

- Minimum number of personnel are assigned to static defenses of outposts and other installations, using fire support, close air support, and/or small mobile reserves to ward off attacks by guerrillas.
- Maximum use of civilian police to patrol areas and to conduct populace and resources control operations.
- Maximum area coverage by fire support weapons, with less emphasis on the requirement to mass fires on large forces.
- Immediate action to assure destruction of guerrilla forces by units establishing the contact.

## COUNTERING LARGE GUERRILLA FORCES



The concepts outlined on page 177 must be modified to meet a threat from large unit guerrilla forces. While the same activities and objectives in countering small unit guerrilla forces will be sought, larger reserves will be maintained, the size of operating units will be increased, the need to mass artillery fires will be greater, and larger security and defense detachments will be required.

- Large-force guerrilla operations will require a concentration of counter guerrilla forces. Brigade units may be centralized and required to conduct strike operations of brigade-size, or brigades may participate in strike operations as part of a larger force. Close watch must be kept on the guerrillas' capability for large unit operations, and provisions must be made to employ larger unit counter guerrilla forces on short notice.

- Since terrain, organized fires, and maneuvers are used by guerrilla forces to seize and hold the initiative and not terrain, maneuvers against them such as envelopments, penetrations, and frontal attacks may not produce the desired effect. Caches, guerrilla safe areas, and segments of the population sympathetic to or dominated by the guerrilla may be dispersed so that guerrilla units may have