

Frederick P Todd

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FM 1-40

WAR DEPARTMENT

AIR CORPS  
FIELD MANUAL

INTELLIGENCE PROCEDURE IN  
AVIATION UNITS

1940

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**FM 1-40**

**AIR CORPS FIELD MANUAL**



**INTELLIGENCE PROCEDURE IN  
AVIATION UNITS**

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**Prepared under direction of the  
Chief of the Air Corps**



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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,  
*Chief of Staff.*

OFFICIAL:

E. S. ADAMS,  
*Major General,*  
*The Adjutant General.*

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# AIR CORPS FIELD MANUAL

## INTELLIGENCE PROCEDURE IN AVIATION UNITS

### CHAPTER 1

#### GENERAL

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#### SECTION I

#### SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

■ 1. SCOPE.—*a.* This manual describes the nature, scope, and form of military intelligence required by the Air Corps for initial and subsequent operations; means of obtaining information and methods of converting this information into military intelligence; functions and duties of Air Corps intelligence sections; and training in intelligence procedure of Air Corps units.

*b.* Air Corps personnel assigned to intelligence duties will be governed by the provisions of this manual and the FM 30-series on military intelligence.

*c.* Air Corps personnel will familiarize themselves with the contents of this manual in order that they may cooperate more efficiently with their intelligence personnel during the conduct of air operations.

■ 2. REFERENCES.—This manual should be studied in conjunction with the references listed in appendix II.

■ 3. DEFINITIONS.—*a. Information.*—The term “information” as used in intelligence procedure 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's military, economic, and political situation as will affect us in a war against him.

*b. Military intelligence.*—When all information available at the moment has been collected, segregated as to subject matter, evaluated as to authenticity, interpreted as to meaning, critically analyzed, and strategical or tactical conclusions have been drawn therefrom, the result is known as "military intelligence."

## SECTION II

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

■ 4. CLASSES.—Military intelligence is divided into two general classes: combat intelligence and War Department intelligence.

*a. Combat intelligence* is the military intelligence produced in the field after the outbreak of hostilities by the military intelligence section of GHQ and by corresponding sections of all subordinate units. Generally, this class of intelligence is confined to deductions made from a consideration of information of the enemy's location, strength, composition, dispositions, movements, armament, equipment, logistical system, and lines of communication; of his tactics, training, discipline, and morale; and of the terrain and current weather conditions existing in the theater of operations.

*b. War Department intelligence* is the military intelligence produced under the direction of the War Department General Staff in peace and in war. Every country and possible theater of operations are studied. These studies include composition, distribution, fighting quality, organization, armament, equipment, and tactical and supply methods of the armed forces; personality of high commanders; resources in manpower and material and period of time required to convert these to military use; economic and political conditions and aspirations; history and national psychology; and military geography, topography, and climatic conditions. This intelligence furnishes the basis for projected operations and for changes in organization, training, armament, equipment, and supplies to meet the tactical methods of a particular enemy, possible or actual. The Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff is responsible for producing and

disseminating this intelligence, keeping it up to date, and issuing the necessary maps, monographs, and reports to the field forces whenever required by them.

■ **5. INTELLIGENCE RESPONSIBILITY OF CHIEF OF THE AIR CORPS.**—*a.* The Chief of the Air Corps is charged with producing detailed intelligence required for initial operations.

*b.* Because of similarity in scope and use, intelligence produced under the direction of the Chief of the Air Corps in peace and in war also is referred to as War Department intelligence.

■ **6. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE IN THE COMMANDER'S DECISION.**—*a.* The air commander's decision is based upon his mission as it may be affected by the following factors:

(1) Exact location and nature of the objective and arrangement of targets therein. (See pars. 14*a* and 40.)

(2) Strength, disposition, and effectiveness of hostile combat aviation and air and ground antiaircraft defenses at and en route to and from the objective. (See par. 14*b*.)

(3) Weather conditions at and en route to and from the objective. (See par. 14*c*.)

(4) Means available for execution of the mission.

*b.* The air commander will require the most complete and timely information available on three unknown factors; the objective, enemy's combat aviation and antiaircraft strength, and weather. Having made his decision, he will require continuing information on location and disposition of the objective (if it is an objective capable of movement); on any variation in initial strength of enemy air striking and antiaircraft forces; and on any changes in weather conditions, so as to permit him to continue projected operations or to make a new decision in view of a changed situation.

■ **7. OBJECT OF COMBAT INTELLIGENCE.**—It is the object of combat intelligence to reduce as far as possible the uncertainties regarding the unknown factors involved in the commander's decision, thus not only assisting the commander in arriving at his decision, but also assisting the units in executing the missions based on the decision.

■ **8. INTELLIGENCE AS A BASIC FUNCTION OF COMMAND.**—Since intelligence constitutes a vital element in a commander's de-

cision and in his detailed plan of operations for the execution of his mission, it follows that it is a basic function of command to initiate and coordinate the search for necessary information to produce intelligence upon which to base decisions and plans of operation. Further, the actions of subordinate units in the execution of the commander's plan must be guided by the intelligence produced by continued receipt of information concurrently with development of operations.

■ 9. INTELLIGENCE OFFICER.—Wherever the term "intelligence officer" is used in this manual it is interpreted to include the G-2 of higher commands and the S-2 of lower units. The intelligence officer is responsible to the commander for carrying on the general functions of military intelligence.

a. Intelligence functions appropriate to a specific mission are to—

- (1) Specify the information to be gathered.
- (2) Initiate and maintain a systematic and coordinated search for required information by all available collecting agencies.
- (3) Collate, evaluate, and interpret all information collected.
- (4) Reduce the resulting intelligence to a systematic and concise form and disseminate it to all concerned in time to be of value to the recipients.
- (5) Insure that intelligence is given due consideration in the preparation of plans and that orders are checked to see that this is done.

b. Additional intelligence functions of a general nature are to—

- (1) Initiate counterintelligence measures and check to see that they are strictly enforced.
- (2) Assure an adequate supply and distribution of maps and map substitutes.
- (3) Maintain close liaison with the intelligence sections of higher, lower, and adjacent units.
- (4) Exercise general supervision over all intelligence activities in the unit.
- (5) Supervise all combat intelligence training in the unit.
- (6) Coordinate requests for aerial photographs, and in some echelons determine their distribution.

## SECTION III

## INTELLIGENCE FOR INITIAL AIR OPERATIONS

■ 10. NATURE AND SCOPE.—The nature and scope of War Department intelligence required by the Air Corps for initial operations are as follows:

*a. For strategical planning.*—To permit evaluation of the possibilities of employing air power in independent operations, or in support of ground or naval forces against a specific enemy or in a specific theater.

*b. For technical planning.*—(1) To permit attainment and maintenance of leadership in the development of aircraft and all items of equipment used by and for aircraft or aviation personnel.

(2) To permit development and insure adequacy of tactics, technique, and operating means and methods of Air Corps units.

*c. For tactical planning and execution of plans.*—(1) To permit preparation of tactical and logistical plans for initial operations of aviation forces in a given theater.

(2) To permit preparation of orders for, and execution of, initial operations against assigned objectives by striking forces.

(3) To permit planning and execution of air movements to any given theater.

## CHAPTER 2

## INTELLIGENCE PROCEDURE WITH GHQ AVIATION

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## SECTION I

## GENERAL

■ 11. PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to outline the general intelligence requirements for GHQ aviation units and indicate the normal intelligence procedure in chronological order within GHQ aviation.

■ 12. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTELLIGENCE.—*a.* The intelligence requirements for GHQ aviation units for initial air operations beyond the sphere of action of surface forces will in the main be furnished by War Department intelligence. The commander of an aviation force will base his plan for such initial operations upon the mission he receives from the commander of the field forces. Generally the latter will designate a system of objectives, the destruction of which would contribute most to the defeat of the enemy. If War Department intelligence furnished the air commander is sufficient to include not only a list of priorities of objectives within the system of objectives but also complete objective folders covering these objectives, then the mission may well be to initiate combat operations without preliminary air reconnaissance of any kind. However, in the majority of cases, the mission assigned to the air force commander by the commander of the field forces will require initial air operations in the form of major reconnaissances, followed by striking force reconnaissance, and in turn by an air offen-

sive. In the latter case, initial air operations are for the purpose of producing combat intelligence required by the air commander to make his decision and plan of action.

b. The intelligence requirements for GHQ aviation units for subsequent air operations beyond the sphere of action of surface forces, or air operations in antiaircraft defense, or in support of ground or naval forces, or in lieu of naval forces are essentially the same and are outlined in the paragraphs below.

■ 13. NORMAL SEQUENCE.—*a.* The functions of an intelligence officer on the staff of an air commander follow a routine sequence and when viewed as a whole illustrate a coordinated and continuing process.

b. A sequence or cycle of intelligence procedure for any specific tactical mission may be as follows:

NOTE.—In the following outline, actions by the intelligence officer are shown in italics, whereas corresponding actions of the air commander, other members of his staff, or by the air combat units themselves are in plain type.

(1) *Prior to the tactical employment of an air combat unit, the intelligence officer of the unit will receive from the commander of the field forces through proper channels, all the War Department intelligence available upon the theater of operations and/or bearing upon the general mission to which that particular air unit is assigned (pars. 4b, 10c, and 14a). He may also have produced some preliminary combat intelligence from information collected from early reconnaissance.*

(2) The commander of the air combat unit to which the intelligence officer is assigned (henceforth referred to as the air commander) receives an order from higher authority assigning a tactical mission. The air commander makes a commander's estimate of the situation considering therein certain factors that may affect his mission (par. 6b).

(3) *The intelligence officer assists his commander in making the commander's estimate by furnishing him as completely as possible intelligence on the following factors:*

(a) *Exact location and description of the objective and arrangement of targets therein. This will be in the form of objective folders except in the case of fleeting objectives (par. 14a).*

(b) *Strength, disposition, and effectiveness of hostile air and ground antiaircraft defenses at and en route to and from the objective, and the enemy situation and capabilities as they affect the air attack of the objective. This will be furnished in the form of an intelligence estimate of the situation (par. 36).*

(c) *Weather conditions at and en route to and from the objective in the form of a route forecast obtained from the weather service.*

(4) The air commander now announces to his staff his decision and his directive for the plan of operation of his unit in carrying out the mission assigned him. Also at this time, he announces those additional items of information regarding the objective, enemy's capabilities as to influencing the conduct of the mission, and weather conditions which he must have to conduct the operation he has decided upon.

(5) *The intelligence officer frames the needed items of information into clear and concisely stated essential elements of information and recommends them to his commander to be published as such (par. 15).*

(6) The air commander designates these essential elements of information with any modifications he may make and causes them to be published to the command. He then directs the intelligence officer to instruct all available information collecting agencies (par. 16) to concentrate upon the collection of these essential elements of information.

(7) *Based upon the framework of the essential elements of information and in conformity with the air commander's directive, the intelligence officer prepares the intelligence plan for the collection of information (par. 17 and form C, app. I). He coordinates this with other members of the staff, especially the operations officer, and presents it for the air commander's approval.*

(8) The air commander approves the intelligence plan with any modifications he may desire and directs the intelligence officer to issue the necessary instructions to collecting agencies to put the plan into effect.

(9) *The intelligence officer consolidates the instructions to each collecting agency and immediately issues them in the form of intelligence orders to each subordinate agency and*

*in the form of requests to higher, neighboring, and cooperating units. Likewise he prepares the Intelligence Annex, if necessary, to accompany the field order (par. 18).*

(10) As a result of the receipt of the intelligence orders above, the several collecting agencies obtain and forward to the intelligence officer items of enemy information, especially such items as bear directly on the essential elements (pars. 15 and 19).

(11) *The intelligence officer receives the incoming information, recording it in the intelligence journal (par. 24); collates the information, using the intelligence work sheet (par. 25); evaluates the information (par. 29); and interprets the information, reducing it into usable concise items of combat intelligence (par. 30). He then disseminates this combat intelligence in any or all of the following ways to the air commander and to higher, lower, neighboring, and cooperating unit commanders:*

(a) *By personal contact, special messages to, or conferences with intelligence officers of units concerned (par. 35).*

(b) *By posting it on intelligence situation map (par. 26).*

(c) *By presenting a new intelligence estimate of the situation to the air commander and staff (par. 36).*

(d) *By issuing a periodic intelligence report (par. 37).*

(e) *By issuing special intelligence reports and intelligence studies (par. 38).*

(f) *By issuing an intelligence summary to units concerned (par. 39).*

(g) *By issuing objective folders as received from higher headquarters, or by issuing photographs, overlays, diagrams, or written changes or additions to specific objective folders already issued; or by initiating new objective folders upon the discovery of new objectives (pars. 14a and 40).*

(h) *By field orders and intelligence annexes thereto (par. 41).*

## SECTION II

### COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

■ 14. GENERAL.—The specific aim of combat intelligence in air operations is to provide the air 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 first step in combat intelligence procedure, that is, the collection of information, must be organized to provide speed and economy of means and effort and must be directed to secure specific information.

*a. Objective.*—The necessity for accurate and complete information upon the objectives specified in the allotted mission is of prime importance.

(1) *Classification.*—Air objectives may be classified for intelligence as well as tactical purposes as fixed, transient, or fleeting.

(a) *Fixed objectives* consist of those structures or installations not normally subject to movement as a consequence of war. This class of objectives includes permanent buildings, standard railway systems, massive bridges of improved highway systems, factories, oil refineries, power plants, permanent docks, structures pertaining to canals or inland waterways, and all other permanent installations.

(b) *Transient objectives* consist of those structures, installations, or facilities that are of a temporary value or subject to movement as a consequence of war. This class of objectives includes temporary military installations such as supply depots, ammunition dumps, and ponton bridges.

(c) *Fleeting objectives* consist of those objects which possess the power of motion. This class of objectives includes vehicles of all kinds, watercraft, aircraft, and troops.

(2) *Objective folder.*—An objective folder is a permanent file of all intelligence available upon a specific objective compiled in convenient form to facilitate subsequent study for the planning of air attack of that objective. (See par. 40.)

(a) Intelligence required to conduct efficient air operations against fixed and transient objectives is susceptible of being compiled and filed in objective folders.

(b) During peacetime, the Chief of the Air Corps is responsible for initiating and maintaining objective folders for initial operations within all possible theaters of operation. When hostilities become imminent, the War Department will forward such of these objective folders as are pertinent to the commander of the field forces who will assign them to air units under his command as he sees fit. The performance of

initial air operations, particularly major and striking force reconnaissance, will normally result in the discovery of new objectives and the initiation of objective folders thereon as directed by the commander of the field forces.

(c) The initiation and completion of objective folders on additional objectives brought to light as a result of subsequent air operations will be the responsibility of the air commanders of wings or equivalent task forces and higher air commands in the theater of operations.

*b. Enemy capabilities.*—The lines of action of which the enemy is physically capable and which can possibly affect the accomplishment or the manner of execution of the air mission are called the enemy capabilities for that particular situation. Consideration of enemy capabilities is essential in the planning and execution of each air mission and should include the following:

(1) Ability of the enemy to act in various ways which will affect directly or indirectly the proper determination of our mission as well as detailed planning for the mission and its subsequent execution depend upon the characteristics of the enemy's air and surface forces and the powers and limitations of the enemy's air and surface weapons.

(2) Mobility of aircraft affords the enemy wide latitude in the employment of his aviation forces and in selection of areas of operation, subject to limitations imposed by type, range, and availability and location of bases. The enemy may be able to conduct either offensive or defensive air operations, or both, simultaneously or in quick succession, in widely separated areas at some distance from his supporting surface forces and without regard to the control of intervening land or water areas. He may be able to reduce the profitableness of previously profitable objectives for our air attack by rapid changes in his dispositions. He may be able to take advantage of our air operations to improve the profitability of his operations. Hence, consideration must be given to—

(a) Enemy capabilities for impeding the execution of our air operations either by counter air force operations or by means of anti-aircraft defense.

(b) Enemy capabilities for reducing the profitability of a previously profitable objective for our air attack.

(c) Enemy capabilities for taking advantage of our air operations to improve the profitability of his operations.

*c. Weather conditions.*—The importance of weather conditions along the route to, and at the objective, cannot be overlooked, particularly in planning air operations against distant objectives deep in enemy territory. Weather conditions frequently may exercise material influence upon the form of attack and type of weapons employed and in addition may dictate the time of attack and selection of routes and approaches to the target. It may be necessary to supplement forecasts made by the weather unit by reconnaissance flights solely for the purpose of obtaining weather data to assist in building up a more complete forecast.

■ 15. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION.—*a.* The essential elements of information constitute that information of the objective, enemy capabilities, and weather conditions which an air commander greatly desires in order to make a sound decision, conduct an air operation, or to formulate the details of a plan of operation.

*b.* The air commander is responsible for designating the essential elements of information, but in determining them he is assisted by his staff, in particular, his intelligence officer. The latter should thoroughly familiarize himself with the air mission, specifically the objectives, and should continuously study the enemy situation and capabilities and existing and forecast weather conditions in order to be able to advise the air commander as to the effect of these factors upon the initial designation of essential elements and needed changes or additions thereto.

*c.* Essential elements of information may be expressed either in the form of questions or items of information desired. They will include questions or statements as to information desired on all or a part of the following, depending upon the situation:

- (1) Additional information of objectives.
- (2) Enemy capabilities that might affect the accomplishment of the air mission, to include known enemy anti-aircraft defense measures.
- (3) Weather conditions.

(4) Special information requested by higher, neighboring, or cooperating units.

*d.* Essential elements of information, when formulated, enable the intelligence officer to devise an intelligence plan for collection of information which will focus the attention and activities of all collecting agencies on that information which is necessary at the particular time. Subject to modification as the operation progresses, the essential elements constitute the general directive for all intelligence missions. The designation of essential elements does not limit the activities of agencies to the collection of information concerning them alone. It is the duty of every agency to collect and transmit all information of the enemy situation that is obtained. However, the primary duty of collecting agencies is to obtain information bearing upon the designated essential elements.

*e.* (1) The essential elements are announced by the air commander to his staff as soon as he has made his tactical decision for a given mission and as a part of his directive. This facilitates staff coordination between the intelligence plan, the tactical plan, and the logistical plan.

(2) The essential elements are published by the intelligence officer to the collecting agencies and to the commanders of subordinate combat units, as well as to the commanders of higher, neighboring, and cooperating units. The method of publication to the collecting agencies is usually by including the essential elements in the initial intelligence orders to these agencies in which the intelligence officer assigns them intelligence missions in conformance with the given tactical mission. The method of informing all other units mentioned above is usually by including them in a special message. In any case, the essential elements will again be stated, if only for purposes of confirmation, in the intelligence annex to the field order for the tactical mission.

■ 16. COLLECTING AGENCIES.—Collecting agencies available to an air commander vary with the size and composition of his command. They may include all or part of the following: (For additional collecting agencies see FM 30-5.)

*a.* Reconnaissance aviation, consisting of one or more reconnaissance squadrons and any bombardment aviation

units initially assigned to reconnaissance duties. In the higher air commands, these units are functionally grouped under one command and designated as the "air reconnaissance force."

b. Bombardment aviation, consisting of one or more groups of the same or different classes of bombardment aviation. In the higher air commands, these units are functionally grouped under one command and designated as the "air striking force."

c. Pursuit and fighter aviation, consisting of one or more groups of the same or different classes of pursuit and/or fighter aviation. In the higher air commands, these units may be separated from the air command and functionally grouped together with anti-aircraft artillery units and aircraft warning service personnel, and designated as the "air defense force."

d. Anti-aircraft Artillery Intelligence Service.

e. Aircraft warning service.

f. Ground observation post systems, such as Coast Artillery observation posts, Coast Guard lifesaving stations, forestry service lookout stations, lighthouses, Government weather reporting stations, commercial airport control towers, etc.

g. Supported, supporting, or neighboring units of the ground forces.

h. Supported, supporting, or adjacent units of the Navy and of the Coast Guard Sea Patrol.

i. Army Signal Intelligence Service which includes telegraph and telephone listening stations, radio interception, radio direction finding, and laboratories for the solution of codes, ciphers, and secret inks.

j. Higher and adjacent air commands.

k. Espionage.

l. Study of the hostile and neutral press.

m. Examination of captured matériel and documents.

n. Examination of prisoners of war, deserters, repatriates, and inhabitants.

o. Chemical Warfare Service in connection with determining the nature of gas employed by the enemy.

p. Ordnance Department in connection with determining type bombs employed by the enemy.

■ 17. INTELLIGENCE PLAN.—*a.* The essential elements of information having been announced, it is necessary that definite and precise instructions for obtaining required information be given to the collecting agencies. To avoid any possibility of omission or conflict, the intelligence officer must follow a 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. 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. A form for use in the preparation of the intelligence plan is shown below.

INTELLIGENCE PLAN FOR COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

1	2	3	4	5	6
Phases or periods of the operation or objective folder number and title	Essential elements of information	Analysis of essential elements of information	Collecting agency or other source	Specific orders or requests	Time and method of reporting information.  Remarks

*b.* The following steps are necessary in preparing an intelligence plan for the collection of information:

(1) Determine the phase of the operation or time period which it is intended the plan will embrace. The period should not be so long that drastic changes in the essential elements of information are likely to be necessary, nor so short that numerous missions must be reassigned. The phase or period decided upon is written in column 1. The identification number and title of objective folders for those objectives and additional information upon which the air commander has

specifically designated as essential elements of information will also be placed in column 1.

(2) List in column 2 the designated essential elements of information including essential elements that refer directly to the completion of objective folders indicated in column 1 and essential elements designated by higher headquarters.

(3) Analyze each essential element, breaking it down into the specific items of information which if obtained will furnish answers to questions involved in the essential element to which each relates. Certain essential elements will require very little analysis by the intelligence officer in order to transform them into suitable reconnaissance missions. If the information to be obtained gives a direct answer to the inquiry contained in an essential element, analysis is unnecessary. Others, however, must be subjected to careful analysis in order to determine what indications must be sought to answer the inquiries contained therein. This analysis will be placed in column 3 opposite the essential element to which it refers.

(4) Determine the agency or agencies to be assigned the mission of reporting on each item of analysis. When practicable, more than one agency should be assigned missions relating to the same analysis, thus assuring to the intelligence officer verification of reports and guaranteeing positive information in cases where, due to weather conditions or enemy action, one of the agencies is unable to obtain the information desired. Each agency may be assigned more than one item of the analysis upon which to collect information. To utilize properly the available collecting agencies, it is necessary that the intelligence officer is thoroughly conversant with their powers and limitations, and that he coordinate closely with the operations officer in planning the use of combat units as collecting agencies while on tactical assignments. The selections and assignments of agencies will be placed in column 4 opposite each item of the analysis to which they refer.

(5) Formulate and assign specific and definite missions for each agency with respect to each item upon which that agency is to report. These will be drawn up in the form of orders for those agencies under the command of the air

commander and in the form of requests to those agencies, both civil and military, which are not under the command of the air commander. In most cases, requests for the delivery of information made upon civil agencies or upon Navy or Coast Guard units will be forwarded, through channels, to the commander of the field forces (or his equivalent in the given theater of operations). Orders or requests will be placed in column 5, opposite the agency to which they refer as listed in the previous column.

(6) Indicate in column 6 for each order or request, the time it is desired that the information be received by the intelligence officer, and the method or channels by or through which it is to be transmitted. In the case of continuing reconnaissance missions, the time intervals of reporting should be stated.

c. An example of an intelligence plan for the collection of information is shown as form C, appendix I.

■ 18. INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTING AGENCIES.—When approved, the completed intelligence plan forms the basis for orders to all collecting agencies. These orders are either published as an intelligence annex to field orders or by fragmentary orders. When combat units are required to execute tactical operations in order to obtain information, their tactical missions only and not details of the information required will be covered by paragraph 3 of the field order.

a. (1) An *intelligence annex* to a field order is issued by a group, a wing or equivalent task force, and a higher air unit whenever the intelligence instructions are too extensive to be included in the field order. Instructions to each collecting agency as developed in the intelligence plan for collection of information are grouped together in one paragraph for each agency. Even though an annex is to be issued, missions which should not be delayed should be assigned originally in fragmentary intelligence orders; such mission assignments are repeated in the annex if they have not become obsolete by the time it is issued.

(2) The intelligence annex serves as a guide during the contemplated operations for the intelligence activities of the command. Among the items covered by the intelligence annex are information of the enemy situation; a list of enemy

objectives (with corresponding objective folder numbers) against which operations are contemplated with a statement as to the system of objectives of which these are a part and the importance of this system to the enemy; essential elements of information; detailed instructions to collecting agencies of subordinate units and detailed requests to military collecting agencies other than those under unit control; list of maps that will be supplied to subordinate units; counter-intelligence measures to be enforced; methods of examining personnel who may be in possession of enemy information, enemy documents, and matériel; instructions on numbers, kinds, and time periods of intelligence reports to be maintained and distributed, etc.

(3) The intelligence officer will prepare and the air commander will issue an intelligence annex normally at the beginning of a campaign or during the first phase of air operations. Thereafter, changes are published from time to time until conditions change to such an extent that the publishing of a new annex becomes necessary.

(4) A form for an intelligence annex is shown as form D, appendix I.

b. If no annex is to be issued, all missions to be assigned simultaneously to any one agency should be grouped into an intelligence order to that agency. These orders may be amplified by the use of maps, sketches, or overlays indicating areas or localities to be reconnoitered and the information desired. No form is prescribed for such orders, and when the situation warrants, may be transmitted by the fastest available means, written or oral.

■ 19. INFORMATION NOT RESTRICTED TO THAT PRESCRIBED.—While collecting agencies will concentrate their active search for information on such items as are required in orders and which bear directly upon the designated essential elements of information and upon such additional information as they need in order to carry out their own tactical mission, they will transmit also such other information as they may happen to obtain, regardless of whether or not its importance is apparent.

■ 20. METHOD OF REPORTING INFORMATION.—*a.* Collecting agencies will transmit in message form to the intelligence officer all items of information immediately upon obtaining it, except in cases where it is evident to the agency that the information is of a static nature and can be held for inclusion in a periodic intelligence report.

*b.* All items of information obtained by an air unit while engaged upon either an air reconnaissance mission or an air combat mission will be reported to the intelligence officer concerned as soon as possible after the return from the mission, whether or not previous reports of some items were made by radio, dropped message, or other means. These reports will be either in the form of an airplane commander's report or a flight commander's report depending upon whether one or more airplanes participated in the mission.

(1) The *airplane commander's report* is a written report accomplished by the airplane commander upon completion of a reconnaissance mission. The form for this report will vary according to the type of reconnaissance mission performed and the type of aircraft used, but it should always include a description of the route flown or area covered and a brief chronological account of observations made and items of information secured. Inclusion of an overlay to the flight map used with the route followed and observations graphically represented thereon will make for clarity and brevity. A form for an airplane commander's report is shown in form E, appendix I.

(2) The *flight commander's report* is a written report accomplished by the flight commander of combat units upon completion of a mission. It will be submitted in lieu of individual airplane commander's reports, but will be made up of the combined observations and results of actions of the personnel of all airplanes participating in the mission. When more than one squadron participates, a flight commander's report will be required from each squadron. The form for this report will vary with the type of aviation and the type of mission performed, but will always include a description of the route flown or area covered and a brief chronological account of observations made and items of information se-

cured. An overlay to the flight map used with information graphically portrayed thereon may be used, if applicable. A form for a flight commander's report is shown as form F, appendix I.

### SECTION III

#### RECORDING AND CLASSIFYING INFORMATION

■ 21. PURPOSE.—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 and study.

■ 22. 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 section. The number and type of these records and files will vary with the size air unit to which the intelligence section belongs.

■ 23. METHOD OF RECORDING.—*a.* In the recording of information, the intelligence officer must adapt procedure to the needs of his unit. Simplification of method will be especially necessary in the smaller units. When the situation is moving rapidly the maintenance of records becomes of secondary importance and the intelligence officer should concentrate upon his primary mission of assembling and interpreting information and disseminating military intelligence.

*b.* In conformity with the purpose as set forth in paragraph 21, each item of information will be recorded in one or more ways: in the intelligence journal, intelligence work sheet, or upon the intelligence situation map; sometimes a single item will be recorded in all three. By these means, a systematic running account is kept of all information received by the intelligence officer and he is enabled conveniently to classify and segregate the information and later to evaluate and interpret it and prepare it for dissemination as military intelligence. The journal, work sheet, and situation map are necessary in the preparation of intelligence reports and also serve as a convenient means of reference for the air commander and his staff.

■ 24. **INTELLIGENCE JOURNAL.**—The intelligence journal is a chronological record of the activities of the intelligence section. It is kept by the intelligence sections of wings or equivalent task forces and higher air commands. In groups and squadrons, the intelligence journal is normally combined with those of other staff sections into a unit journal.

*a.* The intelligence journal contains briefs of important written and oral messages received and sent, as well as notations of periodic reports, orders, and similar matters that pertain directly to the military intelligence section. If the item is received or issued in oral form, the entry in the journal is detailed; but if it is in documentary form, the entry may consist of a reference and a brief synopsis of the contents.

*b.* The journal is kept as a permanent record and should be looked upon as the main and primary record of the operations of the intelligence section of the staff. For this reason, entries in the journal are made immediately upon receipt of report of the event. The original entry should not be altered but may be supplemented by subsequent entries.

*c.* The journal is either closed daily or at the end of a phase or period. One copy of it is turned over to the chief of staff for consolidation with the other journals of the headquarters. The journal is supported by a file of original orders, reports, special reports, studies, and maps pertinent to the operations of the military intelligence section.

*d.* A form for the journal is given in FM 101-5.

■ 25. **INTELLIGENCE WORK SHEET.**—*a.* The purpose of the work sheet is to facilitate the systematic arrangement of information coming into the intelligence office so that all items bearing on a particular subject will be grouped together for ready reference and comparison. In this respect, the work sheet differs from the intelligence journal in which the information is entered chronologically. A secondary purpose of the work sheet is to facilitate preparation of the periodic intelligence report. For this reason, the intelligence work sheet has the same paragraphing as the periodic intelligence report, suitable space being left under each heading for entry of pertinent information.

*b.* The work sheet is merely a convenient memorandum pad for the intelligence officer and is not a permanent docu-

ment. It should always be maintained up to date, obsolete items being either lined out or withdrawn.

c. The work sheet is kept by the intelligence sections of wings or equivalent task forces and higher air commands.

d. No form is prescribed for the intelligence work sheet. A separate manila folder may be used for each paragraph heading, being numbered and titled to correspond to the numbers and titles of paragraphs of the periodic intelligence report. Items of information are extracted from incoming messages and reports from collecting agencies and placed in the proper folder under the paragraph heading to which they pertain, for subsequent study, evaluation, and interpretation.

■ 26. INTELLIGENCE SITUATION MAP.—a. The intelligence situation map is maintained by the intelligence officer of all air combat units. All enemy information which can be graphically portrayed is entered thereon. The intelligence situation map is subjected to a continual process of revision and is kept constantly up to date by the intelligence officer.

b. The best map available is used for the purpose. Its scale should be the same scale as that used by the airplane combat crews in the accomplishment of their missions. In case some incoming items of information refer to maps other than the one in use as a situation map, it is a function of the intelligence officer to have available copies of all maps issued by subordinate units and to transfer the information referring to other maps to the corresponding location on the situation map.

c. Depending upon the size and type of unit, the following information in such detail as may be necessary will be shown using conventional signs or symbols as far as practicable:

- (1) Major elements of our own ground and naval surface forces.
- (2) Major elements of the enemy ground and naval surface forces.
- (3) The general line indicating the division between territory under enemy control and that under our control.
- (4) Location of airdromes of the unit concerned and of higher, lower, neighboring, and cooperating units.

(5) Location of enemy airdromes and identification as to size and type unit operating therefrom.

(6) Location of enemy balloon barrages.

(7) Location and range circles of enemy anti-aircraft artillery battery positions.

(8) Area or zone covered by enemy aircraft warning net and/or hostile pursuit patrols.

(9) Area or zone covered by our aircraft warning net.

(10) Enemy lines of communication, road and rail; command posts, logistical establishments, and concentration areas.

(11) Objectives for air attack for which objective folders have been received or initiated, identified by their objective folder number.

(12) Other enemy installations selected as suitable objectives for air attack and explained in a legend attached to the map.

(13) Any other information of the enemy capable of being shown on the map.

■ 27. INTELLIGENCE FILES.—*a.* Copies of messages, etc., sent and received are retained and after necessary processing are filed, as they support entries in the intelligence journal, intelligence work sheet, intelligence situation map, and intelligence reports.

*b.* A suitably indexed file is kept of all information that may be of future value. For example, much information will be collected which is of no immediate interest but which may become invaluable in case the situation changes. This will cover such subjects as hostile dispositions; location of main roads, railways, and bridges within hostile lines; location and contents of supply establishments; location of hostile reserves; and many other items. If published in periodic reports as it comes in, it will be disregarded and forgotten by most of the recipients and will not be available when needed. A preferable way is to place it in a file where it will be available for immediate check against new information. When an operation is planned in which the information will be needed, the intelligence officer will issue a situation map and a study or special report embodying all the available information such

as data on vital points within objectives, movements, supply establishments, antiaircraft artillery locations, and progress of enemy repairs to installations already subjected to air attack.

#### SECTION IV

### EVALUATION AND INTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION

■ 28. PURPOSE.—*a.* Items of information which have been recorded and classified will be subjected to a critical and systematic analysis in order to convert them into military intelligence. This analysis will include evaluation of the information as to the credibility, accuracy, and importance of the items; interpretation as to its military significance, and tactical or strategical conclusions determined from its significance.

*b.* Military 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 the deductions to be drawn from a consideration of the facts in connection with other military intelligence already at hand.

■ 29. EVALUATION.—Evaluation is the determination of the probable value of information. The intelligence officer will consider the following factors in evaluating information:

*a.* The *credibility of the source* or agency reporting information must be determined. The following are some of the important points to receive attention:

(1) Judging from previous experience, is the source of information accurate and reliable?

(2) Under conditions existing at the time, that is, distance, means employed, visibility, etc., could the information have been obtained?

*b.* The *accuracy of information*, the credibility of which has been accepted, must be determined. This is facilitated by a consideration of the following points:

(1) Is it confirmed or corroborated by other information previously received?

(2) In what respect does it agree or disagree with available information covering the same point, particularly that known to be correct?

(3) If it is at variance with information previously received, which is more likely to be correct?

*c. The importance of information, the credibility and accuracy of which are known, must be determined. This involves consideration of the following points:*

(1) Is it information of the enemy situation, or of the enemy forces or installations, or of weather conditions?

(2) Is it new information or confirmation of previous information?

(3) Is it information needed immediately or information of probable future value?

(4) Is it information needed by this unit and/or higher, subordinate, neighboring, or cooperating units?

■ 30. INTERPRETATION.—Interpretation is the determination of the probable significance of evaluated information together with the tactical and strategical conclusions arrived at from a consideration of its significance.

*a. The intelligence officer will consider the following factors in determining the significance of information:*

(1) What does it mean in connection with what is already known?

(2) Does it alter or add significance to information previously received?

(3) Does it tend to confirm the estimate as to the enemy situation; or does it alter the estimate, and if so, in what particular?

*b. Up to this point in the intelligence officer's analysis, his reasoning and deductions have been concerned only with the facts of the enemy situation. The whole process has been an effort to establish accurately the facts. It is now necessary that he assemble the several established facts and, considering them as a whole, draw logical conclusions from them as to their effect upon the essential elements of information as initially indicated. Based upon the above conclusions, the intelligence officer will then be enabled to make final conclusions as to the enemy capabilities; that is, actions*

of which the enemy is physically capable that might affect the accomplishment of our mission. Likewise the completeness of objective folders or information necessary to attack the objectives called for in the mission may be determined at this point.

■ 31. ANSWERS TO ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION.—

*a.* Essential elements of information based on enemy capabilities may be answered only after careful check of evaluated information against all possible lines of action open to the enemy. The intelligence officer endeavors to verify or disprove each hypothesis relative to possible lines of action open to the enemy. To do this, he obtains all the facts possible concerning the enemy situation; that is, facts bearing on each hypothesis. Then, in the light of these ascertained facts, he considers whether the enemy is still capable of acting in accordance with a certain hypothesis. By eliminating as many of these hypotheses as possible, he narrows down the lines of action which were originally open to the enemy to those which are still open to him.

*b.* Essential elements relating either to the gathering of additional information on specific objectives, that is, the completion of objective folders or to weather conditions, can be answered as soon as sufficient credible information is received upon which to base conclusions.

■ 32. CONCLUSIONS.—The study of all available information should enable the intelligence officer to determine—

*a.* Enemy capabilities or lines of action open to the enemy that would have a bearing on the accomplishment of the commander's mission and draw conclusions in certain cases as to the relative probability of adoption of the lines of action open to the enemy. The conclusions of the intelligence officer should permit the commander to plan his operation, taking into account the lines of action open to the enemy, particularly the one given as first priority if a priority has been designated. Additional information acquired during the progress of operations should enable the intelligence officer progressively to narrow down the lines of action open to the enemy.

*b.* Importance to the enemy of newly discovered objectives for air attack and their relation to the system of objectives

called for in the mission or to any other system of objectives, and draw conclusions as to their probable priority.

c. Readiness for attack of objectives already assigned for which additional descriptive and weather data were needed and have now been received, and draw conclusions as to when weather and other conditions will be most favorable for their attack.

## SECTION V

### DISSEMINATION OF INTELLIGENCE

■ 33. GENERAL.—Military 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.

■ 34. CLASSIFICATION.—In preparing military intelligence for dissemination, it is first classified under the following headings:

a. That which should be placed without delay in the hands of the commander, other sections of the staff, or higher, lower, or adjacent units.

b. That which can wait to be included in periodic or other contemplated future reports or summaries.

■ 35. METHODS.—a. *Personal contact*.—It is frequently possible for the intelligence officer or his assistant to transmit, either in person or by telephone, items of intelligence of immediate value.

b. *Special messages*.—When it is impossible for the intelligence officer to transmit important items of intelligence either in person or by telephone, special messages may be transmitted by telegraph printer, radio, tone telegraph, airplane, or whatever other means of rapid communication may be available.

c. *Conferences*.—The exchange of intelligence between the various intelligence sections of higher, lower, neighboring, and cooperating units is facilitated by frequent personal conferences between intelligence personnel concerned. In no other way can a community of interest and adjustment of viewpoint be so quickly and effectively realized.

*d. Intelligence situation map.*—The intelligence situation map for each unit (par. 26) will be maintained in a conspicuous place, and all personnel concerned with the tactical performance of air missions will be required to keep themselves familiar with the enemy situation as portrayed thereon. Since the intelligence officer is continually posting the latest intelligence on the situation map, it constitutes an important and automatic method of dissemination.

*e. Intelligence documents and reports.*—Documents and reports utilized for the dissemination of intelligence are—

- (1) Intelligence estimates of the situation (par. 36).
- (2) Periodic intelligence reports (par. 37).
- (3) Special intelligence reports and studies (par. 38).
- (4) Intelligence summaries (par. 39).
- (5) Objective folders (par. 40).
- (6) Field orders and intelligence annexes thereto (par. 41).

■ **36. INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION.**—An intelligence estimate of the situation will be furnished the commander by the intelligence officer, either upon his own initiative when warranted by the developments in the situation or when required by the commander. The estimate may be written or oral. It will summarize the enemy situation and possible plans. Usually the intelligence officer will be able to anticipate the necessity for such an estimate; however, he must be prepared at all times to furnish an estimate to his commander. A form for an intelligence estimate of the situation for air combat units is shown as form B, appendix I.

■ **37. PERIODIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT.**—The periodic intelligence report is an intelligence document that presents the intelligence produced during a given time period. It is issued by all higher air units to include the wing, or equivalent task force. The period of time to be covered by this report is prescribed by higher headquarters or by the unit commander in the absence of such instructions. It is distributed to higher, lower, neighboring, and cooperating units and is a convenient means for keeping these units informed of the enemy situation as determined by the unit preparing the report. It frequently contains important intelligence which has already been disseminated by means of special messages

and in this way serves as confirmation thereof. An overlay of the intelligence situation map as of the close of the period is normally included as an annex to this report. A form for the periodic intelligence report for air combat units adapted to telegraph printer transmission is shown as form G, appendix I.

■ 38. SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AND STUDIES.—An air commander often will require a special report or a detailed study on some subject affecting the enemy. These may vary from a few words delivered verbally to an elaborate study supported by maps, charts, and photographs. Intelligence officers should be prepared to conduct studies and to submit special reports on such subjects as the following:

a. Enemy air situation, including location of air bases; airdromes occupied and unoccupied and changes therein; type, amount, and characteristics of equipment; tactics; and anti-aircraft defenses, air and ground, passive and active.

b. Enemy air force capabilities and their probable effect upon us.

c. Probable reaction of the enemy to our contemplated air operations against him.

d. Areas, forces, or installations which should be photographed, reconnoitered, or kept under surveillance.

e. Location, description, and importance of new potential objectives for air attack.

f. Aircraft warning service of the enemy; its extent and effectiveness; methods of avoiding it wholly or in part; and efficiency of its pursuit support.

■ 39. INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.—A brief report summarizing the enemy situation as known at the moment of reporting and as it affects our contemplated air operations is called an intelligence summary. The intelligence officer should be prepared to give orally such a summary to the air commander at any time on call, or when changes in the enemy situation dictate. It is intended that it will be the briefest possible statement of facts indicating the latest developments in the enemy situation and substantially less extensive as to volume and detail than an intelligence estimate of the situation. It is particularly adapted to telegraph printer transmission due to its brevity. It will be used normally only from higher

to lower units as a means of keeping the subordinate units advised of the developments in the situation in cases where these units are connected by a telegraph printer circuit to the headquarters making the report, and in lieu of issuing special intelligence messages to each subordinate commander. Intelligence summaries will be numbered chronologically beginning with No. 1 at the start of each 24-hour period. While no form is prescribed, an example of an intelligence summary is shown as form H, appendix I.

■ 40. OBJECTIVE FOLDER.—*a.* As transmitted to a subordinate unit for use in planning and executing an air operation, an objective folder constitutes the principal means of disseminating intelligence of a particular locality which might be selected as the objective of an air attack. It contains all available information on that particular place and the information is classified by subject to include the vital elements most likely to be selected as targets.

*b.* Changes in or additions to objective folders already distributed normally will be covered in special intelligence messages and confirmed in the next periodic report.

*c.* When completed, an objective folder should include the following items or as many of them as are needed to supply the necessary intelligence for attack of the various vital elements of the place concerned:

(1) A reference for filing. Objective folders are normally filed alphabetically by place, the name of the country first and the name of the place or town within the country second; for example, Puerto Rico—San Juan.

(2) A general description of the place concerned, including such elements as population, location, climate, food supply, water supply, rail connections with other places, highway connections with other places, signal communications with other places, medical facilities and health conditions, availability of labor, building materials and construction machinery, suitability of terrain for airport construction, local fortifications, and military garrisons.

(3) Vital features, separated and classified by subject, to include such of the following as may be pertinent to the particular place concerned:

(*a.*) Electric power plants.

- (b) Aircraft factories.
- (c) Local refineries and oil storage facilities.
- (d) Steel plants.
- (e) Coal yards.
- (f) Airports and air bases; transportation thereto, and facilities and stores at airport.
- (g) Munitions factories and their sources of power.
- (h) Rail transportation system; yards, stations, bridges.
- (i) Highway transportation system; bridges and defiles.
- (j) Canal transportation system and locks.
- (k) Harbor facilities, docks, waterfront warehouses, unloading facilities, etc.
- (l) Naval bases.
- (m) Military stores.
- (n) Harbor defenses.
- (o) Water supply system.
- (p) Other systems, by subject.

(4) For each objective folder, the following is desired:

(a) A map showing the objective together with adjacent terrain within approximately a 15-mile radius of the objective in order to permit the subsequent determination of an initial point, best approaches to the objective, and a rally point. This map should be of sufficiently large scale to permit selection of landmarks as well as the above data. A scale of 1 inch=1 mile, or larger, is considered adequate.

(b) An objective overlay to (a) above, whereon are shown the limits of the objective, important landmarks, and other items for the purpose of accentuating the objective and certain terrain features to permit the proper interpretation of the unmarked map of the area called for in (a) above.

(c) An anti-aircraft defense overlay to (a) above, showing the location and range circles of fixed anti-aircraft artillery installations not only at the objective but within the 15-mile radius therefrom. Aircraft warning nets and pursuit air-dromes should be indicated thereon.

(d) An aerial photographic mosaic of the objective (or a sketch or plan drawing) to a large scale, whereon are shown the vital points within the objective. A scale of 1 to 20,000 or larger is considered adequate.

(e) A target overlay to (d) above, whereon are shown the outlines of the several vital points within the objective and whereon these are indicated as separate targets, given numbered or lettered identification, and described by appropriate legend.

(f) Drawings, aerial oblique photographs, picture post cards, and commercial or amateur photographs that may be available of the targets, properly identified to correspond to the target designations made in (e) above.

(g) A target and weapon analysis, which is a written analysis of each target (identified as in (e) above) explaining the nature, over-all dimensions, type construction, and numbers and type (weight) bombs and fuzes to be employed against each to accomplish destruction.

d. An example of an objective folder is shown as form A, appendix I.

■ 41. FIELD ORDERS AND INTELLIGENCE ANNEXES.—a. A brief summary of intelligence is disseminated by inclusion of intelligence items as "information of the enemy" in paragraph 1a of a field order or in paragraph 1a of an intelligence annex to a field order (par. 18a). When the amount of enemy information is limited or can be briefly stated, this method for the dissemination of intelligence to lower units is used. It should be noted that the dissemination of intelligence is not a primary purpose of either a field order or an intelligence annex thereto; it is included only to show the existing enemy situation as a setting for the tactical missions ordered in the field order and for the intelligence missions ordered in the intelligence annex.

b. A form for the intelligence annex to a field order for air combat units is shown as form D, appendix I.

## SECTION VI

### APPLICATION OF INTELLIGENCE PROCEDURE TO TACTICAL ORGANIZATIONS OF GHQ AVIATION

■ 42. PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to indicate the specific application of general intelligence procedure to the various types of tactical organizations included in GHQ aviation. The general scope of intelligence activities and

basic instructions regarding procedure, methods, and documents are covered in the preceding sections.

■ 43. TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION.—*a. To higher headquarters.*—(1) *Squadrons.*—Information collected by operating squadrons should invariably be transmitted to higher headquarters as expeditiously as possible. When squadrons are on the same airdrome with or reasonably convenient to the wing or equivalent task force headquarters, flight or airplane commander's reports will be delivered by messenger. When squadrons are on widely scattered airdromes, it usually will be necessary for each squadron to send to higher headquarters by telegraph printer a summary of the information collected on each mission forwarding to higher headquarters the flight or airplane commander's reports by routine messenger (air or ground).

(2) *Group headquarters.*—Group headquarters normally will not be concerned with the unprocessed information collected by its squadrons, except in disseminating within the group critical items of enemy information and in checking flight commander's report to determine the manner in which squadrons are performing their intelligence functions, one copy being retained for that purpose; the normal method transmitting to higher headquarters intelligence produced by wing or equivalent task forces is by the periodic intelligence report.

*b. From higher to lower headquarters.*—The means that may be employed in the dissemination of information to lower echelons are those indicated in paragraph 35.

*c. Within the organization.*—Each unit intelligence officer is responsible for keeping the personnel within the organization informed of the enemy situation. This may be accomplished by means of oral summaries, situation maps, and bulletin board information.

■ 44. EXAMINATION AND DISPOSITION OF CAPTURED AVIATORS, DOCUMENTS, AND MATÉRIEL.—*a.* The procedure to be followed in the examination of enemy personnel, documents, and matériel is covered in detail in FM 30-15 (now printed as pt. three, BFM, Vol. X). Examinations normally will be conducted by wing or equivalent task force headquarters.

Specific instructions for the guidance of groups and squadrons reference examinations and disposition will be announced in the intelligence annex of the wing, or equivalent task force.

b. Any aviation unit that captures enemy aviation personnel will make every effort to prevent such personnel from destroying their own aircraft, equipment, or maps, orders, and other documents. The unit making the capture will at once post a guard over the enemy aircraft and equipment, collect all documents, and deliver the prisoners and documents to their unit intelligence officer who will examine and dispose of them in accordance with intelligence instructions.

c. The Chief of the Air Corps is charged with preparation for issue to the proper agencies lists of suggested questions for the guidance of intelligence personnel in the study of hostile aviation.

d. Every enemy airplane that falls or lands on territory within Army control will be inspected by an intelligence officer of the Air Corps. If it is found that the airplane or any part thereof or armament or equipment therefor possesses new characteristics, it will be sent to a previously designated point in the communication zone or zone of the interior for further study.

■ 45. WING HEADQUARTERS, AND EQUIVALENT TASK FORCES.—The intelligence sections of wings and equivalent task forces must be prepared to perform all combat intelligence functions outlined in paragraphs 9 and 13. When a superior air force headquarters is operating in the same theater, certain of these functions may be performed partially or in their entirety by the higher headquarters.

■ 46. AIR BASE HEADQUARTERS.—Air base squadrons have no combat functions except those of self-defense. Combat intelligence necessary for defensive planning will be furnished to bases by superior and subordinate echelons and by such aircraft warning services as may be installed.

■ 47. BOMBARDMENT AND PURSUIT GROUP HEADQUARTERS.—The group intelligence office is primarily an intelligence message center; if care is not taken, it will become a bottleneck in the two-way traffic between higher and lower echelons. Every ef-

fort should be made to speed up this traffic; it should not be stopped or delayed. Information from squadrons will be forwarded immediately to wing or equivalent task force headquarters and not held for partial evaluation and interpretation from the limited viewpoint of the group; intelligence from higher headquarters should be passed on to squadrons as soon as received and not held for consolidation into a periodic summary. It will be normal for wings and higher air force headquarters in a given theater of operations to disseminate periodic intelligence reports over all telegraph printer circuits within the command; hence periodic reports by groups are not ordinarily required.

*a. Duties of group intelligence officer with respect to combat intelligence.*—The principal task of the group intelligence officer is to keep himself intimately informed of enemy capabilities and activities which may affect the accomplishment of group missions. By so doing he is in a position to render valuable assistance in the formulation of plans of operations. Specifically, he should—

(1) Prepare the intelligence paragraph of field orders or the intelligence annex thereto.

(2) Disseminate to squadrons all pertinent intelligence not directly disseminated by the wing.

(3) Give timely notice to squadron intelligence officers concerning enemy activities specified by the wing, for which flying personnel are to be especially watchful on each mission.

(4) Give personal attention to all messages having to do with intelligence received from squadron headquarters or from units in the air to insure prompt and appropriate action.

(5) Forward all flight commander's reports promptly to higher headquarters.

(6) Keep posted on enemy situation; be prepared at all times to give the commander a brief oral summary, together with statement of such enemy capabilities as may affect his unit, in the form of an intelligence estimate of the situation.

*b. Documents and records to be kept by group intelligence sections.*—(1) Situation map.

(2) Intelligence file containing—

(a) Daily file of messages received and sent.

- (b) Intelligence from higher headquarters.
- (c) Carbon copies of flight commander's reports.
- (d) Objective folders when furnished from higher headquarters.

■ 48. BOMBARDMENT AND PURSUIT SQUADRONS.—The observations and experiences of flying personnel of these units constitute a valuable source of information, such as identification of enemy air units; location of enemy antiaircraft batteries; types, characteristics, and performance of enemy aircraft and antiaircraft equipment; tactics and habits of enemy air and antiaircraft units; vulnerability of enemy equipment and works to various methods and means of air attack; and enemy reactions to various methods and means of attack. In addition, valuable information regarding the enemy ground or naval situation may be obtained by training the flying personnel to be on the alert for such information. The combat intelligence indicated above will be reported in the flight commander's report. Immediately upon return from a tactical mission, the flight commander of the squadron or portion thereof involved in the mission will assemble the airplane commanders of his flight and obtain from them verbally the data required for the flight commander's report, which he will fill out in note form at that moment. This report will be made up and forwarded with least practicable delay in duplicate to the group commander, a triplicate copy being retained in the squadron files. The group commander will retain one copy for use by his staff, in particular his intelligence officer, and immediately forward the other copy, without changes or additions thereto, to the wing commander, where the information it contains will be processed by the wing staff, in particular its intelligence officer. Important extracts of these reports will be transmitted by the fastest means available in the interest of expediting receipt of information by the wing. Squadron intelligence officers, by close personal contact, helpful suggestions, and indoctrination, can do much to increase both the quantity and quality of information furnished to higher headquarters.

a. *Duties of squadron intelligence officer with respect to combat intelligence.*—(1) Bring to the attention of flying personnel all pertinent information received of the enemy.

(2) Before each mission see that flying personnel are informed of particular enemy information desired by higher headquarters; that is, essential elements of information.

(3) Give personal attention to the prompt delivery of flight commander's report to the designated headquarters and to the transmission by alternate means of such extracts thereof as are deemed necessary.

(4) Keep posted on enemy situation; and be prepared at all times to give the commander a brief oral summary, together with statement of such enemy capabilities as may affect his unit, in the form of an intelligence estimate of the situation.

*b. Documents and records to be kept.*—(1) Situation map.

(2) Intelligence file containing—

(a) Daily file of messages received and sent.

(b) Intelligence from higher headquarters.

(c) Carbon copies of flight commander's reports.

(d) Objective folders when furnished by headquarters.

■ 49. RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRONS.—*a. Training of air personnel.*—While the normal training and operations of reconnaissance units serve to give practical experience to all flying personnel in the collection of information of an obvious nature, such as the presence and activity of forces or existence of objectives in a given area, special training is required in order to produce an efficient collecting agency. In the specialized training of air reconnaissance personnel, emphasis should be placed on accuracy and thoroughness of reconnaissance, that is, systematic and objective procedure in carrying out the search for required information; alertness to all movements and activities not related to the primary mission but which may be of significance to the high command; and accurate and precise recording and transmission of the information gathered, by proper messages while in flight, and by the airplane commander's report.

*b. Training of ground personnel.*—Considerable specialized training of ground personnel is required to develop methods and means of getting the complete picture of the information collected to the proper evaluating and using agency in the minimum of time. This involves the coordinated teamwork of intelligence personnel, photographic and communication specialists, and others. When information is forwarded to

higher headquarters it should be properly marked with sufficient data to enable ready identification of photographs, overlays, or sketches, and accurate reference to the narrative reports to which they pertain; this does not mean, however, that the collecting agency should attempt any further evaluation or interpretation of the information so identified. Evaluation and interpretation are functions of wing or higher headquarters, which may and frequently will, call upon reconnaissance personnel for opinions and conclusions regarding doubtful cases.

*c. Duties of intelligence officer with respect to combat intelligence.*—(1) Bring to the attention of flying personnel all pertinent information received of the enemy (situation map; bulletin board; personal contacts).

(2) Personally contact reconnaissance teams prior to take-off, to see that nature of information desired is clearly understood.

(3) Give personal attention to information messages received from teams in air to insure prompt action is taken relative thereto.

(4) Personally interview members of the combat team upon landing, to insure completeness of information submitted in the airplane commander's report.

(5) Give personal attention to prompt delivery of airplane commander's reports to higher headquarters, and if feasible, to the transmission by telegraph printer of important extracts thereof to higher headquarters.

(6) Keep posted on enemy situation, and be prepared at all times to give his commander a brief oral summary, together with statement of such enemy capabilities as may affect his unit, in the form of an intelligence estimate of the situation.

(7) Insure that all personnel are familiar with appropriate parts of FM 30-25.

*d. Documents and records to be kept.*—(1) Situation map.

(2) Intelligence file containing—

(a) Daily file of messages received and sent.

(b) Intelligence from higher headquarters.

(c) Carbon copies of airplane commander's reports.

(d) Objective folders.

■ 50. SUMMARY.—The chart below summarizes graphically the items of intelligence procedure and intelligence documents (written or oral) initiated by each type of tactical unit of GHQ aviation.

	Recon- naissance squadron	Bom- bard- ment or pur- suit squadron	Bom- bard- ment or pur- suit group	Wing or equiva- lent task force	Higher air com- mands
Essential elements of informa- tion.	-----	-----	-----	Yes.....	Yes.
Intelligence plan for collection of information.	-----	-----	-----	Yes.....	Yes.
Fragmentary intelligence orders	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.
Intelligence annex.....	-----	-----	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.
Intelligence paragraph to field order.	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.
Airplane commander's report..	Yes.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Flight commander's report.....	-----	Yes.....	-----	-----	-----
Intelligence journal.....	-----	-----	-----	Yes.....	Yes.
Intelligence work sheet .....	-----	-----	-----	Yes.....	Yes.
Intelligence situation map.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.
Personal contact.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.
Special messages.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.

	Recon- naissance squadron	Bom- bard- ment or pur- suit squadron	Bom- bard- ment or pur- suit group	Wing or equiva- lent task force	Higher air com- mands
Conferences.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.
Intelligence estimate of the situation.	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.
Periodic intelligence reports.....				Yes.....	Yes.
Special intelligence reports and studies.				Yes.....	Yes.
Intelligence summaries.....				Yes.....	Yes.
Objective folders.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.

## CHAPTER 3

INTELLIGENCE PROCEDURE WITH RECONNAISSANCE  
(ARMY, CORPS, AND DIVISION) AND OBSERVATION  
AND LIAISON AVIATION

	Paragraphs
SECTION I. General .....	51-53
II. Collection of information.....	54-57
III. Procedure in reporting information.....	58-60
IV. Dissemination of intelligence.....	61-63

## SECTION I

## GENERAL

■ 51. **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to outline the general intelligence requirements for reconnaissance (army, corps, and division) and observation and liaison aviation units, and to indicate the intelligence procedure within this class of aviation.

■ 52. **GENERAL INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS.**—*a.* The general intelligence requirements within units of reconnaissance (army, corps, and division) and observation and liaison aviation have a definite relation to the characteristics and method of employment of this class of aviation.

*b.* The most important characteristic of this class of aviation is that it is especially designed for the performance of a service of information for the ground forces to which it is assigned or attached. From the viewpoint of intelligence, units of this classification are primarily information collecting agencies. Their intelligence activities are limited in general to meeting the intelligence requirements of the ground forces with which they operate. (See FM 30-5.)

■ 53. **NORMAL SEQUENCE OF PROCEDURE.**—The intelligence functions performed by an army, corps, or division reconnaissance unit or by an observation and liaison unit follow a routine sequence. A sequence of intelligence procedure for any specific tactical operation may be as follows:

**NOTE.**—In the following outline, actions performed by the reconnaissance or observation unit are shown in italics, whereas cor-

responding actions of the commander of the ground forces, his staff, or by the ground force units are in plain type.

a. When a ground force commander of an army, corps, or division (hereafter referred to as the ground force commander) receives a mission for the employment of his ground unit, his G-2 will assist him in planning the operation by presenting to him an intelligence estimate of the situation, recommending essential elements of information, drawing up an intelligence plan for the collection of information, and issuing fragmentary intelligence orders to the several collecting agencies, later confirming these by issuing an intelligence annex to the ground commander's field order for the operation.

b. *The commanding officer of the air reconnaissance unit or air observation and liaison unit organically assigned to the ground force unit above (hereafter referred to as the air reconnaissance commander) receives from the ground force G-2 an intelligence order, or the intelligence annex, in which are included a statement of the essential elements of information and the air reconnaissance missions required for collection of information in accordance therewith.*

c. *Information obtained by the observers is transmitted by radio or dropped message direct to the command posts of the ground force commander and/or to command posts of subordinate ground unit commanders concerned. Such messages are not transmitted to the headquarters of the air reconnaissance commander.*

d. *Immediately upon return of each airplane, the pilot and observer make out a pilot and observer report of the mission (form I, app. I). This report is transmitted as soon as practicable by the air reconnaissance commander to the command post of the ground force commander. It is processed by the intelligence section of the latter headquarters. Exposed rolls of film are delivered at once to the photographic section of the air reconnaissance unit for development. Finished photographs are distributed as prescribed by FM 30-21.*

e. The ground force, G-2, processes the visual and photographic information thus collected and disseminates the resulting intelligence to all concerned, including the air reconnaissance unit.

*f. The air reconnaissance commander keeps his unit informed of the enemy situation by posting the latest intelligence received from the ground force, G-2, on the intelligence situation map and on the unit bulletin board in the form of written summaries.*

## SECTION II

### COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

■ 54. PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to set forth the character of the information desired by commanders of ground forces and to indicate the means and methods employed by reconnaissance (army, corps, and division) and observation and liaison aviation units to obtain this information.

■ 55. CHARACTER OF INFORMATION DESIRED.—*a.* Information desired by a commander of ground forces is that specific information of the enemy and the conditions of the area of operations, including terrain and weather, needed to make a decision, conduct a maneuver, or to enable his staff to formulate the details of a plan. To coordinate the activities of all collecting agencies at his disposal, the ground force commander announces to them these all important items of information which he specifically desires, in the form of essential elements of information.

*b.* In order to determine the type of information required to answer the essential elements of information and thereby furnish intelligent and efficient cooperation as a dependable collecting agency to the ground force commander, it is necessary that the reconnaissance or observation and liaison aviation unit personnel understand the framework upon which the selection and announcement of essential elements by a commander of ground forces is based.

*c.* (1) A commander of ground forces will make a commander's estimate of the situation before making a decision as to the employment of his forces. As an essential part of such an estimate, he must obtain data as to the present combat strength of the enemy with which he must deal; data as to the strength and time of arrival of possible enemy reinforcements; and data as to the enemy capabilities for action

against his force, including the earliest time the enemy can put each capability into effect, and how time, space, terrain, weather, and other factors favor or restrict the enemy in the use of each capability.

(2) From the standpoint of a ground force commander, the enemy capabilities include not only the general lines of action open to the enemy, such as attack, defense, or withdrawal, but also all the particular lines of action possible under each general line of action. For example, under the enemy's general line of action of an attack, the various particular lines of action possible are an attack today, an attack tomorrow, an envelopment of our left (right) flank, a piecemeal attack against our front, and others.

(3) The commander's initial decision must be supplemented by other minor decisions as the action progresses. These decisions must be based upon a narrowing down of the enemy capabilities previously considered. Intelligence activities will be so directed as to investigate each capability with a view to finally determining which of his capabilities the enemy is actually adopting. This can be accomplished only by obtaining, as the action progresses, information which by degrees shows that the physical ability of the enemy to adopt one or more lines of action affecting our mission is diminishing or increasing, and ultimately, when the enemy has fully committed himself, that he is adopting the sole capability which remains. By this time it may have become important to determine which of several minor variants of his remaining capability the enemy is in process of adopting; or changes in the situation, such as approach of enemy reinforcements, may introduce new capabilities. The estimate of enemy capabilities is subject to constant change as the action progresses.

*d.* Based upon the explanation of the background of reasoning involved, the essential elements of information designated by a ground force commander may include inquiries with respect to—

(1) Enemy strength; what is the strength, composition, location, and combat efficiency of the enemy force opposing us?

(2) Enemy reinforcements; whether the enemy is being or can be reinforced, and if so, when, in what strength and composition, and from what direction?

(3) Each of the enemy capabilities as to action against us; whether the enemy is putting it into effect or making preparations which will enable him to do so, and the time, manner, and place in which he can execute it.

(4) Terrain not under our control but over which the commander plans to maneuver; whether there are any important natural or artificial obstacles other than those shown on available maps, if so, their nature and location; and whether there are any important changes in the terrain which the enemy or nature can effect during the period of the maneuver.

(5) Items of information desired by other headquarters; what specific additional information is wanted by higher, adjacent, and supporting units?

■ 56. SPECIFIC ITEMS OF INFORMATION WHICH GROUND FORCES MAY DESIRE.—In general, items of information desired by ground force commanders which may be obtained by air reconnaissance, include all or part of those items indicated under the following headings:

*a. Enemy's front line.*—Accurate location of the front line of a hostile force is a difficult matter, particularly in wooded or broken country. The enemy's front line is that occupied by his most advanced elements, beyond which our patrols generally cannot penetrate and which may include important detached posts. It may constitute the enemy's main line of resistance, the line of resistance of his covering forces, or only his line of observation. Patrols in advance of his lines do not constitute a front line. The nature of the line (main line of resistance, line of resistance of the covering force, line of observation) is quite as important as its location. In position defenses the front line will be more easily located than in mobile operations. Information of changes in the hostile front line is as important as that of initial locations and should be promptly reported.

*b. Enemy's strength, dispositions, and movements.*—(1) *Units in contact.*—Includes location, composition, and strength.

(2) *Reserves and other units not in contact.*—Includes location, composition, strength, and direction and rate of movement.

*c. Enemy's supply and equipment.*—(1) Information in regard to the enemy's supply routes and establishments.

(2) Type, density, and direction of movement, routes used, and condition of roads are significant of traffic.

*d. Enemy's operations.*—(1) *Infantry and Cavalry.*—(a) Location, strength, composition, disposition, activity, and direction of movement.

(b) Antiaircraft fire encountered.

(2) *Artillery.*—(a) Location, amount, type, caliber, and distribution of artillery in position.

(b) Volume and rate of fire.

(c) Antiaircraft fire encountered.

(d) Location, strength, disposition, and direction of artillery in movement.

(3) *Tanks.*—(a) Location, strength, type, disposition, activity, and direction and speed of movement.

(b) Supporting troops.

(4) *Antiaircraft artillery.*—(a) Location, amount, type, caliber, and distribution of antiaircraft artillery in position.

(b) Volume and rate of fire.

(c) Location, strength, and direction of movement of antiaircraft artillery in movement.

(d) Location of searchlights.

(e) Method of employment in cooperation with enemy fighter aviation.

(5) *Fighter aviation.*—(a) Strength, method of employment, areas of operation, and effectiveness.

(b) Location of airdromes.

(6) *Reconnaissance and observation aviation.*—(a) Types and number of airplanes observed.

(b) Method of employment.

(c) Indications of airdromes and advance landing fields.

(d) Number and location of balloons observed.

(7) *Enemy's organization of the ground.*—(a) Intrenching; time and place, type, degree of completion.

(b) Wire; location, type.

(c) Observation and command posts.

■ 57. MEANS EMPLOYED TO OBTAIN INFORMATION.—In the execution of their assigned functions of providing a service of information for ground forces, reconnaissance, and observa-

tion and liaison aviation execute distant, close, and battle reconnaissance missions, employing both visual and photographic observation. The tactics and technique of air reconnaissance and observation are set forth in detail in FM 1-20. Aerial photography and the role of aerial photography in military intelligence are set forth in \*FM 1-35 and \*FM 30-21, respectively.

### SECTION III

#### PROCEDURE IN REPORTING INFORMATION

■ 58. PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to outline the procedure in reconnaissance and observation and liaison squadrons for reporting to the ground force intelligence officer the information collected as a result of reconnaissance missions, to include the procedure in the preparation and transmittal of photographs.

■ 59. RESULTS OF VISUAL RECONNAISSANCE.—Items of information obtained by the pilot observer team during a reconnaissance flight may be included in radio and dropped messages transmitted during flight and will be included in a pilot and observer report which is completed and submitted at the conclusion of the flight.

*a. Radio and dropped messages.*—(1) These messages are used by division, corps, and occasionally by army observation units to report information of an urgent nature direct to command posts of ground organizations. Radio messages are invariably sent in code authorized by the plan of signal communication. They are made of record by the observer. Dropped messages are complete and concise; skeleton phrasing is permitted; locations are accurately described by coordinates or filled in on an attached map.

(2) Messages dropped at a corps command post by a division airplane will indicate whether or not a similar message has been dropped at the division.

(3) The retained copies of radio and dropped messages are delivered to the intelligence officer upon completion of the mission. They may be attached to the pilot and observer report described below.

\*See appendix II.

*b. Pilot and observer report.*—(1) This is a written report accomplished by the pilot(s) and observer(s) upon completion of a reconnaissance mission. The form for the report will vary according to the type mission performed and according to the type aircraft used, but it should always include a description of the route flown or area covered, and a brief chronological account of observations (visual and photographic) made and items of information secured. Inclusion of an overlay to the flight map used with the route followed and observations graphically represented thereon will make for clarity and brevity. A form for a pilot and observer report is shown as form I, Appendix I. This form is intended to serve as a guide only.

(2) Pilot and observer reports will be transmitted to the ground force G-2 as expeditiously as possible, and not held until development of photographs taken on the mission is completed, or for partial evaluation or interpretation in the squadron initiating the report. A duplicate copy of the report may be retained in the squadron files.

■ 60. PREPARING AND TRANSMITTING PHOTOGRAPHS.—The results of photographic reconnaissance are the finished aerial photographs, with certain reference data marked upon each print. Definite requirements for aerial photography on a reconnaissance mission will be given in specific instructions from the ground force G-2 to the squadron furnishing the mission. The data included in the assignment of a photographic mission are as shown in \*FM 1-35.

#### SECTION IV

##### DISSEMINATION OF INTELLIGENCE

■ 61. GENERAL.—*a.* This section outlines the requirements of units of reconnaissance (army, corps, and division) and observation and liaison aviation for disseminating military intelligence.

*b.* Units of reconnaissance and observation and liaison aviation, in their role as collecting agencies only for the ground forces to which they are assigned or attached, are not responsible for the evaluation and interpretation of informa-

\*See appendix II.

tion and the production of intelligence. The limited viewpoint of these units would not permit the production of intelligence of proper scope for use by the ground force commander. However, they should extract from the mass of information obtained by them visually and photographically, any positive items of enemy information which will have a bearing upon the manner of accomplishment of subsequent reconnaissance missions and should inform all flying personnel in the unit of same, as well as adjacent air units either direct or through the Group Headquarters.

c. In general, the function of dissemination of intelligence is performed by units of reconnaissance and observation and liaison aviation by disseminating within their unit the intelligence produced by the ground force intelligence officer and transmitted by him to the unit. No further dissemination, such as to adjacent air units, is required or desired, as the ground force intelligence officer will include these units in a similar distribution of intelligence.

■ 62. METHODS OF DISSEMINATION FROM GROUND FORCE HEADQUARTERS TO FLYING UNIT.—Officer personnel of reconnaissance or observation and liaison units will familiarize themselves with intelligence forms used by ground force intelligence officers for the dissemination of intelligence in order to facilitate their prompt understanding of the enemy situation and capabilities and permit their detailed planning and accomplishment of subsequent flying missions in accordance therewith. Periodic intelligence reports and special intelligence reports, the latter usually taking the form of an intelligence estimate of the situation, are the normal means, other than telephone or special messages, of transmitting intelligence from ground force headquarters to air reconnaissance unit headquarters.

■ 63. METHODS OF DISSEMINATION WITHIN THE UNIT.—*a. General.*—Intelligence received from the ground force intelligence officer will be disseminated to all personnel of the unit by one or more of the following means:

(1) Conferences with personnel concerned.

(2) Posting of latest G-2 reports, periodic and special, on the operations bulletin board.

(3) Posting of latest intelligence special messages, or the context of the latest intelligence telephonic reports, on the operations bulletin board.

(4) Posting of pertinent extracts from retained copies of pilot and observer reports on the operations bulletin board.

(5) Posting of latest information on the intelligence situation map.

*b. Intelligence situation map.*—An intelligence situation map will be maintained by all units of reconnaissance and observation and liaison aviation. In general it will follow the form of the intelligence situation map maintained in the ground unit headquarters to which the air unit is assigned.

(1) The best available map is used for the purpose. Its scale should be of the same scale as that used by the flying personnel in the conduct of reconnaissance and observation missions.

(2) The map should cover an area large enough to include the air reconnaissance zone designated for the supported ground unit or to include the normal depth within enemy territory to which the air unit will operate. It should include terrain in possession of our own troops in order to permit the locating and plotting of our ground force units thereon, for purposes of assisting in orienting flying personnel as to locations of ground command posts and message dropping grounds and for purposes of checking camouflage.

(3) Depending upon the type of aviation unit and the type of air missions required of it, such of the following enemy information as is of interest to the particular air unit and in such detail as may be necessary will be shown on the intelligence situation map of the unit, using conventional signs and symbols as far as practicable:

(a) Front line, showing dispositions and organization of the ground.

(b) Organization in rear.

(c) Wire and other obstacles.

(d) Location and types of airdromes and advance landing fields.

(e) Balloon ascension points and beds.

(f) Infantry and cavalry patrol activity.

(g) Location of artillery, with type and caliber.

- (h) Location of anti-aircraft weapons, including search-lights and sound locators.
- (i) Location of tanks and anti-tank means.
- (j) Location of machine guns and other auxiliary weapons.
- (k) Location of command posts.
- (l) Locations of explosions, fires, gassed areas, and of the occurrence of other unusual events.
- (m) Areas of enemy aerial activity.
- (n) Terrain photographed.
- (o) Routes of circulation.
- (p) Establishments.
- (q) Obstacles to flight, such as balloon barrages.



An example of  
**AN OBJECTIVE FOLDER**  
 (See par. 40 for description of contents)

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 (Last revision date)

RESTRICTED

OBJECTIVE FOLDER	Country	City or town
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Location..... Latitude..... Longitude.....

	Vertical photo or mosaic (date)	Oblique photo (date)	Map (date)	Target analysis (date)
<b>CONTENTS:</b>				
1. General description.....				
2. Electric power plants.....				
3. Aircraft factories.....				
4. Local refineries and oil storage facilities.....				
5. Steel plants.....				
6. Coal yards and facilities.....				
7. Airports and air bases—transportation thereto, and facilities and stores at airport.....				
8. Munitions factories and their sources of power.....				
9. Rail transportation system—yards, stations, bridges.....				
10. Highway transportation system—bridges and defiles.....				
11. Canal transportation system and locks.....				
12. Harbor facilities, docks, water-front warehouses, unloading facilities, etc.....				
13. Naval bases.....				
14. Military stores.....				
15. Harbor defenses.....				
16. Water supply system.....				
17. Other systems, by subject.....				
18. Weather.....				
<b>ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES.....</b>				
<b>LAND FORCES.....</b>				
<b>SEA FORCES.....</b>				
<b>AIR FORCES.....</b>				

Form B

A form for an  
**INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION**  
 for  
 Air Combat Units

Issuing unit  
 Place of issue  
 Date and hour of issue

Maps:

**1. SUMMARY OF ENEMY SITUATION.**

- a.* Location, strength, composition, dispositions, movements, activities, and identifications of enemy air, ground, and naval units which can affect the accomplishment of our own mission.
- b.* Location and description of enemy logistical establishments and vital installations and of the anti-aircraft defenses thereof.
- c.* A résumé of the enemy objectives included in the mission, showing the objective folder number corresponding to each, with a statement as to the system of objectives to which they belong and the importance to the enemy of this system; and a notation of those objectives requiring additional information to that filed in objective folders.
- d.* A forecast of weather conditions en route to and at the objectives.

**2. CONCLUSIONS.**

- a. Enemy capabilities.*—A discussion of each of the lines of action open to the enemy which may affect the accomplishment of our mission in the order of their possible imminence. If no priority can be assigned, it should be so stated. The earliest estimated time at which the enemy can put each into effect should be stated.
- b.* When applicable, the possible result of the adoption by the enemy of any capability should be briefly discussed.

-----  
 (Signature of the intelligence officer)

INTELLIGENCE PLAN  
for  
Collection Of Information

2d Wing  
(Location)  
2 May 1940, 3:00 AM

Phases or periods of the operation or objective folder number and title	Essential elements of information	Analysis of essential elements of information	Collecting agency or other source	Specific orders or requests	Time and method of reporting information remarks			
Initial operations against Black raiding force.	Where and when will the surface components of the Black naval raiding force arrive within radius of our land-based air striking force? Will they be in more than one division? If so, what are the components of each?	Location of all or part of the surface components of the Black naval raiding force found within the radius of action of our reconnaissance agencies. Time, location, and course as they enter radius of action of our land-based bombardment aviation and their subsequent movement therein.	2d Wing Air Reconnaissance Force.	1. Report location, numbers, disposition, identification as to type, course, and time sighted of all enemy surface vessels observed.	Reports when obtained to 2d Wing Hq. by radio, Air Corps Net.  Zone B is the area, within the boundaries of the first defense sector, lying between the lines representing the outer limit of our air reconnaissance force radius of action and the outer limit of the radius of action of our air striking force with maximum bomb load. Zone A is the area within the radius of action of our air striking force with maximum bomb load.			
				2. If enemy sighted is within zone B, maintain contact for 30 minutes, reporting any changes in his course or disposition during this time interval.				
				3. If enemy sighted is entering or within zone A, maintain contact until relieved or forced to return for fuel or due to enemy action, reporting changes in enemy's actions as they occur. Be prepared to lead our air striking force to the target by radio compass aids or visually.				
				4. Report results of our air attack when made, and subsequent actions of enemy surface craft.				
					Naval local defense aircraft.	5. Requests 1, 2, 3, and 4	Reports when obtained to naval shore radio net control station, thence by teletype to 2d Wing Hq.	
					Naval local defense vessels.	6. Requests 1 and 4	Same as 5	
					All friendly commercial ships at sea.	7. Request 1.....	From ship to shore broadcast stations by radio, thence to 2d Wing Hq. by telephone.	
How will Black employ his carrier-based aviation?	Early location of the Black aircraft carrier and identification of aircraft aboard by type and numbers. Presence and strength of Black pursuit aviation by reports from our aerial reconnaissance planes of any pursuit action observed or initiated against them. Presence and strength of Black bombardment aviation by reports from our commercial vessels of aerial attacks initiated against them, by reports of hostile aircraft formations observed, and by reports of shore establishments of aerial attacks initiated against them, and by reports from our aerial reconnaissance planes of enemy bombardment formations observed.		2d Wing Air Reconnaissance Force.	8. If and when Black aircraft carrier is located, report presence or absence of airplanes on carrier deck. Report presence, strength, method of employment, and tactics of hostile pursuit aviation encountered or observed and whether it is used solely in defense of the carrier, in general defense of the surface raiding force, or otherwise.	Same as 1.			
				9. Report time, altitude, location, course numbers, and type enemy aircraft observed.				
				Naval local defense aircraft.	10. Requests 8 and 9.....	Same as 5.		
				Naval local defense vessels.	11. Requests 8 and 9...	Same as 5.		
				Aircraft Warning Service.	12. Request 9.....	Reports when obtained from Air Defense Hq. to 2d Wing Hq. by telephone.		
				Antiaircraft Artillery Intelligence Service.	13. Request 8 and details of any aerial attacks made against any metropolitan center or shore establishment within your vicinity.	Reports when obtained through Third Army Hq. to 2d Wing Hq. by telephone.		
				Coast Artillery OP system.	14. Request 13.....	Same as 13.		
				All friendly commercial ships at sea.	15. Request report of any aerial attack made against your ship. Method of attack. Numbers of enemy aircraft.	From ship to shore broadcast stations by radio, thence to 2d Wing Hq. by telephone.		
			Objective folder X. (Geographical location, such as U. S.-Norfolk Virginia). Subject: Harbor facilities.	Exact location of docks and warehouses being used by Black in unloading and storing supplies.	Docks at which deep draft vessels are moored, unloading activity, collections of matériel and supplies.	2d Wing Air Reconnaissance Force.	16. Obtain mosaic of docks and vicinity at X. Report docks in use by deep draft vessels and activity in loading and storage facilities in use. Photograph docks and location of supply concentrations and ships in harbor.	By routine report at completion of mission, to 2d Wing Hq.
			Objective folder Y. (Geographical location, such as U. S.-Newport News, Virginia). Subject: Harbor facilities.	Have additional Black troops and supplies arrived at Y and vicinity? If so, exact location of debarkation points.	Location of Black transports and cargo vessels in Y harbor. Unloading activity and methods and docks used.	2d Wing Air Reconnaissance Force.	17. Same as request 16 at Y, and report concentrations and activities of Black troops.	Report fleeting targets when observed. Remainder of report as in 16.
Objective folder Z. (Geographical location, such as U. S.-Portsmouth, Virginia). Subject: Rail transportation system.	Location and type construction of new railroad bridge over W River at Z.		2d Wing Air Reconnaissance Force.	18. Photograph new railroad bridge over W River at Z. High altitude verticals and low altitude obliques desired. Report estimated size and type construction of bridge and approaches.	By routine report at completion of mission, to 2d Wing Hq.			
2 May to 5 May....	Will Black attempt to establish land bases on the east coast further north than X? If so, where?	Location of Black transports and convoys approaching coast north of X.	2d Wing Air Reconnaissance Force.	19. Same as request 1, with particular attention to presence of convoys transport or cargo vessels north of X.	Same as 1, and thence to Third Army Hq. by telephone.			

Form D

A form for an  
INTELLIGENCE ANNEX  
for  
Air Combat Units

ANNEX NO. \_\_\_\_\_ TO FIELD ORDERS NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
INTELLIGENCE

Issuing unit  
Place of issue  
Date and hour of issue

Maps:

1. SUMMARY OF ENEMY SITUATION.—(Include overlay of intelligence situation map as an annex. See par. 26 for information that should be shown on this overlay.)
  - a. Location, strength, composition, dispositions, movements, activities, and identifications of enemy air, ground, and naval units.
  - b. Location and description of enemy logistical establishments and vital installations and of enemy surface antiaircraft defenses including aircraft warning net, pursuit interception circles, and antiaircraft battery range circles.
  - c. A list of enemy objectives covered by objective folders, with the objective folder number after each, together with a statement of the system of objectives to which they belong and a notation of those objectives requiring additional information for completion of objective folders thereon.
2. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION.—(See par. 15 c for form and scope of essential elements.)
3. MEASURES TO OBTAIN INFORMATION.
  - a. Instructions to subordinate units.
    - (1) Aerial reconnaissance and photography.
      - (a) (A separate lettered subparagraph for each reconnaissance squadron and each combat squadron or group, with an intelligence order for each for the collection and reporting of information, visual or

photographic, as consolidated from columns 4, 5, and 6 of the intelligence plan.)

b. Requests to higher, neighboring, and cooperating units.

(1) Aerial reconnaissance and photography from army aviation or navy aviation units.

(a) (A separate lettered subparagraph for each unit, with a request for the collection and reporting of information visual or photographic for each, as consolidated from columns 4, 5, and 6 of the intelligence plan.)

(2) Ground force surface observation, to include all observation post systems, aircraft warning service, signal intelligence service, and any others.

(a) (Same as 3 b (1) (a), less photography).

(3) Naval surface force observation.

(a) (Same as 3 b (1) (a), less photography.)

c. Requests on nonmilitary agencies, such requests to be made through higher headquarters.

(1) (A separate numbered subparagraph for each agency, such as commercial shipping, commercial radio stations, lighthouse service, and commercial airports, with a request for the collection and reporting of information as consolidated from columns 4, 5, and 6 of the intelligence plan.)

4. MEASURES FOR HANDLING PRISONERS, CAPTURED DOCUMENTS, AND MATÉRIEL; AND THE SUPPLY OF MAPS.

a. *Prisoners, deserters, etc.*—Plan for handling prisoners of war, deserters from the enemy, repatriates, and inhabitants.

b. *Documents and captured matériel.*—Plan for handling and examining enemy documents and matériel.

c. *Maps.*—List of maps, conventional or photographic, that will be supplied, with number of each class to each subordinate unit. Instructions concerning special requisitions.

5. INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AND DISTRIBUTION.

- a. Period to be covered by periodic reports.
- b. Special reports required from subordinate units.
- c. Means to be used in making reports (messenger, personal contact, airplane, radio, telegraph printer).
- d. Distribution of periodic and special reports from higher headquarters.
- e. Periodic or special conferences of intelligence officers.  
By command (order) of \_\_\_\_\_,  
*Signature of intelligence officer.*

Authentication.

Annexes:

Distribution:

**AIR CORPS FIELD MANUAL**

**Form E**

**A form for an  
AIRPLANE COMMANDER'S REPORT**

for

**Reconnaissance Missions by GHQ Aviation Units**

**NOTE.**—The form will vary with types of missions performed and types of aircraft employed. Accordingly, this form will be used as a guide only.

**AIRPLANE COMMANDER'S REPORT**

Issuing unit

Place of issue

Date and hour of issue

1. **AIRPLANE.**—(Type and Air Corps number.)
2. **MISSION.**—(Type and number; purpose in brief (if pertaining to objective folders, give numbers).)
3. **TIME OF TAKE-OFF.**
4. **TIME OF LANDING.**
5. **FLIGHT MAP USED.**—(If report is accompanied by an overlay, so state here.)
6. **ROUTE FOLLOWED, OBJECTIVE(S) OR AREA(S) COVERED, ALTITUDES FLOWN.**
7. **VISIBILITY AND WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING FLIGHT.**
8. (Brief chronological account of items of information obtained visually; of photographs taken; of messages sent and received; of enemy aircraft observed or encountered; of enemy surface antiaircraft fire observed or encountered; and other results of reconnaissance.)
- \*9. **BOMBS, AMMUNITION, AND PYROTECHNICS EXPENDED.**
- \*10. **CASUALTIES SUFFERED AND DAMAGE SUFFERED TO AIRPLANE AND EQUIPMENT.**
11. **ENEMY CASUALTIES; DAMAGE TO ENEMY AIRCRAFT OR SURFACE MATÉRIEL.**
12. **CHARACTERISTICS AND TACTICS OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND OF SURFACE ANTIAIRCRAFT UNITS.**

(Signed) *Airplane Commander.*

\*Not required by intelligence officers but included for the information of other staff officers.

INTELLIGENCE PROCEDURE IN AVIATION UNITS

Form F

A form for a  
**FLIGHT COMMANDER'S REPORT**

for

Tactical Missions of GHQ Aviation Units

NOTE.—The form will vary with types of missions performed and types of aircraft employed. Accordingly, this form will be used as a guide only.

**FLIGHT COMMANDER'S REPORT**

Issuing unit

Place of issue

Date and hour of issue

1. DESIGNATION OF THE FLIGHT PERFORMING THE MISSION.
- \*2. TYPE AND TOTAL NUMBER OF AIRPLANES INVOLVED.
3. MISSION, TYPE, AND NUMBER.
- \*4. OBJECTIVE OR PURPOSE OF MISSION.
5. TIME OF TAKE-OFF.
6. TIME OF LANDING.
7. FLIGHT MAPS AND OBJECTIVE MAPS USED.
8. ROUTES OUT AND BACK, OR AREA COVERED; ALTITUDES FLOWN.
9. VISIBILITY AND WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING FLIGHT.
10. (Brief chronological account of items of information obtained visually; of photographs taken; of messages sent and received; of enemy aircraft observed or encountered; and of enemy surface antiaircraft fire observed or encountered.)
- \*11. BRIEF ACCOUNT OF RESULTS OF TACTICAL MISSION.
- \*12. BOMBS, AMMUNITION, AND PYROTECHNICS EXPENDED.
- \*13. CASUALTIES SUFFERED AND AIRPLANES OR EQUIPMENT LOST OR DAMAGED.

14. ENEMY CASUALTIES; ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED AND ENEMY SURFACE MATÉRIEL DAMAGED, OTHER THAN THAT LISTED IN THE OBJECTIVE OF THE MISSION.
15. CHARACTERISTICS AND TACTICS OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND OF SURFACE ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNITS.

(Signed) *Flight commander.*

\*Not required by intelligence officers, but included for information of other staff officers.

Form G

A form for  
**PERIODIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

for

Air Combat Units

(Adapted to telegraph printer transmission)

**PERIODIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

From: (Date and hour)

To: (Date and hour)

Issuing unit

Place of issue

Date and hour of issue

1. ENEMY ACTIVITIES AIR.—(Appropriate résumé.)
2. ENEMY ACTIVITIES GROUND.—(Appropriate résumé.)
3. ENEMY ACTIVITIES NAVAL.—(Appropriate résumé.)
4. OBJECTIVE FOLDER DATA.—(Additions or changes giving serial number of folder in each case.)
5. IDENTIFICATIONS.—(Additions or changes in enemy units.)
6. ENEMY KNOWLEDGE OF OUR SITUATION.—(Brief estimate.)
7. ENEMY CAPABILITIES.—(List in priority of their probable adoption or, if no priority, so state.)
8. MISCELLANEOUS.—(Any items not covered by above.)

NOTE.—Information contained in previous intelligence reports will not be repeated; only changes or additions thereto. If no change has occurred under a given heading, the number of the paragraph only will be transmitted.

Form H

An example of an  
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

for

Air Combat Units

(Adapted to telegraph printer transmission)

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 8 2D WING. LANGLEY  
FIELD 10 MAY 40. 1 45 EST.

EIGHT BLACK TRANSPORTS UNLOADING TROOPS IN  
LIGHTERS AT PORTLAND MAINE TWO CARGO VESSELS  
UNLOADING AT PORTLAND DOCKS TWO BLACK  
MEDIUM CRUISERS OFF SHORE PORTLAND FURNISH-  
ING SURFACE AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT PROTECTION NO  
CHANGE ON BANGOR CONCENTRATION OF BLACK  
CORPS CONSIDERABLE PONTOON BRIDGE EQUIP-  
MENT BEING ASSEMBLED IN AUGUSTA BLACK CON-  
CENTRATION AREA.

INTELLIGENCE PROCEDURE IN AVIATION UNITS

Form I

A form for

A PILOT AND OBSERVER REPORT

for

Reconnaissance (Army, Corps, and Division) and Observa-  
tion and Liaison Aviation

PILOT AND OBSERVER REPORT

Squadron \_\_\_\_\_ Airplane \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Pilot(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Observer(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Type of mission \_\_\_\_\_ Maps \_\_\_\_\_

Objective, route, or area covered \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Ceiling \_\_\_\_\_; visibility \_\_\_\_\_; altitude \_\_\_\_\_

Time of departure \_\_\_\_\_ Time of return \_\_\_\_\_

1. ENEMY GROUND ACTIVITY.

- a. Cavalry.
- b. Infantry.
- c. Artillery.
- d. Armored forces.
- e. Roads.
- f. Railroads.
- g. Antiaircraft.
- h. Any other.

2. ENEMY ESTABLISHMENTS, INCLUDING AIR BASES  
AND AIRDROMES.—(Not previously reported on or  
stating changes therein.)

3. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

4. ENEMY AIRCRAFT SIGHTED, INCLUDING BALLOONS.

\_\_\_\_\_

Type \_\_\_\_\_

Time \_\_\_\_\_

Location \_\_\_\_\_

Altitude \_\_\_\_\_

Number -----  
 Markings -----  
 Activity -----  
 -----

5. COMBATS.

- a. Time, location, and altitude of engagement.
- b. Number, type, markings, speed, maneuverability, armament, and combat efficiency of the enemy.
- c. Narrative of engagement, including tactics employed, both enemy and friendly; rounds fired, results.

6. RESULTS OF MISSION.

- a. Brief chronological account of observations made and enemy information obtained.
- b. Areas photographed, exposures taken.
- c. Command posts worked with.
- d. Targets reported, rounds observed.
- e. Radio, dropped, panel or pyrotechnic messages sent or received.
- f. Any other results of mission.

7. MISCELLANEOUS ENEMY INFORMATION.

8. FRIENDLY ACTIVITY.—(Including location, nature, and amount of activity of friendly troops and transportation, camouflage, and camouflage discipline.)

Pilot -----  
 Observer -----

INTELLIGENCE PROCEDURE IN AVIATION UNITS

APPENDIX II

LIST OF REFERENCES

Employment of aviation of the Army.....	FM 1-5
Tactics and technique of air reconnaissance and observation.....	FM 1-20
Aerial photography.....	FM 1-35
(now published as TM 2170-6)	
Combat intelligence.....	FM 30-5
Observation.....	FM 30-10
Examination of enemy personnel, repatriates, documents, and matériel.....	FM 30-15
(now published as part three, BFM volume X)	
Military maps.....	FM 30-20
Role of aerial photography.....	FM 30-21
Counterintelligence.....	FM 30-25
Identification of U. S. Government aircraft.....	FM 30-30
Field service regulations--Operations.....	FM 100-5
The staff and combat orders.....	FM 101-5



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