

CHAPTER 6

RELIGIOUS SUPPORT OF OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR

Operations Other Than War (OOTW) - Domestic Support Operations and Peace Operations - span the range of military operations from peacetime operations in the United States to combat during a period of peace enforcement abroad.

Operations Other Than War are often of long duration, undergo shifts in direction, and involve competing principles and ideologies. These operations range from counter-subversion to the use of armed force. Although OOTW are often localized, they have regional and global security implications.

DOMESTIC SUPPORT OPERATIONS

The Army conducts Domestic Support Operations (DSO) within the United States and its territories. The Secretary of the Army is the Department of Defense (DOD) executive agent for DSO. There are four DSO categories: *disaster assistance*, *environmental assistance*, *support to law enforcement agencies*, and *community assistance*.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Federal agencies respond to natural or manmade disasters that overwhelm the capabilities of local or state authorities. Hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, fires, and bombings are examples of disasters often requiring federal assistance. Federal assistance is used to augment state and local resources and to help relief agencies.

Each state has a disaster plan and an Office of Emergency Services responsible for coordinating relief efforts. Local emergency organizations provide initial assistance. State organizations, including the National Guard, are the next to respond. The National Guard, in

state active duty status, has primary responsibility for military assistance. Federal agencies and other relief organizations are responsible for meeting the needs of the civilian population.

The mission of the UMT is religious support for soldiers of the unit.

Religious Support Planning Considerations:

- Priority of religious support to soldiers.
- Coordination with the CONUSA Chaplain.
- Early deployment of UMTs.
- Emotional impact of the disaster.

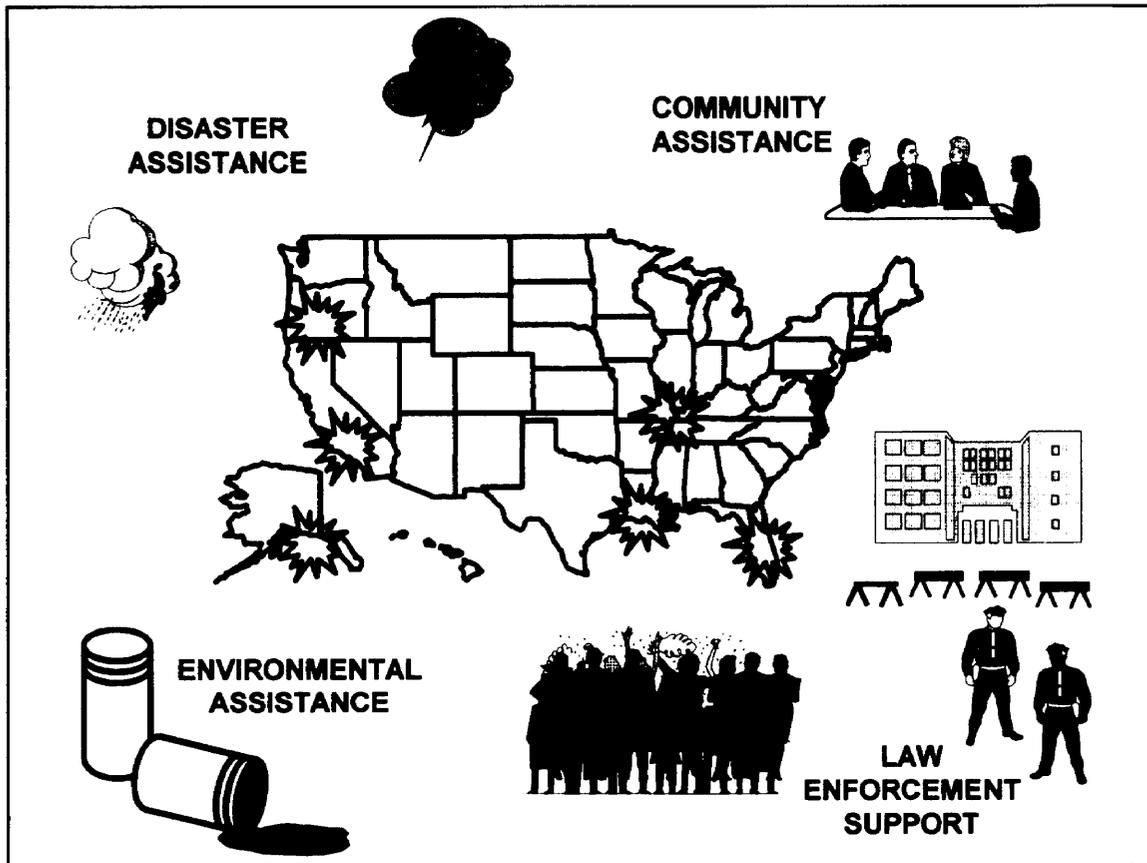


Figure 6-1. Domestic Support Operations.

- Availability of local resources.

Mass Immigration Emergency Support Operations

The DOD may support the Immigration and Naturalization Service when it is unable to handle a surge in immigration and refugee traffic. The DOD assists with the reception, processing, transportation, and detention of the immigrants and refugees. Detainees on DOD installations receive a full range of services.

Religious Support Planning Considerations:

- Perceptions of foreign nationals about the US military.

- Cultural, linguistic, and religious differences.
- Social, political, and religious reasons for the migrations.
- Indigenous religious structures and leaders.
- Impact on local population.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE

The Army's environmental assistance missions respond to disasters such as hazardous chemical spills, radiological accidents, forest fires, and massive electrical power disruptions.

Religious Support Planning Considerations:

- Priority of religious support to soldiers.
- Contamination issues.
- Long term effects on participants.
- Unit or area support.

Religious Support Planning Considerations:

- Size of the operation.
- Isolation of soldiers.
- Degree of threat.

SUPPORT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

US forces may support local, state, or federal law enforcement agencies in missions which include counterdrug, civil disturbance, and counter-terrorism activities. UMTs may conduct training for members of these organizations on moral leadership, stress management, and suicide prevention.

Religious Support Planning Considerations:

- Demographics and terrain.
- Religious, ethnic, and cultural characteristics.
- Local population attitudes.
- Emotional and spiritual stress on soldiers and other agency personnel.

Civil Disturbance

The Army has historically dealt with civil disturbances in the context of mass acts of civil disobedience, mob violence, and riots. In the past, Army doctrine has emphasized the use of crowd-control techniques. More recently, Army doctrine has shifted to point, area, and VIP security missions. Soldiers on these missions are at risk when individual civilians or groups try to settle scores or protect their own interests.

Religious Support Planning Considerations:

- Religious support to soldiers is the priority.
- Attitude of the civilian population.
- Degree of threat.
- Security during movement.
- Commercial/military assets (such as: vehicles, cellular phones, maps, street guides, and directories).
- Stress reactions of soldiers.

Counterdrug Operations

The Army's domestic counterdrug operations support the efforts of federal and state law enforcement agencies. The US Forces Command Joint Task Force-6 (JTF-6) in El Paso, Texas, plans and coordinates domestic counterdrug activities. This task force has tactical command of the units supporting law enforcement agencies in counterdrug operations. This JTF conducts more than 250 missions a year ranging in size from a detachment of a few individuals to a brigade-sized task force.

Combating Terrorism

Combating terrorism has two major components: anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism. During peacetime, the Army combats terrorism primarily through anti-terrorism, the passive defensive measures taken to minimize vulnerability. Counter-terrorism complements anti-terrorism with a full range of offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. Counter-terrorism occurs

in conflict and war; anti-terrorism occurs across the range of military operations. Army elements, such as Special Operations Forces (SOF), assist in this interagency effort by applying specialized capabilities to preclude, preempt, and resolve terrorist incidents at home and abroad.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead agency for combating domestic terrorism, and the Department of State has the lead for combating terrorism abroad. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) combats terrorism related to aircraft in US airspace. The DOD supports the activities of each of these agencies.

Religious Support Planning Considerations:

- Security and vulnerability of soldiers.
- Lines of authority.
- Legal limitations.

PEACE OPERATIONS

The US Army conducts Peace Operations (PO) outside the United States and its territories. These operations occur throughout all phases of military operations and are meant to prevent the deterioration of relations which could lead to war. Peace operations include *support to diplomacy*, *peacekeeping*, and *peace enforcement*. The Army may conduct these operations alone; or jointly with other US services and agencies; or in United Nations or other multinational coalitions. An additional mission for the Army is the protection of *humanitarian assistance* operations.

SUPPORT TO DIPLOMACY

Military support to diplomacy furthers US interests abroad and includes peacemaking, preventive diplomacy, and peace building.

Peacemaking

Peacemaking includes diplomacy,

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

Community assistance is a command activity which seeks to improve the lives of American citizens and fosters the values and purposes of democracy. By serving the local community, the Army develops public support for itself and an appreciation for its contribution to the nation. Community assistance increases mutual support and trust between the military and civilian communities.

In community assistance, MTs give invocations and benedictions at public events, speak at prayer breakfasts and other public gatherings, and participate in local groups of religious leaders.

Religious Support Planning Considerations:

- Coordination with public affairs office, protocol, G5/S5.
- Local culture.

mediation, and negotiation to resolve issues and disputes. Military operations include military-to-military relations, security assistance operations, and shows of force.

Preventive Diplomacy

Preventive diplomacy is a diplomatic action taken to prevent or limit an anticipated

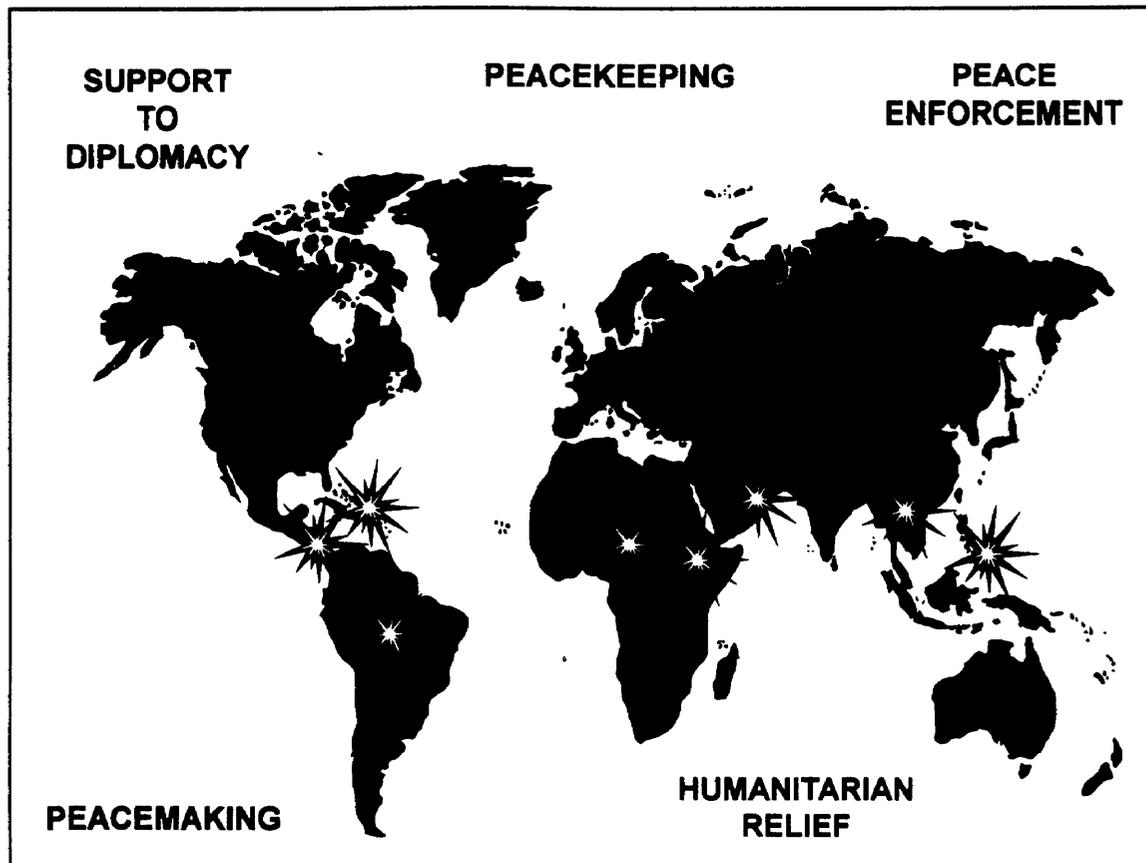


Figure 3-2. Peace Operations.

crisis. Military involvement may take the form of a show of force.

Peace Building

Peace building consists of post-conflict actions which restore order, and strengthen or rebuild civil infrastructure and institutions. Peace building may include restoring civil authority, rebuilding physical infrastructures, reestablishing commerce, health care, and education.

The Army may control prisoners, handle refugees, mark mine fields and destroy unexploded ordnance. In addition, it may provide emergency health service support,

restore public utilities, and provide humanitarian assistance.

The post-conflict or peace building stage may be interrupted by the resumption of hostilities. In this case, most units will return to their primary warfighting mission. Force protection is a vital planning consideration in this context.

Religious Support Planning Considerations:

- Soldiers' anxiety about returning home.
- Morale assessment.
- Boredom.
- Attitudes toward EPWs.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Peacekeeping operations are conducted by neutral military or paramilitary forces deployed with the consent of all major belligerents. These forces monitor and facilitate implementation of existing truce agreements and support diplomatic efforts to reach lasting political settlements.

The political objective is the primary military consideration in peacekeeping operations. US personnel may function as impartial observers, as part of an international peacekeeping force, or in supervisory and assistance roles. Peacekeeping forces are structured, trained, and equipped with the assumption that the use of force will not be required except for self-defense. Lightly armed and operating under restrictive ROE, they represent the international community which is their primary source of power.

Religious Support Planning Considerations:

- Sudden changes in mission.
- Impact of security conditions on travel.
- Rules of Engagement.
- Lines of authority.
- Liaison with civilian religious community.
- Local culture.
- Maintaining impartiality.
- Release of information to the news media must be coordinated and cleared with the Public Affairs Officer (PAO).

PEACE ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS

In peacekeeping operations, force maybe used in self-defense only. In peace enforcement

operations, force may be used to compel or coerce belligerents to comply with accepted international resolutions or sanctions. Peace enforcement is the application of military force or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization. It maintains or restores peace, supporting diplomatic efforts to reach long-term political settlements.

Peace enforcement operations include the forced separation of belligerents, restoration of order and stability, and enforcement of sanctions. Additionally, peace enforcement operations may establish and supervise protected zones, provide security for humanitarian assistance, and guarantee or deny freedom of movement.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Humanitarian assistance (HA) operations are conducted to relieve or reduce human suffering which results from natural or man-made disasters. These disasters involve conditions such as disease, hunger, or privation which present a serious threat to life or property. US forces supplement the efforts of the host nation, civil authorities, or agencies which have primary responsibility for providing HA.

While HA is not a part of peace operations, HA programs are likely to be conducted with every peace operation. HA projects will impact on peace operations as an influencing factor or as a tool available to achieve a political objective. Normally, US military forces are employed in a security role only.

The UMT will focus attention on the care of the soldiers of the unit. Other agencies and organizations, such as the Red Cross and other NGOs, are charged with the responsibility to care for the civilian population.