

- Requirements for emergency food, water, shelter, and medical care for evacuees.
- Identification procedures for authorized evacuees.

SECTION II FOREIGN INTERNAL DEFENSE

Concept

Duration of US Participation

Environmental Factors

CONCEPT

Initially, the US effort will be directed toward assessing the threat to the host government and to US INTERESTS. The “country team,” under the direction of the chief of the US diplomatic mission, normally an ambassador, will assess the situation in-country and recommend what level US assistance, if any, should be provided. If the HOST COUNTRY REQUESTS support and US INTEREST IS INVOLVED, the US NATIONAL COMMAND AUTHORITIES may direct the US Army to participate in FID operations.

When the insurgency level of intensity is in Phase I (see sec III, chap 3, for phases of insurgency), the United States may assist through a security assistance program designed to strengthen the indigenous capability to deal with an insurgency. Where there is no Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) or similar US representation, the United States and host country may agree to establish such an organization or to use mobile training teams to provide assistance. MAAG personnel can advise and assist on the military aspects of internal defense if requested to do so by the host country and approved by the US Government. Mobile training teams may train indigenous forces to better prepare them to deal with insurgency.

The host country, however, is unlikely to request the presence of US troops, even in small numbers, unless the threat has reached serious proportions. When a government under insurgent attack requests foreign assistance, it may become more vulnerable politically and psychologically. Also, the US may be unwilling to provide assistance before there is indication of a serious threat to US interests. For these reasons, you can expect contingency planning and negotiations for assistance to take