

Civil insurrection in America and government countermeasures: The official papers

By Bradley Moscrip

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FOREWORD

The United States has suffered not only defeats in the Afghanistan campaign but also the Second Gulf War of 2003, and these actual but never discussed defeats, coupled with the collapsing American economy, are creating and will create, serious internal domestic problems in the United States.

The Bush administration through its short-sighted planning and fiscal stupidity, has created a situation that has made the bulk of the American public anti-Bush (and through this, anti-government) and, because of the Bush deliberate actions that removed old controls from the financial markets, highly agitated because of the resulting economic collapse.

It was these factors that created a situation that no American rightist could have imagined: The total discrediting of conservatism in America and the election of a black man to the Presidency.

Obama has won a considerable victory.

He has overcome the stigma in American society of being black but, however, he also runs the risk of doing terrible damage to the black community by failing.

The American public has had enough of George Bush and his plans and, in desperation, have placed their hopes on Obama. If he fulfills these hopes, all to the good, but should he, for instance, decide on strict gun control, confiscation of weapons and so on or should he express too much unconditional support of Israel, there could well be a reversion to public discontent which, because it would involve loss of faith (no matter how temporary) the results would be interesting to say the least.

With the American economy self-destructing on a daily basis, with jobless figures soaring (6% at present and not yet at the 25% when FDR took office in 1933) and millions either evicted from their homes or living in anticipation of it, Obama will have to walk a dangerous path indeed if he is to succeed.

If the far-right Evangelicals, Republicans and racists had their way, he would soon be walking on a soda-cracker bridge with the first drops of a heavy rain starting to fall.

Hatred, always dormant, is beginning to stir.

Herewith are several noteworthy quotations from Eric Hoffer in his "True Believer." Hoffer was born in the United States of German, not Jewish as some have thought, immigrant parents. Self-taught, Hoffer's first book, "The True Believer," was, and is, a brilliant dissection of the components of the mass movement. Here are several pointed comments on the part hatred plays in these movements:

"Hatred is the most accessible and comprehensive of all unifying agents....Mass movements can rise and spread without a belief in a God, but never without a belief in a devil." Section 66

"Common hatred unites the most heterogeneous elements." Section 66

"We usually do not look for allies when we love,....But we always look for allies when we hate....Often, when we are wronged by one person, we turn our hatred to a wholly unrelated person or group. Russians, bullied by Stalin's secret police, are easily inflamed against 'capitalist warmongers', Germans, aggrieved by the Versailles treaty, avenged themselves by exterminating Jews; Zulus, oppressed by Boers, butcher Hindus; white trash, exploited by Dixiecrats, lynch Negroes." Section 68

"Passionate hatred can give meaning and purpose to an empty life." Section 75

Americans suddenly finding themselves plunged into an unexpected poverty from which they can find no escape or visible relief, will be eager adherents and converts to a mass movement that will provide them both with enemies to hate and blame and show them that by unifying they can achieve communion with fellow-sufferers and the means to power and economic and social redemption. A leader or politician (they are not the same thing) who fails to create mass communion and who is seen as failing to rescue the masses from economic catastrophe will become the target of the anger and frustration of the masses. And they will find some individual or some group, be it political, economic or ethnic, to blame and to hate.

Let us now consider the possibility of the growth of civil insurrection in the United States, given the presence of circumstances which can easily lead to mass anger and subsequent rebellions.

In the event of civil insurrection or physical resistance to U.S. government policies, the official machinery is now in place for swift containment by U.S. military forces, to include the various State National Guards, Special Forces and Military Police units.

It is to be stressed that while these plans, which have been maturing since the Reagan Administration and are now fully functional, are only contingency plans. It would require a Presidential Order to activate them.

Under President Bush's "National Strategy For Homeland Security", FEMA was placed under the Office of Homeland Security. Both Homeland Security and the Department of Defense planned to participate "in homeland security training that involves military and civilian emergency response", provoking comparison to Rex-84. And now, the Bush administration moved to give FEMA disturbing new responsibilities.

Earlier, President Bush had ensured there would be no current FBI/FEMA conflict, mandating that FEMA work closely with the DOJ (of which the FBI is part), creating what Bush called a "seamlessly integrated" network. With this bond between FEMA and the DOJ, the Administration effectively voided the inter-departmental checks which stopped FEMA's earlier abuses.

According to the Department of Homeland Security, FEMA "will continue to change the emergency management culture from one that reacts to terrorism, to one that proactively helps communities and citizens avoid becoming victims". Paradoxically, FEMA's prior debacle was a direct outgrowth of its pursuit of proactive methods, its attempt to legitimize the assumption of extraordinary powers under the very cloak of "counter terrorism".

When President Ronald Reagan was considering invading Nicaragua he issued a series of executive orders that provided the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with broad powers in the event of a "crisis" such as "violent and widespread internal dissent or national opposition against a US military invasion abroad". They were never used.

On July 20, 2002, the Detroit Free Press ran a story entitled "Arabs in US could be held, official warns". The story referred to a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission who foresaw the possibility of internment camps for Arab Americans. FEMA has practiced for such an occasion.

FEMA, whose main role is disaster response, is also responsible for handling US domestic unrest. From 1982-84 Colonel Oliver North assisted FEMA in drafting its civil defense preparations. Details of these plans emerged during the 1987 Iran-Contra scandal. They included executive orders providing for suspension of the constitution, the imposition of martial law, internment camps, and the turning over of government to the president and FEMA

A Miami Herald article on July 5, 1987, reported that the former FEMA director Louis Guiffrida's deputy, John Brinkerhoff, handled the martial law portion of the planning. The plan was said to be similar to one Giuffrida had developed earlier to combat "a national uprising by black militants". It provided for the detention "of at least 21 million American Negroes" in "assembly centers or relocation camps."

Brinkerhoff was subsequently attached to the highly influential Anser Institute for Homeland Security. Following a request by the Pentagon in January 2002 that the U.S. military be allowed the option of deploying troops on U.S. streets, the institute in February 2002 published a paper by Brinkerhoff arguing the legality of this. He alleged that the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878, which has long been accepted as prohibiting such deployments, has simply been misunderstood and misapplied. The preface to the article also provided the revelation that the national plan he had worked on, under Giuffrida, was "approved by Reagan, and actions were taken to implement it".

By April 2002, the US military had created a Northern Command to aid Homeland defense. Reuters reported that the command is "mainly expected to play a supporting role to local authorities." However, Ridge, the Director of Homeland Security, has just advocated a review of U.S. law regarding the use of the military for law enforcement duties

Disturbingly, the full facts and final contents of Reagan's national plan remain uncertain. This is in part because Bush took the unusual step of sealing the Reagan presidential papers after he took over the presidency in November 2001. However, many of the key figures of the Reagan era are now part of the present administration, including John Poindexter, to whom Oliver North later reported.

At the time of the Reagan initiatives, the then attorney-general, William French Smith, wrote to the national security adviser, Robert McFarlane: "I believe that the role assigned to the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the revised Executive Order exceeds its proper function as a co-ordinating agency for emergency preparedness ... this department and others have repeatedly raised serious policy and legal objections to an 'emergency czar' role for FEMA."

Criticism of the Bush Administration's response to September 11 echoes Smith's warning. On June 7 2002, Nixon's former presidential counsel John Dean spoke of the U.S. sliding into a "constitutional dictatorship" and martial law as a result of the September 11, 2001 events.

In a revealing admission the Director of Resource Management for the U.S. Army confirmed the validity of a memorandum relating to the establishment of a civilian inmate labor program under development by the Department of the Army. The document states, "Enclosed for your review and comment is the draft Army regulation on civilian inmate labor utilization" and the procedure to "establish civilian prison camps on installations."

Civilian internment camps or prison camps, more commonly known as concentration camps, have been the subject of much rumor and speculation during the past few years in America. Several publications have devoted space to the topic and many talk radio programs have dealt with the issue.

However, Congressman Henry Gonzales (D, Texas) clarified the question of the existence of civilian detention camps. In an interview the congressman stated, "the truth is yes - you do have these stand by provisions, and the plans are here...whereby you could, in the name of stopping terrorism...evoke the military and arrest Americans and put them in detention camps."

Then in April 2002, Defense Dept. officials implemented a plan for domestic U.S. military operations by creating a new U.S. Northern Command (CINC-NORTHCOM) for the continental United States. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld called this "the most sweeping set of changes since the unified command system was set up in 1946."

The NORTHCOM commander, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld announced, is responsible for "homeland defense and also serves as head of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD).... He will command U.S. forces that operate within the United States in support of civil authorities. The command will provide civil support not only in response to attacks, but for natural disasters."

Currently (October, 2008), President Bush and Homeland Security have authorized preliminary studies for the rapid construction of a National Detention Center Program-controlled series of detention centers, to be added to the existing 600 units now in place

The Department of Homeland Security has consulted with an Israeli company, Israeli Prison Systems, Ltd. for the expedited construction of modular 'internment camps' generally located in rural and relatively uninhabited areas throughout the Continental United States and Alaska.

These detention centers are to be constructed as soon as possible and when completed, the current number of 600 detention centers will swell to over 1500, again in rural or uninhabited areas such as wilderness areas of U.S. National Parks..

The concept of mass internment camps was implemented during the decade of the 1930's when the idea was either integrated into national security planning or put to actual use in the world's three socialistic experiments - the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany and the United States under Roosevelt.

On March 9, 1933, Adolf Hitler put his Dachau detention center into operation where thousands of his own countrymen were sent. Stalin exterminated 7 to 10 million in his rural collectivization program from 1931-1933 and another 10 million in the purges of 1934-1939. It was this decade that the Soviet Gulag proved its worth. On August 24, 1939, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover met with FDR to develop a detention plan for the United States. Five months after this meeting, Hitler opened the Auschwitz detention center in Poland.

On August 3, 1948, J. Edgar Hoover met with Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to form a plan whereby President Truman could suspend constitutional liberties during a national emergency. The plan was code-named "Security Portfolio" and, when activated, it would authorize the FBI to summarily arrest up to 20,000 persons and place them in national security detention camps. Prisoners would not have the right to a court hearing or habeas corpus appeal. Meanwhile, "Security Portfolio" allowed the FBI to develop a watch list of those who would be detained, as well as detailed information on their physical appearance, family, place of work, etc

Two years later Congress approved the Internal Security Act of 1950 which contained a provision authorizing an emergency detention plan. Hoover was unhappy with this law because it did not suspend the constitution and it guaranteed the right to a court hearing (habeas corpus). "For two years, while the FBI continued to secretly establish the detention camps and work out detailed seizure plans for thousands of individuals, Hoover kept badgering...[Attorney General McGrath for] official permission to ignore the 1950 law and carry on with the more ferocious 1948 program. On November 25, 1952, the attorney general...caved in to Hoover."

Congress repealed the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 more than twenty years later in 1971. Seemingly the threat of civilian internment in the United States was over, but not in reality. The Senate held hearings in December, 1975, revealing the ongoing internment plan which had never been terminated. The report, entitled, "Intelligence Activities, Senate Resolution 21", disclosed the covert agenda. In a series of documents, memos and testimony by government informants, the picture emerged of the designs by the federal government to monitor, infiltrate, arrest and incarcerate a potentially large segment of American society.

The Senate report also revealed the existence of the Master Search Warrant (MSW) and the Master Arrest Warrant (MAW) which are currently in force. The MAW document, authorized by the United States Attorney General, directs the head of the FBI to: "Arrest persons whom I deem dangerous to the public peace and safety. These persons are to be detained and confined until further order." The MSW also instructs the FBI Director to "search certain premises where it is believed that there may be found contraband, prohibited articles, or other materials in violation of the Proclamation of the President of the United States." It includes such items as firearms, short-wave radio receiving sets, cameras, propaganda materials, printing presses, mimeograph machines, membership and financial records of organizations or groups that have been declared subversive, or may be hereafter declared subversive by the Attorney General."

Since the Senate hearings in 1975, the steady development of highly specialized surveillance capabilities, combined with the exploding computerized information technologies, have enabled a massive data base of personal information to be developed on millions of unsuspecting American citizens. It is all in place awaiting only a presidential declaration to be enforced by both military and civilian police.

In 1982, President Ronald Reagan issued National Security Directive 58 which empowered Robert McFarlane and Oliver North to use the National Security Council to secretly retrofit FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) to manage the country during a national crisis. The 1984 "REX exercises" simulated civil unrest culminating in a national emergency with a contingency plan for the imprisonment of 400,000 people. REX 84 was so secretive that special metal security doors were installed on the FEMA building's fifth floor, and even long-term officials of the Civil Defense Office were prohibited entry. The ostensible purpose of this exercise was to handle an influx of refugees created by a war in Central America, but a more realistic scenario was the detention of American citizens.

Under "REX" the President could declare a state of emergency, empowering the head of FEMA to take control of the internal infrastructure of the United States and suspend the constitution. The President could invoke executive orders 11000 thru 11004 which would:

- 1- Draft all citizens into work forces under government supervision.

- 2- Empower the postmaster to register all men, women and children.
- 3- Seize all airports and private and commercial aircraft.
- 4- Seize all housing and establish forced relocation of citizens.

A Listing of U.S. Presidential Executive Orders Relating to Domestic Martial Law:

Executive Order Number	Meaning
10900	Allows the government to take control over all modes of transportation, highways, and seaports.
10995	Allows the government to seize and control the communication media.
10997	Allows the government to take over all electrical power, gas, petroleum, fuels, and minerals.
10998	Allows the government to take over all food resources and farms.
11000	Allows the government to mobilize civilians into work brigades under government supervision.
11001	Allows the government to take over all health, education, and welfare functions.
11002	Designates the Postmaster General to operate national registration of all persons.
11003	Allows the government to take over all airports and aircraft, including commercial aircraft.
11004	Allows the Housing and Finance Authority to relocate communities, build new housing with public funds, designate areas to be abandoned, and establish new locations for populations.
11005	Allows the government to take over railroads, inland waterways, and public storage facilities.
11051	Specifies the responsibility of the Office of Emergency Planning and gives authorization to put all Executive Orders into effect in times of increased international tensions and economic or financial crisis.
11310	Grants authority to the Department of Justice to enforce the plans set out in Executive Orders, to institute industrial support, to establish judicial and legislative liaison, to control all aliens, to operate penal and correctional institutions, and to advise and assist the President.
11049	Assigns emergency preparedness function to federal departments and agencies, consolidating 21 operative Executive Orders issued over a fifteen year period.
11921	Allows the Federal Emergency Preparedness Agency to develop plans to establish control over the mechanisms of production and distribution, of energy sources, wages, salaries, credit and flow of money in the U.S.A. financial institution in any undefined national emergency. It also provides that when a state of emergency is declared by the President, Congress cannot review the action for six months.

Identified FEMA detention camps:

- Arizona:**
 - Ft. Huachua, 20 miles from the Mexican border, 30 miles from Nogales. Rex 84 program. Emergency Custodial Facility.

- Florence WWII German/Italian POW camp now being renovated.
- Pinal County Gila River. Renovated WWII Japanese-American special internment detention facility.
- Yuma County Colorado River. Renovated WWII Japanese-American special internment detention facility.

Arkansas:

- Ft. Chaffee Has a new runway for aircraft, new detention camp facilities with cap of 20,000 prisoners.
- Chicot/Drew Counties Jerome. Renovated spec Internment camps for Japanese Americans WWII.
- Descha County Rohwer. Renovated WWII Japanese-American special internment detention centers.
- Blythville AFB This base was closed but is now being used as a camp location. New wooden barracks have been constructed at this location. This camp is surrounded by high wire topped with barbed wire, and has guard towers.
- Berryville FEMA facility located east of Eureka on Hwy 62.
- Omaha FEMA facility located on Hwy 65 south of old wood processing plant.

California:

- Oakdale Ca 90 miles East of San Francisco on HWY 120. Holds a minimum of 15,000 people. REX 84 program, Emergency Custodial Facility.
- Vandenberg AFB Located midway between San Louis Obispo, and Santa Barbara. The base is on Hwy 1 and close to Hwy 101. REX 84 program, Emergency Custodial Facility.
- Ft. Irwin Irwin is a remote Mtn region south of Death Valley, National Monument. This base is designated as inactive however, there is a concentration camp located at this facility about 30 miles from Interstate 15 in Barstow.
- Inyo County Manzanita. Renovated WWII Japanese-American special internment detention center.
- Modoc County Tulelake. Renovated WWII Japanese-American special internment detention facility.
- Sacramento Army Depot.

Colorado:

- Old Lowell AFB. Recently all new chain link fence was installed around the borders, plus 400,000 handcuffs and shackles were purchased by the government for this site.

Florida:

- Avon Park No data available
- Camp Krome Located near Miami Dept of Justice detention and interrogation facility.
- Elgin AFB This base is greater than 50 miles long extending from Pensacola Bay to Hwy 331 in De Funiak Springs. It is adjacent to Interstate 10 on the North and the Fort Walton Beach vacation spot.
- REX 84 program, Emergency Custodial Facility.

Georgia:

- Ft. Benning Located East of Columbia near the Georgia/Alabama state line. - REX 84 program - Emergency Custodial Facility.
- Unadilla, Ga Macon County; Located on east railroad street, Plunket road leads into the facility 1 1/2 miles from Unadilla on county road 230. This is a FEMA prison manned and staffed but no prisoners.
- Oglethorpe, Ga. Macon County; facility is located five miles from Montezuma, three miles from Oglethorpe. Traveling south on highway 49, located on the west side of the highway. This FEMA prison has no staff and no prisoners.
- Morgan, Ga. Calhoun County; I-75 exit 32 to 300 south to Albany. Take highway 234 to Morgan. Go through Morgan taking highway 45 south. The FEMA facility is 1 1/2 miles on the right (west) side of highway 45. This FEMA facility is fully manned and staffed but no prisoners.
- Camilla, Ga. Mitchell County; from Camilla take highway 19 south, travel 5.4 miles from 37/19 junction to Mount Zion Road, turn left (east) on Mount Zion Road. The FEMA facility is located on Mount Zion Road approx: 5.7 miles south of Camilla. This facility is not manned or staffed and there are no prisoners.

- Hawkinsville, Ga Pulaski County; located on fire road 100/ Upper River Road, 2 miles west from alternate 129 North 257 / 112 east. Five miles east of Hawkensville. This FEMA facility is fully manned and staffed but no prisoners.
- Abbeyville, Ga. Wilcox County: south side of Abbeyvilleon highway 129 (Broad Street) off highway 280 (Main Street). This FEMA facility is fully manned and staffed but no prisoners.
- McRae, Ga. Telfair County; 1.5 miles west of McRae on highway 134 (8th street). The FEMA facility is on Irwinton Ave. off 8th street. This facility is fully manned and staffed but no prisoners.
- Frequencies: 153.7400 Georgia State Correctional Institutions 154.9050 Intrastate Coordinating (car to car state wide) 154.9350 Intrastate Coordinating (base to base / state wide) 155.3700 Georgia Police Intersystem (State wide)

Idaho:

- Jerome County - Minipoka - Renovated WWII Japanese-American special internment detention facility.
- Kooski plus 50 miles East. Near Lolo pass
- Moose Creek Unmanned and there is a near by landing strip in or near a national forest.

Illinois:

- Marseilles, is located on the Illinois river off Interstate 80 on Hwy 6. It is a relatively small facility with a cap of 1400 prisoners. Though it is small it is designed like other concentration camp facilities with high fences topped with barbed wire and guard towers.

Indiana:

- Thousands of acres located just out of Indianapolis, Indiana holds a large Concentration camp facility complete with barracks, high fence, razor wire, towers, turnstiles, a railroad, helicopter landing pads, and what appears to be three large furnaces with 3inch mains on one of the buildings. This is a massive facility, still under construction with a completion date sometime in 1996.
- Ft. Benjamin Harrison A U.S. Army facility located on the outskirts of Indianapolis will be used to hold prisoners.
- Ft. Wayne FEMA Detention facility
- Terre Haute FEMA Detention facility

Kansas:

- Leavenworth U.S. Marshal's Fed Holding Facility PFP.
- Concordia WWII POW German/Italian POW camp being renovated.
- El Dorado Federal prison.
- Topeka 80 acres converted to a holding camp.

Kentucky:

- Louisville FEMA Detention facility
- Lexington FEMA Detention facility

Louisiana:

- Livingston WWII German/Italian POW camp being renovated.

Maine:

- Houlton WWII German/Italian POW camp being renovated.

Missouri:

- Richards Gebaur AFB This facility is located in Grandview, A large civilian internment facility has been built on this facility, and base personnel are restricted from the area.

Michigan:

- Kincheloe Correctional Facility (Formerly Kincheloe AFB with B-52 sized runways). Has five large prison buildings able to house 5000+. The facility has about 500 prisoners at this time. Location: 20 miles south of Sault Ste. Marie (Soo Locks) at the eastern end of the Upper Penninsula of Michigan.
- K.I. Sawyer AFB Large construction program has been going on under the name of "Operation Gateway". High security is in place with a large portion of the base closed to civilian view. Location: 20 miles south of Marquette, MI in the Upper Penninsula of Michigan.

- Raco Field Raco field is an interesting facility. The above ground runways form a perfect triangle. Few buildings appear on the surface, but ventilators can be seen. Civilian workers report that a subsurface facility exists. No publicity exists indicating what the role of Raco Field is, although something is there. To observers, it is an "inactive WWII base." Location: 15 miles NW of Kincheloe Correctional Facility on Hwy 28.
- Bark River A large construction operation is ongoing in the Bark River, MI, area. The facility is off the main highway in a wilderness area. Bay City Sits on Saginaw Bay which connects to Lake Huron. This facility has high fencing, barbed wire and guard towers.
- Grayling Camp Grayling Michigan National Guard Base. Detention facility. Guards towers, razor wire.
- Southwest area of the state FEMA Detention facility
- Central part of the state FEMA Detention facility
- Detroit FEMA Detention facility

Mississippi:

- Hancock County - The NASA facility at this location has two camps the first being located at the end of Kiln road at Waveland, and then the next road after ammo road at the Post Office.
- The second camp is located in the center of a rest station back from the Interstate. Inmates from the Hancock County jail claim they have worked details involving the delivery of food to these camps under the supervision of U.N. Guards.

Nebraska:

- Scottsbluff WWII German/Italian POW camp being renovated.
- Northwest corner of state FEMA Detention facility
- Northeast corner of state FEMA Detention facility
- South Central Hastings area FEMA Detention facility

Nevada:

- Elco There is a prison facility 10 miles out of Elco.
- Wells Camp is located in the O'Neil basin area, 40 miles North of Wells, and West off Hwy 93, 25 miles.
- Winnemucca Camp is located at the I-80 mile marker 112, on the south side of the road and 3/4 miles off of the road.
- Wells/Winnemucca Camp is located near the base line of the mountains. Reno Nevada plus 150 miles east south side of road if your headed west, 150 yards off the road.

New Jersey:

- Ft. Dix Fully operational prison camp with approximately 35,000 prisoners.

New York:

- Ft. Drum located in upstate New York, probable location for Eastern area processing of people, located near the St. Lawrence river and access to Lake Ontario. Both waterways may be used for transport. Located very close to Canada.
- Watertown FEMA Detention facility
- Albany FEMA Detention facility
- Buffalo FEMA Detention facility

Ohio:

- Cleveland FEMA Detention facility
- Columbus FEMA Detention facility
- Cincinnati FEMA Detention facility
- Lima FEMA Detention facility

Oklahoma:

- Oklahoma City Tinker AFB, This is a civilian detention facility, all base personnel are prohibited from going near the area, and the area is under constant guard.
- McAlester WWII German/Italian POW camp being renovated.

- Will Rogers Air Port This is a newly-constructed FEMA facility, and it is believed that it will be used as a primary processing center for prisoners West of the Mississippi River.

Pennsylvania:

- Camp Hill Camp Hill Pa located off I-15. Sits across the navigable Susquehanna River from Harrisburg. Close to Cumberland Army Depot and the Camp Hill Correctional facility.
- Crossville WWII German/Italian POW Camp being renovated.

Texas:

- Ft. Hood Ft. Hood has a newly built concentration camp, constructed complete with towers, high fencing, and barbed wire.
- Mexia. WWII German/ Italian POW camp being renovated.
- Amarillo FEMA Detention facility

Utah:

- Millard County - Central Utah - Renovated WWII Japanese-American special internment detention facility.
- Skull Valley Camp William property - west of the old bombing range South/southwestern portion of Camp Williams
- Utah Lake 15 miles south of Saratoga Recreation center 200 - 300 yards off the road Black wire 40 to 50 feet tall, made to look something like a golf driving range.
- Cedar City East of Cedar City Utah.

Washington:

- Okanogan County borders Canada and is a site for a massive concentration camp capable of holding hundreds of thousands of people.

Wisconsin:

- Ft. McCoy Located in Western Wisconsin 30 miles East of LaCrosse between the point where 90 and 94 intersect. REX 84 program, Emergency Custodial Facility.
- Central part of the state FEMA Detention facility.

Wyoming:

- Park County - Hart Mountain - Renovated WWII Japanese-American special internment detention facilities.
- North Central part of the state FEMA Detention facility
- Southeast part of the state FEMA Detention facility
- Southwest part of the state FEMA Detention facility
- East Yellowstone - Manned facility. Investigators were apprehended by European soldiers, unable to identify the language used by the foreign soldiers, American government helped clear the situation.

FEMA, whose black budget comes from the Department of Defense, has worked closely with the Pentagon in an effort to avoid the legal restrictions of Posse Comitatus. While FEMA may not have been directly responsible for these precedent-setting cases, the principle of federal control was seen during the Los Angeles riots in 1992 with the federalization of the National Guard and during the siege at Waco, where Army tanks equipped with flame throwers were involved in the final conflagration.

The Deputy Attorney General of California commented at a conference that anyone who attacks the State, even verbally, becomes a revolutionary and an enemy by definition. Louis Guiffreda, who was head of FEMA, stated that "legitimate violence is integral to our form of government, for it is from this source that we can continue to purge our weaknesses."

It is significant to note that the dictionary definition of terrorism - "the calculated use of violence" - corresponds precisely to the government's stated policy of "the use of legitimate violence." One might ask, who are the real terrorists? Guiffreda's remark gives a revealing insight into the thinking of those who have been charged with oversight of the welfare of the citizens in this country. If one's convictions or philosophy does not correspond with the government's agenda, that individual may find himself on the government's enemy list. This makes him a "target" to be "purged" by the use of "legitimate violence."

President Regan signed Presidential Directive Number 54 in April of 1984 that allowed FEMA to activate a secret national readiness exercise. This exercise was given the code name REX 84. The purpose

of the exercise was to test FEMA's ability to assume military authority. REX 84 was so highly guarded that special metal security doors were installed on the fifth floor of the FEMA building in Washington, D.C. securing the area in which the REX Operational Center was centered.

The exercise required the following.....

- Suspension of the Constitution of the United States
- Turning control of the government over to FEMA
- Appointment of military commanders to run state and local governments

Shortly before the November, 2008, Presidential Election, George Bush signed directives which were embodied in the following U.S. Army document:

Domestic Insurgency and the Declaration of Martial Law

CLASSIFICATION: TOP SECRET-NOFORN AS OF 12 OCTOBER, 2008

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: DISTRIBUTION AUTHORIZED TO THE DOD AND DOD CONTRACTORS ONLY TO MAINTAIN OPERATIONS SECURITY. THIS DETERMINATION WAS MADE ON 1 OCTOBER, 2008..

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Domestic Counterinsurgency are those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken by a government to defeat civic domestic insurgency . It is an offensive approach involving all elements of national power; it can take place across the range of operations and spectrum of conflict It includes strategic and operational planning; intelligence development and analysis; training; materiel, technical, advice; infrastructure development; tactical-level operations; and many elements of PSYOP. Generally, the preferred methods of support are through assistance to local loyalists and the segregation and relocation of identified dissidents and disloyal elements to areas where they can be retrained and reeducated. Leaders must consider the roles of military, intelligence, diplomatic, law enforcement, information, finance, and economic elements (MIDLIFE) in domestic counterinsurgency.

COUNTERINSURGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Regional combatant commanders are responsible for conducting (planning, preparing, executing, and assessing) military operations in their areas of responsibility in support of counterinsurgency. There are three direct operations critical to supporting domestic internal counterinsurgency: CMO, combat operations, and IO. CMO span a very broad area in domestic internal counterinsurgency and include activities such as civil affairs, PSYOP, humanitarian assistance, support to civil administration, and military civic action across the range of military operations. Using CMO to support military activities in a domestic counterinsurgency program enhances preventive measures, reconstruction efforts, and combat operations in support of efforts to stabilize and rebuild a stable national and regional community. Combat operations are developed to neutralize the anti-democratic insurgent and, together with population and resources control measures, establish an environment within which political, social, and economic progress is possible. The primary goals of domestic counterinsurgency shall be to:

- Protect the population.
- Establish local political institutions.

- Reinforce local governments.
- Eliminate insurgent capabilities.
- Exploit information from local sources.

A *domestic insurgency* is organized movement aimed at the overthrow or discrediting of the legally constituted Federal and state governments through use of subversion and armed conflict. It is a protracted politico-military struggle designed to weaken government control and legitimacy while increasing insurgent control. Political power is the central issue in a domestic insurgency.

The primary goal of a domestic insurgency is to mobilize human and material resources in order to form an alternative to the Federal and State governments. This alternative is called the *counterstate*. The *counterstate* may have much of the infrastructure possessed by the state itself, but this must normally be concealed since it is illegal. Thus the *counterstate* is often referred to by the term "clandestine infrastructure."

As the insurgents gain confidence and political power, the clandestine infrastructure may become more open, as observed historically in communist regions during the Chinese Revolution, in South Vietnam after the North Vietnamese 1972 Easter Offensive, and in Colombia in the summer of 1998.

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CADRE

The cadre is the political activists and local political leaders of the insurgency. They are referred to as militants since they are actively engaged in struggling to accomplish insurgent goals. The insurgent movement provides guidance and procedures to the cadre, and the cadre use these to assess the grievances in local areas and carry out activities that satisfy those grievances. They then attribute the solutions they have provided to the insurgent movement itself. Deeds are the key to making insurgent slogans meaningful to the population.

Larger societal issues, such as active military presence, facilitate such action, because these larger issues may be blamed for life's smaller problems. Insurgents, however, may have no regard for popular dissent or local grievances. The insurgents play by no rules, and they will use fear as a means to intimidate the populace and thereby prevent cooperation with the Federal government.

MASS BASE

The mass base consists of the followers of the insurgent movement that are the population of the counterstate. Mass base members are recruited and indoctrinated by the cadre, who implement instructions and procedures provided by the insurgent leadership. Though they do not actively fight for the insurgency, mass base members provide intelligence and supplies. Mass base members may continue in their normal positions in society, but many will either lead second, clandestine lives for the insurgent movement, or even pursue new, full-time positions within the insurgency. Combatants normally begin as members of the mass base before becoming armed manpower.

The insurgent leadership thus provides organizational and managerial skills to transform regions into an effective base for armed political action, while the cadre accomplishes this same transformation at the community and mobilized individual level. What results, as in any armed conflict, is a contest of resource mobilization and force deployment. A state is challenged by a counterstate. No objective force level guarantees victory for either side. It is frequently stated that a 10 to 1 or 20 to 1 ratio of counterinsurgents to insurgents is necessary for counterinsurgency victory. In reality, research has demonstrated time and again there are no valid ratios that, when met, guarantee victory. As in conventional war, correlation of forces in an insurgency depends upon the situation. Though objective and valid force-correlation ratios do not exist, counterinsurgency has been historically manpower intensive. Time, which often works on the side of the insurgent, just as often places serious constraints upon counterinsurgent courses of action.

ORIGINS AND CAUSES

Rising up against constituted authority has been present throughout history. The causes for such uprisings have been as numerous as human conditions. Uprisings against indigenous regimes have normally been termed "rebellions." Uprisings against an external occupying power have normally been termed "resistance movements." Historical particulars can at times combine the two.

Rebellions and resistance movements are transformed into an insurgency by their incorporation into an armed political campaign. A popular desire to resist is used by an insurgent movement to accomplish the insurgents' political goal. The insurgency thus mounts a political challenge to the state through the formation of, or desire to, create a counterstate.

The support of the people, then, is the center of gravity. It must be gained in whatever proportion is necessary to sustain the insurgent movement (or, contrariwise, to defeat it). As in any political campaign, all levels of support are relative

Insurgent movements begin as "fire in the minds of men." Insurgent leaders commit themselves to building a new world. They construct the organization to carry through this desire. Generally, popular grievances become insurgent causes when interpreted and shaped by the insurgent leadership. The insurgency grows if the cadre that is local insurgent leaders and representatives can establish a link between the insurgent movement and the desire for solutions to grievances sought by the local population

Insurgent leaders will exploit opportunities created by government security force actions. The behavior of security forces is critical. Lack of security force discipline leads to alienation, and security force abuse of the populace is a very effective insurgent recruiting tool. Consequently, specific insurgent tactical actions are often planned to frequently elicit overreaction from security force individuals and units

DYNAMICS OF INSURGENCY

There are seven dynamics that are common to most insurgencies. These dynamics provide a framework for analysis that can reveal the insurgency's strengths and weaknesses. Although analysts can examine the following dynamics separately, they must study their interaction to fully understand the insurgency. These seven dynamics are—

- Leadership.
- Ideology.
- Objectives.
- Environment and geography.
- External support.
- Phasing and timing.

LEADERSHIP

Leadership is critical to any insurgency. Insurgency is not simply random political violence. It is directed and focused political violence. It requires leadership to provide vision, direction to establish and set the long-term way ahead, short-term guidance, coordination, and organizational coherence. Insurgent leaders must make their cause known to the people and gain popular support. Although, theoretically, the insurgent leader desires to gain popular support for the cause, that desire is often accompanied by a terror campaign against those who do not support the insurgents' goals. Their key tasks are to break and supplant the ties between the people and the government, and to establish legitimacy for their movement. Their education, family, social and religious connections, and positions may contribute to their ability to think clearly, communicate, organize, and lead an insurgency; or their lack of education and connections may delay or impair their access to positions where they are able to exercise leadership.

Insurgencies are dynamic political movements, resulting from real or perceived grievance or neglect that leads to alienation from an established government. Alienated elite members advance alternatives to existing conditions. (Culture defines elites. For example, in most of the world educators and teachers are members of the elite; for example, in Islamic and many Catholic nations, religious leaders are elite members.) As their movement grows, leaders decide which body of "doctrine" to adopt. In the mass mobilization approach, leaders recruit, indoctrinate, and deploy the cadre necessary to carry out the actions of the movement. In the armed action approach, there is often a much more decentralized mode of operations, but this is usually guided by a central organization. Extreme decentralization results in a movement that rarely functions as a coherent body but is nevertheless capable of inflicting substantial casualties and damage.

OBJECTIVES

Effective analysis of an insurgency requires interpreting strategic, operational, and tactical objectives. Understanding the root causes of the insurgency is essential to analyzing the insurgents' objectives. The strategic objective is the insurgents' desired end state: the seizure of political power and the overthrow of an existing government. Operational objectives are the decisive points (military, political, and ideological) along lines of operation toward the strategic objective, and they are the means to link tactical goals with strategic end states. One of the political decisive points is the total destruction of government legitimacy. Tactical objectives are the immediate aims of insurgent acts. Tactical objectives can be psychological and physical in nature. Some examples include the dissemination of PSYOP products, intimidation (a psychological objective), and the attack and seizure of a key facility (a physical objective).

IDEOLOGY

In its ideology an insurgency sets forth a political alternative to the existing state. Both theoretically and actually, it offers a vision of a counterstate. The most powerful ideologies tap latent,

emotive concerns of the populace, such as the desire for justice, the creation of an idealized religious state, or liberation from foreign occupation. Ideology influences the insurgents' perception of the environment by providing the prism, to include vocabulary and analytical categories, through which the situation is assessed. The result is that ideology shapes the movement's organization and operational methods.

A successful counterinsurgency results in the neutralization by the state of the insurgency and its effort to form a counterstate. While many abortive insurgencies are defeated by military and police actions alone, if an insurgency has tapped into serious grievances and has mobilized a significant portion of the population, simply returning to the status quo may not be an option. Reform may be necessary, but reform is a matter for the state, using all of its human and material resources. Security forces are only one such resource. The response must be multifaceted and coordinated, yet states typically charge their security forces with "waging counterinsurgency." This the security forces cannot do alone.

Loyal military and police forces must be the most visible force to the people. Security forces sent into an area to engage in counterinsurgency perform as follows: Strategically, they serve as the shield for carrying out reform. It is imperative that loyal military and police forces protect the populace and defend their own bases while simultaneously fighting an insurgency.

Operationally, they systematically restore government control.

Tactically, security forces eliminate insurgent leadership, cadre, and combatants, through death and capture, by co-opting individual members, or by forcing insurgents to leave the area. This is analogous to separating the fish from the sea. The local populations (that also provide the insurgent mass base) are then secure and able to engage in normal activities. The forces also assist with civic action projects.

These actions convey to the people a sense of progress and concern by the government.

Counterinsurgency operations must balance elimination of grievances (that is, reform, to include elimination of human rights abuses) and security force action that eliminates the insurgents. The security forces provide the populace the protection necessary for the restoration of government presence, basic services, and control.

These imperatives are—

- Facilitate establishment or reestablishment of a legitimate HN government.
- Counterinsurgency requires perseverance.
- Foster popular support for the HN and US governments.
- Prepare to perform functions and conduct operations that are outside normal scope of training.
- Coordinate with US governmental departments and agencies.
- Urban operations.
- Protection of government facilities.
- Protection of infrastructure.
- Protection of commercial enterprises vital to the national economy.
- Protection of cultural facilities.
- Prevention of looting.
- Military police functions.
- Close interaction with civilians.
- Assistance with reconstruction projects.
- Securing the national borders.
- Training or retraining loyal domestic police forces.
- Establishing and maintaining local government credibility.

Security of the populace is an imperative. This is security from the influence of the insurgents initially. The population is then mobilized, armed, and trained to protect itself. Effective security allows local political and administrative institutions to operate freely and commerce to flourish

Contributing local government is both tangible and psychological. Local security forces must reinforce and be integrated into the plan at every stage

Neutralize insurgent capabilities to exploit grievances. Work with loyal local authorities and leaders to resolve the issues creating concern in order to legitimize governmental institutions.

Facilitate and use information and intelligence obtained from local sources to gain access to the insurgent's economic and social base of support, order of battle, tactics, techniques, and procedures.

U.S. Army forces help loyal domestic police, paramilitary, and military forces perform counterinsurgency, area security, or local security operations. They advise and assist in finding, dispersing, capturing, and destroying the insurgent force

US forces may conduct offensive operations to disrupt and destroy insurgent combat formations. These operations prevent the insurgents from attacking government-controlled areas.

Planning C2 in a counterinsurgency environment is extremely complex. Based on mission requirements, commanders plan to conduct full spectrum operations anywhere within their AO and within

adjacent AOs after conducting necessary coordination. Therefore, task organizations must have flexibility built into them to support a rapid change of focus during operations.

Within a joint force, ARSOF assets (less PSYOP and CA units) are ordinarily attached to and under OPCON of a designated joint special operations task force (JSOTF) commander.

Commanders employ PSYOP (as an element of IO) to influence target audience behaviors that support US national policy objectives

Countering enemy propaganda and disinformation.

To execute the PSYOP mission, the JFC may create a psychological operations task force, a joint psychological operations task force, or a PSYOP support element. Mission requirements dictate the composition of the task force.

All forces assigned an AO or function should determine which departments and agencies are assisting in that AO and coordinate actions so that there is no duplication of effort. Such departments, councils and agencies include

- National Security Council.
- Department of Defense.
- Department of State.
- Department of Justice.
- Department of the Treasury.
- Department of Homeland Security.
- Department of Agriculture.
- Department of Commerce.
- Central Intelligence Agency.
- Department of Transportation.

Various governmental departments directly administer or support other governmental agencies. Examples of these US agencies are—

- US Agency for International Development.
- The US Coast Guard (under Department of Homeland Security).
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (under Department of Justice).
- Immigration Customs Enforcement (under Department of Homeland Security).
- Federal Communications Commission.

Collecting and sharing information.

- Basing.
- Overflight rights.
- Aerial ports of debarkation.
- Seaports of debarkation.
- Location and access.
- Railheads.
- Border crossings.
- Force protection.
- Jurisdiction over members of the US counterinsurgency forces.
- Operations in the territorial sea and internal waters.

The proper application of force is a critical component to any successful domestic counterinsurgency operation. In a domestic counterinsurgency, the center of gravity is public support. In order to defeat an insurgent force, US forces must be able to separate insurgents from the population. At the same time, US forces must conduct themselves in a manner that enables them to maintain popular domestic support. Excessive or indiscriminant use of force is likely to alienate the local populace, thereby increasing support for insurgent forces. Insufficient use of force results in increased risks to US forces and perceived weaknesses that can jeopardize the mission by emboldening insurgents and undermining domestic popular support. Achieving the appropriate balance requires a thorough understanding of the nature and causes of the insurgency, the end state, and the military's role in a counterinsurgency operation. Nevertheless, US forces always retain the right to use necessary and proportional force for individual and unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

The media, print and broadcast (radio, television and the Internet), play a vital role in societies involved in a counterinsurgency. Members of the media have a significant influence and shaping impact on political direction, national security objectives, and policy and national will. The media is a factor in military operations. It is their right and obligation to report to their respective audiences on the use of military force. They demand logistic support and access to military operations while refusing to be controlled. Their desire for immediate footage and on-the-spot coverage of events, and the increasing contact with units and Soldiers (for example, with embedded reporters) require commanders and public affairs officers to provide guidance to leaders and Soldiers on media relations. However, military planners

must provide and enforce ground rules to the media to ensure operations security. Public affairs offices plan for daily briefings and a special briefing after each significant event because the media affect and influence each potential target audience external and internal to the AO. Speaking with the media in a forward-deployed area is an opportunity to explain what our organizations and efforts have accomplished.

Local political authorities bridge the gap between the remote and sometimes impersonal national Federal government and the people. To the extent that these authorities are able to satisfy the aspirations of the people and create the image of a responsive and capable government, the openings for subversion will diminish. The military works with the local civil authorities, the populace, and NGOs through CMO. Military participation is accomplished through military civic action and populace and resource control. The leader must be ready to propose civic action projects based on the capabilities of the unit advised and must be prepared to give guidance on the techniques of applying these capabilities in accordance with an overall counterinsurgency plan. To perform these functions, the leader must be aware of the objectives and principles of CMO. Prior to implementation of military civic action projects, military operations are coordinated with the US Federal government. This coordination is essential to ensure the accomplishment of US national security interests.

The insurgent's primary target is the people; therefore, counterinsurgency must separate the insurgent from the people and their resources. Population and resource control is implemented as required to support counterinsurgency operations. Leaders must be knowledgeable regarding the principles, concepts, tasks, and techniques of population and resource control in order to train and work with their counterparts on their implementation. The primary objectives of population and resource control are to separate the insurgents from the populace and to identify and eliminate the insurgents, their organization, their activities, and influence while doing so.

Civil control measures are very similar to police functions. Civil police should initiate controls because—

- They are best suited by cultural background, training, and experience.
- Their area orientation results in a closer relationship with the local population.
- They permit military forces to concentrate on offensive counterinsurgency operations.

Where local police require reinforcement or are ineffective, local paramilitary forces— including home guards, village militia, and police auxiliaries—are mobilized or created, organized, and trained as reserves. Military forces are used only as expedients since extended assignment to this duty detracts from their main mission of offensive operations.

Continuous PSYOP are mounted to—

- Counter the effects of insurgent propaganda.
- Relate controls to the security and well-being of the population.
- Portray a favorable governmental image.

Control measures must—

- Be authorized by national laws and regulations (counterparts should be trained not to improvise unauthorized measures).
- Be tailored to fit the situation (apply the minimum force required to achieve the desired result).
- Be supported by effective local intelligence.
- Be instituted in as wide an area as possible to prevent bypass or evasion.
- Be supported by good communications.
- Be enforceable.
- Be lifted as the need diminishes.
- Be compatible, where possible, with local customs and traditions.
- Establish and maintain credibility of local government.

CONTROL PROGRAM PHASES

A control program may be developed in five phases:

- Securing and defending the area internally and externally.
- Organizing for law enforcement.
- Executing cordon and search operations.
- Screening and documenting the population (performing a detailed census).
- Performing public administration, to include resource control.

Security and defense begin concurrently with, or immediately subsequent to, offensive operations. Security of urban centers and defense of key infrastructure are pre-requisites to beginning offensive operations. The entire political administrative unit (region, state, county, city), as well as each individual community, must be secured all the time. In areas under insurgent influence, it will be necessary to construct defenses around existing towns and concentrate rural populations into defensible population units. Normally, this will be accomplished concurrently with counterinsurgency operations,

environmental improvement, and population and resource control programs. Techniques for securing and defending the AO include establishing defended urban areas and relocating populations

The most severe of the restrictive measures, is accomplished when—

- Wide dispersion of the population prevents effective defense, internal security, and control.
- Requirements exist to evacuate or populate selected areas.

Leaders can contribute to the implementation of this technique by providing assistance in the following areas:

- PSYOP to prepare the population for relocation.
- Defense during relocation. If relocation is combined with the defended urban area technique, the leader can further assist, once relocation is completed.
- Logistic requirements—such as subsistence, transportation, and medical assistance—to facilitate movement and relocation of the population and their possessions.

ORGANIZING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Support to law enforcement may be limited to coordinated actions at local levels between US military police and the loyalist local police (for example, joint patrols, co-location of military and loyalist police at police stations) or require more comprehensive support to national and regional police headquarters and technical departments. Other support may include support of—

- Administrative divisions, which may include the headquarters, personnel, and finance departments.
- Police (training) academy.
- Investigative division, to include a criminal laboratory facility.
- Traffic division, to include highway patrol and traffic accident investigations.
- Specialized police that may include special reaction teams, personnel security, and customs and immigration police.

Support to the judiciary may be limited to providing security to the existing courts or may lead to more comprehensive actions to build local, regional, and national courts and the required support apparatus. To avoid overcrowding in police jails, the courts must have an efficient and timely magistrate capability, ideally co-located with police stations and police jails, to review cases for trial.

Support to the penal system may be limited to monitoring conditions and adherence to basic humanitarian standards or require more comprehensive support to reestablish all levels of incarceration and a rehabilitative programs. Points to remember: Local jails are typically co-located with police stations and administered by the local police to hold suspected criminals until a magistrate determines whether there is sufficient evidence for trial.

Cordon and search is a technique used by military and police forces in both urban and rural environments. It is frequently used by counterinsurgency forces conducting a population and resource control mission against small centers of population or subdivisions of a larger community. To be effective, cordon and search operations must have sufficient forces to effectively cordon off and thoroughly search target areas, to include subsurface areas. PSYOP, civil affairs, and specialist interrogation teams should augment cordon and search forces to increase the effectiveness of operations. Consider the following when conducting cordon and search operations:

Cordon and search operations may be conducted as follows:

Disposition of troops should—

- Facilitate visual contact between posts within the cordon.
- Provide for adequate patrolling and immediate deployment of an effective reserve force.

Priority should be given to—

- Sealing the administrative center of the community.
- Occupying all critical facilities.
- Detaining personnel in place.
- Preserving and securing all records, files, and other archives.

Key facilities include—

- Administrative buildings.
- Police stations.
- News media facilities.
- Post offices.
- Communications centers.
- Transportation offices and motor pools.
- Prisons and other places of detention.
- Schools.
- Medical facilities.

Search Techniques include—

- Search teams of squad size organized in assault, support, and security elements. One target is assigned per team.
- Room searches are conducted by two-person teams.
- Room search teams are armed with pistols, assault weapons, and automatic weapons.
- Providing security for search teams screening operations and facilities.

Pre-search coordination includes—

- Between control personnel and screening team leaders.
- Study of layout plans.
- Communications, that is, radio, whistle, and hand signals.
- Disposition of suspects.
- On-site security.
- Guard entrances, exits (to include the roof), halls, corridors, and tunnels.
- Assign contingency tasks for reserve.

Room searches conducted by two- or three-person teams.

- Immobilize occupants with one team member.
- Search room with other team member.
- Search all occupants. When available, a third team member should be the recorder.
- Place documents in a numbered envelope and tag the associated individual with a corresponding number.

SCREENING AND DOCUMENTING THE POPULATION

Screening and documentation include following:

- Systematic identification and registration.
- Issuance of individual identification cards containing—
 - A unique number.
 - Picture of individual.
 - Personal identification data.
 - Fingerprints.
 - An official stamp (use different colors for each administration region).
- Family group census cards, an official copy of which is retained at the local police agency. These must include a picture and appropriate personal data.
- Frequent use of mobile and fixed checkpoints for inspection, identification, and registration of documents.
- Preventing counterfeiting of identification and registration documents by laminating and embossing.
- Programs to inform the population of the need for identification and registration.
- Overt surveillance is the responsibility of the police patrol division. It is conducted with conventional police procedures, using the officer on the beat as the lowest official of government in contact with the public.

.Police patrols—

- Vary routes and movement frequently to avoid establishing a predictable pattern.
- Should not be limited to the confines of the community but should include adjacent areas.
- Must be coordinated with the activities of military and paramilitary forces to avoid duplication of effort and confusion.
- Use military dogs to contribute to overall effectiveness.

COVERT SURVEILLANCE

Covert surveillance is a collection effort with the responsibility fixed at the intelligence/security division or detective division of the police department. Covert techniques, ranging from application of sophisticated electronics systems to informants, should include—

Informant nets. Reliability of informants should be verified. Protection of identity is a must.

Block control. Dividing a community or populated area into zones where a trusted resident reports on the activities of the population. If the loyalty of block leaders is questionable, an informant net can be established to verify questionable areas.

- Electronic warfare
- Computer network operations
- Psychological operations
- Operations security

- Military deception
- Physical destruction
- Information assurance
- Physical security
- Counterintelligence
- Counter deception
- Counterpropaganda
- CMO
- PA

The media—the printed medium, radio, television, and the Internet—have a vital role in societies directly and indirectly involved in counterinsurgency. The news media and other information networks' increasing availability to societies' leadership, bureaucracies, and populace means members of this news and communication medium have a significant impact on political direction, achieving national security objectives, policy formation, and national will. Media scrutiny of military operations, journalists' desire for immediate footage and on-the-spot coverage of confrontational events, and the increasing contact with units and Soldiers (including embedded reporters) require that commanders and public affairs officers provide guidance to leaders and Soldiers on media relations. The media affect and influence each potential target audience and personnel external and internal to the AO. Speaking with the media in a forward-deployed area is an opportunity to explain what our organizations and efforts have accomplished, but be prepared to field questions regarding perceived negative impacts also. In addition to these general guidelines, leaders should always consult the public affairs office guidance related to the current operation. (See Appendix R.)

Points to Remember When Doing Media

Interviews What to Do When the Media Visits Your AO:

- Be relaxed, confident, and professional.
- Be concise: think about what you will say before you speak
- Avoid using colorful or profane language.
- Stay in your lane. Confine your discussions to areas in which you have firsthand knowledge or where you have personal experience
- Deal in facts--avoid speculation and hypothetical questions
- Label your opinions as opinions. Don't get into political discussions.
- Stay on the record. If you say it, they'll print it.
- Don't discuss classified information.
- Don't argue with the reporter. Be firm, and be polite.
- Speak plainly. Don't use military slang or jargon.
- Protect the record. Correct the "facts" if they are wrong.
- Do not threaten the media representative.
- Politely move the media to an area out of harm's way where they do not interfere with the performance of the mission.
- Notify the senior person present so he/she can determine what the media wants.
- Cooperate with the reporter within the limits of OPSEC and safety.
- If there are OPSEC or safety concerns that make the interviewing or filming impossible at this time, let the reporter know up front.
- At no time should a media representative's equipment be confiscated. If you feel a security violation has occurred, notify your chain of command.
- If you have problems with the media, don't get emotional. Report the incident through the chain of command to the area public affairs officer.
- Does the insurgent organization function through predominately legal means or clandestine operations?
- What and who constitute the organizational elements of the movement?
- Identify leaders, trainers, recruiters, staff members, and logistics personnel.
- Is the leadership clearly defined or do competing actions exist?
- Is the insurgency affiliated with any political, labor, student, or social organization?
- What is the philosophy of the leadership?
- Develop doctrinal templates based on observed operating procedures.
- Assess and analyze the number of functional specialties within the insurgency. For example, the number of trainers for a specific weapon might indicate the type of tactics, level of readiness, and the number of personnel trained.
- Determine the types of weapons that the insurgents have at their disposal. Sophisticated weaponry may be an indicator of external support as well as the insurgents' capability to attack important and possibly well-defended targets.

Consider the insurgent organization.

- Does it have a high degree of command and control?

- What is the level of planning and training within the organization?
- Analyze movement patterns. Movements may coincide with operational or logistic activities.
- Areas of antigovernment influence and residences of insurgent leadership or key sympathizers.
- Location of known and suspected base camps.
- Location of known and suspected training camps.
- Logistic routes and transshipment hubs.
- Cache sites, water sources, agricultural areas, and fuel storage and production areas.
- Locations of communications equipment. Include commercial establishments and government installations where such equipment may be purchased or stolen.
- Potential ambush sites.

Insurgents require the support of the local population. That support can be either active or passive. In order to succeed, they must increase the support of the local population in their favor. To defeat the insurgency, US forces assist the local authorities in separating the insurgents from the population and ultimately in gaining the population's active support. If a substantial portion of the population does not actively oppose the insurgency, the insurgents may determine to attack soft targets and purposely inflict civilian casualties to both intimidate the local populace and undermine the legitimacy of HN local authorities.

Rarely are only two sides involved in modern conflicts. More often, one ethnonational group opposes other groups with conflicting interests. This poses a significantly more complex set of enemy or potential adversaries—entities that leaders must understand. Insurgents try to create conditions to defeat US and HN forces and to slow the support for friendly forces. Increasingly, insurgent groups have no regard for the law of war. They have used human shields, targeted innocent civilians, and occupied religious and health facilities as sanctuaries. These actions and techniques offset US advantages and make it more difficult to locate and defeat the enemy. US reaction to these tactics can also have tremendous propaganda appeal.

- Identify and depict those segments of the population that are friendly or unfriendly toward US/multinational forces.
- Identify and depict those segments of the population that are pro-government or anti-government.
- Identify terrorist and/or criminal elements and their relationship to the insurgents and the general population.
- Determine the availability of weapons to the general population.
- Insurgents move among the local population the way conventional forces move over terrain. The military aspects of terrain (OAKOC; see FM 6-0) may be used to analyze how insurgent might use this "human terrain" to accomplish their objectives.
- **Cameras co-located with MASINT systems**, such as REMBASS, and activated when those systems are triggered can give the commander additional "eyes on" named areas of interest without wasting manpower by continuously staffing an observation post in those locations. Providing patrols with a digital camera or video camera can greatly assist in the debriefing process and allow the intelligence staff personnel to make their own judgments about items of interest that the patrol reports. Videotaping of events, such as a demonstration, can allow analysts who were not on the scene to identify key elements, leaders, and potential indicators to help preclude future incidents. Gun-camera images from aircraft that can provide a stand-off reconnaissance platform may give valuable insight into enemy TTPs. Thermal sights on a vehicle patrolling an urban street late at night may note the hot engine of a vehicle on the side of the road, possibly indicating suspicious activity.
- **A joint Pentagon/Department of Transportation** plan to conduct a permanent surveillance of all motor vehicles using the Federal Highway System is code named ARGUS. It was initially a part of an overall public surveillance program instituted and organized by Admiral Poindexter, This program consists of having unmanned video cameras installed over all Federal highways and toll roads. These cameras work 24/7 to video all passing vehicles, trucks, private cars and busses. The information is passed to a central data bank and entered therein. This data, which will prove invaluable in tracking suspect insurgent movements, may also be shown, upon proper request to any authorized law enforcement agency, to include private investigative and credit agencies licensed to work with Federal law enforcement information on any user of the road systems under surveillance. Provision is being made, according to the operating plans, to notify local law enforcement immediately if any driver attempts to obscure their license plate number and instructs them to at once to "apprehend and identify" the vehicle or vehicles involved. It is also a Federal crime to attempt to damage or in any way interfere with these surveillance devices.

- **The Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS)** can provide such information as the amount of vehicular traffic entering and leaving an area via multiple avenues, which can be useful when trying to determine if the enemy is shifting forces into or out of a specific region, or if there is a covert attempt to exfiltrate or infiltrate the region via lesser-used avenues. This could include monitoring traffic crossing international borders.
- **The National Geospatial Agency** can provide a wide range of imagery products for use prior to and during operations in the urban environment. These products are usually easier to obtain prior to deployment and are often critical to the initial planning stages of an operation.
- **The Mobile Command Center.** Nine tractor-trailers with standard commercial markings, can make up one Mobile Command Center. The nine units can be moved on highways without any notice because they appear identical with standard commercial vehicles. When taken to a designated area, the trailers are disconnected from their trucks and formed into a portable command center. Each wing of this prefabricated building is composed of four of the tractor trailers and panels within the containers are slid out on top and bottom, thereby roofing and flooring the enclosure. Another trailer forms the corridor that joins the two squared together. The entire completed complex is a hundred feet long and forty feet wide. When completed, it forms an entire military field headquarters in kit form, camouflaged in the liveries of major American companies

MISSION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

The mission of PSYOP is to influence the behavior of foreign target audiences to support US national objectives. PSYOP accomplishes this by conveying selected information and advising on actions that influence the emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign audiences. Behavioral change is at the root of the PSYOP mission. Although concerned with the mental processes of the target audience, it is the observable modification of target audience behavior that determines the mission success of PSYOP. Leaders and Soldiers must recognize that everything they do or choose not to do has a psychological impact.

PSYOP is an integral part of all counterinsurgency activities. They meet the specific requirements for each area and operation. Mission planning for PSYOP in counterinsurgency must be consistent with US and multinational objectives—military, economic, and political. PSYOP planners must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the HN environment in which PSYOP is employed. This includes the history, culture, economics, politics, regional influence, and other elements that affect the people in the HN. Commanders must consider the psychological impact of military and nonmilitary courses of action. PSYOP emphasize assessing the potential threat to the United States. PSYOP support the achievement of national goals by specific target audiences. In counterinsurgency, specific PSYOP goals exist for the following target groups:

Local government. To establish and maintain credibility.

PSYOP can assist counterinsurgency by reaching the following goals:

- Countering hostile propaganda.
- Improving popular support for the Federal government.
- Discrediting the insurgent forces to neutral groups and the insurgents themselves.
- Projecting a favorable image of the Federal government and the United States leadership.
- Supporting defector programs.
- Providing close and continuous PSYOP support to CMO.
- Establishing HN command support of positive populace control and protection from insurgent activities.
- Informing the international community of US intent and goodwill.
- Passing instructions to the local or regional populace.
- Developing loyalist law enforcement PSYOP capabilities.

INTERNMENT AND RESETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

Military police conduct internment and resettlement operations to maintain stability and security throughout the AO. Critical assets to the proper conduct and success of internment and resettlement operations in a counterinsurgency environment are—

- Staff judge advocate representatives.
- Civil affairs.
- Engineers.
- Military intelligence.
- Medical and dental.
- Liaison with International Committee of the Red Cross.

- Public affairs.
- Religious representation.

DETAINEE OPERATIONS

Because of their contact with the local populace in counterinsurgency, military police must be aware of how they are perceived by the local culture. Military police must be trained to be cognizant of cultural differences that can have a negative impact on the PSYOP campaign.

There also must be clear lines of authority and responsibility established for military police guarding prisoners or detainees. Negative propaganda from mistreatment of prisoners or detainees can undermine US and HN credibility. (See Appendix IV.)

USA CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION COMMAND

The Criminal Investigation Division Command investigates offenses committed against US forces or property, offenses committed by military personnel or civilians serving with US forces, or where there is a military interest. Its agents investigate violations of international agreements and the law of war. The command's missions include—

- Investigating and deterring serious crimes.
- Conducting sensitive/serious investigations.
- Collecting, analyzing, processing, and disseminating criminal intelligence.
- Conducting protective-service operations for designated personnel.
- Providing forensic-laboratory support.
- Maintaining Army criminal records.
- Enhancing the commander's crime-prevention and force-protection programs.
- Performing logistic security operations.

To combat civil disturbances, leaders apply the minimum force necessary to help HN authorities restore law and order. Leaders and Soldiers remain aware that the media often covers civil disturbances. Even when not covered, these disturbances are opportunities to shape the information environment positively toward the US and the HN forces and government.

Combatting these disturbances may involve the following:

- Maintain the essential distribution, transportation, and communications systems.
- Set up roadblocks.
- Cordon off areas.
- Make a show of force.
- Disperse or contain crowds.

There are four types of crowds:

- **Casual crowd.** Required elements of the casual crowd are space and people.
- **Sighting crowd.** Includes casual crowd elements and an event. The event provides the group's common bond.
- **Agitated crowd.** Possesses the three elements of the sighting crowd plus the element of emotion.
- **Mob.** Characterized by hostility and aggression. A mob is an agitated crowd involved in a physical activity. To control the mob requires simultaneous actions. The primary goal is to reduce the emotional levels of the individuals within the mob. This action will de-escalate the aggressiveness and potential violence of the crowd. Physical force of some type may be necessary to quell the disturbance.

CROWD LEADERSHIP

Leadership affects greatly the intensity and direction of crowd behavior. A skillful agitator can convert a group of resentful people into an angry mob and direct their aggression and anger toward the control group. The first person to start giving clear orders authoritatively is likely to be followed. Radical leaders can easily take charge, exploit the crowd's mood, and direct it toward a convenient target. It is important to note that the leader of the crowd or group does not necessarily fit into one category. The leader may be combative, vocal, or seemingly low-key and may change roles as needed. Properly identifying the leader of an angry or potentially violent group and skillfully removing the leader without causing additional violence is key to defusing a potentially dangerous situation.

CROWD TACTICS

Crowd tactics can be unplanned or planned, violent or not. The more organized and purposeful a crowd becomes, the more likely the tactics used will have been planned. Organized mobs will try to defeat the control force by employing several different types of tactics.

These tactics include—

- Constructing barricades.
- Using Molotov cocktails, rocks, slingshots, and smoke grenades.
- Feinting and flanking actions.

Crowd behavior during a civil disturbance is essentially emotional and without reason. The feelings and the momentum generated have a tendency to cause the whole group to follow the example displayed by its worst members. Skillful agitators or subversive elements exploit these psychological factors during disorders. Regardless of the reason for violence, the results may consist of indiscriminate burning and looting, or open and violent attacks on officials, buildings, and innocent passersby. Rioters may set fire to buildings and vehicles to—

- Block the advance of troops.
- Create confusion and diversion.
- Achieve goals of property destruction, looting, and sniping.

Mobs will often use various types of weapons against authorities. These include but are not limited to—

- Verbal abuse.
- Use of perceived innocents or weak persons (such as the elderly, women and children) as human shields.
- Thrown and blunt impact objects (such as rocks, bricks, and clubs).
- Vehicles and other large movable objects.
- Firearms, explosives, and other pyrotechnic devices.

TYPES OF RESISTERS

Individuals can be categorized according to what level of force they can use or what threat they present:

- **Complacent resisters.** Complacent resisters are nonverbal. They look at you when you talk to them but do not reply in any way. They become limp when touched or forced to move their body. They can very quickly become violent and physically combative. Don't underestimate them.
- **Vocal resisters.** Vocal resisters offer a verbal reply and, when touched, highlight themselves in an effort to gain the attention of the media.
- **Combative resisters.** Combative resisters pose the greatest danger to the control force. They are not passive once they are touched. Place the individual in a prone position, cuff them, and remove them from the area

"Attention! Attention! Soldiers are present in this area. They are preparing to advance. Order must and will be maintained. Disperse peaceably and leave this area. To avoid possible injury, leave at once. Disperse now and avoid possible injury! Disperse now and avoid possible injury!" *
(Repeat until Soldiers are committed.)

WHEN SOLDIERS ARE COMMITTED

"Soldiers are advancing now. They will not stop until this crowd is dispersed and order is restored. To avoid injuries, leave the area at once. Return to your homes as peaceful citizens. Soldiers have their orders, and they will not stop until the crowd is dispersed. Avoid injury. Leave this area." *

UNLAWFUL GATHERING

"Attention! Attention! This area must be cleared at once! Further unlawful behavior will not be tolerated. Clear this area at once or the necessary force to do so will be used." *

DEMONSTRATION

"Disperse and retire peaceably! Disperse and retire peaceably! Attention all demonstrators! "The demonstration in which you are participating ends at _____. The permit that was agreed to by the leaders of the demonstration expires at that time. All demonstrators must depart from the _____ NLT _____. All persons who wish to leave voluntarily may board the buses. These buses will go to the _____. Those who wish to take buses should move to _____. Those demonstrators who do not leave voluntarily NLT _____ will be arrested and taken to a detention center. All demonstrators are urged to abide by the permit." *

WARNING OF LOOTING

"Return to your homes! Someone may be looting them at this moment! During a disturbance, criminal activity is at its peak. Your family and/or your property may be in danger." * (Used in conjunction with other announcements.) "Attention! Attention! Do not attempt to cause further disorder. Disperse now in an orderly manner and avoid possible injury to children. Return at once to your homes." ** Indicates the method, the streets, and direction that the crowd should use when dispersing.

Determine the groups or individuals that are independent of the local government; for example, groups or individuals directly responsible to an outside or higher government. Determine the effects they have on the community. Determine the attitude of the local citizens toward these individuals.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Consider the following factors when assessing the economic situation:

- Natural resources.
- Industries. Agriculture.
- Crops and products, markets, ownership, and tenancy.
- Who are the landlords?
- Are they in the community or absentees?
- Are there any local merchants? What is their influence on the community?
- Professional (teachers, doctors, ministers).
- Credit associations and their relations to the community.
- Relative economic status of the people (debt, savings, taxes).

RELIGIOUS SITUATION

Consider the following factors when assessing the economic situation:

- Number, make-up, attitude, and membership of each religion/sect.
- Buildings and equipment.
- Schools run by religious institutions.
- Relationship of each religion/sect with the others. Do they clash or cooperate?
- Holy sites.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consider the following factors when assessing the influence of educational organizations:

- Schools (number, size, territory served, buildings, equipment, libraries, and administrative structure).
- History (how and by whom were the schools constructed?)
- School activities and relation to the community.

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

Consider the following factors when assessing the influence of voluntary organizations:

- Number, types, composition of membership, equipment, activities, and relation to other phases of community life.
- Farmers' co-ops (4-H-type organizations, home economic organizations).
- Other occupational groups.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

. Consider the following factors when assessing the influence of recreational facilities:

Civil-Military Operations Assessment Checklist

- Organizations for recreation (community buildings, athletic clubs, soccer teams, ball fields and courts).
- Traditional forms of and local attitudes toward recreation needs.

HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Consider the following factors when assessing the health and health care situation:

- Physicians, health workers, nurses.
- Public and private health organizations, national and international (hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, school health program).
- Health status of the people.
- Prevalence, incidence, and types of diseases.

POLITICAL SITUATION

.Consider the following factors when assessing the political situation:

- Political structure and government (solidarity or strife and causes).
- Dominant personalities.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES, CUSTOMS, AND IDEALS

Consider the following factors when assessing the influence of community activities, customs, and ideals:

- Community events other than religious observances.
- Community customs or traditions (taboos or social disapprovals)?
- Activity characteristics and pastimes.
- Community attitudes on all types of progress?

LEADERSHIP

Consider the following factors when assessing the leadership situation:

- Dominant leaders. Family control.
- Is leadership representative, democratic, or autocratic?
- What is being done by whom to develop new leaders?
- Attitude of people toward old and new leaders.
- Motivation—politics, religion, economic power, prestige, or a combination of these?

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Consider the following factors when assessing the community organization:

- What is being done to integrate the community?
- What are the needs for community organizations?

STATUS OF LAW AND ORDER

Consider the following factors when assessing the status of law and order:

- Organization and capabilities of law enforcement agencies.
- Police techniques.
- Crime rate and trends.

Population and Resources Control

PRINCIPLES

Population and resources control provides a broad base of security in which counterinsurgency operations and national and community development programs, including civic action, can be executed. Population and resources control is a mechanism to collect social and economic intelligence. Principles that apply to a population and resources control operation are—

- Deny insurgents access to the population and resources.
- Deny the enemy the ability to live.
- Cut them off from food, water, clothing—everything.
- Identify and prioritize population sectors and resources to be secured and protected.
- Unify and coordinate all civil and security forces and assets within the community with special attention given to around-the-clock security, intelligence collection, PSYOP and civil affairs.
- Include HN forces in security-related plans and operations to the maximum extent possible.
- Mobilize, arm, and train the local population to provide their own local community security.
- Structure security force activity and actions to lead to the populace overtly picking a side. However, these activities and actions must not be abusive.
- Establish leverage. Use advice, equipment, and money to attempt to change people's attitudes and behavior positively.

OBJECTIVES

Typical objectives for a population and resources control operation include the following:

- Sever any relationship between the population and insurgents:
- Identify and destroy insurgent support activities within the community.
- Identify and destroy insurgent organizational infrastructure.
- Identify and eliminate the insurgent political apparatus (communications).
- Institute harsh penalties for those caught supporting the insurgents.
- Create a secure physical and psychological environment for the population, one in which people are free to go about their business and prosper without worrying about insurgents taking their freedom and prosperity from them.
- Counteract enemy propaganda. Conduct a national IO campaign strategy with interagency planning and resources that distributes its message and is responsive to current events to ensure relevancy. Execute it in the districts and locales.
- Provide a discreet means for citizens to provide information about insurgents. People tend to submit reports based on rumors or grudge reports. However, some of these are true. Be alert for them.

Population and Resources Control

- Within each town draw a diagram (or use satellite imagery) and number the buildings in each square block.

- Within each building establish who and how many people are living in each apartment or room.
- Record the names, gender, age, and relationship to the other occupants. Take pictures of each where possible (there may be cultural sensitivities in this area). Then, build a card/digital file with this information categorized.
- Use GPS devices to establish exact locations and to locate public buildings such as schools or churches, houses, or neighborhoods.
- Two or three weeks later, cordon-and-search a block during the evening or night to verify the data.
- Avoid establishing a target/sequence pattern.
- Plan and contract for the upgrade and re-equipping of local security forces as required so these forces have a superior level of arms as compared to the insurgents, for example , with weapons such as technicals. Technicals are field-expedient vehicles used as weapons platforms.
- Purchase pick-up trucks and equip them with crew-served, pintle-mounted weapons, such as .50 caliber machine guns or MK19 automatic grenade launchers. Be prepared for increased interest in these weapons by all sides.
- Use IO planners to develop a PSYOP program designed to win the confidence and support of the population and establish a base of political allegiance. Ensure the US, and loyalist police forces are making the populace's life better on a daily basis.
- Ensure the townspeople all know what you are doing. Start with clean water sewage disposal, health care, dental checks, and schools.
- Purchase pick-up trucks and equip them with crew-served, pintle-mounted weapons, such as .50 caliber machine guns, or MK19 automatic grenade launchers. Be prepared for increased interest in these weapons by all sides.
- Use IO planners to develop a PSYOP program designed to win the confidence and support of the population and establish a base of political allegiance. Ensure the US, and loyalist police forces are making the populace's life better on a daily basis. Ensure the townspeople all know about what you are doing. Start with clean water, sewage disposal, health care, dental checks and schools.
- Plan for and coordinate local intelligence development, gathering, and analysis operations.
- Develop sources among the populace, while recognizing underlying purposes.
- Children are nondescript collectors of information for you as well as about you. They are very effective as lookouts and in surveillance. They will divulge incredible information as a reward for kindness. Verify and vet the information.
- Plan for development and issue of an identification card to each resident. Use this card to track personnel movement and as identification for elections. Checkpoints should have mobile card reader technology that feeds movement data into a computer chip/database to track and enable identification of personnel movements and patterns. Where no card reader exists, track movement by assigning a color and stamp to the community or district (close group of villages or towns). Ensure all citizens have the appropriate color. Anyone from outside the community/district will have a different color, or no color. Record the five Ws (who, what, where, when, and why) at all check points. Pass this to intelligence personnel for analysis.
- Plan to establish civil-military coordination committees. Find out the populace's priorities and fears. Find out what you and the security forces are doing that works, and what does not work. Listen to your Soldiers, who are listening to the people.
- Beware of local leaders who might be working for their own interests.
- Publicize and inform the people of what you are doing for them.

Gun Control by Confiscation

As the American general population is known to be the most heavily armed in the world, immediately upon the declaration of Martial Law and the execution by the military of counterinsurgency programs, it has been determined that the BATF, will begin the process of rounding up all rifles, pistols and so-called assault weaponry from the civil population. Lists of gun collectors obtained from firearms dealers, gun magazine subscription lists and other sources will be the basis for these mass confiscations. Gun owners will be supplied documentation by the BATF showing which pieces have been confiscated so that in the future, they will be told, they can recover their weapons when the state of emergency has passed. In actuality, weapons that do not have a high value or are not suitable for arming loyalist police forces, will be destroyed by order

Personnel Searches

Personnel searches are only conducted when proper authorization has been obtained per the ROE, Planning considerations are—

- Plan for same-gender searches.
- Local loyalist authorities, whenever possible, should conduct or at least observe searches of local nationals.
- Preserve the respect and dignity of the individual.

- Consider local customs and national cultural differences. Always keep in mind that it is offensive for men to touch women in public.
- Be polite, considerate, patient, and tactful.
- Make every effort not to unnecessarily offend the local population.
- Search for weapons and ammunition, items of intelligence value, currency, drugs, other inappropriate items, and anything that seems out of the ordinary.
- Soldiers conduct individual searches in search teams that consist of the following:

Searcher. Actually conducts the search. This is the highest-risk position.

Security. Maintains eye contact with the individual being searched.

Observer. The observer is a leader who has supervisory control. He provides early warning. The two most common methods used to conduct individual searches are frisk and wall searches.

Frisk search. Quick and adequate to detect weapons, evidence, or contraband. A frisk search is more dangerous because the searcher has less control of the individual being searched.

Wall search. Affords more safety for the searcher. Any upright surface may be used, such as a wall, vehicle, tree, or fence.

- The search team places the subject in the kneeling or prone position if more control is needed to search an uncooperative individual.
- Strip searches should only be considered when the individual is suspected of carrying documents or other contraband on his or her person. This extreme search method should be conducted in an enclosed area and by qualified medical personnel when available.

Additional Checkpoint Considerations

The following should be considered when operating a checkpoint:

- Team duties and reactions must be well-defined, backbriefed by all, and rehearsed.
- Standardize the following three mandatory minimum signals at every checkpoint:
- Stop.
- Get out of the car.
- Lift your shirt.
- Prepare and emplace signs in the local language instructing indigenous personnel what to expect and do at the checkpoint.
- Determine if it is necessary to apprehend or detain those who see the checkpoint ahead and attempt to turn around.
- Use loyalist local police when available.
- Position a response force close to the approach route to block or detain vehicles that try to avoid the checkpoint.
- Clear and maintain control of all buildings and terrain that dominate the checkpoint.
- Stay alert for any change of scenery around the checkpoint. Crowds gathering for no apparent reason or media representatives waiting for an event are all indicators that something may happen.
- Use artificial illumination for night operations.
- If loyalist local police are used to assist, ensure they do not represent a national, ethnic, or religious group or faction that is feared or hated by the majority of the local population.
- Move the checkpoint location and change the method of operation at random to avoid setting patterns. The longer your position remains static, the greater the risk you will be attacked.

Population and Resources Control

Record the following information:

- The number and type of vehicles stopped. Report identifying markings, license plate numbers, vehicle identification numbers (where present), and any signs displayed on the vehicle.
- The point of origination and destination of the vehicle.
- The number of passengers in the vehicle. Report the nationality, ages, and gender of passengers.
- The condition of passengers (general health, dress, attitude).
- The stated reason for travel by passengers.
- The type and quantity of cargo.
- Possible or actual sightings of weapons.
- Explosives or threatening action by the passengers.
- A description of arms, ammunition, explosives, and sensitive items found and confiscated from the vehicle.
- Anything unusual reported by the passengers.

Intelligence Indicators

Enemy Activity Indicators—Indigenous Population

General Activities

- Identification of agitators, insurgents, militias or criminal organizations, their supporters, and sympathizers who suddenly appear, in, or move out of, an area.
- Emergence of new leaders among the population.
- New faces in a rural community.
- Unusual gatherings among the population.
- Disruption of normal social patterns.
- Mass urban rural migration or vice versa.
- Massing of combatants of competing power groups.
- Increase in the size of embassy or consulate staffs from a country or countries that support indigenous disaffected groups, particularly those hostile to the United States or the current intervention.
- Increase in neighboring countries of staff and activities at embassies or consulates of countries associated with supporting indigenous disaffected groups.
- Increased travel by suspected subversives or leaders of competing power bases to countries hostile to the United States or opposed to the current intervention.
- Influx of opposition resident and expatriate leaders into the AO.
- Reports of opposition or disaffected indigenous population receiving military training in foreign countries.
- Increase of visitors (for example, tourists, technicians, businessmen, religious leaders, officials) from groups or countries hostile to the United States or opposed to the current intervention.
- Close connections between diplomatic personnel of hostile countries and local opposition groups.
- Communications between opposition groups and external supporters.
- Increase of disaffected youth gatherings.
- Establishment of organizations of unexplained origin and with unclear or nebulous aims.
- Establishment of a new organization to replace an existing organizational structure with identical aims.
- Appearance of many new members in existing organizations such as labor unions.
- Infiltration of student organizations by known agitators.
- Appearance of new organizations stressing grievances or interests of repressed or minority groups.
- Reports of large donations to new or revamped organizations.
- Reports of payment to locals for engaging in subversive or hostile activities.
- Reports of formation of opposition paramilitary or militia organizations.
- Reports of lists of targets for planned opposition attacks.
- Appearance of "professional" agitators in gatherings or demonstrations that result in violence.
- Evidence of paid and armed demonstrators' participation in riots.
- Significant increase in thefts, armed robberies, and violent crime in rural areas; increase in bank robberies in urban areas.

Opposition-Directed Activities

- Refusal of population to pay or unusual difficulty to collect rent, taxes, or loan payments.
- Trends of demonstrated hostility toward government forces or mission force.
- Unexplained population disappearance from or avoidance of certain areas.
- Unexplained disappearance or dislocation of young people.
- Reported incidents of attempted recruitment to join new movements or underground organizations.
- Criminals and disaffected youth who appear to be acting with and for the opposition.
- Reports of extortion and other coercion by opposition elements to obtain financial support from the population.
- Use of fear tactics to coerce, control, or influence the local population.
- Reports of mission force facilities and personnel surveillance.

Activities Directed Against the Government/Mission Force

- Failure of police and informer nets to report accurate information, which may indicate sources are actively supporting opposition elements or are intimidated.
- Decreasing success of government law enforcement or military infiltration of opposition or disaffected organizations.
- Assassination or disappearance of government sources.
- Reports of attempts to bribe or blackmail government officials, law enforcement employees, or mission personnel.
- Reports of attempts to obtain classified information from government officials, government offices, or mission personnel.
- Classified information leaked to the media.

- Sudden affluence of certain government and law enforcement personnel.
- Recurring failure of government or mission force raids on suspected opposition organizations or illegal activities apparently due to forewarning.
- Increased hostile or illegal activity against the HN government, its law enforcement and military organizations, foreigners, minority groups, or competing political, ethnic, linguistic, or religious groups.
- Demonstrations against government forces, minority groups, or foreigners designed to instigate violent confrontations with government or mission forces.
- Increased antigovernment or mission force rhetoric in local media.
- Occurrence of strikes in critical areas intended to cast doubt on the HN government's ability to maintain order and provide for the people.
- Unexplained loss, destruction, or forgery of government identification cards and passports.
- Recurring unexplained disruption of public utilities.
- Reports of terrorist acts or extortion attempts against local government leaders and businessmen.
- Murder or kidnapping of government, military, and law enforcement officials or mission force personnel.
- Closing of schools.

General Propaganda Activities

- Dissident propaganda from unidentified sources.
- Increase in the number of entertainers with a political message.
- Increase of political themes in religious services.
- Increase in appeals directed at intensifying general ethnic or religious unrest in countries where ethnic or religious competition exists.
- Increase of agitation on issues for which there is no identified movement or organization.
- Renewed activity by dissident or opposition organizations thought to be defunct or dormant.
- Circulation of petitions advocating opposition or dissident demands.
- Appearance of opposition slogans and pronouncements by word-of-mouth, graffiti, posters, leaflets, and other methods.
- Propaganda linking local ethnic groups with those in neighboring countries or regions.
- Clandestine radio broadcasts intended to appeal to those with special grievances or to underprivileged ethnic groups.
- Use of bullhorns, truck-mounted loudspeakers, and other public address equipment in "spontaneous" demonstrations.
- Presence of nonmedia photographers among demonstrators.
- Rallies to honor "martyred" opposition personnel. Mass demonstrations honoring local dissident heroes or dates significant to the opposition.
- Nationwide strikes called to demonstrate the strength of the opposition movements.

Propaganda Activities Directed Against the Established Government

- Attempts to discredit or ridicule national or public officials.
- Attempts to discredit the judicial and law enforcement system.
- Characterization of government leaders as puppets and tools of foreign intervention forces.
- Agitation against government projects and plans.
- Radio propaganda from foreign countries that is aimed at the target country's population and accuses the target country's government of failure to meet the people's needs.

Propaganda Activities Directed Against the Mission Force and HN Military and Law Enforcement

- Spreading accusations that the HN military and police are corrupt and out of touch with the people.
- Spreading accusations that mission force personnel will introduce customs or attitudes that are in opposition to local cultural or religious beliefs.
- Character assassinations of mission, military, and law enforcement officials.
- Demands to remove strong anti-opposition or anticrime military and law enforcement leaders from office.
- Calls for the population to cease cooperating with the mission force and law enforcement.
- Deliberate incidents to provoke mission, military, or police reprisals during demonstrations or strikes.
- Widespread hostile media coverage of even minor criminal violations or incidents involving mission force personnel.
- Accusations of brutality or ineffectiveness or claims that mission or government forces initiated violence following confrontations.
- Publication of photographs portraying repressive and violent acts by mission force or government forces.
- Refusal of businessmen and shop owners to conduct business with mission force personnel.

Propaganda Activities Directed Against the Education System

- Appearance of questionable doctrine and teachings in the educational system.
- Creation of ethnic, tribal, religious, or other interest group schools outside the government educational system, which propagate opposition themes and teachings.
- Charges that the educational system is only training youth to do the government's bidding.
- Student unrest manifested by new organizations, proclamations, demonstrations, and strikes against authority.

Food-Related Activities

- Diversion of crops or meat from markets.
- Unexplained shortages of food supplies when there are no reports of natural causes.
- Increased reports of pilfering of foodstuffs.
- Sudden increase in food prices, possibly indicating an opposition-levied tax.
- Unwillingness of farmers to transport food to population centers, indicating a fear of traveling highways.
- Spot shortages of foodstuffs in regions or neighborhoods associated with a minority group or weaker competing interest groups, while food supplies are generally plentiful in other areas. Conversely, sudden local shortages of foodstuffs in rural areas may indicate the existence of an armed opposition group operating in that region.
- Sudden increase of meat in markets, possibly indicating slaughtered livestock because of a lack of fodder to sustain them.
- Appearance of emergency relief supplies for sale in black markets, possibly indicating diversion from starving populations.
- Appearance of relief supplies for sale in normal markets in a country or region recently suffering from large-scale hunger, which may indicate the severity of the food crisis, is diminishing.

Arms and Ammunition-Related Activities

- Increased loss or theft of weapons from police and military forces.
- Discovery of arms, ammunition, and explosives being clandestinely manufactured, transported, or cached.
- Attacks on patrols resulting in the loss of weapons and ammunition.
- Increased purchase of surplus military goods.
- Sudden increase in prices for arms and ammunition to the open market.
- Reports of large arms shipments destined for neighboring countries, but not intended for that government.
- Reports of known arms traffickers establishing contacts with opposition elements.
- Increase in armed robberies.
- Reports of thefts or sudden shortages of chemicals that could be used in the clandestine manufacture of explosives.
- Reports of large open-market purchases of explosive-related chemicals without an identifiable industrial user.
- Appearance of manufactured or smuggled arms from noncontiguous foreign countries.

Clothing-Related Activities

- Unusual, systematic purchase or theft of clothing materials that could be used for the manufacture of uniforms or footwear.
- Unusual scarcity of clothing or material used in the manufacture of clothing or footwear.
- Distribution of clothing to underprivileged or minority classes by organizations of recent or suspect origin.

E-4. Intelligence Indicators

- Discovery of caches of uniforms and footwear or the materials that could be used to manufacture uniforms and footwear.
- Increase of males in the streets wearing military style clothing or distinctive markings.

Medicine-Related Activities

- Large-scale purchasing or theft of drugs and medicines or the herbs used to manufacture local remedies.
- Scarcity of drugs and medical supplies on the open or black markets.
- Diversion of medical aid donations.
- Discovery of caches of medical supplies.

Communications-Related Activities

- Increase in the purchase and use of radios.
- Discovery of caches of communications equipment.

- Unusual increase in amateur radio or cellular telephone communications traffic.

Environment-Related Indicators

Rural Activities

- Evidence of increased foot traffic in the area.
- Increased travel within and into remote or isolated areas.
- Unexplained trails and cold campsites.
- Establishment of new, unexplained agricultural areas, or recently cleared fields.
- Unusual smoke, possibly indicating the presence of a campsite or a form of communication.
- Concentration of dead foliage in an area, possibly indicating use of camouflage.
- Presence of foot traps, spikes, booby traps, or improved mines along routes and trails.

Urban Activities

- Apartments, houses, or buildings being rented, but not lived in as homes.
- Slogans written on walls, bridges, and streets.
- Defacement of government or mission force information signs.
- Sabotage of electrical power network; pollution of urban areas' water supply.
- Terrorist acts against physical targets, such as bridges, dams, airfields, or buildings.
- Change of residence of suspected agitators or opposition leaders.
- Discovery of message dead-drops.
- Increased smuggling of currency, gold, gems, narcotics, medical supplies, and arms into urban centers.
- Appearance of abnormal amounts of counterfeit currency.
- Increase in bank robberies.
- Work stoppages or slowdowns in essential industries.
- Marked decline in product quality in essential industries.
- Marked increase in equipment failures in essential industries.
- Unexplained explosions in essential utilities and industries.
- Establishment of roadblocks or barricades around neighborhoods associated with opposition elements.
- Attempts to disrupt public transport through sabotage.
- Malicious damage of industrial products or factory machinery.

Action Description

Search

- Search each captive for weapons and ammunition, items of intelligence value, and other inappropriate items that would make escape easier or compromise US security interests. Confiscate these items. Prepare a receipt when taking property from a detainee. Ensure that both the detainee and the receiving Soldier sign the receipt (such as DA Form 4137). Consider bundling a detainee's property or placing it in bags to keep each detainee's property intact and separate. Maintain a strict chain of custody for all items taken from the detainee. Ensure that a receipt is obtained for any items you release to anyone.

Planning for Detainee Operations and Field Processing of Detainees

Note: When possible, conduct same gender searches; however, this may not always be possible due to speed and security considerations. Therefore, perform mixed gender searches in a respectful manner using all possible measures to prevent any action that could be interpreted as sexual molestation or assault. The on-site supervisor must carefully control Soldiers doing mixed gender searches to prevent allegations of sexual misconduct. Captives may keep the following items found in a search:

- Protective clothing and equipment (such as helmets, protective masks and clothing) for use during evacuation from the combat zone.
- Retained property, such as identification cards or tags, personal property having no intelligence value, clothing, mess equipment (except knives and forks), badges of rank and nationality, decorations, religious literature, jewelry, and articles that have sentimental value.
- Private rations of the detainee.
- Personal items, such as diaries, letters from home, and family pictures may be taken by MI teams for review, but are later returned to the proper owner.
- Confiscate currency only on the order of a commissioned officer (AR 190-8) and this must be receipted using DA Form 4137.

Tag Use DD Form 2745 or a field expedient alternative and include at a minimum the following

information:

- Date and time of the capture.
- Location of the capture (grid coordinates).
- Capturing unit.
- Special circumstances of capture (for example, how the detainee was captured, did he resist, was he armed, and so forth).
- List all documents and items of significance found on the detainee at time of capture.
- DD Form 2745 is a perforated, three-part form containing an individual serial number. It is constructed of durable, waterproof, tear-resistant material with reinforced eyeholes at the top of Parts A and C. Attach Part A to the captive with wire, string, or another type of durable material. Instruct the captive not to remove or alter the tag. Maintain Part B and attach Part C to the confiscated property so the owner may be identified later.

Report Report number and category of detainees (see AR 190-8) to higher headquarters and initiate coordination for transportation of detainees to a collection point.

Evacuate Evacuate captives from the battlefield as quickly as possible. Evacuate detainees normally to a collection point where military police take custody of the detainees. Deliver to the collection point all documents and other property captured with the detainees. Seriously wounded or ill detainees must be taken to the nearest medical-aid station for treatment and evacuation through medical channels.

Segregate Segregate detainees based on perceived status and positions of authority. Segregate leaders from the remainder of the population. For their protection, normally segregate minor and female detainees from adult male detainees.

Safeguard Safeguard the captives according to the Geneva Conventions and US policy. Ensure detainees are provided adequate food, potable water, clothing, shelter, and medical attention. Ensure detainees are not exposed to unnecessary danger and are protected (afforded the same protective measures as the capturing force) while awaiting evacuation. Do not use coercion to obtain information from the captives. Report acts or allegations of abuse through command channels and to the supporting judge advocate and to the US Army Criminal Investigation Command. Detainees should be afforded the same measure of protection as the detaining power. The Geneva Conventions, international law, and US policy expressly prohibit acts of violence or intimidation, including physical or mental torture, threats, insults, or exposure to inhumane treatment. Physical or mental torture and coercion revolve around eliminating the source's free will and are expressly prohibited. Torture is defined as the infliction of intense pain to body or mind to extract a confession or information, or for sadistic pleasure, and is prohibited. Coercion is defined as actions designed to unlawfully induce another to compel an act against one's will.