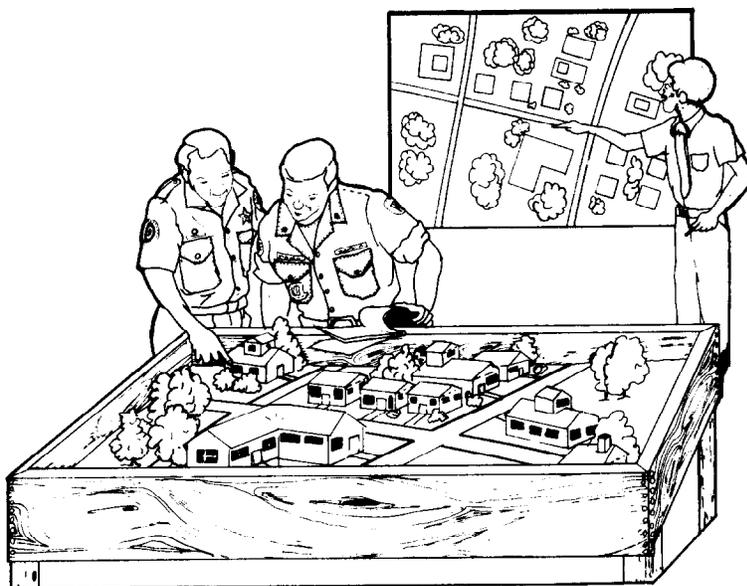


■ Consolidation campaigns will normally include all the operations discussed in section II of this chapter. Although a consolidation campaign may be primarily oriented toward priority areas that have relatively large populations, the campaign may also require operations in remote and border areas which affect the overall consolidation effort.

■ Consolidation campaigns should expand outwardly from areas over which the government has control. The government must have a secure base and be able to maintain its security. To expand government control into surrounding areas, operations must be expanded into contested and insurgent-dominated areas, particularly population centers, resource locations, installation sites, and along routes of communication. Authorities should extend consolidated areas only to the limits of combined civil/military capabilities. Once an area has been cleared of significant insurgent tactical forces, adequate tactical defense and internal security must be established to protect and defend the area. Police and paramilitary forces should be assigned the major role in this. **EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO PREVENT CONTROLLED AREAS FROM REVERTING TO INSURGENT DOMINATION.**

■ Consolidation campaigns have four overlapping stages: preparation, offensive, development, and completion.



**PREPARATION STAGE.** During this stage, all participating civil and military forces plan, train, organize, and equip for operations. The civilian and military planners must integrate their efforts.

■ Consolidation campaign plans are developed based on priority areas designated in national plans, civilian and military resources available, and estimated capability to achieve the objectives. **INTERNAL DEFENSE** planning insures that adequate personnel and materiel for tactical, psychological, civil affairs, populace and resources control, and intelligence operations are available at the beginning of the consolidation campaign.