

- Controlling refugees and displaced persons.
- Protecting resource storage areas from insurgent attack.

Law enforcement is primarily a police operation to protect the persons and property of the populace against criminal acts, including those committed by insurgent elements. Laws should be enacted whereby the government can temporarily authorize security and defense forces extraordinary powers. Procedural protections against unlawful search, seizure, and detention often must be suspended to permit law enforcement operations against insurgents. PSYOP should be used to place the blame on the insurgents, where it belongs, for the necessary changes in the law and should emphasize the strictly temporary nature of such laws and their purpose, which is to protect the populace from the insurgents. Additional legal machinery, such as courts of limited jurisdiction to try particular classes of offenses, may be required to process the increased number of violations. In any case, early attention must be given to the court system's capability to process cases quickly and fairly.

Border operations are a type of populace and resources control operation. Armed forces may be charged with the overall mission of border security, or they may reinforce other security forces chartered with this mission. Border operations are discussed on page 95 .

TACTICAL OPERATIONS



Tactical operations are the most violent and extreme of all activities employed in internal defense. They are the principal activities in strike campaigns, and they are integrated into and support consolidation campaigns. They are not an end unto themselves. They support the overall goals of the host country IDAD effort. The information below provides guidance on objectives, organization, and doctrine. Chapter 7 covers counter guerrilla operations.

The objective of tactical operations is to destroy or neutralize insurgent tactical