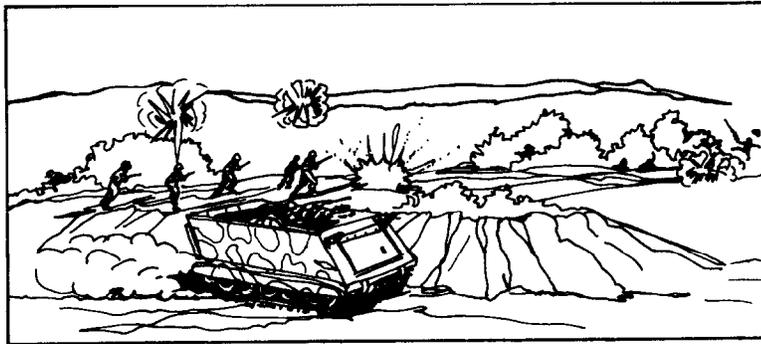


established authority. Following are examples of insurgent activities during Phase II:

- Activities initiated in Phase I are continued and expanded. Insurgent control, both political and military, over territory and populace is intensified.
- Guerrilla warfare is used on a larger scale, and limited defense is conducted in some geographic areas.
- An insurgent government is established in insurgent-dominated areas as the military situation permits. In areas not yet controlled, efforts are made to neutralize actual or potential opposition groups and to increase infiltration into government agencies. Intimidation through terror and threat of guerrilla action increases and thus becomes more significant.
- Militarily, the major goal is to control additional areas; the government is forced to strain its resources trying to protect everything at the same time. Insurgent forces attempt to tie down government troops in static defense tasks, interdict and destroy lines of communications, and capture or destroy supplies and other government resources.



■ Phase III (WAR OF MOVEMENT). The situation moves from Phase II to Phase III when the insurgency becomes primarily a war of movement between organized forces of the insurgents and those of the established government. Following are possible insurgent activities during Phase III:

- Activities conducted in Phase I and Phase II are continued and expanded.
- Larger units are used to fight government forces and to capture key geographical and political objectives which will assist in defeating government forces.
- If the insurgents defeat the military and the government collapses, the insurgents initiate consolidation activities. These activities may include removing potential enemies, establishing additional control mechanisms, and restructuring the society.