Special messages.

(b) Graphic Dissemination

1. Visual displays.
 - (a) Plots.
 - (b) Terrain models.
 - (c) Posters.
 - (d) Drawings.
2. Maps and charts.
3. Photographs.
4. Mosaics.
5. Silhouettes.
6. Motion pictures and slides.

(c) Oral dissemination

In special circumstances any of the previously mentioned written means may be presented orally. The usual means of oral dissemination are:

1. Briefing.
2. Lecture.
3. Conference.

313. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO RESERVE PERSONNEL

- (a) Reserve Personnel on active duty including training duty may have access to classified matter as necessary in the performance of their duties. (Refer to articles 6-8 and 6-9 U.S. Navy Security Manual for Classified Matter).
- (b) Reserve personnel in an inactive duty status may have access to classified matter under the following provisions:

1. Top Secret or Restricted Data

Only after the approval of the Chief of Naval Operations. The Chief of Naval Operations will authorize disclosure only if the individual concerned has been investigated, and the training command or issuing activity certifies the release as necessary in connection with national defense.

2. Secret

If necessary to accomplish an assignment or to prepare for a mobilization billet. Secret matter will not be released for information purposes only.

3. Confidential and Restricted

As necessary to provide information to accomplish an assignment, or to prepare for a mobilization billet.

- (c) Classified matter may be released into the personal custody of reserve personnel in an inactive duty status only when the issuing authority has been assured that facilities are available to the personnel concerned such as will afford physical security to the matter in accordance with the regulations for stowage contained in this manual. (Refer to article 6-17 U.S. Navy Security Manual for Classified Matter).
- (d) Permitting access to, or issuing of, cryptographic aids and cryptographic publications to reserve personnel in in active duty status is prohibited, except as specifically authorized by the Chief of Naval Operations.

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SECTION 3

PRODUCTION AND USE OF OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

320. RELATIONSHIP OF AIR INTELLIGENCE AND OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

1. From the definitions of air intelligence and operational intelligence it can be seen that the former is the intelligence required for the conduct of air operations and the latter is the intelligence required for the conduct of naval operations. Since naval air operations is the most important component of naval operations, in many cases operational intelligence is also air intelligence. For the purpose of discussion in this section when we refer to the production of operational intelligence, we are referring in like manner to the production of air intelligence.

321. ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION

1. A military problem may commence either in compliance with an order from higher authority or upon the recognition that an immediate unfavorable enemy situation exists or threatens to exist. The initial step in the solution of the problem is a process (performed by the commander) known as the Estimate of the Situation. In order that the commander may properly estimate the situation it is necessary that he be provided with important facts on the enemy situation and enemy capabilities.

322. INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE OF THE ENEMY SITUATION

1. The problem of determining and stating enemy capabilities is simplified by the use of a standard and logical process of reasoning. Such a system guards against overlooking important factors and insures fullest possible consideration of the problem. In this manner an Intelligence Estimate of the Enemy Situation is produced. The form normally employed serves not only to organize efficiently the reasoning process involved, but also provides a convenient framework which the intelligence officer can use in presenting to his commander a statement of enemy capabilities. Furnishing the commander with such an intelligence estimate provides the commander with the basis for his announcement of the essential elements of information. The form used in making the Estimate of the Enemy Situation is included in Chapter VII.

323. SEVEN STEPS IN PRODUCTION

1. The furnishing of the important facts of the enemy situation and the listing of the enemy capabilities must be a continuing process. For this reason new intelligence must be provided to permit a sound estimate of the enemy situation. The intelligence is produced by seven steps:

STEP 1. DETERMINE ENEMY CAPABILITIES

STEP 2. ANNOUNCE THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION

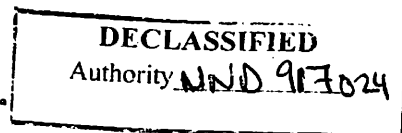
STEP 3. PREPARE THE INTELLIGENCE PLAN

STEP 4. COLLECT INFORMATION

STEP 5. RECORD AND PROCESS INFORMATION

STEP 6. DISSEMINATE INTELLIGENCE

STEP 7. RE-DETERMINE ENEMY CAPABILITIES



324. EXPLANATION OF THE STEPS

1. STEP 1. The determination of the ENEMY CAPABILITIES based on the last known facts concerning the enemy situation.
 - (a) In any situation, the lines of action of which the enemy is physically capable and which can possibly hinder or prevent the accomplishment of the mission are called the enemy capabilities for that situation. Because a statement of only the general line of action open to the enemy, such as attack, defense, or withdrawal, would be of little value to the commander, a statement of the enemy capabilities should indicate the particular lines of action possible under each general line of action, and should necessarily include details of "how", "where", and "in what strength".
 - (b) Safety Factors in Determining Enemy Capabilities

Under-estimation of the enemy will lead to surprise and surprise may cause disaster to your own forces. To avoid surprise the intelligence officer must keep two principles constantly in mind:

 - (1) Enemy capabilities must always be viewed in the most favorable light from the enemy's point of view.
 - (2) His interest is in enemy capabilities, not enemy intentions.

NOTE: History is full of examples of battles lost because of inaccurate guesses of the enemy's INTENTIONS. The answer is not to guess them more accurately, BUT NOT TO ATTEMPT TO GUESS THEM AT ALL, and to BE PREPARED TO MEET ANY ACTION OF WHICH THE ENEMY IS PHYSICALLY CAPABLE.
2. STEP 2. Announcement by the commander, with the advice of the intelligence officer of the ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION.

Essential Elements of Information.

 - (a) The essential elements of information consists of that information of the objective, enemy capabilities, and weather conditions which the commander needs in order to make a sound decision; conduct an operation; or to formulate the details of a plan of operation.
 - (b) The commander is responsible for designating the essential elements of information, but in determining them he is assisted by his staff, in particular, his Air Intelligence Officer.
3. STEP 3. Preparation by the intelligence officer of the INTELLIGENCE PLAN, which includes:
 - (a) Analysis of the essential elements of information to determine detailed "indications" which will answer or tend to answer the essential element under consideration.
 - (b) The essential elements of information having been announced, it is necessary that definite and precise instructions for obtaining information be given to the collecting agencies. To avoid any possibility of omission or conflict, the intelligence officer must follow logical, orderly mental process in analyzing and transforming the essential elements of information into missions, in allotting the missions to collecting agencies, and in designating the time and method of reporting the information to the intelligence officer. This is the formulation of the Intelligence Plan for which a form is found in Chapter VII. The scope of the Intelligence Plan depends upon the sphere of action of the commander for whom it is drawn. It will be subsequently modified to conform to new decisions made by the commander during the development of the situation.

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4. STEP 4. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION by intelligence agencies.

- (a) The specific aim of intelligence is to provide the commander with essential intelligence at the time he needs it on the objective, enemy capabilities, and weather. To insure the accomplishment of this aim, the collection of information must be organized to provide speed and economy of means and effort and must be directed to secure specific information.

5. STEP 5. RECORDING, AND PROCESSING of information by the Air Intelligence Officer assisted by intelligence personnel, thereby converting the information into intelligence.

- (a) Recording and Processing of information - Recording - As information is received, it will be recorded so that it will not be overlooked when needed. As each item of information must be considered together with other items bearing on the same subject, information will be classified and segregated for convenience of comparison study.

- (1) Intelligence Records - The intelligence sections of air units will maintain a permanent record of all items of incoming information as well as of all intelligence orders, reports, summaries, etc., issuing from the sections. The number and type of these records and files will vary with the type of the unit.

- (2) Method of Recording - In the recording of information, the intelligence officer must adapt procedure to the needs of unit. Simplification of method will be especially necessary in the smaller units. When the situation is changing rapidly the maintenance of records becomes of secondary importance and the intelligence officer should concentrate upon his primary mission of assembling and processing information and dissemination.

(b) Processing of Information

- (1) Items of information which have been recorded will be subjected to a systematic process of evaluation, analysis, research, synthesis and determination of meaning to convert them into intelligence.
- (2) This process will include evaluation of the information as to its credibility, accuracy, and importance.
- (3) Intelligence must be concise, free from irrelevant matter, and ready for immediate use; at the same time it must be so complete as to convey not only the facts but also their significance and deductions to be drawn from a consideration of the facts in connection with other military intelligence already at hand

6. STEP 6. DISSEMINATION of intelligence to all concerned. This step has been adequately discussed in paragraph 312.**7. STEP 7. Re-determination of ENEMY CAPABILITIES**

It can be seen that Step 1, and Step 7 are the same, thus emphasizing the fact that the process of producing operational intelligence is a continuous cycle. The receipt of certain items of information may require immediate dissemination of such information or immediate formulation of new essential elements and the issuing of new orders to obtain further significant information. It is likely, therefore, that several different cycles of the process will coexist, each at a different stage of its development.

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325. INTELLIGENCE ANNEX

1. An intelligence annex is issued whenever intelligence instructions are too extensive to be included in the operations order or plan. The annex is considered a part of the operations order or plan to which it pertains and serves to segregate the instructions pertaining to collection of information and to amplify the order. While ordinarily it may not be necessary for a unit as small as a squadron to issue a written intelligence annex, it may become advisable to do so in planning an amphibious operation due to the amount of detail which must be promulgated prior to D-day. If an intelligence annex is used, intelligence missions, as distinguished from tactical missions, are not ordinarily placed in the body of the operation order but are assigned in fragmentary orders.
2. A complete intelligence annex should be issued at the beginning of an operation. Subsequent annexes are issued to accompany further operations orders but include only additional instructions and changes in instructions previously issued; paragraphs of the form in which there are no changes are omitted. Where the situation changes to a sufficient extent, the publishing of a new annex becomes necessary. Instructions contained in an annex should be considered as routine procedure until issuance of subsequent instructions, which change or modify the basic routine. Instructions contained in the annex should be concise, definite, and briefly worded.
3. The form for use in the preparation of an intelligence annex is contained in Chapter VII. Requests to higher, adjacent, or supporting units for information or reconnaissance may be included.

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SECTION 4FILING330. GENERAL

Intelligence material cannot be efficiently filed in accordance with the navy filing manual. The efficient utilization of the intelligence library requires the ready accessibility to all of the material contained therein. Another factor besides accessibility which must be taken into consideration in the filing of intelligence material is that squadron, and in some cases ship, Air Intelligence Officers will use many different libraries. Because of the general nature of most intelligence publications, cross-indexing of material will be necessary. Air Intelligence Officers should maintain cross-index files which indicate the sources available. Ordinarily, 2 x 3 file cards are adequate for this purpose.

331. FILING CATEGORIES

Some intelligence matter may be more accessible when filed as consecutive volumn, while other material is more logically filed by subject or area, and still other material is filed in a manner determined by its nature. For clarity the material should be divided into categories and the different categories filed together in the same or adjacent drawers. The following categories are recommended:

(a) Category One - Intelligence periodicals to be stowed chronologically:

1. The Pacific Command Weekly Intelligence Digest.
2. Weekly Summaries of Foreign Aviation Development.
3. ONI Review.
4. Air Intelligence Digest.
5. Intelligence Review.
6. CinCLant Weekly Digest.
7. Alaskan Air Command Intelligence Review.

(b) Category Two - Area studies - to be stowed in numerical order or alphabetically.

1. JANIS.
2. CIA Area Studies.
3. CinCPac - CinCPOA Bulletins.
4. CinCPac Port Studies.
5. Air Intelligence Reports.
6. ICLANT Area Studies.
7. H.O. Publications (including Coast Pilots).
8. Foreign Airfield and Seaplane Station Lists.

(c) Category Three - Maps, Charts and Photographs (not necessarily stowed in same drawer, but should be proximate to each other).

1. Photographs (by country, broken down by province, city or both).
2. Maps and charts (stowed in accordance with chart catalogues).
3. Sketches (stowed in same manner as photographs).

(d) Category Four - Tactical and technical section - Separate folder on each section.

1. ASW.
2. Amphibious Warfare.
3. Bacteriological Warfare.
4. Bomber Tactics.
5. Chemical Warfare.
6. Cold Weather Operations.

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7. Fighter and attack tactics.
8. Mine Warfare.
9. Psychological Warfare.
10. Radiological Safety.
11. Search and Rescue.
12. Selection of bombs and fuses.
13. Survival.
14. Professional Publications (as required).

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RPS
JANAP (Less 146)

(e) Category Five - Intelligence Instructions and related material - section on each subject.

1. Manuals:

- a. ONI-Y-1
- b. ONI-19A
- c. JANAP-146
- d. Sighting Guides
- e. Others

2. Recognition and Characteristic Manuals.
3. Instruction issued by higher authorities.
4. Instructions issued by the command.
5. Intelligence lectures.

(f) Category Six - Operational Intelligence.

1. Intelligence Annexes.
2. Action Reports.
3. Intelligence Estimates.
4. Intelligence Plans.
5. Units Periodic Reports.
6. Intelligence Journals.

(g) Category Seven - Miscellaneous - to be stowed by area, country or subject.

1. Attache reports.
2. Special reports.
3. Air Intelligence Summaries.
4. Intelligence Briefs.
5. Aerological Material.
6. Non-Classified reference material: magazine, books, etc.

332. CROSS INDEX FILING

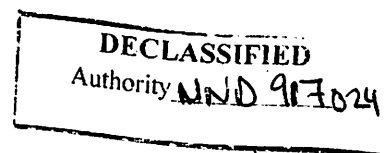
From the stowage indicated in Article 331 it is quite evident that to be able to do successful research it is absolutely essential that a cross-index file be retained. This index appears to fit itself naturally into area, country and subject file. In most cases the breakdown of subject within a country is desirable, e.g., France: One card on Air, one on Army, one on Navy, one on economics, one on political and another on miscellaneous. Other countries might require only the master card for that country while still others would require still a further breakdown in the section. Certain subjects of universal significance such as oil, coal, iron, etc., require special cards entirely separate from countries. For the use of units which have large and extensive Air Intelligence

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Libraries, the Intelligence File Index (formerly Basic Intelligence Directive) is recommended.

333. STOWAGE

Articles 6-17 to 6-27 inclusive of U.S. Navy Security Manual for Classified Matter contain instructions with regard to security in stowage. These articles shall be complied with in stowage of material in all Air Intelligence Libraries.



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SECTION 5

TRAINING

340. GENERAL

1. Air Intelligence training is under the cognizance of DCNO (Air). In the Pacific Fleet, ComAirPac is responsible for the training of Air Intelligence Officers.
2. Air Intelligence training is a continuing process. The officers assigned to this type of duty are responsible for training officers of subordinate commands in the techniques of Air Intelligence.

341. FACILITIES AVAILABLE

1. The Navy Intelligence School

Anacostia, D.C. is the advanced intelligence school for the navy. Naval aviators and general service officers receive the same instruction which consists of about 6 months of the theoretical training, 6 weeks of practical training and then a foreign language. Graduates of this school usually go to attache posts or to fleet staffs.

2. The Air Intelligence Training Center, Alameda, California, trains Air Intelligence Officers of the Pacific Fleet. The course consists of 2 weeks training in the theoretical and practical application of intelligence. This school is primarily for the benefit of ship and squadron Air Intelligence Officers.

342. CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

1. All Air Intelligence Officers who are not graduates of the Navy Intelligence School are required to complete the correspondence course "Naval Intelligence".

343. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

1. The requirements for the training of Air Intelligence Officers will vary continually; however, the importance of initiative on the part of the individual will remain constantly high. New techniques and new procedures should be developed. Each Air Intelligence Officer can contribute to this improvement by recommending changes in intelligence course and in procedures for instruction.

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CHAPTER IV
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

401. RESPONSIBILITY AND TASKS

1. The responsibility for all counter-intelligence measures rests with the commander. In accordance with his assigned mission the Air Intelligence Officer supervises counter-intelligence activities within the command.

402. COUNTER INTELLIGENCE MEASURES

1. Particular counter-intelligence measures to be followed may include some of the material presented in the remainder of this chapter.

(a) Secrecy Discipline

General: The enemy is expected to have a highly organized espionage system against which personnel in all echelons must constantly be on guard. It is therefore imperative that personnel be trained in and exercise secrecy discipline. Secrecy precautions must not be stressed to the point of jeopardizing the success of operations.

(b) Concealment

In order to recommend concealment measures that will effectively prevent the enemy from determining the capabilities of his command, the Air Intelligence Officer must be thoroughly familiar with all such measures and their use; for example; smoke, camouflage, dispersion, and concealment of our intentions.

(c) Tactical Measures

Situations may arise when it is advisable that the Air Intelligence Officer should advise or recommend the employment of special tactical measures, such as; feints, ruses, counter-reconnaissance missions.

(d) Preparation and Use of Documents

- (1) It is essential that constant vigilance be observed in fulfilling the intent of existing security regulations governing classification, use, and stowage of all material.
- (2) Documents in preparation which affect plans and operations must be particularly safeguarded in order that the enemy may be denied access to them.
- (3) Documents concerning plans and operations which have been promulgated must be disseminated only to the extent of their effect in utilization, and be safeguarded against disclosure of their content to, or capture by, the enemy. The Air Intelligence Officer should recommend all steps necessary to insure that this shall be done.

(e) Communication Security

Secrecy in the handling and transmission of messages is of the utmost importance. Instructions concerning communication security will be strictly observed. Communication security may be compromised by:

- (1) Interception of radio communication.
- (2) Interception of wire communication by tapping telephone and telegraph circuits directly or inductively.
- (3) Capture of messengers.

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- (4) Activities of spies at message centers or other offices where messages are handled.

(f) Movements of Units and Individuals.

Measures to guard against disclosure of the movement of units or individuals which may be adopted are:

- (1) Destination may not be written on baggage.
- (2) Removal of all signs or identifiable abandoned material prior to departure from any base, rest area or other assigned station in a theater of operations.
- (3) Identification cards bear no reference to the organization of the person to whom issued.
- (4) Placing guards on correspondence and conversation.

403. CLEARANCE OF RESERVE PERSONNEL FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED MATTER

1. When members of the Volunteer Reserve whose participation in the Volunteer Reserve Training Program requires them to have access to classified matter, commanders and commanding officers holding such matter may require that access will only be granted to such personnel as have been cleared following a name and/or record check in accordance with articles 15-2 and 15-3 of U.S. Naval Manual for Classified Matter quoted below:

(a) Types of Personnel Investigations.

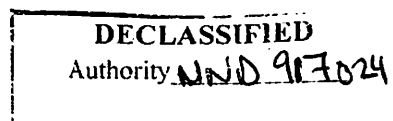
Descriptions of types of investigations conducted by Naval Intelligence of military and civilian personnel attached to the Naval Establishment are as follows:

- (1) A "name check investigation" comprises the gathering of information on an individual from Army Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, Air Force Intelligence, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other available sources of information in whatever part of the United States the person may have been employed or resided. Such an investigation is initiated by a request to the local Naval District Intelligence Officer by competent authority.
- (2) A "limited background investigation" comprises the gathering of information on an individual's background since 1938. It includes a "name check investigation" as well as immediate sources of information, such as present associates. In exceptional cases where the investigation discloses circumstances that would materially affect the decision in the case, the investigation will be expanded to the period prior to 1938.

(b) Record Check

A "record check" is not an investigation in the strict sense of the word since it falls short of actual investigation effort. A check of this kind consists of gathering information locally on an individual or private activity from such data as is already on record and available in the files of Army Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, Air Force Intelligence, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Such a check is initiated by request to the local Naval District Intelligence Officer by competent authority.

404. PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES



1. It can not be over emphasized that naval intelligence is not an action agency. In performing counter-intelligence duties, Air Intelligence Officers should understand that their task is to recommend and to request but not to order.
2. Ordinarily the most effective means of accomplishing the counter-intelligence mission is to:
 - (a) Recommend measures to be taken to counter subversion, espionage, and sabotage within the command.
 - (b) Determine the effectiveness of the recommended measures.
 - (c) Assist in the preparation of plans and orders concerning, the security of the command. (Coordinated with operations, communications and the Security Officer).
 - (d) Maintain close liaison with the Public Information Officer to ascertain that visitors are not permitted in restricted areas and that classified information is not released to the press.
 - (e) Assist the Security Classification Control Officer in controlling classified matter. (Air Intelligence Officer may be designated Security Classification Control Officer.)

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CHAPTER V
SPECIFIC DUTIES
SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

501. GENERAL

Other Chapters of this manual have referred to the general duties of Air Intelligence Officers. They have explained the processes involved and the Air Intelligence Officer's place in these processes. This chapter will explain the specific means by which the Air Intelligence Officers at the different levels accomplish their mission.

502. MATERIAL

Intelligence filing has been discussed in other chapters of this book, but the material required for this library was not included. Annex A to this manual is a chart of the matter which should be maintained at the different levels of command.

SECTION 2

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS

510. GENERAL

1. Air Intelligence Officers on administrative staffs perform administrative, operational, and training duties. They have a direct responsibility for providing processed intelligence to the commander upon which he formulates his plans. In like manner these air intelligence officers are responsible for furnishing material and instructions to subordinate commands.
2. These air intelligence officers should provide support, guidance, and training for the air intelligence officers assigned to operating units.

511. COLLECTION

1. Administrative staffs normally receive intelligence material from Chief of Naval Operations, Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Fleet and Type Commanders under whom they operate in the chain of command. They may also receive intelligence reports from other dissemination agencies.
2. It is the duty of the Air Intelligence Officer to enlarge the source of material available to the staff and subordinate commanders by recommending additional sources to higher authority. Requests for material to known intelligence dissemination units of other branches of the Armed Forces, of civilian departments of the government, of civilian sources of books, pamphlets and special reports, and of diplomatic and commercial representatives of foreign governments maintaining offices in the United States will usually be made by the Type Commander for all subordinate units, but this in no way restricts other administrative commanders from improvising their own sources.
3. Annex A to this manual lists the minimum requirements to be held by Administrative Staff Intelligence libraries. This list is not to be considered as limiting, but rather as the foundation from which to create a broadly representative library of information.

512. LIAISON1. Liaison With Other Administrative Staffs

The type commanders will normally coordinate the preparation of area studies, briefs, and special reports. In order to avoid duplication the fullest possible exchange of information as to sources, projects, and accomplishments, should be maintained between the various administrative staffs. This can best be accomplished by correspondence through the chain of command, with all interested commands as information addressees.

2. Local Liaison With Intelligence Representatives of Other Branches of The Armed Forces

Every opportunity should be taken to effect a working liaison with the other service representatives in the immediate locality of the Staff, especially in the field of joint operations. Joint operations provide an excellent opportunity for the exchange of Operational Intelligence and affords practical experience in solving mutual problems created by the several services discussing similar ideas in different idioms. The effort should be towards establishing a common terminology of a complete understanding of varying terminology in every phase of operations where different services function

in immediate physical or command status during joint operations. (Appendix C table of parallel terminology is to be used to facilitate this effort.)

3. Liaison With District Intelligence Officers

- (a) Where administrative staffs are located ashore within reasonable distance of a District Intelligence Office, liaison should be established, especially with the Operational Intelligence (Y) Section.

4. Liaison With Subordinate Units

- (a) It is the duty of the Administrative Staff Air Intelligence Officer to provide the facilities of study, the materials to study, and to suggest topics for study to the air intelligence officers of subordinate units, especially for materials not required to be held by the subordinate commanders. This should be done in order that a coordinate program of dissemination may be established within all subordinate units.
- (b) The Air Intelligence Officer should hold regular meetings for the Air Intelligence Officers of subordinate commands to present new material to them, and to discuss joint problems.
- (c) The Air Intelligence Officer should utilize administrative inspections of subordinate intelligence sections to ascertain shortages of material which can be obtained by the Administrative Staff and to offer suggestions for improving current intelligence practices.

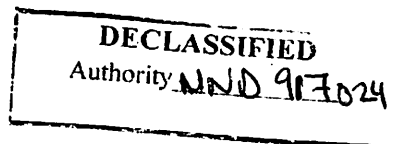
5. Liaison With Supporting Units

Liaison should be established between the Staff Air Intelligence Officer and:

- (a) The Station Librarian of the supporting unit, whose available funds for purchase of valuable reference materials frequently exceeds that of the Administrative Staff.
- (b) Department Heads or Civilian Employees, who may be of service in the preparation of briefs, studies, or lectures on technical subjects.

6. Liaison With District Director of Naval and Marine Reserve (AIR)

- (a) Where Administrative Staffs are located in close proximity to the office of an Assistant District Director of Naval Reserve (AIR), close liaison should be established in order to:
 - (1) Keep informed as to Naval Air Reserve Directives and changes thereto.
 - (2) Keep the Assistant Director of Naval Reserve (AIR) informed as to future Intertype and Fleet Exercises that will afford opportunities for members of the Volunteer Reserve to have periods of active duty for training purposes.
 - (3) Provide training for Volunteer Reserve Officers assigned for annual training duty.



7. Liaison With Organized Naval and Marine Reserve Units

- (a) Where Administrative Staffs are based in proximity to Organized Reserve Air Units, close liaison should be established for the purpose of providing Reserve Intelligence Officers access to some of the intelligence material in the Air Intelligence Library. The Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training has directed Air Intelligence Officers of Organized Reserve Units to meet at regular intervals in a body and to meet if possible, at an Air Intelligence Library, where they can prepare briefs for delivery to their squadrons. Every effort to encourage this program should be made.
- (b) Organized Reserve Units participate in Fleet and Intertype Exercises. Liaison is especially important between the Intelligence Officers of Organized Reserve Units and staffs which may be participating in such exercises. The Air Intelligence Officer should have a personal responsibility for presenting thorough briefings on all intelligence aspects of such exercises to Organized Reserve Air Intelligence Officers, prior to the commencement of exercises in order that personnel of Reserve Participating Units may in turn be completely briefed.

513. DIRECTION OF EFFORT

- 1. The direction of effort of the Administrative Staff Air Intelligence Officer should be towards the carrying out and implementing the intelligence policy established by the Type Commander.

(a) For The Staff

- (1) The Air Intelligence Officer briefs intelligence material received and disseminates pertinent portions to the commander and his staff.
- (2) The Air Intelligence Officer should indoctrinate the staff as to the material available and as to the status of intelligence within the command.
- (3) The Air Intelligence Officer also provides the intelligence necessary for the formulations of future plans.

(b) For Subordinate Units

A constant effort should be made to increase the proficiency of Air Intelligence Officers of subordinate units by means of establishing a flow of information to them, and by obtaining necessary intelligence material for them.

(c) For the Naval Reserve

The effort should be towards cooperating with Air Intelligence Officers of Reserve Organizations in providing facilities for study, guidance in preparation for Intertype and Fleet Exercises, and providing training facilities for Volunteer Reserves on annual training duty.

514. OPERATIONAL DUTIES

- 1. When the Fleet Air Command is assigned operational command duties, in performing his duties the Air Intelligence Officer should be guided by Section III of this chapter.

515. DISSEMINATION1. For The Staff

- (a) The Air Intelligence Officer should keep the staff informed as to changes in intelligence procedures, the actual status of Air Intelligence in subordinate, higher, and lateral commands. This can be done by lectures or by memorandum.
- (b) Intelligence lectures should be held at frequent intervals for the staff. These lectures should be on subjects such as allied air tactics, technical trends in foreign countries, characteristics of possible areas of operations, political and economic conditions which may effect the U.S. foreign policy.
- (c) For specific operations, a briefing should be given on the intelligence aspects of the operation.
- (d) Intelligence Annexes for staff studies, operation plans and orders should be prepared when they will contribute to the effectiveness of the presentation.

2. For Subordinate Units

- (a) Subordinate units can be materially assisted by anticipating their needs. Lectures presented to a staff may very well be of interest to a squadron as well. The Staff Air Intelligence Officer may either give the oral presentation himself or he may give the written lecture to the various subordinate Air Intelligence Officers.
- (b) Intelligence briefs on areas of interest or prospective areas of operation for subordinate units should be prepared and disseminated.
- (c) The Type Commander assisted by other administrative commanders anticipates the intelligence needs of AirPac units. By careful coordination in the preparation and distribution of material it is intended that available intelligence is disseminated to all who need to know.

516. RETAIN FOR REFERENCE

- 1. Annex A to this manual contains a suggested list of publications to be retained in the Air Intelligence Library. Additional intelligence matter which is not needed by subordinate units should also be retained and stowed separately, as necessary to meet the needs of the commander.
- 2. When matter is disseminated to subordinate units, the letter of transmittal should include a statement as to whether or not the matter should be retained for reference.

517. TRAINING

- 1. The Fleet Air Commanders supervise and conduct air intelligence training. The Air Intelligence Officers of these commands should ascertain that intelligence training facilities are available for use by subordinate units. By means of periodic conferences for all Air Intelligence Officers in the vicinity, changes in procedures and equipment can be brought to the attention of subordinate Air Intelligence Officers.

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518. SECURITY

1. For Intelligence Matter

Staff Air Intelligence Officers shall be responsible for all intelligence matter in their custody both classified and unclassified. All classified matter, documents, and material, will be handled, transferred, accounted for, safeguarded, and used strictly in accordance with the U.S. Navy Security Manual for Classified Matter.

2. For Use of Facilities

Staff Air Intelligence Officers shall establish a list of authorized personnel who may use the material in the Intelligence Library.

3. Attention to Security Regulations

(a) Staff Air Intelligence Officers shall make certain that all officers having access to classified matter in their custody are familiar with the security regulations pertaining to the matter which access is given.

(b) Oral briefings or lectures containing classified matter should include a statement of classification.

4. Indoctrination

The commander and his staff should be informed as to dangers which effect the security of the command. Recommendations as to action which can be taken to combat these dangers should be submitted by the Air Intelligence Officer.

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SECTION 3

OPERATIONAL STAFF

520. GENERAL

1. The Air Intelligence Officers of the Operational Staffs are concerned with providing intelligence which improves the combat readiness of the command and its subordinate units. Their activities are closely allied to the process described in Chapter III as "The Production of Operational Intelligence". These Air Intelligence Officers recommend the methods by which subordinate units may collect intelligence. They also ascertain that intelligence matter available to the commander and needed by subordinate units is disseminated to them. In planning for operations the intelligence needs of the command should be anticipated sufficiently in advance to permit requesting and assembling the required material before it is needed in operations.

521. COLLECTION

1. The operating forces should be a lucrative source for intelligence. The planning for the utilization of this source is one of the most important duties of the Staff Air Intelligence Officer. This is normally done through the preparation of Intelligence Annexes, Intelligence Plans and Requests for Reconnaissance.
2. Intelligence matter is also collected from regular dissemination agencies. A list of the minimum recommended requirements is contained in Annex A to this manual.
3. Operational Staff Air Intelligence Officers should maintain liaison with Administrative Staff Air Intelligence Officers, Intelligence Centers, and with the Air Intelligence Officers of Operating Units of higher, lateral, and subordinate commands.

522. PROCESSING

1. On no other level of command is the processing of information of more importance than on the staff of an operational commander. His Air Intelligence Officer must be able to accurately determine enemy capabilities in order that command decisions will be followed by operational success.
2. The volume of material received in the planning phase of operations is most extensive and must be subjected to critical analysis and synthesis.
3. During operations, additional information will be constantly flowing to the headquarters from subordinate units. The Air Intelligence Officer must expeditiously process this new information into intelligence which will be used by the commander in maintaining his running estimate of the situation.

4. Photographic Interpretation

Normally the operational staff will have assigned photographic interpretation officers. However, the Air Intelligence Officer should have more than a casual understanding of the photographic interpretation technique in order to accurately verify items included in interpretation reports. During operations these reports comprise one of the most lucrative sources of information available to the Air Intelligence Officer, especially in determining changes in enemies capabilities by means of damage assessment.

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523. DISSEMINATION

1. At no other level of command is speed more important in the dissemination of intelligence. In case of doubt send a dispatch.
2. The Intelligence Annex is the medium by which the Air Intelligence Officer makes available to subordinate units the intelligence needed by them in carrying out assigned missions. The Intelligence Annex is subject to constant revision during the conduct of operations. It is the particular responsibility of the Air Intelligence Officer that revisions are expeditiously determined and disseminated.
3. In planning for, and during operations, intelligence is disseminated to the commander and his staff by means of the Intelligence Estimate of the Enemy Situation. It may be in oral or written form.
4. Intelligence briefs prepared by Air Intelligence Officers at this level of command are usually on enemy tactics or on probable areas of operations. These briefs should be disseminated to the Staff, subordinate units, and other interested commands.

524. TRAINING

1. Air Intelligence Training by the Operational Staff Air Intelligence Officer is directed towards improving the combat readiness of subordinate units. It is a very vital part of the rehearsal for operations. In these rehearsals obvious pitfalls should be brought to the attention of subordinates. These pitfalls may be peculiarities in the grid charts to be used or believing everything the pilot reports.

525. SECURITY

1. The disclosure of operation plans to an enemy invites disaster. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that counter-intelligence plans, prepared by the Air Intelligence Officer include measures to counteract the most strenuous espionage efforts. Close supervision must be exercised over all personnel having access to operation plans.

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SECTION 4

SHIPS AIR INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

530. GENERAL

1. The Air Intelligence Officer of a ship with a Carrier Division Commander embarked normally will perform the duties prescribed in Section III of this chapter in addition to those contained in this section. Since this section applies to carriers and seaplane tenders (AV and AVP), it should be realized that the degree of effort exerted by the Air Intelligence Officer on intelligence duties will diminish in a proportion directly related to the time required by other non-related duties.

531. COLLECTION

1. At the ship level, collection has two aspects: first, the procuring of material produced by established dissemination agencies, and second, the obtaining of information pertaining to operations from the squadrons embarked.
2. In collecting reference material the Air Intelligence Officer should be limited by the operational requirements and possible employment of his ships. Minimum reference material is included in Annex A to this manual.
3. Ship's Air Intelligence Officers should coordinate and supervise the program of air crew interrogation which is conducted by Squadron Air Intelligence Officers, in order to assure that all available information is collected and rapidly disseminated.

532. LIAISON1. With Higher Command

Liaison with higher commands should be maintained through the chain of command.

2. With Squadrons Embarked

Liaison with the squadrons embarked should be of a support and supervisory nature.

533. PROCESSING

1. Ship's Air Intelligence Officers' evaluation functions are chiefly concerned with the evaluation of Flash and Aircraft Action Reports submitted by squadrons, in order to prepare the daily summary for the next superior in the chain of command. When there is no Photographic Interpretation Officer embarked, he may also have to make preliminary interpretation of photographs developed on board for damage assessment and enemy aircraft counts.

534. DISSEMINATION1. Oral

Air Intelligence Officers should disseminate information to ships company and squadron Air Intelligence Officers by briefings or lectures as follows:

- (a) On areas to which the employment schedule will move the ship.
- (b) On matters of general interest.
- (c) Intelligence Annexes of operation orders.
- (d) Intelligence data for pre-flight briefings.

2. Written

- (a) Ship's Air Intelligence Officers shall distribute necessary material to squadrons, bearing in mind that physical distribution in quantity may seriously overtax the stowage facilities of squadrons. It is preferable that distribution in most instances be accomplished through oral briefing, or short written briefs that may be destroyed when the purpose for which they are distributed is accomplished. Material which should not be destroyed, and which will be of only transient interest to squadrons, should be distributed on a temporary custody receipt.
- (b) Intelligence Reports from higher authority, shall be given the widest possible dissemination to ships and squadron personnel in accordance with their classification and instructions from the Commanding Officer.

535. INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

1. Written

Ships operating in foreign waters may have access to information of potential intelligence value, which if obtained, should be forwarded direct to the Office of Naval Intelligence with information copies to all interested commands.

2. Photographic

Every opportunity should be taken to obtain photographs of foreign vessels, aircraft, and other weapons of war. When obtained they should be forwarded in accordance with existing directives.

536. SECURITY

- 1. The Air Intelligence Officer should maintain liaison with the ship's security officer and should be prepared to deliver lectures on:
 - (a) Characteristics of subversive movements.
 - (b) Means of detecting and combatting subversive movements.
 - (c) Political philosophies opposed to the American way of life.
- 2. He should also recommend security measures which will protect the ship against sabotage.
- 3. Any possibility of sabotage, subversion, or espionage should be reported to the District Intelligence Officer or to the appropriate area commander.

SECTION 5

SQUADRON AND CARRIER AIR GROUP

540. GENERAL

1. The Air Intelligence Officers in squadrons and Carrier Air Groups generally perform the same missions and tasks as do those officers at higher levels. However, the collection and dissemination aspects of their tasks are usually emphasized and take the form of interrogation and briefing. The duties which they perform transforms the products of strategical and operational intelligence agencies into useful and gainful ends. The wise presentation of pertinent intelligence to air crews determines the success of the entire intelligence structure emanating from higher commands. Likewise, the careful collection of information, gained through interrogation of air crews, when promptly disseminated, also assists the intelligence services of senior commands and may result in informed command decisions and the improved success of operations. As in other levels, they coordinate their work with other officers of the command. The Air Intelligence Officer may assist materially by collecting for them information concerning operations, ordnance, communications, equipment, etc.

541. CARRIER AIR GROUP AIR INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

1. Normally one of the squadron Air Intelligence Officers in a Carrier Air Group will be required to report to the Air Group Commander for additional duty as Group Air Intelligence Officer. Except for the fact the Air Group Air Intelligence Officer coordinates the work of the squadron Air Intelligence Officers, his responsibilities to the Air Group Commander are the same as those of the Squadron Air Intelligence Officers to the squadron commanders. The remainder of this chapter will refer to Squadron Air Intelligence Officers, but it pertains to Air Group Air Intelligence Officers as well.

542. COLLECTION1. Interrogation of Pilots

Air Intelligence Officers should interrogate pilots after combat missions, simulated combat missions, and missions of an unusual nature. The purpose of these interrogations is to obtain information which can be processed and used by future flights, and/or which also can be forwarded to higher authority. Information derived through interrogation of air crews is a primary source for the development of operational intelligence, the value of which can not be over-emphasized.

2. Photographic Reconnaissance

Photographic reconnaissance is one of the primary means of collecting Air Intelligence. Normally, the Squadron Air Intelligence is not concerned with the planning for such missions, since the request for the photographic coverage usually originates at a higher echelon of command.

3. Publications

Publications normally collected for use by squadrons are listed in Annex A to this manual.

543. PROCESSING

1. Evaluation of interrogations is essentially an evaluation of accuracy. In the interrogation of pilots and aircrews, the procedure should

follow closely established interrogation patterns and forms. This should be done to minimize the interrogator's influence on the pilots testimony. In particular the Air Intelligence Officer should not use leading questions. A good deal of tact and adequate material to refresh memory is essential in obtaining accurate information. Reports of interrogations should carefully differentiate between the pilot's statements and the evaluation and meaning assigned by the Air Intelligence Officer. Aircraft Action Report forms have been developed to record interrogations (See Chapter VII).

2. Photographic Interpretation

Analysis of aerial photographs is generally performed by specially trained Photographic Interpretation Officers, and the information disseminated to Squadron Air Intelligence Officers. This analysis of aerial photographs must of course be correlated with the other information processed. However, it is highly desirable that Squadron Air Intelligence Officers become proficient at elementary photo-interpretation and especially map-photo comparison.

544. DISSEMINATION

1. Oral Briefing

Oral briefing is the method normally employed by Air Intelligence Officers in the dissemination of information and intelligence to the aircrews. These briefings are supplemented by visual displays and the use of projection instruments such as slide projectors, balopticons, and movie equipment. In addition, it is recommended that an outline of oral briefs be prepared.

2. Briefing Subjects

Squadron Air Intelligence Officers should be particularly concerned with briefings concerned with:

- (a) Intelligence Annex of operation plans and orders.
- (b) Enemy tactics and equipment.
- (c) Background information on the enemy.

The briefs on background subjects will normally be prepared and disseminated by higher echelons.

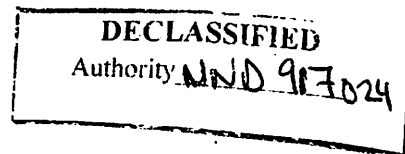
545. TRAINING

1. Visual Reconnaissance

Visual reconnaissance presupposes the ability of the combat pilot to recognize and identify various military and naval installations, mobile equipment, industrial establishments, harbor installations and the classification or types of ships and planes. The Air Intelligence Officer can increase pilot ability in this respect by initiating a program of aerial recognition of various objects. The pilots of the squadron should be given aerial photographs to study and then quizzed on their ability to identify potential industrial targets, military installations, types of ships and planes.

2. Recognition

Training in recognition is particularly important at the squadron level in order that air crews may readily recognize and accurately report



enemy ships and aircraft encountered or observed. Normally, the Air Intelligence Officer at this level of command is the Recognition Officer and as such he should conduct a rigorous recognition training program.

3. Map-Photo Comparison

In order to expand the visual acuity of aircrews there should be continuous training in map-photo comparison. Since this is a vital part of the interrogation procedure, the Air Intelligence Officer should be responsible for this training.

546. SECURITY

1. Counter-intelligence activities of the Squadron Air Intelligence Officer will take the form mainly of security measures. He must be alert to detect and report any suspected sabotage, espionage or subversion. Evidence of any dangerous activities should be immediately reported to the commanding officer.

CHAPTER VI

COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

SECTION 1

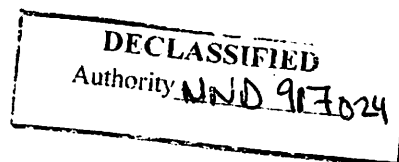
INTRODUCTION

601. GENERAL

An examination of the historical development of Naval Air Intelligence reveals that a multitude of certain tasks performed by Air Intelligence Officers did not fall within the scope of intelligence. Although this over-expansion of intelligence tasks contributed measurably to the success of naval operations, it is felt that concentration of the efforts of Air Intelligence Officers on intelligence tasks will result in the most purposeful and beneficial utilization of their efforts in naval operations. It is, therefore, considered that participation by Air Intelligence Officers in the activities of other departments and fields should be recognized as service other than that of intelligence. The contents of this manual are intended to outline the field of intelligence.

602. KEY NOTES TO SUCCESS

Cooperation and coordination are the key notes to the successful operation of an intelligence section. By successfully accomplishing coordination and cooperation, the maximum results in the intelligence field will be achieved with the minimum of duplication. Liaison is one of the most effective tools for this cooperation and coordination. Another tool, is the knowledge of what other duties are related to intelligence. By working closely with other staff members, the Air Intelligence Officer can ascertain that his responsibilities for these related duties are properly carried out.



SECTION 2

RELATED DUTIES

610. AEROLOGY

1. From an intelligence point of view, there is an aerological aspect to practically every military consideration. It is not only a matter of physical geography and details of places. It concerns important aspects of the organization of meteorology. Similarly, it concerns communications facilities devoted to meteorological purposes. A consideration here is the possible desirability of intercepting meteorological traffic. It concerns the meteorological resources and capabilities of the enemy, because these may have important implications regarding their more general military capabilities and even their plans. Through attaches, reconnaissance missions, coast watchers, and other agencies is provided a flow of information which is invaluable in the application of weather science to warfare.
2. The aerological service is a provider of technical information for intelligence evaluation. It produces weather studies for inclusion in intelligence estimates, annexes, and other documents. The aerological section contributes to the intelligence estimate by furnishing advice about the essential elements of information it requires and about the capabilities of the aerological service to provide certain elements of information by studies, estimates, and weather reconnaissance.
3. The aerological section contributes to the intelligence plan by furnishing advice about how weather may affect the tasks which are assigned in the plan, and what the capabilities of the subordinate units are with respect to obtaining essential elements of information which have to do with the weather.
4. Air Intelligence Officers should have a general knowledge of the science of aerology and its organization in order to better apply aerological information to the production of intelligence. Paragraph 3 of Intelligence Annexes treats of aerological matters.

611. PHOTOGRAPHY AND PHOTO-INTERPRETATION1. General

The taking and developing of photographs is an operations function. The Air Intelligence Officer normally initiates requests for photographic coverage.

2. Photographic interpretation is of the utmost importance to an Air Intelligence Section. Through the medium of photographic interpretation much enemy information is obtained. This is especially true in the planning phase, for the intelligence derived from photographic interpretation is the basis from which many command decisions are reached. Consequently an Air Intelligence Officer should have at least a basic knowledge of photography and photographic interpretation.
3. Photo Aircraft.

When initiating requests for aerial photo coverage the first consideration of the Air Intelligence Officer should be with regard to types of aircraft available to perform the photo mission desired. He should familiarize himself with the ranges, service ceiling, and speeds of the available aircraft. By close cooperation with the Photographic Squadron flying the mission much valuable time can be saved. Chapter VII of this manual contains a standard form for requesting reconnaissance missions.

4. Cameras

An Air Intelligence Officer should have a knowledge of the capabilities of the different types of cameras to aid in the formulation of the various photographic requests necessary to initiate each mission. A further knowledge of the limitation of aircraft and cameras is necessary to avoid requests which exceed the possibilities of the equipment available; such as; shutter speeds, coverage at given altitudes, and the minimum time necessary to complete a rewind cycle.

5. Requests

In initiating aerial photographic requests the Air Intelligence Officer should include the following information in the Reconnaissance Request Form:

- (a) Exact area to be photographed (indicate by pin-point coordinates and by overlay if possible).
- (b) Type of pictures desired (vertical, high or low oblique, etc.).
- (c) Percentage of overlap.
- (d) Approximate scale desired.
- (e) Approximate date and time he would like to obtain photographs. Great care should be taken in putting all this information on request forms as a great deal of time and confusion can be saved by so doing.

612. RECOGNITION TRAINING

1. Importance

The Navy has always recognized the importance of visual recognition of enemy ships and aircraft. Recognition training has become of even greater importance because of faster moving aircraft and the constant changing of design and the development of new types of surface craft as well as aircraft. In amphibious warfare the recognition of armored equipment also has become a more difficult problem because of the speed of attacking aircraft and again because of changes in design and types of land warfare equipment.

2. Duty

The factors increasing the importance of recognition training will be felt to an even greater extent in any future conflict. It is the duty of Air Intelligence Officers to keep abreast of the new types and designs of equipment developed by foreign nations. In doing so, he should maintain a recognition library of such material along with performance and characteristics data wherever this information is available. Pilots and air crews should be given an opportunity to study and train in the recognition of new types periodically. During the training phase of an operation, recognition training of pilots and air crews should be stepped up to assure rapid identification of any aircraft, surface craft, or other military equipment likely to be encountered during the operation.

3. Collection by Air Crews

Air Intelligence Officers should stress the need for aggressive collection by air crews of information regarding foreign military equipment by means of photographs and sketches. When collected, this information should be forwarded to higher authority. There is a continuing need for information of this sort and units in a position by so doing can contribute to national

security and to the defeat of the enemy.

613. ESCAPE AND EVASION

1. Escape and evasion is a field directly related to intelligence, but so broad and detailed in scope, that it was found practical and expedient during the last war, to train specialists in the subject. It was the mission of the specialist to brief aviators concerning the escape and evasion technique pertinent to a particular area or theater. In lieu of these MIS-X Officers, however, it is the duty of the Air Intelligence Officer to furnish this information to the aviators of his command. Further, it is the responsibility of the Air Intelligence Officer in his capacity as a collector of information to contribute to the technique of escape and evasion by collecting and thoroughly disseminating any information with a possible bearing on the subject.
2. As has been previously stated, the field of escape and evasion is so broad that a detailed discussion is not practical for the purpose of this manual. It should be thoroughly understood however, by the Air Intelligence Officer that the services of specialists may not always be available, particularly on the lower levels. In such cases the responsibility for briefing aviators of the command falls squarely and entirely upon the shoulders of the Air Intelligence Officer.

SECTION 3

LIAISON

620. GENERAL

1. Liaison is the contact and intercommunication established between units, organizations, or other elements by means of:
 - (a) Representatives of one unit or service visiting or remaining with another unit or service.
 - (b) Conferences.
 - (c) Reports and other correspondence.
 - (d) Dispatches, telephone calls, and other means of communication.
2. The Air Intelligence Officer is concerned with liaison with:
 - (a) Adjacent activities.
 - (b) Other sections within the Headquarters Command.
 - (c) Intelligence sections of next higher command.
 - (d) Intelligence sections of subordinate commands.
 - (e) Intelligence sections of lateral commands and with more distant activities.
 - (f) Other services.
 - (g) Non-military organizations.

621. WITHIN THE COMMAND

The Air Intelligence Officer, as part of the command organization coordinates his activities with other members of the staff. For example:

- (a) He cooperates with the operations officer by supplying intelligence necessary for the preparation of orders to subordinate and attached units.
- (b) He cooperates with the training officer in the planning for and supervision of training in intelligence.
- (c) He cooperates with the operations officer in the determination of requirements and types of military maps, aerial photographs, and surveys needed.
- (d) He cooperates with the operations officer in planning of intelligence missions requested of or by higher, adjacent, or support units.
- (e) He cooperates with the aerology officer in obtaining essential aerological information necessary for the intelligence annex.
- (f) He cooperates with the ground training officer in determining the recognition training requirements and in the recognition instruction of his own and subordinate units.

622. HIGHER, SUBORDINATE, AND LATERAL COMMANDS

The Air Intelligence Officer works with his opposite or higher commands in order to effect an exchange of information regarding the:

- (a) Activities in connection with the collection of intelligence.
- (b) Intelligence studies completed.
- (c) Intelligence training.
- (d) Requirements for personnel, material, and equipment.
- (e) New techniques and procedures developed.

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CHAPTER VII
REPORTS AND FORMS

701. TYPE

Reports here considered are those pertaining to the intelligence aspects of operations.

702. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Reports are one means of passing information through the chain of command. Their form is varied in order to meet the requirements of the command to whom the information is being passed. In one phase they may be a part of the collection and in another of the dissemination process. These reports have normally concerned with completed action. They inform as to what has been done, where and when it has been done, by whom done, and in some instances gives results obtained.

703. IMPORTANCE OF INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

It must be remembered that in making command decisions, commanders depend to a large extent upon reports of action. Therefore, each report must be:

- (a) Accurate
- (b) Complete
- (c) Expedited in preparation and transmittal
- (d) Disseminated to all commanders who have use for the information.

704. STANDARD FORMS IN USF-4

1. The forms included in USF-4 are omitted in this chapter. USF-4 does contain forms for:

- (a) Strike Flash Report
- (b) Daily Summary
- (c) Airfield Status Reports
- (d) Flak Reports

705. OPERATION REPORTS

The reports annex to operations orders, lists, and where necessary, explains required reports to be submitted during and following operations. When these reports are not covered by standard forms, the required content and the form in which it is to be prepared is given.

706. WAR DIARIES

Air Intelligence Officers of commands required to write war diaries may be expected to assist in their preparation.

707. FORM FOR ACTION REPORTS

1. Action report forms are self explanatory as far as preparation is concerned. Since the pilots and air crewmen are human, their reports, unless substantiated by factual information, must be carefully weighed to assume the accuracy of the report.

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2. ACA-1 (Form 1) is to be used for extensive operations (other than ASW). When an extensive report is not required ACA-2 (Form 2) should be used. ACA-2 normally will be used for routine small scale flights (other than ASW).
3. ASW-6 (Form 3) is the form to be used when reporting encounters between aircraft and enemy submarines.

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Form 1 (ACA-1 Abbreviated)

AIRCRAFT ACTION REPORT

I. GENERAL

(a) Unit Reporting _____ (b) Based on or at _____ (c) Report No. _____
(d) Take off: Date _____ Time (LZT) _____ (Zone); Lat. _____ Long. _____
(e) Mission _____ (f) Time of Return _____ (Zone)

II. OWN AIRCRAFT OFFICIALLY COVERED BY THIS REPORT

Type (a)	Squadron (b)	Number			Ordnance Carried (Per Plane) (f)				Fuze Setting (g)
		Taking Off (c)	Engaging Enemy A/C (d)	Attacking Target (e)	Bombs	Torpedoes	Rockets	Mt Ammo	

III. OTHER U.S. OR ALLIED AIRCRAFT EMPLOYED IN THIS OPERATION

Type	Squadron	Number	Base	Type	Squadron	Number	Base

IV. ENEMY AIRCRAFT OBSERVED OR ENGAGED (By Own Aircraft Listed in II Only).

(a) Type	(b) No. Observed	(c) No. Engaging Own A/C	(d) Time Encountered	(e) Location of Encounter	(f) Bombs, Torpedoes Carried; Guns Observed	(g) Camouflage and Marking
			(Zone)			
			(Zone)			

(h) Apparent Enemy Mission (s) _____
(i) Did any Part of Encounter(s) Occur in Clouds? _____ If so, Describe Clouds _____
(Yes or No) (Base in Feet, Type Tenths of cover)
(j) Time of Day and Brilliance of Sun or Moon _____ (k) Visibility _____
(Night, Bright Moon: Day, Overcast: Etc.) (Miles)

V. ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN AIR (By Own Aircraft Listed in II Only)

(a) Type Enemy A/C	(b) Destroyed or Damaged By:			(c) Where hit, Angle	(d) Damage Claimed
	Type A/C	Squadron	Pilot or Gunner	Guns Used	

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AIRCRAFT ACTION REPORT

VI. LOSS OR DAMAGE, COMBAT OR OPERATIONAL, OF OWN AIRCRAFT (of those listed in II Only)

(a) Type Own A/C	(b) Squadron	(c) Cause: Type Enemy A/C, Type Gun, or Operational Cause	(d) Where Hit, Angle	(e) Extent of Loss or Damage

VII. PERSONNEL CASUALTIES (in aircraft listed in II only; identify with planes listed in VI by Nos at left)

(a) Number	(b) Squadron	(c) Name, Rank or Rating	(d) Cause	(e) Condition or Status

VIII. RANGE, FUEL, AND AMMUNITION DATA FOR PLANES RETURNING

(a) Type A/C	(b) Miles Out	(c) Miles Return	(d) Av. Hours in Air	(e) Av. Fuel Loaded	(f) Av. Fuel Consumed	(g) Total Ammunition Expended				(h) No. of Planes Returning
						.30	.50	20MM	MM	

IX. ENEMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED (Check one block on each line).

Caliber	None	Meager	Moderate	Intense
Heavy - Time-fused shells, 75mm and over				
Medium - Impact-fused shells, 20mm-50mm				
Light - Machine gun bullets, 6.5mm-13.2mm				

X. COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE, OWN AND ENEMY AIRCRAFT (use check list at left)

Speed, Climb, at
various altitudes

Turns
Dives
Ceilings
Range
Protection
Armament

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(Omit this sheet if no attack was made)

XI. ATTACK ON ENEMY SHIPS OR GROUND OBJECTIVES (By Own Aircraft Listed in 11 Only).

(a) Target(s) and Location(s) _____ (b) Time Over Target(s) _____ (Zone)

(c) Clouds Over Target _____

(d) Visibility of Target _____ (e) Visibility _____

(f) Bombing Tactics: Type _____ Bomb Sight Used _____

Bombs Dropped per Run _____ Spacing _____ Altitude of Bomb Release _____
(Feet)

(g) Number of Enemy Aircraft Hit on Ground: Destroyed _____

Probably Destroyed _____ Damaged _____

Aiming Point (h)	Dimensions or Tonnage (i)	No A/C Attacking (j) Squadron (k)	Bombs and Ammunition Expended Each Aiming Point (l)	No. Hits on Aiming Point (m)	Damage (none, slight, serious, destroyed or sunk) (n)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

(o) RESULTS: (For all hits claimed on ship targets and for land targets of special interest, draw diagram, top or side view or both, as appropriate, showing type and location of hits. for all targets give location and effect of hits, and identify by numbers above. Use additional sheets if necessary).

(p) Were Photographs Taken? _____ Photographs of Damage, When Taken, Should be attached by Staple.

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AIRCRAFT ACTION REPORT

XII. Tactical and Operational Data. (Narrative and comment. Describe action fully and comment freely. Use additional sheets if necessary.)

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XIII. Material Data. (Comment Freely on performance or suitability. Use additional sheets if necessary.)

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Form 2

(Reclassify when
filled in)

(a) Unit reporting _____ (b) Ship or base _____ (c) Report No. _____
 (b) Take off; date _____ Time (LZT) _____ (Zone) _____ (e) Time of Return _____ (Zone) _____
 (f) Target _____ (g) Round-Trip Distance Flown _____ (Miles) _____

(a) Type	Squadron	(c) Taking Off	(d) Engaging Enemy A/C	(e) Attack- ing Target	(f) Bombs, Rockets, Torpedoes, Napalm Drop Fuel Tanks Carried per plane (Specify type & size exactly)	(g) Fuze Delays, Torpe- do Depth Setting (Give mk of cluster & bomb fuzes & setting used if more than one is possible)

[illegible]

(a) Type Own A/C	(b) Squadron	(c) Cause: Type Enemy A/C AA Type Gun or Operational cause	(d) Where Hit & Angle (List Armor Self- sealing tanks equip- ment hit)	(e) Extent of loss or Damage (Give Bureau No. of plane destroyed)

(a) No.	(b) Squadron	(c) Name, Rank, or Rating	(d) Cause	(e) Condition or Status

(a) Location _____ (b) Time over target _____ (Zone) _____
(c) Weather, clouds, visibility _____
(d) Bombing Tactics _____ (e) Bomb Sight used _____
(Level, Glide, Dive, by type of Plane) (Type for each type of planes)

(g) Aiming Point	(h) Dimensions or Tonnage	(i) No. A/C Attacking (j) Squadron	(k) Bombs, Rockets, Ammunition Expended, each aiming Point (Give fuzing used if selectively armed)	(l) No Hits on Aiming Point	(m) Altitude of Release (ft) (n) Dive angle	(o) Spacing of bombs (ft) (p) Indicated Air (Knots)
1						
2						

(q) Range of Release of Rockets

7-8

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Form 3 (ASW-6)

REPORT OF ANTISUBMARINE ACTION BY AIRCRAFT

SECTION A-GENERAL

- (1) Squadron Report No. _____ (2) Squadron _____
(3) Date Report submitted _____ (4) Base or Carrier _____
(5) Time zone _____ (6) Date of Action _____
(7) Cloud cover (tenths) _____ (8) Time of first attack (LZT) _____
(9) Altitude of cloud base _____ (10) Latitude of first attack _____
(11) Altitude of cloud tops _____ (12) Longitude of first attack _____
(13) Wind force (knots) _____ (14) Wind direction _____
(15) Visibility (miles) _____ (16) State of sea _____
(17) Sun or moon bearing (T) _____ (18) Sun or moon elevation (degrees) _____
(19) Phase of moon _____ (20) Light conditions _____
(21) Weather _____
(22) Flight mission _____

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SECTION B - SIGHTING OR CONTACT

Enter data in table below for all contacts made prior to attack

Contact by Time(IJT)	Sub Course	Sub Speed	Relative Bearing From Plane	Distance	Own Course	Own Speed(TAS)	Altitude
(1) Visual							
(2) Radar							
(3) MAD							

Items (4) through (19) below refer to initial contact which started the action.

- (4) Visual contact by which flight station _____
- (5) What attracted attention to enemy _____
- (6) Portion of sub visible _____
- (7) Type Radar _____
- (8) Was radar on at time of visual sighting _____
- (9) Why radar not used _____
- (10) Maximum radar range for this flight on land _____, Convoys _____, Ships _____
- (11) Indications of enemy use of radar or search receiver _____ (If yes, explain in narrative.)
- (12) Attenuation, radar search received, etc., used by A/C _____ (If yes, explain in narrative.)
- (13) Type MAD _____
- (14) Interpretation of MAD contact (Attach MAD trace) _____
- (15) Time sonobuoy contact (IJT) _____ (Describe pattern in narrative.)
- (16) Why sonobuoys dropped _____
- (17) Number sonobuoys dropped _____
- (18) Number failures _____
- (19) Estimated position of sub relative to carrier, convoy or other friendly units in area.

Name of Unit	Bearing(T) of Sub from Unit	Distance of Sub from Unit	Course (T) of unit	Speed of unit

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A separate copy of sections C and D shall be completed for each potentially lethal ATTACK RUN made by all planes participating in this action. Runs resulting in a strafing attack ONLY are not considered potentially lethal and will be reported in section E. Additional sections C and D are provided in a separate pad. Insert in report form in order of attack.

SECTION C - APPROACH FOR ATTACK

- (1) Plane No _____ (2) Type plan _____
(3) Time takeoff(LZT) _____ (4) Arrived scene (LZT) _____ (5) Attack(LZT) _____
(6) Time left scene(LZT) _____ (7) PLE at scene (LZT) _____ (8) Landed base (LZT) _____
(9) Why left scene _____
(10) Name and Battle Stations of All Personnel at Time of Attack:

Name, Rank or Rate	Battle Station	Name, Rank or Rate	Battle Station

- (11) Weapons Carried:

Number	Type-Mark	Mark of Fuze and Depth Setting	Where Carried

- (12) Cloud cover and evasive action used in approach _____
(13) Number and type flares used _____ (14) Type searchlight used _____
(15) Range S/L turned on _____ (16) Range sub illuminated _____
(17) Effectiveness of illumination _____

SECTION D - ATTACK

- Own Gun Fire (1) Range on opening fire _____ (2) Rounds and caliber of ammunition expended on each gun station _____
(3) Effect of own gun fire _____
Enemy Gun Fire (4) AA fire encountered _____
(5) Damage sustained _____

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ROCKET ATTACK (6) Portion of sub visible _____

- (7) Own course (T) _____ (8) Own speed _____ (9) Sub Course (T) _____ (10) Sub speed _____
(11) Total number fired _____ (12) Glide angle (A/C) _____
(13) Point of aim _____ (14) Type sight used _____
(15) How rockets fired (Pairs, ripple, salvo, etc.) _____
(16) Slant range at firing each rocket _____
(17) Point of impact of each rocket _____

Bombing Attack (18) Portion sub visible at release _____

- (19) Own course (T) _____ (20) Own speed _____ (21) Sub Course (T) _____ (22) Sub speed _____
(23) Release altitude _____ (24) Glide angle of A/C at release _____
(25) Number, type bombs released _____ (26) How bombs spaced _____
(27) Intervalometer setting _____ (28) Type sight used _____
(29) Was Stop watch used _____ (30) If not, why _____
(31) Length of time after sighting sub dived _____
(32) Number of seconds after submergence bombs released _____
(33) Number of seconds after released bombs exploded _____
(34) Observed position of impacts and explosions relative to sub, swirl, marker, etc. (Show on chart of explosions.) _____

(35) Evidence of damage to sub by rockets/bombs _____

- (36) Enemy evasive tactics _____
(37) Identify by serial number each photograph taken on this attack run _____
(38) If none obtained, why? _____ (39) Type camera _____

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SECTION E - STRAFING RUNS

Strafing runs (no potentially lethal weapons used) made during an action shall be listed in this section. Strafing by a plane making an attack run (potentially lethal weapon used) shall be entered in section D (page 3)

	First Run	Second Run	Third Run
(1) Time (LZT)			
(2) Plane No.			
(3) Type plane			
(4) Pilot			
(5) Run coordinated with plane No.			
(6) Ammunition expended			
(7) Effect of damage to sub by strafing run			
(8) AA fire encountered			
(9) Damage to plane and Personnel			

SECTION F - ACTION AFTER ATTACK

(1) Surface craft taking part in this action (describe chronologically coordinated in narrative)

(2) Gambit, trapping, or holddown tactics _____

(3) Relieving aircraft or surface craft _____

(4) Did aircraft use homing signals to guide assisting forces _____ (5) What Time (LZT) _____

(6) Effectiveness _____

(7) Communication difficulties _____

(8) What time (LZT) was initial contact report sent _____ and receipted for (LZT) _____

(9) Ordnance failures (weapons and/or equipment-duds, etc.) _____

(If any, append statement of cause, and suggestions to prevent recurrence)

(10) Description of submarine (size, guns, conning tower, hatches, color and marking, special equipment, etc.)

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SECTION G - NARRATIVE

This narrative should be made out by the interrogating officer based on all available information. It should be complete but concise, using items at left as a guide. Extra sheets may be attached if necessary. Individual comments which amplify or clarify the action may be attached if desired. If a complicated action, attach a chronology of principal events, both surface and air.

Mission

Escort or search plan.
Planes in company.
Other units involved.

Post Attack

Subsequent events or
contacts bearing on
this action.

Contact

Development of contact.
Sonobuoy tactics, time dropped
and noises heard on each with
diagram of patten. MAD tactics.

Approach

Use of concealment.
Evasive action.
Illumination by searchlight or
flares (include diagram).

Attack

Coordinated action by A/C.
Rocket runs.
Bombing runs.

Location of explosives

Point of impact.
Point of explosions.

Evidence of Damage to Sub

Sonobuoy evidence.
Visible evidence.

Enemy Action

Coordination with other
enemy units.
Evasive tactics.

Anti-Aircraft Fire

Range and bearing.
Azimuth and elevation.
Type and size of guns.
Control station.
Effectiveness.

Joint Air-Surface Action

Relative positions.
Joint actions.
A/C tracking assistance.

Subsequent Action by A/C

Gambit holddown tactics.
Relieving A/C or S/C.

Miscellaneous

Damage to planes.
Personnel casualties.
Duds, Malfunctions.

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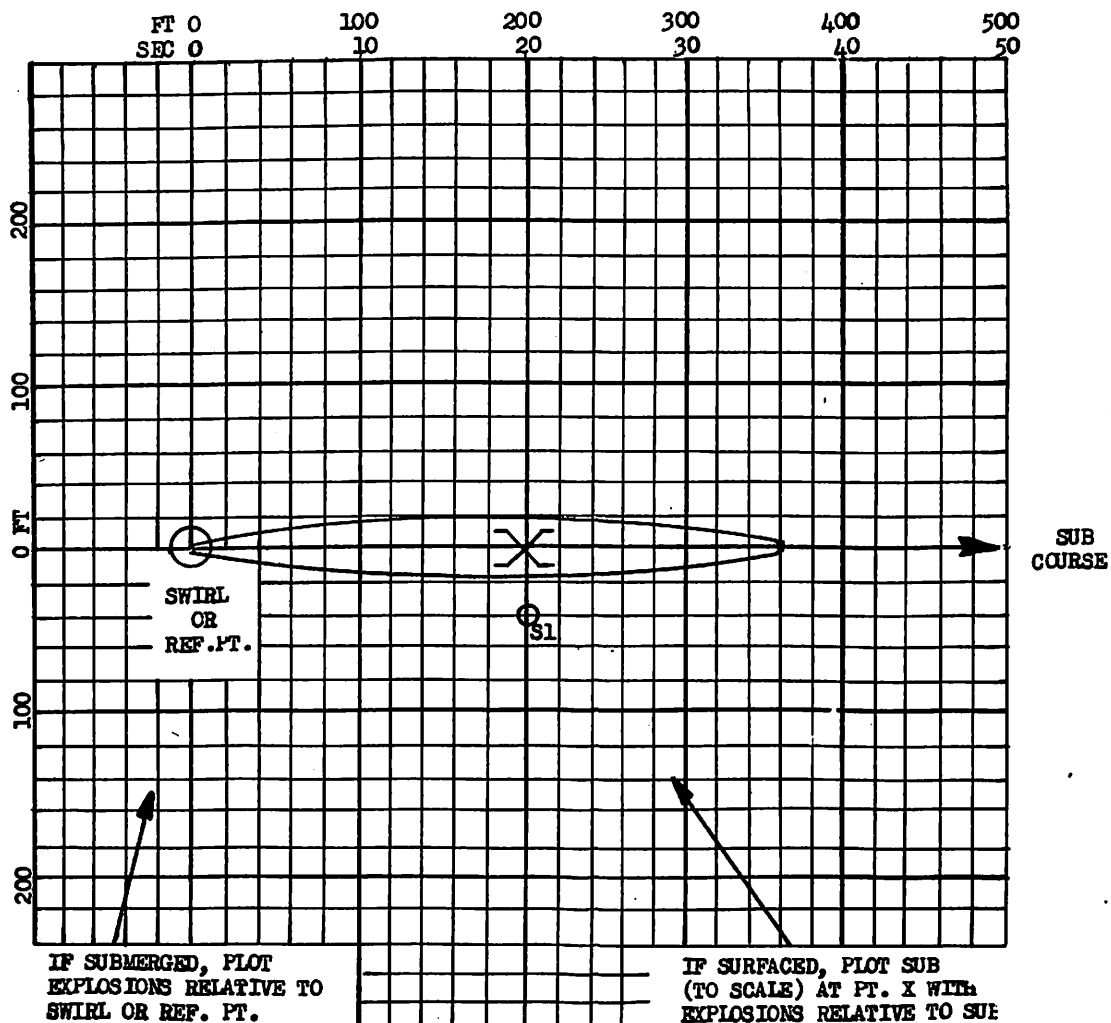
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SECTION H - CHART OF EXPLOSIONS

On the graph below, if the submarine is surfaced, plot the explosions relative to the position of the submarine. If the submarine is submerged, plot the bomb explosions relative to the swirl or reference point used. If a rocket attack, plot the points of impact and emergence relative to the position of the submarine. Number entry splashes in order of firing, as P (port) 1, S (starboard) 1, P2, S2, etc. Draw the submarine to scale. Diagram all attacks in this action on this graph; if insufficient space, use additional graphs.

Note: Append a track chart of the entire action showing tracks of submarine and each aircraft and surface vessel. Plot positions from which photographs numbered in section D (37) were taken.



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SECTION I - SIGNATURES AND COMMENT

I have examined above report and find it accurate and complete.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
(Signatures of senior pilots of all planes participating in this action)

This report prepared by the undersigned interrogating officer on _____
(Date)
from interview of pilots and plane crews held at _____ on _____
(Place) (Date)

It has been checked and conforms to the instructions.

(Signature of Interrogating Officer)

Comment of Squadron Commander:

(Signature, rank, and command status)

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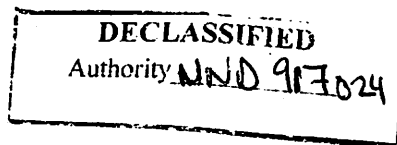
708. FORM FOR AN INTELLIGENCE ANNEX

1. (Form 4)

It will be noted that the form for an Intelligence Annex contains paragraphs which in many cases are not required for air operations. In the event no information is to be included under any paragraph heading the paragraph number and heading, followed by "NONE", is to be included e.g. 4. LANDING BEACHES-NONE.

2. If the information on any one paragraph or sub paragraph is too detailed for inclusion in the ANNEX, an appendix to the ANNEX may be made to include the detailed information.

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FORM 4

INTELLIGENCE ANNEX

Classification

Issuing Headquarters
Place of Issue
Date and Time

Annex _____ to Operation Order _____ Intelligence (Omit subparagraphs not applicable).

Maps:

1. SUMMARY OF ENEMY SITUATION: Refer to overlay (or map) and latest intelligence summary (or documents) showing the enemy situation. If this procedure is not followed, give a brief summary of enemy information pertinent to the operation covered by the operation order, including location, strength, organization, disposition, and movements of enemy forces, including reserves, installations for administrative support, and capabilities.
2. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION.
3. METEOROLOGICAL DATA
 - (a) Temperature
 - (b) Humidity
 - (c) Surface Winds
 - (d) Precipitation
 - (e) Cloudiness
 - (f) Thunderstorms
 - (g) Fog
 - (h) Sunrise and sunset tables
 - (i) Moonrise and moonset
 - (j) Morning and evening civil twilight
4. LANDING BEACHES (Duplicate for each beach).
 - (a) Name
 - (b) Place
 - (c) Location
 - (d) Maps
 - (e) Charts
 - (f) Length
 - (g) Width
 - (h) Composition
 - (i) Hydrography
 - (j) Suitable for
 - (k) Exits
 - (l) Terrain in back of the beach
5. RECONNAISSANCE AND OBSERVATION MISSIONS.
 - (a) Orders to subordinate and attached units: A separate numbered subparagraph covering detailed instructions to each unit from which a report to your headquarters is required; listed in the same order as units are listed in the operation order.
 - (b) Requests to higher, adjacent, and cooperating units: A separate numbered paragraph pertaining to each unit, not organized or attached from which information is requested.
6. MEASURES FOR HANDLING PRISONERS, CAPTURED DOCUMENTS, AND MATERIAL.
 - (a) Prisoners of war, deserters, repatriates, inhabitants and other persons: Plans including such aspects of segregation and handling as will insure maximum exploitation of this source of intelligence (Coordinate with unit personnel and logistics officers).

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Form 4 (Cont'd)

- (b) Captured documents: Instructions for handling and processing of captured documents from time of capture to receipt by specified intelligence personnel.
- (c) Captured material: Designation of items or categories of enemy material required for examination, and specific instructions for its processing and disposition. (Coordinate with unit logistics officers and interested technical services)
- 7. MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS. List maps and photographs, vertical and oblique, that will be supplied, with number of each class to each unit; instructions concerning special requisitions and distribution. (Coordinate with operations officer.)
- 8. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE. Any change from standing operating procedure of general application to the command.
- 9. REPORTS AND DISTRIBUTION.
 - (a) Period to be covered by routine reports, and distribution.
 - (b) Routine and special reports required from subordinate units.
 - (c) Distribution of routine and special reports from higher headquarters.
 - (d) Periodic or special conferences of intelligence officer.
 - (e) Distribution of special intelligence studies, such as defense overprints, photo intelligence reports, order of battle overlays, etc.
 - (f) Special intelligence liaison when indicated.

/s/ _____

Rank
Title of Commander.

Appendices:

Authentication:

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709. FORM FOR AN INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE OF THE ENEMY SITUATION

1. (Form 5) Under paragraph 1 of this form, the Air Intelligence Officer should understand the subparagraph titles will have to be interpreted as to their meaning in air intelligence, e.g. "1 a. Equipment Characteristics" would include performance characteristics of aircraft, and the characteristics of aviation ordnance and electronics equipment.

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FORM FOR AN INTELLIGENCE
ESTIMATE OF ENEMY SITUATION

Unit
Place
Hour and date

Maps: (Those needed for an understanding of the estimate)

1. SUMMARY OF ENEMY SITUATION.

- a. Composition.
- b. Numerical Strength.
- c. Combat Efficiency.
- d. Equipment Characteristics.
- e. Dispositions.
- f. Supply.
- g. Time and Space.
- h. Reinforcements.
- i. Assistance to be expected from neighboring troops.

2. TERRAIN, HYDROGRAPHY, WEATHER, ETC.

- a. Hydrography.
- b. Terrain.
- c. Weather.
- d. Other Factors (Civilian people, enemy doctrine, etc.)

3. CONCLUSIONS

- a. Enemy Capabilities _____ An enumeration of course of action open to the enemy which may affect the accomplishment of the mission of the command.
- b. (1) A statement of the relative probabilities of the adoption of the foregoing course of action when such a statement can be justified.
(2) Reasons justifying any statement made in (1) above.

/s/ _____
Rank
(Air Intelligence Officer,
AC of S G2, etc.)

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710. FORM FOR AN INTELLIGENCE AND A COUNTER INTELLIGENCE PLAN

1. Form 6 is for the Intelligence Plan and Form 7 is for the Counter Intelligence Plan.
2. The forms themselves are self explanatory but one mistake which is made in preparing such plans is omitting detail. Where details will improve the clarity of the plan, include amplifying information as required.

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Form 7

FORM FOR A
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PLAN

PERIOD:

Special counter-intelligence measures to be adopted	Special orders, recommendations, and notes for future action	Agencies responsible for execution of specific counter intelligence measures.	Hour and place at which reports relative to efficiency of counter intelligence measures are to be submitted										
		<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>											

Remarks:

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711. FORM FOR A REQUEST FOR RECONNAISSANCE

1. (Form 8) This is the form which when used for aerial photographic reconnaissance should include under "specific mission request":

- (a) Exact area to be photographed.
- (b) Type of Photographs desired.
- (c) Percentage of overlap.
- (d) Approximate scale desired.

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Form 8

FORM FOR A
REQUEST FOR RECONNAISSANCE

Issuing unit
Place of issue
Hour and date of issue

File No. _____

CLASSIFICATION

From:
To:

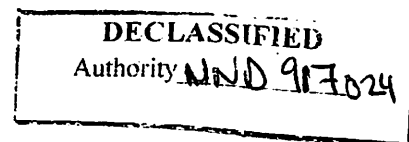
Subject: Request for reconnaissance and information.

1. It is requested that reconnaissance be executed in accordance with the following table:

Phase of Operations	Suggested Agency	Specific Mission Requested	Hour and Destination of Information

Signature

DISTRIBUTION:



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712. FORM FOR A UNIT PERIODIC REPORT

1. (Form 9) Unit Periodic Reports may be detailed daily summaries. They are not to be confused with the dispatch daily summary. The immediate superior will indicate the frequency with which such reports should be prepared.

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Form 9

FORM FOR A PERIODIC UNIT REPORT (1)

No. - - - - -

From: (Hour and Date)
To: (Hour and Date)
Issuing unit
Place of issue
Hour and date of

Maps:

1. ENEMY

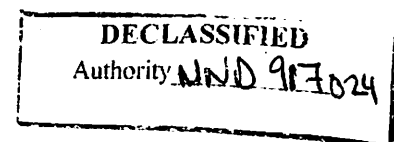
- a. Show units in contact (2)
- b. Show enemy reserves that can affect our situation (2)
- c. Brief description of enemy activity during period covered by report.
- d. Brief estimate of enemy strength, material means, moral, and his probable knowledge of our situation.
- e. Conclusions governing plans open to the enemy which can affect our mission, including the effect of time, space, weather, terrain, present known dispositions, and other factors, on each such plan, and the earliest estimated time at which the enemy can put each into effect.

2. OWN SITUATION

- a. Show our Air Bases and Carriers.
- b. Location of troops, command posts, boundaries, etc.
- c. Brief description of our operations during period covered by report so that higher headquarters may grasp and understand quickly the picture presented. The items that to make up the situation as of the hour of the report should be shown on the situation map.
- d. Concisely worded estimate of the combat efficiency of our command.
- e. Results of operations during the period covered by the reports.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE

- a. Concise statement concerning status of strength of command and replacements needed.
- b. Casualties.
- c. Prisoners captured.
- d. Planes Destroyed.
- e. Location of supply and evacuation establishments of interest to higher headquarters. Show on situation map.
- f. Concise statement concerning status of supply, i.e., rations, ammunition, gasoline, and oil. Express in terms of days of supply or days of fire, if practicable.
- g. Condition of flight deck or airfield.



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Form 9 (Cont'd)

4. GENERAL

Such pertinent comments regarding the situation as may be appropriate and not covered elsewhere in the report.

(Grade and Organization)
Commanding.

NOTES:

1. To be prepared when required.
2. Portray on situation map if practicable.

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713. CONTACT REPORT

1. (Form 10) The purpose of the CIRMIS system is to provide a standard procedure for reporting sightings of military intelligence of value obtained by aircraft in flight.

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Form 10

Contact (Sighting) Reports (Dispatch)

1. Station Called
Aircraft Call
Precedence
BT
2. CIRMIS
3. (Name, number, or flight designation of aircraft)
4. Position of sighting (Latitude and Longitude or true bearing and distance from a well known geographic point.)
5. Information regarding the nature of objects sighted.
6. Other important details.
7. Weather
8. Greenwich date and time of sighting.

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ANNEX A

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>ISSUED BY</u>	<u>Recommended Publications Allowance</u>				
		A	B	C	D	E
1. Weekly Summary of Foreign Aviation Developments (Air Order of Battle)	ONI	X	X			
2. Basic Factors in World Relations.	ONI (AID)	X	X			
3. Air Intelligence Reports	ONI (AID)	X	X			
4. Weekly Intelligence Digest	Joint Intelligence Committee, Pacific Command	X	X		X	
5. Air Intelligence Summary	ComAirPac	X	X	X	X	X
6. Intelligence Briefs	ComAirPac	X	X		X	
7. Air Target Folders and Air Target Briefings.	ComAirPac	X	X		X	
8. The ONI Review.	ONI	X	X	X	X	X
9. Naval Aviation Confidential Bulletin.	CNO and BuAer	X	X	X	X	X
10. Sighting Guides	ONI	X	X	X	X	X
11. Air Intelligence Digest	Directorate of Intelligence U.S. Air Force	X	X			
12. JANIS (As Issued)	Joint Intelligence Study Publishing Board Issued by RPIO	X	X	X	X	
13. CIA Area Studies (As Issued)	CIA	X	X			
14. Foreign Airfields and Seplane Stations.	Directorate of Intelligence U.S. Air Force.	X	X		*	
15. Gazeteers (As Issued)	CIA	X	X			
16. ONI-19A Naval Intelligence Manual	Registered Publication Service	X	X	X	X	X
17. ONI-Y-1 Operational Intelligence	ONI	X	X	X	X	X
18. Air Intelligence Manual	ComAirPac	X	X	X	X	X

A - Administrative Staff
 B - Operational Staff
 C - MAG
 D - Ship
 E - Squadron

* When sufficient copies are available

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ITEM	ISSUED BY	A	B	C	D	E
19. Coast Pilots.	H.O.	X	X			
20. FTF-222 (Defensive Chemical Warfare Manual)	Registered Publication Service	X	X			
21. Handbook of Survival in the Water (NavPers 16046)	Director of Training of the Naval District	X	X	X	X	X
22. Manual of Squadron Safety Officers	CNO	X	X	X	X	X
23. JANAP-146	Registered Publication Service	X	X	X	X	X
24. USN Security Manual for Classified Matter.	CNO	X	X	X	X	X
25. Registered Publications Manual (RPS-4 (B))	CNO (DivNavComm)	X	X	X	X	X
26. Naval Intelligence (NavPers 16047)	ONI	X	X	X	X	X
27. The United States Navy (NavEXOS P-435 (Rev. 7-48))	Office of the Management Engineer Navy Department	X	X	X	X	X
28. Photographic Interpretation Handbook and Supplements thereto.	Photographic interpretation Center, U.S. Naval Receiving Station, Anacostia, D.C.	X	X		X	
29. 49L-47 (Pacific Command Search and Rescue Joint Standard Operating Procedure)	CinCPacFlt	X	X	X	X	X
30. 53L-47 (Search and Rescue Facilities)	CinCPacFlt	X	X	X	X	X
31. Across the top of the world	ONI	X	X		X	
32. German, Japanese and Italian Submarine Losses in world war II	CNO	X	X		X	
33. Amphibious Operations Capture of Okinawa, 27 March to 1 June 1945.	CNO	X	X		X	
34. Characteristics and Performance Handbook USSR Aircraft and Armament (with supplement)	ONI	X	X	X	X	X
35. Characteristics and Performance Handbook British Empire Aircraft and Armament	ONI	X	X	X	X	X

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<u>ITEM</u>	<u>ISSUED BY</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
36. Russian Merchant Ships in The Pacific Ocean	ONI	X	X	X	X	X
37. ONI-222 U.S. (U.S. Naval Vessels)	ONI	X	X	X	X	X
38. ONI-222 R (Russian Naval Vessels)	ONI	X	X	X	X	X
39. ONI-222 BC (British Commonwealth Naval Vessels)	ONI	X	X	X	X	X
40. Recognition Pictorial Manual with all supplements (War Dept. FM30-30)	ONI	X	X	X	X	X
41. Characteristics and performance Handbook Argentine through Switzerland Aircraft and Armament.	ONI	X	X	X	X	X
42. ONI-209A Manual of Merchant Ships.	ONI	X	X	X	X	X
43. ONI-226 Allied Landing Craft and Ships.	ONI	X	X	X	X	X
44. H.O. 503 Central, South and West Coast Hawaii.	H.O.	X	X		X	
45. H.O. D-501 Directory U.S. Naval Air Stations and Facilities (Outside continental limits)	H.O.	X	X		X	
46. H.O. D-502 (Within Continental limits. Part 1 and 2)	H.O.	X	X		X	
47. H.O. No. 1-V(R) Catalog of Aeronautical Charts and Publications.	H.O.	X	X		X	
48. H.O. V70-NP-1 (North Polar Chart)	H.O.	X	X		X	
49. H.O. VS-3 Air Distance Charts 1.	H.O.	X	X		X	
50. AAF Aeronautical Planning Charts, 1, 2, 6, and 13, (no request necessary; will be disseminated upon receipt.)	ComAirPac	X	X		X	

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ANNEX B

BIBLIOGRAPHY

<u>PUBLICATION</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>
1. U.S. Navy Regulations	
2. Naval Intelligence (NavPers 16047)	Confidential
3. Operational Intelligence	Confidential
4. Manual of Intelligence Procedure for Naval Air Combat Intelligence Officers	Restricted
5. U.S. PacFlt Regulations	Restricted
6. Air Force, Pacific Fleet Instructions	Restricted
7. Staff Instructions and Memoranda	Restricted
8. Combat Intelligence (MCS 3-1)	Restricted
9. Staff Manual NavMC 1022-DPP	Restricted
10. Photographic Intelligence for a theater of operations and a Joint Overseas Operation	Restricted
11. Estimates, Plans and Orders	Confidential
12. Communications Instructions for reporting Military Intelligence sightings	Restricted
13. Basic Intelligence Directory	Confidential
14. Handbook for Combat Air Intelligence Officers	Restricted
15. Intelligence Procedure in Aviation Units (FM-1-40)	Restricted
16. Intelligence Procedure in Aviation Units (Revision of FM-1-40)	Restricted
17. U.S. Navy Security Manual for Classified Matter	Restricted

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ANNEX C

Table of Parallel Terminology

The intelligence terms and expressions listed in the left column below are used in this manual. Terms listed in the right column may be found in other texts. They are generally synonymous or are used to express similar ideas. As other parallel terms are discovered, the holder should append them to this list.

THIS MANUAL	OTHER TEXTS
Operational Intelligence	Combat or tactical intelligence
Strategical Intelligence	Departmental Intelligence
Determination of Meaning	Interpretation
Duty	Function
War Diary and History	Journal
Delineoscope	Balopticon
Commander	Commanding Officer
Classify	Categorize
Classify	Security Categories

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