

PROGRAMED TEXT

**INTERNAL DEFENSE AND DEVELOPMENT
PART III**



**UNITED STATES ARMY
PRIMARY HELICOPTER SCHOOL
FORT WOLTERS, TEXAS**

PROGRAMED TEXT

PROGRAM TEXT

FILE NO:

PROGRAM TITLE

Internal Defense & Development
Part III

POI SCOPE: Discuss the phases of stability operations and point out the individual responsible for military and civilian operations in counter-insurgency. Discuss the most effective method by which an established government can win the people over. Explains primary program grouping and roles of the military in relation to stability operations.

INSTRUCTOR REFERENCES:

Department of the Army Field Manual 31-16 Chap 2, para 10; chap 3, para 15-19; chap 8, para 160-165

Department of the Army Field Manual 31-73, chap 3, para 7-32, chap 4, para 38-39; chap 4, para 43.

Film - "The Unique War" - AFIF-153

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PREFACE

Stability operations are required in an environment that encompasses internal conflicts short of overt armed conflict between the regular forces of two or more sovereign nations. There is no recognized state of belligerency. The insurgent apparatus and the guerrilla normally operate throughout the affected nation. This program discusses the phases of stability operations and point out the individual responsibility for military and civilian operations in counterinsurgency.

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. Now begin by studying the performance objectives on page 1.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

INTERNAL DEFENSE AND DEVELOPMENT - PART III

Upon completion of this program you will be able to:

1. List and define the phases of stability operations.
2. Identify the individual responsible for both US military and civilian operations in a countersurgency situation.
3. Identify the most effective method by which an established government can win over the people.
4. List and define the primary program groupings in stability operations.
5. List and define the roles of the military in relation to stability operations.

FRAME 1

Film - "The Unique War" (AFIF 153)

You will now view a film on the current US operations in South Vietnam. As you view this film compare the differences between this type of warfare and that of a conventional war.

Pay particular attention to:

- 1. The US special task in South Vietnam.**
- 2. The importance of psychological as well as military aspects.**
- 3. The need for winning the support of the people.**
- 4. The importance of civic action.**

Following the film you will be required to respond to frame 2 covering the major points discussed.

TURN TO PAGE 4 FOR FRAME #2

FRAME 9

- ANSWERS:
- c. Environment Improvement, Counter guerrilla Operations, Population & Resources Control
 - c. gain the support, loyalty, and respect of the people for their government.
-

FRAME 10

Psychological Operations (PSYOP) should support counterinsurgency programs. They help in influencing the people's thoughts toward elements of the program as the mission progresses. An effective PSYOP program assists in solidifying a favorable populace opinion toward the government. In many instances the media employed will have to counter the efforts of the insurgent propagandist. Some means could be the use of:

- a. Printed matter
- b. Radio
- c. Motion pictures
- d. Loudspeaker aerial broadcast
- e. Face-to-face persuasion

Situation: In order to establish continuous knowledge of the government's policies to the people: (Check One)

- ☐ a. PSYOP should only be used when necessary.
- ☐ b. Only successes should be made aware to the people.
- ☒ c. Every opportunity to use PSYOP should be taken.

FRAME 2

In South Vietnam US forces are:

- a. concerned primarily with victory on the military battlefield.
- b. not concerned with death or injury to the civilian population.
- c. helping to build a nation.
- d. interested mainly with separating the people.

Civic action

- a. is only the concern of USAID.
- b. could be an effective weapon when used in conjunction with military operations.
- c. is something that should never concern the individual combat soldier.
- d. should never be used in conjunction with military operations.

Every individual soldier when contacting the civilian population

- a. should always show his superiority.
- b. be suspicious of everyone.
- c. could assist in winning their support.
- d. should never speak to them if possible.

TURN TO PAGE 6 FOR FRAME #3

FRAME 10

ANSWER: c. Every opportunity to use PSYOP should be taken.

FRAME 11

Three important roles of the military in stability operations are:

- a. Civic Action
- b. Advisor Assistance
- c. Combat

FRAME 2

- ANSWERS:
- c. helping to build a nation.
 - b. could be an effective weapon when used in conjunction with military operations.
 - c. could assist in winning their support.
-

FRAME 3

The term "stability operations" used in general, encompasses the full range of counterinsurgency operations. Stability operation is used in context with the term "counterinsurgency". Normally this situation occurs in three (3) phases.

I. Economic Assistance - Efforts are directed mainly at improving conditions to eliminate the cause of the insurgency rather than conducting military actions against the guerrilla.

II. Operational Assistance - May be required if phase I actions are insufficient to defeat or prevent the insurgency movement. US advisors may accompany host country military units on combat operations and US equipment may be used in support of these operations. An example of this is the aviation support given to South Vietnam during the period 1961 - 1964.

III. US Counterguerrilla Units - Could be employed if the insurgency continues to escalate beyond the capabilities of the first two phases. This action must be in agreement with the overall effort of the host country.

Situation: District X which consists of 20 villages and hamlets has been constantly harassed by a local VC regiment for the past 4 months. In addition, the villagers have been short of food for the last 2 months. The people do not trust either the host country/US forces or the VC. The district chief with the assistance of host country/US forces has started distributing food and medical supplies to the people. Equipment to assist the villagers in improving their agricultural efforts has been distributed. For security of the area US Army aviation units have been conducting combat operations with Vietnamese armed forces in close proximity to these villages and hamlets. A U.S. Infantry Company has also made contact with an unknown size V.C. unit to the southeast of the main village.

(Check applicable answers)

Operations being conducted are characteristic of which phases?

- ☐ a. Phase one only
- ☐ b. Phase two and three
- ☐ c. Phase one and two
- ☒ d. All three phases

- (1) US Military Resources can assist greatly in developing the spirit and practice of cooperation between civilian and military alike. An effective method is by the use of a good civic action program. Care should be taken in that projects undertaken should be desired by the people and accomplished predominantly by them. The basic reasoning behind projects must be understandable to the citizens.

Situation: Village Y has been occupied both by Viet Cong and US/ host country forces at one time or another. For the past month US Infantry Brigade X has had control of the surrounding area. The brigade commander suspects that a few VC still remain in the village posing as local villagers. The brigade knows that a good civic action program could win the support of most of the people. Projects should be established (Check One)

- ☐ a. when all known VC have been eliminated.
- ☐ b. when it involves the advantage of a military victory.
- ☒ c. whenever possible to improve the general welfare of the people.

FRAME 3

ANSWER: d. All three phases



Entire villages turn out to assist in military civic action irrigation project in Ecuador.



"Open wide," says Special Forces medic as he examines Vietnamese child during sick call.

Improving conditions to eliminate causes
of insurgency

FRAME 12

ANSWER: c. whenever possible to improve the general welfare of the people.



CIVIC ACTION IN OPERATION

A nation becomes a "host country" when representatives or organizations of another nation are present because of governmental invitation or international agreement. An example is the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty - 1955 which guaranteed the defense of South Vietnam. The formal liaison between a host country and the United States will normally be conducted by the chief of the US diplomatic mission (usually an ambassador). Centralized control of all operations rests with him. The senior, in - country, US coordinating and supervising body is normally the "US country team". The country team is composed of the senior members of each represented US department or agency and is headed by the chief of the US diplomatic mission.

Situation: US Infantry Brigade X is presently conducting operations near village Y. Liaison with the civilian community has been established and through this it has been noted that a dam is badly needed to improve the agricultural resources of village Y. The only available engineer support in the area is with the US Army Engineer Company attached to the brigade. To begin work on this project (Check One)

- ☐ a. the Brigade Commander's permission is all that is needed.
- ☐ b. the engineers can start anytime they want to.
- ☒ c. concurrence from the Chief, US Diplomatic mission must be obtained.
- ☐ d. the United States Information Service must be consulted.

(2) US military advisors may be called upon to assist the host country's armed forces in preparing to meet the threat of the insurgency. Advice is given in all aspects of stability operations. The purpose of the US advisor is to: (Check One)

- a. Perform liaison duties
- ☒ b. Insure stability of operation
- c. Work strictly with US forces

FRAME 4

ANSWER: c. concurrence from the Chief, US Diplomatic mission must be obtained.

FRAME 5

Civic Action includes the participation by an agency, organization, or group in economic and sociological projects which are useful to the local population at all levels. In an insurgency situation this is considered to be the most effective method by which the established government can win the support of the people. Projects may be in such fields as education, training, public works, health, agriculture and others which contribute to the general welfare of the people.

Situation: Host country forces have been stationed in the vicinity of village Z for about a year. Most of the young men from this village were recruited by the Viet Cong leaving numerous community projects unfinished. Village Z has at one time or another been under the control of both the host government and the VC. The host government can ensure full control of village Z by (Check One)

- ☐ a. strengthening the defenses around the villages.
- ☐ b. using harsh discipline on the people.
- ☒ c. assisting the villagers in community projects whenever possible.
- ☐ d. only giving military training to the people.

FRAME 13

ANSWER: b. Insure stability of operation

FRAME 14

- (3) Tactics employed by counter guerrilla forces in the combat role normally occur in two phases.
- a. Isolation phase - Efforts are directed at separating the guerrilla from any outside source of supply or support.
 - b. Destruction phase - During this phase tactics include Encirclement and Search & Destroy.

Situation: The 1st Battalion of Brigade X has been conducting operations along with a host country Ranger company in an area near village X. The American Advisor to the host country military force has informed the battalion that a VC guerrilla band has recently been seen in the area. Two days later the battalion moves into village X to establish a base of operations. Armed contact with the enemy is made that afternoon and the battalion proceeds to encircle them. (Check One)

- ☒ a. All three roles of the military should be going on at this time.
- ☐ b. Only the combat role has been accomplished.
- ☐ c. Only the advisor role is being conducted.

FRAME 5

ANSWER: c. assisting the villagers in community projects whenever possible.

FRAME 6

The counterinsurgency effort consists of three primary program groupings:

- a. Environmental improvement program
- b. Population and resources control program
- c. Counterguerrilla operations program

Programs for countering insurgency must all be completely integrated throughout planning, development and execution. Intelligence and psychological operations are vital to carry out effective counterinsurgency programs to the local population.

FRAME 14

ANSWER: a. All three roles of the military should be going on at this time.



SEARCH & DESTROY

(1) Environmental improvement program

The objectives of environmental improvement programs are to:

- a. Make substantial contributions to National development.
- b. Gain the support, loyalty, and respect of the people for their government.

Efforts are directed at isolating the people from the insurgents psychologically. The first action taken in a stability operation is not by the military, but by civil agencies of both host country and US government. Two major US agencies involved are:

- a. USAID - United States Agency for International Development
- b. USIS - United States Information Service. These two civil resources are devoted to executing economic, social, psychological, and political programs.

Situation: Host country and US military forces have been given the additional mission of providing security for village Z. In their spare time troops have provided the people with a new well, helped in harvesting the rice crops, conducted meetings with the village officials on the latest developments on national problems and instructed the people on health and sanitation measures. In addition books provided by the USIS and agricultural equipment by USAID have been distributed. The primary objective in doing all of this is to (Check One)

- ☒ a. get the people to provide the troops with needed fresh vegetables.
- ☐ b. improve the overall environment of the villagers and their attitude towards their government.
- ☐ c. recruit men for the military service.
- ☐ d. get the people away from military operations.

Army aviation can provide support to US and host country forces in five functional areas.

1. Command & Control
2. Intelligence
3. Logistics
4. Maneuver
5. Aerial fire support

Aviation support is classified as combat support and combat service support. Combat support includes airmobile operations, aerial fire support, command & control and surveillance. Combat service support includes: Logistics, aeromedical evacuation, radio relay, PSYOP and military civic action.

Situation: "A" Company, "Z" Aviation Battalion has been attached to Brigade X for the purpose of conducting operations in the brigade's area of operation. The helicopters have been relocating infantry companies, conducting combat assaults and also taking needed medical supplies to the people of village Z. In addition, the company has been resupplying units of the brigade and providing the commanders with aircraft for establishing liaison with assigned units. "A" Company is involved in (Check One)

- ☐ a. the maneuver area only.
- ☐ b. combat support and logistics only.
- ☒ c. combat support and combat service support.
- ☐ d. PSYOP.

CONTINUE TO PAGE 19 & THEN THE SELF EVALUATION EXERCISE

FRAME 7

ANSWER: b. improve the overall environment of the villagers and their attitude towards their government.

FRAME 8

(2) Population and Resources Control Program

The primary target of the insurgent is the people. Efforts are directed at physically separating the insurgent from the people and their resources. Primary objectives of this program are to identify and neutralize the insurgents, their organization, activities and influence.

Situation: US Infantry Brigade X has been requested to establish an effective population and resources control program within its area of operations. For the past few months insurgents have been able to mingle with the population in order to establish freedom of movement and gain the necessary resources from the people to sustain themselves while operating in the area. Activities that Brigade X should include in their program are: (Check all applicable answers)

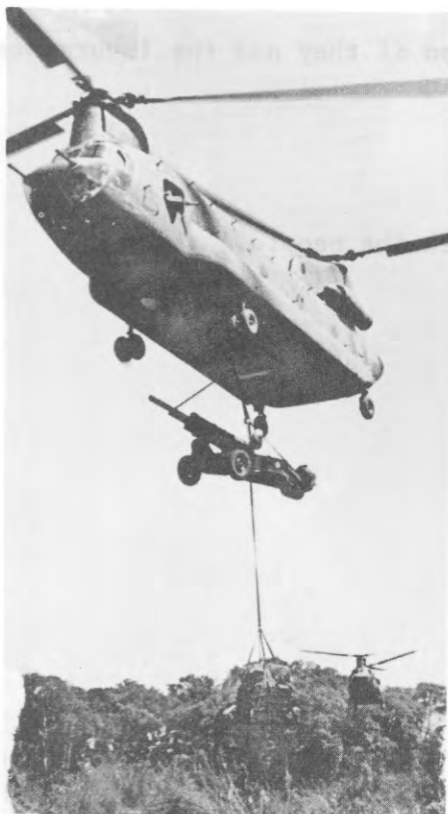
- ☒ a. Establish roadblocks and checkpoints to control movement of personnel and goods.
- ☐ b. Threaten the people with destruction if they aid the insurgents.
- ☒ c. Issuance of passes and ID cards.
- ☒ d. Establish defended hamlets.
- ☐ e. Insure the US forces do not mix with the people.

FRAME 15

ANSWER: c. combat support and combat service support.



Obstacles such as dense jungle (right) slow down and tire the infantryman. But Army aviation provides the means to bypass these obstacles and arrive in the target area fresh and ready for combat (above)



PHASE 3 Aircraft Support

FRAME 8

- ANSWERS:
- a. Establish roadblocks and checkpoints to control movement of personnel and goods.
 - c. Issuance of passes and ID cards.
 - d. Establish defended hamlets.
-

FRAME 9

(3) Counterguerrilla Operations Program

Primarily the objective of this program is to neutralize, eliminate the guerrilla insurgent, and with population and resources control measures establish an environment in which political, social, and economic progress is possible.

The three primary programs of counterinsurgency are: (Check One)

- ☐ a. Civic Action, Command & Control, Counterguerrilla Operations
- ☐ b. Counterguerrilla Operations, Population & Resources Control, Command & Control
- ☒ c. Environment Improvement, Counterguerrilla Operations, Population & Resources Control
- ☐ d. Combat, Environmental Improvement, Civic Action

One objective of the Environmental Improvement Program is to (Check One)

- ☐ a. improve the quality of crops in the agricultural field.
- ☐ b. insure a well-trained and strong military force.
- ☒ c. gain the support, loyalty, and respect of the people for their government.
- ☐ d. insure that the population respects all US military forces.

STOP RETURN TO PAGE 3 FOR FRAME #10

SELF EVALUATION EXERCISE
INTERNAL DEFENSE & DEVELOPMENT - PART III

1. Who is responsible for centralized control of stability operations in a counterinsurgency situation involving the United States?
 - a. Commander-in-Chief of US Armed Forces
 - ☒ b. Chief, US Diplomatic Mission (Ambassador)†
 - ☒ c. Chief, Military Assistance Advisory Group†
 - d. Chief, Agency for International Development

2. Efforts directed at improving conditions come in what phase of counterinsurgency? (Stability operations)
 - a. Operational assistance
 - b. Combat
 - ☒ c. Economic assistance
 - d. Counter guerrilla maneuver units

3. A good civic action program
 - a. is never necessary in a counterinsurgency operation.
 - b. consists only of administering medical and military aid.
 - ☒ c. is the best method used to win over the people.
 - d. can never succeed without the use of force.

4. An important factor that could be gained by having the support of the people is
 - a. laborers to help build installations.
 - ☒ b. information about the enemy.
 - c. a means to recruit soldiers.
 - d. a constant source of badly needed food.

5. The primary objectives of the population and resources control program are to
 - a. insure and supply the population with enough food to maintain their families.
 - b. control the growth of the population.
 - ☒ c. identify and neutralize the insurgents, their organization, activities and influence.
 - d. control and supply enough natural resources to the host government.

6. Civic action in conjunction with military operations in Vietnam

- a. is something that every commander must avoid in order to gain complete military victory.
- b. should not be the concern of the host government.
- ☒ c. shows in a definite tangible way that our interest lies with the people and their problems.
- d. could be a danger to our overall effort.

7. Counterguerrilla forces are usually employed

- a. immediately upon the start of an insurgency.
- ☒ b. at the request of the "host" country.
- ☒ c. anytime the situation deems it necessary.
- d. at the start of the advisor role.

8. The foundation of winning an unconventional war is

- a. complete military victory.
- b. holding key terrain.
- c. never trusting the civilian population.
- ☒ d. gaining the support of the people.

9. Issuance of identification cards to the population is a part of the

- a. environmental improvement program.
- b. combat role.
- c. economic assistance phase.
- ☒ d. population and resources control program.

10. The primary objective of the counterguerrilla operations program is to

- a. assist in establishing a stable government.
- ☒ b. neutralize and eliminate the guerrilla insurgent.
- c. improve the economic structure of a country.
- d. establish an effective civic action program.

ANSWERS TO SELF EVALUATION EXERCISE INTERNAL DEFENSE & DEVELOPMENT - PART III

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. c
6. c
7. b
8. d
9. d
10. b