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SUBSTITUTIONS FOR CHANGES TO THESE TERMS
RECOMMENDED IN J.I.C. 383

Page 37 CAPABILITIES, ENEMY

1. The courses of action of which the enemy is physically capable and which can possibly hinder-or-prevent affect the accomplishment of one's own mission.
2. Enemy capabilities are considered in the light of such factors as the effects of time, space, terrain, strength, and dispositions, logistical support, etc.

Page 50 COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER

(Note: An accepted Navy definition for this term is expected momentarily and will be forwarded as soon as received)

Page 58 COUNTERESPIONAGE

The-measures-taken-to-prevent-espionage-activities or-to-confuse-enemy-spies. The effort to determine and prevent effective espionage activities of foreign agencies.

Page 59 COUNTERRECONNAISSANCE

All measures taken to screen-a-command-from prevent hostile observation. by-hostile-forces.

Page 79 ESPIONAGE

The-use-of-spies-to-gain-information-of-military value-about-the-enemy. The technique of obtaining foreign information by covert means.

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RESTRICTEDPage 104 INFORMATION (COMBAT), ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF

That information about the enemy, the terrain, hydrographic conditions, or meteorological conditions in territory not under our control which a commander needs in a particular situation in order to make a sound decision, to conduct a maneuver, to avoid being surprised, or to formulate details of a plan of operation. The essential elements may also include information requested by higher, lower, adjacent, supporting, or attached units.

Page 105 INTELLIGENCE

1. Evaluated and interpreted information of value to the armed forces concerning a possible or actual enemy, or theater of operations. 2. The process of collecting information of value to the armed forces concerning a possible or actual enemy or theater of operations, collating such information, evaluating and interpreting it, and disseminating the resulting intelligence in whatever form is needed by the commander and armed forces being served. 3. The staff division or staff section of a unit of the armed forces which produces intelligence and plans and supervises counterintelligence measures. The product resulting from the collecting and processing of information concerning actual and potential situations and conditions relating to foreign areas. This processing includes the evaluation and collation of the information obtained from all available sources, and the analysis, synthesis and interpretation thereof for subsequent presentation and dissemination.

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

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

Collation - A critical comparison of various items of information concerning the same general subject.

Analysis - The examination of information to distinguish component parts and determine various interrelationships.

Synthesis - The examining and combining of processed information with other information and intelligence for final interpretation.

Interpretation - The determination of the probable meaning and significance of processed information in terms of past, present and future factors.

Presentation - The selection of the medium of conveyance and arrangement of intelligence into the most suitable form for clear and full understanding. It may take the form of oral, graphic, and written media or combinations thereof.

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

Page 105 INTELLIGENCE, COMBAT

Intelligence produced-in-time-of-war utilized in a combat area based upon information usually collected in the field to support military operations. In support of theaters the War and Navy Departments contribute to combat intelligence.

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RESTRICTEDPage 105 INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

~~A presentation of the important known facts of the enemy situation and a statement of the enemy capabilities. An appraisal of the elements of intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition which is normally based upon capabilities and potentialities.~~

Page 106 INTELLIGENCE, OPERATIONAL

~~Intelligence prepared in time of war for use in planning and executing a specific operation. All intelligence prepared for use in the planning and conduct of operations.~~

Page 106 INTELLIGENCE, RADIO

~~The interception and interpretation of enemy radio transmissions and the location of enemy transmitters. Radio intelligence also includes listening in on friendly radio traffic to check up on radio discipline and cryptosecurity. Intelligence derived from the interception of radio traffic. It also includes the information derived from the supervisory monitoring of friendly traffic to insure radio discipline and cryptographic security.~~

Page 148 PROPAGANDA

~~The dissemination of ideas, information, gossip, or the like, often by secret or clandestine means, for the purpose of helping a cause or of damaging an enemy's cause.~~

Comment: Delete entirely. This term is adequately defined in standard dictionaries and it has no specific military meaning in addition thereto.

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Page 148 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

All means employed, exclusive of force, which are designed to affect adversely the state of mind and behavior of the enemy. The employment of any means, normally nonlethal, designed to affect the morale and behavior of any group for a specific military purpose.

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Willard Webb - Library of Congress

February 1947

p 50 Combat Information Center. The word "embarked" in line 4 apparently has a graduation of technical meaning not known to me. Is it too technical for normal use?

p 37 Capabilities, Enemy; Paragraph 2. Suggest add meteorological data.

p 104 Information (combat) Essential Elements of. Line 1 change to "The specific information about the enemy etc." delete word "conditions" after "hydrographic" in line 2.

In line 4/5 delete the rest of the sentence after "in order to" and substitute "accomplish the commander's mission". (Essential elements are usually determined by command function rather than intelligence function.)

p 105 Under "Evaluation" suggest deletion of the words "an item"

Under dissemination suggest following paragraph. "The distribution of intelligence in the form and with the expedition necessary to make it useful to affected units."

p 105 Intelligence combat, suggest the following.

"Intelligence used in a combat area, usually based upon information collected in the field. Such information is frequently amplified by theater, War and Navy Department intelligence."

p 105 Intelligence estimate

The singular verb "is" is located so far from the subject "appraisal" and separated from it by so much as to make it a little confusing. Suggest a period after "condition" and as a new sentence, "It is normally based etc."

Page 50 COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER (*Navy usage*)

~~An agency within a ship established to assist command by collection, rapid evaluation, and dissemination of tactical information. A second function may be the controlling of aircraft when authority is so delegated by command.~~ A combat information center is an office charged with the function and responsibility of keeping the commanding officer and higher commands embarked, other control stations, and other units in the task force (group) (unit) informed as to the tactical situation as apparent in CIC, including the location, identity, and movements of all friendly and enemy aircraft, large missiles, surface ships and craft within the air defense area. In addition, when the tactical situation indicates, and the limitations of space and availability of equipment and trained personnel permit, CIC may be called upon to furnish information required to carry out the following functions:

- (a) Control of aircraft in the air defense area, offensive or defensive or both.
- (b) Control of small craft.
- (c) Control of radar countermeasures.
- (d) Target indication.
- (e) Assistance in A.A. coordination.
- (f) Navigation and piloting.
- (g) Assistance in anti-submarine warfare operations.
- (h) Assistance in the control of guided missiles.
- (i) Supervise and/or control radio countermeasures.
- (j) Control of, and/or stationing of, surface or airborne pickets, patrols, or searches.
- (k) Search and rescue coordination.
- (l) Control of tactical deception.

Definition proposed at meeting of JIS with CIG representatives
on 17 February 1947

Intelligence is the product resulting from the processing of information concerning actual and potential situations *and conditions* relating to foreign ^{areas} nations. This processing includes the collection, evaluation, and collation of information obtainable from all available sources, the analysis, synthesis and interpretation of such information, and the presentation and dissemination thereof.

Intelligence plan - CIG suggestion: A detailed procedure, including a systematic and detailed collection plan, based upon the essential elements of information to meet a specific intelligence requirement.

Compromise - Dictionary: The capture or recovery by salvage, theft, photography, or cryptanalytic solution of cryptographic material, plans, orders, and the like by unauthorized persons.

CIG suggestion: To ^{jeopardize the} endanger or lose security of classified matter through actual or possible unfriendly cryptanalysis, capture, theft, salvage, photography and other forms of espionage, or by careless conversation by own personnel.

Security - Dictionary: 1. Measures taken by a command to protect itself from espionage; observation, sabotage, annoyance, or surprise.
2. Protection that results from any of the foregoing measures.

See also COMMUNICATION SECURITY; CRYPTOSEcurity; SECURITY, TRANSMISSION.

CIG suggestion: Resistance to exposure to danger or detection from unfriendly interests prejudicial to national defense of personnel or material.

Intelligence - The product resulting from the collecting and processing of information concerning actual and potential situations and conditions relating to foreign areas. The processing includes the evaluation and collation of the information obtained from all available sources, and the analysis, synthesis and interpretation thereof for subsequent presentation and dissemination.

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