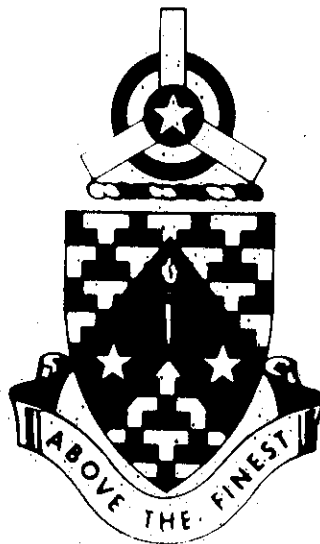


# PROGRAMED TEXT

INTERNAL DEFENSE & DEVELOPMENT  
Part I



UNITED STATES ARMY  
PRIMARY HELICOPTER SCHOOL  
FORT WOLTERS, TEXAS

# PROGRAMED TEXT

## PROGRAM TEXT

**FILE NO:**

**PROGRAM TITLE**

Internal Defense & Development  
Part I

**POI SCOPE:** Identify the individuals responsible for the origin and development of communism and the basic points of Leninist tactics and discuss Mao Tse Tung's additions to Leninist tactics.

## INSTRUCTOR REFERENCES:

Counterinsurgency packet, Special Warfare School, Ft. Bragg, N.C.; CONARC Reg 350-1, Annex Q, App II, Incl 1, Para 41; DA PAM 20-198; Lesson Plan File No. P-642-5; Film - AFIF-165.

**PREPARED BY:**

**DATE:**

CWO Corbett  
Gen Subj Br

17 Apr 68

**REVISED BY:**

**DATE:**

**APPROVED BY:**  
  
FREDERICK B. WELLER, LTC  
Chief, TP&A

**DATE:**  
May 1968

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**FILE NO:**

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Internal Defense & Development Part I

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## PREFACE

This text reviews the communist movement and its goal of "World Domination".

Individuals responsible for the development of communism and their tactics are also discussed.

Start with frame 1 and work each frame in succession. Each frame will usually ask you a question. The correct answer is printed on the top of the next frame. If you were incorrect, turn back and restudy the information before continuing on to the next frame. When you have finished the text, complete the self evaluation exercise.

## PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this programed text, you will be able to:

1. Identify individuals responsible for the origin and development of communism.
2. Recognize the basic points of Leninist tactics.
3. Identify Mao Tse-Tung's additions to Leninist tactics.

## "COMMUNISM"

FRAME #1

Marx's main purpose for writing the basic Communist Doctrine in his "Manifesto" was his belief in the inevitable doom and eventual overthrow of the capitalist system by communism.

This doctrine was based on Marx's study and evaluation of past history's "struggle of the classes" - slave against master, serf against lord, and worker class against owner class.

His philosophy was:

"THE END ALWAYS JUSTIFIES THE MEANS."

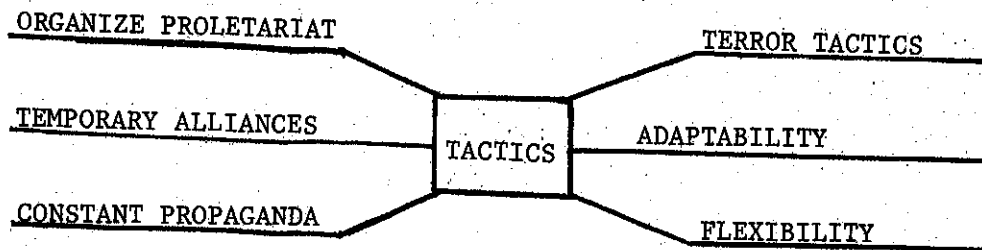
TURN TO FRAME 2 PAGE 4

- Answers: a. Party "A" and its policies are well known by the public. Common folk are occasionally invited to sit in on major amendments to policy changes.
- c. Party "C" has strict rule and separate parties that fight among each other for the top positions.
- 

FRAME #6

The tactics to be used by Lenin's Communist Party to further the goal of communism were first, to organize the industrial proletariat (working class) and to make temporary alliances, such as with other countries, if it would further their cause. Other tactics included: Constant propaganda, terror tactics, adaptability (taking advantage of situations) and flexibility (change with new situations).

LENIN'S COMMUNIST TACTICS



TURN TO FRAME 7 PAGE 5

FRAME #2 (Information Film)

Communism, as a theory, is based on five points:

1. "Economics alone determines history."
2. "History is a record of class warfare."
3. "Government is a tool used by one class to oppress another."
4. "Only violence can achieve basic social change."
5. "Communism's success depends upon professional revolutionaries."

Which two points are still successful in the communist block today?  
(Select from above)

- a. 3
- b. 5

TURN TO FRAME 3 PAGE 6



SITUATION:

A Communist agent is sent to a non-communist country to try to further the Communist cause in that country.

First he distributes pamphlets on Communism and gives speeches. Then he enlists and organizes workers of factories to spread the word of Communism.

Workers at one of the factories are becoming dissatisfied with working conditions. The Communist agent uses this situation to his advantage by magnifying the worker's dissatisfaction and incites them into an active strike or revolt against the factory owners.

Certain factory workers feel that a strike or revolt is not advisable at this time and decide not to take an active part in the revolt.

The Communist agent threatens these workers that if they do not take an active part in the revolt, harm will come to their families.

What tactics has the Communist agent used? (Circle the correct response)

- A. Temporary alliances, terror tactics, and purges.
- B. Adaptability, terror tactics, and organized the proletariat, purges.
- ☒ C. Propaganda, organized the proletariat, adaptability, and terror tactics.
- D. Propaganda, organized proletariat, and closed party.

- Answers: 3. "Government is a tool used by one class to oppress another."  
5. "Communism's success depends upon professional revolutionaries."
- 

FRAME #3 (Information on film)

Marx's main theory derived from his four (4) points in his "Manifesto" was: (Circle the correct response)

- a. The Communist Party
- b. The industrial revolution
- c. The capitalists (ownership class) would revolt against the working class.
- ☒ d. The working class would eventually revolt against the capitalists (ownership class).

Answer: c. Propaganda, organized the proletariat, adaptability, and terror tactics.

---

FRAME #8 (Information Film)

Stalin's contributions to communism were (Circle the correct response)

- a. tanks and collective farms.
- b. "Red Army" and larger farms distributed to the peasants.
- ☒ c. industrial power build-up, collective farming, and a "Red Army."
- d. 30 years service and collective farming.

What Leninist tactic did Stalin use with his relation to the Nazis?  
(Circle the correct response)

- a. Terror tactics
- ☒ b. Temporary alliances
- c. Constant propaganda
- d. Organized the proletariat

NOTE: STOP! CONTINUE WITH FILM

Answer: d. The working class would eventually revolt against the capitalists (ownership class).

---

FRAME #4 (Information on film)

The man who organized the Communist Party and put the Communist Theory into practice was: (Circle the correct response)

☒ a. Lenin

b. Marx

Lenin emphasized Marx's main theory in that he believed the people would (Circle the correct response)

a. lead themselves in active revolt.

☒ b. revolt under the organization of professional revolutionaries.

c. revolt for better economic conditions.

d. not revolt if communism took the place of capitalism.

- Answers: c. industrial power build-up, collective farming, and a "Red Army."  
b. Temporary alliances
- 

FRAME #9

Mao Tse-Tung founded the Chinese Communist Party in 1921. He later formed his army when Chiang Kai-Shek turned on the communists in 1927.

Because Mao's Army was not yet well equipped and was smaller than Chiang's forces, Mao used and developed guerrilla type warfare to make up the difference in strength. The type of terrain in China was ideal for guerrilla type tactics. To obtain the support he needed for his guerrilla force and his Chinese Communist Revolution, he organized the peasantry.

Mao continued to fight Chiang's forces, except for an uneasy truce period when both armies fought the Japanese during World War II. In 1949, after the war, Mao's Army of guerrilla force drove Chiang's Army from the China mainland to the Island of Formosa and became the supreme leader of Communist China.

Mao's contributions to communism were: (Circle the correct response)

- a. A conventional type army and he supported the peasants.
- b. A Communist Party and an industrialized China.
- c. Organizing the peasants and an open Chinese Party.
- ☒ d. Organizing the peasants and a guerrilla force.

NOTE: STOP! CONTINUE WITH FILM

- Answers: a. Lenin  
b. revolt under the organization of professional revolutionaries.
- 

FRAME #5

Lenin's "Communist Party" organization was based on a closed, secret party; only the disciplined professional revolutionaries were allowed in the party.

There were no smaller parties within his "party". It was "one party", with strict rules and purges to eliminate dead wood or non-workers.

Which of the following are not communist type parties? (Circle the correct responses)

- ☒ a. Party "A" and its policies are well known by the public. Common folk are occasionally invited to sit in on major amendments to policy changes.
- b. Party "B" consists of elite persons of vast political and military backgrounds. Severe punishment is administered to those members who violate party policies.
- ☒ c. Party "C" has strict rule and separate parties that fight among each other for the top positions.
- d. Party "D" has members who are dedicated to the party's policies. The party's rule is rigid and those members who use the party for personal gains are removed from the party.

STOP. RETURN TO FRAME 6 PAGE 3

Answer: d. Organizing the peasants and a guerrilla force.

---

FRAME #10

Khrushchev stated that he would "Bury the West" without large scale warfare; in other words, with a communist victory in a sharpened competition with capitalism at every level ideologically, politically, economically and scientifically.

In this competition, communism will so demonstrate its superiority that all people everywhere will want to adopt it voluntarily.

This idea was called: (Circle the correct response)

- a. World domination
- b. Communism
- ☒ c. Peaceful co-existence
- d. Guerrilla warfare

CONTINUE TO THE SELF EVALUATION EXERCISE

## INTERNAL DEFENSE & DEVELOPMENT

### Part I

#### SELF EVALUATION EXERCISE

##### 1. Marx

- a. outlined the tactics to be used in an "Industrial Revolution".
- b. outlined the doctrine on "Peaceful Coexistence".
- ☒ c. outlined the basic policy for communism.
- d. outlined the basic doctrine of guerrilla tactics for communism.

##### 2. Lenin

- a. organized the guerrilla force.
- b. organized the industrial proletariat and an industrial power build-up.
- c. organized the working class and the capitalist.
- ☒ d. organized the Communist Party and its tactics.

##### 3. Stalin

- a. developed guerrilla tactics and organized the "Red Army".
- ☒ b. set up an industrialization program and organized the "Red Army".
- c. organized collective farming and a guerrilla force.
- d. organized the professional revolutionaries and secret party.

##### 4. Mao Tse-Tung

- a. rewrote Marx's doctrine on general warfare.
- b. organized Chinese Communist Party and the "Russian Army".
- c. organized the Chinese proletariat.
- ☒ d. organized a guerrilla force from the Chinese peasantry.

##### 5. Khrushchev

- ☒ a. stated he would "Bury the West" through "Peaceful Coexistence"; and was ousted from his post because of his failure in industrial and farming programs and in communist unity.
- b. stated he would "Bury the West" through "World Domination"; and was ousted from his post because he failed to put missile bases in Cuba.
- c. outlined the "Cold War Tactics" to "Bury the West" and organized the "Red Army".
- d. outlined the "Cold War Tactics" to organize a guerrilla force and was ousted from his post because he was becoming too powerful.



Answer To Frame # 10: c Peaceful co-existence

6. Lenin's "Communist Party" organization was based on (Circle the correct response)

- a. professional and non-professional revolutionaries alike and an open party.
- ~~b.~~ a secret party, purges, and anyone who wanted to join.
- c. a closed party with stronger parties inside the basic party.
- ☒ d. professional revolutionaries only in a closed, secret party with purges and strict rule.

7. The tactics to be used by Lenin's party to further the communist cause were: (Circle the correct response, a, b, or c)

- X
- A. (1) Organize proletariat  
(2) Lie and cheat  
(3) Secrecy  
(4) Peaceful co-existence
  - ☒ B. (1) Organize proletariat  
(2) Temporary alliances  
(3) Constant propaganda  
(4) Adaptability and flexibility
  - C. (1) Organize peasantry  
(2) Constant propaganda  
(3) Collective farming  
(4) "Red Army"

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

**KEY TO SELF EVALUATION EXERCISE  
INTERNAL DEFENSE & DEVELOPMENT  
Part I**

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. d
5. a
6. d
7. b

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