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INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENT

EXEMPT INTEL LAW OPNAV-  
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In developing and constructing an advanced base, you as CEC officers know that before the planning of the project can intelligently proceed certain field information is required. In civilian life the civil engineer usually obtains such engineering data by making a preliminary survey of conditions in the field at the site of the work which effect planning and construction operations. In a naval operation this necessary data is made available to the CEC officer as intelligence.

The procurement of intelligence necessary for a naval operation may be and usually is far more difficult to effect than the simple procedure of making a preliminary field survey. All of you are familiar with preliminary surveys. Some of you may have knowledge of the mechanics required in the procurement of intelligence. The data contained in the preliminary survey is usually accurate, reliable, and readily accepted as factual by the engineer because he usually knows how the data was obtained and under what circumstances. The available intelligence on the specific problem at hand, however, may not be of high evaluation and under certain conditions may be at best only an estimate of the situation.

In order that you, as future naval commanders charged with the mission of planning and constructing an advance base, may have a more thorough understanding of the quality of the engineering data and material that you will utilize as intelligence in accomplishing your mission a background coverage of the subject of intelligence is necessary.

Let us suppose that an Operation Order has been promulgated which includes the development and the construction of an advanced base. The base is to be located in enemy held territory which will be the object of an amphibious assault, also a part of the operation. To assure the success of the mission, all of the available intelligence necessary to accomplish the task has been compiled in what is known as the Intelligence Annex to the Operation Order. The Intelligence Annex has been prepared in conjunction with the Operation Order along with various other annexes and necessary supporting data and information.

The Intelligence Annex is the result of the Intelligence Estimate and the Intelligence Collection Plan. At the command level charged with the promulgation of the Operation Order, the Intelligence Estimate covering an appraisal of the elements of intelligence relating to the specific problem at hand is made. The Intelligence Estimate will reveal the lack of certain intelligence required for the operation. The Intelligence Collection Plan is then formulated from the results of the Intelligence Estimate and consists of a detailed collection procedure designed to coordinate and direct the collection effort necessary to fill the existing gaps in the available information.

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# ARMED FORCES

What is the nature of the material contained in the Intelligence Annex? Where does it come from? How is it obtained? To what use is it put in the overall operation? How reliable is the information contained therein? What procedures are involved in the Intelligence Collection Plan? It is the intent of this lecture to answer such questions rather than to elucidate on engineering requirements which you as CEC officers are fully cognizant.

An effectual intelligence program has three prime requisites that must be fulfilled, namely, the collection of information, the processing of information into intelligence, and the dissemination of the finished product.

Information is knowledge derived from reading, observation, or instruction, especially of unorganized or unrelated facts or data. The product resulting from the collection and processing of information concerning actual and potential situations relating to foreign activities and to foreign or enemy held territories is known as intelligence. Processing involves the bringing together and evaluating all of the available information on a certain subject obtained from all possible sources and the analysis, synthesis, and interpretation thereof for presentation and dissemination. Naval intelligence can be defined as the product of the collection, evaluation, collation, analysis, synthesis, and interpretation of information needed for the determination of naval policy and for the planning and execution of naval operations.

The first prime requisite of an effectual intelligence program is the adequate collection of information. At the present time the major collection effort abroad is accomplished by various governmental agencies, the most important of which are the Department of State, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force. In addition to the above there are various other governmental agencies whose activities permit participation to a limited extent in the collection of intelligence relative to their specialized fields. The most active in this latter category are the Office of International Trade, the U.S. Forest Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and the Bureau of Mines.

The Department of State is responsible for the collection of political, cultural, and sociological intelligence. The Armed Forces are responsible for the collection of intelligence relative to their respective interests. The Department of State and the Armed Forces are also charged with the collection of economic, technical, and scientific intelligence. The Central Intelligence Agency, an organization under the National Security Council established by the National Security Act of 1947, is an overall coordinating agency and is active in the collection of intelligence on all subjects.

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The organization charged with the collection of naval intelligence consists of the following:

1. The Office of Naval Intelligence
2. Intelligence Foreign Posts
3. Naval District and River Command Intelligence organizations
4. Intelligence units of the operating forces including advanced bases
5. Naval sections of intelligence activities sponsored jointly by the Armed Forces.

Foreign posts contribute much toward the collection effort.

Naval Attaches as well as Military and Air Attaches are accredited members of the diplomatic mission to the country to which they are assigned. \*\* To assure the most efficient utilization of service attache personnel in the overall intelligence collection effort the activities of each service are closely coordinated. Each service has been allocated certain responsibilities. Naval Attaches together with Naval Liaison Officers and Naval Observers collect, evaluate, and report all information and intelligence of naval interest obtainable in the area to which they are assigned, including naval and air order of battle, port facilities, shipbuilding and ship repair facilities, harbors, new construction programs, merchant marine activities, coastal terrain, landing beaches, navigable streams, coastal defenses, naval bases, lines of communication, technical developments of naval interest, coastal hydrography, oceanography, climate and meteorology, and coastal cities and towns.

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In addition to the governmental agencies intelligence is also collected by various American commercial agents representing American firms abroad. Retired United States military and naval personnel and American civilians and Reserve Officers residing abroad also contribute to a limited extent to the collection effort.

Intelligence is usually collected in peace time in the normal course of legitimate business. It is derived from various open sources such as trade reports, public documents, commercial journals, exchange arrangements, foreign radio broadcasts, foreign publications including the press, and reports of foreign correspondents representing various American news agencies abroad.\*\* The collection of intelligence is not difficult under normal peace time conditions. Relaxed security measures in foreign countries during times of peace permits the free movement of travelers, tourists, professional people, and businessmen, which is most advantageous to the collection effort. Intelligence derived from the collection of information in this manner is known as overt intelligence and it comprises the greater portion of intelligence collected during peace time.

Strained international conditions, severance of diplomatic relations, and war result in making the collection of intelligence very difficult and sometimes almost impossible. Under such conditions intelligence is collected by covert means. Covert intelligence is that which is collected

by secret or undercover operations. It involves great risk of life on the part of all participating in the effort. Covert means should never be employed until all overt means have been exhausted and proven unsuccessful. Before any covert action can be given consideration, the need and urgency for the information or data in question must be thoroughly investigated and proved to be of such a nature as to readily justify the means. In the collection of covert intelligence it is of utmost importance that strict security measures be observed throughout the entire flow of the information. Confidential informants and other sources must be protected if they are to remain useful and alive.

For the purpose of the collection of intelligence, foreign countries may be divided into three categories:

1. Countries in which a free exchange of information exists.
2. Countries where considerable but not all information is obtainable by recognized methods.
3. Countries where little or no information is forthcoming.

Overt means of collection are used in categories 1 and 2. Covert means are used in category 3. In a police state where the activities of the secret police are widespread covert means quite often meet with failure. Under such conditions, if diplomatic relations still exist, the Intelligence Officer or the individual engaged in the collection effort must rely on other means. Personal observations and mental notations made during visits or during normal activities of the day and later reported through diplomatic channels have proven successful. Foreign government statistical publications, handbooks, and news articles can also be procured by open methods which will not create suspicion and can also be forwarded via official channels. \*\*

There are many methods which are used in the procurement of intelligence and information. Where relations between governments are on a friendly and cordial basis, an official exchange of certain types of information can be effected. Direct and indirect access to the source where the source is interrogated relative to the information desired is extensively used, in some cases to a very elaborate extent.\*\* Investigations, observations and inspections by competent personnel provide much valuable information. Reconnaissance surveys and photographic interpretation studies of both aerial and ground photography result in procurement of information and intelligence of high evaluation. Research and development of known facts also are used in procurement practices.

The second primary requisite of an effectual intelligence program is the adequate processing of the information collected into intelligence. The information must be properly evaluated as to accuracy, reliability, credibility, and as to whether or not it relates to the problem under

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consideration. The information must be appraised from two viewpoints; namely, the evaluation of the information itself and the evaluation of the source. Items to be considered in the evaluation of the information are as follows:

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1. Is the information consistent within itself?
2. Does it readily agree with or confirm other available information on the same or related subjects?
3. Is it reasonable, could it be possible or expected to happen, is it logical?

In evaluating the source the following should be considered:

1. Is the source reliable and can the source be believed?
2. Is the source in a position to obtain such information?
3. Is the source competent to judge or understand what is being reported?
4. What is the character of the source? \*\*

The processing of intelligence involves the minute examination and comparison of all related items of evaluated information to determine items of factual truth, and the combining of the accepted information for the final interpretation. Processed information must also be interpreted for probable meaning and significance.

The proper dissemination of the final product to appropriate activities is the third important requirement of the program. The time element is of utmost importance in the dissemination of intelligence. Intelligence requirements of interested activities must be fulfilled in time to enable proper initiation and execution of necessary appropriate action or counter measures. Intelligence is of no value unless it is available for use at the right place and at the right time.

To ensure the availability of adequate intelligence for such possible future missions as the planning and development of an advanced base, the United States Government is in the process of preparing a very extensive intelligence compilation known as the National Intelligence Survey, commonly referred to as the NIS. It replaces the Joint Army Navy Intelligence Survey or JANIS which was a World War II product.

The surveys are concise digests of the basic foreign intelligence required for strategic and logistic planning and as a basis for planning at the highest level. The program is under the control and administration of the NIS committee composed of the Office of Naval Intelligence; the Intelligence Division of the General Staff, United States Army; the Directorate of Intelligence, United States Air Force; the Office of Intelligence Research, Department of State; the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Joint Staff. The Central Intelligence Agency is responsible for coordinating, editing, publishing, and disseminating the NIS.

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The NIS is a long term production and maintenance program and requires an "across the board" effort covering all important foreign countries and areas of the world simultaneously. When completed it will embody intelligence on military geography, transportation and tele-communications, the Armed Forces and the sociological, political, economic and scientific aspects of foreign countries. Active in the production of the NIS are various Governmental agencies including the Armed Forces. The National Intelligence Surveys are designed to provide the best intelligence available on the particular area or country under consideration.

Naval intelligence may be divided according to use into the following categories:

1. Strategic intelligence or that intelligence pertaining to the intentions and capabilities of foreign countries needed by naval commanders charged with planning and determining naval policy.
2. Operational intelligence or that intelligence which is required by naval commanders in the planning and in the execution of naval operations including battle.

Naval commanders charged with the following missions require strategic intelligence:

1. Formulating naval policy in the support of national policy and interests.
2. Preparing plans to ensure the effective state of readiness of the Navy.
3. Planning naval operations necessary for the completion of the mission of the Navy.
4. Planning and directing the logistic activities necessary to ensure the adequacy of the naval operation.
5. Safeguarding the security of the Naval Establishment.

Strategic intelligence is divided into nine general categories:

1. Political -- relating to the intentions of foreign powers which may interfere with the policies of the United States.
2. Economic -- relating to the financial, commercial, agricultural, and industrial capabilities of a foreign power with respect to the capabilities to wage war.

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3. Logistic -- relating to the capabilities of a foreign power or country to fulfill the requirements of a naval command in planning and supporting a naval operation, including all supplies, transportation, production, storage, distribution, maintenance, and equipment.
4. Geographic -- relating to the topographic, hydrographic, meteorological and climatic data required for a naval operation.
5. Technical -- relating to any new technical developments in the support of a war effort, including materials, munitions and equipment.
6. Scientific -- relating to any new scientific research or developments which could be directed toward the support of a war effort.
7. Naval -- relating to the organization, size, disposition, policy, doctrines, ships characteristics, capabilities, personnel, supplies, and material of the Navy of a foreign power.
8. Personalia -- relating to leading personalities who may direct foreign policy, industrial facilities, or the war effort of a foreign power.
9. Sociological -- relating to education, political forces, propaganda, castes, and psychological characteristics of a foreign country.

Operational intelligence is that which is required by naval commanders whose mission includes the operation and logistic support of naval forces in a theater of operations, and the employment of naval forces under their command in any war action against the enemy in the immediate combat zone or in those zones which may be materially influenced or affected during the battle.

In the planning and construction of an advanced base both strategic and operation intelligence is utilized. The Intelligence Annex should incorporate specific information on terrain, hydrographic and meteorological conditions, existing installations and facilities, natural resources, the enemy forces, local labor, sanitation and health, landing beaches and the adjacent hinterland. Most information of this type is basic and is of a permanent nature not usually subject to change.

Of major importance is a map of the area under consideration showing the topography, hydrography, location of existing facilities and installations, geological conditions, location of cities, roads, rivers, and lines of transportation and communication.\*\* Complete intelligence

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on climatology, including detailed information on temperature, rainfall, and humidity, is of great importance. Natural resources must be covered in detail and should include information on all available local materials suitable for construction purposes. Availability of fresh water is important from a construction as well as a personnel standpoint. Information on the local population is essential. Is it friendly or unfriendly to the United States? Can cooperation be expected? What is the availability of local skilled, semiskilled, and common labor that may be used to replace naval and military personnel in the construction of the base? The labor study should include information on the attitude of labor in general, the efficiency and morale of labor, the possible amount that could be drawn from the area without too seriously effecting local economy. Can local facilities including utilities be utilized to support the operation?

In addition to the engineering data the CEC officer will require information on local foods that may be used for subsistence in support of the operation, namely, as to nature, type, quality, and quantity available. Intelligence relative to health and sanitation is of utmost importance. What local diseases are prevalent? What precautions have to be taken to protect the men? What is the availability of local medical facilities, such as hospitals and local medical personnel including doctors and nurses? Are such facilities adequate to meet the needs of the native population?

In the development and construction of an advanced base the CEC officer must treat the intelligence available on the operation with proper consideration. The accuracy and quality of the data depends upon the conditions under which it is obtained. The CEC officer must keep this fact in mind when utilizing such data in planning the project. To ensure success in the accomplishment of the mission alternate plans should be included in the overall development to cover any possible discrepancies.

The CEC officer charged with a mission that involves the use of intelligence, must develop a sense of feeling and understanding for the intelligence available on the operation. He must realize that the data at hand probably is not as complete and reliable as the routine engineering data that he is accustomed to using during peace time. He must not be too ready to criticize the quality of the material that he has to use. He must appreciate the fact that much hard work and effort has been expended in obtaining what little information there may be on the particular problem at hand and that somewhere along the line in the collection effort a life may have been lost. He must realize that as sparse and limited in scope as the intelligence may be, it's use will contribute to the overall success of the operation. Remember these points and give them serious thought before you pass judgment on the intelligence made available to you. Remember also the seriousness of the situation when you are nicely settled in your favorite easy chair in the den of your home and you read in the news that a Naval Attache

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has met with an untimely violent death, or that an American citizen residing abroad is imprisoned by a foreign power under questionable conditions. Who knows, the situation may have been the result of an effort to obtain intelligence on the particular advanced base operation that you may be engaged in sometime in the future.

\*\* Example to be included in Lecture.

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