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TM 41-10

MORROW INDUSTRIES, TRAINING DIVISION



RECON AREA ASSESSMENTS

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RECON

MP Area Study and Assessment Format

The area study is an essential RECON process . Area study files contain information on a designated area. This information supports operations and planning in areas assigned to MP teams. RECON personnel obtain, analyze, and record information in advance of need. They update the study as required through area assessment. There is no single format for an area study.

The information acquired through a RECON team's area study supports the area assessment. An area assessment begins with receipt of the mission. RECON area assessments done to support other MP units need to avoid repeating information in the basic area study. The sequence of functions in the following handbook is only to ensure all functional areas are covered.

When a CA area study is done separately, the "General" section is used as a basic document.

I. GENERAL

- A. Geography.
 - 1. Location and size.
 - a. Location in relation to neighboring countries.
 - b. Total land area (square miles or kilometers [percentage of the U.S. state]).
 - 2. Physical features.
 - a. Waterways and ports.
 - b. Topography.
 - 3. Climate.
 - a. Seasonal abnormalities-temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity, rainfall, and prevailing winds.
 - b. Characteristics and statistics.
 - c. Natural resources.
 - d. Road and rail nets.

4. Political geography.
 - a. Politically organized areas-political regions.
 - b. Effectiveness of administration of political areas in relation to geographic boundaries.
 - c. Cities and towns.
 - d. Boundaries.
 - e. Sources of raw material.
 - f. Principles or traditions that command loyal support.
 - g. State of industrial development.
- B. History.
 1. Brief history of—
 - a. The development of the area.
 - b. Influence exerted by external forces in development.
 - c. Divisions or partitions resulting from wars and treaties.
 - d. Major geographic or political factors to the current status of the area.
 - e. Present form of government and previous forms of government.
 - f. Extent of political control over other areas.
 - g. Degree of control over the population exercised by government.
 - h. Susceptibility of existing government toward major powers.
 - i. Political organization of the area.
 2. Brief coverage of each—
 - a. International treaty to which subject area or country is signatory.
 - b. Status of forces agreement.
 - c. Summary pronouncement of national policy pertinent to the subject area or country.
- C. People.
 1. Population.
 - a. Numbers.
 - b. Distribution and density.
 - c. Birth and death rates.
 - d. Biographical sketches of prominent personalities.
 - (1) Name.
 - (2) Address.
 - (3) Business, profession, or occupation.
 - (4) Political affiliation.
 - (5) Education.
 - (6) Religion.
 2. Culture and social structure.
 - a. Culture.
 - (1) History, government, and geography as they affect the cultural makeup of the people.
 - (a) Events and facts considered most important.
 - (b) Traditionally conducted activities, beliefs, or situations.
 - (2) Heroes and leaders of groups, with reasons for special esteem.
 - (3) Ethnic groups (racial, tribal, or religious) and population distribution (rural or urban with ratios of age, sex, and imported or exported labor forces).
 - (4) Majority or minority groups (unique challenges or conditions).
 - (5) Moral codes.
 - (6) Attitudes toward age, sex, race.
 - (7) Influences on personality development.
 - (8) Individuality.
 - (9) Privacy.
 - (10) Nature of the people's perceptions.
 - (11) Clothing.
 - (12) Fatalism or self-determination.
 - (13) Values in economic philosophy (e.g., cooperation, competition, respect for personal and private property.)
 - b. Social structure.
 - (1) Status of male, female by age.
 - (2) Humor, entertainment.
 - (3) Community participation.
 - (4) Giving and receiving gifts.
 - (5) Public displays of emotion.
 - (6) Lines of authority.
 - (7) Cooperation versus competition (to include economics).

- (8) The family.
 - (a) Roles and status of family members.
 - (b) Nuclear or extended.
 - (c) Authority, obedience, place, and expectations of members.
 - (d) Place in society.
 - (e) Inheritance customs.
 - (f) Entrance rites and rituals.
 - (g) Markers of social change, adulthood, special activities.
- (9) Dating and marriage.
 - (a) Age standards.
 - (b) Influence of family and peers.
 - (c) Common dating practices, courtship activities.
 - (d) Chaperones, group dating.
 - (e) Engagement customs.
 - (f) Divorce, separation, aloneness.
 - (g) Sexual mores.
- (10) Greetings.
 - (a) Conversation and gestures on meeting.
 - (b) Distinctive approaches for greetings.
 - (c) Compliments given or received.
 - (d) Space and time (standing, sitting, distance between people).
 - (e) Farewell and leave-taking.
 - (f) Use of first name versus titles.
 - (g) Favorite, familiar, or pleasing phrases.
- (11) Visiting practices.
 - (a) Conversations.
 - 1. Topics.
 - 2. Appropriate part of visit.
 - 3. Attitude, rate, pitch, and tone.
 - (b) Gifts.
 - (c) Compliments on possessions, family, and children.
 - (d) Parties and other social events.
 - (e) Business discussions.
 - (f) Mannerisms, gestures, posture, eye contact, and facial expressions.
- (12) Eating practices.
 - (a) Table manners (before, during, and after the meal).
 - (b) Average diet, meal size, and scheduling.
 - (c) Specific foods reserved for special occasions or rituals.
 - (d) Forbidden foods.
 - (e) Social and other occasions.
 - (f) Unique problems and challenges.
- (13) Work and recreation.
 - (a) Age, sex, status, and hierarchy.
 - (b) Schedules.
 - (c) Obligations, successes, or failures.
 - (d) Business codes.
 - (e) Bribes.
 - (f) Family, cultural, and social recreation, vacation, and sports.
 - (g) Individual recreation (with age/sex exclusions and variations).
 - (h) Distinctive arts and sciences.
 - (i) Well-known artists, athletes, etc.
- c. Do's and Don'ts. (Include any item or area that could embarrass or hurt the Project's mission if handled improperly. Include a quick reference for Team Leaders and a starting point for briefings. This section may include items previously mentioned.)
- 3. Languages.
 - a. Map showing distribution.
 - b. Minority groups.
 - c. Standardization of languages.
- 4. Religion.
 - a. Religious sects (number, key leaders, and geographic locations).
 - b. Funeral and burial practices.
 - c. Religious problems.
 - d. Eating and dietary habits.
 - e. Sexual mores, to include interrelations and intermarriages with alien personnel.

f. Written and unwritten laws of conduct and human behavior.

D. Morrow Project Interests.

1. M.P. units and teams in the area & their activities.

2. USG organizations in the area and their interests.

3. U.S. civilian organizations and interests in the area.

4. Legal agreements and treaties.

5. Trade and commercial interests.

II. CIVIL DEFENSE

A. Organization.

1. Civilian or military jurisdiction.
2. Organization-rural and urban.
3. Areas of responsibility.

B. Plans.

1. Status of planning.
2. Evacuation and dispersal plans.

C. Equipment.

1. Warning and communication systems.
2. Shelter capacity, location, adequacy, and status of equipment.
3. Training facilities.
4. Rehabilitation capabilities.

D. Correlation with Other Civic Agencies (such as fire, police, medical, military, etc.).

III. LABOR

A. Organization

1. National level.
2. Other levels.
3. Key personnel with biographical sketches.

B. Labor Force.

1. Employment data and trends.
2. Available manpower and labor supply by special classes.
3. Ages and distribution.
4. Unemployment.
5. Labor productivity.

C. Agencies, Institutions, and Programs.

1. Government labor policy.
 - a. Labor laws and working conditions.
 - b. Role of government.

c. Government job placement controls.

d. Wages and other incentives.

2. Labor organizations.

- a. Organizations (type, size, location, leadership, and political influence).
- b. Membership.
- c. Relations with foreign or international labor organizations.
- d. Total potential labor force (type, distribution, mobility, and ages).

3. Social insurance.

4. Labor disputes (including mechanisms for settling).

D. Wages and Standards (including hours and working conditions).

IV. LEGAL

A. System of Laws.

1. Civil and criminal codes.
 - a. Origins.
 - b. Procedures.
 - c. Penalties.
2. Political crimes.

B. The Administration of Justice.

1. Historical development.

2. Agencies (national and local).

3. Courts and tribunals (types of jurisdiction [including administrative tribunals]).

4. Judicial procedures.

5. Personnel.

a. Judiciary.

- b. Prosecutors.
- c. The bar.

- d. Legal training.
- e. Political controls.

V. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

A. General System of Public Administration.

1. Political traditions.
2. Political stability.
3. Standards and effectiveness.
4. Constitutional system.
5. Civil rights and practices.
6. Political factions, movements, and dynamics.

B. Structure of National Government.

1. Executive branch.
 - a. Organization.
 - b. Powers.
 - c. Policies.
 - d. Administration.
2. Legislative branch.
 - a. Organization.
 - b. Powers.
 - c. Composition of membership.
 - d. Pressure groups.
3. Judicial branch.
 - a. Organization.
 - b. Powers.
4. Methods of selection of key officials.
5. Biographical sketches of key officials.
 - a. Name.
 - b. Address.
 - c. Position in government.
 - d. Political affiliation.
 - e. Education.
 - f. Religion.
 - g. Former business, profession, or occupation.
 - h. Attitude toward the Morrow Project.
6. Potential officials and biographical sketches.

C. Structure of Government at Other Levels.

1. Province/state.
2. District.
3. City.

4. Relations with national government.
5. Biographical sketches of key officials, potential officials, and other influential persons.
 - a. Name.
 - b. Address.
 - c. Position.
 - d. Political affiliation.
 - e. Education.
 - f. Religion.
 - g. Former business, profession, or occupation.
 - h. Attitude toward the Morrow Project.

D. The Armed Forces.

1. Historical background.
2. Organization, size, and mission.
 - a. Defense establishment.
 - b. Army.
 - c. Navy.
 - d. Air Force.
 - e. Paramilitary forces.
 - f. Political control and effectiveness.
3. General military policy.
4. International treaties.
5. Foreign influence.
6. Military establishment and the national economy.
 - a. Defense budget.
 - b. Percentage of total budget.
 - c. Military pay.
7. Quality and source of manpower.
 - a. Key officers and qualifications.
 - b. Recruitment.
 - c. Conscription.
 - d. Reserves.
 - e. Training.
 - f. Mobilization plans.
8. Logistics.
9. Weapons and equipment.

- 10. Ranks, uniforms, and insignia.
- 11. Loyalty and morale factors.
- 12. Military justice.
- E. Political Parties.
 - 1. Strength and capabilities.
 - 2. Organization.
 - 3. Policies and objectives.
 - 4. Biographical sketches of leaders.
- 5. Training.
- 6. Role in international communist movement.
- 7. Relation to domestic government.
- 8. Internal party politics.
- F. International Affairs.
 - 1. Agencies.
 - 2. Foreign relations.
 - 3. Relations with international organizations.

VI. PUBLIC EDUCATION

- A. Organization.
 - 1. National level.
 - 2. Other levels (province, state, district, etc.).
 - 3. Biographical sketches of key personnel.
 - 4. Philosophy guiding the education systems' facilities.
- B. General Conditions and Problems.
 - 1. General development of the area's educational system.
 - 2. Requirements placed upon individuals.
 - 3. Significant achievements in recent years.
 - 4. Educational level of population.
- C. Agencies, Institutions, and programs.
 - 1. Government agencies and policies.
 - 2. Educational systems/facilities.
- a. Administration and controls.
- b. Preschool, kindergarten, and primary schools.
- c. Secondary schools.
- d. Vocational and special schools.
- e. Higher education.
- f. Teacher education.
- g. Private schools.
- h. Adult education.
- 3. Evaluation of educational system.
- 4. Private and public organizations.
 - a. Influential and pressure groups.
 - b. Youth organizations.
 - c. Religious groups.
- D. Influence of Politics on Education.

VII. PUBLIC FINANCE

- A. Organization.
 - 1. National level.
 - 2. Other levels.
 - 3. Biographical sketches of key personnel.
- B. General Conditions and Problems.
 - 1. Fiscal and economic policies.
 - 2. Special conditions and policies.
 - 3. Accounting systems used.
- C. Monetary System.
 - 1. Currency.
 - 2. Reserves or backing of currency.
 - 3. Issuing authorities.
 - 4. Stability of currency.
- 5. Controls.
- 6. Exchange rates.
- 7. Government authorities.
- 8. Other legal instruments of exchange.
- 9. Other means of exchange (e.g., black market).
- D. Budgetary System and Current Budget.
 - 1. Current budget.
 - 2. Budgetary analysis.
 - 3. Governing authorities and controls.
 - 4. Analysis of budgetary procedures.
 - 5. Patterns of expenditure and distribution.
- E. Sources of Government Income.
 - 1. Analysis of taxation (amount of taxes collected, method of collection, and type of taxes).

- 2. Formulation of tax policies.
- 3. Investments.
- 4. Other sources of government income.
- F. Financial Institutions.
 - 1. Banking institutions (facilities, location, capital, and credit policies).
 - 2. Investment institutions.
 - a. Stock institutions.
 - b. Controlling authorities and control exercised.
 - c. Miscellaneous investment companies.
 - 3. Insurance companies (number, size, and location).
 - 4. Specialized savings institutions.
- G. Foreign Exchange. Balance of trade, controls, and restrictions.
- H. Applicable Laws and Regulations.

VIII. PUBLIC HEALTH

- A. Organization.
 - 1. Area level.
 - 2. Other levels.
 - 3. Biographical sketches of key personnel.
- B. General Conditions and Problems.
- c. Agencies and Institutions.
 - 1. Hospitals.
 - a. Number.
 - b. Capacity (number of beds).
 - c. Location and condition of facility.
 - 2. Other medical facilities.
 - a. Public.
 - b. Private.
- D. Medical Personnel.
 - 1. Numbers (doctors and nurses).
 - 2. Location.
 - 3. Training.
 - 4. Alternative medical practices (herbal medicine, faith-healing, and religious beliefs).
- E. Medical Equipment and Supplies.
 - 1. Surgical and dental equipment.
 - 2. Testing equipment.
 - 3. Drugs.
 - a. Availability.
 - b. Shortages.
 - 4. Other supplies.
- F. Diseases.
 - 1. Predominant types.
 - 2. Control programs.
- G. Environmental Sanitation.
 - 1. Regulations governing food and drugs.
 - 2. Water control and supply.
 - 3. Disposal of sewage and waste.

IX. PUBLIC SAFETY

- A. General Conditions and Problems. (The primary consideration in this area is whether the existing institutions [police, fire, and penal] may be used to carry out the Morrow Project's primary mission and to provide the day-to-day control and bodily protection of the local population.)
- B. Police System.
 - 1. Organizations at all levels.
 - a. Types of police forces and criminal investigative agencies.
 - b. Organization.
 - c. Areas of responsibility and/or jurisdiction.
 - d. Chain of command.
 - e. Names and biographical sketches of key personnel.
 - 2. Equipment.
 - a. Arms and special equipment.
 - b. Modern crime-fighting equipment.
 - c. Traffic control equipment.
 - d. Riot control equipment.
 - e. Police communications.
 - f. Transportation.

- 3. Personnel.
 - a. Strength.
 - b. Method of selection.
 - (1) Political, racial, and religious requirements.
 - (2) Reliability.
 - (3) Morale and state of training.
 - c. Promotion basis.
 - 4. Functions and authority.
 - a. Criminal action.
 - b. Civil ordinances.
 - c. Disorder and disaster control.
 - 5. Police regulations that differ from the traditional American concept of law and order.
 - a. General.
 - b. Identification system.
 - c. Restrictions on travel, gatherings, and curfews.
 - d. Restrictions on ownership of firearms.
 - 6. Miscellaneous.
 - a. Other methods of enforcing law and order such as the influence of religious leaders, family ties, and role of the military.
 - b. Psychological effect on the local population.
- C. Penal Institutions.
- 1. National and local.
 - a. Prisons and jails (number, location, and capacity).
 - b. Concentration camps and labor camps (number, location, and capacity).
 - 2. Organization.
- 3. Government agency exercising control.
 - 4. Inmate breakdown.
 - a. Political (reliability and future use in the M.P. cause).
 - b. Criminal.
 - c. Juvenile.
 - d. Sex.
 - 5. Adequacy (sanitary and health conditions).
 - 6. Treatment of prisoners.
 - 7. Probation.
 - 8. Parole.
- D. Fire Protection.
- 1. Organization (in general, the same as for the police).
 - 2. Equipment.
 - a. Type, location, and adequacy of existing equipment and facilities.
 - b. Adaptability of local military firefighting equipment.
 - 3. Personnel.
 - a. Strength and mode of selection.
 - b. Training status and efficiency.
 - c. Names and political reliability of key personnel.
 - 4. Miscellaneous.
 - a. Particular problems in certain areas such as overcrowded cities, narrow streets, and local water pressure.
 - b. Possible use of equipment in controlling riots and other public disasters.

X. PUBLIC WELFARE

- A. Organization.
 - 1. Area level.
 - 2. Other levels.
 - 3. Biographical sketches of key personnel.
- B. General Conditions and Problems.
 - 1. Availability and sources of consumer goods and services.
 - 2. Housing.
- 3. Standard of health, facilities, and supplies.
- 4. Major social problems.
 - a. Juvenile delinquency.
 - b. Alcohol and narcotics abuse.
 - c. Health problems (malnutrition and disease).
 - d. Unemployment.
 - e. Poverty and dependency.

5. Public assistance.
 - a. Basis upon which granted.
 - b. Types of relief and medical care provided.
- C. Agencies, Institutions, and Programs.
 1. Social insurance.
 - a. Health insurance.
 - b. Accident insurance.
 - c. Old age, disability, and survivors' pensions.
 - d. Unemployment.
 - e. Family assistance.
 - f. Other.
 2. Welfare services (government and private).
 - a. Child welfare (adoption, maternal).
 - b. Emergency and war relief.
 - c. Relief and public assistance.
 - (1) For mentally and physically handicapped.
 - (2) For aged and indigent.
 3. Institutions.
 - a. Orphanages (number, location, and capacity).
 - b. Homes for the aged (number, locations, and capacity).
 - c. Mental institutions (number, locations, and capacity).
 - d. Physical therapy (number and location).
 - e. Hospitals (number, location, and number of beds).
 4. Programs.
 - a. Recreational.
 - b. Vocational.
 - c. Health.
 - d. Child care.
 5. Welfare personnel.
 - a. Professional standards.
 - b. Volunteer assistance.
 - c. Number available by type of organization.
 6. Financial and legal.
 - a. Financial plan (how funds are obtained).
 - b. Laws and regulations.
 - c. Organizational structure.
 7. Regulations governing public welfare.

XI. CIVILIAN SUPPLY

- A. General Conditions and Problems. (Peculiarities of climate, geography, etc., which might influence civilian supply.)
- B. Storage, Refrigeration, and Processing Facilities.
 1. Storage space, available and required.
 - a. Food.
 - b. Other supplies.
 2. Refrigeration, available and required.
 - a. Food.
 - b. Other supplies.
- C. Distribution Channels.
 1. Food.
2. Clothing.
3. Essential durables.
- D. Dietary and Clothing Requirements and Customs.
 1. Food.
 - a. Available.
 - b. Required.
 2. Clothing.
 - a. Available.
 - b. Required.
 3. Customs that might influence civilian supply.
- E. Production Excesses and Shortages.

XII. ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE

- A. General Conditions and Problems.
 1. Brief coverage of natural and developed resources.
 2. Self-sufficiency or dependency of the area on other sources of food, machinery, or vital minerals and supplies.

3. Extent of damage to and capability of railroads, canals, and the civil aviation system.
 4. Condition of industry, agricultural pursuits, and natural resources.
 5. Surviving and potential power sources.
 6. Summary of any trade agreements and details of participation in external trade.
- B. Description of Economic System.
1. Area policy and controls.
 2. Private enterprise.
 3. Public enterprise.
- C. Structure, Key Officials, and Business Leaders.
- D. Resources.
1. Human.
 2. Natural.
- E. Statistics - if available
1. Per capita (e.g., income, savings, consumer spending).
 2. Aggregate.
 3. Ratios (e.g., unemployment, productivity, occupations).
 4. Validity of statistics (when compiled).
- F. Goals and Programs.
1. Short-range.
 2. Intermediate-range.
 3. Long-range.
- G. Internal Movement of Goods.
- H. Exports/Imports.
1. Type.
 2. Quantity.
 3. Market.
 4. Influence.
- I. Commerce.
1. Domestic trade.
 - a. Wholesale and retail distribution system.
 - b. Markets and fairs.
 - c. Weights and measures standards.
 - d. Cooperatives and public markets.
 2. External trade.
 - a. Principal items of export and import.
 - b. Tariff system, customs, duties.
 - c. Trade agreements.
 - d. Balance of payments.
- J. Industries.
1. General.
 - a. Location of main industrial centers.
 - b. Names of important companies.
 - c. Labor (skills and distribution).
 - d. Power sources and capacities.
 2. Manufacturing industries.
 - a. Types (machinery, chemical, textile, etc.).
 - b. Locations (province, city, etc.).
 3. Processing industries (types, locations, and capacities).
- K. Agencies, Institutions, and Programs.
1. Government organization.
 2. Trade associations and chambers of commerce.
 3. Laws governing commerce and industry.
 4. Subsidies, monopolies, etc.
- L. Price Control and Rationing.
1. Stabilization.
 2. Variation of prices.
 3. Control measures and techniques.
 4. Commodities under price control.
 5. Distribution.
 - a. Essential commodities.
 - b. Imports and exports.
 - c. Ration controls.
 - d. Production and distribution.
 - e. Effect on demands.
 - f. Types and status of markets.
 6. Control systems.
 - a. Price control program.
 - b. Rationing program.
 - c. Raw materials.
 - d. Financial.
 7. Legislation.
 - a. Price control legislation and items subject to price control.
 - b. Rationing legislation and items subject to rationing.

XIII. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

- A. General Conditions and Problems.
 1. Food production capabilities.
 2. Extent of agricultural productivity and self-sufficiency.
 3. Principal problems.
 4. Attitude of farm population.
- B. Agricultural Geography.
 1. Locations of principal farm areas.
 2. Types of soil.
 3. Influence of climate and topography.
 4. Types of crops.
 5. Farm to market road net.
- C. Agricultural products and Processing.
 1. Livestock and dairy products (types, amounts, methods of processing, refrigeration, warehousing, etc.).
 2. Crops (types, amounts, methods of processing, storage).
 3. Poultry (types, amounts, methods of processing, storage, refrigeration, etc.).
- D. Agricultural Practices.
 1. Extent of mechanization.
 2. Improvement programs.
 3. Conservation programs.
 4. Pest and disease control.
- E. Land Holding System and Reform Programs.

- F. Fisheries.
 1. Commercial (number, companies, location, type of fish, type of crafts, fishing areas, methods of processing, storage, annual production).
 2. Private (policy, rules, regulations, type of fish, fishing areas, etc.).
 3. Restocking program.
 4. Problem areas.
- G. Forestry.
 1. Reforestation programs.
 2. Importance of forestry to the area.
 3. Forestry service or administration.
 4. Hunting (control, laws, regulations, types of game).
 5. Products and their processing.
- H. Agencies, Institutions, and Programs.
 1. Government.
 2. Private.
- I. Food Production.
 1. Type.
 2. Quantity.
 3. Processing.
 4. Location, size, ownership of warehouses.
 5. Types and quantity of food supplies stored.
- J. Applicable Laws and Regulations Governing Food and Agriculture.
 2. Evidence of ownership.
 - a. Methods of recording.
 - b. Locations of title registers.
 - c. Agencies established for registering ownership.
 3. Methods of transfer of ownership.
 - a. Confiscations.
 - b. Restoration to rightful owner.
 - c. Restoration to custodian.

XIV. PROPERTY CONTROL

- A. General Conditions and Problems. (Brief coverage on classification and administration of property, imposition of controls, and status of property records.)
- B. Agricultural and Industrial Property.
 1. Type.
 2. Location.
 3. Ownership.
 4. Influence.
- C. Property Laws.
 1. Nature and complexity.

D. Domestic and External Ownership.

1. Government.
 - a. Type
 - b. Size.
 - c. Location.

2. Private.

- a. Type.
- b. Size.
- c. Location.

XV. PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS

A. General Conditions and Problems.

B. Postal System.

1. Extent and frequency of service.
 - a. Metropolitan.
 - b. Rural.
2. Censorship.
3. Private carriers.
4. Parcel post service.
5. Other functions.
 - a. Postal savings.
 - b. Money order service.
 - c. Issuance of licenses.
 - d. Tax information service.

C. Telephone.

1. Exchanges and local service.
2. Long-line systems and connecting grids.
3. Priority usage.
4. Censorship.
5. Private systems.
6. International and intercontinental wire and submarine cables.

D. Telegraph.

1. Exchanges and local service.
2. Long-line systems and connecting grids.
3. Priority usage.
4. Censorship.
5. Private systems.
6. International and intercontinental wire and submarine cables.

E. Radio and Television.

1. Transmitting stations (number, type, and location).
2. Channels, frequencies, and trunk lines.
3. Hours of operation.
4. Censorship.
5. Propaganda usage.
6. Foreign influence.
7. Foreign broadcasts.
8. Programming.

F. Applicable Laws Governing Communications Systems.

XVI. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

A. General Conditions and Problems.

B. Rail Transport.

1. Railroad by type, gauge, and miles or kilometers.
2. Type, number, and condition of rolling stock.
3. Location of switch yards.
4. Major rail terminals (number, size, location, and condition).

C. Vehicular Transportation.

1. Road by type, condition, and net by mile/kilometer.
2. Street systems and condition.
3. Vehicles and public conveyances by type, number, and ownership.

D. Water Transportation.

1. Size, location, type, use, and ownership of all floating vessels.

- 2. Location of all port facilities and services.
- 3. Identification of sea routes.
- 4. Location and use of inland waterways.
- E. Air Transportation.
 - 1. Location, size, and use of all airfields.
 - 2. Number, size, use, and ownership of all aircraft.
- F. Pipelines.
- G. Travel.
 - 1. Status of non-government travel.
 - 2. Restrictions.
 - 3. Regulations.
 - 4. Volume by geographic area of people leaving and entering.
 - 5. Items of general importance common to all transportation systems.
 - a. Ownership.
- b. Regulatory agencies and licenses.
- c. Financial structure.
- d. Administration.
- e. Operation and revenues.
- f. Maintenance.
- g. Trade associations.
- h. Personnel and labor relations.
- 6. Elements relative to each specific transport system in detail.
 - a. Location and mileage.
 - b. Condition.
 - c. Effect of seasonal variation.
 - d. Special traffic hazards and problems.

XVII. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

- A. General Conditions and Problems.
- B. Public Works.
 - 1. Public buildings—including hospitals (use, size, and location).
 - 2. **Roads** and streets.
 - 3. Bridges.
 - 4. Port facilities (harbors).
 - 5. Airports and railroad terminals.
 - 6. Mass housing.
 - 7. Dams (flood control).
- C. Public Utilities.
 - 1. Power system, including nuclear reactors and power generating plants and distribution systems.
 - 2. Water system, including source dams, degree of pollution, filter plants, and ownership.
 - 3. Gas works (size, location, source, and ownership).
 - 4. Sewage collection systems and disposal plants.
 - 5. Radioactive waste, garbage, and refuse disposal.
- 6. Storm drainage systems.
- 7. Items of general importance to all public works and utilities.
 - a. Ownership.
 - b. Regulating and licensing agencies.
 - c. Financial structure.
 - d. Administration.
 - e. Operations and revenues.
 - f. Maintenance.
 - g. Trade associations.
 - h. Personnel and labor relations.
- 8. Elements relative to each specific public works or utility in detail.
 - a. Locations of plants, line systems, nets, and connecting grids.
 - b. Condition.
 - c. New construction requirements.
 - d. Available resources for construction.
 - e. Priority of usage.

XVIII. ARTS, MONUMENTS, AND ARCHIVES

- A. General Conditions and Problems.
 - 1. Description of conditions of the arts and monuments.
 - 2. Advancements over the past ten years.
 - 3. Influence of outside countries.
- B. Arts.
 - 1. Location, type, use, and significance of the fine arts.
 - 2. Population attitude toward art treasures.
 - 3. Government policies and agencies dealing with the arts.
 - 4. Agencies through which arts are performed.
 - a. Private.
 - b. Government.Advancements in science.
- 6. Artists organizations and government control.
- C. Monuments.
 - 1. Location of historic monuments and sites.
 - 2. Present significance of these monuments and sites.
- D. Archives.
 - 1. Location of archives.
 - 2. Varieties of archives.
 - a. Public archives.
 - b. Semipublic archives.
 - c. Ecclesiastical archives.
 - d. Private or family archives.
 - 3. Contents or category of archives.
 - a. Historical.
 - b. Current documents.

XIX. CIVIL INFORMATION

- A. General Conditions, Problems, and State of survivors.
 - 1. Effect of geographic, social, economic, political factors.
 - 2. Reading, listening, viewing habits.
 - 3. Rural-urban differences.
 - 4. Pro Morrow Project appeal.
 - 5. International outlook.
 - 6. Techniques used to measure impact.
- B. Newspapers, Periodicals, and Publishing Firms.
 - 1. Name,
 - 2. Location.
 - 3. Ownership.
- 4. Circulation.
- 5. Publication.
- 6. Language.
- 7. Editorial policies (political persuasion).
- 8. Procedures.
- 9. Employees.
- 10. Equipment.
- 11. Sources of supply.
- 12. Revenue.
- C. Miscellaneous Means of Communications.
 - 1. Private printing facilities.
 - 2. Advertising agencies.
 - 3. Others.

XX. CULTURAL AFFAIRS

- A. Religions in the Area.
 - 1. National.
 - 2. Organized.
 - 3. Unorganized (sects).
 - 4. Relations among religions and religious leaders, both indigenous and missionary.
- B. Clergy.
 - 1. Number, location, and education of clergymen.
 - 2. Influence of religious leaders.
- C. Religious Beliefs.
 - 1. Major tenets of each religion, to include as a

- minimum such concepts as—
 - a. Faith.
 - b. Impact of faith on life.
 - c. Concept of the hereafter.
 - d. Means of salvation.
 - e. Rites of cleaning and purification.
 - f. The impact of religion(s) on value systems.

- 2. Degree of religious conviction in lives of indigenous populace.
- D. Worship.
 - 1. Forms and significance of worship of each religion.
 - 2. Places of worship.
 - 3. Frequency of worship.
- E. Relationship Between Religion and Motivation of Indigenous People.
- F. Relationship Between Religion and Transcultural Communication.

- G. Socioeconomic Influence of Religion.
 - 1. Influence of religion(s) on society.
 - 2. Economic influence of religion(s).
 - a. Religious ownership of property and other possessions.
 - b. Teachings of religion(s) about private property.

- H. Interrelation With Government.
 - 1. Relationship of religious leaders and government officials.
 - 2. Role of religion(s) and religious leaders in armed forces.
 - 3. Political influence of religious leaders.

- I. Religious Schools.
 - 1. Location, size, and attendance.
 - 2. Influence.
 - 3. Relationship to nonsecular schools.

XXI. DISLOCATED CIVILIANS

- A. Existing Dislocated Civilian Population (if any).
 - 1. Existing camps.
 - a. Health and welfare.
 - b. Responsible agency (area/national, etc.).
 - c. Population (number, nationality, etc.).
 - 2. Anticipated duration of institutionalization.
- B. Potential Population Dislocation.
 - 1. Volume of dislocation by region.
 - 2. Direction of major flow.
 - 3. Troop support required per thousands of population.
 - 4. M.P. logistical support required (D-day plus 30, 60, 240).
 - 5. Special problems.
- C. Care and Control of Dislocated Civilians.
 - 1. Government and private agencies involved in displaced persons and refugee activities.
 - a. Organization.
 - b. Scope and powers.

- c. Relationships to international organization.
- d. Emergency reserve personnel adaptable to displaced persons and refugee activities.
- 2. Policies and operations of area agencies handling dislocated civilians-by agency (if any).
 - a. Policy and procedures concerning—
 - (1) Evacuation and control.
 - (2) Assembly center (or other grouping) administration.
 - (3) Camp or village security.
 - (4) Camp physical plant layout.
 - (5) Construction, materials, and engineering of physical plants.
 - (6) Health and medical care facilities.
 - (7) Supplies and food.
 - (8) Welfare services.
 - (9) Screening and indoctrination.
 - (10) Resettlement.
 - (11) Resources expenditure (available, used by area agencies, required by U.S. standards).

- (12) Steps needed and resources required to convert existing facilities to U.S. standards for similar use.

- b. Biographical analysis of agency personnel.

XXII. SUPPORT/RELIEF FOR SURVIVORS

A. Disaster Preparedness.

1. Area's history of disasters (other than WAR).
 - a. Man-made (epidemic, fire, pollution, dam breaks).
 - b. Natural (hurricane, tornado, earthquake, volcanic eruption, drought, etc.).
2. Relief supplies needed or provided (by what country).

B. Organization.

1. Government agency responsible for disaster preparedness.
2. Government agency responsible for disaster relief operations.
3. Nongovernment agencies with whom prior coordination has been effected (e.g., Lions Club, church groups, Rotary Club).
4. Area organizational diagram.
5. Role of the military in civil defense.

C. Emergency Procedures and Relief Facilities.

1. Identified emergency centers (gyms, schools, etc.).
2. Hospital surge capabilities.
3. Medical staff requirements (doctors, nurses, etc.).
4. Communications systems.

D. Disaster Relief.

1. Disaster relief materials and assets available.
 - a. Supplies and foodstuffs.
 - b. Materials.
 - c. Medicine (medical supplies).
 - d. Heavy equipment (construction).
 - e. Contractor (transportation, water storage, power generation).
 - f. Transportation assets (air, ground, water).
 - g. Mobile power generation (generators and size).
 - h. Labor.
 - i. Emergency shelters.
 - j. Money.
 - k. Water treatment and storage.
 1. Mobile medical units and/or hospitals.
2. Emergency transportation network analysis.
 - a. Assumptions.
 - b. Roads, railways, airports, etc., that have sustained damage in previous disasters.

E. In-Area POCs by Position and Contact Details.

1. M.P. POCs Prime, Regional Command.
2. Area POCs (with contact details).

XXIII. MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

A. Command and Control.

1. Space and facilities at Regional Command level.
2. Command and control of other functional areas.
3. Area security.
4. Dislocated civilians.
5. Communications.
 - a. Use of communications systems.
 - b. Repair of communications systems.
 - c. Cable construction/repair.

B. Morrow Project Support.

1. Use of area transportation and distribution systems to include highways, railways, waterways, ports (both public and private).
2. Use of area buildings and facilities.
3. Civilian services (laundry, bath, bakery, food, water).
4. Base operations and base maintenance.
5. Materiel handling equipment.

- 6. Labor.
 - a. Skilled.
 - b. Manual.
 - c. Agricultural.
 - d. Male/female.
 - e. Draft exemption for M.P. employees.
 - f. Third country (labor necessity, availability, and quantity).
 - g. Screened by intelligence.
 - h. Linguists/interpreters.
 - i. Salary (standard wages).
 - j. Workday.
- c. Mobility and Survivability.
 - 1. Repair of railroads, highways, and pipelines.
 - 2. Obstacle construction.
 - 3. Contract guard services.
 - 4. Decontamination.
 - 5. Port facilities and repair.
 - 6. Barrier and construction materials.
- D. Medical.
 - 1. Hospitals (facilities/beds).
 - 2. Medical evacuation.
 - 3. Medical supplies/equipment.
- E. POC for M.P. Forces/Procedures.
- F. Impact of M.P. Presence on the area economy.

Appendix A: RECON Team: Area Assessment Checklist

COMMUNITY/AREA DETAILS
A-1. Obtain a map of the area or the community. If no map is available, draw one to scale. A-2. Indicate road networks (include main and secondary roads). A-3. Show location of such important places as religious institutions, schools, community halls, and marketplaces. A-4. Indicate distances to adjacent communities. A-5. Describe what determines the center of the community and what factors are most important in giving the community its identification. A-6. Describe the relation of the community as to the political, trade, school, and religious areas with that of the adjoining communities. A-7. Describe weather and terrain features affecting the location or life of the community.
HISTORY (AS IT AFFECTS THE PRESENT SITUATION)
A-8. Identify important people and events in the community's history. Consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crises in the history of the community.(including the war/collapse)• First settlement.• Incidents giving rise to conflicts or cooperation in the community.• Immigration and emigration.• Outstanding leaders and famous citizens in the community.• Prior interactions with the Morrow Project and other groups.
POPULATION
A-9. Obtain the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Census.• Common occupations of inhabitants.• Ethnic groups present, if applicable.
COMMUNICATION
A-10.Determine how inhabitants, groups, organizations, and governmental entities communicate within the community and with other communities. Consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transportation (roads, water, rail, air).• Electronic (telephones, television, radio, internet, telegraph).• Printed material (newspaper, posters, magazines).• Mail facilities.• Connections with other communities.• Degree of self-sufficiency or isolation
COMMUNITY INTEGRATION
A-11.Determine the groups or individuals that are independent of the local government; for example, groups or individuals directly responsible to an outside or higher government. Determine the effects they have on the community. Determine the attitude of the local citizens toward these individuals.
ECONOMIC SITUATION
A-12.Consider the following factors when assessing the economic situation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Natural resources.• Industries.• Agriculture.• Crops and products, markets, ownership, and tenancy.• Who are the landlords? Are they in the community or absentees?• Are there any local merchants? What is their influence on the community?• Professional (teachers, doctors, ministers).• Credit associations and their relations to the community.• Relative economic status of the people (debt, savings, taxes).

RECON Team: Area Assessment Checklist (continued)

RELIGIOUS SITUATION
A-13. Consider the following factors when assessing the economic situation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number, make-up, attitude, and membership of each religion/sect.• Buildings and equipment.• Schools run by religious institutions.• Relationship of each religion/sect with the others. Do they clash or cooperate?• Holy sites.
EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
A-14. Consider the following factors when assessing the influence of educational organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Schools (number, size, area served, buildings/equipment/libraries, and admin structure).• History (how and by whom were the schools constructed?)• School activities and relation to the community
VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS
A-15. Consider the following factors when assessing the influence of voluntary organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number, types, composition of membership, equipment, activities, and relation to other phases of community life.• Farmers' co-ops (4-H-type organizations, home economic organizations).• Other occupational groups.
HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE
A-16. Consider the following factors when assessing the health and health care situation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physicians, health workers, nurses.• Public and private health organizations, (hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, school health program).• Health status of the people.• Prevalence incidence and types of diseases.
POLITICAL SITUATION
A-17. Consider the following factors when assessing the political situation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political structure and government (solidarity or strife and causes).• Dominant personalities. (names, background, attitude to Morrow Project, contact details)
COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES, CUSTOMS, AND IDEALS
A-18. Consider the following factors when assessing the influence of community activities, customs, and ideals: Community events other than religious observances. Community customs or traditions (taboos or social disapprovals)? Activity characteristics and pastimes. Community attitudes on all types of progress?
LEADERSHIP
A-19. Consider the following factors when assessing the leadership situation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dominant leaders. Family control.• Is leadership representative, democratic, or autocratic?• What is being done (and by whom) to develop new leaders?• Attitude of people toward old and new leaders.• Motivation—politics, religion, economic power, prestige, or a combination of these?
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
A-20. Consider the following factors when assessing the community organization: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is being done to integrate the community?• What are the needs for community organizations?
STATUS OF LAW AND ORDER
A-21. Consider the following factors when assessing the status of law and order: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organization and capabilities of law enforcement agencies.• Police techniques.• Crime rate and trends.

Appendix B: Unmet Basic Needs

Basic Needs	% of need being met at present?	Likely to be met in the next 120 days? (Yes/no)	Indicators Remember: These indicators are <i>guidelines</i> not specific rules.
Water			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15 liters of water per person per day. Waiting time at point of delivery not more than 15 minutes. Distance from shelter to water point no more than 500 meters. Water is palatable and of sufficient quality to be used without significant risk to health due to water-borne diseases, or chemical or radiological contamination during short-term use. (Note: contaminants includes human and industrial waste, radioactivity, bio-weapons and agro-chemicals.)
Food			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum food needs met: On average, 2,100 kilo-calories per person per day, 10-12% of total energy from protein, 17% of total energy from fat, and adequate micro-nutrient intake. Food supplies are accessible at affordable prices and supply and costs are stable over time. Food distribution is equitable, transparent, safe and covers basic needs (together with other food items available).
Shelter			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 3.5 square meters of covered space per person providing protection from weather and fresh air, security and privacy. <u>In hot climates</u>, shelter materials, construction and ventilation adequate to keep in-shelter temperature 10 degrees centigrade below outside temperature. <u>In cold climates</u>, shelter material, construction, and heating ensure internal temperature no less than 15 degrees centigrade Camps, temporary shelter sites or resettlement sites are safe and have adequate access to basic services. . 45 square meters space is available per person in temporary camps or shelters, with provision made for living, social and commercial activities.
Personal Safety			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Survivors have sufficient personal liberty and security at all times. Opportunities for violence are minimized to the extent possible. <p>Opportunities for violence should be noted and linked to specific issues when appropriate.</p>
Health Care			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Survivors have adequate, timely and affordable access to care for injuries and health (including psychosocial) problems arising from the crisis. Health management interventions are appropriate for chronic and acute health risks faced by survivors and take into account age and gender for specifics.)

1. Rank each unmet need from lowest to highest score . Needs with lower numbers (that is, at the top of the list) have a greater priority for action.
2. Identify needs where the use of resources to meet these needs will likely deteriorate in quantity or quality over the next 120 days. Needs which are being met but at resource use rates which will lead to a deterioration of quantity or quality warrant mitigation measures to avoid future problems. Ranking needs in this category depend on:
 1. How soon the deterioration is likely to occur and,
 2. How critical the need is to the survivors.

An immediate deterioration affecting a highly critical need would lead to the need being ranked at the top of the list regardless of whether the need was being fully met (i.e., received a 100%) at the time of the assessment.