INTELLIGENCE REGULATIONS

WAR DEPT.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington

March 12 1920.

The following Intelligence Regulations, prepared b
General Staff, American Expeditionary Forces, are published
information and guidance of the Army of the United States.

These Regulations, based upon the experience gaine
the major operations of the American Expeditionary Forces are
be used as a basis for instruction in Intelligence work in time of
peace and for the guidance of the Intelligence personnel during
active operations. Although the Cavalry is omitted from the body
of these regulations, they are equally applicable to that branch.

The personnel allowed the various organizations for in-
telligence duty will be prescribed in Tables of Organization.

Upon the Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Intelli-
gence of each territorial department rests the responsibility for
the proper functioning of the Intelligence service at all places
within the department not excepted from the control of the Depart-
ment Commander.

Direct communication with the Military Intelligence
Division, General Staff, in matters relating to Military Intelli-
gence, is authorized by paragraph 6, General Orders 132, War Depart-
ment, December 19, 1919. This authorization is intended to apply
to only such questions as can be handled by direct correspondence,
orders, and instructions without violating the rights and preroga-
tives of a department commander or curtailing his authority over
his subordinates.

Approved by order of the Secretary of War:

P. C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Military Information in Combat Intelligence
The most important things a commander needs on the field
A. Military Information { Enemy works

Chapter 1.

INTRODUCTION.

1. For the execution of intelligence work at army, army copps and divisional headquarters there will be one or more general staff officers with the proper assistants. To insure the success of the operations it is essential that there should be close co-operation between all intelligence staffs, and that each chief of intelligence should be in close and direct touch with the commanding general on whose staff he is serving. It may be established as a basic rule that no order or decision should be issued for active operations until the chief intelligence officer of the unit has been acquainted with it and the full plan in detail, since only by this means can the commander be assured that, as regards intelligence, no obstacle to success has been overlooked. It is further desirable that the chief intelligence officer should be acquainted with the commander's plans for operations from their inception and kept in touch with the development of such plans throughout their evolution with the same object in view.

2. Military information that divisional or higher commanders require to determine intelligently their plans of operation may be classified as follows:

a. Enemy's front line.

b. Enemy's order of battle.

c. Enemy's artillery.

d. Enemy's activity and movements.

e. Enemy's defensive organization.

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f. Enemy's air service.

g. Enemy's wireless service.

h. Enemy's intentions.

i. What the enemy knows of our intentions.

j. Enemy's strategy and tactics.

k. Enemy's material.

3. In active operations, and especially in case of a rapid advance, it is very difficult to get accurate and quick information at higher headquarters regarding the location and situation of our own and the enemy's front lines. Especially is this the case in broken and wooded country. Intelligence officers will report promptly and by the quickest means every phase of the situation.

4. On the enemy's order of battle there is required to be known:

Location & Dest
Strength
Fighting efficient

a. The enemy's organization.

b. The number of his effectives.

c. How they are recruited.

d. Their training and morale.

e. Their distribution along the front (of the larger units).

f. Their distribution in depth.

g. The location and grouping of reserves, including the time required for interference at any given point by the larger reserve units.

5. In order to organize counter battery work there is needed detailed information of the enemy regarding:

a. Battery emplacements which are occupied or which may be occupied, and the nature of each.

b. The calibre of the guns and howitzers.

c. The direction in which they are fired.

d. The distribution of batteries on the ground.

e. Their observation of fire.

f. Their organization for control of fire.

6. Under the head of the enemy's activity is required:

a. His infantry activity, patrols, raids, attacks and counter-attacks.

b. His artillery activity, the objectives and the number, calibre and kind of shells fired at each.

c. His air activity.

7. Observation of hostile aircraft activity furnishes valuable information for the determination of the enemy's intentions, and also for determining what he knows regarding our own forces, our own defensive organization and our own intentions. The activity of the enemy's aircraft concerns intimately all the other arms and every possible means should be employed to obtain information regarding it.

8. Under circulation and movements is required information of movements of troops, ammunition and supplies, locally within the division as well as movements of larger units to, from or behind the front.

9. Knowledge of the enemy's defensive organization should include the trace of their successive lines of defense with their various accessories; a study of the details of each position and the location of machine guns, trench mortars, dug-outs, observation posts, telephone centrals, command posts, bridges, roads, narrow gauge railroads, stores and commissaries, depots and supplies of all kinds.

10. On the enemy's air service information is required as to the location of his air units, airdromes, prepared landings, lighthouses, organization of his air service, types and number of planes, dirigibles, balloons, training of personnel, and tactics.

11. The enemy's wireless furnishes valuable information regarding his intentions:

(a) From the location, number and characteristics of his wireless sets.

(b) The number of messages sent and received.

(c) Information received from actual messages when sent in the clear or when coded messages can be deciphered.

12. Keeping the commander informed regarding the enemy's intentions constitutes the special responsibility of the chief intelligence officer on each staff. Direct evidence regarding them is sometimes obtained through prisoners and captured documents, but the surest means of information is the critical study and analysis of every move and disposition of the enemy's forces. By appreciating every phase of the enemy's activities it is possible to penetrate all his secrets.

13. To insure secrecy regarding our own plans, so necessary to success, the enemy must not be allowed to know the time, place or objective of a projected attack or defensive measures or plans adopted.

14. It is the duty of the intelligence officer to keep informed regarding the enemy's estimate of the situation and to propose the necessary measures for concealment and deception, including the cautioning of officers and men as to their conduct, in case of capture, the use of camouflage, and the giving out of misleading information and indications of every sort. On the other hand, having penetrated the enemy's designs for attack or defense, he should propose the necessary measures to prevent the enemy's discovering that we are preparing counter-measures when such a course is deemed advisable.

15. On the subject of enemy's strategy and tactics, it is the duty of general staff intelligence officers to keep their respective commanders and staffs fully informed regarding the enemy's strategical conceptions and plans and tactical methods.

particularly inviting attention to changes in the enemy's tactical dispositions. To do this satisfactorily requires, on the part of the general staff officer, a thorough knowledge of the subject of tactics and an intimate study of the enemy's professional military literature.

16. Such subjects as the enemy's strategy, political and economic situation, possess no immediate interest for officers at divisional headquarters and lower units, and will not be directly investigated by them. However, data received on this subject will be forwarded through channels to General Headquarters, where the machinery exists for dealing with the qastions effecting the enemy's conduct of the war.

17. Tactics, on the other hand, should be the especial study of every officer of every grade whether serving with the line or staff or at lower or higher headquarters. The tactical information on which the minds of intelligence officers should be centered in time of engagement is the enemy's dispositions and plans, knowledge of which will best enable us to thwart his designs and gain victory.

18. A systematic knowledge of the enemy's materiel, arms and munitions, equipment and field devices of all kinds is essential. A study of all materiel is best conducted at General Headquarters, to which should be forwarded, by intelligence officers, all information regarding captured materiel and types of guns, shells, fuses, grenades and equipment of all sorts.

19. The sources of intelligence regarding the enemy are;

a: Reports from units in contact with the enemy.

b: Information from captured prisoners or deserters. This source is satisfactory only when they are examined in a thorough and systematic manner at the earliest possible moment.

c: Information from our own men who have been taken prisoner and who have escaped, or have been exchanged.

d: Information from inhabitants.

e. Information from spies and secret agents.

f. Information from captured documents. This includes letters, postal cards, picture postal cards (which may contain important addresses) photographs, pocket diaries, newspapers and newspaper clippings, as well as official papers, maps and sketches.

g. Information from the enemy's material, including shells and fuses, equipment and clothing, uniform ornaments, etc.

h. Information from scouts and patrols.

i. Information from ground observation posts of the infantry, artillery and those established by higher headquarters.

j. Information from balloon and aircraft observers.

k. Information obtained by the study and comparison of airplane photographs.

l. Information obtained from radio stations and telephonic listening sets.

m. Information from flash and sound ranging stations.

The above constitute what might be called the battle-field sources of information. These are supplemented at the General Headquarters by:

n. Study of the enemy's and neutral press.

o. Secret service sources.

20. It is only by a critical and systematic analysis of the information received from the above sources and by the constructive employment of the evidence obtained for proving facts that the results can be satisfactory. For example, - an airplane observer may be deceived by a false flash as to the location of a gun. An airplane photograph may not afford means of detecting a dummy from a real emplacement. The sound ranging section may miscalculate the location of a gun, a captured prisoner may, intentionally or otherwise, deceive his interrogators as to its location. The captured map may incorrectly show its position. The fuse cap of the shell fired from it may

incorrectly give the range at which it was fired. But when all of the above sources combined in substantial agreement as to the location of a gun, the fact that it is or was there is proved beyond question, and generally two or three of the above means suffice to establish it for ordinary purposes.

21. Similarly, prisoners taken may falsely report that the enemy is or is not about to attack. An accumulation of dumps, the establishment of additional hospitals, of additional transportation facilities, of new roads and railroads, may be made or camouflaged with the intent to decieve. But those measures arouse our suspicions and lead us to search for confirmatory evidence, which is found in the close observation of the circulation and movement of troops which cannot be concealed either by day or night against the observation of properly trained aerial observers. The accumulation of sufficient hostile aircraft to screen absolutely the assembly of an army would, of itself, betray it. Even the final day and hour selected for the attack can nearly always be had from prisoners secured through a systematic series of raids.

22. Information of the enemy's organization, order of battle, strength and morale is incontestably proved in the course of operations by innumerable sources, to wit: Reports of our own troops, captured documents, uniforms and equipment, statements of prisoners and newspaper items.

23. Many identifications and documents that would prove valuable are either not forwarded at all or are held for so long a time that they have lost their value. The necessity for identifying the enemy's units along all parts of the front, as well as in the rear, must be appreciated. Senior officers should seek to bring home to the officers and men of their commands, not only the importance to the army as a whole of obtaining these identifications, but also its immediate application to the troops of the sector.

24. To the army, identifications mean full knowledge of the disposition and movements of the enemy's larger units and render it less difficult to judge the enemy's intentions and plans. To lack this knowledge entails the danger, not only of heavy losses, but also of severe tactical reverses.

25. To the troops of the sector each identification is a guarantee of safety and that no surprise can be brought about which the commander of the sector is unprepared to meet. A shoulder strap on a uniform, an identification tag taken from a dead body, a captured order, may very easily, if promptly turned in to the intelligence officer and as promptly reported by him, help radically in gaining the decision and may also be the means of saving the lives of many of our own men. The strictest measures must, therefore, be taken to prevent petty articles, which often convey important information, from being taken as souvenirs, whether willfully or thorugh ignorance. Any article of uniform or equipment obtained from the enemy may result in an identification and should be presented immediately to the intelligence officer for investigation. The papers taken from prisoners, or from the bodies of the killed, including diaries, notes, letters, post cards, and even picture post cards containing nothing but an address, are also of great importance.

26. It is essential that these facts be made known to every officer and man who is to serve in the front line. Therefore, during training periods, every opportunity should be taken to impress upon all concerned the importance and means of obtaining identifications.

27. The intelligence organization provides the means for co-ordinating all the items of information received, establishing the real facts and determining the points relative to the enemy's situation, knowledge of which is of basic importance for the success of the operations. This information is disseminated in two ways: First, the intelligence officer must be prepared to

answer at all times such questions which may be asked of him by his commanding general, chief of staff, or the other general staff sections, as the following:

How many and what divisions are opposite our front?

What is the fighting value of these divisions?

How many yards of front line is each division holding?

How many rifles are there per yard?

How many guns has the enemy in the sector X Y ?

Where are they located?

Is the enemy going to attack?

How will he make his attack?

What is his plan of defense?

How many machine guns has he and where are they?

Where is the enemy's railhead?

What is the gauge of his railroad?

What is this road like?

Which road does the enemy use for motor transportation? For bringing troops to the front? For bringing supplies?

What is the source of the enemy's water supply?

How is it organized?

Where are the enemy's dumps, machine gun emplacements, dugouts, observation posts, rest billets, supports, reserves, airdromes, balloon positions?

Which of the trenches shown on intelligence maps are occupied by the enemy?

Which of the communicating trenches does he habitually use?

How many yards of wire are there in front of his trenches? What is its condition?

What are his defensive positions in rear?

Are they wired?

28. While the intelligence officer must be ready at all times to answer any tactical questions as regards the enemy

asked him, he must also see that all important information which he obtains reaches promptly the officer or officers concerned. Separate items may be conveyed by telephone, telegraph, or messenger. Once a day during active operations he issues a Summary of Intelligence for the purpose of thoroughly orienting his own commander and staff as well as the superior and subordinate commanders and staffs concerned regarding the situation of the enemy opposite the front. This is supplemented by the issue of special bulletins and situation maps showing enemy's order of battle, activity, movements, defensive works, batteries, airdromes, important artillery targets, etc.

29. Zones of Observation. The usual distribution of zones of observation is as follows: - regiments, to a depth of one mile beyond the enemy's front lines; divisions, to a depth of two miles beyond the enemy's front lines; army corps, to a depth of five miles beyond the enemy's front lines; for an army, twenty miles beyond the enemy's front lines, or as provided in orders. These zones slightly overlap the fronts of the adjacent units. To General Headquarters belongs the whole theatre of operations not included in the above.

30. This allotment of zones to the respective headquarters assigns to each that part of the terrain in which it is most immediately interested. For example, the regimental zone includes the principal infantry positions, machine-gun nests, observation and command posts. The divisional zone includes the sensitive points for circulation immediately beyond the front and with the regimental zone includes the principal targets for the divisional artillery. The corps zone includes the principal targets for counter battery work and for long range firing at important objectives. The army zone includes the study of rear positions which may be the objectives for an army attack.

31. It must always be remembered that the allotment of zones does not preclude the securing or reporting of information

relating to zones in which the headquarters is not directly interested. For example, a regimental observer should report on items of interest which come to his notice beyond the regimental zone. The regimental intelligence officer, however, does not attempt to digest this information himself but forwards it to the division intelligence officer, who in turn, if beyond the divisional zone, forwards it to the corps intelligence officer, who weighs it in connection with other information received on the same subject.

32. Similarly, corps and army observers make note of observations in the divisional and regimental zones, and these observations are forwarded to the lower headquarters concerned, which is responsible for making use of them and preparing the necessary maps or other means which will best serve the purpose of recording the data and disseminating the information.

33. For the success of the operations, it is essential that perfect team work exist between the intelligence and operations sections of the General Staff and between the intelligence section and the artillery.

Chapter 2

INTELLIGENCE WITHIN THE DIVISION.

INFANTRY BATTALION.

34. The organization of the intelligence service in the infantry battalion is as follows:

1 Lieutenant -- (Bn 2) Battalion Intelligence Officer (Bn.I.O.)

1 Sergeant	)	observers
2 ~~4~~ Corporals	)	~~Scout group~~
8 ~~16~~ Privates, first class	)	
1 Sergeant	)	Scouts
3 ~~8~~ Corporals	)	~~Observer group~~
12 Privates, ~~first class~~	)	

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Cav. Sq.
1 Lt (Sq 2)
1 Corp
8 Pvts } Scout messengers

35. The battalion commander is responsible for the gathering of information of the enemy by the troops under his command and for the subsequent forwarding of this information to regimental headquarters.

36. For the accomplishment of this duty the above personnel is supplied, and a Battalion Intelligence Officer is provided as a member of the battalion staff.

37. The duties of the Battalion Intelligence Officer comprise:

(a) Training of his personnel, in accordance with instructions received from higher authority, and providing for their constant maintenance at a high state of efficiency.

(b) Controlling the employment of battalion scouts and observers.

(c) Keeping the battalion commander well informed as to the enemy's situation in his front and disseminating all of this information throughout the battalion.

(d) Making prompt delivery to the Regimental Intelligence Officer of all data gathered within the battalion,

~~# This was the organization found necessary in the A.E.F.~~

and maintaining intelligence liaison with flank battalions.

(e) The timely procurement of maps from the Regimental Intelligence Officer and their distribution within the battalion down to include the lowest units for which they are provided.

(f) Accurately locating our own and the enemy's front line and reporting any changes in either without delay.

(g) Securing reports from returning patrols and forwarding them promptly.

(h) Furnishing a daily Summary of Intelligence to the Regimental Intelligence Officer, containing a precise record of all events, valuable from an intelligence standpoint, which have occurred in the battalion area within the period covered by the report.

(i) Distributing all data concerning the enemy received from higher authority, throughout the battalion and maintaining a graphical record at headquarters of such portions of this data as affects his battalion.

(j) Testing all information received from the front as to accuracy and reliability, and assuring the completeness and freedom from ambiguity of all reports and messages before sending them to higher authority.

(k) Taking the necessary steps to hasten and assure the delivery of prisoners and captured documents to the Regimental Intelligence Officer.

(l) The education of all commissioned and enlisted personnel of the battalion in the research of Intelligence, in order that information of the enemy may be efficiently sought by all and promptly recorded and used.

38. The battalion scouts are men especially selected for their soldierly qualities and intelligence.

They are regarded as a corps d'elite and upon the results of their efforts may depend the success or failure of our operations.

39. Every patrol sent out will have with it one or two scouts, depending upon the size of the patrol, but in no case will any patrol be composed exclusively of them.

40. Their mission is always to obtain information of the enemy and to fight only when it becomes absolutely necessary to do so for the fulfillment of their mission or to avoid capture. Once having obtained the information desired, it is their duty to return with it at once.

41. The location of our own and the hostile front lines is one of the important duties of the scouts.

42. In stabilized warfare the scouts take part in all reconnaissance patrolling and raids, discovering the manner in which the enemy holds his line, searching for his outpost elements, capturing prisoners, maps, documents, and any other means by which our forces may gain a knowledge of the hostile troops and plan for their overthrow.

43. The scouts are charged with the duty of searching enemy dead with a view to obtaining documentary and other information. Such articles as may be found are promptly despatched to the Battalion Intelligence Officer with a statement of the time and place where found and an estimate of the length of time elapsed since death.

44. In war of movement the tactical handling of the scouts differs somewhat from that of stabilized warfare. They still remain under the control of the Battalion Intelligence Officer but are attached to units of the battalion in such numbers and with such missions to perform as the situation dictates. Scouts are always present with the forward elements of an advance guard as well as with the leading units in an attack.

45. The training of scouts must be such that no information of the enemy will ever escape their notice, even though such information be not immediately related to the mission which they are executing.

46. Complete and exact information promptly delivered to headquarters, is the essence of efficient scouting.

47. Observers are always assigned definite sectors to observe, the observation personnel of a battalion confining itself to the battalion sector, but each battalion co-operates with flank units in order to take full advantage of an oblique view of such points in adjacent sectors as are obscured from neighboring observers.

48. The battalion normally establishes two observation posts in stabilized warfare, each with a corporal in charge and three reliefs of two observers. Another post may be established with the sergeant in charge, but this is to be regarded as exceptional, since the sergeant's principal duty is to supervise the operation of the observation posts, coordinate their work, keep up the training of the personnel and in every way assist the Battalion Intelligence Officer in matters relating to observation.

49. In war of movement the Battalion Intelligence Officer assigns his observers to leading elements of advance guards, the number being determined and their disposition being regulated according to the demands of the particular situation. The terrain exercises the greatest influence upon the employment of observers. In flat country one normal post may suffice, but in hilly or wooded country it may become necessary to provide for several observation groups. In an advance the observers will be so disposed as to utilize all features of the terrain which afford a commanding view. Successive observation posts are established by the "leap-frog" system, which permits of one observation post remaining constantly on

watch while another is moving forward to keep pace with the advance.

50. Upon the establishment of a march outpost for the night, the observers are disposed and in general operate in a manner similar to stabilized warfare.

51. At every observation post a careful record is kept of all observations made. The necessity for full and exact reports of observations with all attending particulars will supply ample material for training periods. (See: "Observers Report" blank in Appendix A.) These reports are "closed" and forwarded to the Battalion Intelligence Officer in sufficient time to be included in his daily Summary of Intelligence to the Regimental Intelligence Officer. Any unusual observations are immediately telephoned or otherwise despatched to headquarters.

52. Observation posts will normally operate throughout the entire twenty-four hours, unless some particular situation permits of their being discontinued during darkness.

53. All members of the intelligence personnel are specialists, difficult to obtain and hard to replace. The services of all are required on purely intelligence duty during operations, and their relief from assignment or temporary detail on other duty is strictly prohibited save for inefficiency, in which case the approval of the next higher commander will previously be secured.

INFANTRY REGIMENT.

54. The organization of the intelligence service in the infantry regiment is as follows:

1. Captain ----- Regimental Intelligence ~~Officer~~ (R.I.O.) R-2

1 Sergeant (To do duty as Sergt Major)
1 Sergt Interpreter
2 Corporals } ~~Observer group~~
1 Sergt
12 Pvts. ~~first class~~ } O/Section
1 Off 17 men

Car Regt
1 Regt (R2)
1 Sergt (To do duty as Sergt Major)
1 Corp (Interpreter)
1 Corp
1 Pvt - Clerk
10 Pvts - Scouts
1 Off - 14 men

~~This was the organization found necessary in the A.E.F.~~

~~1 Sergeant draftsman and clerk~~

~~1 Private, first class - orderly~~

~~1 Sergeant - interpreter and clerk~~

55. The regimental commander is responsible for the gathering of information of the enemy by the troops under his command and the forwarding of this information to brigade and division headquarters.

56. For the accomplishment of this duty the above personnel is supplied and a Regimental Intelligence Officer is provided as a member of the regimental staff.

57. The duties of a Regimental Intelligence Officer comprise:

(a) Training of his personnel, in accordance with instructions received from higher authority and providing for their constant maintenance at a high state of efficiency.

(b) Making such inspections of the training and employment of the battalion intelligence personnel as the regimental commander may direct to insure its efficiency, uniformity of instruction and proper employment.

(c) Controlling the employment of regimental observers.

(d) Keeping the regimental commander well informed as to the enemy's situation on his front and disseminating all of this information throughout the regiment.

(e) Making prompt delivery to the Brigade and Division Intelligence Officers of all data gathered within the regiment and maintaining intelligence liaison with flank regiments.

(f) The timely procurement of maps from the Division Intelligence Officer and their distribution within the regiment down to include the lowest unit for which they are provided.

(g) Assuring himself that our own and the hostile front lines are being accurately reported, and that all changes in either are promptly discovered and made known.

(h) Checking up on patrolling, to see whether missions have been accomplished, reports promptly rendered and whether they are complete, accurate and clear.

(i) Sending the checked patrol reports to brigade and division headquarters without delay.

(j) Furnishing a daily Summary of Intelligence to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the division and the Brigade Intelligence Officer containing a precise record of all events, valuable from an intelligence standpoint, which have occurred in the regimental area within the period covered by the report.

(k) Distributing all data concerning the enemy, received from higher authority, throughout the regiment and maintaining a graphical record at headquarters of such portions of this data as affect his regiment.

(l) Testing all information received from the front as to accuracy and reliability, and assuring the completeness and freedom from ambiguity of all reports and messages before sending them to higher headquarters.

(m) Securing from the division such special maps and labor saving devices (see appendix C) as will promote the efficiency of the troops in operations.

(n) Taking the necessary steps to hasten and assure the delivery of prisoners and captured documents to the Brigade Intelligence Officer, after having briefly interrogated the prisoners for tactical information of the regimental front and reported the result to the brigade.

(o) The supervision of instruction throughout the regiment in the purpose and technique of intelligence research in order that all officers and men of the regiment may cooperate with the intelligence personnel.

57. The regimental observers have the same employment and duties as those of the battalion. They include the whole

regimental sector within their field of activity during periods of stabilization and are charged with observing the hostile lines to a greater depth than the battalion observers.

58. Whenever conditions will permit, additional observers are detailed with the regimental personnel for temporary duty and instruction. This provides a reserve from which to replace casualties among the battalion observers.

ENGINEER REGIMENT.

59. The organization of the intelligence service in any engineer regiment is as follows:

1 ~~Lieutenant~~ Capt -- ~~Regimental Intelligence Officer~~ R-2

~~1 Sergeant clerk~~

60. The frequent employment of divisional engineers as combat troops requires that provisions be made for gathering information of the enemy during an action. As this use of engineers is not normal, special scout and observer details are not provided.

61. The Regimental Intelligence Officer operates identically as an infantry Regimental Intelligence Officer, reporting direct to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, except when his regiment is attached to infantry units for combat purposes, in which case reports will be rendered through the usual infantry channels.

62. The Regimental Intelligence Officer is charged with the duty of instructing his regiment in intelligence work to the end that detached companies may thoroughly understand the object sought and the methods of procedure both as concerns the gathering of information and the proper method of disposing of it.

63. The Regimental Intelligence Officer is particularly charged with familiarising himself with the forms of the enemy's defensive organization and fortifications. The standard types of

trenches, dug-outs, obstacles, mines and methods of demolition must be thoroughly studied and known by him, in order that any new system or device may be quickly appreciated and reported upon.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

64. The organization of the intelligence service in a machine gun battalion is as follows:

1 lieutenant - Battalion Intelligence Officer.

1 sergeant)
2 corporals) Scout group.
14 Pvts.first class)

1 sergeant)
1 corporal) Observer group
7 Pvts.first class)

65. The Battalion Intelligence Officer is provided as a member of the battaion commander's staff for the purpose of furthering and regulating the search for information of the enemy within the battalion and for training the machine gun personnel along the prescribed lines of intelligence.

66. The duties of the Battalion Intelligence Officer are identical with those of the infantry battalion intelligence officer.

67. The daily Summary of Intelligence will be forwarded to brigade and division headquarters through the nearest Regimental Intelligence Officer.

68. Whenever machine gun companies are attached to infantry battalions, the infantry Battalion Intelligence Officer will handle their reports during such time as it continues impracticable for the machine gun intelligence officer to deal with them himself.

INFANTRY BRIGADE.

69. The organization of the intelligence service in the infantry brigade is as follows:

This was the organization found necessary in the A.E.F.

1 Captain - ~~Brigade Intelligence Officer~~ (Brig. I.O.)

1 Sergeant - draftsman ~~and clerk~~

1 Sergeant - ~~interpreter and clerk~~

2 Privates, ~~first class~~ - orderlies

70. The brigade commander is responsible for the gathering of information of the enemy by the troops under his command and the forwarding of this information to division headquarters. For the accomplishment of this duty the above personnel is supplied and a Brigade Intelligence Officer is provided as a member of the brigade staff.

71. The duties of a Brigade Intelligence Officer comprise:

(a) Making such inspections of the training and employment of the regimental intelligence personnel as the brigade commander may direct to insure its efficiency, uniformity of instruction and proper employment.

(b) Keeping the brigade commander well informed as to the enemy's situation on his front and disseminating all of this information throughout the brigade.

(c) Making prompt delivery to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the division of all data gathered within the brigade and maintaining intelligence liaison with flank brigades.

(d) Assuring himself that our own and the hostile lines are being accurately reported and that all changes in either are promptly discovered and made known.

(e) Checking up on patrolling within the brigade to see whether missions have been accomplished, reports promptly rendered and whether they are complete, accurate and clear.

(f) Forwarding the checked patrol reports to division headquarters without delay.

(g) Assuring that the daily Summaries of Intelligence prepared by the regiments ~~and machine gun battalion~~

are forwarded by them in ample time to permit of their reaching division headquarters at the prescribed hour.

(h) Distributing all data concerning the enemy received from higher authority throughout the brigade and maintaining a graphical record at headquarters of such portions of this data as affect his brigade.

(i) Testing all information received from the front as to its accuracy and reliability and assuring the completeness and freedom from ambiguity of all reports and messages before sending them to higher authority.

(j) Calling upon the division for such special maps and labor saving devices (see appendix C) as will promote the efficiency of the troops in operation.

(k) Taking the necessary steps to hasten and assure the delivery of prisoners and captured documents to the division, after having briefly interrogated such prisoners as may be necessary to secure tactical information not covered in the reports from the regiment. The result of this supplementary interrogation will be promptly transmitted to the intelligence section at division headquarters.

72. The Brigade Intelligence Officer must have frequent conferences with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the division to the end that a perfect understanding may exist between them, and that the efforts of the intelligence service in the lower units be coordinated and kept up to date as regards new developments.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

73. The organization of the intelligence service in an artillery regiment is as follows:

1 ~~Lieutenant~~ Capt - ~~Regimental Intelligence and Information Officer (R.I.O.)~~ R-2

1 Sergt Clerk

Art Bn (75's)

1 Lt (Bn R-2)

~~# This was the organization found necessary in the A.E.F.~~

~~1 sergeant - draftsman and clerk.~~

~~Artillery observation personnel.~~

74. The regimental commander is responsible for the gathering of information of the enemy by the troops under his command and the forwarding of this information to artillery brigade headquarters. For the accomplishment of this duty the above personnel is supplied and a Regimental Intelligence Officer is provided as a member of the regimental staff.

75. The intelligence duties of the Regimental Intelligence Officer comprise:

(a) Training of observers in intelligence work along lines laid down by higher authority and providing for their constant maintenance at a high state of efficiency.

(b) Keeping the regimental and battalion commanders well informed as to the intelligence situation in their sectors with a view to perfecting the cooperation between infantry and artillery and rendering the support of the latter constantly effective.

(c) The timely procurement of maps from the artillery Brigade Intelligence Officer and their distribution throughout the regiment in sufficient quantities and in ample time for them to serve their full purpose.

(d) Furnishing a daily Summary of Intelligence to the Brigade Intelligence Officer containing a precise record of all events valuable from an intelligence standpoint, which have occurred in the regimental area within the period covered by the report.

(e) Keeping thoroughly up to date on all hostile artillery material and its employment, so as to note promptly any changes in either and enable our forces to cope efficiently with new situations.

(f) Distributing all data concerning the enemy from whatever source received, throughout the regiment and maintaining a graphical record at headquarters of such portions of this data as effects the regiment. This record deals particularly with sensitive points in hostile lines which may be made use of at once or reserved for future operations.

(g) Testing all information received from the front line as to accuracy and reliability, and assuring the completeness and freedom from ambiguity of all reports and messages before sending them to higher authority.

(h) Taking the necessary steps to hasten and assure the delivery of prisoners and captured documents to the Brigade Intelligence Officer.

(i) The education of all commissioned and enlisted personnel of the regiment in the research of intelligence in order that information of the enemy may be efficiently sought for by all and promptly recorded and made use of when discovered.

(j) Making prompt delivery to the artillery brigade intelligence officer of all data gathered within the regiment and maintaining intelligence liaison with neighboring regiments.

76. In addition to the employment of artillery observers in directing and controlling the fire of the artillery, they watch for indications of the enemy in the same manner as infantry observers. A record of all observations made is kept at each observation post and a daily report thereon is rendered to the Regimental Intelligence Officer.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

77. The organization of the intelligence service in an artillery brigade is as follows:

This was the organization found necessary in the A.E.F.

B-2

1 Captain - ~~Brigade Intelligence and Information Officer (Brig. I.O.)~~ 1 2nd Lt Asst B-2

1 Warrant Officer Draftsman

1 ~~Sergeant - draftsman and~~ clerk

~~2 privates, first class - orderlies.~~ 2 off 2 W.O 1 8 m

78. The brigade commander is responsible for the gathering of information of the enemy by the troops under his command and the forwarding of this information to division headquarters. For the accomplishment of this duty the above personnel is supplied and a Brigade Intelligence Officer is provided as a member of the brigade staff.

79. The intelligence duties of the Brigade Intelligence Officer comprise:

(a) Supervising, pursuant to the orders of the brigade commander, the training of all observers within the brigade in intelligence work, to the end that their instruction may be thorough, uniform and along the lines laid down by higher authority.

(b) Keeping the brigade commander well informed as to the enemy's situation on the divisional front and disseminating this information throughout the brigade.

(c) Making prompt delivery to division headquarters of all data gathered by the brigade and maintaining intelligence liaison with the neighboring or attached artillery units.

(d) The timely procurement of maps from Divisional Intelligence Officers and their distribution to the Regimental Intelligence Officers of the brigade and any attached units in sufficient quantities and in time to serve their full purpose.

(e) Furnishing a daily Summary of Intelligence to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, containing a precise record of all events, valuable from an intelligence standpoint, which have occurred in the brigade area within the period covered by the report.

(f) Keeping thoroughly up to date on all hostile artillery material and its employment, so as to note promptly any changes in either and enable our forces to cope efficiently with new situations.

(g) Distributing all data concerning the enemy, from whatever source received, throughout the brigade and attached units, and maintaining a graphical record of such portion of this data as effects the brigade. This record concerns particularly sensitive points in the hostile lines which may be dealt with at once or reserved for future operations.

(h) Testing all information received from the front as to accuracy and reliability, and assuring the completeness and freedom from ambiguity of all reports and messages before sending them to higher authority.

(i) Taking the necessary steps to hasten and assure the delivery of prisoners and captured documents to division headquarters.

(j) Supervising the education of all officers and enlisted men of the brigade in the research of intelligence in order that information of the enemy may be efficiently sought for by all and promptly recorded and made use of.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

80. The organization of the intelligence service at the division headquarters is as follows:

1 Major or Lt. Col. (G.S.)	- Assistant Chief of Staff G-2
1 Captain	~~- Intelligence Officer~~
1 Warrant officer	
~~1 Captain or Lieutenant~~	~~- Topographical Officer~~

~~# This was the organization found necessary in the A.E.F.~~

~~1 Lieutenant~~ --~~Assistant Intelligence Officer~~ with ~~necessary linguistic qualifications~~.

1 ~~Battalion Sergeant Major~~

~~2 Sergeants~~ - ~~Clerks and~~ interpreters

~~1 Master Engineer, senior grade~~)
~~1 Sergeant~~)
~~1 Corporals~~) Drafting group
~~2 Privates, first class~~)

1 Sergeant)
~~3~~ 2 Corporals) Observing group
~~12~~ Privates, first class)

81. The division commander is responsible for the gathering of information by the troops under his command. For the performance of this duty the above personnel is provided at divisional headquarters and a general staff officer, known as the "Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, is furnished on the division staff.

82. The duties of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, comprise:

(a) Supervision of and responsibility for the training of all intelligence personnel in the division.

(b) Thoroughly familiarizing himself with out own and the enemy's tactics in order that the enemy's actions may convey a meaning to him in proportion to their actual value.

(c) Preparing an estimate of the fighting value of hostile units opposing the division based strictly upon facts and conditions, which may later be considered in the conduct of operations against these same units.

(d) Keeping the division commander well informed as to the enemy's situation in his front and disseminating all of this information throughout the division.

(e) The maintenance of a close relationship with the other general staff sections of the division and a complete knowledge of their duties, in order that the efforts of all may be co-ordinated and enabled to operate in harmony.

(f) Telephoning without delay to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the army corps, information of too great urgency to warrant its being held for the daily Summary or for transmittal through the message center.

(g) The timely procurement of maps of all types from the corps and their distribution throughout the division in such quantities and sufficiently in advance of their actual need to insure their serving their full purpose.

(h) The preparation of "sketch maps" whenever they can be of service to our troops in operation.

(i) Drafting combat, station and other special maps for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, and preparation of road maps for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, whenever these are not available for issue at the corps.

(j) Preparation, from surveys and reconnaissances, of tracings showing corrections to battle maps and forwarding same to corps intelligence sections.

(k) Furnishing a daily Summary of Intelligence to corps headquarters containing a precise record of all events, valuable from an intelligence standpoint which have occurred in the divisional area during the period covered by the report.

(l) Distributing all data concerning the enemy received from higher authority throughout the division and keeping up graphical records of such portions of this data as affect the division.

(m) Testing all information received from the front as to accuracy and reliability and assuring the completeness and freedom from ambiguity of all reports and messages before sending them to higher authority.

(n) Taking the necessary steps to hasten and assure delivery of prisoners and captured documents to the corps, after having interrogated the prisoners for tactical information affecting the division front and reported any important discoveries to the corps.

(o) The supervision of instruction throughout the division in the purpose and technique of intelligence research, in order that all officers and men of the division may cooperate with the intelligence personnel.

(p) The maintenance of the intelligence section at a maximum state of efficiency, supervising all work to the end that it may proceed with a purpose in view and produce concise and dependable records available for use at all times.

(q) Making the necessary arrangements with the units of the division, not provided with intelligence organization, for the reporting of such information of the enemy as may come under their observation.

(r) Meeting the representatives of the press and furnishing them with news of the activities of the division in accordance with censorship regulations.

(s) Studying hostile organization, methods, customs, morale, weapons and their employment in order that logical deductions may be made from data concerning the enemy which is gathered.

(t) Assisting in the preparation of plans for operations and in the drafting of field orders.

83. The divisional observers operate in the same manner and for the same purpose as the observers of lower units. The divisional observers are equipped with instruments of higher power and hence may gain information to a greater depth behind the enemy's front than regimental or battalion observers.

84. Divisional observation posts include the whole divisional sector in the scope of their activities during stabilized warfare, their position being chosen with regard to the possibilities of indications of the enemy within the limits of view.

85. In war of movement divisional observation posts often remain for a considerable period in the same location, whenever no advantage would be gained by moving forward. In general they operate in the same manner as in stabilized warfare.

86. It frequently happens that a special rocket signal is ordered to be given when some particular objective is taken. In this instance the divisional observation post is required to watch for the signal and make a prompt report of it to headquarters.

87. Divisional observation posts should be established as near headquarters as the requirements of a good location will permit. They are connected with the intelligence office by a direct wire in order that important observations may be reported and instructions given without delay.

Chapter 3.

EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS AND DESERTERS.

88. Prisoners and deserters constitute one of the most fruitful sources from which information of the enemy is obtained.

89. The responsibility for the examination of prisoners rests with the Intelligence Section of the General Staff. In the case of prisoners who can give information on such subjects as mining, aviation, gas, artillery, etc., it will frequently be desirable for the examination to be carried out in conjunction with an officer having expert knowledge of the subject in question, but the intelligence section still remains responsible for the examination and will decide whether it is desirable or not that the expert shall be present during the actual examination of the prisoners.

90. The intelligence officer conducting the examination will not be interferred with in any way, lest the object of the examination be defeated, and, except as mentioned above, only general staff officers and intelligence officers concerned will be present at the examination. The fact that an officer is of senior rank, or is a commander of the organization that captured the prisoners, does not entitle him to be present at the examination, unless, in the opinion of the examining officers, his presence is desirable. If a commander desires certain information the examining officers will obtain it for him.

91. The examination of prisoners, both wounded and unwounded, for the purpose of gaining tactical information is primarily a matter for army corps intelligence officers, who are responsible for obtaining such information. It is very important that corps intelligence officers shall have access to all prisoners, deserters and persons coming from within the enemy's lines as promptly as possible after their capture.

Regimental, brigade, and division commanders must also have such information relative to their fronts as the prisoners may be able to give. With these considerations in view, the following general routine, relative to prisoners and deserters, will be observed.

As promptly as possible after capture they will be searched and examined by the Regimental Intelligence Officer, who will question them only concerning the enemy opposite the front of the regiment. He will not detain the prisoners longer than necessary. As soon as he has finished with them he will turn them over to the military police to be conducted through the brigade, to the divisional assembly point which will be established as far forward as circumstances permit. The Division Intelligence Officer will question prisoners as soon as possible after their capture with reference to matters opposite the front of the division. They will then be forwarded to the corps prisoner of war enclosure.

92. After the more detailed examination at corps headquarters the prisoners will be evacuated to the army prisoner of war enclosure. A long and detailed examination of prisoners by lower organizations interferes with the success of the examination at corps headquarters. Such examinations, therefore, will be permitted only to the extent outlined herein, and army corps will issue the necessary orders to insure that these instructions are strictly complied with.

93. From the time that prisoners reach the divisional assembly point, all matters affecting their administration, housing, feeding, guarding and forwarding will be left to the first section, general staff. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, will be notified as soon as prisoners have been examined and he will be requested to forward them without delay. Arrangements will be made with him whereby limited numbers of selected prisoners can be forwarded at once, making use of any empty transportation returning to the rear, or other rapid means.

94. It should, as a rule, be unnecessary for army headquarters to examine prisoners for information of immediate tactical value, except;

(a) when a prisoner is obviously concealing information which cannot be elicited from him by direct examination;

(b) when prisoners are taken whose capture involves an important change in the enemy's order of battle.

In the former case the prisoner will be sent without delay to army headquarters, together with a summary of any statements that he has made and a list of any special points on which the corps wishes information. It is most important that time should not be wasted by corps in examining prisoners of this class at length, as delay may thereby be caused in obtaining information of the highest importance. In the latter case, an intelligence officer will generally be dispatched at once from army headquarters with a view to obtaining immediately such information as is required.

95. Special examinations are conducted by the army intelligence section. These include the examination of officers, specialists and men with technical knowledge. They are conducted at such places and in such manner as to facilitate the gaining of information.

96. Immediately after capture, prisoners will be separated into classes: (1) Officers, (2) non-commissioned officers, (3) privates and others. As soon as possible thereafter they will be examined. The intelligence officer first to question a prisoner should be careful to ask simple and direct questions and not ones that suggest an answer. It must be kept in mind that the prisoner may be in a nervous state. In his endeavor to please his captors he may disregard the truth and, once having told a falsehood, he will be inclined, through fear, to stick to it. It is most important that prisoners be examined separately and that those already examined be not allowed to communicate with those who have not been. Wounded prisoners will be examined as necessary, but will not be worried by

repeated or unnecessary examinations. Officers will invariably be detained apart from their men, so that communication between them is impossible. A similar procedure should, when practicable, be followed with non-commissioned offisers, as well as with individual men who appear likely to exercise a restraining influence upon other prisoners.

97. While the information gained from a very limited number of prisoners may be most valuable, better results are usually obtained when they are examined in numbers sufficiently great to permit verification and cross-checking. Even under the most favorable conditions, the statements of prisoners should be accepted with caution and compared with other data on hand. If there is not other information bearing them out, they had best be accepted as indications subject to further verification by reconnaissance or other means.

98. Repatriated soldiers, whether they have escaped from the enemy or have been recaptured, can often give information which, though apt to be old, may prove useful.

99. Inhabitants of an area over which projected operations will take place and the inhabitants of occupied areas, especially if they are friendly, frequently give good information of the terrain, towns, and such features, as well as of the enemy proper.

Questions For Prisoners.

100. Some indication of the points upon which prisoners should be examined is given in the following lists. The best results are gained when maps, photographs and relief maps are used in connection with examinations. List "A" comprises questions that will be asked within the division, list "B" will guide in the examination at the corps assembly point, and list "C" is an amplification of list "B", for use if prisoners are more intelligent or more communicative and which will, in any case, be covered in the examination at the army.

Special questions covering technical matters with reference to mines, gas, machine-guns, railways, etc., will be prepared as needed.

List "A" -- At Division Headquarters.

When and where taken: company, regiment and division.

When arrived in the line.

Regiment relieved by them.

Order of battle.

How many battalions engaged and how many in support.

What other units seen and where.

Meaning of signals.

Under what orders operating.

List "B" -- Preliminary examination at Corps Cages.

1. Company, regiment, division, name and number.

2. Line held, its limits, where captured.

3. Order of battle.

4. Reliefs and rest billets.

5. Other units in division. If any withdrawn.

Other units seen.

6. Knowledge or rumors of impending movements or reliefs, or of contemplated attacks or withdrawals.

7. Any special knowledge: mines, gas, signals, machine-guns, railways.

List "C" -- Amplification of List "B".

1. Strength and composition, drafts, losses, etc., of organizations.

2. Detailed order of battle, location of supports and reserves. Action to be taken in attack or defense.

3. Company, battalion and regimental headquarters, telephone observation posts, listening posts, machine-gun emplacements, trench-mortars and bomb throwers. Information of trenches, front line, support and reserves.

4. Route taken by troops coming into line. Observation made by prisoner during the march.

5. Artillery seen, location of guns and of observation stations. Mining or special pioneer work. Divisional or corps reserves.

6. Dates and routes of previous movements of prisoner's unit.

7. Special questions on technical subjects.

8. Names of officers.

9. Enemy's recruiting.

10. Morale, rations, casualties.

11. Position of ammunition dumps, appearances and surroundings.

12. Position of any mines prepared by enemy in dug-outs, buildings, or on roads or other places.



101. As soon as the regimental intelligence officer ascertains the units to which the prisoners just captured belong he will transmit this information, together with statement of their numbers, time and exact place of capture, to brigade and division headquarters by the most rapid means available. At division headquarters these reports will be consolidated and transmitted to corps headquarters, together with any important information gained.

102. At corps headquarters prisoners will be classified according to rank and organization and a report transmitted to the army without delay.

103. When the corps intelligence officer has completed his examination of the prisoners he will transmit a brief report to army headquarters by the most rapid means available covering the following:

1. Order of battle (organizations engaged).

2. Units seen in rear, and any indications of hostile movements.

3. Composition of prisoner's regiment, battalion and company.

4. Any information of immediate importance.

104. The above information should be in the possession of army headquarters within the shortest possible time after the prisoner's capture. Corps intelligence sections will supplement this report by a more detailed one in case information of importance is elicited later in the prisoner's examination. Otherwise it will suffice if the detailed report accompany the corps summary of intelligence.

105. A nominal roll of prisoners will be made by army intelligence sections as soon as practicable after the prisoners have been taken. This nominal roll will include the prisoner's name, age, category, regiment, battalion, company and his occupation before the war. Copies of this roll will be sent to higher headquarters.

106. When prisoners are captured in war of movement, they will frequently be in such numbers as to preclude the possibility of every prisoner being examined at lower headquarters with the limited staff available. These headquarters may move daily and may find large numbers of prisoners collected by the roadside for examination in a very limited time. In such cases the first essential is to make a note of all of the units represented among the prisoners, separating them into groups if possible, then to select men of intelligent appearance from the several units, naturally favoring those that are of most interest from an intelligence point of view. Having selected these men, they should all be spoken to and those who appear to be the most intelligent examined with as much thoroughness as time permits. By this means, although it is possible important information may be missed owing to the many prisoners who have not been examined at all, it is far more likely that useful results will be obtained than by blindly

examining at random as many prisoners as time permits. It must be remembered that in war of movement the first essential is to obtain reliable information quickly, and thoroughness must frequently be sacrificed to this end. Army headquarters will often take their part in the examination of prisoners by sending out intelligence officers to assist wherever a large number of prisoners are collected, and it will be the duty of corps intelligence officers to report with as little delay as possible where such collections happen to be. The objections to organizations lower than divisions examining prisoners will not apply in war of movement. The number of prisoners may easily be so large that it will be desirable that every staff that is capable of examining prisoners should ask questions of some of them and at once report any information that they may obtain. Prisoners will ordinarily be collected at designated points in war of movement so that no delay will be occasioned by this procedure.

107. Similarly, when large numbers of prisoners are captured under stabilized warfare conditions, it will be impossible to examine every prisoner in detail. In such cases an advanced division collecting station will be established, just outside of the shelled area, where prisoners will be collected. Every effort will be concentrated on getting prisoners back rapidly to these collecting centers, where they will be examined briefly by divisional intelligence officers in the manner previously indicated and will then be sent to the collecting center (corps or army prisoner of war enclosure) which will have been prepared beforehand. At this latter place, cover, consisting of separate rooms or tents, must be provided for each officer examining prisoners and for the personnel engaged in examining documents. Separate enclosures must also be provided for the

reception of officers and non-commissioned officers taken prisoner, and for the examined and the unexamined prisoners. A stenographer who knows the enemy's language and can take it down in shorthand will be very useful. Such cover and sanitary arrangements should also be provided by the First Section, General Staff, as will permit of all prisoners to be retained for twenty-four hours at these collecting centers. The selection of prisoners to be examined will be affected by the reports received from the advanced division collecting center. All intelligence officers will send the following reports concerning prisoners to the next higher headquarters daily:

(a) A report giving the total number of prisoners of each unit, with the time and place of their capture, who have arrived at the advanced collecting stations, to be forwarded by the most rapid means available as soon as received at the collecting center.

(b) Precis of information obtained during the day. If time permits this report may be forwarded by messenger, otherwise a telegraphic or telephonic summary will be sent; in either case it will reach army headquarters at the hour specified in orders.

(c) Any reliably corroborated information of importance obtained during the examination of either prisoners or documents will be forwarded to army headquarters at once by the most rapid means available.



EXAMINATION OF DOCUMENTS.

108. Experience has shown that the information derived from documents is second in value only to that secured by the actual examination of prisoners. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of the rapid and systematic

examination of every document captured. It must be remembered that speed in forwarding is the first consideration and therefore time will not be wasted in making translations.

109. Prisoners must be carefully searched as soon as possible after capture in order that they may not have an opportunity to destroy their papers. The search will be conducted in the presence of an officer, who will see that all papers, maps and sketches found on the prisoners are kept together under the prisoner's name. The intelligence officer will rapidly go over the papers obtained to see if there is anything of importance. All documents, maps and sketches will be forwarded at once. It is preferable, where there are a number of prisoners, to allow them (officers and non-commissioned officers excepted) to retain their documents until arrival at some place where they can be sorted out in an orderly manner, the guard exercising every care to see that nothing is destroyed or thrown away. Everything capable of use as a weapon must of course be taken away from prisoners as soon as captured. Officers will be searched immediately after their capture and their clothing subjected to the most rigorous examination.

110. When an attack is in contemplation, it is essential that specially selected men should be detailed to follow up and visit the enemy's positions for the purpose of collecting any documents that may have been left there. These men will make a careful search for documents in the quarters of the battalion and company commanders and of the signal, operations and intelligence offices, observation stations and similar places. All articles of clothing and equipment or of ammunition having any possible value from an intelligence viewpoint,

as well as all documents, maps and sketches, will be sent without delay to the Regimental Intelligence Officer, who will forward them in separate packages to the Division Intelligence Officer; other documents of importance taken from prisoners or dead will be forwarded in the same manner. A written report noting the documents and the point at which they were found will accompany each package.

111. When a large number of prisoners is captured under stabilized warfare conditions the documents will be bundled up as above, being examined at the collecting centers with the prisoners as carefully as time permits. Every effort must be made to carry out the examination of documents simultaneously with the examination of prisoners and, if possible, to complete it before any of the prisoners are evacuated. When dealing with a large number of documents the relative importance of the various classes, which may be listed as follows according to the information that they contain, should be borne in mind:

(a) Information of immediate tactical importance upon which prisoners require examination.

(b) Identifications of units or organizations previously unidentified or about whose movements information is particularly required.

(c) Letters concerning movements of troops, etc.

(d) Identifications.

(e) Official documents and diaries.

(f) Addresses which appear to disagree with the latest publication of the enemy's addresses.

(g) Letters of economic interest.

112. Information coming under heading (a) above will be brought immediately to the attention of the intelligence officer who is examining prisoners. Any identifications coming under (b), as well as any other information of immediate importance, will be reported by the most rapid means available to the next higher headquarters. Other information collected during the day will be forwarded so as to reach army headquarters at the hour prescribed in orders.

113. Similar principles regarding the examination of documents will be followed in war of movement. It will be hopeless to expect to be able to examine documents with such care and thoroughness as is done under stabilized warfare conditions. A certain number must be picked out and gone through with as much care as time permits. Others must be put aside until time becomes available for their examination. It is to be expected that a continuous advance or retreat will be unusual in mobile operations; they are more likely to consist of a few day's advance, followed by a few days of fighting in which little progress will be made and, during which, consequently, the intelligence staff will have a certain amount of time to examine documents which have been captured during the advance.

Chapter 4.

BREACHES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW BY THE ENEMY.

114. Responsibility for the collection of information regarding breaches of international law and atrocities committed by the enemy rests with the Intelligence Section of the General Staff.

115. Investigation will be made immediately of any instances reported. Statements unsupported by reliable evidence are of no value. Reports giving the date, time and place, the unit of the enemy by which the offense was committed and full particulars of the circumstances attending the commission of the outrage, must be supported by the sworn evidence of witensses.

116. Documentary evidence will be accompanied by a statement as to the circumstances under which it was obtained. When documents giving evidence of the commission of any outrage are found on a prisoner, a close examination will be made as to his knowledge of the facts in the case.

117. When forwarding correspondence regarding these subjects to army headquarters it will be clearly marked "Atrocities."

Chapter 5.

EXAMINATION AND FORWARDING OF TRENCH-MORTAR BOMBS, GRENADES AND NEW PATTERNS OF SHELLS AND OF AIRPLANE BOMBS.

118. The following action will be taken regarding captured trench-mortars, trench-mortar bombs, hand and rifle grenades, including blind trench-mortar bombs and projectiles that are fired into our lines.

119. A brief description of all captured trench-mortars and trench-mortar bombs will be forwarded to the divisional school authorities who, if they require any or all of them for examination, will make direct arrangements for bringing them in. When a new type of trench-mortar or trench-mortar bomb is obtained, a description of it will be forwarded by the divisional school authorities to corps headquarters so that the information may be circulated to all concerned.

120. A full description of any blind gun or howitzer shells of a new type that are found will be forwarded by corps to army headquarters, which will issue instructions as to whether they are required or not. Types of new fuses, grenades or fragments of shells will invariably be forwarded. Similar action will be taken regarding bombs of a new pattern that may be dropped from hostile airplanes.

121. It is important that a full description of all new types of shells found should be forwarded to the army intelligence officer without delay. The report should be headed "Report on New Pattern Shell" and should cover the following points:

A rough sketch of shell showing its dimensions.

The caliber, the nature of the shell (high explosive or shrapnel), date fired and where found, coloring, markings on shell body (these usually give the place and year of manufacture); length without fuse, thickness of walls, thickness of base, material, number and position of driving bands, diameter of fuse hole at top and of the threaded portion,

fuse, its markings and material (particulars of the fuse should always be given if possible, as it is very desirable to complete our information regarding the particular fuses employed with the various patterns of shell; the diameter of the fuse hole will frequently assist in determining this when the fuse cannot be found; variations in the materials of fuses are also of interest), nature of charge, remarks.

122. It is desirable to obtain as much information as possible regarding new patterns of shells used by the enemy, and much can be obtained from a casual inspection of "blinds", without necessarily handling them, and from portions of partially exploded shells. The most important means of identifying shells are (1) caliber, (2) length (without fuse, (3) particulars of painting (coloring), (4) number of driging bands. Many shells have a papier-mache lining which contains the charge. The labels on these linings should invariably be forwarded with the report on the shell.

Chapter 6.

OBSERVATION.

123. The purposes of observation are to determine the hostile and friendly front lines and to gather information which will be of assistance in forming an estimate of the enemy's intentions.

124. The information to be collected may be classified as follows:

1. Enemy's order of battle, changes in which may be indicated by changes in uniforms, habits, customs and activity.

2. Enemy's defensive organization such as trenches, obstacles, observation posts, posts of command, signal stations, billets and kitchens.

3. Enemy's artillery. Accurate reports will be made of the number of the enemy's shells falling in an area assigned to an observation group by the intelligence officer. These reports will include the nature of the projectiles (shrapnel, explosive, percussion, time fuse, tear shells, gas shells, or new types) the calibre, the point at which the shells fall, the hour and the general direction of the source of fire if possible. The nature and calibre can often be determined by collecting fuses, rotating bands or fragments of projectiles and it is the duty of the Regimental Intelligence Officer to identify these and to collect and forward types. The hours of firing and general direction will enable the intelligence service by comparison with reports from other sources, such as sound and flash ranging, to identify the batteries which are firing.

4. The location of machine guns, trench mortars and light artillery will be determined and their type, activity, zone of action, objectives, and the hour of fire noted

whenever possible.

5. The movements of hostile aircraft circulating either within their own or over our lines will be observed and recorded with time, course of flight, type and apparent mission. In order to do this observers must be familiar not only with the differences between friendly and hostile planes and their distinctive markings but also with the different kinds of hostile planes and their missions, as evidenced by their movements. Hostile balloons and hours of ascension will also be reported.

6. Movements on paths, roads, railroads or anywhere within the enemy's lines will be studied and reported both with a view to detecting the enemy's organization, such as posts of command, and with a view to establishing normals of circulation for the front. Abnormal movements will be reported as promptly as possible.

7. The enemy's signals will be closely watched as well as his action following them in order that the significance of the signal may be determined. Observers must be familiar with types used by the enemy and time, place, and type must be noted. Ordinary lighting devices will be recorded by approximate number during given periods of time.

8. Noises within the enemy's lines may frequently give valuable information. Movements of trains, columns and of tanks may be detected; the sound of hammering may indicate the installation of gas projectors. Any unusual noises will be located and reported.

9. Any new form of operation, ruse, precaution or device, on the part of the enemy will be reported to the Regimental Intelligence Officer, who, after investigation, will prepare a description of it, which description, after submission to the regimental commander, will be forwarded to higher headquarters.

125. There will, in addition, be times when observers will be called upon to make special observations of our own front line, either in their own or adjacent sectors during an attack, or to note and report certain agreed operations signals from our own troops. These will generally be made the subject of special instructions requiring prompt report, but the absence of such instructions will not relieve the observers from including in their regular reports any information in regard to our own or the enemy's front line or from reporting immediately any unusual occurrences of importance effecting our own or the enemy's activities. Suitable artillery objectives, especially fleeting targets, will be reported to the nearest headquarters or artillery observation post or both. Observers may profitably be directed to maintain special watch on doubtful or suspected points in aerial photographs or interrogations of prisoners.

126. For the purpose of carrying out observation work two observation groups are normally maintained in the infantry battalion, machine-gun battalion, infantry regiment and division and army. The army corps will normally have three or more posts, and all artillery observation posts will also report their information through their intelligence and information officers.

127. The posts are so located as to give, as far as possible, a field of view to the required depth within the enemy's sector for the observation of which the unit is responsible. Reg = 1911. Posts under the control of the division observe in general the immediate front to a depth of ~~one~~ two mile, corps to a depth of five miles and army to the limit of visual observation. The equipment provided is in proportion to the depth of observation required. Battalions are provided with field glasses and, where necessary, with a light telescope. The infantry regiment has a light telescope with an alidade for measuring horizontal angles; the division, a mobile telescope of high power with alidade; the corps and army, telescopes of appropriate powers for long range work.

Panoramic photographs or sketches will, when possible, be made from posts. These photographs, if marked with a degree scale corresponding to that of the alidade, and having the prominent features named, are of great assistance to observers.

128. Important occurences observed in other sectors will be reported and in some cases responsibility for oblique observations over an adjacent sector may be fixed by orders. Observation groups of higher units may also be located in the same post with groups from lower units. It is important, however, that definite spheres of observation be assigned and understood and that responsibility for the same be definitely fixed. Observers will normally be employed in pairs, one man using the telescope or field glass while the other acts as a recorder and rests his eyes.

129. The amount of information received from the front will depend upon the training and diligence of the observers. They must be trained to recognize the various kinds of equipment and uniforms worn by the enemy and to report their observations intelligently. They must be thoroughly trained in map reading and be familiar with the names and locations of all prominent objects, villages, farms, etc., on their front. Reports from posts must give date and hour of observation, with accurate map references or a bearing, either true or with reference to some prominent point (See Appendix A).

130. Observers must therefore possess all of the training and qualifications of the scout and, in addition, must have exceptionally good eyesight, be free from color blindness and must be of patient and industrious dispositions and not men of nervous and restless temperament. At no time will an observer be completely trained. His training must be continuous, due to changing conditions of warfare and even the new developments occurring within any given campaign.

131. In stabilized warfare of long duration observation posts become almost permanent fixtures. They may be more or less elaborately constructed and are provided with all methods of communication to battalion headquarters and to the artillery. The greatest care is exercised in selecting and concealing the observation post so as to prevent its existence from becoming known to the enemy, who will certainly destroy it upon discovery.

132. In war of movement, or in offensive operations, the duties of observers are the same but the method of their employment is necessarily changed. For the lower units, particularly, the fixed post disappears and is replaced by groups which follow the advance by the "leap-frog" system, one remaining in observation while a new post is being established in advance. In marches in the presence of the enemy these groups accompany flank elements. After contact has been established, definite information in regard to the enemy's situation and intentions will be reported to the Battalion or Regimental Intelligence Officer, observation being meanwhile maintained. As soon as a firing line is formed the groups will establish temporary observation posts and will follow advance by the "leap-frog" method.

133. These operations require that groups be mobile and that the observers be trained to act on their own initiative. They should be able to select rapidly the best observation points and should have the good scout's knowledge of terrain and visibility. The range of observation must be wider than in stabilized warfare and less detail can be covered. The most significant information must be sought and recognized. The frequent absence of fixed lines of wire communications makes the problem of getting information back to the intelligence officer more difficult. The equipment will be the same but the training must be directed toward the development of initiative, judgment of the relative value of intelligence information and speed in reporting.

INDICATIONS OF RELIEFS AND WITHDRAWALS OF ENEMY'S UNITS.

134. It is highly important, not only that prompt information should be secured of any change of enemy's units opposite the front of the army, but also that new units be quickly identified.

135. In order to detect changes in the front, reliefs, or complete withdrawals of enemy's units, the following outline of indications has been compiled for the information and guidance of scouts and patrols, and of observers in the front line system:

ACTIVITY OF FRONT LINE FIRE, ETC.

A. Uniform increase of rifle and machine-gun fire may indicate either:

(a) A covering for a relief in progress, or

(b) The characteristics of a new unit, which may be more aggressive or perhaps more nervous.

B. Increase of trench-mortar fire and bombing:

(a) In trench-mortars, it may mean new registration, or the employment of these instead of artillery, which may have been withdrawn or be saving ammunition.

(b) Bombing without apparent cause, especially at night, may indicate a new unit of nervous characteristics, e.g., frequent cases have occurred of the enemy bombing into his own wire. Frequently this has been the practice of some units which have been continuously engaged for a long time.

C. Increase in the number of flares sent up by the enemy along a battalion front (not locally) will, other things being equal, usually indicate a relief, either:

(a) To cover the relief movement, or

(b) As characteristic of new unit unacquainted with the locality, and possibly nervous. Conversely, the decrease in fire, bombing, flares, etc., may indicate a

new unit of more quiet characteristics, or purposely quiet to avoid retaliation, particularly if it has been recently in severe fighting and wants a quiet time.

ACTIVITY OF MOVEMENT.

A. Increase of the number or change in the attitude of patrols in front of enemy's wire may indicate a new unit either:

(a) By aggressiveness in keeping patrol contact, or

(b) By nervousness or apparent reluctance to venture over toward our lines or

(c) By the size of the patrol. Larger patrols may indicate false feeling of security by "safety in numbers." On the other hand a large patrol, if aggressively handled, may indicate a determination to obtain contact in a degree approaching a raid, or,

(d) By covering the operations of a unit particularly active in working parties on the front line.

B. A local increase of railway, narrow gauge, and transportation activity, frequently indicates a relief. Often the direction of the movement can be seen or heard and, depending upon the time of day or night, the movement in or out can be surmised.

ACTIVITY OF WORKING PARTIES.

A. It is difficult to deduce the presence of a new unit by its activity in working unless by comparison with its predecessor as to method, size of parties, etc. The locality in which work is being done may or may not indicate a new unit.

B. The relief of a unit from the front is generally accompanied by a cessation of working parties for at least one night and usually a day while getting settled down; this can only be detected by continuous observation.

NOISES ON FRONT LINE AND APPROACHES.

A. A close study of noises coming from enemy's trenches, as discovered by patrols, will usually indicate the nature of movement.

B. Experienced observers will frequently be able to recognize the noises made by an ordinary relief. A relief by troops new to a locality will invariably be noisier than one by those to whom it is familiar. There will be considerable talking and shuffling of feet, or putting on or taking off of equipment; after fifteen or twenty minutes the movement of the relieved troops away from the line may be heard.

C. Listening posts and scouts are often of the greatest value and should be constantly maintained.

APPEARANCE OF NEW TROOPS.

A. Observers frequently send in reports indicating new types of uniforms in the trenches, usually of a different color. It is not safe to rely on this means for the detection of new troops, since all uniforms of fighting units are now so nearly alike and fade readily or may be dusty or muddy.

B. The actions of new troops, however, are often indicative of their ignorance of the locality. They will make more frequent use of periscopes and will more often show their heads than older units.

ACTIVITY OF ARTILLERY.

A. The enemy's artillery, such as divisional, may be wholly relieved (both personnel and materiel) the change being made gradually by localities, or the personnel only may be relieved. In either case there is sure to be some cessation and some apparently erratic firing. In either case also there will be re-registration and more or less practice in putting down barrages, etc., both of which can be readily detected if the targets and the nature of the practice be closely observed.

B. The deductions to be made from the nature of guns and projectiles are technical and based on a large acquaintance with the enemy's projectiles, etc.

CHAPTER 8.

MEANS OF DISSEMINATION.

136. Military Intelligence to be of value must be put into the proper hands in convenient form and with the least possible delay. It must be fully, clearly and concisely stated, and accompanied by logical conclusions or estimates of the enemy's situation arrived at in the light of full knowledge of all factors on both sides. A mere recital of a series of more or less connected facts, even though it be put into the proper hands at the proper time, does not constitute Military Intelligence.

137. Military information may be transmitted orally, graphically or in written form.

138. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, at all headquarters, will frequently be called upon, at staff conferences and meetings, to give orally his estimate of the enemy's situation or intentions and his reasons therefor. He should be in full possession of all information of the enemy that has been received and should constantly be considering this in connection with the complete information of our own troops that is supplied him.

139. Graphs, sketches and diagrams should be made and kept up-to-date of all information of the enemy that is susceptible of being so represented. These willform the basis for maps and sketches which will be reproduced and disseminated for the purpose of conveying intelligence data.

140. Among the documents of this kind are the Enemy Situation Map, Enemy Works Map, Artillery Objective Map, Airdrome Map and Artillery Activity Map, which are issued periodically or as the occasion may demand.

141. The Enemy Situation Map is issued by all intelligence sections at such intervals as changing conditions render necessary. It will bear, in such detail as may be appropriate for the headquarters

and troops to whom it is issued, data similar to the following:

1. The enemy's front line.

2. The enemy's order of battle. This includes, besides the location and limits of the unit, the date of identification, date of engagement, estimated strength, morale and fighting value.

3. The enemy's infantry or patrol activity.

4. The enemy's batteries located, their direction of fire and objectives.

5. Shelled or gassed areas.

6. Explosions, fires or other unusual events occurring within the enemy's lines.

7. Hostile airplanes and balloons shot down.

142. When in written form, military information and intelligence occur in formal, printed or mimeographed Summaries of Intelligence, in typewritten estimates, studies and reports, and in messages. All of these, together with oral reports and graphic representations, are used by intelligence officers for keeping the commanders, staffs, and troops of their own units and the higher and lower headquarters informed on matters pertaining to the enemy.

143. When information of importance or requiring immediate action has been received and is accepted by an intelligence officer as reliable, his first duty is to notify the commander of his own unit; concurrently with this, or as soon thereafter as possible, he will notify the unit concerned; finally, if the matter requires such action, he will notify adjacent units and higher headquarters.

Summary of Intelligence.

144. The daily Summary of Intelligence should present a complete intelligence picture of the day. It should be a live document, possessing immediate and vital importance to all concerned, by reason of the reliability and completeness of the facts set forth. It is a confidential paper and those for whom it is intended are entitled to know real conditions, insofar as they can be ascertained.

145. While the Summary of Intelligence should recite the facts accurately and completely, it should not be confined to a bald statement of uncoordinated facts. It is the duty of intelligence, not only to set forth the facts, but also to interpret them, to make logical deductions from them and to apply these to existing conditions. This should be done in as succinct a manner as possible. A short Summary with deductions should be at the head of each paragraph.

146. Summaries of Intelligence will always be distributed to higher and lower units, and to units on either flank.

147. There will be two main parts to each summary. Part I will contain all information received from the front of the unit issuing the summary. Part II will contain information received from other sources. When it is desired to publish statements of prisoners, or other authorized papers, they will be made an appendix to the summary.

148. For the form of the Summary of Intelligence see Appendix E. The following will act as a guide as to the subject matter that should be published in the several paragraphs.

I. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS OF THE DAY.

This paragraph should be the personal work of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2. An effort should be made to give a concise picture of the day without descending into details. The object of the paragraph is to enable it to be determined at a glance whether the day was of special importance or not; in the former case, how important. The main events, should therefore be briefly set forth.

II. ENEMY FRONT LINE.

The main object of this paragraph is to show where the enemy's front line is at a stated hour during the day. The determination of the enemy's front line at any moment should be arrived at after a careful consideration of all available data received during the day.

III. ENEMY ORDER OF BATTLE.

The object of this paragraph is to list clearly and concisely the identifications determined upon from the evidence received during the period covered by the summary, and to set forth such other matter concerning the enemy's forces as may have been deduced from the identifications, or as may otherwise have been secured.

This paragraph is sub-divided as follows:

(a) Identifications; (b) presumed enemy order of battle; (c) comment on enemy units; (d) situation of enemy reserve.

IV. ENEMY INFANTRY ACTIVITY.

This paragraph should be prepared by the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2. In its essence it is an inquiry into the nature of the enemy's tactical operations of the day and cannot properly be prepared without, at least, some knowledge of the enemy's tactics. A mere statement of the facts, as that the enemy fired here or there with trench mortars, machine guns or rifles, or reconnoitered with patrols or executed a local counter attack, is an indication of inability to understand the enemy's infantry activity and of failure to fulfill the mission of intelligence. The facts must be interpreted and the lessons involved therein deduced and set down. It is within the scope of the duty

of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2 to invite general attention herein to new methods evolved by the enemy and to suggest ways and means of meeting them.

V. ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

This paragraph is ordinarily prepared by the intelligence officer in charge of artillery information. It is prepared on the same principle as the paragraph on enemy infantry activity.

VI. ENEMY AERIAL ACTIVITY.

As in the cases of the enemy's infantry and artillery activity, the enemy's aerial activity is generally, if not invariably, conducted according to a plan having a close relation to the existing military situation. In this paragraph then should be statement of this plan, insofar as possible. This paragraph refers to the activity of both the enemy's airplanes and balloons.

VII. ENEMY MOVEMENT.

The conditions as to visibility for ground observation should be stated. This paragraph should be confined to movement and circulation or indications thereof; the character of the traffic and the direction always being stated.

VIII. ENEMY WORKS.

In this paragraph should be presented the latest developments as obtained from all sources. It should not be confined to a mere listing of new features. The matter should, as in all other cases, be interpreted. Interesting and important comparisons should be set down.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

This paragraph should contain important information which does not legitimately appear in any other paragraph, such as a succinct discussion of new tactical formations or methods employed by the enemy; data concerning shell fuses and new devices; important information discovered on airplane photographs may also well be stated herein.

X. ENEMY INTENTIONS.

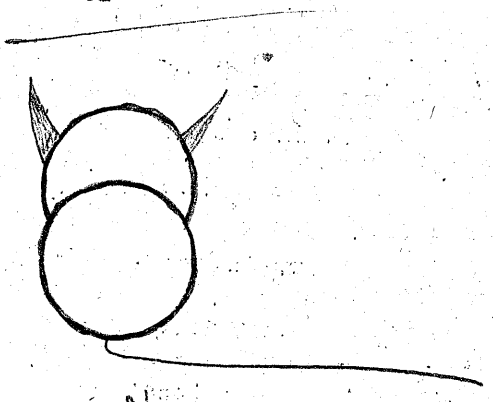
This paragraph should be prepared by the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2. It must not be used as a means of setting forth prognostications or prophecies, nor for the purpose of giving estimates of hostile plans or intentions, or appreciations of the enemy's situation. Statements of prisoners as to what the enemy's plans and intentions are or are rumored to be, or what action is required by the tactical orders under which they have been operating, are pertinent; also it is proper to state here any facts tending to throw light on the enemy's plans and intentions and to give whatever reasonable and logical deductions are thus afforded a basis. In this manner an opportunity is afforded the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2 to go over the whole intelligence situation for the day and to recast it for the specific purpose of setting forth the enemy's plans and intentions.

XI. ACTIVITY OF OUR OWN TROOPS.

This paragraph should be prepared after consultation with the Assistant Chief of Staff G-3. While the activities of our own troops are not within the scope of the legitimate field of intelligence, some considerable

reference thereto is essential in order to afford an understanding of much that the enemy is doing as well as to complete the recorded picture. While only general descriptive statements are desirable and while nothing of a secret nature should be inserted, the trend of the paragraph itself should be to illuminate the paragraphs on the enemy's infantry, artillery and aerial activity. It should therefore be closely coordinated therewith.

149. In Appendix F there is shown a list of subjects suitable for inclusion in the Summary of Intelligence.



GOOD NIGHT.

He who knows & knows that he knows is wise - follow him.

Chapter 9.

CORPS INTELLIGENCE.

150. The organization and duties of the intelligence personnel of an army corps will be as follows:

(a) A general staff officer with rank of colonel or lieutenant colonel as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. An experienced officer with rank of major as his assistant.

(b) Three officers with duties as follows:

Enemy's order of battle, collection of all information regarding the enemy's personnel, e.g., movements, dispositions, losses, tactics, morale, organization and strength, and the enemy's plans and intentions.

(c) Information dealing with topography and technical features in the enemy's area, location of machine guns, dugouts, emplacements, trenches, railroads.

Interpretation of airplane photographs; airplane activity, balloons.

Artillery: location of the enemy's batteries, field of fire of same, activity, artillery targets in hostile territory, localities in our lines habitually shelled by the enemy.

Each officer will be charged with specific duties, but all will be trained so as to be capable of performing all of the above mentioned duties, as in actual warfare there are periods of weeks at a time when army corps are engaged. Since at least one officer must be on duty both night and day, all officers belonging to intelligence section must be sufficiently familiar with the duties of the other officers to be capable of taking intelligent action on any matter that may come up.

#This was the organization found necessary in the A.E.F.

(c) One officer with two sergeant assistants, all with the necessary linguistic qualifications.

Duties: Classification of prisoners, examination of prisoners, examination of documents.

(d) One officer attached to corps aerial reconnaissance group (known as Branch Intelligence Officer, B.I.O.) a captain or lieutenant.

Duties: Examination of pilots and observers and dissemination of this information, interpretation and issue of airplane photographs, explanation to pilots and observers of missions specified by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

This officer is the representative of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, with the corps aviation service. He will be stationed at the corps aviation field. He will have as assistants: 1 clerk, 3 draftsmen and 1 orderly.

(e) One officer, one sergeant three corporals and eighteen privates, first class as corps observers.

Duties: To report all movements seen by them within the enemy's lines, including troops, trucks, wagons, narrow and standard gauge railroad trains, smoke, hostile airplanes and everything that is of military importance.

(f) G-2-C, topography. Two officers, one with rank of major or captain, the other a captain or lieutenant, one clerk, eleven draftsmen, four lithographers, five chauffeurs and two orderlies.

Duties: (1) Preparation of correction sheets for battle maps and forwarding these to the army intelligence section. These sheets are made up from tracings received from divisional intelligence sections, aerial photographs, engineer surveys and all other sources of information.

(2) Preparation, reproduction and distribution of special maps, plans and sketches for all corps general staff sections.

(3) Requisition and distribution of all maps received or prepared by the corps.

(4) Correction and keeping up to date of maps required by the corps commander and staff.

(5) Supervision of transfer of maps, records and material between division intelligence sections when reliefs are effected.

(6) Under the supervision of the army intelligence section, the corps intelligence section exercises such technical direction over the methods and work of the division intelligence sections as will insure a uniform system of maps and geodetic control through the army. For this purpose the topographical officer will hold such conferences of the division topographical officers and will attend such conferences of the army topographical officers as may be necessary.

(g) In office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, five field clerks and three orderlies.

151. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, is charged with keeping the corps commander, chief of staff, and the other general staff sections supplied with all information regarding the enemy, no matter what its character may be, and of disseminating such of this information as is pertinent to lower, flank and higher units. He is the expert advisor of his commanding general and staff on all matters pertaining to the enemy and his situation. He must have a keen appreciation of the tactics, strategy, modes of thought, the military methods, organization and systems of the enemy.

152. Besides supervising the general work of his section, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, will give the closest personal attention to the preparation of the corps Summary of Intelligence. The most important personal duty of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, is the preparation of his "Appreciation of the Enemy's Situation" and his "Estimate of Enemy Plans and Intentions."

153. The army corps will be responsible for collecting and tabulating information covering a zone behind the enemy's line to a distance of five miles. This information will be obtained from all available sources, including statements made by refugees, statements made by prisoners and deserters, the examination of documents, such as captured orders, maps, letters and post cards. Photographs taken by our aviators, megsages from our radio stations and telephonic listening sets, ground observation, reconnaissance by airplanes, raids, patrols, reports from sound and flash ranging sections through the Artillery Information Officer will also furnish information.

154. Information from any one source taken by itself should rarely be accepted; as a rule it is necessary to check information received from several sources, one against the other, in order to obtain reliable deductions.

155. All information will be filed by subject, kept up to date and accompanied by a series of maps, each map being reserved for a separate subject, such as the enemy's batteries, dumps, roads, railroads, headquarters, defensive systems, radio stations, and the situation map. The corps intelligence officer will keep a complete record of this information.

156. When any hostile unit is relieved from the corps front its record will be forwarded to army headquarters.

157. Corps intelligence officers will arrange that, at the first aid and dressing stations, all documents and equipment on wounded prisoners, or brought in by our own wounded, are retained until examined by an officer from the intelligence section.

158. Corps intelligence officers will examine captured documents and maps for data of immediate tactical importance to the corps staff, but will forward them in the shortest possible time to army headquarters.

159. It is important that the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the corps be known personally to division, brigade and regimental staffs.

160. All important information, particularly identifications of hostile units by prisoners, dead, or otherwise, will be immediately reported to army headquarters. Reports of identifications made during the night will reach army headquarters at such hour as may be prescribed. Reports of identification willgive map references as well as co-ordinates.

161. Corps intelligence officers will transmit to army headquarters from time to time throughout the day, messages giving short reports of all occurrences of importance from an intelligence viewpoint observed on their front. The importance of immediately reporting significant front line information by all units cannot be emphasized too strongly. Information of lesser urgency will be reported by means of the corps Summary of Intelligence.

162. A Summary of Intelligence will be prepared and published at each corps headquarters covering a period specified by army headquarters. It will be a confidential document (not secret), will not be issued below regimental headquarters, and will not be taken further front than

battalion headquarters. Notice to this effect will be printed daily at the head of the summary. The summary will be divided into two main parts; the first containing all information from the corps front, the second that from other sources. The corps summary will, to a large extent, obviate the necessity of corps making separate reports to army headquarters on intelligence matters, but it must be remembered that the army corps intelligence section is nevertheless responsible for the forwarding of all important information received in the quickest manner possible. For forms of Summaries of Intelligence see Appendix "E".

163. Corps summaries, which will be compiled from reports transmitted from divisions and other sources, and from information given in the army Summary of Intelligence, will be limited to matter that is of value from an intelligence point of view. It must be remembered that corps summaries are intended principally for the information of fighting troops of all arms. They should, therefore, be short, and considerable discretion should be exercised in including extracts from the army summary, both because corps summaries, although confidential documents, are always subject to capture by the enemy, and because the inclusion of information which does not intimately affect the fighting troops tends to obscure that which does. The army summary, which is necessarily longer than the corps summary because it is principally intended for the use of the intelligence staffs of lower formations, is issued to division and to corps heavy artillery as well as to corps headquarters. It is, however, most important that full information should be given in corps summaries regarding work of every sort that the enemy is carrying out within his lines. Such information,

if well arranged, is most useful to army headquarters. Extracts from newspapers will not be published.

164. All information regarding new work in progress behind the enemy's lines, which is obtained from the study of airplane photographs, will be inserted in corps Summaries of Intelligence. This is important, not only to render the corps summary a complete record of information obtained, but also to assist subordinate units in their study of these photographs by pointing out information that has been obtained from those which immediately concern them. This information is most conveniently issued periodically and it is generally advantageous to issue, in addition, a sketch showing all work carried out by the enemy during the period under review. When such a sketch is issued a copy of it will be forwarded to army headquarters.

165. There must be a close contact maintained between the corps intelligence section and the corps artillery information service. All information received by the intelligence section is exchanged without delay.

166. All air reconnaissance and air photography will be carried out by corps aerial reconnaissance group pursuant to orders issued through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

167. During active operations there will be a daily conference held in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, presided over by him, and attended by the Artillery Information Officer, Chief of Corps Air Service, or his representative, Branch Intelligence Officer, Chief of Balloon Service, Observation Officer, Topographical Officer, and an officer from the operations section. At this conference the information received during the day will be discussed and digested, and plans prepared for obtaining information during the following day.

168. During active operations a daily situation map will be prepared, and distributed down to include regimental commanders. This map will show the enemy's order of battle, his front line and the important activities of the enemy that have taken place during the previous twenty-four hours. During stabilized warfare a similar map will be issued as often as important changes warrant.

169. The corps intelligence officer, after consulting with the Artillery Information Officer, will, as often as it is deemed necessary, prepare maps, showing the location, field of fire and calibre of the enemy's artillery. These maps will be issued to corps and divisional commanders and staffs, to artillery, airplane and other units concerned. Copies will be forwarded to army headquarters. In like manner, maps of artillery objectives will be prepared and issued by corps intelligence sections.

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Chapter 10.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

170. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of an army assists in the preparation of all plans for operations and field orders and at all times keeps the army commander and staff fully informed on matters pertaining to the enemy. The intelligence section, under his supervision, serves the army troops and the corps and divisions composing the army by transmitting to them without delay important items calling for immediate action and by furnishing them full information periodically or as the occasion may demand. Information of particular value or immediate importance is transmitted to the next higher headquarters and to the adjacent unit or units concerned with as little delay as possible and periodic reports are furnished adjacent units and such higher headquarters as require them. The intelligence section of an army supervises the preparation and distribution of all maps for use within the army.

171. The army intelligence section concerns itself with the enemy and the terrain opposite the front of the army to a depth limited only by a radius of operation of the army aerial reconnaissance groups, by the limits of visibility from ground observation posts and balloons and by the amount and kind of information that can be obtained through careful examination of large numbers of prisoners and documents.

172. The duties of the army intelligence section are somewhat different in character from those performed by the intelligence sections at lower headquarters. It has only very limited agencies for the direct collection of information and must depend to a large extent on the reports from lower headquarters.

173. All information received, no matter from what source, is classified, studied in the light of our own activities and all other conditions affecting the situation, co-ordinated and interpreted. Conclusions are then drawn and general and special estimates of the enemy's situation are made.

174. If the lower intelligence sections are efficient in the performance of their duties and maintain a flow to the rear of information carefully selected from the mass that comes into their hands, accompanied by such opinions or deductions as may have been made, the army intelligence section will never be uninformed on the location, activities and probable intentions of the enemy and there will be disseminated as Intelligence complete information accompanied by the conclusions arrived at in the light of a fullknowledge of all matters affecting the situation.

175. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of an army is a general staff officer of appropriate rank. His prindipal assistant is a general staff officer of field rank who assists and understudies him, relieving him of the detail work and the technical supervision and co-ordination of army and corps intelligence sections. The detailed distribution of duties among the technical assistants is shown in Appendix G.

176. The work of the intelligence section of an army falls into four main classes:

1. Military information.
2. Counter-espionage.
3. Topography and map supply.
4. Press and censorship.

177. All general work, correspondence and administrative duties are performed in the administrative and executive office under the direction of the principal assistant to the chief of the section.

178. A message room is established under this office for the purpose of handling all communications sent or received, whether through the message center or not.

179. All information that is received is classified. It is then studied and interpreted, recorded in convenient form and filed by specialized officers. The results of this work are submitted to the chief, of the assistnat chief, of the section who coordinates them and, based on a consideration of all pertinent data, arrives at conclusions or estimates of the situation.

180. The Summary of Intelligence of an army is based principally on the summaries submitted by the several army corps, supplemented by summaries and reports received from higher headquarters and the collecting agencies under the direct control of the army intelligence section and by fragmentary information received throughout the day from all sources. It conforms to the general rules for summaries of intelligence and differs from those of lower units in the scope of information presented, the extent and depth of terrain covered, and the consequently broader conclusions or estimates arrived at.

181. Directions from higher headquarters and the requirements of the operations section will guide in the determination of the hour of closing the Summary of Intelligence each day. Based on this decision, orders will be issued governing the hour of closing of corps summaries and the rendition of reports from the army collecting agencies and services. All of these should close at the same hour.

182. The technical procedure laid down for the exploitation of military information at lower units governs at the army, due regard being had to the increased scope of information obtained and the great extent and depth of terrain kept under surveillance.

183. The following points of difference in the treatment of intelligence at the army and corps are to be noted.

(a) Battle Order. The enemy's order of battle is maintained at the army, not only in detail for the front of the army proper, but also in a more general way for the entire theatre of operations. The final decision on important changes in the order of battle rests with General Headquarters.

(b) Ground Observation. The army intelligence section maintains two or more ground observation posts, as the circumstances may demand. These posts are equipped with the highest power telescopes provided with alidades for the measurement of horizontal angles.

(c) Aerial Reconnaissance. The army maintains aerial reconnaissance over all of the terrain opposite its front, beyond the limit kept under surveillance by the corps. This reconnaissance is both visual and photographic. The principal difference, however, between the army and corps aerial reconnaissance work is that the army conducts night reconnaissance by means of a special aerial night reconnaissance group.

(d) Radio Intelligence. Radio intelligence is conducted at army and higher headquarters and is based on the interception of the enemy's wireless messages by means of field and high power intercept stations. Listening-in sets are made use of for radio intelligence. They are used for listening to the enemy's telephonic conversation and are of value mainly in stabilized warfare. Listening-in sets and intercept stations are made use of also for the purpose of checking and controlling infractions of regulations in our own signal traffic.

(e) Examination of prisoners. At the army prisoners, deserters and all persons coming from within the enemy's lines

are examined much more in detail than at any lower headquarters. Specialists and men who have technical knowledge are questioned for the purpose of gaining information on their specialties. The former statements of prisoners are checked up by re-examination. Men who are suspected of concealing or giving misleading information are given special examinations. Examinations for the purpose of gaining information on matters of political or economic nature are conducted in accordance with the directions of higher headquarters.

(f) Examination of captured documents. All captured documents pass through the army intelligence section and none are forwarded from there unexamined. Every possible use is made of the information conveyed by these documents. Matters of general interest are published in the Summary of Intelligence; information on matters of special interest is furnished to those concerned; originals of maps which are valuable to the services are temporarily put at their disposal.

184. The subjects and duties that come under topography and map distribution are:

(a) Triangulation

1. For the control of artillery fire.
2. As a basis for the preparation of battle maps.

(b) Surveys for fire organization and the preparation, publication and distribution of the data.

(c) Surveys for and the preparation of battle maps on various scales.

(d) Reproduction of maps, special maps, plans and sketches for the army commander, staffs, sections, services and all units within the army.

(e) Map requisitions and the distribution of all maps received or prepared by the army.

(f) The direction of the transfer of topographic data by corps intelligence sections when required by circumstances.

(g)

(g) The technical supervision of the topographic work of corps intelligence sections.

185. It is necessary that the triangulation control throughout the Army be uniform and that the maps prepared by all units conform. The official battle map prepared by the army will govern in regard to names, topography and location of the enemy's defensive organization.

186. In order to assist in preparing this map and in correcting errors, correction sheets will be prepared by the intelligence sections of lower units and forwarded by the chief of the section to army headquarters. Each section will compile and combine the information from lower units. All lower units may issue such correction sheets as information, but the changes will not become official until they appear on the army battle map.

187. The relations with the artillery information service at the army will in general conform to those outlined for the corps. The artillery must frequently rely on the army topographic battalion for special reconnaissances, surveys, triangulation, and other technical field work, as well as for the preparation of special cartographic documents dealing with the organization of artillery fire and artillery objectives.

188. Close relations are maintained with the artillery information service in the preparation of artillery firing data, in the determination of location of hostile artillery from restitution of air photographs and in the production of special cartographic documents dealing with the organization of artillery fire.

189. The same principle applies in dealing with all services and staff sections, since all are dependent on the army topographic battalion for the preparation of special maps

and the reproduction of all maps and documents. The topographic battalion serves all sections and services, under the supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, who assigns general work rather than an undue amount of reproduction for intelligence.

190. Counter-espionage within the army is conducted under the direction of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the army in accordance with instructions received from higher headquarters. He has at his disposal for this purpose personnel from the corps of intelligence police in numbers dependent upon varying circumstances.

191. Press representatives and censorship within the army are under the supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2. The following duties are performed in this connection:

(a) To receive, advise and conduct accredited correspondents.

(b) To facilitate the work of correspondents and censor at press field headquarters by sending by wire a daily resume of the events of the preceeding twenty-four hours.

(c) To supervise the distribution of propaganda to the enemy.

192. The duties of an Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, and the personnel of an army intelligence section are performed in accordance with the proceedure laid down for the intelligence sections of lower headquarters.

193. Daily conferences presided over by the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, are held with the Chief of Air Service or his representative, the Artillery Information Officer, Branch Intelligence Officer, Chief Balloon Officer, Observation Officer, Topographic Officer and an officer from the operations section of the general staff. At this conference

the information received during the day will be discussed and digested and plans prepared for obtaining information during the following day.

194. During the period of preparation for an operation the army intelligence section makes special and general studies of the terrain and all matters falling within the scope of intelligence for use of the army staff in arriving at a decision. This includes working out aerial reconnaissance plans to be put into effect prior to and during the action; assisting in the preparation of airplane bombing plans with detailed data concerning targets; artillery bombardment objectives including details such as the location of sensitive points in the enemy's circulation system, the value of the enemy's defensive organization and the calibre of shell necessary to destroy strong points, and matters of a similar nature; the recapitulation by means of maps and Summaries of Intelligence of all information of the enemy affecting the situation in any degree.

195. During an action this work is continued, but under the pressure of greater necessity for speed, since the information to be of value, must reach those concerned with the minimum of delay.

Chapter 11.

INTELLIGENCE WORK WITH ARTILLERY UNITS.

196. Close contact must be maintained between the intelligence section and the artillery information service of armies and army corps. All important information received by the respective intelligence sections should be exchanged without delay.

197. The Artillery Information Officer is responsible for the compilation for the artillery of all information secured, for the purpose of locating the hostile battery positions, and has at his disposal the following sources:

(a) Sound and flash ranging sections. Copies of the daily reports of these sections are furnished the intelligence sections.

(b) Balloon companies and air units assigned to artillery.

(c) Observation posts of the army and corps artillery.

(d) Army and corps air units.

(e) Observation posts of army, corps and divisions other than specified in (c).

(f) Reports of wireless stations.

(g) Statements of prisoners and repatriates, documents, interpretation of airplane photographs and other general information transmitted by the intelligence section.

198. It is necessary that the assistant intelligence officers of the army and corps charged with the collection and compilation of artillery data, work in the closest touch with the Artillery Information Officer. These officers should confer on all important artillery information, and, during active operations, should keep in close touch at all times.

199. The intelligence section requires information regarding the general activity and attitude of the enemy's artillery, the distribution of his guns, and, especially, artillery information regarding any suspected movements; it is also interested in knowing the types of guns, shells and fuses that are being used. The artillery requires information as to the accurate location of the invisible batteries, with their calibre, zone of fire and other matters of a technical nature.

200. At the daily conference held in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2 of armies and corps, artillery information received during the day will be discussed, and the Artillery Information Officers will be prepared to state the desires of the respective artillery commanders with reference to information, areas to be photographed by the air service, or other data.

201. The assistant intelligence officers of the army and corps intelligence sections charged with the collection and compilation of artillery data, after consultation with the respective Artillery Information Officers, will prepare a paragraph for the daily Summary of Intelligence, to include the following information of the enemy's activities during the day, obtained from all available sources:

(a). Hostile artillery activity on army and corps front.

(b). Batteries definitely located (with reference number).

(c). Known batteries suspected of activity.

(d). Hostile counter-battery work, giving objectives in our own line.

(e). Changes in size and nature of groupings of hostile batteries.

(f). Changes in tactics of hostile artillery.

(g). Reference numbers of batteries as allotted by the artillery information officer for airplane zone calls.

202. The army and corps intelligence sections, after consultation with the respective artillery information sections, will, as often as it is deemed necessary, prepare maps, showing the location, fields of fire and calibre of the enemy's artillery. These maps will be issued to all army, corps and divisional staffs, to artillery, airplane, and other units concerned. In like manner, maps of artillery objectives, will be prepared and issued by the army and corps intelligence sections.

203. Important information that can be furnished the army and corps intelligence sections by the Artillery Information Officer includes the following:

(a) The nature of the enemy's artillery activity, his attitude with respect to it, changes in tactics and conclusions to be drawn from these conditions.

(b) Any unusual increase of or new emplacements in any area.

(c) Any indication of batteries being moved from one part of the line to another, or of a general increase or decrease of the enemy's artillery.

(d) A description of the main counter-battery groups.

(e) The principal objective of the enemy's artillery for the period.

(f) Any particular batteries which only fire under certain conditions, such as an attack by either side.

(g) With what type of gun hostile airplanes have been working, and what increase or decrease has taken place in their activities.

(h) Types of guns used, objectives fired at and amount of ammunition expended by our own artillery.

(i) Reports of battery locations, designated in three orders of accuracy, as follows:

(1) Battery accurately located.

(2) Battery approximately located.

(3) Battery suspected.

Chapter 12.

INTELLIGENCE WORK WITH THE AIR SERVICE.

204. The Branch Intelligence Officer will procure and distribute all maps and necessary information to the air units to which he is assigned, particularly Airdrome Maps, Summaries of Intelligence. He will keep the maps posted in airdromes up to date, and will assist the personnel of the air service in matters that pertain to intelligence.

205. The intelligence sections at army and corps headquarters will be responsible for formulating the program for air reconnaissance and photography and for preparing the written orders for its execution. This method will also be followed at divisional headquarters, for air reconnaissance only, when air units are attached to a division. In these orders the zone to be photographed, the degree of urgency, the altitude and the type of photographic apparatus will all be specified and the zone required to be photographed plainly marked on a map accompanying the order. It is indispensible for air service units engaged on reconnaissance to follow strictly the program for photography thus laid down.

206. Commanders and staff officers requiring airplane photographs will submit their applications to the intelligence section of the army or corps, which will consider the relative needs and urgency, and when necessary prepare special orders to meet pressing requirements.

207. A daily report of the missions carried out and a list of all photographs taken will be submitted by each Branch Intelligence Officer to the army and corps intelligence sections.

208. Copies of photographs taken will be issued by the Branch Intelligence Officer or through the army or corps intelligence sections in accordance with the distribution list established by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the army or corps. Copies of all photographs taken by corps aviation will in all cases be sent to the army intelligence section.

209. Since uninterpreted vertical airplane photographs are of little or no use to units not provided with competent personnel or facilities for their study, initial distribution of vertical photographs will be made to headquarters lower than a division only under exceptional circumstances.

210. Corps intelligence officers will send promptly, for distribution to units within the division, sketches or annotated photographs containing information of value to these units, ascertained by a study of the photographs in the corps intelligence section. Army intelligence sections will similarly study and annotate photographs.

211. The officer in charge of intelligence with air units will normally live at the army or corps aviation field and make it his business to become parsonally acquainted with the pilots and observers. He is, however, an integral part of the army or corps intelligence section, and will receive his instructions direct from and make his report to the intelligence officer of the army or corps to which he is attached.

212. He will be assisted by three draughtsmen, one clerk and one orderly.

213. The duties of the Branch Intelligence Officers with army or corps air units are (a) to collect and sift all information obtained by the personnel of the air units by observation and photography, (b) to insure that such information reaches all whom it may concern in a convenient form and without delay.

214. Information gained by air units operating directly under army headquarters will consist chiefly of:

(a) Reports regarding movements and activities in back areas.

(b) Work on rear lines of defense.

(c) Photographs of rear lines of defense, and oblique photographs of the enemy's front line system.

(d) Photographs of the enemy's artillery positions.

215. The majority of information under the above headings will be required by the army, but care must be taken that copies of all photographs which are also of interest to corps are forwarded to the corps concerned with as little delay as possible. In such cases it is for the corps intelligence section to arrange for the supply and distribution of the number of copies required.

216. The information required to be obtained by air units attached to army corps comprises:

(a) Information of the hostile front line system, and the enemy's troops holding it.

(b) Information regarding movements, the enemy's communications and rear organizations opposite the front and flanks of the corps concerned.

(c) Information regarding the enemy's artillery which can or does fire on the area of the corps concerned.

217. Information under (a) and (c) is always of immediate importance to divisions and brigades in the line. Information under (b) and (c), in addition, will often be of importance to corps on the flanks. Observers will be interviewed by the Branch Intelligence Officer as soon as possible after landing. The Branch Intelligence Officer will then decide, from his knowledge of the situation and of the information required by the army or corps, what is of immediate importance, and will send it out by the quickest route, which, save in exceptional circumstances, will be through corps or army headquarters.

In order constantly to provide observers and pilots with information as to what is wanted, army and corps intelligence sections will, during active operations, see that the Branch Intelligence Officers are kept fully informed as to what is required, as by this means the observers can report to best advantage.

218. Information of immediate tactical importance may, if the situation warrants it, be transmitted directly to the troops concerned by the Branch Intelligence Officer and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, notified of the action taken.

219. The Branch Intelligence Officer will carry out the instructions of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, regarding the number and distribution of photographs, including advance copies. Copies of all photographs will be indexed and filed in the office of the Branch Intelligence Officer. The corps Branch Intelligence Officer will study and annotate the priority copies.

220. Artillery information, if of immediate importance should be communicated directly to the Artillery Information Officer at artillery headquarters, otherwise it will be sent in the normal way through the intelligence

section. Copies of photographs of importance from an Artillery Information Officer's viewpoint will be forwarded directly to the office of the Artillery Information Officer concerned as quickly as possible.

221. It is of the utmost importance that all information be forwarded at once to army or corps headquarters in order that the fullest use may be made of it. At the same time intelligence officers with air units must remember that it is their duty to co-operate with and assist in every way possible the internal organization of the air units by providing them with the information necessary to their work.

222. Briefly summarized, the responsibility of the Branch Intelligence Officer with army air units as regards the dissemination of information is as follows: To send all information obtained to the intelligence section of the general staff at army headquarters, except that, when information is of immediate tactical importance to army corps, he may forward it direct to the corps and notify army intelligence officer of his action.

223. The Branch Intelligence Officer with the corps air units is similarly responsible for the prompt transmission of information to corps intelligence section, except that, when information is of immediate tactical importance to lower units, he may forward it direct to them and notify the corps intelligence officer of his action.

224. Branch Intelligence Officers with air units are responsible for keeping the unit commanders posted with all information that will assist them in carrying on their aerial work.

225. Delivery of priority photographs will be made to army, corps and division dropping grounds by airplane. The method by which information will be dropped by liaison patrols to army, corps and division headquarters, or wherever it may be required, will be arranged by the respective intelligence sections of the army, corps and division general staffs.

226. It is the duty of the intelligence officers with adjoining air units, whether attached to army or corps headquarters, to keep one another promptly informed on all matters that may affect them, from whatever source obtained, and to co-operate closely.

227. Reports of all airplane reconnaissances will be made by the Branch Intelligence Officer attached to an airplane unit. A copy of the report will be sent also to the Chief of Air Service concerned.

228. It is important that reports of railway activity should state definitely (a) where the trains are observed, (b) time at which observed, (c) direction in which they are going or if stationary. Unless this is done, one train reported on subsequent occasions by the same reconnaissances may be mistaken for two separate trains.

229. When train activity is normal, kite balloon sections detailed for the purpose will send reports three times daily, or as the occasion may demand, to the corps intelligence section. When the activity is abnormal throughout the day, more frequent reports should be made, being summarized as much as possible. Any unusual movements will be telephoned at once

to army headquarters and to any corps concerned. When a train is observed within gun range it should be reported at once to the heavy artillery groups concerned.

230. Balloon observers report all movements seen by them within the enemy's lines, including troops, trucks, wagons, narrow and standard gauge railroad trains, smoke, hostile airplanes and everything that is of military importance. This information is transmitted to the intelligence section of the unit to which the balloon is attached for duty, in addition to being reported to the artillery.

231. When a hostile airplane is brought down within our lines, the corps in whose area it falls will be responsible for safeguarding it and all of its contents until it is handed over to agents of the air service through the army corps to which the unit belongs. The machine with all of its contents will be turned over by the army corps to the air service with the exception only of documents, maps and photographs, which, together with any prisoners or dead bodies, will be taken possession of by the intelligence section for examination.

232. In case of wounded prisoners, it may at times be necessary for the examination to be carried out by a corps other than the one in whose area the machine fell. In this case the corps examining will notify the corps into whose area the machine fell that it is carrying out the examination so that the prisoners may not be worried by repeated or unnecessary examinations.

233. The corps concerned will immediately notify the nearest air unit, as well as army headquarters, of the fall of the machine. On receiving information the squadron

notifies air service headquarters through the proper channels.

234. When a hostile aviator is captured he will be examined in detail at army headquarters. Since, however, it is important that he be examined in technical details, the air service will, if they desire, send an officer to be present at the examination, and therefore should be notified in advance. A preliminary examination may be held at corps headquarters to obtain identifications and information on other matters of urgent interest.

235. Should one of our own airplanes fall in our lines the corps will be responsible as laid down in paragraph 231 and the nearest unit will at once inform headquarters army air service, mentioning number, type and markings, and giving any other information which may assist in the identification of the machine.

Chapter 13.

RADIO INTELLIGENCE.

236. The purpose of the radio intelligence is to obtain the fullest advantage of the signal service in the army in relation to intelligence.

237. Radio intelligence comprises:

(a) Establishing the location and movements of the enemy's field stations, intercepting messages and forwarding them to our troops concerned.

(b) Establishing the location and movements of hostile airplanes using wireless and spotting for hostile artillery, intercepting their calls, identifying the artillery groups with which they are working, and establishing the shelling connections between them and the targets in our lines.

(c) The interception, interpretation and analysis of the enemy's conversation picked up by our listening sets and its dissemination to our own troops concerned.

238. In carrying out the foregoing the Radio Intelligence Officer at army headquarters receives the reports and analyzes the information obtained, while the technical supervision and maintenance of the equipment rests upon the signal corps.

239. In order to assist Radio Intelligence Officers and sections in carrying out their work the following duties will be performed by officers in the army corps and divisional intelligence sections:

(a) Interception from ground stations. The information obtained from the enemy's ground stations will be transmitted by Radio Intelligence Officers to corps intelligence sections on daily report sheets, which will also contain notes as to its tactical significance and such other information as will be needed to apply it. This will be facilitated by the issue of maps showing the enemy's system of map references and co-ordi-

nation. Urgent and important information will be forwarded by the Radio Intelligence Officer by telephone or message as soon as received. The least possible delay should occur in notifying front line troops of all information received which concerns them.

(b) Airplane intercepting station. Wireless stations will be specially located for intercepting all signals sent by hostile airplanes, and will issue them in a daily report on the form specially provided. Should the nature of an intercepted message warrant immediate action, the intelligence officer will at once inform the artillery information officer of the corps artillery concerned. In addition, the airplane intercept station will be responsible for the sending out of warnings immediately when calls are heard.

The Artillery Information Officer is responsible for passing on the information received from the airplane intercept station to the flash ranging sections, sound ranging sections, balloon companies and corps artillery observers in the order named so that they may be prepared to locate batteries operating with the enemy's airplanes and warn the units concerned upon the receipt of a signalled target or co-ordinate that may be shelled. Effective results can only be obtained by prompt and efficient team work between the army radio service and the corps information officer and his agencies.

(c) Listening-in sets. Copies of daily reports from listening-in sets will be sent directly to division and corps intelligence sections and through the latter to army headquarters and general headquarters.

Any infringement of the instructions regarding the use of signal communications near the front will be severely dealt with by the divisional and corps officers concerned.

Intercepted enemy signals or messages of immediate tactical importance will be communicated at once by the operator

to the troops concerned.

A weekly Radio Intelligence Summary will be prepared by the army Radio Intelligence Officer and issued by the intelligence section to those concerned.

Chapter 14.

TOPOGRAPHICAL WORK.

240. The types of maps to be issued and the tables of distribution are determined by the operations section with the advice of the intelligence section, and published in "Instructions Concerning Maps." The supply and distribution in accordance with the established regulations is carried out by the intelligence section. Waste of maps must be avoided, but sufficient replacement must be provided for loss and wear and tear. As the map is frequently the only intelligence information that reaches company and platoon leaders in active operations, staffs will not retain more than their alloted portion for use or reserve at the expense of the troops. Units relieved in line or in an area will turn over all maps and cartographic documents to the organization relieving them. Unless some other officer be designated by the commanding officer this transfer will be supervised by the Intelligence Officer of the unit. Intelligence Officers of all units are responsible that the maps furnished them for distribution reach officers and troops for whom they are intended.

241. The intelligence service is responsible for the interpretation, accurate restitution and distribution of all airplane photographs. The interpretation or determination of the character of objects is the duty of the information branch, the restitution or accurate location on the map, the duty of the topographical branch, and the distribution is effected through intelligence distribution channels.

242. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, at General headquarters, armies, corps, and divisions are responsible for the topographic work, reproduction, and map supply and distribution within their units.

243. The maps and cartographic documents published and distributed by the intelligence service are as follows:

1. Base maps showing culture and topography.
2. Battle map showing, in addition to the above, elements of the enemy defensive organizations whose existence and location is definitely known.
3. Intelligence or information maps showing the enemy's defensive organization as reported from intelligence sources but not accurately located from photographs; schematic maps and diagrams of the enemy's defensive or offensive organization or theories; maps or diagrams showing organization or activity of the enemy's artillery.
4. Annotated aerial photographs either vertical or oblique, relief maps and photographic reproductions, panoramic photographs and sketches, visibility studies.
5. Special maps, sketches and diagrams for all staff sections and services showing plans of operation or friendly organizations.
6. Maps, diagrams, and triangulation data for map making and for the geodetic control and organization of artillery fire.

244. The preparation of base maps and making of relief maps is performed under the direction of the intelligence section, General Headquarters, by a topographic battalion operating a base printing plant. This plant will also assist the armies in work beyond the limits of their mechanical resources and personnel.

245. The bulk of the topographical and reproduction work is concentrated in the army, which alone has sufficient resources and personnel for it. The army will prepare and publish maps and documents of the five latter classes named above and, in cases of emergency, will prepare and publish base maps.

The army topographical sub-section is the authoritative judge of the correctness of all maps and of the accuracy of all locations by means of restitution. In case of war of movement or other circumstances requiring decentralization, or in case of the independent operation of a corps the army may delegate all or any of its duties to the corps and will reinforce the corps section with sufficient personnel and material to enable it to carry out these duties. The army will assist corps and divisions in the reproduction of necessary work beyond the limits of their resources.

246. The army makes all geodetic and topographic surveys within its area, either for map making or for the organization or artillery fire. It is necessary that the triangulation and geodetic control throughout the whole army area be uniform and that all maps made by any organization be in accordance with the general system. For the purpose of accomplishing this result the army topographical sub-section exercises technical supervision over all map making agencies within the army.

247. The responsibility of the army topographical subsection for accurate mapping does not cease at the front line but extends over rear areas. In case of advance into territory not accurately mapped on the scale desired for operation and intelligence purposes, the army topographical sub-section will proceed at once to make the necessary surveys and base maps under a comprehensive and uniform plan determined by the intelligence section, General Headquarters. This will not prevent units from making such reconnaissances and surveys as are needed for their immediate use but copies of such work will in all cases be turned in through the intelligence officers of the respective units to the army topographical battalion for use in compiling the final map.

248. Some base map, even though inaccurate, is better than no map at all and the principle must be followed of issuing the best base map available and of issuing corrections as frequentl

as possible without waiting for the preparation of the final accurate map.

249. Base map work in rear areas or in the enemy's territory beyond the resources of the army may be taken over by General Headquarters or the army may be reinforced by personnel and material from General Headquarters, as the situation demands.

250. The army topographical battalion does type reproduction for all units of the army.

251. The normal work of a corps topographical sub-section is the preparation of intelligence maps and special maps as described in paragraphs three and five of the list of maps published by the intelligence service. The corps will, in addition, publish correction sheets to battle maps and send copies to the army. The corps will distribute, in accordance with instructions, maps and documents received from the army to the units under its command. In case of independent operation of a corps, it will assume all of the functions of the army and will be suitably reinforced in material and personnel from the army topographical battalion.

252. The Division Topographical Officer, with the aid of the engineer Regimental Intelligence Officer and Divisional Engineer make such reconnaissances and surveys of the enemy's and friendly organizations as are necessary and forward the results to the corps intelligence section. The Division Topographic Officer prepares and publishes intelligence maps and sketches, special maps and diagrams for other staff sections. When operating independently the division will be suitably reinforced in material and personnel from the army topographical battalion.

Chapter 15.

WAR DEPARTMENT AND GENERAL HEADQUARTERS INTELLIGENCE.

254. Military intelligence includes all information regarding the enemy's country which can be useful for waging war more effectively. This includes, besides information distinctly military in character, geographic, political and economic information as well as information regarding enemy's racial characteristics, the labor situation, agriculture, condition of railroads, and, in general, anything which may affect the direction of the war.

255. In a war of defense, conducted within or adjacent to our own borders, most of the above information of a general nature will be collected, compiled and disseminated by the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff at the War Department. In a war conducted on foreign soil, the General Headquarters will be compbelled to have its own sub-sections for dealing with such subjects as the enemy's political and economic situation, as well as the situation in allied and neutral countries in the vicinity of the theatre of war.

256. The personnel of the General Headquarters intelligence will vary with the nature of the war, its special conditions and the size of the army. It will serve all armies operating under its orders by keeping them informed regarding the enemy's order of battle, his strategy and tactics, equipment and material. It can only do this effectively when the general staff intelligence sections of all lower units are properly organized and composed of highly trained personnel, and working in thorough harmony. In addition to the above, the General Headquarters supplies data relating to the theatre of war in the rear of the army zone, in the form of area books, railroad and road maps, water maps, study of rear

positions, maps and photographs of rear bombing targets, etc.

257. The General Headquarters organizes and installs such special services as the radionintelligence, and listening sets. It provides for the decoding and deciphering of the enemy's wireless and other messages received. It organizes the branch intelligence for aviation units, and in general inspects and exercises supervision over the performance of intelligence work in the armies. It provides for the necessary espionage and counter-espionage. It assures the adequate supply of maps and means of reproducing maps for General Headquarters and for the armies, including the preparation of such special and information maps as may be called for or as may be useful for the accurate and quick dissemination of important information. It provides for the necessary censorship of the press, letters, telegrams, telephone, and both undertakes useful propaganda and counteracts the effects of the enemy's propaganda in cases where it can not prevent it.

Chapter 16.

COUNTER-ESPIONAGE.

258. The work of counter-espionage is performed by the intelligense section in close co-operation with the Provost Marshal General's Department.

259. It embraces the detection of the enemy's agents, the prevention of leakage of military information, and the adoption of measures to prevent sabotage. Counter-espionage activities are carried on mainly among the civil population.

260. The organization must be elastic, and the actual distribution of personnel will vary to suit changing conditions. Intelligence officers assigned to counter-espionage work have under them intelligence police personnel. In addition, the services of civilian operatives may be used.

261. Normally, counter-espionage personnel will be assigned to armies or to areas. If assigned to the former, they will operate under the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the army. Counter-espionage officers should be given as much latitude as possible in the details of their work. They will be kept advised by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of all prospective military operations.

262. The position of intelligence police posts, which will be established at suitable places by counter-espionage officers, will be made known to the corps, division, or brigade commanders in whose areas they are located.

263. The principal duties of intelligence police post personnel are:

(a) To report all cases of suspected espionage within their area.

(b) To keep a careful watch for any possible method of communication with the enemy.

(c) To report any breach of regulations by civilians.

(d) To interrogate all strangers who appear in the district.

(e) To examine all persons found loitering near places of military importance.

(f) To examine passes in the hands of civilians and report any irregularities with regard to them.

(g) To collect from refugees and others useful information regarding the country behind the enemy's lines.

(h) To find out persons who would be suitable as guides or possible agents and report their names.

(i) To control and investigate the movements of civilian workmen employed under the engineers, quartermaster or other departments of the army.

264. Counter-espionage officers will prepare and keep up to date lists of reliable persons who reside in their areas, including localities within the enemy's lines. Such persons will be communicated with for the purpose of obtaining the names of additional local residents who may be relied upon. The services of all of these inhabitants will be utilized for the purpose of discovering individuals who have been working for, or have been present in frontier towns with, the enemy. In case of the arrest of persons so discovered, appropriate measures will be taken in conjunction with the Provost Marshal General's Department, which is charged with their safekeeping in the event of arrest.

265. During each stage of an advance the intelligence police will:

(a) Be on the watch for all methods by which hostile agents can communicate with the enemy, e.g., by hidden telephones, wireless apparatus, carrier pigeons, light signals, etc.

(b) Make themselves acquainted with the local inhabitants and endeavor by every means in their power to discover what hostile units have been in occupation of the district

(c) Make inquiries among the inhabitants as to suspicious characters and find out whether there have been any recent arrivals in the locality.

(d) Keep a strict watch over cafes and hotels which have been frequented by the enemy.

(e) Ascertain where the enemy's headquarters have been, and make a careful search for any maps or documents which may have been left behind.

(f) Find out what buildings, bridges or roads are supposed to have been mined.

266. Intelligence police personnel will always be in close touch with the headquarters of the division or brigade in whose area they are operating, and with the counter-espionage officer of the entire area or at army headquarters. They will transmit information promptly to these authorities in order that it may be acted upon with equal promptness.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX "A"

OBSERVERS REPORT.

In order to make certain that no valuable facts related to an observation become lost through carelessness or oversight on the part of an observer, the accompanying blank form is supplied.

These should be gotten up in book form with perforated edge, arranged for duplicating. The blanks should be about 13" x 8" and supplied in blocks as refillers, printed on both sides. Covers should be stout and inner side of left cover provided so as to hold a map. A waterproof case with arrangement for carrying must be issued with the book.

Originals will be turned in to the intelligence officer at a prescribed time and may be gathered up by him at any time during tours of inspection.

OBSERVERS REPORT

_____ IN CHARGE FROM _____ HRS. TO _____ HRS. _____ (DATE)

OBSERVATION MADE	WHEN?	WHERE? (Coordinates)	WHAT DIRECTION?	HOW MANY?	WHAT DOING?	WHAT KIND?	REMARKS

APPENDIX B

MODEL FOR PATROL REPORT.

Date

Hour

Patrol sent by Company. . . . . Regiment.

Map reference

Composition: Officers.... N.C.O.... Men....

Leader.....

Mission.....

Result.....

Time and place of departure . . . . .

Time and place of return . . . . . .

Route. . . (see sketch)

Casualties . . . . . .

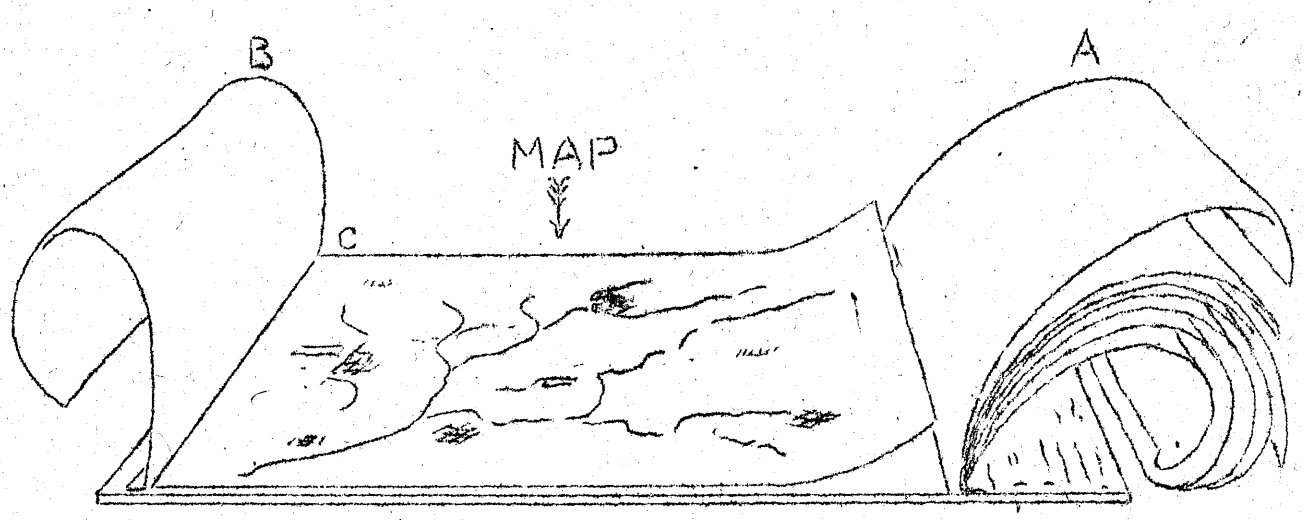
Summary of events.....

Signature of patrol leader.

Rank.

APPENDIX C.

A GRAPHICAL METHOD OF RECORDING INTELLIGENCE.



The above system furnishes an easy, practical and effective way of rendering intelligence data accessible and suitable for study.

It is made up by pasting tracing paper or thin letter paper on a piece of cardboard, upon which the map of the sector has been pasted at one end (c).

The sheets at "A" are superimposed over the map and the daily information traced thereon, each receiving the proper date.

After tracing the daily sheet, place over it the sheet at "B" and successively trace upon it the data from daily ones, thus having on "B" the combined information of one week. This may be used for longer periods by simply adding more tracing sheets.

It is suitable for patrols, shelling, airplane flights, and enemy circulation and movements in stabilized warfare and may be used in war of movement for the same or other purposes.

Its chief value is that it does away with large files of written or typed matter which must be placed upon maps eventually to permit of their being studied and appreciated.

Sheets at "A" are slipped under the map after their data has been traced on "B".

This system saves marking up maps to the point where they soon become illegible and may be kept on file for future

APPENDIX D.

SKETCH MAPS.

All reports of operations and most of the intelligence reports require sketches, either for amplifying the report or for saving a great amount of writing.

Sketches made by troops in operations are sure to be very inaccurate and are usually impossible to locate on a printed map.

To remedy this situation the intelligence section of the division should prepare maps, traced from acourate maps of suitable scale, which can be issued in quantity.

On the reverse side of the maps for intelligence officers may be printed the paragraph headings of the Summary of Intelligence, spaced according to the amount of data usually gathered under these headings.

For platoon and section commanders, a most useful system is to supply sketch maps with the outlines of the most usual messages or requests printed on the back. These maps should always be available for patrol leaders and will accompany their reports.

There are many methods of preparing sketch maps. Both the cyclostyle and mimeograph have given excellent results. Contours are not of prime importance, but roads, towns, streams, woods, hill-tops, and other land marks are vital.

APPENDIX E.

FORM FOR A SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Based on Journal of Int.

CONFIDENTIAL

Not to be taken into front line.

Headquarters_____.1
Second Section, G. S.
or
Office of the Intelligence Officer.

No._____

Date_____, 19 .

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE
From: _____hr. (date) 19
To: _____hr. (date) 19

PART I.

I. GENERAL IMPRESSION OF THE DAY:

II. ENEMY FRONT LINE:

III. ENEMY ORDER OF BATTLE:

(a) Identifications { UNIT TIME PLACE MEANS.
(b) Presumed enemy order of battle
(c) Comment on enemy units
(d) Situation as to enemy reserves.

IV. ENEMY INFANTRY ACTIVITY:

V. ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY:

VI. ENEMY AERIAL ACTIVITY:

VII. ENEMY MOVEMENTS: CIRCULATION

VIII. ENEMY WORKS:

IX. MISCELLANEOUS:

X. ENEMY INTENTIONS:

XI. ACTIVITY OF OUR OWN TROOPS.

RAIDS
MOVES
CONSOLIDATIONS.
TIME

PART II.

By Direction of the Chief of Staff.

_____name_____
_____rank_____
A. C. of S. G-2.

OR

By Order of (name of commanding officer)

_____name_____
_____rank_____
R.I.O. or
Bn. I.O.

APPENDIX F

SUBJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION IN MAKING UP A SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE

The main headings given below in capital letters will not appear on the Summary, but are merely given to indicate the system on which the small headings have been arranged. Some of the headings, for example, listening posts, observation posts, etc., should only be used for information when it has a particular interest from the point of view of the heading under which it is described. In the majority of cases it is preferable to include general information of this nature under the general heading, "Enemy's front and support lines."

A--GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. Operations.
2. Identifications.
3. Air reconnaissances.

B--ENEMY'S DEFENSES.

4. Enemy's front and support lines.
5. Saps.
6. Listening and snipers' posts.
7. Observation posts.
8. Machine-gun emplacements and nests.
9. Trench-mortar emplacements.
10. Mines.
11. Screens.
12. Cupolas.
13. Dug-outs.
14. Occupied buildings.
15. Strong points (including defended localities).
16. Enemy's patrols.
17. Enemy's rear lines of defense.
18. Enemy's activity.
19. Condition of ground.

C--MOVEMENTS IN ENEMY'S LINES AND ORGANIZATION IN REAR.

20. Routes and tracks used by the enemy.
21. Trench railways.
22. Light railways.
23. Dumps.
24. Movements observed behind the enemy's lines. (Personnel and transport.)
25. Miscellaneous occurrences in rear of the enemy's lines.
26. Reliefs.
27. Rest billets and camps.
28. Location of headquarters of regimental and lower units and regimental frontages.
29. Location of headquarters of brigades and higher units.

Appendix "F" Cont.

D--SIGNALLING.

30. Wireless signals and signalling stations.
31. Visual signals and signalling stations.
32. Light signals.
33. Searchlights.

E--GAS.

34. Location of gas cylinders.
35. Wind tests (smoke, flags, etc.)

F--ARTILLERY.

36. Enemy's shelling (artillery activity).
37. Enemy's batteries suspected and located.
38. Distribution of hostile artillery on army front.
39. Armored trains.
40. Location of hostile observation balloons.
41. Effect of our artillery fire.

G--EQUIPMENT.

42. Shells other than gas shells.
43. Gas (and lachrymatory) shells.
44. Fuses.
45. Trench-mortar projectiles.
46. Hand and rifle grenades.
47. Miscellaneous projectiles.
48. Flash-concealing apparatus.
49. Gas apparatus.
50. Smoke apparatus.
51. Flame projectors.
52. Telephone and telegraph equipment.
53. Uniform.
54. Miscellaneous equipment.

H--TACTICS.

55. General.
56. Infantry.
57. Artillery.
58. Cavalry.
59. Other arms.
60. Airship and airplane movements.
61. Types of aircraft.
62. Distinguishing marks on aircraft.

J--ORGANIZATION.

63. Composition of higher formations (corps, divisions, etc.)
64. Organization of infantry units.
65. Composition of companies.
66. Organization of cavalry units.
67. Machine-gun units, organization of.
68. Foot artillery, organization of.
69. Field artillery, organization of.
70. Trench-mortar units, organization of.
71. Pioneers, organization of.
72. Construction battalions, organization of.
73. Flying units, organization of.
74. Transport units (horse and mechanical), organization of.
75. Railway services, organization of.

Appendix "F" Cont.

76. Survey detachments, organization of.
77. Signal units, organization of.
78. Carrier pigeons, organization of.
79. Miscellaneous units, organization of.
80. Changes in command.
81. Alterations in army groupings.

K--LARGE TROOP MOVEMENTS.

82. Transfers from and to our front.

L--MISCELLANEOUS.

83. Enemy's ruses.
84. Schools of instruction.
85. Officers (supply and training).
86. Recruiting.
87. Casualties.
88. Enemy's morale.
89. Internal situation in enemy's country.