

to include aircraft, tracked and wheeled vehicles, foot mobility, boats, and pack animals.

To be successful, brigades must have accurate and timely intelligence about the terrain, the guerrilla, and the population. Since the guerrilla may live among and be protected by a segment of the population, intelligence gathering may be difficult.

Planning must provide for timely collection and rapid dissemination of all available intelligence.

Military operations in populated areas must consider the safety of the civilian population. Under international law, civilians, as such, may not be targeted. This poses a problem because guerrillas, being aware of this, may try to hide in the civilian population. Commanders must give careful consideration to the military advantages to be gained and the effect on popular support of courses of action being considered. Bringing artillery or airpower to bear on a populated area from which snipers fired may endanger civilians, alienate them, and actually be counterproductive.

The objective is to destroy guerrilla forces, not occupy terrain. Commanders must continually orient their efforts to destroy or neutralize the guerrilla force.

Areas of responsibility are usually drawn along existing political subdivisions to insure coordination with other IDAD activities.

The brigade that is assigned strike campaign missions should not dissipate its offensive capability by committing its combat elements to defensive tasks. Defensive tasks, except for local security, should be performed by paramilitary forces or brigades assigned to consolidation campaigns.

Large-scale reconnaissance-in-force operations should normally be avoided unless intelligence indicates decisive results may be achieved.

## OFFENSIVE ATTITUDE



Strike campaigns are conducted to destroy or to neutralize guerrilla forces and their