

## CONCEPT

When guerrilla activities first begin to emerge, hostile activities range from threats of violence to incidents which occur in an organized pattern. Civil police and other government internal security agencies usually counter these initial activities. When existing law enforcement elements can control operational guerrilla forces, the host country regular armed forces and paramilitary forces are usually only marginally involved. If the insurgent gains sufficient local and/or external support, he will initiate guerrilla operations characterized by surprise; brief, violent action; and elusiveness. Various forms of guerrilla activity and operations may be conducted simultaneously, or in any combinations, in various geographical areas. When civil police and internal security agencies can no longer cope with the insurgent activity, military forces must be prepared to assist. Regardless of how brigades are used - - whether in strike campaigns or in consolidation campaigns - - they must be prepared to counter all forms of guerrilla activity.

Guerrilla forces must be destroyed by strike campaigns and must be denied support from local civilians and/or external sponsoring powers. Civilian support is denied through consolidation campaigns which include intelligence, PSYOP, populace and resources control, tactical operations, and civil affairs. Materiel support from an external sponsoring power may be denied principally by border security operations.

## OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Since the guerrillas may react to operational pressure by temporarily moving to another area, by hiding within the local population, or by becoming inactive, commanders must not consider the guerrilla threat eliminated simply because overt activity suddenly ceases. Continuous pressure must be maintained against guerrilla forces.

When commanders lose contact with the guerrilla force, they must make every effort to reestablish contact. Methods include intelligence efforts through covert agents, aerial surveillance, ground patrols, and airmobile patrols. Since periods of inactivity permit the guerrilla force to rest, reorganize, and prepare to resume offensive operations, continuous operations to seek out and destroy it must be emphasized.

The insurgent's intelligence system makes it difficult to deny him information concerning counter guerrilla operations. The need for secrecy, therefore, must be emphasized in plans and operations at all levels. Security will be enhanced and surprise more likely achieved when plans provide for - -

- Constant indoctrination of the individual soldier with the importance of security.
- Effective and secure communication.
- Avoidance of established operational patterns by varying methods of operations.

Superior mobility and surprise are essential in tactical operations. To achieve mobility and surprise, brigade plans should consider all means of mobility available,