

some modification because of the frequent movement of guerrilla forces. Field artillery provides one of the most rapid means of placing accurate, lethal fire on moving guerrilla forces.



MISSIONS. In addition to supporting tactical maneuver units, field artillery fires can be used effectively to accomplish or support - -

- Security posts, checkpoints, roadblocks, and patrols. This may be done by fire plans, fire request net, and use of ground and airborne forward observers. Enemy routes may be blocked by artillery fire. Field artillery may also provide fire support near drop zones and landing areas prior to, during, and immediately following an assault landing.
- Deception plans. This may be done by placing artillery fires in areas other than those in which an operation is planned to distract guerrilla forces from the main effort.
- Populace and resources control operations. This may be done by providing illumination for police-type cordon and search operations or raids. Artillery can also preplan the use of illumination for defense against guerrilla attacks on installations such as airbases, power plants, communications centers, supply points, bridges, or communities. Preplanned fires may be provided to defend a convoy or tactical column.
- Psychological operations. This may be done by exploiting show-of-force operations.

CONCEPT. Timely and effective artillery fire in response to guerrilla activity may discourage subsequent guerrilla activity within artillery range. Quick reaction times and the capability of shifting artillery fires over wide areas require a responsive and effective means of communication. To provide effective fire support, artillery is employed to obtain maximum area coverage with available weapons while retaining the capability to mass fires. In addition to supporting tactical operations, artillery may be positioned to provide area fire support to defend depots, logistic complexes, population centers, and other critical installations. With its greater area coverage, some artillery can be within range of an attacking force at all times; this generally outweighs the need for massing the fires of a battalion or battery against small targets. Fires may be requested by self-defense forces, police, security elements protecting logistic complexes, and other support units, in addition to the supported tactical force.