

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

I. Definition of Terms:

Military Intelligence - knowledge of a possible or actual enemy or area of operations acquired by the collection, evaluation and interpretation of military information.

Combat Intelligence - knowledge of the enemy, weather, and the terrain that is used in the planning and conduct of tactical operations.

Counter Intelligence - activity pertains to all security control measures designed to ensure the safeguarding of information against espionage, personnel against subversion, and installations or material against sabotage.

II. Methods of Reporting Information:

The evaluation of each item of information is indicated by a standard system.

a. The evaluation of reliability is indicated by a letter as follows:

1. Completely reliable
2. Usually reliable
3. Fairly reliable
4. Not usually reliable
5. Unreliable
6. Reliability not judged

An "A" evaluation of service is assigned under on by unusual circumstances.

Ex. When the source of service is our officer of long experience and extensive background.

A rating of "B" indicates an informant of known integrity.

Ratings of "C". "D" and "E" indicate progressively decreasing degrees of reliability.

An "F" rating is assigned when there is no adequate basis estimating the reliability of the source.

Agencies are ordinarily rated "A", "B", "C", however, when the source of our own items and collecting reporting agency are evaluated differently, only the lower degree of reliability is indicated.

b. Evaluation of the accuracy of an information is indicated by a numeral as follows:

1. Confirmed by other agencies
2. Probably true
3. Possibly true
4. Doubtfully true
5. Improbable
6. Truth cannot be judge

Although both letter and figure are usual to indicate the evaluation placed an item of information, the letter and figure are independent to each other which is on the basis of other information, judged to the improbable; the evaluation of the information is therefore. "A-5" conversely, a source known to be

unreliable may report information which is confirmed by other sources and is undoubted accuracy, such a report in evaluation, "E".

In reporting to higher, lower and adjacent units, the evaluation follows each item.

Ex. Enemy 200 NPA will raid a police station at Pasig and has been ordered to withdraw to Pateros (G-2)

III. **Handling of Prisoners of War:**

Prisoners of War (POW) are one of the most valuable sources of information for intelligence purposes. They should be delivered as soon as possible to higher headquarters.

5 S's of handling POW are:

1. **Search** - Prisoners are thoroughly searched for weapons and documents should be tagged.

2. **Segregate** - Prisoners are segregated into groups: **Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs), Privates, Deserters, civilians and females**. This prevents leaders to organize escapes and issuing orders to subordinates.

3. **Silence** - Silence is essential. Prisoners must not be allowed to talk. This prevent planning and the development of security awareness.

4. **Speed** - Speed is required in getting the prisoners to the headquarters. Timely information secured from prisoner is essential.

5. **Safeguard** - Prisoners are safeguards as they moved. They are restricted, but not abused. They are not given cigarettes, food, or water until authorized by assigned interrogators. A prisoner that is abused or dead produces no intelligence.

IV. **Disposition of Capture Enemy Documents and Materials**

1. Captured Documents - any piece of recorded enemy information which has been in the hand of the enemy. This may include:

- a. Order of battle
- b. Status of supply
- c. Technical methods
- d. Codes
- e. Ciphers
- f. Similar items

2. Enemy Materials:

Captured material is rarely at direct and immediate combat intelligence value.

Examination of captured material by technically qualified personnel ultimately serves any of for principal purposes.

a. Development of effective counter weapons and counter tactics.

- b. Exploitation of new direct for our own benefit.
- c. Deductions as to the state of enemy resources for war.
- d. Use by own forces of enemy material, to include the publication of literature and other aids to assist in own training.

Types of Combat Measures:

- a. Passive Counter Intelligence Measures - those which seek to conceal information from the enemy.

This includes:

1. Secrecy discipline
2. Security of classified documents and materials
3. Signal Communication Security
4. Movement Control
5. Censorship
6. Use of concealment

- b. Active Counter Intelligence Measures - those that actively block the enemy's attempts to gain information of enemy's effort to engage in sabotage or subversion.

This includes:

1. Counter reconnaissance
2. Counter espionage
3. Counter sabotage
4. Counter subversion