

forces and bases and to establish a secure environment.

Although tactical operations may be conducted to eliminate insurgent tactical forces and bases, they usually are part of a campaign and are coordinated with other IDAD operations through the use of area coordination centers.

Organization for tactical operations emphasizes appropriate firepower and mobility. Organization should stress tactical self-sufficiency and provide adequate combat support and combat service support elements to conduct semi-independent or independent operations. Moreover, consideration should be given to providing the tactical force with capabilities for CA and PSYOP. Paramilitary, police, or other internal security forces also may participate in tactical operations.

Tactical operations against guerrillas are primarily offensive operations, characterized by mobility, to find, fix, destroy, or capture the guerrillas. They generally include such offensive tactics as reconnaissance-in-force, raids, movement to contact, hasty or deliberate attacks, and exploitation and pursuit. Small units are assigned an area of operation which they get to know over a period of time. If large-sized insurgent units are contacted, additional combat power is brought into the area to destroy them.

If the insurgents develop a mobile warfare threat, tactics must be modified. Under these conditions, larger reserves are maintained, the size of operating units is increased, artillery fires are massed, and larger security and defense detachments are required. In mobile warfare, use of terrain, organization of fires, and maneuver are used to seize and hold the initiative. Therefore, commanders must not expect envelopments, penetrations, or turning movements to affect insurgent forces the same as they would if occupation of terrain were the key consideration. Insurgent tactical units can have caches and safe areas located in several areas so that they need not depend on and protect a single critical logistical base. Thus, they can disperse units and move in several directions in reaction to an offensive maneuver.

Commanders should maintain continuous pressure against insurgent forces; they must not consider insurgent forces destroyed merely because opposition has ceased. If contact with insurgent forces is lost, commanders should make aggressive efforts to reestablish contact and engage the force. Friendly forces should not permit insurgent forces time to rest, reorganize, and prepare for offensive operations.

Defensive operations normally are conducted as coordinated military and civilian programs. Defensive operations are employed to - -

- Protect installations, bases, and the population.
- Reduce the insurgent capacity for offensive action.
- Deny the insurgent entry into an area.
- Destroy or trap the insurgent force.
- Develop more favorable conditions for offensive action.
- Economize on forces in one area so that decisive force can be applied