

lations. These mines will cause casualties to sentinels and patrols and tend to limit movement outside of enemy installations.

b. Sniping (fig. 34). Sniping is an interdiction technique. It is economical in the use of personnel and has a demoralizing effect on enemy forces. A few trained snipers can cause casualties among enemy personnel, deny or hinder his use of certain routes and require him to employ a disproportionate number of troops to drive off the snipers. Snipers may operate to cover a mined area, as part of a raiding or ambush force or by themselves. Snipers operate best in teams of two, alternating the duties of observer and sniper between themselves.

Section III. INTERDICTION

117. General

a. UW forces use interdiction as the primary means of accomplishing operational objectives. Interdiction is designed to prevent or hinder, by any means, enemy use of an area or route. Interdiction is the cumulative effect of numerous smaller offensive operations such as raids, ambushes, mining, and sniping. Enemy areas or routes that offer the most vulnerable and lucrative targets for interdiction are industrial facilities, military installations, and lines of communication.

b. The results of planned interdiction programs are—

- (1) Effective interference with the movement of personnel, supplies, equipment and raw material.
- (2) Destruction of storage and production facilities.
- (3) Destruction of military installations. For positive results, attacks are directed against the primary and alternate critical elements of each target system.

c. Profitable secondary results can be obtained from interdiction operations if they are conducted over a large area. When the UW force employs units in rapid attacks in different and widely spaced places it:

- (1) Makes it difficult for the enemy to accurately locate guerrilla bases by analyzing guerrilla operations.
- (2) Causes the enemy to over-estimate the strength and support of the guerrilla force.
- (3) May tend to demoralize him and lessen his will to fight.

d. Suitable targets for interdiction are facilities and material utilized by an enemy to support his war effort. Major targets susceptible to attack by UW forces include:



Figure 34. Sniping.

- (1) Transportation—railroad, highway, water, air.
- (2) Communication—telephone, telegraph, radio, television.
- (3) Industry—manufacturing facilities for weapons, aircraft, vehicles, ammunition, shipping, etc.
- (4) Power—electric, nuclear, chemical.
- (5) Fuel—gas, oil.
- (6) Military installations and personnel.

118. Planning

a. The UW force commander bases interdiction planning upon his mission. The mission should specify the results desired by the higher commander in an operational area and prescribes priorities of attack against target systems. The result of interdiction by UW elements combined with attacks conducted by other forces is designed to seriously hamper or destroy the enemy's ability to support his combat forces.

b. The area commander selects targets and designates subordinate elements to attack them. Target selection is based upon the mission and the criteria discussed in paragraph 104. Normally, operations are directed against targets on as broad a scale as possible utilizing all available UW elements which have a capability to attack the target. Guerrilla units conduct overt attacks against the enemy, his supply and production facilities and his lines of communication. Closely coordinated with these overt attacks is a widespread program of sabotage, strikes and disaffection initiated and directed by the underground and auxiliary forces. Attacks are timed so as to achieve maximum results from surprise and confusion and often coincide with operations of other theater forces.

c. The enemy reaction to widescale UW operations is usually violent, immediate and directed against the civilian population. Inevitably, losses among civilian support elements (auxiliaries and the underground) may be high. Continued pressure by the area command may lessen or divert this reaction to other areas. The effects of enemy reaction on the UW force is an important consideration in planning interdiction operations.

119. Railroad Systems

a. *General.* Railroads present one of the most profitable and easily accessible target systems for attack by guerrilla forces. In general, open stretches of track, switches, repair facilities, and coal and water supplies provide unlimited opportunities for attack. On electrified railroads, power sub-stations, plants and

lines offer critical targets. Types of railway targets vary with the geographical area.

b. *Tracks.* Railroad tracks are easily attacked by guerrilla units because it is almost impossible to guard long stretches of track effectively. Lightly armed, mobile guerrilla units can inflict heavy damage on tracks. Guerrilla attacks against rails have far-reaching effects on an enemy who relies heavily upon railroad traffic for military movement.

- (1) Attacks on open tracks use fewer explosives than attacks on other railroad installations. An eight- to ten-man guerrilla unit can destroy a considerable amount of railroad track in a night. It is possible for a small group of guerrillas working regularly to keep a single track out of operation permanently.
- (2) Attacks on tracks should cover a wide area. Multiple breaks should be made in areas in which guerrilla forces of squad size or larger can be used. Single breaks by individuals or very small teams should be made on a large perimeter and in areas not accessible to larger guerrilla forces. Telegraph and telephone lines along the railroad are cut simultaneously.
- (3) When conducting attacks on more than one railroad line, attacks are carefully planned to use guerrilla forces and supplies economically and to the best advantage. The determination of main arteries of railroad traffic and their connecting lines is essential in planning for attacks against a rail system.
- (4) When necessary, security elements are placed on the flanks of the attacking elements, along the tracks, and on any roads leading to the target area. Coordination is made, particularly at night, so that small units attacking a stretch of rail line do not become accidentally engaged in fire fights among themselves. Successive rallying points are designated to permit withdrawal of units for reorganization.

c. *Critical Equipment.* Because they are usually guarded, repair facilities and reserve stocks of equipment, railroad cranes, and other critical items may be more difficult to attack. This lack of accessibility can be overcome by carefully planned and executed operations. Results expected from these operations are weighed against the probability of increased guerrilla casualties.

d. *Rolling Stock.* Rolling stock may be simultaneously attacked with track interdiction. Demolition of tracks, at the time when trains are passing can increase the damage to the tracks and

track bed, result in captured supplies, kill and wound enemy personnel, or liberate prisoners. Trains moving through areas menaced by guerrillas move slowly and are guarded. Attacks on guarded trains require well-trained and well-armed guerrillas. Rocket launchers or other weapons capable of firing large caliber AP ammunition are usually necessary; mines may also be used.

e. Critical Points. Bridges, tunnels, and narrow railway passes are usually well-guarded. Repair equipment and bridging equipment are normally located in the vicinity, and should be attacked concurrently.

f. Effect of Railway Interdiction. Limited operations against tracks and traffic only cause harassment, therefore widespread operations are necessary before any severe effect is felt by the enemy. Harassment of repair crews by snipers and ambushes is effective in reducing enemy morale and the willingness of his personnel to participate in repair work.

- (1) Underground and auxiliary units interdict railroads in areas away from guerrilla control.
- (2) Interdiction of rail traffic over a wide area is usually more effective than attacks aimed at complete destruction of a short stretch of railroad. Apart from the psychological effect on the enemy forces and civilian population, interdiction over a wide area hampers enemy movement more than limited total destruction.
- (3) The early interdiction of railroads interferes with the enemy's offensive momentum and may forestall large-scale deportation of civilian populations. The primary effect of interdiction of railroads is disruption of the enemy's flow of supplies, movement of troops, and industrial production. Secondary effects are—
 - (a) Disruption of the orderly processes of dispatching and controlling rail movements, which in turn may result in the accumulation of sizeable targets at rail terminals, junctions and marshalling yards. These targets are then susceptible to attack by other service components.
 - (b) Depletion of reserves of repair materials which often results in the dismantling of secondary rail lines for the repair of primary lines.
 - (c) Transfer of rail traffic to primary roads and highways, which are vulnerable to guerrilla and air attack.
 - (d) Increasing the burden upon enemy security forces and repair crews.

120. Highway Systems

a. Highways are less vulnerable targets than railroads. Damage inflicted is more easily repaired and repairs require fewer critical materials and less skilled labor.

b. Bridges, underpasses, and tunnels are vulnerable points on road networks. Sections of road which may be destroyed by flooding from adjacent rivers, canals or lakes are also vulnerable. In addition, a road may be interdicted by causing rock or land slides.

c. Since highways have fewer vulnerable spots, it is likely that these points will be heavily defended. This requires a large guerrilla force and the use of heavier weapons to neutralize protecting pillboxes and fortifications. Because of this, it is better to concentrate on attacking enemy convoys and columns using the highways. In the initial stages of hostilities, small bridges, tunnels, cuts, culverts and levees may be insufficiently protected. As guerrilla attacks increase in frequency and effect, enemy security forces increase protection of these likely guerrilla targets.

d. Where the roads cannot be destroyed, traffic is interrupted by real and dummy mines. Ambushes are conducted when suitable terrain is available. Long-range fires from positions away from roads disrupt enemy traffic.

e. Points for interdiction are selected in areas where the enemy cannot easily re-establish movement by making a short detour.

121. Waterway Systems

a. The vulnerable portions of waterway systems are electrical installations, dams and locks which are usually well guarded. The destruction of these installations can disrupt traffic effectively for long periods. Other waterway installations such as signal lights, beacons and channel markers can be effectively attacked. Sinking vessels in restricted channels by floating mines, limpets, or fire from heavy caliber weapons may be effective in blocking waterway traffic.

b. Dropping bridges into the waterway, creating slides, and destroying levees all hinder ship movement on waterways.

c. Personnel who operate the waterway facilities such as pilots and lock operators may be eliminated. These personnel are not easily replaced and their loss will effect operation of the waterway.

d. Mines and demolitions charges may be placed at strategic points on the waterway. If floating mines are used the waterway is reconnoitered for possible anti-mine nets. Cables supporting these nets are attached to poles or trees on both banks of the

waterway or are supported by boats in the stream and should be cut before employing floating mines.

122. Airways Systems

a. Airways are interdicted by attacking those facilities that support air movement. Air terminals, communications systems, navigational systems, POL dumps, maintenance facilities and key personnel are targets for attack.

b. Since air traffic is dependent upon fuel, lubricants, spare parts and maintenance tools, lines of communications and installations providing these items are attacked.

123. Communication Systems

a. Wire communications are vulnerable to guerrilla attack, however, destruction of a single axis of a wire system seldom results in the complete loss of long distance telephone or teletype communications. Alternate routing is normally available, but the destruction of any portion of the system tends to overload the remaining facilities.

(1) Long distance telephone and teletype communications use cable or a combination of cable and radio relay. The cable may be aerial or underground. In populated areas the cable normally follows the roads, whereas in unpopulated areas it may run cross country. Underground cable usually runs cross country, but the route is marked for the convenience of the maintenance crews.

(2) Aerial cable can be destroyed by cutting the poles and cable. Underground cable often runs through concrete conduits and requires more time to destroy. Repair of cable can be delayed by removing a section of the cable. Destruction of telephone central offices and repeater stations causes greater damage and takes longer to repair than cutting the cables.

b. Radio stations may be located in well-protected areas and difficult to attack. However, antenna sites are often located a considerable distance away from the receiver and transmitter. These facilities are interconnected by transmission lines. Destruction of the antenna site and/or the transmission lines is usually easier to accomplish than destruction of the receiver or transmitter station.

124. Power Systems

Power lines are vulnerable to attack much in the same manner as wire communications. Large transmission towers often require

demolitions for destruction. Critical points in any power system are the transformer stations. If these stations are not accessible to attacks by guerrilla units, long-range fire from small or large caliber weapons may disrupt their operations. Power producing plants and steam generating plants may be too heavily guarded for raid operations. To disable them, UW forces should concentrate on cutting off the fuel supply.

125. Water Supply Systems

The disruption of water lines supplying industries can often be profitably accomplished; water supplies generally are conducted through underground pipe lines, and may be destroyed with explosive charges. Raids against reservoir facilities and purification plants also are feasible, but the possible effects upon the civilian population must be considered.

126. Fuel Supply Systems

Petroleum and natural gases for an industrial area usually are supplied by pipe lines; damage to lines inflicted by rupture and ignition of fuel is considerably greater than damage inflicted on water lines. Large storage tanks at either end of a pipe line are highly vulnerable to weapons fire, especially when using incendiary projectiles. Contaminating agents may be injected into pipe lines or fuel tanks.

Section IV. DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

127. General

Guerrilla operations are primarily offensive in nature. Guerrilla units with their relatively light weapons and equipment are normally inferior in strength and firepower to organized enemy forces. They should not, therefore, undertake defensive operations unless forced to do so or in support of special operations conducted by other theater forces. When the enemy attacks, guerrillas defend themselves by movement and dispersion, by withdrawals, or by creating diversions. Whenever possible, defensive operations are accompanied by offensive actions against the enemy's flanks and rear.

128. Preparation Against Enemy Offensives

a. Adequate intelligence measures normally provide advance warning of impending large-scale counter guerrilla operations. Guerrilla commanders must be cognizant of the following activi-

ties or conditions which might indicate impending enemy offensives in their operational areas:

- (1) Advent of suitable weather for extensive field operations.
- (2) Arrival of new enemy commanders.
- (3) Any change in the conventional battle situation which releases additional troops for counter guerrilla operations. Such changes include enemy victories over allied conventional forces, a lull in active operations, and a reduction of the size of the battle area.
- (4) Increase in the size of local garrisons or the arrival of new units in the area, especially if these are combat troops or troops with special counter guerrilla capabilities such as radio direction finding units, CBR units, rotary winged aircraft, mountain, airborne, or reconnaissance troops.
- (5) Extension of enemy outposts, increased patrolling and aerial reconnaissance.
- (6) Increased enemy intelligence effort against the guerrillas.

b. Upon receiving information that indicates the enemy is planning a counter guerrilla campaign, the commander should increase his own intelligence effort, determine the disposition and preparedness of his subordinate units and review plans to meet the anticipated enemy action.

129. Defensive Measures

a. To divert the enemy's attention the commander directs that diversionary activities be initiated in other areas. Likewise he may intensify his operations against enemy lines of communications and installations. Full utilization of underground and auxiliary capabilities assists diversionary measures.

b. In preparing to meet enemy offensive action, key installations within a guerrilla base are moved to an alternate base and essential records and supplies are transferred to new locations while those less essential are destroyed or cached in dispersed locations. In the event that the commander receives positive intelligence about the enemy's plans for a major counter guerrilla operation, he may decide to evacuate his bases without delay.

c. The commander may decide to delay and harass the advancing enemy. Here his object is to make the attack so expensive that the enemy will terminate operations and be content with his original dispositions. First, security activities on the periphery as well as within a base are accelerated. Maximum

utilization is made of the defensive characteristics of the terrain; ambushes are positioned to inflict maximum casualties and delay; antipersonnel mines are employed extensively to harass the enemy. As the enemy overruns various strong points, the defenders withdraw to successive defensive positions to delay and harass again. When the situation permits, they may disperse, pass through the line of encirclement, and initiate attacks on the enemy's flanks, rear and supply lines. If the enemy is determined to continue his offensive, the guerrilla forces should disengage and evacuate the area. Under no circumstances does the guerrilla force allow itself to become so engaged that it loses its freedom of action and permits enemy forces to encircle and destroy it.

d. When faced with an enemy offensive of overwhelming strength, the commander may decide to disperse his force, either in small units or as individuals to avoid destruction. This course of action should not be taken unless absolutely necessary inasmuch as it makes the guerrilla organization ineffective for a considerable period of time.

130. Encirclement

An encircling maneuver is the greatest danger to guerrilla forces because it prevents them from maneuvering. Once the enemy has succeeded in encircling a guerrilla force, he may adopt one of several possible courses of action (fig. 35).

a. The simplest is to have his troops close in from all sides, forcing the guerrillas back until they are trapped in a small area which is then assaulted. Differences in terrain make it almost impossible for his troops to advance at an equal rate all around the perimeter, thus creating the possibility of gaps between individuals and units.

b. In other cases the enemy may decide to break down the original circle into a number of pockets which will be cleared one by one. The creation of these pockets is a repetition of the original encirclement. In this situation the guerrillas must either break out or escape through gaps, which may appear as enemy forces are maneuvering into new positions.

c. Perhaps the most difficult situation for guerrillas to counter with is an assault after encirclement has been accomplished. In this maneuver enemy forces on one side of the encircled area either dig in or use natural obstacles to block all possible escape routes, while the forces on the opposite side advance driving the

guerrillas against the fixed positions. As the advance continues, enemy forces which were on the remaining two sides are formed into mobile reserves to deal with any breakouts (fig. 36).

131. Defense Against Encirclement

a. Initial Actions. A guerrilla commander must be constantly on the alert for indications of an encirclement. When he receives indications that an encircling movement is in progress such as the appearance of enemy forces from two or three directions, the guerrilla commander immediately maneuvers his forces to escape while enemy lines are still thin and spread out, and coordination between advancing units is not yet well established. Records and surplus equipment are either cached or destroyed. Thus, the guerrilla force either escapes the encirclement or places itself in a more favorable position to meet it. If for some reason, escape is not initially accomplished, movement to a ridge line is recommended. The ridge line affords observation, commanding ground, and allows movement in several directions. The guerrillas wait on this high ground until periods of low visibility or other favorable opportunity for a break-through attempt occurs.

b. Breakout (fig. 37). Two strong combat detachments precede the main body which is covered by flank and rear guards. If gaps between the enemy units exist, the combat detachments seize and hold the flanks of the escape route. When there are no gaps in the enemy lines, these detachments attack to create and protect an escape channel. The break-through is timed to occur during periods of poor visibility, free from enemy observation and accurate fire. During the attempt, guerrilla units not included in the enemy circle make attacks against his rear to lure forces away from the main break-out attempt and help to create gaps. After a successful break-through, the guerrilla force should increase the tempo of its operations whenever possible, thus raising guerrilla morale and making the enemy cautious in the future about leaving his bases to attack the guerrilla areas.

c. Action If Breakout Fails (fig. 38). If the breakout attempt is unsuccessful, the commander divides his force into small groups and instructs them to infiltrate through the enemy lines at night or hide in the area until the enemy leaves. This action should be taken only as a last resort, as it means the force will be inoperative for a period of time and the morale of the unit may be adversely affected. Reassembly instructions are announced before the groups disperse.

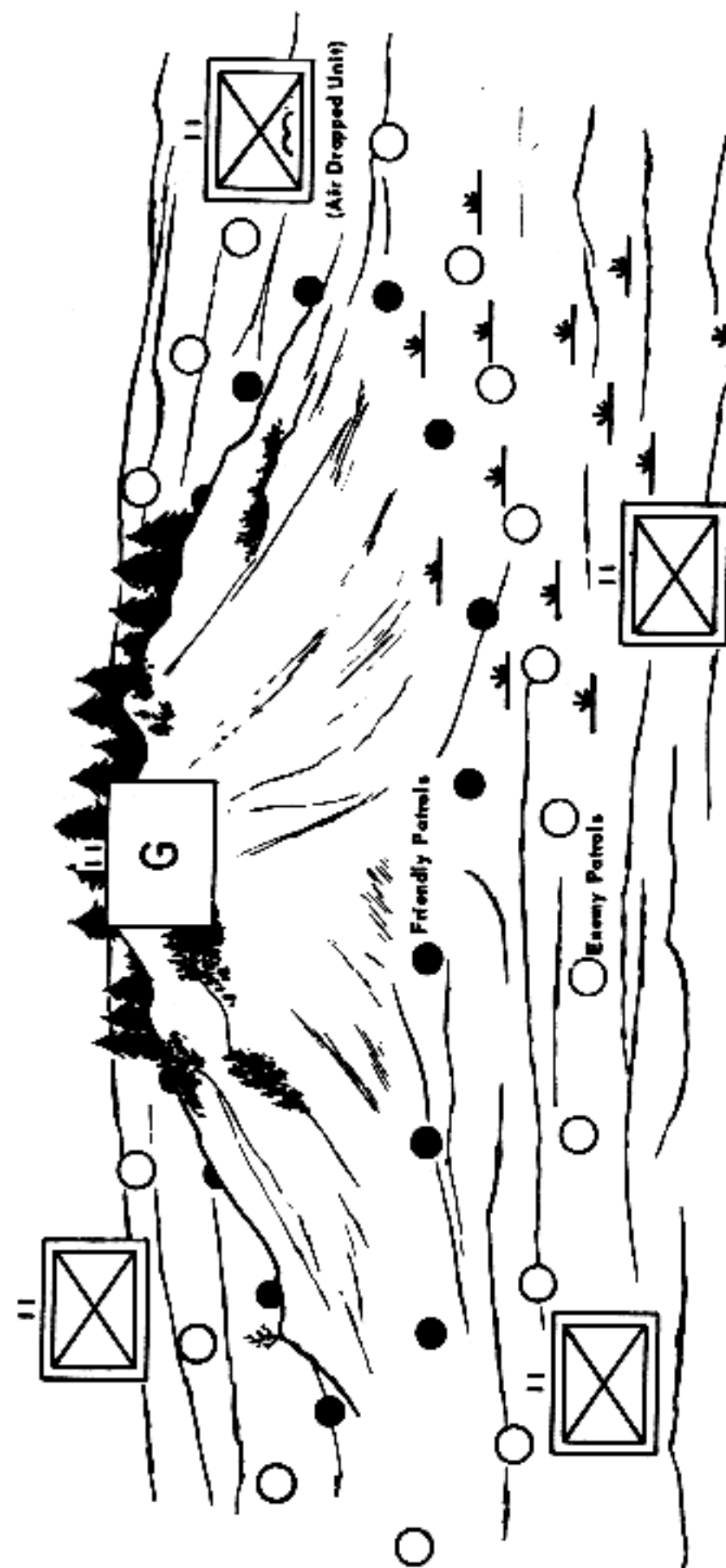


Figure 35. Encirclement.

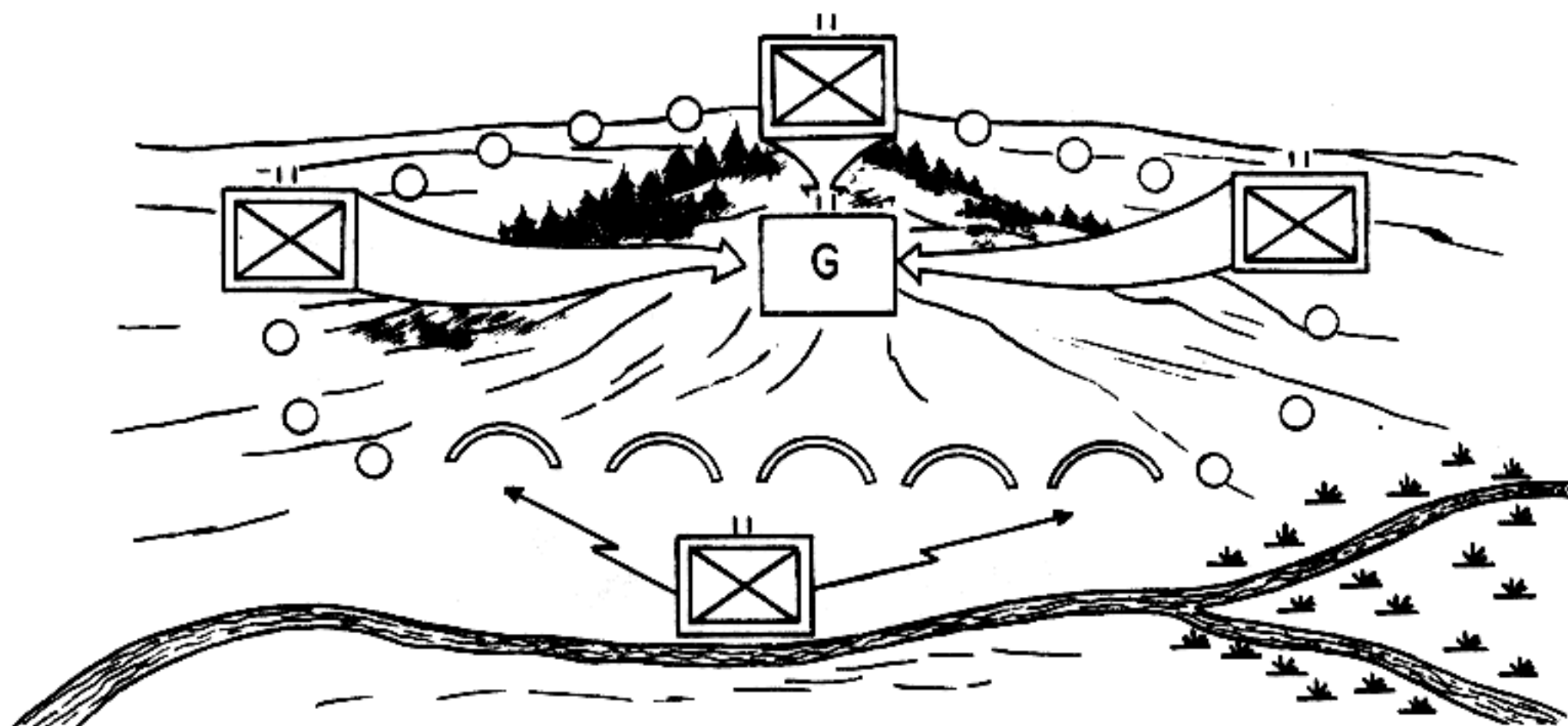


Figure 36. Encirclement and assault.

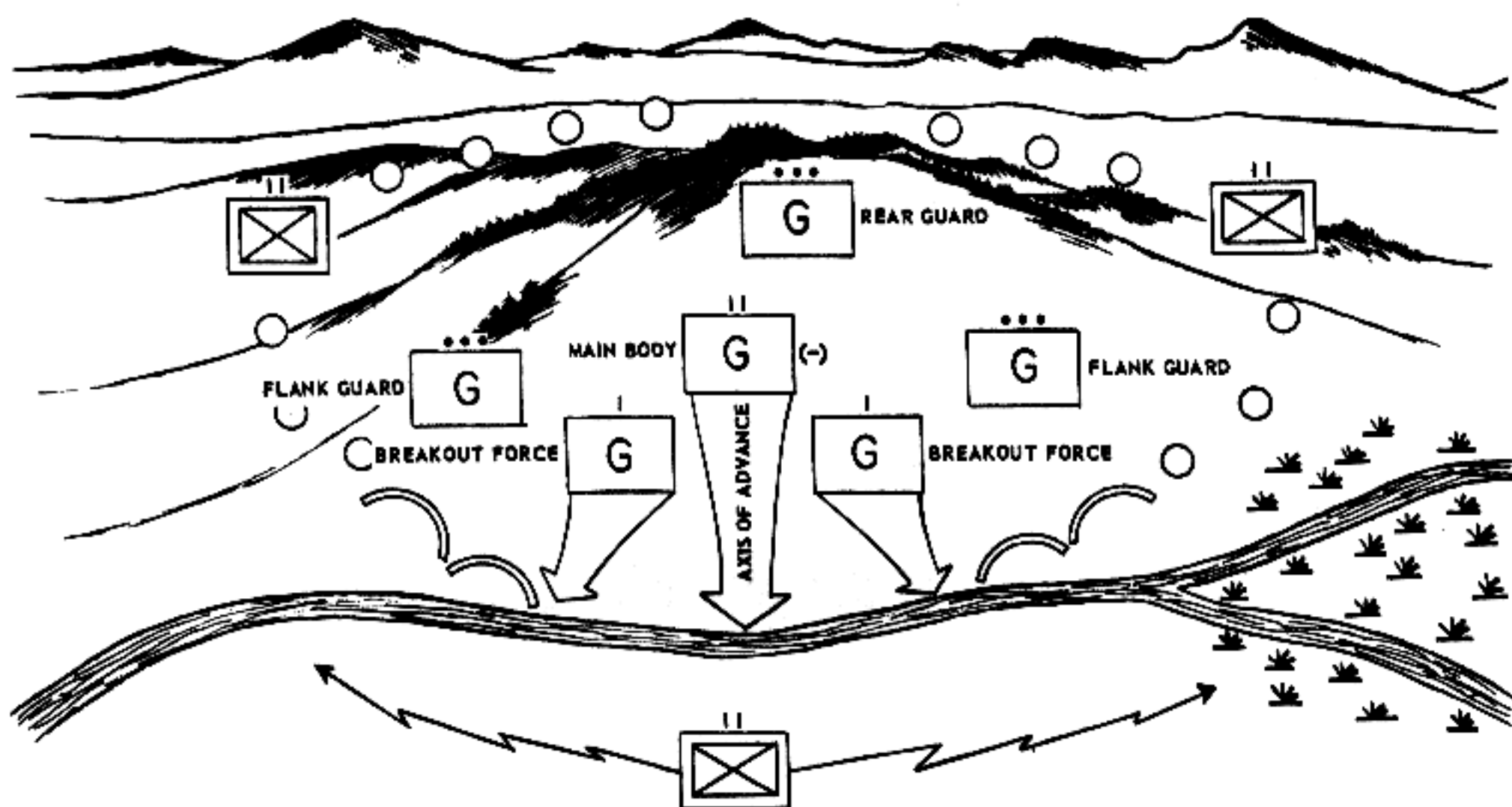


Figure 37. Guerrilla breakout from encirclement.

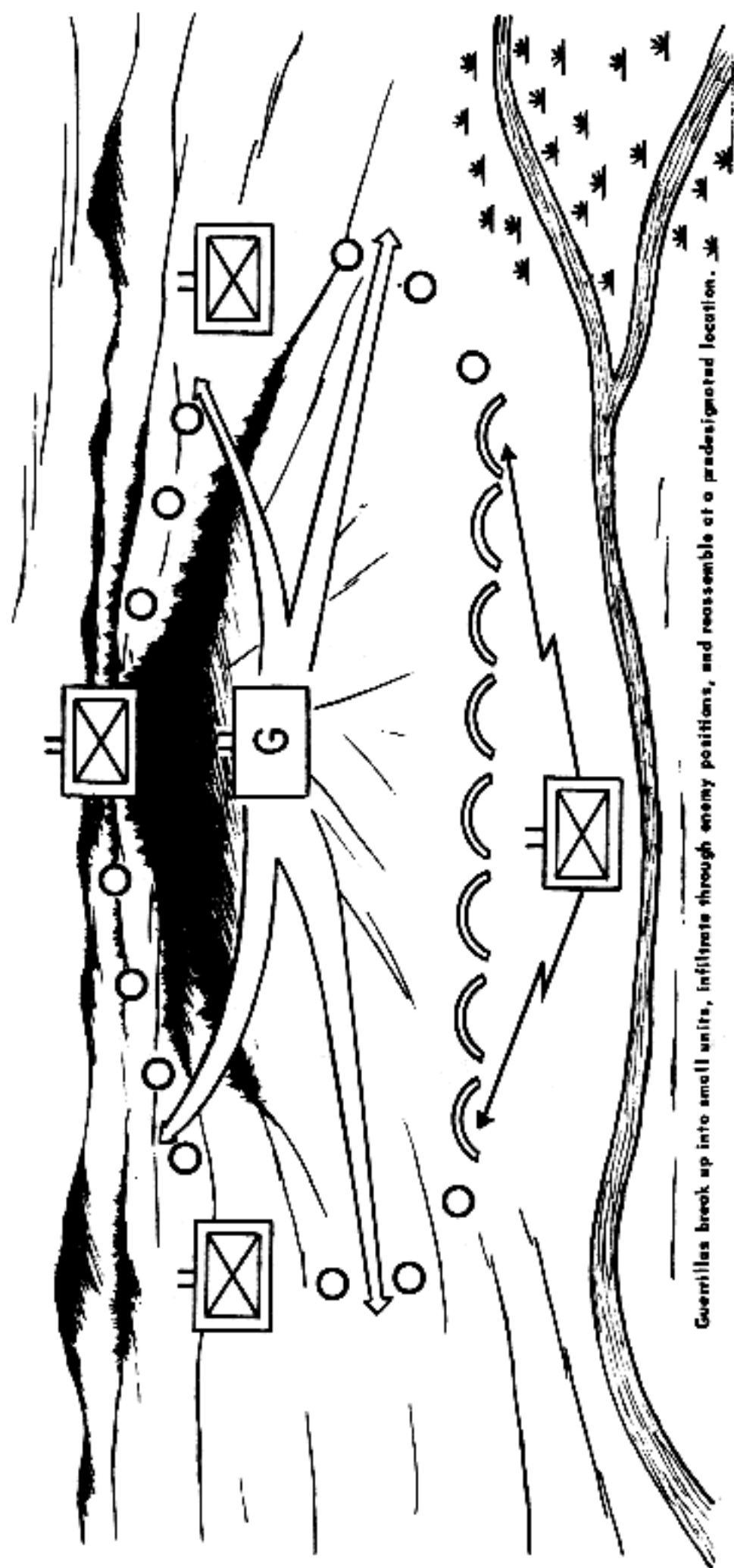


Figure 38. Action if breakout fails.

Section V. EMPLOYMENT OF UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE FORCES TO ASSIST CONVENTIONAL FORCES' COMBAT OPERATIONS

132. General

When the area of influence of the field army (or other conventional force command) overlaps a guerrilla warfare area, operational control of the guerrilla forces concerned is passed to the field army (or other conventional force command) commander. Interdiction operations are of greater immediate importance and are planned to support tactical objectives. Attacks against enemy supply depots, lines of communications and other installations essential to support of his tactical troops increase. The psychological impact of the success of friendly conventional forces is magnified by intensified UW activity. Psychological warfare efforts exploiting these conditions are expanded. Enemy tactical targets are located and reported to conventional forces on an ever-mounting scale, thus supporting the increased range of modern weapons. Evasion and escape operations expand to handle large numbers of friendly personnel who may find themselves evaders. In addition to the aforementioned tasks, guerrilla forces can expect missions which directly assist combat operations of friendly tactical units. Although primarily of value in support of the tactical offense, guerrilla warfare can also assist friendly forces engaged in defensive operations. During the period of operations to assist conventional forces, link-up between friendly tactical commands and guerrilla forces usually takes place.

133. Missions

In addition to an acceleration of activity discussed in paragraph 132, guerrilla forces can assist the combat operations of conventional forces engaged in envelopment or penetration operations. Examples of missions appropriate for guerrilla forces to assist field army (or other conventional force commands) are—

- a. Seizure of key terrain to facilitate airborne and amphibious operations. This may include portions of the airhead or beach-head line, drop and landing zones or reconnaissance and security positions.
- b. Employment as a reconnaissance and security force.
- c. Seizure of key installations to prevent destruction by the enemy. Examples are bridges, defiles, tunnels, dams, etc.
- d. Diversionary attacks to support friendly cover and deception operations.

e. Operations which isolate selected portions of the battle area, airborne objective area or beachhead.

134. Special Considerations

a. Tactical commanders who employ guerrilla forces must carefully consider their capabilities when assigning them operational tasks. Guerrilla units are organized and trained to execute planned offensive operations in enemy controlled areas. The sustained combat capabilities of guerrilla units are affected by several variables such as: size, organization, leadership, training, equipment, background of personnel and extent of civilian support. These differences are usually more pronounced among guerrilla units than in conventional organizations of comparable strengths. Consequently, like-size guerrilla units may not be capable of accomplishing comparable missions. Assignment of missions to guerrilla units should take advantage of their light infantry characteristics and area knowledge. Attached special forces liaison personnel recommend to the tactical commander appropriate tasks for guerrilla forces.

b. Perhaps the severest limitation common to guerrilla forces when employed with friendly tactical units is their shortage of adequate voice communications equipment and transportation. This is particularly true when guerrilla units are operating with a mobile force in a penetration, envelopment or exploitation. For this reason guerrilla units have a slower reaction time in terrain favoring a high degree of mechanical mobility. Conventional commanders may overcome this disadvantage by providing the necessary equipment or utilizing the guerrilla force on an area basis. For further discussion, see paragraphs 136 through 138.

c. Another special consideration is the requirement for restrictions in the use of nuclear weapons and CBR agents by other friendly forces. This is particularly true when a large segment of the civilian population supports the resistance movement. Careful coordination of targets selected for nuclear and CBR attack is required between the conventional force commander and the guerrilla force. Provisions must be made to provide adequate warning to friendly elements of the population who may be endangered by nuclear and CBR weapons.

135. Command Relationships

a. General (figs. 39 and 40). When operational control of the UW forces is passed to the field army (or other conventional force command) commander, administrative support of the guerrilla warfare area is retained by the SFOB. Concurrent with the

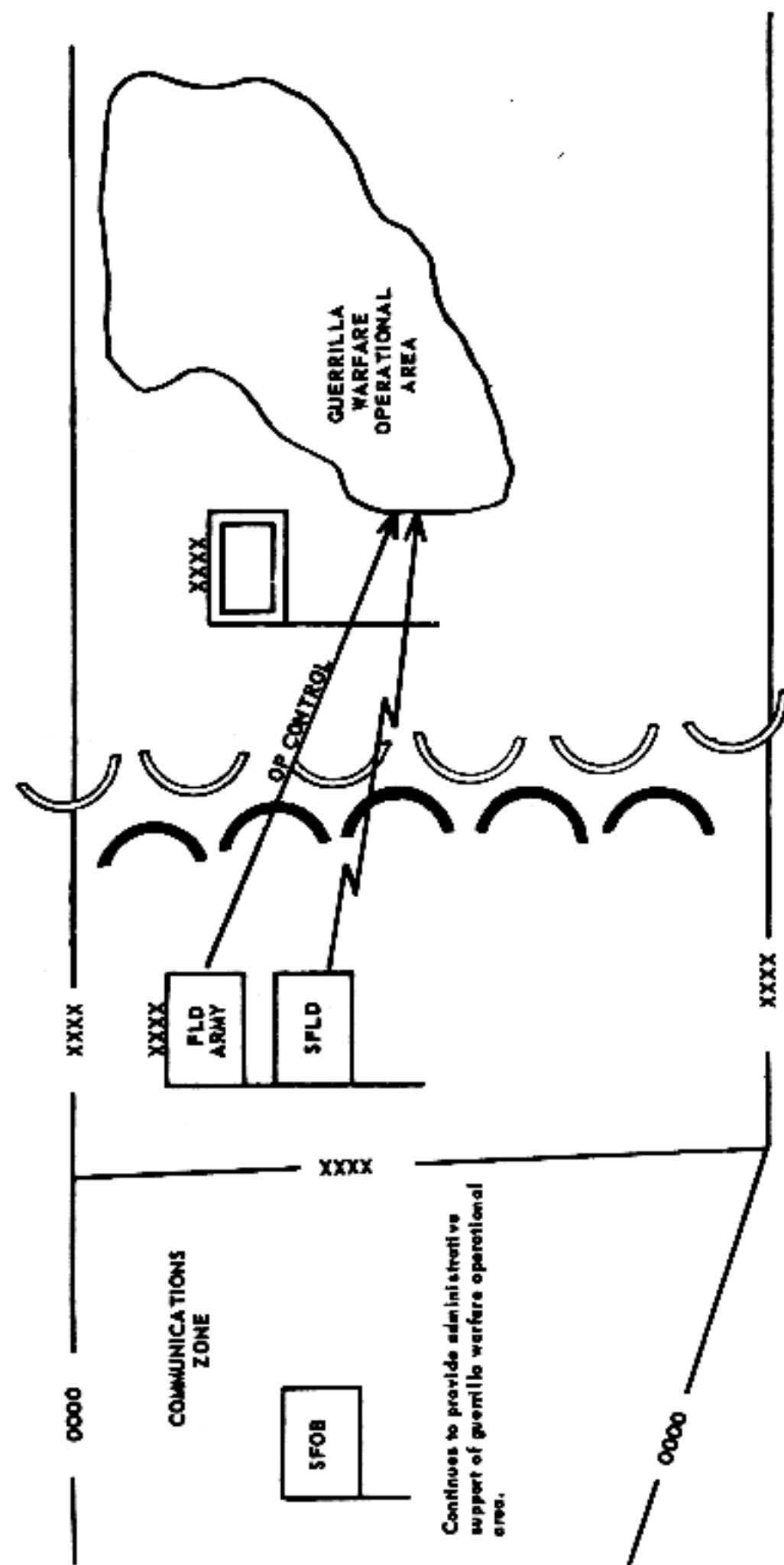


Figure 39. Operational control exercised by a conventional command.

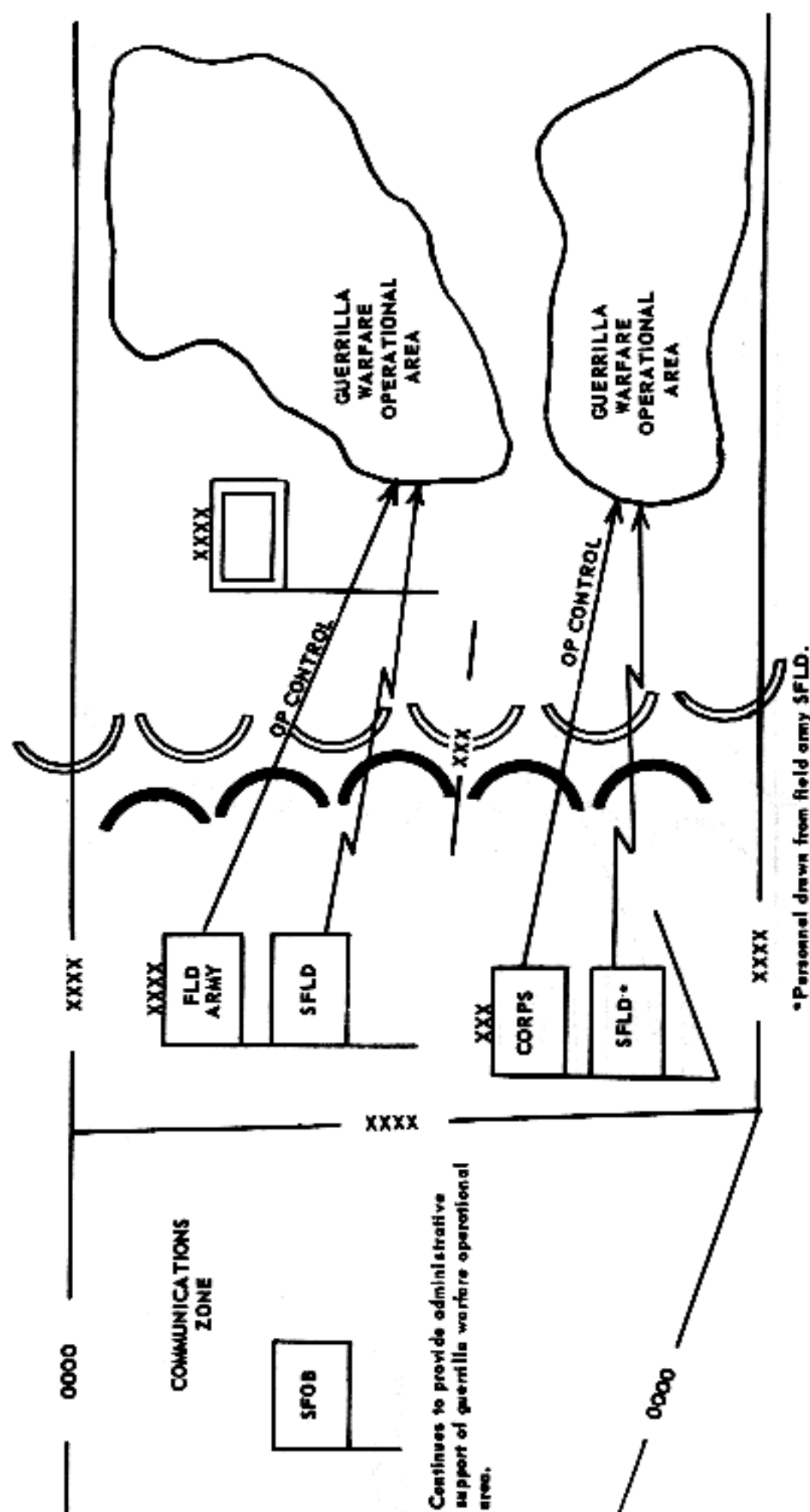


Figure 40. Operational control exercised by multiple conventional commands.

change in operational control of the guerrilla force from theater to tactical command level, the special forces group commander provides a liaison detachment to the headquarters of the command concerned. The special forces liaison detachment assists the tactical commander in the direction and coordination of attached guerrilla forces.

Operational control of part of all of the guerrilla force may be passed to lower tactical echelons as required but is normally not delegated below division level.

b. Special Forces Liaison Detachment.

- (1) *Composition.* The special forces liaison detachment is a non-TOE team which may vary from a minimum of one liaison officer to a modified operational detachment C or B. The size and composition of the liaison detachment is dictated by the type headquarters having operational control; size, command structure, and disposition of guerrilla forces concerned; and availability of required communication equipment.
- (2) *Functions.* The liaison detachment assists the tactical commander in the coordination of special forces directed administrative operations and tactical unit directed UW operations. The detachment commander:
 - (a) Plans and recommends employment of guerrilla forces.
 - (b) Exercises operational control over guerrilla forces when this authority is delegated by the tactical commander.
 - (c) Maintains liaison with subordinate tactical headquarters as directed.
 - (d) Maintains liaison with special forces group commander.

c. Communications. Communications between the SF liaison detachment and operational areas may be established in several ways:

- (1) The liaison detachment may have a direct link to the operational area (1, fig. 41). In this situation, additional radio equipment is provided by the SFOB for the liaison detachment base station. The advantage is direct communications. The disadvantage is that additional equipment and personnel usually must be provided by other theater signal sources.
- (2) The SFOB may act as the radio intermediary between the liaison detachment and the operational area (2, fig. 41). In this situation messages are relayed from the tactical command headquarters via the SFOB to the

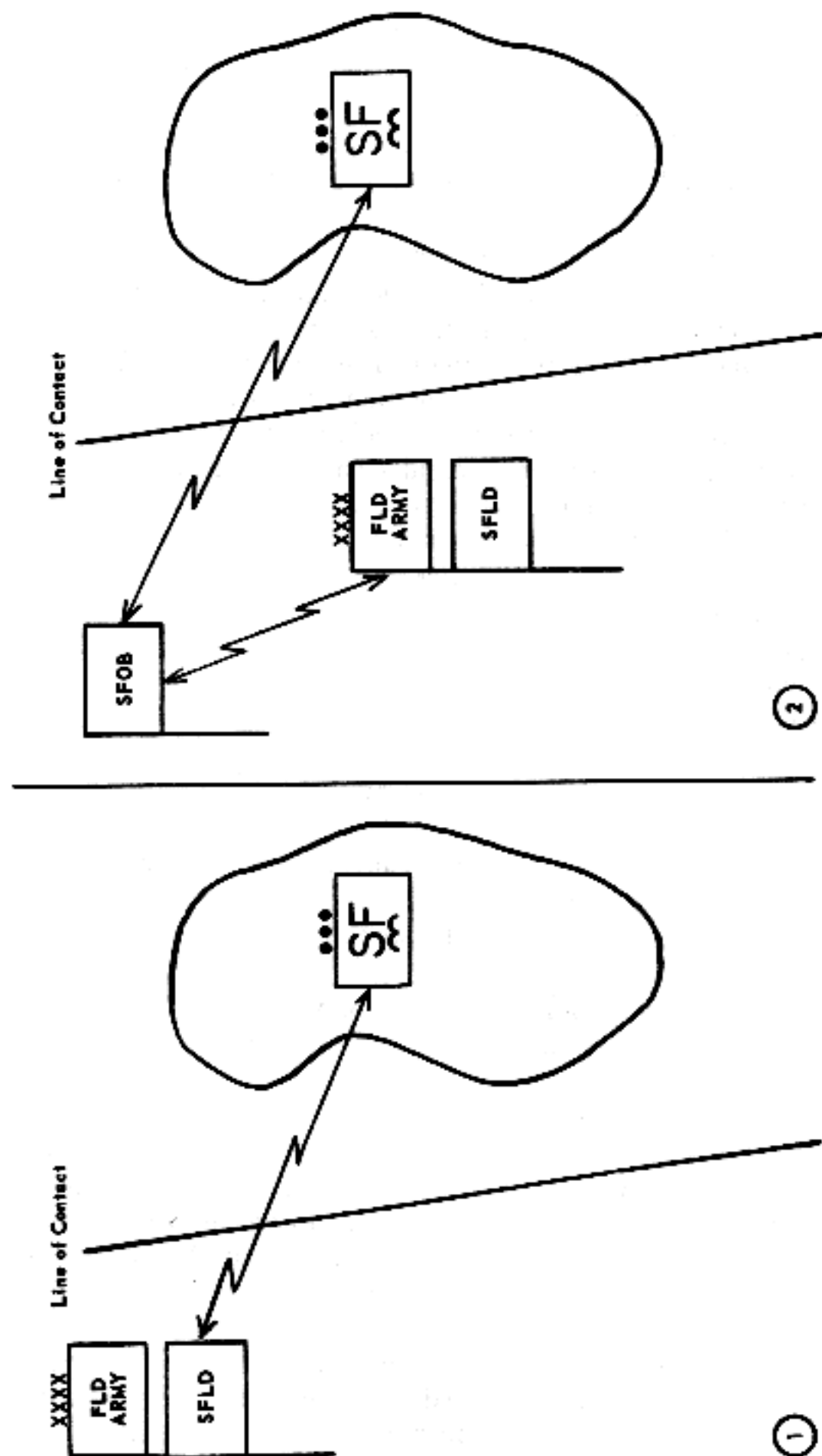


Figure 41. Communications between the conventional command and guerrilla warfare operational areas.

operational detachment. Communications from the detachment utilize the reverse sequence. This system has the advantage of utilizing established communication facilities and requires no additional communication equipment and personnel with the SF liaison detachment. However, the time lapse between initiation and receipt of messages is increased.

- (3) A variation of the solution cited in c(2) above may be adopted when both senior and subordinate tactical commands control different elements of the guerrilla force. For example, both field army and corps control guerrilla forces, yet insufficient communications equipment is available to provide both headquarters with a base station. The SF liaison detachment locates its base station at field army headquarters and corps relays instructions to guerrilla units under its control via the special forces radio facility at army. Special forces liaison detachment personnel are located at both headquarters.

136. Support of Ground Offensive Operations

a. *General.* As the conventional force command's area of influence overlaps the guerrilla warfare operational area, guerrilla units shift to operations planned to produce immediate effects on enemy combat forces. Initially, these activities are directed against the enemy communication zone and army support troops and installations. As the distance between guerrilla and conventional forces decreases, guerrilla attacks have greater influence on the enemy combat capability. Guerrilla operations support penetrations and envelopments and are particularly effective during exploitation and pursuit.

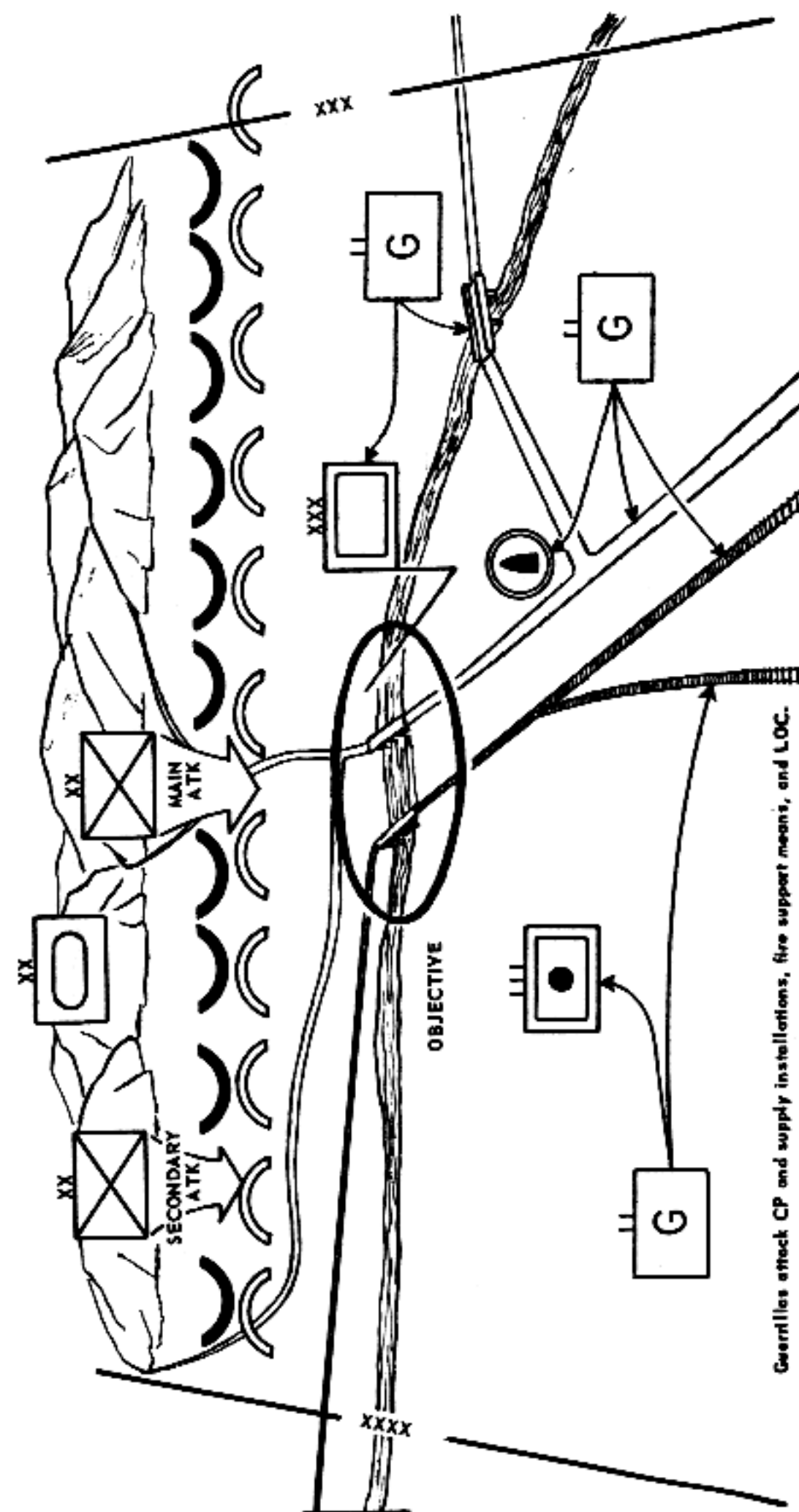
b. *Guerrilla Operations During a Penetration.* Due to the high density of enemy combat troops in the immediate battle area, guerrillas can give little direct assistance to friendly forces in initial phases of a penetration (rupture of the enemy defensive position or widening the gap). Guerrilla forces can best support the attack by isolating, or assisting in the seizure, of the decisive objective (fig. 42). Guerrilla forces hinder or prevent movement of enemy reserves, interrupt supply of combat elements, and attack his command and communications facilities, fire support means and air fields. Locations of critical installations and units which the guerrillas cannot effectively deal with are reported to the tactical commander for attack. As friendly forces near the decisive objective, guerrilla units direct their operations toward

isolating the objective from enemy reserves. In some instances guerrilla forces may be able to seize and hold the objective or key approaches to it for a limited time pending link-up with the conventional force.

c. Guerrilla Operations During An Envelopment.

- (1) Guerrilla units assist the enveloping force in much the same way as in a penetration (fig. 43). Guerrillas can conduct diversionary attacks to assist other forces' cover and deception plans. As in the penetration, guerrillas hinder movement of reserves, disrupt supply, attack command and communications installations and reduce the effectiveness of enemy fire support. They may assist in containment of bypassed enemy units. They attempt to isolate the objective of the enveloping force. They may seize and hold critical terrain, such as bridges, defiles and tunnels, to prevent enemy destruction. They may perform screening missions to the front and flanks or be a security element to fill gaps between dispersed units of the enveloping force.
- (2) If used in a reconnaissance or security role, guerrilla units operate on an area basis. That is, they perform their security or screening role within a specified area during the time the enveloping force passes through the area. Guerrilla units usually do not possess the transportation or communications to accompany mobile forces.

d. Guerrilla Operations During Exploitation. As friendly tactical units pass from a successful penetration or envelopment to the exploitation of their gains, guerrilla operations increase in effectiveness. As the enemy attempts to reconstitute an organized defense or withdraw to new positions he is attacked at every opportunity by UW forces (fig. 44). Enemy troops, normally available for rear area security duties, are committed to attempts to restore his defensive position, thus enabling guerrilla attacks to be increased in scope and magnitude against rear area installations whose capability for defense is reduced. Guerrilla forces assist in containing bypassed enemy units, rounding up stragglers and prisoners, seizing control of areas not occupied by the exploiting force, attacking enemy units and installations and adding to the general demoralization caused by the exploitation and subsequent pursuit. As link-up with the exploiting force is accomplished, guerrilla forces may be employed as discussed in paragraphs 140 through 147.



Guerrillas attack CP and supply installations, fire support means, and LOC.

Figure 42. Guerrilla operations to assist a penetration.

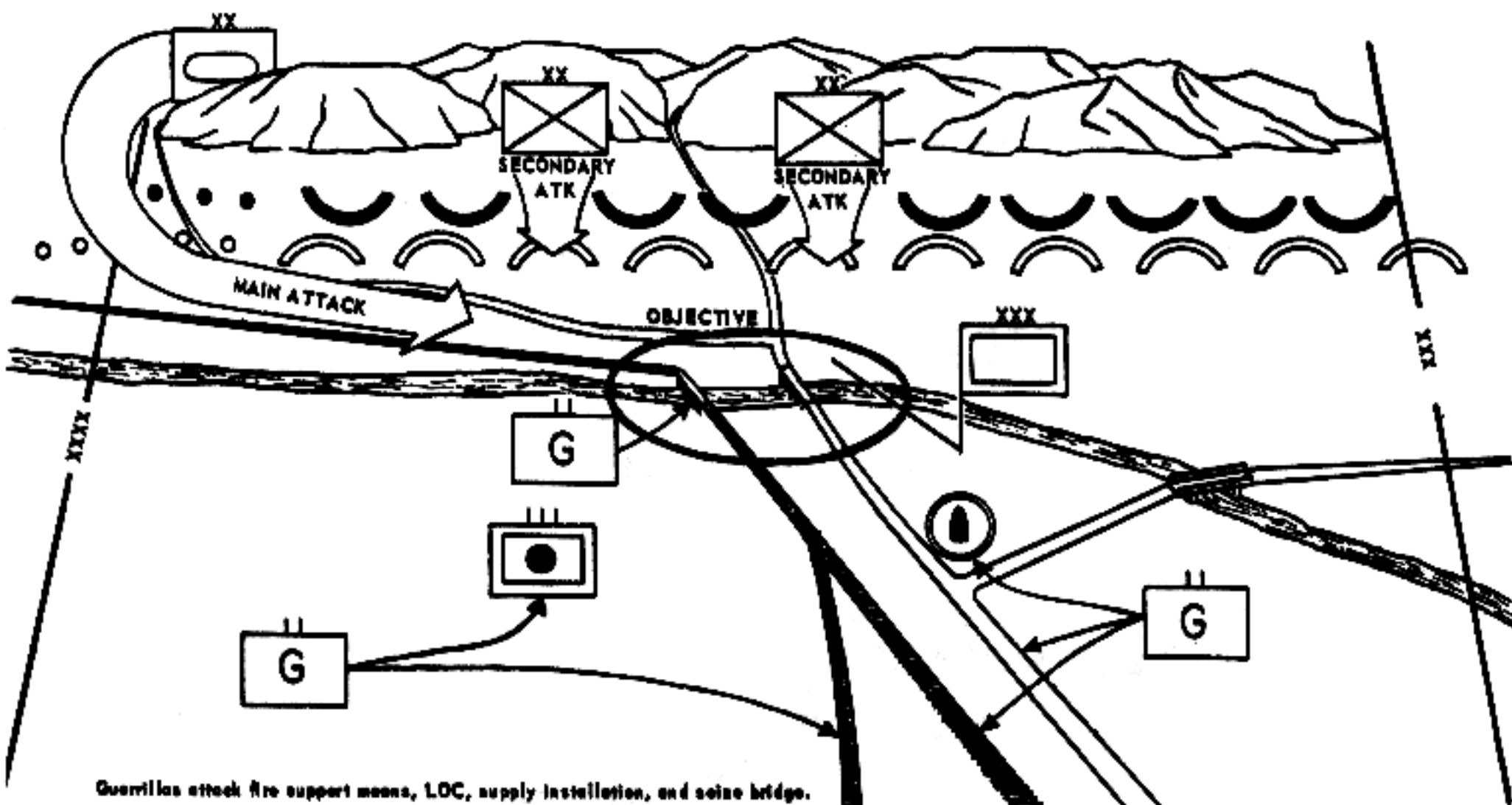


Figure 43. Guerrilla operations to assist in envelopment.

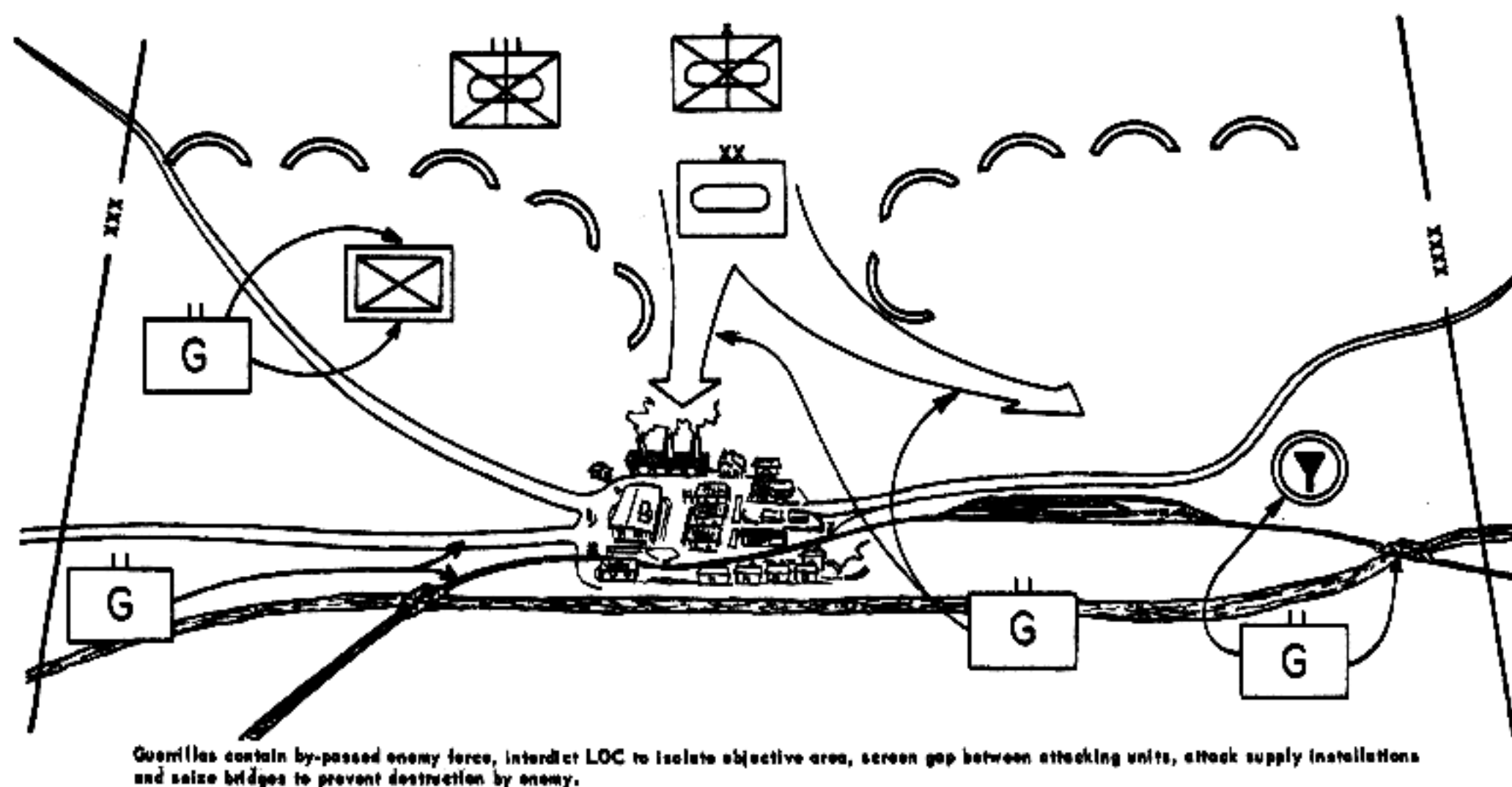


Figure 44. Guerrilla operations during exploitation.

e. *Command Relationships.* Operational control of the guerrilla force is retained at the level best able to coordinate the actions of the operation. As link-up becomes imminent guerrilla units nearest the attacking force may be attached to or placed under the operational control of that force. Concurrent with link-up, responsibility for administrative support of the guerrilla force is passed to the tactical command. When link-up has been effected the utilization of guerrilla forces is in consonance with guidance provided by the theater commander. See paragraphs 140 through 147 for post link-up employment.

137. Support of Airborne Operations

a. General.

- (1) Guerrilla forces, by virtue of their location in enemy controlled areas, can materially assist conventional forces engaged in airborne operations. They support airborne forces during the assault phase and subsequent operations. They may also be employed in conjunction with airborne raids and area interdiction operations.
- (2) For details of link-up between airborne and guerrilla forces, see paragraph 139.

b. Guerrilla Assistance to an Airborne Assault (fig. 45).

- (1) Initially, UW forces can provide selected current intelligence of the objective area upon which the airborne force commander bases his plans. Immediately prior to the assault, guerrilla units may be able to secure drop and landing zones; seize objectives within the airhead line; and occupy reconnaissance and security positions. Concurrent with landing of the assault echelon, guerrillas can conduct reconnaissance and security missions; provide guides and information; interdict approaches into the objective area; control areas between separate airheads and dispersed units; attack enemy reserve units and installations; and conduct diversionary attacks as a part of the cover and deception plan. Additionally, UW forces may control civilians within the objective area.
- (2) Correct timing of guerrilla operations with the airborne assault is essential. If committed prematurely, guerrilla forces may nullify the surprise effect of the operation and, in turn, be destroyed by the enemy. Conversely, if committed too late, the desired effects of the guerrilla force employment may never be realized.

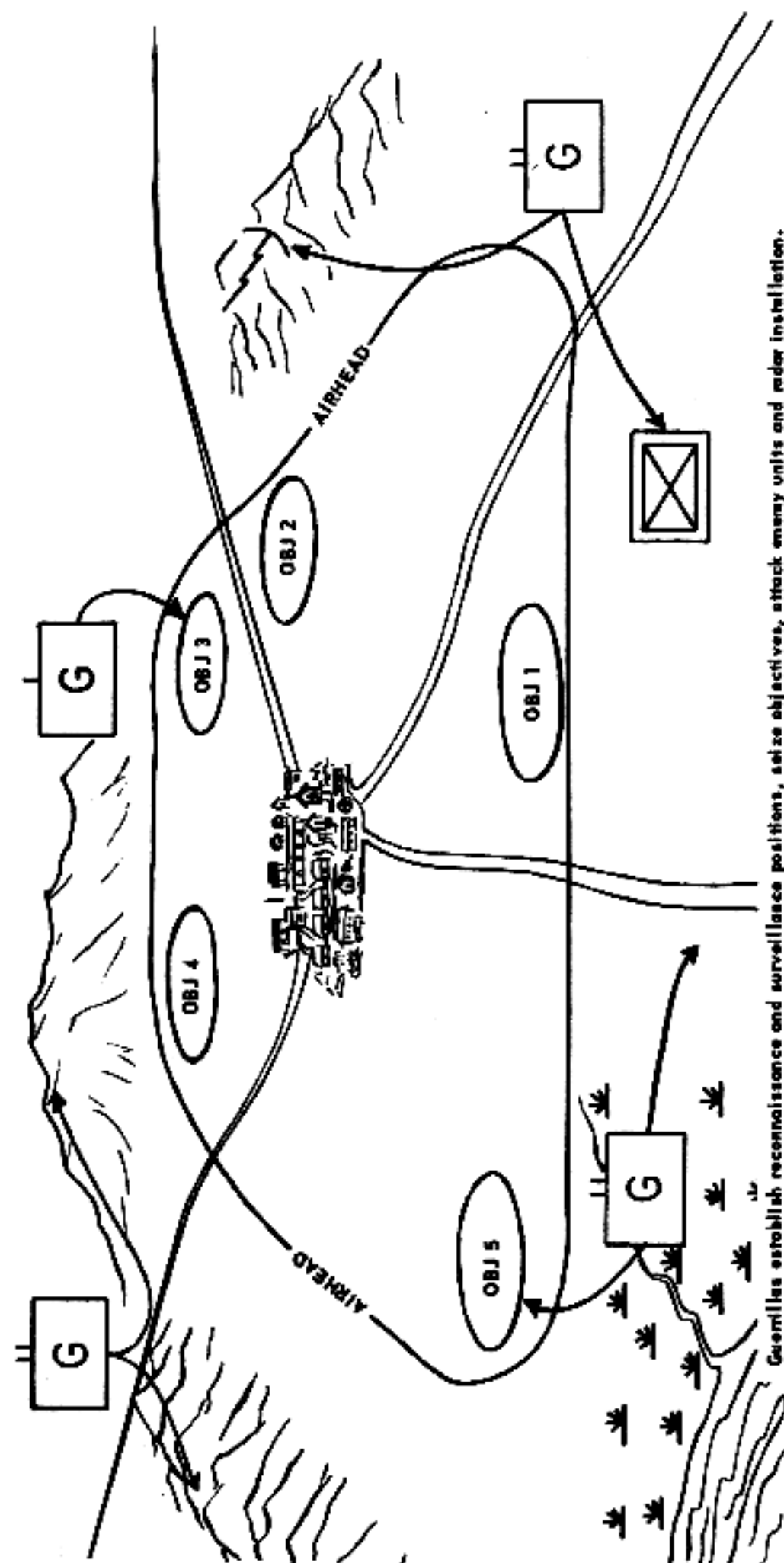


Figure 45. Guerrilla operations to assist an airborne assault. Guerrillas establish reconnaissance and surveillance positions, seize objectives, attack enemy units and radar installation.

c. Guerrilla Assistance to Subsequent Operations. As the assault phase of an airborne operation passes into the defensive or offensive phase, UW forces continue to exert pressure on the enemy forces in the vicinity of the objective area. Guerrillas continue to provide up-to-date information on enemy moves and disposition. Attacks are directed against enemy units attempting to contain or destroy the airborne force, thus requiring him to fight in more than one direction. Airborne forces which have an exploitation mission may employ recovered guerrilla units in reconnaissance and security roles as guides and to assist in control of void areas between dispersed units. If the airborne force is to be withdrawn, the guerrillas can assist to cover the withdrawal by diversionary operations conducted in the rear of enemy forces.

d. Airborne Raids. Guerrilla forces assist airborne raids in a similar fashion as they do the assault phase of an airborne operation. They provide information and guides; perform reconnaissance and security missions and divert enemy forces during the withdrawal of the raiding force. An additional factor to consider before using guerrilla forces to support an airborne raid is the undesirable effect of enemy reaction on resistance organizations after withdrawal of the raiding force.

e. Area Interdiction Operations. Airborne units are seldom committed to guerrilla warfare areas to conduct interdiction operations if the guerrilla force has the capability to conduct such operations. However, in areas where no effective resistance exists, airborne forces may be committed to conduct interdiction operations. Whatever guerrilla forces are located in areas selected for airborne interdiction, assist the airborne force to conduct their operations. They provide intelligence information and guides; conduct reconnaissance and security missions; control the civilian population; assist in collecting supplies and generally aid the airborne force commander in making the transition from conventional operations to guerrilla operations. Special forces detachments, if available, may conduct special training within the operational area to increase the capability of the airborne force in guerrilla warfare techniques.

f. Command Relationships.

- (1) Operational control of guerrilla forces within the objective area or influencing the mission of the airborne force is exercised by the airborne force commander. Control of other guerrilla forces whose effect upon the airborne operation is indirect is initially retained by the

commander directing the airborne operation (joint airborne task force or theater army commander).

- (2) Concurrent with link-up, responsibility for administrative support of the guerrilla force is passed to the link-up force. For employment of guerrilla forces after link-up, see paragraphs 140 through 147.

138. Support of Amphibious Operations (fig. 46)

a. General.

- (1) Guerrillas support conventional forces engaged in amphibious operations, generally in one or more of the following ways (fig. 22):
 - (a) By conducting operations to hinder or deny the enemy approach to the beachhead.
 - (b) By seizing and holding all or a portion of the beachhead.
 - (c) By assisting airborne operations which are a part of or complement the amphibious assault.
 - (d) By conducting cover and deception operations to deceive the enemy as to the location of the actual beachhead.
- (2) Guerrilla forces operating within the objective area will be assigned to the operational control of the amphibious task force commander when he becomes responsible for the objective area. Operational control of guerrilla forces is further assigned to the landing force commander when he assumes responsibility for operation ashore. Normally, operational control of guerrilla forces assisting amphibious operations is not passed below divisional level. Concurrent with link-up, responsibility for administrative support of the guerrilla force is passed to the link-up force.

b. Guerrilla Assistance to an Amphibious Assault.

- (1) If the selected beachhead is defended in strength, guerrilla operations are planned to hinder or deny the enemy approaches into the beachhead area. By pre-arranged plan, guerrilla units interdict approaches into the area; attack reserves; destroy command and communications facilities; logistical installations and airfields which can support the enemy defense forces in or near the beachhead. Fire support elements within range of the beachhead are a primary guerrilla target.

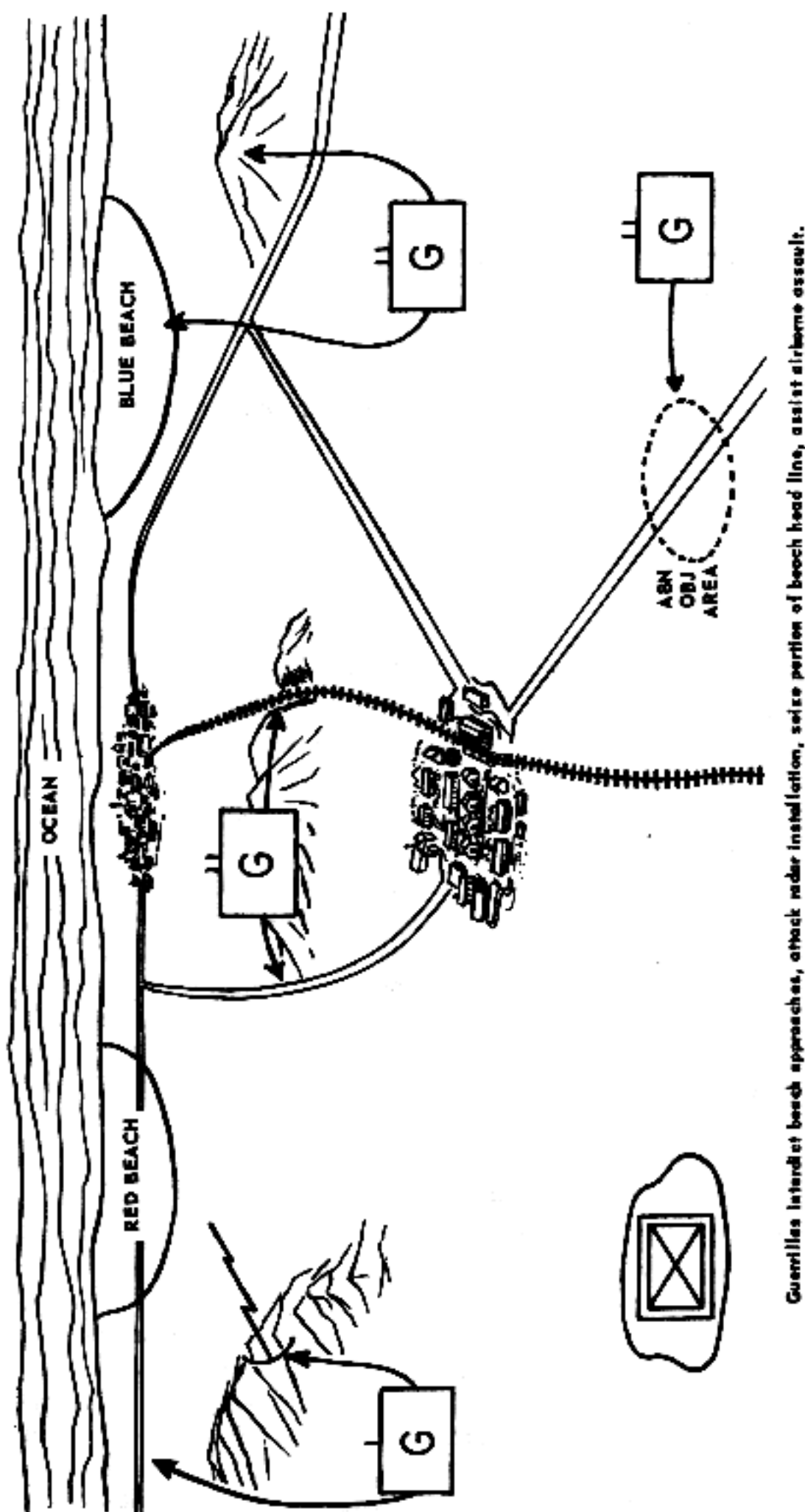


Figure 46. Guerrilla operations to assist an amphibious landing.

- (2) If the selected beachhead is lightly defended or undefended, guerrilla units may seize and hold portions of the beachhead. Guerrilla forces seize their objectives just prior to the initial assault. When required, landing force unit tasks must provide for early relief of guerrilla units. Plans for naval fire support to guerrilla forces must include provisions for the conduct and adjustment of fires. Naval liaison personnel, shore fire control parties, and tactical air control parties will be attached when required. The size of the beachhead, enemy situation and size of the guerrilla force govern the extent of the beachhead to be allotted to the guerrillas. For employment of guerrilla forces after link-up, see paragraphs 140 through 147.
- (3) If an airborne operation is conducted as a part of or to complement the amphibious operation, guerrillas can be employed as described in paragraph 137.
- (4) Guerrillas may be employed in a cover and deception role to assist amphibious assaults. Guerrilla forces intensify operations in selected areas to deceive the enemy as to the exact location of the main landings. Air defense radar and coastal detection stations are targets for guerrilla attack to reduce the enemy's early warning capability. Rumors as to time and place of landing may be spread among the population. A sudden increase in, or cessation of resistance activities tends to keep the enemy on edge and uncertain. The employment of the guerrilla force in support of cover and deception is integrated into the overall amphibious operation plan.
- (5) Guerrilla operations in support of the landing force after completion of the assault phase and termination of the amphibious operation are as discussed in paragraphs 136 and 140 through 147.
- (6) As in airborne operations, timing of the use of guerrilla forces in relation to the amphibious operation is extremely important. Premature commitment alerts the enemy and may lead to the destruction of the guerrilla force. Conversely, late employment may not have the desired effect upon the enemy.

139. Link-Up Operations

a. General.

- (1) Most offensive operations in which guerrilla forces assist tactical commands involve a juncture between ele-

ments of the two forces. Normally during link-up operations, the guerrilla force is the stationary force, and the conventional unit the link-up force.

- (2) Not all guerrilla forces in an operational area are involved in link-up with tactical units. Some guerrilla units may be assigned missions assisting tactical commands where the requirements of the operation preclude physical juncture. For example, during a raid or area interdiction operations by airborne forces or when conducting operations as part of a cover and deception plan for an amphibious force, it is often undesirable to link-up all guerrilla units with the attacking units.
- (3) Concurrent with link-up responsibility for administrative support of the guerrilla force passes from the SFOB to the link-up force.
- (4) Regardless of the conditions under which link-up occurs, the following considerations govern planning:
 - (a) Command relationships.
 - (b) Liaison.
 - (c) Coordination of schemes of maneuver.
 - (d) Fire coordination measures.
 - (e) Communications coordination.
 - (f) Employment following link-up.

b. Command Relationships. Operational control of guerrilla forces is retained by the major link-up force until link-up is effected. For example, a division making an airborne assault exercises operational control of the guerrilla force. When link-up with guerrilla units is accomplished, these units may then be employed under division control or attached to subordinate elements such as a brigade on an independent or semi-independent mission. For a detailed discussion of command relationships in various situations, see paragraphs 136, 137, and 138.

c. Liaison.

- (1) As operational control of guerrilla warfare areas are transferred from theater level to tactical commands, liaison personnel are exchanged between the SFOB and the tactical command concerned. The SFOB attaches a special forces liaison detachment to the tactical command headquarters. For composition and duties of this liaison detachment, see paragraph 135.
- (2) As the distance between the tactical command and guerrilla forces decreases, operational control of the guerrilla warfare area may be transferred to subordinate tactical

elements. The SF liaison detachment furnishes necessary liaison personnel to these subordinate headquarters. In those instances where only one operational area exists the entire liaison detachment is attached to the subordinate headquarters.

- (3) When link-up planning commences, provisions are made for an exchange of liaison personnel between the link-up force and the guerrilla warfare area command. A liaison party from the guerrilla force is exfiltrated. This party, consisting of SF and indigenous representatives, assists in the link-up planning for the tactical commander. The guerrilla force liaison personnel are able to provide the latest friendly and enemy situation and recommend link-up coordination measures and missions for guerrilla units.
- (4) Shortly after removal of the guerrilla force's liaison party from the operational area, the tactical commander infiltrates his liaison party to join the area command. This liaison party consists of representatives from the G3 section, the special forces liaison detachment, tactical air control parties, forward observer teams, and communications personnel and equipment. The liaison party furnishes the guerrilla area commander the link-up plan and appropriate missions.
- (5) Army aviation is generally used to transport liaison parties into and out of the operational area.

d. Coordination of Schemes of Maneuver. Standard control measures are established to assist link-up. See FM 57-30, FM 7-100, and FM 17-100 for details of these control measures. Guerrilla units are usually dispersed over a larger area, consequently link-up will take place at several widely separated areas, thus necessitating designation of more link-up points than normal.

e. Fire Coordination Measures. Fire control lines and bomb lines are established to protect both the link-up force and the guerrilla forces from each other's fires. Again because of the dispersion existing among guerrilla units and the fact that civilian support organizations are a part of the UW force, additional restrictions on supporting fires are necessary. In particular, the employment of nuclear and CB weapons within guerrilla warfare operational areas must be severely curtailed and thoroughly coordinated when used.

f. Communications Coordination. Generally, radio communications equipment with the guerrilla forces is severely limited. The tactical commander must provide equipment with a voice capabil-

ity which can link the guerrilla force to his headquarters. This equipment is brought into the area by the liaison party. Visual recognition signals are selected to assist in link-up. In the event the necessary pyrotechnics and other markings are not available to the guerrilla force they are provided by the link-up force.

g. Employment Following Link-Up. Generally, the theater commander prescribes the conditions and duration of utilization of the guerrilla forces after link-up. Within this guidance the tactical commander may employ recovered guerrilla forces. For a discussion of employment after link-up, see paragraphs 140 through 147.

Section VI. EMPLOYMENT OF UW FORCES AFTER LINK-UP

140. General

In the event control of guerrilla forces is retained by the United States, missions may be assigned guerrilla forces after link-up with friendly forces has been accomplished. Operational control of guerrilla forces may be passed to theater army logistical command (TALOG), theater army civil affairs command (TACA-Comd) or retained by the tactical commander. Usually special forces detachments should remain with guerrilla units during this period.

141. Missions

a. Reconnaissance and security missions may be executed by guerrilla units such as screening the flanks of friendly forces; patrolling void areas between dispersed units and providing guides.

b. When properly trained, organized and supported, certain guerrilla units may have the capability of performing conventional combat operations. Normally, supporting combat units such as artillery and armor are provided by the tactical commander. As an example, the containment or destruction of bypassed enemy units may be assigned to guerrillas.

c. Rear area security missions such as guarding supply depots, lines of communication, military installations and prisoner of war compounds may be assigned to guerrilla units.

d. Counter guerrilla operations directed against enemy dissidents may be performed by guerrilla units.

e. Guerrilla forces may be utilized to assist civil affairs units. Such tasks as police of civilian communities, collection and control of refugees and assistance in civil administration are examples

of civil affairs assistance missions to which guerrilla units may be assigned.

142. Command Relationships

a. The theater commander prescribes the conditions of employment and duration of attachment of guerrilla forces to conventional commands after link-up. Guerrilla forces may be utilized by tactical commanders or attached to other theater service components or theater army commands.

b. Guerrilla units are attached to the conventional force and responsibility for administrative support of these units passes from the SFOB to the conventional force.

c. In most situations, special forces detachments should remain with the guerrilla force during post link-up operations. The requirement for their employment in other operational areas, coupled with the efficiency of, and type missions assigned, are factors governing the retention of special forces detachments with the guerrilla force.

d. Upon completion of the mission or when directed by the theater commander, guerrilla forces are released for demobilization and return to their national government.

143. Conventional Combat Operations

Properly trained and equipped guerrilla units can be employed as conventional combat units. Normally, they require additional combat and logistical support such as armor, artillery and transportation. A period of retraining and reequipping is usually necessary prior to commitment to combat. When so employed they should be commanded by their own officers. Usually the special forces detachment remains with the guerrilla unit to assist them in the transition to the status of a combat unit operating in a strange environment under unknown higher commanders.

144. Reconnaissance and Security Missions

a. Because of their familiarity with the terrain and people in their operational areas, guerrilla forces possess a unique capability in a reconnaissance and security role. However, their lack of vehicular mobility and voice communications equipment are limitations on their employment with mobile forces. When employed with mobile units, the tactical commander may provide the necessary transportation and communications equipment for selected guerrilla units.

b. The normal method of employment in reconnaissance and security missions is to assign guerrilla units an area of responsi-

bility (fig. 47). Within this area guerrilla forces patrol difficult terrain and gaps between tactical units, establish road blocks and observation posts, screen flanks, provide guides to conventional units and seek out enemy agents and stragglers.

145. Rear Area Security

a. Guerrilla forces may be assigned rear area security missions with various tactical commands or within the theater army logistical command area. In assigning guerrilla forces a rear area security role, their area knowledge should be the governing factor and, where possible, they should be employed within areas familiar to them.

b. They may be used as security forces at logistical and administrative installations, supply depots, airfields, pipelines, rail yards, ports and tactical unit trains areas. Guerrilla units can patrol difficult terrain which contains bypassed enemy units or stragglers; police towns and cities; guard lines of communications such as railroads, highways, telecommunications systems and canals. When provided with appropriate transportation, guerrilla units may be employed as a mobile security force reserve.

c. Selected guerrilla, auxiliary, and underground elements may be effectively used in support of civil censorship operations conducted throughout the controlled area.

146. Counter Guerrilla Operations

Guerrilla forces are adapted by experience and training for use in counter guerrilla operations. Their knowledge of guerrilla techniques, the language, terrain and population are important capabilities which can be exploited by conventional commanders engaged in counter guerrilla operations. Guerrilla forces may provide the principal sources of intelligence information about dissident elements opposing friendly forces. They have the capability of moving in difficult terrain and locating guerrilla bands. They detect guerrilla supporters in villages and towns and implement control measures in unfriendly areas. When properly organized and supported, guerrilla forces may be made completely responsible for counter guerrilla operations in selected areas.

147. Civil Affairs Assistance

Because of their knowledge of the language and familiarity with the local population, guerrilla forces or selected civilian support elements may be assigned to assist civil affairs units. They may be directly attached to divisional, corps or army civil affairs units or placed under command of the theater army civil affairs

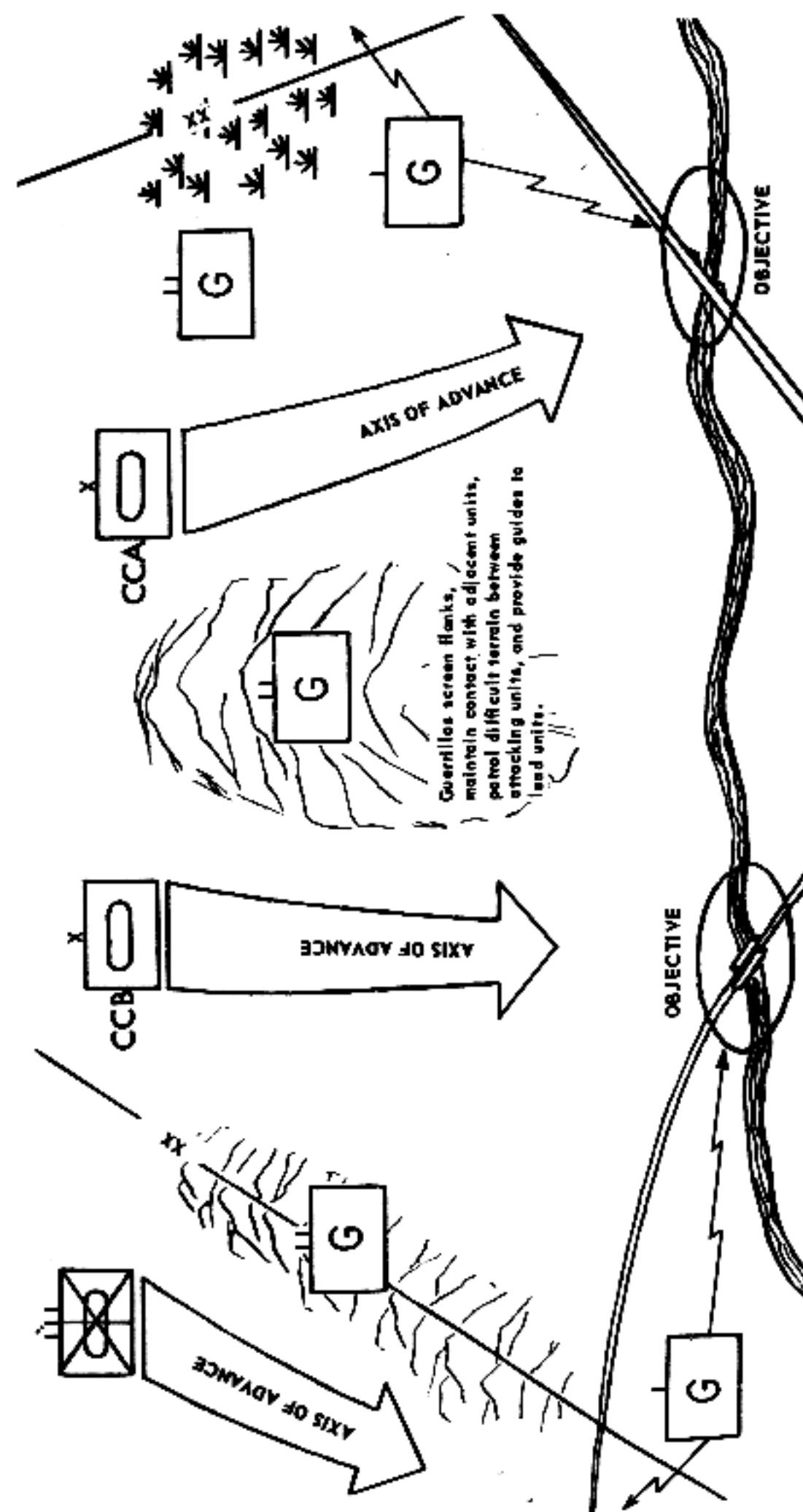


Figure 47. Employment of guerrillas in a reconnaissance and security role.

command (TACAComd). Guerrilla forces can perform refugee collection and control duties, civil police duties, assist in the psychological operations campaign in rear areas, help establish civil government, apprehend collaborators and spies, recruit labor, furnish or locate technicians to operate public utilities, guard key installations and public buildings, assist in the review and censorship of material for dissemination through public media facilities, and, in general, assist in restoring the area to some semblance of normality.

CHAPTER 9

PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE

148. General

a. Unconventional warfare involves ideological, religious, political, and social factors which promote intense, emotional partisanship. Resistance organizations tend to attract personnel who accept violent change as a means of social action; they are motivated by hope for change. But, the fluid nature of resistance activity, the alternate periods of isolation and combat, the surreptitious life make resistance personnel particularly susceptible to propaganda affects.

b. The ideological and political factors associated with resistance activity create a fertile field for propaganda. Members of resistance movements are active propagandists. Hence, we find paralleling the guerrilla military effort a propaganda effort conducted by all resistance elements seeking to gain support for their movement. The relative isolation and clandestine atmosphere associated with resistance activities creates a continuing need for propaganda to support the effort.

c. In peace or war special forces units, by their very presence in a particular country, have a psychological impact on select military or paramilitary elements and on informed elements of the population. The image created by special forces personnel is moulded by a multitude of factors which bear heavily on the successful outcome of the operation. These factors include tangible evidence of United States interest and support of the people by the presence of special forces personnel, the results of day-to-day, face-to-face meetings and an intelligent understanding of the objectives and problems of the indigenous guerrilla force. The image is more favorable, however, if psychological operations techniques are used at all stages in the organization of the guerrilla units, especially in the preinfiltration stages, to prepare the potential guerrilla force and auxiliary forces for the arrival of United States personnel and, subsequently, in pointing up mutual efforts to achieve common political and military objectives. This new focus imposes additional burdens on the detachment commander, requiring him to have a detailed knowledge of psychological operations capabilities and the imagination to use them within

the peculiar operational environment in which he is immersed. The psychological implications of unconventional warfare make a knowledge of psychological operations important. This is particularly true when special forces operations are predominantly psychological operations, such as in the initial phases of forming guerrilla units and seeking to win the assistance of supporting elements.

d. This chapter outlines how psychological operations assist special forces units in carrying out their missions, helping to maximize the chances for success and thereby contributing to a shortening of the conflict.

149. Concept and Organization

Planned psychological operations assist in the conduct of unconventional warfare operations both before and during hostilities and through those cold war activities in which the United States Army may be engaged. These psychological operations are designed to create, reinforce or sustain those attitudes held by the population which cause them to act in a manner beneficial to their own and to United States objectives.

a. *National Programs.* The United States Information Agency (USIA) conducts psychological operations which have the broad objective of generally defining American principles and aims and interpreting America and its people to other peoples. This includes supporting the right of all of the peoples of the world to choose their own form of government. USIA programs can be used to prepare potential or designated special forces operational areas for the psychological acceptance of American military personnel.

b. *Theater and Service Component Commands.* Army psychological warfare units are available within the overseas theater or command to assist in amplifying the broad policies and goals in the particular area in which unconventional warfare units are committed. During hostilities a psychological operations staff officer coordinates with the Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force (JUWTF) to assist Special Forces detachments in their respective areas of operations. Planning for special forces operations includes the use of psychological operations in all phases of the unconventional warfare operation, from the psychological preparation stage through demobilization.

150. Target Audiences

a. *Enemy Target Audience.* The enemy target audience may consist of several elements:

(1) *Enemy Military Forces.*

(a) Enemy military forces may be of the same nationality as the population or they may represent an occupying foreign power. In either case the guerrilla force and the auxiliary personnel supporting them attempt to make enemy soldiers feel isolated and undersupported by pointing up any inadequacies in their supplies and equipment, and the perennial danger of death. By focusing on the enemy soldier's frustrations, psychological operations can lower his morale and reduce his effectiveness, particularly in conjunction with the powerful pressures generated by continuous combat action. Ambushing supply columns, sniping, small-scale raids against isolated units, cutting enemy communications lines and the destruction of vital objectives at night induce a basic feeling of inadequacy, insecurity and fear in the enemy soldier. This feeling of inadequacy and fear permit easy access to the mind with the several tools of psychological operations, and make the enemy soldier vulnerable to appeals urging surrender, malingering, or desertion. The enemy soldier's feeling of isolation and his receptivity to our appeals are further aided through leaflets and broadcast messages which stress the popular support of the aims of the guerrillas.

(b) The psychological "isolation" campaign may be supplemented by a more positive technique designed to elicit more readily observable reactions. If the Special Forces commander desires to induce enemy soldiers to defect or desert, satisfying and realistic goals must be introduced to attract the target audience. The enemy soldier should be told why and how he should defect and given assurances concerning his safety and welcome by the guerrilla force. When enemy soldiers are taken by the guerrillas, promises of safety and good treatment must be kept. Proof of good treatment is passed on to enemy units by photographing the soldier, having him sign leaflets, or even having him make loudspeaker appeals to his former comrades. If these techniques are unfeasible, auxiliary personnel may inform enemy units by word of mouth of the well-being of defected or captured personnel. Obviously, the defection of an enemy soldier is important news

to his former colleagues, since it indicates to those remaining behind that a defector's safety is assured. This fact can have a great psychological impact on the enemy and on the guerrillas themselves—the enemy is made to feel that his own comrades, are wavering and do not support the enemy goals; while the guerrillas learn that the enemy is weakening and their own chances for success increasing.

- (2) *Civilian collaborators.* Civilians in the operational area may be supporting a puppet form of government or otherwise collaborating with an enemy occupation force. Themes and appeals disseminated to this group vary accordingly, but the psychological objectives are the same as those for the enemy military. An isolation program designed to instill doubt and fear may be carried out and a positive political action program designed to elicit active support of the guerrillas also may be effected. If these programs fail, it may become necessary to take more aggressive action in the form of harsh treatment. Harsh treatment of key collaborators can weaken the collaborators' belief in the strength and power of their military forces. This approach, fraught with propaganda dangers, should be used only after all other appeal means have failed. If used, they must be made to appear as though initiated and effected by the guerrillas to reduce the possibility of reprisals against civilians.

b. Civilian Population.

- (1) No guerrilla movement can succeed without a majority of the population being favorably inclined toward it. Often, however, in the initial stage of hostilities, the population, because of fear or uncertainty about the aims of the movement, may be neutral or opposed to the guerrillas. This is understandable because the population is caught between the demands and controls of the enemy force and those of the guerrillas. In this instance, the main objective of psychological operations in guerrilla warfare is to persuade the target group that the guerrillas are fighting for the welfare and goals of the population, that these goals are attainable and that the United States in supporting the guerrilla force is pressing for the same political and social goals. Psychological programs aimed at this target audience stress appeals designed to induce the population to support and obey the guerrillas in achieving recognized common objectives.

- (2) By their presence in the operational area, special forces personnel are able to gather exploitable information on the immediate situation and on the attitudes and behavior of the local population. The guerrilla force and its supporting elements are a valuable storehouse of information which can be used to strengthen psychological operations plans directed at civilian and enemy target audiences. Armed with this information, the special forces commander can then request support from the theater psychological operations officer to assist in carrying out a predetermined and coordinated psychological program. This support may take the form of dropping newspapers and other semi-official media to the population, supplying the guerrillas with material to produce printed matter and providing the special forces commander with additional advice and techniques to conduct a detailed and integrated psychological program to supplement the guerrilla operation.

c. Guerrillas and the Auxiliaries. The third major target audience to be considered by the special forces commander comprises the guerrillas, the auxiliaries, and those underground elements assisting the guerrillas. The guerrilla force has been given proof that the United States supports the general objectives of the guerrilla movement. But, as the representative of the United States theater commander, the special forces detachment commander must insure that specific goals for the guerrillas and its support elements are reinterpreted and reemphasized continually during the hostilities phase.

151. Types of Psychological Warfare Operations in Guerrilla Warfare Operational Areas

a. Action Operations. Action operations are those operations taken by the special forces commander which are designed to have a psychological effect on any of the three major target audiences. As indicated above, some combat actions may be initiated by the special forces commander purely for psychological purposes, especially those related to raising the morale of the guerrilla fighters or to manifest guerrilla support of the people. The purpose of these actions is to reinforce belief in the strength of the guerrilla force and in the rightness of their goals. These beliefs when held by the population open up sources of food and information required for the survival of the guerrilla force. Enemy credence in the strength of the guerrilla force tends to lower his morale and weaken the efficiency of his operations. Examples of

actions initiated primarily for psychological reasons that can be taken by the special forces commander are:

- (1) Assisting the civilian population by distributing and administering medical supplies;
- (2) The rescue and evacuation of key civilians supporting the guerrilla cause;
- (3) Warning the civilian population of impending aircraft or missile attacks in the local area. These warnings imply guerrilla control over the operation and further increase the belief in the strength of the guerrilla force;
- (4) When area supremacy is achieved, encouraging and assisting the civilian population to resume their normal activities. This may involve use of the guerrillas or auxiliary units in assisting the local population to repair buildings, build needed structures, harvest crops, reopen schools and churches, organize social activity groups, etc.;
- (5) The institution of honest and effective government in the area.

These psychological programs must carry the full weight of the prestige and legality of the United States and its allies. This is demonstrated by having appropriate directives emanate from United States authorities at theater level or higher. Joint directives issued by United States and indigenous guerrilla leaders or a credible government-in-exile give added force to the action programs.

- (6) *Meeting civilians face-to-face.* During those periods of operations before the special forces commander can actively assist the civilian population to resume a relatively normal life, the commander must reinforce written appeals by conducting meetings or discussions with the local civilians. These provide additional tangible evidence to the population that the guerrillas are supported by the United States and that both are working in the interests of the population. Members of the special forces detachment participate in such meetings to establish full rapport with the population, thereby diminishing the "foreignness" of special forces personnel. These meetings help identify the guerrillas and United States personnel with the population.

b. Printed Media. The leaflet, poster or bulletin is the most common and most effective type of printed material used by the

special forces commander and the guerrillas in the operational area. Small printing presses and other simple types of reproducing machines can be used to print leaflets and news communiques. The technical problems associated with printing may be considerable and dissemination of the leaflets difficult in those areas where the enemy is able to maintain firm control. In the initial stages of hostilities, when psychological operations are most vital, guerrilla forces may not have the facilities to produce large amounts of printed material.

The techniques of leaflet writing for unconventional operations are the same as those for conventional programs. Guerrillas, aided by the special forces commander, can usually select themes which are more timely, more credible and more consistent than those which emanate from sources outside the operational area. The special forces commander can augment the locally prepared program by having small newspapers dropped into the area to supplement bulletins issued through auxiliary unit channels. Printed material should be used to emphasize favorable aspects of civic action programs already undertaken. War aims should be publicized as aspects of permanent national aims and policies and disseminated as official-looking leaflets. Leaflets carrying the official text of joint communiques signed by the theater commander and known resistance leaders should be official and formal in appearance when issued to the target audience.

c. Rumor. Rumor can be an effective propaganda device, especially when employed to disseminate black propaganda. The special forces commander, using guerrillas and auxiliary information channels, can initiate rumor campaigns in the operational area, if the situation calls for them. Themes that the special forces commander would be reluctant to sanction as official information can be spread through the medium of rumor. Although rumors are difficult to control and the target audience never specifically isolated, this medium does have the advantage of being virtually impossible to trace. Since this device is also exploitable by the enemy, rumors which are detrimental to the guerrilla effort should be countered by leaflet or face-to-face meetings with selected members of the civilian population.

152. Psychological Operations to Support Demobilization

Psychological operations are used to assist in the demobilization of a guerrilla force. They consist of programs using all media to explain to the guerrilla steps to be taken in the demobilization process. In addition, rehabilitation programs, sponsored by the United States or the national government concerned, are explained

to the guerrillas with emphasis on the guerrilla's role in the future plans for their country. In general, psychological operations aid in the orderly transition of the guerrilla force to more normal pursuits and prepare the civilian population for the return of guerrilla elements.

CHAPTER 10

DEMOBILIZATION

153. General

When juncture between friendly conventional troops and the area command is completed, the ability of guerrilla forces to support military operations gradually diminishes. Units retained beyond their period of usefulness may become a liability and a potential source of trouble. Consideration is given to the demobilization of guerrilla contingents in sectors occupied by U.S. troops. The decision regarding the transfer of guerrilla forces and associated organizations to the national government concerned is one which must be resolved at the theater level. Problems of international relationships, attitudes of the civil population toward these forces, and vice versa, and the political, economic and social implications of such a transfer are a paramount consideration. In the event that no recognized national government exists, the decision to disband the forces, in part or in their entirety, likewise requires careful consideration. Disbanding of guerrilla forces when composed of elements foreign to the area may be extremely dangerous. In any case, special forces units may be involved in demobilization procedures. Measures to achieve adequate coordination between special forces, civil affairs (CA) and other appropriate military and political authorities are instituted to insure a disposition of guerrilla forces in harmony with the long-range political objectives of the United States in the area.

154. Role of Sponsoring Powers

a. When a theater command has completed combat operations with a guerrilla force, it may release the force to the provisional government recognized by the United States.

b. Although the responsibility for demobilization and utilization of guerrilla forces belongs to the provisional government, the United States is responsible for restoring and maintaining public order, as far as possible, and may have to assume these obligations temporarily until an effective administration has been established.

155. Planning

a. Initiation of Plans. Long-range planning for the eventual disposition of the guerrilla force commences at theater level as soon as these forces have been organized. Planning is continuous and is revised concurrently with operations to reflect the existing political and military situation. Appropriate instructions are included in theater civil affairs plans. Decisions affecting the eventual disposition of U.S. sponsored guerrilla and associated forces are made at the highest political and military levels in the theater.

b. Civil Affairs Role. Demobilization instructions are written into CA annexes to theater plans. Also, CA teams may be provided to assist in demobilization procedures, particularly when no suitable provisional government exists to assume control. CA personnel are normally attached to special forces detachments prior to release of former guerrillas to CA authority in order to maintain adequate liaison throughout the transition and demobilization period.

c. Special Forces Role. Commanders of special forces units that have been sponsoring guerrilla units and commanders of CA elements that are assuming responsibility establish liaison to assure turnover without loss of control or influence. SF commanders provide CA commanders with the following:

- (1) All available lists of guerrillas, their supporters and other key inhabitants, together with any knowledge as to their political attitudes, their leadership or administrative potential, and other information that might be helpful in operations subsequent to the UW phase.
- (2) Area studies and intelligence not already available to CA elements.

156. Demobilization Courses of Action

a. Demobilization by U.S. forces may take any one or a combination of the following courses:

- (1) The guerrilla force, with all arms and equipment, may be released to the recognized government.
- (2) The guerrilla force, minus U.S. supplied arms and equipment, may be released to the recognized government.
- (3) The guerrilla force may be demobilized and relocated by the U.S.

b. Demobilization is planned and conducted so as to include the following:

- (1) Assembly of the guerrilla force.

- (2) Completion of administrative records.
- (3) Settlement of pay, allowances, and benefits.
- (4) Settlement of claims.
- (5) Awarding of decorations.
- (6) Collection of arms and equipment.
- (7) Care of sick and wounded.
- (8) Discharge.
- (9) Provision for the rehabilitation and employment of discharged guerrillas. Prevention of bandit or antigovernment bands forming from guerrilla elements.

157. Assembly of the Guerrilla Force

a. The guerrilla force is gathered by units into assembly areas. All records and equipment are brought with the units. Hospitals and convalescent camps are centrally located. Training programs are conducted to occupy and reorient the men.

b. The guerrilla force, during demobilization, may represent a powerful political element in the liberated area. Support from its members for various causes can be sought by factions both within and outside the guerrilla forces. In the interest of orderly demobilization, political activity by or among the guerrillas is closely supervised and movement of the guerrillas is controlled to prevent desertions and absence without leave.

158. Completion of Administrative Records

All elements of the guerrilla force complete the administrative records of their units. Certificates are prepared to cover records that have been lost or destroyed. Complete payrolls are prepared and are reconciled with authorized unit strength figures. Arms and equipment are inventoried and accountability is established.

159. Settlement of Pay, Allowances and Benefits

Members of the force are paid after previous partial payments have been deducted. Authorized benefits are paid to legal survivors of men who have died or were killed in action.

160. Settlement of Claims

Administrative delay in the settlement of claims arising from the activities of resistance forces is a potential source of ill will and often results in injustice. The method of settlement outlined below eliminates the need for an elaborate claims service by a headquarters which may be required to act without adequate information. It also makes possible the prompt payment of claims and minimizes the possibility of fraud.

a. A fixed sum is credited to the recognized local government for settlement of authorized obligations incurred by guerrilla forces prior to their demobilization. Within that sum and prior to an announced future date, claims may be approved and certified to CA; the CA commander, after reviewing available records authorizes payment. The above procedure does not apply in the case of claims made against the United States.

b. Claims teams are set up within each guerrilla unit having authority to issue receipts or otherwise incur financial obligation. Disbursing officers are attached to each claims team. Notices are published in the area of operations announcing that claims teams will be present on specified dates to receive and pay claims.

c. The claims team establishes an office in the area and brings with it the records pertaining to receipts and expenditures. Receipts are verified and approved by the guerrilla members of the team and presented to the disbursing officer who makes immediate payment to the claimant from funds credited to the unit. Claims for services or damages not covered by receipts, if they are below a specified amount, are processed by the claims team based on information available. Larger claims are forwarded to higher headquarters for action.

161. Awards and Decorations

Prompt action is taken on recommendations for decorations and awards for deserving guerrillas and other resistance members. The awards are made at local ceremonies attended, when practical, by the guerrilla troops, the civilian population, high-ranking officers of the conventional forces and officials of the provisional government as soon after an operation as possible.

162. Collection of Arms and Equipment

a. If arms and equipment are to be collected, they are turned in by the guerrillas before the settlement of pay, allowances and benefits. Care is taken that weapons are not hidden for later and unlawful use. Public announcement is made that weapons must be turned in and that, after a specified date, unlicensed possession of weapons or military equipment will be unlawful.

b. In the event that the guerrilla force, with arms and equipment, is to be turned over to a recognized national government, this phase is omitted. Inventories of arms and equipment in hands of the guerrillas are conducted jointly by representatives of the local national government and U.S. forces.

163. Care of Sick and Wounded

Guerrilla hospitals are kept in operation until the patients can be taken over by military hospitals or by civilian institutions. Every effort is made to insure that wounded and sick guerrilla soldiers are given necessary care. Permanently disabled guerrillas may be granted pensions by the recognized government.

164. Discharge

In the event that a person sworn in as a member of a guerrilla force is to pass from control of the special forces detachment, that person is given a discharge and testimonial of his services. The discharge provisions applicable to military personnel will be used as a guide. Current Department of Army forms appropriately modified may be used.

165. Rehabilitation and Employment of Discharged Guerrillas

a. Suitable measures are taken to assist discharged guerrillas in assuming their places in civilian life. Some may be given employment by the conventional forces or by the newly constituted government. Individuals or entire units may be incorporated into the police or armed forces of the new government. Where feasible, assistance in rebuilding damaged houses or farms belonging to guerrillas may be granted. However, rehabilitation does not usually involve U.S. forces where a provisional government capable of rendering aid exists.

b. Perhaps the greatest danger in any demobilization program is the possibility that former guerrillas will resort to dissidence, factional quarrels or even to banditry. Others may take advantage of the prevalent unstable conditions to organize quasi-military or political groups which will conflict with the provisional government or U.S. authorities. It is vital, therefore, that demobilization procedures be executed expeditiously and with foresight. Procedures which are instituted will be an outgrowth of deliberations on a high level by military and political authorities. In the implementation of directives, maximum coordination between special forces, CA and other appropriate elements is necessary. To preclude troublesome situations from arising, tight control measures should be instituted and persons suspected of favoring action hostile to established authority are kept under surveillance. Every effort is made to foster acceptance on their part of peaceful means to bring about a restoration of the governmental structure and assimilate the readjustments in society which accompany a cessation of wartime pursuits. Psychological operations can be of considerable assistance in these activities.

166. Auxiliaries and the Underground

Demobilization procedures usually have little effect upon the auxiliaries and the underground. Where possible, the area command furnishes names of known active underground and auxiliary personnel to the new government. It can be anticipated that these personnel will receive less in the way of actual benefits than the guerrillas but they should receive some public recognition for their services.

APPENDIX I REFERENCES

1. General

JCS PUB 1	Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage.
AR 220-50	Regiments, General Provisions
AR 320-5	Dictionary of United States Army Terms
AR 320-50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes
FM 21-5	Military Training
FM 21-6	Techniques of Military Instruction
FM 21-30	Military Symbols
FM 21-50	Ranger Training
FM 21-75	Combat Training of the Individual Soldier and Patrolling.
FM 21-76	Survival
FM 21-77	Evasion and Escape
FM 21-77A	Evasion and Escape(U)
FM 21-150	Hand-to-Hand Combat
FM 31-21A	Guerrilla Warfare and Special Forces Operations(U).
FM 31-30	Jungle Operations
FM 31-40	Tactical Cover and Deception(U)
FM 31-70	Basic Cold Weather Manual
FM 31-71	Northern Operations
FM 33-5	Psychological Warfare Operations
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series
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FM 5-31 Use and Installation of Boobytraps
FM 5-34 Engineer Field Data
FM 9-40 Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance and Disposal
FM 20-32 Land Mine Warfare
FM 31-10 Barriers and Denial Operations
SM 9-5-1375 FSC Group 18: Ammunition and Explosives; Class 1375: Explosives, Solid Propellants, and Explosive Devices
TM 5-223 Foreign Mine Warfare Equipment
TM 9-1910 Military Explosives
TM 9-1940 Land Mines
TM 9-1946 Demolition Materials

3. Weapons

FM 23-5 U.S. Rifle, Caliber .30 M1
FM 23-7 Carbine, Caliber .30 M1, M1A1, M2, M3
FM 23-15 Browning Automatic Rifle, Caliber .30 M1918A2
FM 23-25 Bayonet
FM 23-30 Grenades and Pyrotechnics
FM 23-32 3.5-inch Rocket Launcher
FM 23-35 Pistols and Revolvers
FM 23-41 Submachine Guns, Caliber .45, M3 and M3A1
FM 23-55 Browning Machineguns, Caliber .30 M1917A1, M1919A4, M1919A4E1, M1919A6, and M37
FM 23-85 60-mm Mortar, M19
FM 23-90 81-mm Mortar and M29

4. Communications

FM 11-16 Signal Orders, Records, and Reports
FM 24-18 Field Radio Techniques
TM 11-263 Radio Set, AN/GRC-9, AN/GRC-9A, AN/GRC-9X, AN/GRC-9Y, AN/GRC-9AX, AN/GRC-87, and AN/VRC-34

TM 11-296 Radio Set, AN/PRC-6
TM 11-612 Radio Sets, AN/PRC-8, AN/PRC-8A, AN/PRC-9, AN/PRC-9A and AN/PRC-10, AN/PRC-10A, and AN/PRC-28
TM 11-666 Antennas and Radio Propagation
TM 11-486-6 Electrical Communication Systems Engineering, Radio.
TM 11-5122 Direct Current Generator, G-43/G
TM 32-220 Basic Cryptography (U)
ACP 121 Communication Instructions, General
ACP 122 Communication Instructions, Security
ACP 124 Communication Instructions, Radio Telegraph
ACP 131 Communication Instructions, Operating Signals

5. Medicine

FM 8-10 Medical Service, Theater of Operations
FM 8-35 Transportation of the Sick and Wounded
FM 8-50 Bandaging and Splinting
FM 21-10 Military Sanitation
FM 21-11 First Aid for Soldiers
TM 8-230 Medical Corpsman and Medical Specialist

6. Air and Amphibious Operations

a. Air Operations.

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USAFE Supplement to USCONARC TT 110-101-1 (TACM 55-2)

(2) Air Force Publications.

TACM 55-13 TAC Standardization Manual, Troop Carrier Aircraft.

UTS 120-4 Troop Carrier Units (Medium) (Assault)

(3) Air National Guard Publications.

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(4) Naval Publications.

LFM-24 Helicopter Operations (U)

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(5) Army Publications.

C5, TM 10-500 Air Delivery of Supplies and Equipment:
General

DA Logistics Directive No. 163-700(U), dated 1 June
1959.

ST 57-150 Army Pathfinder Operations, USAIS

b. Amphibious Operations.

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JLFM-15 (FM 110-115) Amphibious Reconnaissance

(2) Marine Corps Landing Force Manuals.

LFM-1 Training

LFM-2 Terrain, Hydrography and Weather

LFM-4 Ship to Shore Movement

LFM-19 Special Landing Operations (U)

(3) Naval Warfare and Warfare Information Publications.

NWIP 1-1 Missions and Capabilities of US Navy
Ships and Aircraft (U).

NWP 22 Amphibious Operations

NWIP 22-4 Underwater Demolition Teams in Am-
phibious Operations

NWIP 22-6 Ship to Shore Movement (U)

NWP 23 Submarine Operations (U)

NWP 37 Search and Rescue

FM 110-101	Intelligence Joint Landing Force Manual
DA Pam 30-102	Intelligence Collection Guide; Identification of SMD
DA Pam 21-81	Individual Training in Collecting and Reporting Military Information
DA Pam 30-26	A Guide to the Collection of Technical Intelligence
DA Pam 30-100	Intelligence Collection Guide, Telecommunications

7. Intelligence and Security

AR 380-5 Safeguarding Defense Information

AR 380-8 Security Classification—Special Forces
Activities.

AR 381-25 Army Intelligence Collection Instructions

AR 381-205 Procedures Facilitating Intelligence Exploita-
tion of Captured Enemy Personnel

FM 19-40 Handling Prisoners of War

FM 30-5 Combat Intelligence

FM 30-7 Combat Intelligence-Battle Group, Combat
Command and Smaller Units

FM 30-9 Military Intelligence Battalion, Field Army

FM 30-15 Intelligence Interrogation (U)

FM 30-16 Technical Intelligence (U)

FM 30-19 Order of Battle Intelligence

FM 30-28 Armed Forces Censorship (Army)

APPENDIX II

CATALOGUE SUPPLY SYSTEM

1. General

a. This appendix is a guide for special forces commanders and staffs in the planning and preparation of a catalogue supply system. In addition to the catalogue, it provides information relative to packaging, rigging, and requesting procedures.

b. The catalogue supply system:

- (1) Utilizes a brevity code in which a single item or several associated items are identified by a code word.
- (2) Comprises both packages of associated individual items and units comprising several packages. This combination permits the user maximum flexibility in choice of supplies consistent with transmission security.
- (3) Is based upon the guerrilla organization described in current DA doctrine.

c. The catalogue supply system shown in this appendix is a sample only. Special forces group commanders should not hesitate to modify the basic list to conform to varying operational conditions, equipment changes, and differences in signal cryptographic systems. The catalogue provided to the operational detachment should be simplified and reproduced in miniature. Laminated cards or 35mm film rolls are suggested.

2. Packaging and Rigging

a. The packaging system is based on man-portable packages weighing approximately 50 pounds. This facilitates the removal of supplies from a reception site by carrying parties if other transportation is not available to handle delivery containers intact. For a manageable load, the man-portable package is equipped with carrying straps or mounted on a packboard. Each package is waterproof to permit open storage.

b. The man-portable package is suitable for use in the present aerial delivery containers as well as those now under development. This type of package permits the present containers to be adapted for delivery by any means the supporting agencies may make available.

c. Weights used are approximate and are computed without packaging material and with the items stripped of shipping containers to their inside weatherproof covering, where applicable.

d. Separate clothing packages for special forces personnel are omitted. In general, special forces personnel draw clothing from supplies issued for guerrilla use. In the event that separate special clothing packages are required for special forces personnel, these may be added to the catalogue in the theater of operations.

e. The efficiency of the catalogue supply system is increased by use of the following procedures:

- (1) Packing, with all equipment, instructional material which is printed in the appropriate language. Such material is simply written, confined to essentials, and makes the maximum use of graphics.
- (2) Inclusion of an inventory list in each delivery container to aid in identification of lost or damaged material.
- (3) Maximum use of reusable items for packaging material. Examples are clothing and blankets as padding and ponchos as waterproofing.
- (4) Inclusion of morale and barter items which may be used to promote good will with the indigenous population or for the procurement of supplies and services.
- (5) Marking each individual bundle with luminous tape or paint so that the contents are readily identified without opening the package.

f. The preparation of equipment for the various sized units is the responsibility of the special forces operational base. The number of delivery containers is determined by the delivery means available. The 50-pound package is utilized to the maximum in the preparation of the individual delivery containers.

3. Request Procedure

a. The code used in the catalogue supply system is a type code only and should be changed and classified when used operationally. The coding system is not secure by itself, but will reduce message length when a variety of supplies are ordered. For this example, each general type of supply is assigned letter designations:

Section	Code Designators
I —Chemical	ALPHA ALPHA through DELTA ZULU
II —Demolitions/Mines	ECHO ALPHA through HOTEL ZULU
III —Medical	INDIA ALPHA through LIMA ZULU
IV —Weapons/Ammunition	MIKE ALPHA through PAPA ZULU

Section Code Designators
V —Quartermaster ———— QUEBEC ALPHA through TANGO ZULU
VI —Signal ———— UNIFORM ALPHA through WHISKEY ZULU
VII —Special ———— X-RAY ALPHA through ZULU ZULU

b. To reduce unreadable garbles when ordering supplies, use phonetic spelling. Some units and packages are followed by a numbered list showing the contents of the package or unit. For these items, the unit or package can be ordered complete, or any numbered item may be ordered separately. For example clothing and equipment for 40 men is required. Determine the boot sizes needed and include in the message. Assume that the following boot sizes are desired: Ten pair size 8½W, six pair size 9M, three pair size 9½N, four pair size 10N, six pair size 10M, two pair size 10W, five pair size 10½M, four pair size 11M. The message would read:

ONE QUEBEC ALPHA PD BOOTS TEN SIZE EIGHT PT FIVE WHISKEY SIX SIZE NINE MIKE THREE SIZE NINE PT FIVE NOVEMBER FOUR SIZE TEN NOVEMBER SIX SIZE TEN MIKE TWO SIZE TEN WHISKEY FIVE SIZE TEN PT FIVE MIKE FOUR SIZE ELEVEN MIKE.

Clothing is packed to approximately match boot sizes (section V). On the other hand if only 40 ponchos were desired, the request would read—TWO ZERO QUEBEC ALPHA SEVEN.

c. Items listed in each unit may be ordered separately if necessary. When practical order the complete unit.

d. For items not listed, order by name in sufficient detail to identify the item. For example—TWO GASOLINE LANTERNS.

Section I. CHEMICAL

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
ALPHA ALPHA	Chemical Grenade No. 1 (16 rds).	46 lbs	1	Sixteen grenades, hand, smoke WP, M15 packed in individual containers.
ALPHA BRAVO	Chemical Grenade No. 2 (16 rds).	47 lbs	1	Sixteen grenades, hand, incendiary, (TH) AN, M14 packed in individual containers.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
ALPHA CHARLIE	Chemical Grenade No. 3 (16 rds).	34 lbs	1	Sixteen grenades, smoke, colored, M18 (Green, red, violet and yellow) packed in individual containers.
ALPHA DELTA	Chemical Grenade No. 4 (16 rds).	35 lbs	1	Sixteen grenades, hand, tear, CS, M7A1 packed in individual containers.
ALPHA ECHO	Detector kits (8).	43 lbs	1	Eight detector kits, chemical agent, M18.
ALPHA FOXTROT	Food Testing Kits (24).	45 lbs	1	Twenty-four food testing and screening kits, chemical agents, ABC-M3.
ALPHA GOLF	Leather Dressing (96).	43 lbs	1	Ninety-six cans leather dressing, vesicant gas resistant, M2.
ALPHA HOTEL	Protection & Treatment Set (70).	50 lbs	1	Seventy protection and treatment sets, chemical warfare agents, M5A1.
ALPHA INDIA	Water testing Kits (24).	50 lbs	1	Twenty-four water testing kits chemical agents, AN-M2.
ALPHA JULIET	DANC Unit (1).	59 lbs	1	DANC solution unit, 3 gallon M4.
ALPHA KILO	Decontaminating Agent (1).	61 lbs	1	Decontaminating Agent, STB.
ALPHA MIKE	Protective Mask (10).	44 lbs	1	Ten masks, protective, field, M17.
ALPHA NOVEMBER	Impregnating Set (1).	57 lbs	1	1. Impregnating set, clothing, field M3 (55 lbs). 2. Kit, testing, impregnate in clothing, M1 (2 lbs).
ALPHA OSCAR	Napalm	42 lbs	1	Eight cans chemical agent thickener 5¼ lb can.

Section II. DEMOLITIONS AND MINES

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
ECHO ALPHA	Demolitions No. 1 (20 Blocks).	50 lbs	1	20 blocks, demolition, M5A1 (2½ lb comp C-4).
ECHO BRAVO	Demolitions No. 2 (2 assemblies).	44 lbs	1	Two assemblies, demolition M37 (2½ lb comp C-4) 8 blocks per assembly.
ECHO CHARLIE	Demolitions No. 3 (45 blocks).	45 lbs	1	45 blocks, demolition, (1 lb TNT).
ECHO DELTA	Detonating Cord (6000 ft). <i>Note 1</i>	42 lbs	1	6000 ft cord, detonating, 1000 ft per spool (6 spools-42 lbs).
ECHO ECHO	Detonators (150).	45 lbs	1	150 detonators, friction, 8 second delay M2 and 15 second delay M1 packed 10 per box (15 boxes-45 lbs).
ECHO FOXTROT	Firing Device No. 1 (200).	40 lbs	1	200 firing devices, set, demolition, delay type, M1 packed 10 per box, consisting of— 1. Two 15-minute delay. 2. Three 1-hour delay. 3. Three 2½-hour delay. 4. One 11¼-hour delay. 5. One 13¼-hour delay. (20 boxes-40 lbs).
ECHO HOTEL	Firing Device No. 2 (116).	44 lbs	1	116 firing devices, demolition, mixed, packed 29 per box consisting of— 1. Five pressure type M1A1. 2. Five release type M5. 3. Five pull friction type M2. 4. Five pull release type M3. 5. Five pull type M1.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
ECHO HOTEL				6. Four detonators, concussion type E M1. (4 boxes-11 lbs per box).
ECHO INDIA	Fuze (27,000 ft) <i>Note 1</i>	45 lbs	1	27,000 ft fuze, blasting, time, 100 ft, packages packed 30 packages per metal can. (9 cans-45 lbs).
ECHO JULIET	Fuze Igniters	45 lbs	1	225 igniters, blasting, fuze weatherproof M2 packed 5 per box (45 boxes-45 lbs).
FOXTROT ALPHA	Priming Material No. 1.	47 lbs	1	1. 250 caps, blasting, special type II J2 PETN packed 50 per box (5 boxes-5 lbs). 2. 6000 ft cord, detonating 1000 ft per spool (6 spools-42 lbs).
FOXTROT BRAVO	Priming Material No. 2.	48 lbs	1	1. 500 caps, blasting, special, non-electric type I J1 PETN packed 50 per can (10 cans-5 lbs). 2. 4000 ft cord, detonating, 1000 ft per spool (4 spools-28 lbs). 3. 9000 ft fuze, blasting, time, 100 ft packages packed 30 packages per metal can (3 cans-15 lbs).
FOXTROT CHARLIE	Non-electric Demolition Unit No. 1. <i>Note 1</i>	55 lbs	1	1. One assembly, demolition, M37 (22 lbs). 2. 10 blocks, demolition, 1 lb TNT (10 lbs). 3. 50 caps, non-electric (½ lb). 4. 1000 ft cord, detonating (7 lbs). 5. Two crimpers, cap. 6. 25 destructors, explosive universal, M10 packed 5 per box (5 boxes-6¼ lbs).

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
FOXTROT CHARLIE				7. 3000 ft fuze, blasting, time (1 can-5 lbs). 8. 15 igniters, blasting, fuze M2 packed 5 per box (3 boxes-3 lbs). 9. 1 roll insulation tape, electrical (1 lb).
FOXTROT DELTA	Non-electric Demolition Unit No. 2.	745 lbs	15	1. One non-electric demolition unit No. 1. 2. 250 caps, blasting, special, non - electric Type I J1 PETN packed 50 per can. 3. One detonating cord unit. 4. One time fuze unit. 5. Twelve demolition units No. 1.
FOXTROT ECHO	Electric Demolitions Unit No. 1.	93 lbs	2	1. 50 caps, electric (1 lb). 2. 1000 ft cord, detonating (7 lbs). 3. 500 ft cable, power electrical firing on reel RL39B (36 lbs). 4. One assembly, demolition M37 (22 lbs). 5. 10 blocks, demolition 1 lb TNT (10 lbs). 6. 25 destructors, explosive universal M10 packed 5 per box (5 boxes-6 1/4 lbs). 7. One galvanometer, blasting (2 lbs). 8. One machine, blasting, 10 cap capacity (5 1/2 lbs). 9. One pair pliers, line-man's (1 1/4 lbs). 10. 200 ft wire, electrical annunciator or reel (2 1/4 lbs).

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
FOXTROT FOXTROT	Electric Demolition Unit No. 2.	740 lbs	14	1. One electric demolition unit No. 1. 2. 250 caps, blasting, special, electric Type II J2 PETN packed 50 per box. 3. One detonating cord unit. 4. Twelve demolitions units No. 1.
GOLF ALPHA	Anti-tank Mines No. 1. <i>Note 2</i>	50 lbs	1	10 mines, light ATM7A2.
GOLF BRAVO	Anti-tank Mines No. 2. <i>Note 2</i>	56 lbs	1	2 mines, AT, M19.
GOLF CHARLIE	Anti-Personnel Mines, No. 1. <i>Note 2</i>	40 lbs	1	128 mines, AP, M14.
GOLF DELTA	Anti-Personnel Mines, No. 2. <i>Note 2</i>	47 lbs	1	6 mines, AP, M16, bounding.
GOLF ECHO	Anti-Personnel Mines, No. 3. <i>Note 2</i>	45 lbs	1	15 weapons, AP, M18, Claymore.

NOTES:

1. Assembled in two packages due to bulk.

2. Fuzes included in each package.

3. General.

a. Accessory items such as priming adaptors and detonating cord clips may be added to the packages as desired.

b. Peculiar non-standard items are added to the list in the theater of operations.

Section III. MEDICAL

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. Pkgs	Contents
INDIA ALPHA	Combat Aidman's Set.	48 lbs	1	Eight surgical instrument and supply sets, individual (6 lbs) standard medical supply set C6545-927-4960, consisting of—

Code	Code designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA ALPHA—Continued	Combat Aidman's Set—Continued			1. One bottle of Acetylsalicylic Acid tablets, USP bottle, 100 per bottle. 2. Five morphine injections, USP 16mg ($\frac{1}{4}$ gr) pkg. 3. One tube of Tetracaine Ophthalmic ointment $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tube. 4. One package Benzalkonium Chloride Tincture. 5. Two bandages, gauze, 3 inch. 6. Two bandages, muslin. 7. Two dressings, first aid, field, $7\frac{1}{2}$" x 8". 8. Eight dressings, first aid, field, 4" x 7". 9. One spool of adhesive plaster, surgical, 3". 10. Two packages of bandages, absorbent, adhesive, 18 per package. 11. One pair scissors, bandage, angular, heavy. 12. One tourniquet. 13. One thermometer. 14. One card of pins, safety, 12 per card. 15. One pencil. 16. One surgical instrument set, minor surgery: a. Two needle holders. b. Two forceps. c. One blade handle.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA ALPHA—Continued	Combat Aidman's Set—Continued			d. Two packages of blades No. 10, 6 per package. e. Two packages of blades No. 11, 6 per package. f. One probe. g. One pair scissors. h. Suture material with needles.
INDIA BRAVO	Field Surgery Set Note 1	50 lbs	1	1. Two bags, canvas, M-5 with shoulder straps. 2. Two holder, suture needle, 7". 3. Four forceps, hemostat, curved, $6\frac{1}{4}$". 4. Four forceps, hemostat, straight, $6\frac{1}{4}$". 5. Two forceps, hemostat, straight, $7\frac{1}{4}$". 6. Two forceps, Foerster type. 7. Two forceps, tissue, tweezers, $5\frac{1}{2}$". 8. Two handle, surgical knife, No. 3. 9. Two packages, surgical knife blade No. 10. 10. Two packages, surgical knife blade, No. 11. 11. Two scissors, bandage, angular, heavy, 8". 12. Two scissors, bandage, angular Lister, 8". 13. Two scissors, general surgical curved, $7\frac{1}{4}$".

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA BRAVO— Continued	Field Surgery Set—Continued			14. Two scissors, general surgical, straight, 7". <i>Sterilization and Surgical Preparation</i> 15. Eight containers of detergent, surgical, 5 oz. 16. Two razors, safety. 17. Six packages of blades, safety razor, 5 per package. 18. Six cakes of surgical soap 4 oz. cake. 19. Two brushes, scrub. 20. Two pairs of gloves, surgical, size 7½. 21. Two pairs of gloves, surgical, size 8. 22. One sterilizer, surgical instrument, boiling type. 23. One heater, surgical dressing, sterilizer. 24. Four hand towels. <i>Suture Material</i> 25. Two packages of needles, suture, catgut, Mayo. 26. Two packages of needles, suture, surgeon's regular, ¾ circle, cutting edge, size 2, 6 per package. 27. Two packages of needles, suture, regular, ¾ circle, cutting edge, size 16, 6 per package. 28. Two spools of suture, non-absorbable, surgical silk braided, size ooo.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA BRAVO— Continued	Field Surgery Set—Continued			29. Two spools of suture, non-absorbable, surgical silk braided, size oo. 30. Two spools of suture, non-absorbable, surgical silk braided, size o. 31. Two packages of suture, absorbable, surgical, boilable, plain size ooo, single armed, ½ circle needle, 12 per package. 32. Two packages of suture, absorbable, surgical, boilable, plain size o, single armed, ½ circle needle, 12 per package. 33. Two packages of suture, nonabsorbable, surgical silk, single armed, ¾ circle needle size ooo, 12 per package. 34. Two spools of tantalum wire, size .028. <i>Syringes and Needles</i> 35. Two syringes, 2 cc, Luer. 36. Two syringes, 10 cc, Luer. 37. Two syringes, 30 cc, Luer. 38. One box of needles, gauge 23, 12 per package. 39. One box of needles, gauge 20, 12 per package. 40. One box of needles, gauge 17, 12 per package.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA BRAVO— Continued	Field Surgery Set—Continued			<i>Anesthesia</i> 41. Four bottles of Lidocaine, 2%, 20 cc bottle. 42. Two bottles of Procaine Hydrochloride, 1%, 30 cc bottle. 43. Two ether masks. 44. Four cans of ether, ¼ lb per can. 45. Four vials, 0.5 gm., Thiopental sodium. 46. Two tubes, petrolatum, ½ oz. 47. Two bottles, atropine, 25 cc. 48. Two airway, pharyngeal, Guedal, rubber, adult. 49. One airway, pharyngeal, Guedal, rubber, child. 50. Catheter, intratracheal, Magill, with rubber. <i>Diagnostic Instruments</i> 51. Four thermometers, clinical oral. 52. One stethoscope, combination type. 53. One otoscope, ophthalmoscope set with batteries. 54. One blood pressure cuff, aneroid. <i>Bandages and Dressings</i> 55. Twenty-four bandages, gauze, 3" x 6 yds, sterile. 56. Twelve bandages, muslin. 57. Two rolls, cotton purified, 1 oz.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA BRAVO— Continued	Field Surgery Set—Continued			58. Two surgical dressing, field, large. 59. Six surgical dressing, field medium. 60. Four packages, petrolatum gauze, 3 per package. 61. One package, gauze pad, 2 x 2", 199 per package. 62. One package, gauze pad, 4 x 4", 200 per package. 63. Two boxes, bandage, absorbent, adhesive, 100 per package. <i>Drugs and Reagents</i> 64. Two bottles, epinephrine, injection 30 cc. 65. Six packages, morphine syrettes, 16 mg., 5 per package. 66. Two bottles, benzalkonium chloride, 4 oz. 67. Two bottles, benzalkonium chloride, 250 mg, 80 tablets per bottle. 68. One can, benzoin tincture, 1 pint. 69. Four tubes, bacitracin ophthalmic ointment, ½ oz tube. 70. Four tubes, tetracaine ophthalmic ointment, ½ oz tube. 71. Eight syrette, atropine injection, 2 mg. <i>Miscellaneous</i> 72. Two tourniquet, non-pneumatic, 1½" x 42".

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA BRAVO— Continued	Field Surgery Set—Continued			73. Two catheter, French, urethral, size 16. 74. Two catheter, Foley, urethral, indwelling size 16. 75. Two tubes, Levin, K-10 (Baxter). 76. Two adapters, Luer syringe for rubber tubing. 77. Two drains, Penrose, $\frac{3}{8}$" x 36". 78. Four pencils, graphite, No. 2. 79. One book, record. 80. Two books, emergency medical tag. 81. Four cards, pin, safety, orthopedic, medium, 12 per card. 82. Fifty envelopes, drug dispensing. 83. One tube, lubricant, surgical, 4 oz. 84. Two cannulas, tracheotomy, nylon, size 5.
INDIA CHARLIE	Field Surgery Set Supplement.	45 lbs	1	Standard medical supply set 6545-927-4400. 1. One bag, water proof, signal equipment with shoulder strap 12" x 9" x 18". 2. Two bottles of Dextran injection, 500 cc. 3. Six packages of Morphine injection USP 16 mgm ($\frac{1}{4}$ gr), 5 per pkg. 4. One bottle of Penicillin C tablets USP, 250,000 units, 100 per bottle.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA CHARLIE— Continued	Field Surgery Set Supplement—Continued			5. Five packages of Penicillin injection in oil 400,000 units cartridge-needle unit 1 cc, 10 per package. 6. Two syringes, cartridge. 7. Six bottles of Albumin, normal human serum, 100 cc. Note 1. 8. One box of Nalorphine hydrochloride injection USP, 5 mgm, ($\frac{1}{12}$ gr) per cc, 6 per box. 9. Six bandages, gauze, camouflaged, 3 in x 6 yds. 10. Four bandages, muslin. 11. Two dressings, first aid, field, $11\frac{1}{4}$" square—large. 12. 24 dressings, first aid, field medium. 13. 36 dressings, first aid, field small. 14. One spool of adhesive plaster, surgical, 3".
INDIA DELTA	Medical Dispensary Set.	40 lbs (—)	1	1. One bottle of Chlorpheniramine maleate (chlortrimeton) 4 mg, tablet, 1000 per bottle. 2. One bottle of Terpin hydrate 1 lb bottle. 3. One box of Tetrahydrazoline hydrochloride (Tyline) nose drops, 12 per box. 4. One bottle of APC, tablets, 1,000 per bottle.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA DELTA— Continued	Medical Dis- pensary Set— Continued			5. Six bottles of Co- deine, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr tablet, 100 per bottle. 6. Six packages of Morphine, syrette, 15 mg, 5 per pack- age. 7. One bottle of Acetyl- salicylic acid (aspi- rin), 5 grain tablet, 1,000 per bottle. 8. Six bottles of Deca- vitamins, 100 per bottle. 9. Six bottles of Chlo- roquin, 500 mg tab- let, 100 per bottle. 10. Six bottles of Pheno- barbital, 30 mg tab- let, 100 per bottle. 11. Six bottles of Tetra- cycline, 250 mg tab- let, 100 per bottle. 12. Six packages of pen- icillin, procaine, 400,000 unit car- tridge, 10 per pack- age. 13. Six cans of foot powder. 14. 12 tubes of Unde- cylenic acid oint- ment, 2 oz tube. 15. Two boxes of Bac- tracin-neomycin oint- ment, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tube, 6 per box. 16. Six tubes of Zinc oxide, 1 oz tube. 17. One bottle of Cala- mine USP, 1 lb bot- tle (in powder form). 18. Two bottles of Po- tassium permanga- nate tablets, 5 grains, 100 per bottle.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA DELTA— Continued	Medical Dis- pensary Set—Continued			19. One can of Methyl salicylate (oil of wintergreen), 1 lb can. 20. Six bottles of Bis- muth subcarbonate, 5 grain tablet, 100 per bottle. 21. One bottle of Opium, tincture, USP $\frac{1}{4}$ pint. 22. One bottle of Cas- cara sagrada, tab- lets, 100 per bottle. 23. Two boxes of alumi- num hydroxide mag- nesium trisilicate tablets, 100 per box. 24. Two bottles of pro- pantheline bromide, 15 mg, 100 per bot- tle. 25. Sixteen syrettes, Atropine injection, 2 mg. <i>Miscellaneous</i> 26. Four plastic bottles of Phisohex, 5 oz. 27. One cartridge sy- ringe. 28. One package of gauze pad, 4 x 4. 29. One stethoscope, combination type. 30. Two boxes of ab- sorbent-adhesive bandage (bandaid), 100 per box. 31. One box of tongue depressors, 100 per box. 32. Four pencils, gra- phite, No. 2. 33. Two packages of en- velopes, drug dis- pensing, 100 per package.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA DELTA— Continued	Medical Dispensary Set—Continued			34. One book, record, ruled.
INDIA ECHO	Dental Unit	21 lbs	1	Three dental kits, emergency field (645-927-8440).
INDIA FOXTROT	Splint Set	26 lbs	1	- Splint Set consists of— - One roll, splint set, telescopic splints, empty. 18 bandages, muslin. - Three straps, leg traction. - Three splints, wood. - Three splints, leg, Thomas, half ring, aluminum. - Three litter bars, leg splint supporting. - Three splint supports and footrest, leg. - Three splints, wire, ladder. - Three rods, irrigator supporting. - Two blankets. - Six dressings, field, medium. - Six dressings, field, large.
INDIA GOLF	Water Purification Unit <i>Note 2</i>	23 lbs	1	300 bottles of water purification tablets, iodine, 50 per bottle.
INDIA HOTEL	Insect Control Unit <i>Note 2</i>	25 lbs	1	Insect repellent, dretneytoluamide.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA INDIA	Surgical Prep Set	45 lbs	1	- Twelve cakes of soap, surgical, 4 oz cake. 24 containers of detergent, surgical, 5 oz. container. - Six hand brushes, surgical. - Two bowls, aluminum. - Six bottles of Benzalkonium chloride, 25 cc bottle. - Twelve pair of gloves, surgical size 7½. - Twelve pair of gloves, surgical, size 8. - One box of talc USP, 1b box. - Twelve packages of cotton, sterile, 1 oz package. - Two safety razors. - Two packages of razor blades, double edge. - Twelve hand towels. - Two bath towels. - Six lap sheets, small. - Six surgical drapes, small.
INDIA JULIET	Narcotics Unit	20 lbs	1	120 boxes Morphine sulfate, 15 mg syrette, 5 per box. - Six boxes of Nalorphine hydrochloride injection, six per box. 24 bottles of Codeine phosphate, 30 mg tablet, 100 per bottle. - Six bottles of Meperidine hydrochloride, small.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA KILO	Local Anesthesia	25 lbs	1	1. Ten cans of Procaine, cartridge, 25 per can. 2. Two cartridge syringes. 3. 20 bottles of Lidocaine, 2%, 20 cc bottle. 4. Six syringes, 10 cc. 5. Three syringes, 20 cc. 6. Three boxes of needles, gauge #23, 12 per box. 7. Three boxes of needles, gauge #22, 12 per box. 8. One box of needles, gauge #20, 12 per box. 9. Two cans of alcohol, USP, 1 pint can. 10. Six plastic containers of phisohex, 5 oz container. 11. One package of cotton, rolled.
INDIA LIMA	Minor Burns Unit	40 lbs	1	1. Twelve detergent, plastic container, surgical. 2. Two aluminum bowls. 3. 30 packages of petrolatum gauze packs, 12 per package. 4. Two packages of gauze pads, 2 x 2. 5. Two packages of gauze pads, 4 x 4. 6. Two boxes of bandages, gauze, sterile, 3 in, twelve per box. 7. Two boxes of bandages, gauze, sterile, 4 in., twelve per box.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	No. pkgs	Unit data	
				Contents	
INDIA LIMA— Continued	Minor Burns Unit— Continued			8. Two boxes of elastic bandages, 3 in., 12 per box. 9. One box of elastic bandages, 4 in., 9 per box. 10. One jar of Nitrofurazone, 1 lb jar. 11. Six hand towels.	
INDIA MIKE	Major Burns Unit	45 lbs	1	1. Six units of albumin, 100 cc unit. <i>Note 1.</i> 2. Three units of Dextran, 500 cc unit. 3. Four bottles of normal saline, 1000 cc bottle. 4. Four bottles of Dextrose, 5%, 1000 cc bottle. 5. Ten intravenous tubing assemblies. 6. 24 packages of sodium chloridebicarbonate mix, 2 per package. 7. Twelve boxes of procaine penicillin 400,000 units cartridge field type, 10 per box. 8. Two cartridge syringes. 9. Two Catheters, indwelling, French, size 16. 10. Two Catheters, indwelling, French, size 18. 11. One Fluid calculator for burns (non-standard). 12. Six packages of Morphine injection 15 mg, 6 per package.	

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA MIKE— Continued	Major Burns Unit— Continued			13. Six cannulas, tracheotomy, nylon, size 5.
INDIA NOVEMBER	Shock Set No. 1. <i>Note 3</i>	30 lbs	1	24 bottles of albumin, normal human serum, 100 cc bottle with injection assembly.
INDIA OSCAR	Shock Set No. 2.	24 lbs	1	12 bottles of Dextran, 500 cc bottle with injection assembly.
INDIA PAPA	Shock Set No. 3.	25 lbs	1	1. Three bottles of normal saline, 1,000 cc bottle. 2. Three bottles of Dextrose in water, 5%, 1,000 cc bottle. 3. Eight intravenous injection assemblies. 4. One spool of adhesive tape, 3 in. 5. Two boxes of Lev-arterenol ampule, 12 per box. 6. Two vials Epinephrine 1:1000 30 cc vial.
INDIA QUEBEC	Intravenous Fluids No. 1.	25 lbs	1	1. Four bottles of Dextrose in water 5%, 1000 cc bottle. 2. Two bottles of Dextrose in water 10%, 100 cc bottle. 3. One spool of adhesive tape, 3 in. 4. Eight intravenous tubing assemblies.
INDIA ROMEO	Intravenous Fluids No. 2.	25 lbs	1	1. Six bottles of normal saline, 1,000 cc bottle. 2. Eight intravenous tubing assemblies. 3. One spool of adhesive tape, 3 in.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA ROMEO— Continued	Fluids No. 2— Continued Intravenous			4. One box of Potassium chloride 10 cc vial, six per box.
INDIA SIERRA	Intravenous Fluids No. 3.	25 lb	1	1. Six bottles of sodium lactate, 1,000 cc bottle. 2. Eight intravenous tubing assemblies.
INDIA TANGO	Sterile Dressing Unit	26 lbs	1	1. Twelve dressings, field, large. 2. 36 dressings, field, medium. 3. 36 dressings, field, small. 4. Two boxes of bandage, gauze, 3 in., 12 per box. 5. Two boxes of bandage, gauze, 4 in., 12 per box.
INDIA UNIFORM	Bandage Unit	22 lbs	1	1. Six packages of gauze pads 2 x 2 in. 2. Four packages gauze pads 4 x 4 in. 3. Six packages bandages, absorbent, adhesive (bandaid) 100 per package. 4. Six spools of adhesive tape, 3 in. 5. 12 packages of cotton, sterile, 1 oz package. 6. Two boxes of roller gauze, 2 in., 12 per box. 7. Two boxes of roller gauze, 3 in., 12 per box. 8. Two boxes of roller gauze, 4 in., 12 per box. 9. Two boxes of muslin bandage, 24 per box.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA VICTOR	Elastic Bandage Unit	25 lbs	1	1. One box of bandages, cotton, elastic 2 in., 12 per box. 2. Two boxes of bandages, cotton, elastic 3 in., 12 per box. 3. Four boxes of bandages, cotton, elastic 4 in., 12 per box. 4. One box of bandages, cotton, elastic 6 in., 12 per box. 5. Two spools of adhesive tape, 3 in.
INDIA WHISKEY	Litter Set	46 lbs	1	1. Two litters, folding. 2. Two blankets.
INDIA XRAY	Mountain Litter Set	44 lbs	1	1. One litter, rigid, mountain. 2. Three blankets.
INDIA YANKEE	Blanket Set	50 lbs	1	Ten blankets.
INDIA ZULU	Orthopedic Cast Set No. 1.	50 lbs	1	1. One roll stockinet, 3 in. x 25 yds. 2. One roll stockinet, 4 in. x 25 yds. 3. One roll stockinet, 6 in. x 12 yds. 4. One roll bandage, felt, 3 in. roll. 5. One roll bandage, felt, 4 in. roll. 6. One roll bandage, felt, 6 in. roll. 7. Two boxes of bandages, cotton, plaster impregnated 3 in., 12 per box. 8. One box bandages, cotton, plaster impregnated, 6 in., 12 per box. 9. Six heels, orthopedic cast.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
INDIA ZULU— Continued	Orthopedic Cast Set No. 1— Continued			10. One pair shears, plaster cast, hand. 11. One saw, plaster cast cutting, hand. 12. Two plastic buckets (non-standard).
JULIET ALPHA	Orthopedic Cast No. 2.	50 lbs	1	1. Three boxes bandages, cotton, plaster impregnated 3 in., 12 per box. 2. Three boxes bandages, cotton, plaster impregnated 4 in., 12 per box. 3. Three boxes bandages, cotton, plaster impregnated 6 in., 12 per box.
JULIET BRAVO	Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat Set.	25 lbs	1	1. One nasal speculum 2. One myringotome. 3. One box of cotton tip applicators, 100 per box. 4. One box tongue depressors, 100 per box. 5. Two bottles Chlorpheniramine maleate (chlortrimeton), 40 mg, 1,000 per bottle. 6. Two boxes Tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride (tyzine) nose drops, 12 per box. 7. One bottle APC, tablets, 1,000 per bottle. 8. One bottle ASA, 5 gr. tablet, 1,000 per bottle. 9. Six bottles Codeine, 1/4 gr. tablet, 100 per bottle. 10. One box MBA ear-drops, 12 per box.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
JULIET BRAVO— Continued	Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat Set— Continued			11. Two bottles Terpin hydrate, 1 lb bottle. 12. One bottle Boric acid, 1 lb bottle. 13. Six tubes Polymixim B-Bacitracin-Neomycin ophthalmic ointment, ½ oz tube. 14. Three tubes cortisone ophthalmic ointment, ½ oz tube. 15. One mirror, laryngeal.
JULIET CHARLIE	Skin Disease Unit	25 lbs	1	1. 24 tubes undercylenic acid ointment, 2 oz tube. 2. Twelve cans of foot powder. 3. Three boxes of bacitracin-neomycin ointment, ½ oz tube, 6 per box. 4. Four tubes of dibucaine ointment, 1 oz tube. 5. One jar of wool fat, 1 lb jar. 6. One can of petrolatum, 1 lb can. 7. One jar of zinc oxide, 1 lb jar. 8. Two bottles Burrow's solution, tablets, 500 per bottle. 9. Eight bottles of potassium permanganate tablets, 5 grain, 100 per bottle. 10. One bottle of methyrosaniline chloride, 1 lb bottle. 11. Six bottles selenium sulfide suspension, four oz plastic bottle.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
JULIET CHARLIE— Continued	Skin Disease Unit— Continued			12. Twelve tubes of hydrocortisone acetate ointment, ½ oz tube. 13. Six tubes of benzene hexachloride, 1% ointment, 60 gm tube. 14. One bottle calamine, USP, 1 lb bottle. 15. One can methylsalicylate (oil of wintergreen) 1 lb can.
JULIET DELTA	Depressant Stimulants Unit.	20 lbs	1	1. 24 bottles phenobarbital, 30 mg tablets, 100 per bottle. 2. Two bottles secobarbital, 100 mg capsule, 500 per bottle. 3. Two bottles meprobamate, 400 mg tablet, 500 per bottle. 4. Twelve bottles of dephenhydramine hydrochloride (Benadryl) 50 mg capsule, 100 per bottle. 5. Twelve ampules of amobarbital sodium, sterile intravenous injection, 7½ grains, ampule. 6. Two boxes pentylenetetrazol, 100 mg, 3.0 cc vial, 5 per box. 7. Ten bottles of dextroamphetamine, 5.0 mg tablet, 100 per bottle.
JULIET ECHO	Gastrointestinal Diseases Unit.	20 lbs (-)	1	1. Two bottles of Kao-lin, 1 lb bottle (powder). 2. One bottle of pectin, 1 lb bottle (powder).

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
JULIET ECHO— Continued	Gastrointestinal Diseases Unit —Continued			- Five boxes of aluminum hydroxide gel, and magnesium trisilicate tablet, 100 per box. - One bottle of tincture belladonna, 1 pint bottle. - Six bottles of cascara sagrada tablets, 100 per bottle. - Two bottles of opium, tincture, USP $\frac{1}{4}$ pint. - Six bottles propantheline, bromide, 15 mg, 100 per bottle. - Twelve bottles phenobarbital, 30 mg tablet, 100 per bottle. - Three bottles of chloramphenicol, 250 mg tablet, 100 per bottle. - Three bottles tetracycline, 250 mg tablet, 100 per bottle. - Six bottles of neomycin sulfate, 500 mg tablet, 20 per bottle. - Six bottles of chlorpromazine, 25 mg, 50 per bottle. - Six bottles of Bismuth subcarbonate 5 grain tablet, 100 per bottle. - Four tubes of dibucaine ointment, 1 oz tube.
JULIET FOXTROT	Tropical Disease Unit	20 lbs	1	Six bottles of tetracycline, 250 mg tablets, 100 per bottle.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
JULIET FOXTROT— Continued	Tropical Disease Unit—Continued			48 bottles of hexylresorcinol, 200 mg, 5 per bottle. 24 bottles of carbazone, 250 mg tablets, 20 per bottle. - Six boxes of stibophen, injection, 64 mg., 5 cc, 10 per box. - Twelve bottles of diethylcarbamazine, 50 mg tablet, 100 per bottle. - Six bottles of chloroquin, 500 mg tablet, 100 per bottle. - Six bottles of primaquine, 25 mg tablet.
JULIET GOLF	Malnutrition Unit	25 lbs	1	36 bottles of decavitamins, 100 per bottle. - One bottle of ferrous sulfate, 5 grain tablets, 1,000 per bottle. - Twelve bottles of menadione, 2.0 mg tablets, 50 per bottle. - Six bottles of ascorbic acid, 50 mg tablets, 100 per bottle. - Six bottles of riboflavin, 1.0 mg tablets, 100 per bottle. - Six bottles of Thiamin, 5.0 mg tablets, 100 per bottle. - Four cans of skimmed milk, powdered, 1 lb can.
JULIET HOTEL	Malaria Unit.	20 lbs	1	24 bottles of chloroquin, 500 mg, 100 per bottle.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
JULIET HOTEL— Continued	Malaria Unit— Continued			2. Twelve bottles of primaquin, 25 mg, 100 per bottle. 3. Two bottles of acetylsalicylic acid, 5 grains, 100 per bottle.
JULIET INDIA	Antibiotics No. 1.	25 lbs	1	1. 50 packages of procaine penicillin, 400,000 unit cartridge, 10 per package. 2. Six cartridge syringes. 3. Twelve bottles of tetracycline, 250 mg tablets, 100 per bottle. 4. Twelve bottles chloramphenicol, 250 mg tablets, 100 per bottle.
JULIET JULIET	Antibiotics No. 2.	18 lbs	1	1. Two bottles of sulfasoxazole, 500 mg tablets, 1,000 per bottle. 2. Twelve bottles of penicillin, 250,000 unit tablets, 100 per bottle.
JULIET KILO	Antibiotics No. 3.	20 lbs	1	1. One box of penicillin, crystalline, 200,000 unit vial, 100 per box. 2. Three boxes of tetracycline hydrochloride, intravenous, 250 mg, 12 per box. 3. Three boxes of chloramphenicol, intravenous, 100 mg, 12 per box (non-standard item). 4. Two boxes of water for injection, sterile, 5.0 cc vials, 12 per box.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
JULIET LIMA	Mass Immunization Set.	48 lbs	1	1. Four trays, instrument with cover. 2. One sterilizer, surgical instrument fuel heated. 3. Six hand towels. 4. Two bowls, plastic (non-standard item). 5. Six cakes of soap, surgical, 4 oz cake. 6. Six containers of detergent, surgical, 5 oz container. 7. Six bottles of benzethonium chloride tablets, 80 per bottle. 8. Two Foerster forceps. 9. Two cans of alcohol, pint can. 10. Six bottles of Benzalkonium chloride, 25 cc bottle. 11. Six packages of gauze pads, 2 x 2 in. 12. Two packages of cotton, purified, rolled. 13. 48 syringes, 5.00 cc. 14. Twelve syringes, 10.0 cc. 15. Four syringes, 20.0 cc. 16. Two books, record, ruled. 17. Six pencils. 18. One package of gauze pads, 4 x 4 in. 19. Twelve boxes needles, gauge #23, 12 per box. 20. Twelve boxes needles, gauge #22, 12 per box.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
JULIET LIMA— Continued	Mass Immunization Set—Continued			21. Three boxes needles, gauge #20, 12 per box. 22. Three boxes needles, gauge #18, 12 per box.
JULIET MIKE	Diphtheria Immunization. <i>Notes 4 and 5</i>	20 lbs	1	Diphtheria—pertussis—tetanus vaccine, 300 ampules.
JULIET NOVEMBER	Tetanus Immunization. <i>Notes 4 and 5</i>	20 lbs	1	300 ampules of tetanus toxoid, 5 cc ampule.
JULIET OSCAR	Typhoid Immunization. <i>Notes 4 and 5</i>	18	1	50 vials of typhoid — paratyphoid vaccine, 50 cc vial.
JULIET PAPA	Smallpox Immunization. <i>Notes 4 and 5</i>	11 lbs	1	150 boxes of smallpox vaccine, 10 per box.
JULIET QUEBEC	Typhus Immunization. <i>Notes 4 and 5</i>	30 lbs	1	150 vials of typhus vaccine 20 cc vial.
JULIET ROMEO	Cholera Immunization. <i>Notes 4 and 5</i>	26 lbs	1	Cholera vaccine, 20 cc vial.
JULIET SIERRA	Poliomyelitis Immunization. <i>Notes 4 and 5</i>	30 lbs	1	300 bottles of Poliomyelitis vaccine, 9.0 cc bottle.
JULIET TANGO	Yellow Fever Immunization. <i>Notes 4 and 5</i>	11 lbs	1	75 ampules of yellow fever vaccine, 20-dose ampule.
JULIET UNIFORM	Plague Immunization. <i>Notes 4 and 5</i>	22 lbs	1	150 vials of plague vaccine USP, 20 cc vial.
JULIET VICTOR	Rabies Kit. <i>Notes 4 and 5</i>	18 lbs	1	1. 20 packages of rabies vaccine USP 14-dose package. 2. 80 ampules of anti-rabies serum, 1,000 units ampule.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
JULIET WHISKEY	Tetanus Antitoxin. <i>Notes 4 and 5</i>	11 lbs	1	1. 100 bottles of tetanus antitoxin, 1,500 units per bottle. 2. 20 bottles of tetanus antitoxin, 20,000 units per bottle.
JULIET XRAY	Gamma Globulin. <i>Notes 4 and 5</i>	10	1	Ten bottles of globulin, immune serum, 10 cc bottle.

NOTES:

- The field surgery set may be augmented with:
 - Medical dispensary set.
 - Supplemental supply set.
- Quartermaster items.
- Albumin does not withstand freezing.
- Immunizations for 1,500 personnel.
- Vaccine requires refrigeration.
- Many medical packages weigh considerably less than 50 lbs. The supply agency adds items which are in constant demand to fill out lighter medical packages. Examples are—blankets, extra bandages, and dressings.
- Chloroquine is deleted from packages used in non-malaria areas.

Section IV. WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
MIKE ALPHA	Automatic Rifle (3).	250 lbs	3	1. One rifle, automatic, cal. .30, M1918A2 (20 lbs). 2. Thirteen magazines, AR (6 lbs). 3. One belt, ammunition, AR (2 lbs). 4. 480 rds, cartridge, AP cal. .30, 20 rd cartons, packed in ammunition can M8 (2 cans, 32 lbs). 5. One spare parts and accessory packet (2 lbs) <i>Note 1.</i>

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
MIKE ALPHA— Continued	Automatic Rifle (3)—Continued		1	960 rds, cartridge, AP, cal. .30, 20 rd cartons, packed in ammunition can M8 (4 cans, 64 lbs).
MIKE BRAVO	Carbine (20).	240 lbs	4	1. Five carbines, cal. .30, M-2 (30 lbs). 2. Fifteen magazines, carbine, 30 rd capacity (4 lbs). 3. 800 rds cartridge, ball, carbine cal. .30 M-1, packed in ammunition can M6 (1 can, 25 lbs).
MIKE CHARLIE	Light Machine-gun (2).	484 lbs	2	1. One machine gun, cal. .30, M1919A6 w/shoulder stock and bipod (37 lbs). 2. 275 rds, cartridge, linked, cal. .30 4AP-1TR, packed in ammunition box M1A1 (1 box, 22 lbs). 3. One spare parts and accessory packet (2 lbs). <i>Note 1.</i>
			8	550 rds, cartridge, linked, cal. .30, 4AP-1TR, packed in ammunition box M1A1 (2 boxes, 44 lbs).
MIKE DELTA	Mortar (1).	320 lbs	1	1. One mortar, 60mm, complete with base plate, mount and sight (46 lbs). 2. One base plate, M1 (4.5 lbs). 3. One spare parts and accessory packet (2 lbs). <i>Note 1.</i>
			5	4. Fifteen rds, shell, HE, 60mm mortar, M49A2 packed in individual containers (53 lbs).

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
MIKE ECHO	Pistol (12).	90 lbs	2	1. Six pistols, automatic, cal. .45 M1911A1 (15 lbs). 2. Eighteen magazines, pistol, cal. .45 (5 lbs). 3. 800 rds, cartridge, ball, cal. .45 packed in ammunition box M5 (1 box, 29 lbs). 4. Six shoulder stocks, pistol (6 lbs).
MIKE FOXTROT	Recoilless Rifle (2).	406 lbs	2	1. One rifle, 57mm, recoilless, T15E13 or M18, complete for shoulder firing, including telescope sight M86C (45 lbs). 2. One cover, overall, M123 (3 lbs). 3. One spare parts and accessory packet (5 lbs). <i>Note 1.</i>
			6	Eight rds, cartridge, HEAT, 57mm RR, M307, packed in individual containers (50 lbs).
MIKE GOLF	Rocket Launcher (3).	330 lbs	3	1. One launcher, Rocket, 3.5 inch, M20A1 or M20A1B1 (14 lbs). 2. Four rds, rocket, HEAT, 3.5 inch M28A2, packed in individual containers (38 lbs).
			3	Six rds, rocket, HEAT, 3.5 in., M28A2, packed in individual containers (57 lbs).
MIKE HOTEL	Sniper Rifle (6).	165 lbs	3	1. Two rifles, cal. .30, M1C, complete (23 lbs).

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
MIKE HOTEL— Continued	Sniper Rifle (6) —Continued			2. 480 rds, cartridge, AP, cal. .30, 8 rd clips in bandoleers, packed in ammunition can M-8 (2 cans, 32 lbs).
MIKE INDIA	Submachine Gun (9).	175 lbs	3	1. Three submachine guns, cal. .45, M3A1 (21 lbs). 2. Nine magazines, submachine gun, 30-rd capacity (7 lbs). 3. 600 rds, cartridge, ball, cal. .45 packed in ammunition box M5 (1 box, 29 lbs).
MIKE JULIET	General Unit. Note 2	2560 lbs	46	1. One automatic rifle unit, 3 ARS. 2. One carbine unit, 20 carbines. 3. One light machine-gun unit, 2 LMGs. 4. One mortar unit, 1 mortar. 5. One pistol unit, 12 pistols. 6. One recoilless rifle unit, 2 RRS. 7. One rocket launcher unit, 3 RLS. 8. One sniper rifle unit, 6 rifles. 9. One submachine gun unit, 9 SMGS.
NOVEMBER ALPHA	Carbine Ammunition No. 1 (6400 rds).	200 lbs	4	1600 rds, cartridge, carbine, ball, cal. .30, 50 rd cartons, packed in ammunition can M6 (2 cans, 50 lbs).
NOVEMBER BRAVO	Carbine Ammunition No. 2 (6400 rds).	200 lbs	3	1600 rds, cartridge, carbine, ball, cal. .30, 50 rd cartons, packed in ammunition can M6 (2 cans, 50 lbs).

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
NOVEMBER BRAVO— Continued	Carbine Ammunition No. 2 (6400 rds)— Continued	200 lbs	1	1. 800 rds, cartridge, carbine, ball, cal. .30, 50 rd cartons, packed in ammunition can M6 (25 lbs). 2. 400 rds, cartridge, carbine, tracer, cal. .30, 50 rd cartons, packed in ammunition can M6 (25 lbs).
NOVEMBER CHARLIE	Rifle Ammunition No. 1 (2880 rds).	192 lbs	3	960 rds, cartridge, AP, cal. .30, 20 rd cartons, packed in ammunition can M8 (4 cans, 64 lbs).
NOVEMBER DELTA	Rifle Ammunition No. 2 (2880 rds).	192 lbs	2	960 rds, cartridge, AP, cal. .30, 20 rd cartons, packed in ammunition can M8 (4 cans, 64).
			1	1. 240 rds, cartridge, AP, cal. .30, 20 rd cartons, packed in ammunition can M8 (1 can, 16 lbs). 2. 720 rds, cartridge, tracer, cal. .30, 20 rd cartons, packed in ammunition can M8 (3 cans, 48 lbs).
NOVEMBER ECHO	Rifle Ammunition No. 3 (1920 rds).	128 lbs	2	960 rds, cartridge, AP, cal. .30, 8 rd clips in bandoleers, packed in ammunition can M8 (4 cans, 64 lbs).
NOVEMBER FOXTROT	Machinegun Ammunition No. 1 (2200 rds).	176 lbs	4	550 rds, cartridge, linked, cal. .30, 4AP-1TR, packed in ammunition box M1A1 (2 boxes, 44 lbs).
NOVEMBER GOLF	Machinegun Ammunition No. 2 (2200 rds).	176 lbs	4	550 rds, cartridge, linked, cal. .30, 2AP-2API-1TR, packed in ammunition box M1A1 (2 boxes, 44 lbs).

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
NOVEMBER HOTEL	Pistol Ammunition (2400 rds).	232 lbs	4	1200 rds, cartridge, ball, cal. .45, 50 rd cartons, packed in ammunition can M5 (2 cans, 58 lbs).
NOVEMBER INDIA	Recoilless Rifle Ammunition No. 1 (48 rds).	300 lbs	6	Eight rds, cartridge, HEAT, 57mm RR, M307 packed in individual containers (50 lbs).
NOVEMBER JULIET	Recoilless Rifle Ammunition No. 2 (48 rds).	300 lbs	6	Eight rds, cartridge, smoke WP, 57mm RR, M308, packed in individual containers (50 lbs).
NOVEMBER KILO	Recoilless Rifle Ammunition No. 3 (48 rds).	300 lbs	6	Eight rds, cartridge, HE, 57mm RR, M306, packed in individual containers (50 lbs).
NOVEMBER LIMA	Mortar Ammunition No. 1 (60 rds).	121 lbs	4	Fifteen rds, shell, HE, 60mm mortar, M49A2, packed in individual containers (53 lbs).
NOVEMBER MIKE	Mortar Ammunition No. 2 (24 rds).	110 lbs	2	Twelve shell, smoke WP, 60mm mortar, M302 packed in individual containers (55 lbs).
NOVEMBER NOVEMBER	Mortar Ammunition No. 3 (24 rds).	96 lbs	2	Twelve shell, illuminating, 60mm mortar packed in individual containers (55 lbs).
NOVEMBER OSCAR	Rocket Launcher Ammunition (48 rds).	456 lbs	8	Six rds, rocket, HEAT, 3.5 inch, M28A2 packed in individual containers (57 lbs).
NOVEMBER PAPA	Grenade No. 1 (50 rds).	60 lbs	1	50 grenades, hand, fragmentation, M26 (T38E1) packed in individual container (60 lbs).

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
NOVEMBER QUEBEC	Grenade No. 2 (50 rds).	45 lbs	1	50 grenades, hand, illuminating, MK1, packed individual container (45 lbs).
NOVEMBER ROMEO	Pyrotechnic Signal No. 1 (60 rds).	15 lbs	1	1. Twenty signal, red star, ground, red star, parachute, M126(T72), packed in individual container (5 lbs). 2. Twenty signal, ground, white star, parachute, M127(T73), packed in individual container (5 lbs). 3. Twenty signal, ground, green star, cluster M127(T71), packed in individual container (5 lbs). 4. One projector, pyrotechnic.
NOVEMBER TANGO	Pyrotechnic Signal No. 2 (60 rds).	15 lbs	1	1. Twenty signal, green smoke, parachute M128(T74), packed in individual container (5 lbs). 2. Twenty signal, red smoke, parachute M129(T75), packed in individual container (5 lbs). 3. Twenty signal, yellow smoke, streamer M139(T76), packed in individual container (5 lbs). 4. One projector, pyrotechnic.

NOTES:

1. The spare parts and accessory packet includes items most subject to damage or wear and tools required for the care and maintenance of the weapon.
2. The general unit contains the basic weapons for a type guerrilla platoon plus weapons peculiar to weapons platoons.
3. General—
 - a. Weapons units contain cleaning and preserving material such as rods, lubricants and patches.
 - b. Ammunition is stripped of its outer shipping containers and delivered in its inner weatherproof container.

Section V. QUARTERMASTER

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
QUEBEC ALPHA	Clothing and Equipment—40 personnel. <i>Notes 1 and 2</i>	840 lbs	20	Two man unit consisting of— 1. Two belts, pistol OD. 2. Two blankets, OD. 3. Two pair boots, combat. 4. Two coats, man's, water resistant sateen (field jacket). 5. Two canteens, dismounted w/cup and cover. 6. Two caps, field, poplin. 7. Two ponchos, coated nylon, OG-107. 8. Two pouches and packets, first aid. 9. Two pair socks, wool. 10. Two pair suspenders, trousers, OD-107. 11. Two pair trousers, men's, cotton, water resistant sateen (field trousers) (42 lbs).
QUEBEC BRAVO	Clothing and Equipment—100 personnel <i>Notes 1 and 2</i>	2100 lbs	50	Consists of 50 two-man units.
ROMEO ALPHA	Rations, Indigenous Personnel—100 men. <i>Note 3</i>	1750 lbs	35	High fat content meat or canned fish/poultry, sugar, tobacco, salt, coffee or tea, grain flour or rice, accessory items and water purification tablets (50 lbs).

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
ROMEO BRAVO	Rations, Indigenous Personnel—500 men. <i>Note 3</i>	8500 lbs	170	High fat content meat or canned fish, poultry, sugar, tobacco, salt, coffee or tea, grain, flour or rice, accessory items and water purification tablets (50 lbs).
ROMEO CHARLIE	Special Rations—96 men. <i>Note 4</i>	136 lbs	4	24 food packets, survival, (arctic or tropic) (34 lbs).
ROMEO DELTA	Special Rations—96 men.	192 lbs	8	12 individual combat meals (24 lbs).
ROMEO ECHO	Packet, barter. <i>Note 5</i>	500 lbs	10	50 lbs packages.

NOTES:

1. Items vary with the climatic zone and season. This package is based on the temperate zone for spring, summer, and fall seasons. For winter, add gloves and 1 extra blanket per individual.
2. Clothing sizes are issued as small, medium, and large. Clothing is matched to size of boots. Boot size is included in the message requesting the clothing package. The packaging agency dictates matching of boot and clothing sizes based upon experience factors applicable to the operational area.
3. Special rations for indigenous personnel are determined by the area of operations. Allotment is 15 lbs per individual per month.
4. The food packet varies with the climatic zone.
5. Contents to be determined by the area of operations.

Section VI. SIGNAL

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
UNIFORM ALPHA	Batteries No. 1.	48 lbs	1	6 BA 279/U for AN/PRC-10.
UNIFORM BRAVO	Batteries No. 2.	50 lbs	1	20 BA 270/U for AN/PRC-6.
UNIFORM CHARLIE	Batteries No. 3.	53 lbs	1	1. 15 BA 317/& (15 lbs). 2. 100 BA 32 (25 lbs). 3. Five BA 1264/U (10 lbs). 4. Two BA 58/U (1 lb). 5. Two BA 261/U (2 lbs).

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
UNIFORM DELTA	Field Wire (1 mile).	56 lbs	1	1. One mile wire WD-1 in dispensers, MX 306-two dispensers, total (52 lbs). 2. One tool equipment set TE-33, (2 lbs). 3. Tape, friction, 2 rolls, (1 lb). 4. Tape, rubber, 1 roll (1 lb).
UNIFORM ECHO	Flashlights (20).	45 lbs	1	1. 20 Flashlights (15 lbs). 2. 120 Batteries, BA 30 (30 lbs).
UNIFORM FOXTROT	Power Unit UGP-12 (1).	60 lbs	1	1. One engine generator (15 lbs). 2. 5 gals gasoline (42 lbs). 3. One qt oil, SAE 10 or 30 (3 lbs).
UNIFORM GOLF	Radio Set AN/PRC-10 (1).	42 lbs	1	1. One AN/PRC-10 complete (18 lbs). 2. Three batteries BA 279/U (24 lbs).
UNIFORM HOTEL	Radio Set AN/PRC-6 (2). Note 1	43 lbs	1	1. Two AN/PRC-6, complete (8 lbs). 2. 14 batteries, BA 270/U (35 lbs).
UNIFORM INDIA	Telephones (4).	42 lbs	1	1. Four telephones, battery powered (38 lbs). 2. 16 batteries, BA 30 (4 lbs).
UNIFORM JULIET	Switchboard (1).	1134 lbs	23	1. One switchboard, SB 22, complete (40 lbs). 2. Eight batteries, BA 30, (2 lbs).
UNIFORM KILO	Signal Equipment Battalion. Note 1	42 lbs	1	1. Two flashlight units (90 lbs). 2. Eight radio set units, AN/PRC-6 (344 lbs).

See Notes at end of table.

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
UNIFORM KILO— Continued	Signal Equipment Battalion—Continued			3. Five radio set units, AN/PRC-10 (210 lbs). 4. 200 Batteries, BA 30 (50 lbs). 5. Seven battery units, BA 270/U (250 lbs). 6. Five battery units, BA 279/U (240 lbs).
UNIFORM LIMA	Signal Equipment Area Command, HQ and HQ Company.	1599 lbs	31	1. One flashlight unit. (45 lbs). 2. Two radio set units, AN/PRC-10 (84 lbs). 3. One switchboard unit, SB-22 (42 lbs). 4. Three telephone units (126 lbs). 5. 20 wire units (1120 lbs). 6. 150 batteries, BA-30 (38 lbs). 7. Three battery units, BA 279 (144 lbs).
UNIFORM MIKE	Radio Set AN/GRC-109 (1).	92 lbs	1	1. Radio Transmitter, RT-3 (9 lbs). 2. Radio receiver, RR-2 (10 lbs). 3. Power supply, RP-1 (25 lbs). 4. Operating spares and accessories (6 lbs). 5. Generator, G-43/G, complete, (22 lbs). 6. Adapter, RA-2 (4 lbs). 7. 16 batteries, BA 317/U (16 lbs).

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. pkgs	Contents
UNIFORM NOVEMBER	Radio Set AN/GRC-9 (1).	99 lbs	1	1. Receiver-transmitter, RT-77 (32 lbs). 2. 15 batteries, BA 317/U (15 lbs).
			1	3. Generator, G-43/G, complete (22 lbs). 4. Antennas and antenna accessories (23 lbs). 5. Audio accessories (5 lbs). 6. Spare parts kit (2 lbs).
UNIFORM OSCAR	Telephones Sound Powered.	45 lbs	1	1. 3 Reel Equipment, CE-11 (15 lbs). 2. 3 spools DR-8 with $\frac{3}{4}$ mi (30 lbs) WD-1/TT.
UNIFORM PAPA	Switchboard Emergency.	108 lbs	1	1. Wire WD-1/TT, one mile, 2 dispensers (52 lbs).
			1	2. Wire WD-1/TT, one mile, 2 dispensers (52 lbs). 3. Switchboard, 993/GT, 1 ea (4 lbs).
UNIFORM QUEBEC	Radiac Detector Set.	40 lbs	1	1. Twenty radiac detector chargers 1578/PD. 2. Twenty radiac detectors IM 93 U/D.

NOTES:

1. Appropriate sets of crystals packed with AN/PEC-6 radios to allow frequency changes.
2. General—Cold weather batteries substituted when appropriate to season and area.

Section VII. SPECIAL

Code	Unit designation	Unit wt	Unit data	
			No. Pkgs	Contents
XRAY ALPHA	River Crossing Unit No. 1.	50 lbs	1	1. Five life rafts, inflatable, one person capacity with CO2 cylinder and accessory kit. 2. Five life preservers, yoke with gas cylinder. 3. Five paddles, boat, five feet long.
XRAY BRAVO	River Crossing Unit No. 2.	90 lbs	2	1. One life raft, inflatable, seven person capacity, with CO2 cylinder and accessory kit. 2. Seven life preservers yoke with gas cylinders. 3. Four paddles, boat, five feet long.

APPENDIX III

AREA STUDY GUIDE

Section I. INTRODUCTION

1. General

This appendix is an area study outline for special forces personnel. Sections II and III are to be used for study of the region of expected wartime assignment and as a guide for a more detailed evaluation of a selected country. The outline provides a systematic consideration of the principal factors which influence special forces operational planning.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the area study guide is to provide a means for acquiring and retaining essential information to support operations. Although the basic outline is general in nature, it provides adequate coverage when time is limited. As more time is made available for study, various subjects should be divided and further subdivided to produce a more detailed analysis of the area.

3. Technique of Preparation

The maximum use of graphics and overlays is encouraged. Most of the subsections lend themselves to production in graphical or overlay form.

Section II. GENERAL AREA STUDY

4. General

a. Political.

- (1) Government, international political orientation, and degree of popular support.
- (2) Attitudes of identifiable segments of the population toward the United States, its allies and the enemy.
- (3) National historical background.
- (4) Foreign dependence and/or alliances.
- (5) National capitol and significant political, military and economic concentrations.

b. Geographic Positions.

- (1) Areas and dimensions.

- (2) Latitude and climate.
- (3) Generalized physiography.
- (4) Generalized land utilization.
- (5) Strategic location.
 - (a) Neighboring countries and boundaries.
 - (b) Natural defenses including frontiers.
 - (c) Points of entry and strategic routes.

c. Population.

- (1) Total and density.
- (2) Breakdown into significant ethnic and religious groups.
- (3) Division between urban, rural, and/or nomadic groups.
 - (a) Large cities and population centers.
 - (b) Rural settlement patterns.
 - (c) Areas and movement patterns of nomads.

d. National Economy.

- (1) Technological standards.
- (2) Natural resources and degree of self-sufficiency.
- (3) Financial structure and dependence upon foreign aid.
- (4) Agriculture and domestic food supply.
- (5) Industry and level of production.
- (6) Manufacture and demand for consumer goods.
- (7) Foreign and domestic trade and facilities.
- (8) Fuels and power.
- (9) Telecommunications and radio systems.
- (10) Transportation—U.S. standards and adequacy.
 - (a) Railroads.
 - (b) Highways.
 - (c) Waterways.
 - (d) Commerical air installations.

e. National Security.

- (1) Center of political power and the organization for nation defense.
- (2) Military forces (Army, Navy and Air Force) : summary of order of battle.
- (3) Internal security forces—summary of organization and strength.
- (4) Paramilitary forces: summary of organization and strength.

5. Geography

a. Climate. General classification of the country as a whole with normal temperatures, rainfall, etc., and average seasonal variations.

b. Terrain. General classification of the country noting outstanding features, i.e., coasts, plains, deserts, mountains, hills and plateaus, rivers, lakes, etc.

c. Major Geographic Subdivisions. Divide the country into its various definable subdivisions, each with generally predominant topographical characteristics, i.e., coastal plains, mountainous plateau, rolling, heavily forested hills, etc. For each subdivision use the following outline in a more specific analysis of the basic geography:

- (1) *Temperature.* Variations from normal and, noting the months in which they may occur, any extremes that would affect operations.
- (2) *Rainfall and Snow.* Same as c(1), above.
- (3) *Wind and Visibility.* Same as c(1), above.
- (4) *Relief.*
 - (a) General direction of mountain ranges or ridge lines and whether hills and ridges are dissected.
 - (b) General degree of slope.
 - (c) Characteristics of valleys and plains.
 - (d) Natural routes for and natural obstacles to cross-country movement.
- (5) *Land utilization.* Note any peculiarities, especially the following:
 - (a) Former heavily forested areas subjected to widespread cutting or dissected by paths and roads; also, the reverse, i.e., pasture or waste land which has been reforested.
 - (b) Former waste or pasture land that has been resettled and cultivated—now being farmed or the reverse (former rural countryside that has been depopulated and allowed to return to waste land).
 - (c) Former swamp or marsh land that has been drained; former desert or waste land now irrigated and cultivated; and lakes created by post-1945 dams.
 - (d) Whenever not coincidental with c(5)(a), (b), or (c), above, any considerable change in rural population density since 1945 is noted.
- (6) *Drainage.* General pattern.
 - (a) Main rivers, direction of flow.

- (b) Characteristics of rivers and streams such as current, banks, depths, type of bottom and obstacles, etc.

- (c) Seasonal variation, such as dry beds and flash floods.

- (d) Large lakes or areas of many ponds and/or swamps, (potential LZs for amphibious aircraft).

- (7) *Coast.* Examine primarily for infiltration, exfiltration and resupply points.

- (a) Tides and waves: winds and current.

- (b) Beach footing and covered exit routes.

- (c) Quiet coves and shallow inlets or estuaries.

- (8) *Geological basics.* Types of soil and rock formations (include areas for potential LZs for light aircraft).

- (9) *Forests and Other Vegetation.* Natural or cultivated.

- (a) Type, characteristics and significant variations from the norm and at the different elevations.

- (b) Cover or concealment-density, seasonal variation.

- (10) *Water.* Ground, surface, seasonal and potable.

- (11) *Subsistence.* Noting whether seasonal or year-round.

- (a) Cultivated—vegetables, grains, fruits, nuts, etc.

- (b) Natural—berries, fruits, nuts, herbs, etc.

- (c) Wild life—animals, fish and fowl.

6. People

The following suboutline should be used for an analysis of the population in any given region or country or as the basis for an examination of the people within a subdivision as suggested in 5c. In all events particular attention should be given to those areas within a country where the local inhabitants have peculiarities and are at considerable variance in one or more ways from the normal, national way of life.

a. Basic Racial Stock and Physical Characteristics.

- (1) Types, features, dress and habits.

- (2) Significant variations from the norm.

b. Standard of Living and Cultural (Education) Levels.

- (1) Primarily note the extremes away from average.

- (2) Class structure. (Degree of established social stratification and percentage of population in each class.)

c. Health and Medical Standards.

- (1) Common Diseases.

- (2) Standards of Public Health.

- (3) Medical Facilities and Personnel.

(4) Potable water supply.

(5) Sufficiency of medical supplies and equipment.

d. Ethnic Components. This should be analyzed only if of sufficient size, strength and established bonds to constitute a dissident minority of some consequence.

(1) Location or concentration.

(2) Basis for discontent and motivation for change.

(3) Opposition to majority and/or to the political regime.

(4) Any external or foreign ties of significance.

e. Religion.

(1) Note wherein the national religion definitely shapes the actions and attitudes of the individual.

(2) Religious divisions. Major and minor religious groups of consequence. See *d*(1) through (4) above.

f. Traditions and Customs. (Particularly taboos.) Note wherever they are sufficiently strong and established that they may influence an individual's actions or attitude even during a war situation.

g. Rural Countryside.

(1) Peculiar or different customs, dress and habits.

(2) Village and farm buildings—construction materials.

h. Political Parties or Factions.

(1) If formed around individual leaders or based on established organizations.

(2) If a single dominant party exists, is it nationalistic in origin or does it have foreign ties?

(3) Major legal parties with their policies and goals.

(4) Illegal or underground parties and their motivation.

(5) Violent opposition factions within major political organizations.

i. Dissidence. General active or passive potential, noting if dissidence is localized or related to external movements.

j. Resistance. (Identified movements.) Areas and nature of activities, strength, motivation, leadership, reliability, possible contacts and external direction or support.

k. Guerrilla Groups. Areas and nature of operations, strength, equipment, leaders reliability, contacts and external direction or support.

7. Enemy

a. Political.

(1) *Outside power.* (Number and status of nonnational personnel, their influence, organization and mechanism of control.)

(2) *Dominant National Party.* Dependence upon and ties with an outside power; strength, organization, and apparatus; evidences of dissension at any level in the party; and the location of those areas within the country that are under an especially strong or weak nonnational control.

b. Conventional Military Forces. (Army, Navy, Air Force.)

(1) Nonnational or occupying forces in the country.

(a) Morale, discipline, and political reliability.

(b) Personnel strength.

(c) Organization and basic deployment.

(d) Uniforms and unit designations.

(e) Ordinary and special insignia.

(f) Leadership (officer corps).

(g) Training and doctrine.

(h) Equipment and facilities.

(i) Logistics.

(j) Effectiveness (any unusual capabilities or weaknesses).

(2) National (indigenous) forces (Army, Navy, Air Force). See (a) through (j) above.

c. Internal Security Forces (including border guards).

(1) Strength and general organization, distinguishing between nonnational and national elements.

(a) Overall control mechanism.

(b) Special units and distinguishing insignia.

(c) Morale, discipline and relative loyalty of native personnel to the occupying or national regime.

(d) Nonnational surveillance and control over indigenous security forces.

(e) Vulnerabilities in the internal security system.

(2) Deployment and disposition of security elements.

(a) Exact location down to the smallest unit or post.

(b) Chain of command and communication.

(c) Equipment, transportation and degree of mobility.

(d) Tactics (seasonal and terrain variations).

- (e) Methods of patrol, supply and reinforcements.
- (3) The location of all known guardposts or expected war-time security coverage for all types of installations, particularly along main LOCs (railroads, highways, and telecommunication lines) and along electrical power and POL lines.
- (4) Exact location and description of the physical arrangement and particularly of the security arrangements of all forced labor or concentration camps and any potential POW inclosures.
- (5) All possible details, preferably by localities, of the types and effectiveness of internal security controls, including check points, identification cards, passports and travel permits.

8. Targets

The objective in target selection is to inflict maximum damage on the enemy with minimum expenditure of men and materiel. Initially, the operational capabilities of a guerrilla force may be limited in the interdiction or destruction of enemy targets. The target area and the specific points of attack must be studied, carefully planned and priorities established. In general, targets are listed in order of priority.

a. Railroads.

- (1) Considerations in the selection of a particular line—
 - (a) Importance, both locally and generally.
 - (b) Bypass possibilities.
 - (c) Number of tracks and electrification.
- (2) Location of maintenance crews, reserve repair rails and equipment.
- (3) Type of signal and switch equipment.
- (4) Vulnerable points.
 - (a) Unguarded small bridges or culverts.
 - (b) Cuts, fills, overhanging cliffs or undercutting streams.
 - (c) Key junctions or switching points.
 - (d) Tunnels.
- (5) Security system.

b. Telecommunications.

c. POL.

d. Electric Power.

e. Military Storage and Supply.

f. Military Headquarters and Installations.

g. Radar and Electronic Devices.

h. Highways.

i. Inland Waterways-Canals.

j. Seaports.

k. Natural and synthetic gas lines.

l. Industrial plants.

Note. Targets listed in b through l are divided into subsections generally as shown in a above. Differences in subsections are based upon the peculiarities of the particular target system.

Section III. OPERATIONAL AREA INTELLIGENCE

9. General

This is a guide for operational area intelligence. The attached outline serves to bring the essentials into focus. It is built upon section II, General Area Study Guide, but narrows the factors so that they apply to a relatively small and specific area. It refines the critical elements and puts them into the perspective of an actual operation at a given time.

10. Purpose

To outline the development of detailed intelligence on an assigned guerrilla warfare operational area to support the commitment of a special forces detachment.

11. Format

a. Select those elements that are applicable to the situation and the assigned guerrilla warfare operational area for the time of the year from section II. Use appropriate sections of paragraphs 5-8.

b. Cull all nonessentials and prepare a straightforward summation of basic facts.

c. Note serious gaps in data as processed in b above and take immediate action to fill them with the most current reliable information.

d. Prepare or request graphics; large-scale sheets and special maps covering the assigned area; the latest photography and illustration or information sheets on targets within the area; town plans, sketches of installations, air and hydrographic charts related to the area.

e. Within the time limits permitted, assemble the material for ready reference. Then proceed to plot on maps and/or overlays, wherever feasible, the following:

- (1) Recommended initial guerrilla bases and alternate bases.
- (2) Primary and alternate DZs, LZs, or points for other forms of infiltration.
- (3) Possible direction and orientation points for infiltration vehicles (aircraft, boat), landmarks, etc.
- (4) Routes from infiltration point to likely guerrilla base with stopover sites.
- (5) Points for arranged or anticipated contacts with friendly elements.
- (6) Enemy forces known or anticipated—location, strength and capabilities.
- (7) Estimate of enemy operations or movements during the infiltration period.
- (8) Settlements and/or scattered farms in the vicinity of the infiltration point and tentative guerrilla bases.
- (9) All railroads, highways, telecommunications, etc., in the guerrilla warfare operational area.
- (10) All important installations and facilities.
- (11) Significant terrain features.
- (12) Off-road routes and conditions for movement in all directions.
- (13) Distances between key points.
- (14) Recommended point of attack on assigned target systems and selection of other potential target areas.

f. As time permits, continue to collect information and revise estimates in keeping with more current intelligence. Develop increasing detail on (1) through (14) above with special emphasis:

- (1) On the local indigenous inhabitants:
 - (a) Ethnic origins and religion.
 - (b) Local traditions, customs and dress.
 - (c) Food, rationing, currency, etc.
 - (d) Attitudes toward the regime, the United States, for or against existing political ideologies.
 - (e) Any peculiarities, or variances among individuals or small groups.
- (2) Enemy, military forces and installations.
- (3) Internal security forces and police.

- (a) Organization, locations and strengths.
- (b) Unit designations, insignia and uniforms.
- (c) Areas covered and unit responsibilities.
- (d) Check points, controls and current documentation.
- (e) Patrols and mobile units.
- (4) Geographic features in greater detail.
- (5) Approaching seasonal climatic changes and their effect upon weather and terrain.
- (6) Target categories and target areas in greater detail.

APPENDIX IV

AREA ASSESSMENT

Section I. GENERAL AND INITIAL ASSESSMENT

1. General

a. In order to plan and direct operations, special forces detachment commanders need certain basic information about the operational area. This information, when gathered or confirmed in the operational area, is called an area assessment.

b. An area assessment is the immediate and continuing collection of information started after infiltration in a guerrilla warfare operational area. It has the following characteristics:

- (1) It confirms, corrects, or refutes previous intelligence of the area acquired as a result of area studies and other sources prior to infiltration.
- (2) It is a continuing process.
- (3) It forms the basis for operational and logistical planning for the area.
- (4) In addition to information of the enemy, weather, and terrain, it needs information on the differently motivated segments of the civil population and the area of operations.

c. The information developed as a result of the area assessment should be transmitted to the SFOB only when there is sufficient deviation from previous intelligence and the information would have an impact on the plans of higher headquarters. The SFOB prescribes in appropriate SOP's and annexes those items to be reported.

d. The following outline, containing the major items of interest to the area command, is an example of how such an assessment may be accomplished.

e. Emphasis and priority on specific items fluctuates with the situation.

f. This outline is designed to facilitate the collection processing, and collation of the required material and may be considered to have two degrees of urgency.

- (1) *Immediate.* Initial assessment includes those items deemed essential to the operational detachment immedi-

ately following infiltration. These requirements must be satisfied as soon as possible after the detachment arrives in the operational area.

- (2) *Subsequent.* Principal assessment, a continuous operation, includes those collection efforts which support the continued planning and conduct of operations. It forms the basis for all of the detachment's subsequent activities in the operational area.

2. Initial Assessment

- a. Location and orientation.
- b. Detachment physical condition.
- c. Overall security.
 - (1) Immediate area.
 - (2) Attitude of the local population.
 - (3) Local enemy situation.
- d. Status of the local resistance elements.

Section II. PRINCIPAL ASSESSMENT

3. The Enemy

- a. Disposition.
- b. Composition, identification, and strength.
- c. Organization, armament, and equipment.
- d. Degree of training, morale, and combat effectiveness.
- e. Operations.
 - (1) Recent and current activities of the unit.
 - (2) Counter guerrilla activities and capabilities with particular attention to: reconnaissance units, special troops (airborne, mountain, ranger type), rotary wing or vertical lift aviation units, counterintelligence units, and units having a mass CBR delivery capability.
- f. Unit areas of responsibility.
- g. Daily routine of the units.
- h. Logistical support to include:
 - (1) Installations and facilities.
 - (2) Supply routes.
 - (3) Method of troop movement.
- i. Past and current reprisal actions.

4. Security and Police Units

- a. Dependability and reliability to the existing regime and/or the occupying power.
- b. Disposition.
- c. Composition, identification, and strength.
- d. Organization, armament, and equipment.
- e. Degree of training, morale, and efficiency.
- f. Utilization and effectiveness of informers.
- g. Influence on and relations with the local population.
- h. Security measures over public utilities and government installations.

5. Civil Government

- a. Controls and restrictions, such as:
 - (1) Documentation.
 - (2) Rationing.
 - (3) Travel and movement restrictions.
 - (4) Blackouts and curfews.
- b. Current value of money, wage scales.
- c. The extent and effect of the black market.
- d. Political restrictions.
- e. Religious restrictions.
- f. The control and operation of industry, utilities, agriculture, and transportation.

6. Civilian Population

- a. Attitudes toward the existing regime and/or occupying power.
- b. Attitudes toward the resistance movement.
- c. Reaction to United States support of the resistance.
- d. Reaction to enemy activities within the country and, specifically, that portion which is included in guerrilla warfare operational areas.
- e. General health and well-being.

7. Potential Targets

- a. Railroads.
- b. Telecommunications.
- c. POL.
- d. Electric power.

- e. Military storage and supply.
- f. Military headquarters and installations.
- g. Radar and electronic devices.
- h. Highways.
- i. Inland waterways and canals.
- j. Seaports.
- k. Natural and synthetic gas lines.
- l. Industrial plants.
- m. Key personalities.

8. Weather

- a. Precipitation, cloud cover, temperature and visibility, seasonal changes.
- b. Wind speed and direction.
- c. Light data (BMNT, EENT, sunrise, sunset, moonrise, and moonset.)

9. Terrain

- a. Location of areas suitable for guerrilla bases, units, and other installations.
- b. Potential landing zones, drop zones and other reception sites.
- c. Routes suitable for—
 - (1) Guerrillas.
 - (2) Enemy forces.
- d. Barriers to movement.
- e. The seasonal effect of the weather on terrain and visibility.

10. Resistance Movement

- a. *Guerrillas.*
 - (1) Disposition, strength, and composition.
 - (2) Organization, armament, and equipment.
 - (3) Status of training, morale, and combat effectiveness.
 - (4) Operations to date.
 - (5) Cooperation and coordination between various existing groups.
 - (6) General attitude towards the United States, the enemy and various elements of the civilian population.
 - (7) Motivation of the various groups.
 - (8) Caliber of senior and subordinate leadership.
 - (9) Health of the guerrillas.

b. Auxiliaries and/or the Underground.

- (1) Disposition, strength, and degree of organization.
- (2) Morale, general effectiveness and type of support.
- (3) Motivation and reliability.
- (4) Responsiveness to guerrilla and/or resistance leaders.
- (5) General attitude towards the United States, the enemy, and various guerrilla groups.

11. Logistics Capability of the Area

- a.* Availability of food stocks and water to include any restrictions for reasons of health.
- b.* Agriculture capability.
- c.* Type and availability of transportation of all categories.
- d.* Types and location of civilian services available for manufacture and repair of equipment and clothing.
- e.* Supplies locally available to include type and amount.
- f.* Medical facilities to include personnel, medical supplies, and equipment.
- g.* Enemy supply sources accessible to the resistance.

APPENDIX V

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. General

This glossary of terms is provided to enable the user to have readily available terms unique to unconventional warfare found in this manual. Although some terms are contained in JCS Pub 1 and AR 320-5 they are reproduced here for the benefit of personnel not having ready access to those publications. Other terms are not found elsewhere, but are in common usage in special forces units and are more descriptive than other presently accepted terms or fill a gap in the absence of a term. Where differences exist between army terms and JCS terms, the JCS term is used because of its joint acceptance.

2. Terms

a. Area Command. The organization composed of special forces and resistance elements (guerrilla forces, auxiliaries and the underground) located within a guerrilla warfare operational area for the purpose of directing all area operations. Also called sector command when a subdivision of an area command. See unconventional warfare forces.

b. Area Complex. An area complex consists of guerrilla bases and various supporting facilities and elements. The activities normally included in the area complex are: security and intelligence systems, communications systems, mission support sites, reception sites, supply installations, training areas, and other supporting facilities.

c. Auxiliary Force. That element of the area command established to provide for an organized civilian support of the resistance movement.

d. Denied Area. Comprises the enemy homeland, enemy-occupied territory and other areas in which the government or people are subject to the direct or indirect control of the enemy. By virtue of this enemy control, these areas are normally denied to friendly forces.

e. Evasion and Escape. That part of unconventional warfare whereby friendly military personnel and other selected individuals

are enabled to emerge from enemy-held or unfriendly areas to areas under friendly control (JCS Pub 1).

f. Guerrilla. An armed combatant who engages in guerrilla warfare. A guerrilla belongs to a unit organized along military lines and may or may not be a member of a military force.

g. Guerrilla Base. A guerrilla base is a temporary site where installations, headquarters and units are located. There is usually more than one guerrilla base within an area complex. From a base, lines of communications stretch out connecting other bases and various elements of the area complex. Installations normally found at a guerrilla base are: command posts, training and bivouac areas, supply caches, communications and medical facilities. In spite of the impression of permanence of the installations, a guerrilla base is considered temporary and tenant guerrilla units must be able to rapidly abandon the base when required.

h. Guerrilla Force. The overt, militarily organized element of the area command.

i. Guerrilla Warfare. Combat operations conducted in enemy-held territory by predominantly indigenous forces on a military or paramilitary basis, to reduce the combat effectiveness, industrial capacity and morale of the enemy (AR 320-5).

j. Guerrilla Warfare Operational Area (Guerrilla Warfare Area, Operational Area). A geographical area in which the organization, development, conduct and supervision of guerrilla warfare and associated activities by special forces detachments assists the accomplishment of the theater mission. The terms operational area and guerrilla warfare area are used synonymously.

k. Guerrilla Warfare Operational Sector. A subdivision of a guerrilla warfare operational area within which a single special forces detachment is responsible for the organization, development, conduct, and supervision of guerrilla warfare and associated activities.

l. Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force (JUWTF). An organization composed of elements of two or more services which is constituted and designated by the commander of a unified or specified command to plan for and direct unconventional warfare.

m. Mission Support Site. A relatively secure site, utilized by a guerrilla force as a temporary stopover point. It adds reach to guerrilla operations by enabling units to stay away from and go farther from bases for a longer period of time. Food, ammunition and the latest intelligence information may be made available at this site.

n. Special Forces Operational Base (SFOB).

(1) An organization which is composed of a special forces group and attached or supporting units to provide command, administration, training, operational supervision, logistical support and intelligence for committed special forces detachments.

(2) The location of the special forces group during operations.

o. Sponsoring Power. Any nation which supports a resistance effort.

p. Subversion Against a Hostile State (Resistance). That part of unconventional warfare comprising actions by underground resistance groups for the purpose of reducing the military, economic, psychological, or political potential of an enemy. As resistance groups develop strength, their actions may become overt and their status shift to that of a guerrilla force (JCS Pub 1).

q. Unconventional Warfare. The three interrelated fields of guerrilla warfare, evasion and escape, and subversion. (JCS Pub 1).

r. Unconventional Warfare Forces. Forces who engage in unconventional warfare. For the purpose of this manual, UW forces include both U.S. forces (special forces detachments) and the sponsored resistance force (guerrillas, auxiliaries and the underground). Often used interchangeably with area command.

INDEX

	Paragraphs	Page
Airborne special forces group:		
Additional considerations	15	18
Administrative detachment	14	18
Augmentation detachment	17,21b	21, 27
Capabilities	15	18
Communications platoon	25a	34
Concept	14	18
General	13	18
Headquarters and headquarters company	16,21c	19, 28
Intelligence requirements	45b	55
Intelligence section	27	38
Logistical responsibility	37	47
Mission	14	18
Operational detachment A	17	21
Operational detachment B	17	21
Operational detachment C	17	21
Organization	15	18
Special forces company	17,21c	21, 28
Area assessment	63b,app.IV	70, 244
Area command:		
Command group	65b,72	72, 86
Composition	65b	72
Concept	65c	72
General	65a	72
Area study guide	app.III	234
Auxiliary forces:		
Characteristics	69	80
Location	69a	80
Method of operation	69c	82
Organization	69b	80
Definition	68b	80
Missions:		
Civilian control	70g	85
Counterintelligence	70c	84
Evasion and escape	70h	85
Intelligence	70b	84
Logistics	70d,90c	84, 96
Other	70i	85
Psychological warfare	70f	84
Recruiting	70e	84
Security and warning	70a,79	83, 92
Catalogue supply system	app.II	188

	Paragraphs	Page
Combat employment:		
After link-up:		
Civil affairs assistance	147	166
Command relationships	142	165
Conventional combat operations	143	165
Counter guerrilla operations	146	166
General	140	164
Missions	141	164
Rear area security	145	166
Reconnaissance and security missions	144	165
General	95	103
To assist conventional forces:		
Command relationships	135	146
General	132	145
Link-up operations	139	161
Missions	133	145
Special considerations	134	146
Support of airborne operations	137	156
Support of amphibious operations	138	159
Support of ground offensive operations	136	151
Communications:		
Air-ground system	48e	59
Area command system	48d	59
Area internal system	48c	59
Base command system	48b	59
General	47,84	58
Influencing factors	50,87	61, 94
Means available	49,85	61, 94
Radio operator training	52	62
Security	51,86	61, 94
SFOB-theater system	48a	58
Special purpose systems	48f	61
Demobilization:		
Assembly of the guerrilla force	157	179
Awards and decorations	161	180
Collection of arms and equipment	162	180
Completion of administrative records	158	179
Courses of action	156	178
Cure of sick and wounded	163	181
Discharge	164	181
General	153	177
Planning:		
Civil affairs role	155	178
Special forces role	155	178
Rehabilitation and employment	165	181
Role of the sponsor	154	177
Settlement of claims	160	179
Settlement of pay, allowances and benefits	159	179
Auxiliary and the underground	166	182

	Paragraphs	Page
Evasion and escape:		
Definition	app.V	249
General	2,3b,8a	3, 12
Mission:		
Auxiliaries	70	83
Guerrillas	100e,132	107, 145
Glossary of terms	app.V	249
Guerrilla forces:		
Combat employment, general	95	103
Defensive operations:		
Defense against encirclement	131	140
Encirclement	130	139
Measures	129	138
Partridge drive	130	139
Preparation against enemy offensives	128	137
Definition	67c	80
Demobilization	153-166	177
Establishment	67d	80
Evasion and escape	100e	107
General	67a	79
Logistics	88-94	95
Missions:		
Assist conventional forces engaged in Com- bat Operations	99	105
Interdiction	100b	106
Psychological warfare	100c	106
Support the theater commander	99,100	105, 106
Organizational goal	67b	79
Special intelligence tasks	100d	106
Guerrilla warfare:		
Characteristics	6	8
Definition	5	8
Effects	98	105
Forces:		
Capabilities	8a	12
Limitations	8b	13
Nature	97	103
Responsibility	3	3
Guerrilla warfare operational areas:		
Area control	96	103
Area command	65	72
Area superiority	96a	103
Area supremacy	96b	103
Command and control	64	70
Command group	72	86
Communications	84-87	93
Control criteria	65d	73
Designation	9b,62a	14, 69
General	95	103

	Paragraphs	Page
Guerrilla warfare operational areas—Continued		
Infiltration of detachment:		
Expansion from One Detachment	65c	72
Expansion from Several Detachments	65c	72
Multiple Detachments	65c	72
One Detachment	65c	72
Intelligence	81-83	93
Logistics	88-94	95
Organization:		
Area assessment	63b	70
Area complex	66b	77
General	66a	77
Guerrilla base	66b	77
Objectives	63a	69
Responsibility	3b	3
Sectors	62b	69
Infiltration:		
Air:		
Advantages	56	64
Characteristics of aircraft	56	64
Disadvantages	56	64
Responsibility	56	64
Definition	55	64
Influencing factors	60	67
Land:		
Advantages	58	66
Disadvantages	58	66
Means	55	64
Stay behind:		
Advantages	59	66
Disadvantages	59	66
Water:		
Advantages	57	65
Disadvantages	57	65
Initial contact:		
Coincident with infiltration	54	63
Prior to infiltration	53	63
Intelligence:		
General	44	54
JUWTF	45	54
Operational area:		
Agencies and sources	82	93
Capabilities	83	93
General	81	93
Guerrilla warfare	46	57
Operational detachment	45	54
Post infiltration	45	54
Pre-infiltration	45	54
Requirements	45	54
Special forces group	45	54

	Paragraphs	Page
Intelligence—Continued		
Special forces operational base	45	54
Special intelligence tasks	100d	106
Interdiction:		
Airway systems	122	136
Communications systems	123	136
Fuel supply systems	126	137
General	117	130
Highway systems	120	135
Planning	118	132
Power systems	124	136
Railroad systems	119	132
Water supply systems	125	137
Waterway systems	121	135
Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force:		
Functions	11	15
Intelligence requirements	45b,45c	55, 56
Logistical support	33b	46
Operational control of UW forces	12	16
Organization	10	14
Logistics:		
Doctrine and Policies	38	48
Evacuation	40	48
General	88	95
J4	35	47
JUWTF Responsibility	34	46
Management	43	53
Medical Service:		
Evacuation	93e	100
Expansion of medical support	93f	101
General	93a,b,c	99, 100
Guerrilla medical detachment	93d	100
Organization	90	96
Services	42,94	53, 102
Special forces group	37	47
Special forces operational base	32	42
Storage	91c	98
Supply:		
Accompanying supply loads	41	49
Accountability	41	49
Automatic resupply	41	49
Caches	41	49
Catalogue supply system	41,app.II	49, 234
Emergency resupply	41	49
External supply	91a	96
Frequency rate	41	49
Internal supply	91b	97
Prepackaging	41	49
Requirements	41,89	49, 95
Stock piling	41	49

	Paragraphs	Page
Logistics—Continued		
Theater army	36	47
Transportation	39,92	48, 99
Operations:		
Defensive:		
Defense against encirclement	131	140
Defensive measures	129	138
Encirclement	130	139
General	127	137
Preparation against enemy offensives	128	137
Offensive:		
Action in the objective area	109	117
Ambushes	112	123
Characteristics	102	108
Conduct of the ambush	114	125
General	101	107
Large raids	111	121
Mining and sniping	116	128
Movement	108	117
Organization of the raid force	106	114
Preparation for an ambush	113	124
Preparation for a raid	107	115
Raids	105	114
Special ambush situations	115	126
Tactical control measures	103	109
Target selection	104	111
Withdrawal	110	117
Psychological Operations:		
Concept	148, 149	169, 170
Mission for guerrillas and auxiliaries	70f, 100c	84, 106
Organization:		
National level	149	170
Theater level	149	170
Target audiences:		
Civilian collaborators	150a	172
Civilian population	150b	172
Enemy military	150a	170
Guerrillas and auxiliaries	150c	173
Types of Psychological Operations:		
Action operations	151	173
Printed media	151	173
Rumor	151	173
References	app. I	183
Resistance:		
Definition	4b	5
Influencing Factors	4d	6
Nature	4c	5
Security:		
Bizonal system:		
Inner zone	74b	87
Outer zone	74c	87

Security—Continued	Paragraphs	Page
Counterintelligence	78	91
Discipline	76	90
General	73	86
March security	77	91
Principles:		
Cover and deception	75c	90
Dispersion	75a	87
Mobility	75b	90
Reaction to enemy operations	80	92
Role of auxiliaries and underground	79	92
Special forces:		
Capabilities	8a	12
Cold war	7c	12
General war	7a	11
Limitations	8b	13
Limited wars	7b	12
Operations	7	11
Special forces operational base:		
Activation	19b	26
Administration	31	41
Administrative center	21c, 28, 29	28, 39
Briefing center	21b, 24	27, 32
Communications complex	21b, 25	27, 34
General	19	26
Intelligence	27, 45c	38, 56
Liaison officers	23	30
Location	19a, c	26
Logistics	32	42
Logistics support element	21c	28
Mission	20	26
Operations	22-27	29
Organization	21	26
Plans	26	37
Support operations	29	39
Supporting units	21c	28
Operations center	21b, 23	27, 30
Training	30	39
Uncommitted detachments	21c	28
Theater:		
Logistics	33b	46
Operational control of UW forces	12	16
Organization for UW	10	14
Responsibility for UW	9	14
Unconventional warfare:		
Definition	2	3
Responsibilities	3	3

Unconventional Warfare Forces:	Paragraphs	Page
Operational control:		
Tactical commands	12b, c	16
Theater	12a	16
Underground:		
Comparison with auxiliaries	71b	85
Definition	71a	85
General	71a	85
Logistical role	90d	96
Security role	79	92

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

G. H. DECKER,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

R. V. LEE,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

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NG: State AG (3); Units organized under following TOE: 33-106, 33-107(1).

USAR: Same as Active Army.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.