

## CHAPTER 9

# SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

---

### Section I. MOVEMENT SECURITY

#### 171. General

This chapter provides general guidance on counter guerrilla operations which are not categorized specifically as major tactical or related operations, but which support all such operations. The commitment of brigades and other U.S. forces in stability operations requires that the special operations discussed in this chapter be stressed. These special operations and activities include movement security, border control operations, waterborne operations, CBR operations, tactical base operations, search operations and procedures, and airbase and airfield defense.

#### 172. Mission

*a.* This section provides general guidance on movement security for brigade elements moving by foot track or wheel vehicle, air, or water. Movement security in counter guerrilla operations, except in consolidated areas, involves tactical operations. For techniques of security and counterambush procedures, see FM 21-50 and FM 21-75, and branch field manuals.

*b.* Movement security forces and techniques are applied to insure the safe, uninterrupted movement of materiel and personnel.

#### 173. Concept

In counter guerrilla operations, all movements of troops and supplies must be planned and conducted as tactical operations with emphasis on extensive security measures. These security measures may include—

*a.* Secrecy, including planning and disseminating orders, strict noise and light discipline, and varying routes and schedules of movement.

*b.* Security forces organized and equipped to insure effective front, flank, and rear security during movement and halts. Prepositioning security elements along the route of movement aids in performing route reconnaissance and movement security.

*c.* Air cover. Coordination with supporting air units includes a thorough understanding of air support used to assist the movement, both in taking preventive measures and in close combat operations. The need for secrecy may preclude initial air cover, but it will not preclude use of close air support when required.

*d.* Fire support. Fire support elements must take measures to insure close and continuous fire support for the movement, and may include reconnaissance by fire by artillery and other fire support means.

*e.* Maneuver for counterambush actions, to include contingency plans for immediate action against an ambush and use of formations which allow part of the column to be in position to maneuver against an ambush force.

*f.* Communications with supporting units and higher headquarters, to include airborne radio relay, if necessary.

*g.* Varying the location of leaders, communications, and automatic weapons within the movement formation.

*h.* Interrogating local civilians along the movement route for intelligence information, to include possible guerrilla ambush sites.

*i.* Movement by bounds with overwatching fire.

*j.* Use of scout dogs and other ambush detection means.

## 174. Organization

Organization of the movement will depend upon the means of movement, i.e., whether by ground, air, or water, and will be discussed in the following paragraphs.

## 175. Operations

Planning for movements should be coordinated in the appropriate ACC and with military units along routes of movement, and should consider the following:

*a.* Communications, to include radio, sound, and visual methods, are vital to the success of movements. Radio communication must be planned between convoy serials and march units, artillery forward observers, and air controllers, and units and population centers in the areas along the route of movement. Visual and sound signals, which include colored smoke, identification panels, and whistle signals, should be prearranged. While limited in scope, these means of communication are effective when prearranged meanings and responses are well understood and rehearsed.

*b.* Artillery and mortar support may be provided by units within range of the route of movement, or by artillery and mortars which may be moved within range of the proposed route for the movement. Movements requiring artillery and mortar support should have observers with them, or in observation aircraft; however, the use of strip maps marked with planned concentrations will enable personnel other than forward observers, who have the communications capability, to request fires. Coordination with FDC capable of providing fire along the route of movement must be such that it allows the FO, once the movement is begun, to enter the FDC net, make routine location reports, and request and adjust fires. Call signs, frequencies, authentications, areas of possible employment, schedules of movement, and concentration numbers must be coordinated in advance.

*c.* Close air and aerial fire support planning provides for armed helicopters and fixed-wing strike aircraft. Since the presence of aircraft has a proven deterrent effect on ambushes, column cover is habitually requested. Planning includes the type, number, and method of em-

ployment of aircraft. Methods of employment include column cover, air alert, and ground alert. Since column cover by fighter aircraft is expensive in terms of crew fatigue and equipment maintenance, light observation type aircraft are used and generally are sufficient for short movements over frequently-used routes in more secure areas. When air support is planned, information concerning radio frequencies, call signs, and identification procedures must be disseminated. In addition, the supporting air unit must know the maneuver intentions of the ground element in case of ambush.

*d.* Route clearing operations may be required to clear roads and other routes before certain critical movements. The use of route clearing operations will depend upon the availability of troops, the importance of the movement, and the guerrilla threat within the area to be traversed. Forces employed in route clearing operations are normally designated from units having responsibility for the area through which the movement will pass. These route clearing forces will normally include both mounted and dismounted elements. In addition to a thorough reconnaissance of the main route of movement, consideration must be given to securing critical terrain in proximity to the route.

*e.* Reserves (reaction forces) are vital considerations in planning and coordinating movements. The guerrilla must be convinced that ambushes will inevitably produce a fast, relentless, hard-hitting response by counter-guerrilla supporting forces, to include airstrikes and ground pursuit. The reserve is designated to cover the possibility of ambush. Prior to a movement, reserve force commanders and aviators must be briefed on the general area of operations, with emphasis on landing areas and known and suspected guerrilla locations, and on communications, as well as usual preoperations information. Reserve forces are designated in successive areas if the route is of sufficient length to make reaction time of a single reserve prohibitively long.

## 176. Motor Movement

Because of the pervasiveness of the threat, special escort attachments may not be available to secure all motor movements; therefore, all

convoys must be prepared to secure themselves. When a maneuver unit is designated to provide escort for a vehicle convoy, elements of the unit should provide escort through their respective areas of responsibility. Reconnaissance of the route immediately prior to the passage of the convoy is desirable. When a single unit is to provide escort through several units' areas of responsibility, close coordination must be achieved with those units to insure adequate fire support and availability of reinforcement from local units during passage of the convoy.

*a. Concept.* Since there seldom will be time for the issuance of orders after an ambush is discovered, the actions of the security detachment are planned and when possible rehearsed by drills prior to the commencement of the movement.

(1) Before movement, convoy command responsibility is clearly fixed. The commander is briefed on the latest information about the area through which he is to pass. He formulates his plans and issues his orders to include formation, intervals between echelons and vehicles, rate of travel, and detailed plans for action if the guerrilla force attacks the convoy. All elements are briefed to take immediate action according to prearranged plans. Canvas covers on trucks are removed and tailgates are left down. When practical, personnel are entrucked in such a way that they can observe and fire assigned sectors while mounted and so that they can dismount rapidly into predrilled formations. Arms and ammunition are readied for immediate action, and senior noncommissioned officers are charged with the responsibility of keeping personnel alert.

(2) Convoys may be escorted by reconnaissance or armed Army aircraft and may have tactical air support on call. The use of reconnaissance Army aircraft for surveillance of routes immediately forward of a convoy will often provide early warning of impending danger to the front.

(3) Armored wheeled vehicles are often

used by units assigned missions of route security and convoy escort. These vehicles possess limited cross-country mobility but are well suited for operations on roads.

*b. Security of a Convoy with a Strong Security Detachment* (fig. 13). Special combined-arms teams may be organized and trained to accompany and protect convoys. The force is organized with adequate combat power and counter guerrilla raids and ambushes. The size and composition of the detachment will vary with the topography, the capability of the guerrilla force, and the size and composition of the convoy.

(1) In any case, the security detachment should have the following subordinate elements:

(a) A headquarters elements to provide command, control, and communication.

(b) Medical facilities.

(c) An armored element to provide increased firepower and shock effect.

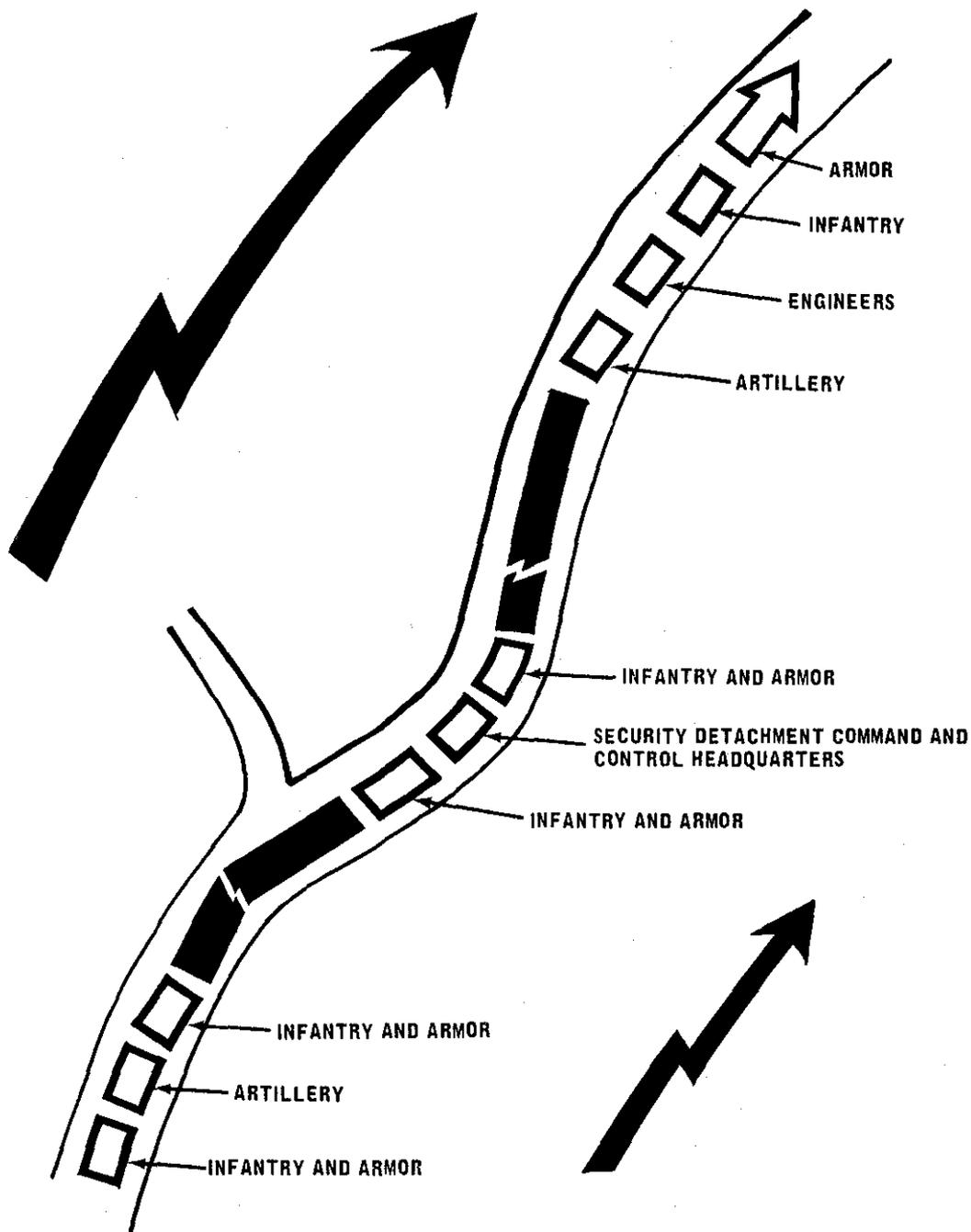
(d) A mechanized or motorized infantry element.

(e) A combat engineer element to supplement combat forces, to make minor repairs to bridges and roads, and to detect and remove mines and obstacles.

(f) Large convoys should include field artillery as an element of the security detachment. Ideally, half of the artillery would be placed well forward in the column, and half near the rear of the column. The artillery command and control element would move in the vicinity of the security detachment headquarters. This arrangement allows the most flexibility for providing artillery fire support to elements of the column in the event of ambush.

(2) The combined-arms security element is usually interspersed throughout the convoy so that the various elements can be employed either as a holding element or attaching element as the situation dictates.

(3) The formation of a security detach-



- LEGEND:**
-  AERIAL SURVEILLANCE OR ARMED ESCORT
  -  SECURITY ELEMENTS
  -  MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE CONVOY

**NOTE:** ELEMENTS SHOULD BE INTERSPERSED TO ALLOW MAXIMUM FLEXIBILITY TO THE CONVOY COMMANDER TO REACT TO ATTACK FROM ANY DIRECTION.

*Figure 13. Convoy with a strong security detachment.*

ment and its integration into a convoy is varied because guerrillas may be expected to observe convoy habits and prepare their ambushes to cope with expected formations. The holding element is distributed to provide close-in defense throughout the convoy. Tanks lead the convoy to gain maximum advantage from their mobility and firepower. If no tanks are available, a heavy vehicle with sandbags placed beneath personnel should lead the convoy.

- (4) A strong attack element is placed at the rear of the convoy formation where it has maximum flexibility in moving forward to attack any force attempting to ambush the head or center of the convoy.
- (5) The guerrilla force may allow the advance guard to pass the site of the main ambush, and then block the road and attack the main body and the advance guard separately.
- (6) At the first indication of an ambush, vehicles attempt to move out of the killing zone. If required to halt, vehicles stop in place. No effort is made to clear the road by driving to its side or shoulders, which may be mined.
- (7) Specified individuals (SOP) return fire from inside vehicles immediately to cover detrucking of the remaining personnel. These individuals detruck last under cover of fire by those who detrucked first. Upon dismounting, personnel open fire on suspected targets and immediately assault the ambushing force. Tanks open fire and maneuver toward the ambushing force or to the most favorable ground in the immediate vicinity.
- (8) While the designated holding element conducts its action to protect the convoy, the commander rapidly surveys the situation and issues orders to the designated attack elements to begin predrilled offensive maneuvers against the guerrilla force. The fire of the holding element is coordinated with that of the attacking element.

- (9) After destruction or neutralization of the guerrilla force, security details are posted to cover convoy reorganization. The convoy commander, employing the most expeditious means of communication available, gives a brief account of the engagement either to his commander or the appropriate ACC. Captured guerrillas are interrogated as to the location of the rendezvous at which the guerrilla force is to reassemble, and this information is reported to higher headquarters.

- (10) After an ambush, patrols may be sent to interrogate and, if necessary, apprehend civilians living near or along the routes of approach to the ambush positions.

*c. Security of a Convoy with a Weak Security Detachment.* If the security detachment accompanying a convoy is not strong enough for decisive action against a guerrilla attack or ambush, the following principles apply:

- (1) Some of the troops are placed well forward in the convoy, and the remainder are placed to follow the convoy at a short distance as a rear guard.
- (2) Radio contact is maintained between the two groups.
- (3) Sharp curves, steep grades, or other areas where slow speeds are necessary are reconnoitered by foot troops before passage.
- (4) At the first indication of ambush, and while the convoy is in motion, leading vehicles, if the road appears clear, increase speed to the safe maximum in an effort to smash through the ambush area.
- (5) Troops from vehicles halted in the ambush area dismount and immediately return fire. Troops from vehicles breaking through the ambush dismount and attack the flanks of the ambush position. The rear guard of the convoy, upon learning that the main body has been ambushed, also dismounts and attacks the flanks of the ambush position. Both attacking groups exercise care that they do not fire on each other.

- (6) If the guerrilla force allows the main convoy to pass through and then ambushes the rear guard, troops from the main body return and relieve the rear guard by an attack against the flanks of the ambush position.

## 177. Armor and Cavalry Movement

General security doctrine and techniques for ground movement of armored units are contained in FM 17-1; FM 17-36 contains the doctrine and techniques for movement of air cavalry units. During movements, unit vehicles and equipment are arranged to facilitate their employment upon contact with, or interference from, guerrilla forces. Air cavalry is used to provide column cover and to give early warning of hostile activity. All measures are employed to keep guerrilla forces from learning of the movement or its destination once it has begun. Terrain and weather permitting, a ground covering force (advance, flank, and/or rear guards) may be used to provide security. When terrain precludes the use of these security elements, air cavalry will perform these activities as part of the cover mission. The proximity of other friendly forces not directly involved in the movement also provides security.

## 178. Rail Movement

*a. Mission.* The primary mission of train personnel and combat or security troops is to get the train through to its destination.

*b. Concept.* As long as this mission is being accomplished and the train continues to move, control of the train remains with the train crew; however, if a firefight develops and the train is unable to disengage by movement forward or backward, the escort commander will take command and undertake defense of the train with all available personnel. If there is no escort, the senior military member aboard will take command. Radio communications are used to call for assistance. Security detachments guarding the right of way have their own communication system which may be tied into the railway communications system when required.

*c. Organization.* Railway installations and rail traffic are secured by establishing defined areas of responsibility from theater command,

or corresponding echelon, down through the brigade and subordinate commands. Standing operating procedures are normally published by theater or the corresponding echelon of command. When trains are passing through areas of likely ambush, such as ravines, defiles, or areas overgrown with heavy underbrush, automatic weapons may fire continuously to the flanks until the danger area is passed. Flame weapons may be used to clear heavy underbrush, in addition to preventing a possible ambush. Such fire is opened only on the command of the train commander.

### *d. Operations.*

- (1) Armored trains may be used for patrolling track where guerrilla activity may be expected. Armored trains operate tactically under orders of the appropriate military commander. Since the operation of an armored train is quite different from that of other trains, the transportation railway service will assign specially selected train crews which will operate in coordination with the movement of other trains and with proper regard for the tactical situation.
- (2) Railway gondolas may be quickly prepared for defense by piling sandbags on the floor and at the sides, and mounting machineguns, mortars, and rocket launchers. These cars must not be placed next to cars containing gasoline, ammunition, or other flammables.
- (3) Locomotives should be preceded by two or more cars loaded with sandbags, rocks, or scrap material for protection against mines and obstructions.
- (4) On a single-track rail division subject to guerrilla attack, the positive-block method of operations is employed. In this method of operation, a following train is not permitted to enter a block until the preceding train has cleared it. This permits the train in the block, if attacked, to back up if necessary, and reinforcements may be provided to the ambushed element by train from either direction.

## 179. Water Movement

In an area of operations containing inland waterways, small boats may provide a high degree of mobility for the brigade.

*a. Mission and Concept.* Boats may be used to perform a variety of tactical as well as logistical tasks. Waterways movement of troops and supplies is planned and conducted in much the same manner as are mounted movements on land; however, special characteristics of water transportation means must be considered.

*b. Organization.* When a large waterborne force moves, it adopts a march formation similar to a ground convoy. Advance and rear guards are organized, moving in boats. Flank security may be provided by patrols moving in adjacent streams or by foot on the banks, but, contrary to ground convoy procedures, the movement is not necessarily in file or column formation. The selection of formation is dependent upon the purpose of the movement, the strength of the counterguerrilla force, and the width of the stream, and it is based on the same considerations as those which apply to combat formations on land, to include control, security, flexibility, speed of reaction, observation, and fields of fire.

*c. Operations.* Waterways themselves are

devoid of cover and concealment. Boats can be seen and fired on easily in daylight. This disadvantage can be reduced by night movement and by traveling close to the streambanks where shadow and overhead branches aid concealment. Power-driven boats are noisy and attract attention. Boats must go to or near the shore to unload, thus limiting the reaction time of the transported troops in case of ambush. Convenient landing sites are often not available. The transported troops should be assigned firing positions on board their vessel for defense against ambush. A maximum number of the crew-served weapons of the transported units should be positioned on the vessels to engage guerrillas on one or both banks of the river.

## 180. Foot Movement

Dismounted movements by small units are planned and conducted using the principles for patrolling (FM 21-75); for larger units, the principles for movement to contact will apply (FM 7-11 and FM 7-20).

## 181. Air Movement

Air movements are an integral part of counterguerrilla operations, and the principles governing security of such movements are contained in FM 7-11, FM 7-20, and FM 57-35.

## Section II BORDER CONTROL OPERATIONS

### 182. General

While operations to control borders are normally a civilian security agency mission, the brigade may be required to participate in these operations by reinforcing or assuming responsibility for border surveillance and control. Brigades conducting or supporting consolidation operations may become involved in border control activities. In some cases, the scope and combat requirements incident to controlling a border may make border operations more a tactical than a civilian security force problem, and may require the conduct of successive strike operations by the brigade in its area of operations.

### 183. Mission

Border control operations require effective

measures to secure extensive land border or seacoast areas and to preclude communication and supply operations (to include aerial resupply) between an external sponsoring power and guerrilla forces.

### 184. Concept

*a. Border control operations* are initiated early in a counterguerrilla campaign. Border control operations are coordinated with other counterguerrilla operations to deny guerrillas the benefit of sanctuaries across international borders. The methods of contact and delivery of guerrilla personnel, supplies, and equipment—whether by air, water, or land—must be determined at the earliest possible time. Detailed surveillance of border areas is conducted continuously to determine—

- (1) Location of entry and exist routes.
- (2) Frequency of crossings.
- (3) Volume of traffic.
- (4) Type of transportation.
- (5) Terrain conditions.
- (6) Probable locations of sanctuaries.

b. Brigades may be given the primary mission of blocking routes across a border or shoreline, or they may be required to conduct border control activities concurrently with the conduct of tactical operations.

## 185. Operations

While certain definite portions of an international land border or shoreline may be placed under effective surveillance and control by use of static security posts, reserve forces, ground and aerial observers, electronic listening posts, and patrols, the continuous surveillance and control of an extensive land border or shoreline is extremely difficult. Since it may not be possible to place brigade forces at all the crossing or landing sites, a priority system for the sites requiring military forces must be established.

a. In the following paragraphs, two operational concepts for the control of extensive land borders are discussed. They are the *restricted zone* and the *friendly population buffer*.

- (1) *Restricted zone*. Under this concept, an area of predetermined width contiguous to the border is declared a restricted zone. Appropriate proclamations are issued to the population, so that all personnel understand that any individual or group encountered in the zone will be considered as an element of the guerrilla force, if not readily identifiable as a member of a host country regular armed force, paramilitary force, or similar organization.

- (a) So far as practicable, the restricted zone is cleared of vegetation and other obstacles to observation over the area. Defoliants and earth-moving equipment may be used for this purpose. Since the clearance of the zone along the entire border is normally not feasible, a priority of areas for clearance is usually necessary.

- (b) The restricted zone is controlled by the use of ground and aerial observers, electronic sensor devices, listening posts, patrols, mines, and obstacles. It is preferable that these activities be conducted by host country civil police and paramilitary forces to economize on the available regular armed forces combat power which can be better utilized in tactical operations.

- (2) *Friendly population buffer*. The civilian population in the area of operations is redistributed as necessary to insure that all civilian personnel residing in the vicinity of the border are sympathetic to host country and U.S. forces. This may entail the screening of all personnel settled along the border, relocation of those persons of doubtful sympathy, and supplementary resettlement of the border area with friendly elements of the civilian population.

- (a) This concept provides a good potential informant net along the border, it provides friendly local civilians for employment in self-defense units to control the border area, and it denies potential civilian contacts and houses of refuge for use by the guerrillas in border-crossing activities.

- (b) The extensive relocation of portions of the civilian population is beyond the capability of brigade units, and it should be accomplished under the supervision of civilian agencies.

- (c) Relocation operations must be preceded by detailed economic, social, psychological, and political preparation so the socio-economic stability of the area is not endangered by the shifts in population. The conduct of these operations without such preparation can result in the following undesirable effects in the area: political instability; extensive unemployment; inequities in land distribution; inadequate public utilities; inadequate housing; and inter-

mingling of populations with conflicting religious beliefs and social mores.

b. In addition to use of restricted zones and friendly population buffers, as discussed above for land borders, the surveillance and control of extensive coastal areas and shorelines normally require the use of—

- (1) Coordinated ground patrols of the shoreline.
- (2) Coordinated offshore sea patrols of the shoreline and river delta areas.

- (3) Reinforcing aerial, visual, and photographic surveillance of the offshore waters and the shoreline.
- (4) Observation posts along the shoreline in the vicinity of river mouths, ground lines of communication, and accessible portions of the shoreline.
- (5) An effective system of licensing and identifying all friendly military and civilian watercraft using the offshore waters.
- (6) Effective centralized control and coordination of all these activities.

### Section III. WATERBORNE OPERATIONS

#### 186. General

Counter guerrilla operations may be conducted in large inundated areas (lakes, coastal waters, flooded delta areas, and inland waterways) which are inhabited by large population segments and which have limited or no rail and road nets. The ability of the brigade to operate in these areas is a requirement in conducting successful counter guerrilla operations.

#### 187. Mission

Brigade missions remain unchanged from those described previously and include counter guerrilla tactical operations, populace and resources control operations (such as insuring safe transport of critical agricultural products and raw materials on rivers and canals in the brigade area, maintaining surveillance over waterways and coastal and river villages, and denying and interdicting guerrilla movement), intelligence operations, psychological operations, military civic action, and advisory assistance operations.

#### 188. Concept

The brigade may participate in waterborne operations along with host country regular armed forces (particularly naval forces), paramilitary forces, and U.S. naval forces. These operations are designated as waterborne operations since they include both shore-to-shore and amphibious operations (FM 31-12).

a. Naval forces may be organized into small

Independent units comprising river assault groups which may be employed in a blocking role to intercept guerrilla forces withdrawing in boats. Reserve (reaction) forces may be deployed rapidly by airmobile or water transport for the destruction of these guerrilla forces.

b. U.S. allied, and host country naval forces may support the brigade by providing services such as combat force transport, logistical support, fire support, patrolling, and escort and minesweeping actions.

c. Brigade subordinate units may use swimmer-support boats (fiberglass boats with outboard motors), airboats, and indigenous craft for limited tactical operations, populace and resources control operations, and intelligence, military civic action, and psychological operations in and along small rivers, canals, and inundated areas.

#### 189. Organization

River assault groups may be composed of landing vessels such as LST (landing ship, tank), LCM (landing craft, mechanized), LCVP (landing craft, vehicle, personnel), and similar craft. A waterborne force may range from a platoon or company-size force supported by a few naval craft up to a joint/combined brigade task organization comprising—

- a. Organic brigade units.
- b. Artillery (waterborne).

c. Army aviation units (troop transport and armed reconnaissance).

d. Tactical air control parties (control of U.S., allied, and host country tactical air support).

e. Armored personnel carriers.

f. U.S., allied, and host country naval support (river assault groups, troop transport, and fire support).

g. Host country regular armed forces and paramilitary forces.

h. Other combat, combat support, and combat service support units.

### 190. Operations

Many combinations of blocking, attacking, and screening tactical actions can be devised by the brigade utilizing the mobility of naval forces (river assault groups) and airmobile units. Teamwork between ground forces moving along banks and supporting naval craft firepower and floating artillery will result in successful operations against guerrilla forces in inundated areas.

a. The amount of, and time for, planning increases with the size of the force to be involved, but should be less formal than for standard amphibious operations in limited and general

war operations. Planning should be as detailed as time permits, but quick reaction will be necessary to capitalize on current intelligence. Planning should include—

- (1) Reduction to SOP all planning facets of embarking and debarking of troops and equipment.
- (2) Integrated and combined planning for U.S., allied, and host country military forces and civilian agencies.
- (3) Command and control means to facilitate unity of command and coordination of fire and other support.
- (4) Reduction of rehearsals to a minimum, based on habitual employment; reduction of activities to SOP; reduction of equipment and logistical requirement.
- (5) Detailed intelligence information from the population and civilian police.
- (6) Information on currents and tides at H-hour, beach conditions, and conditions of banks or shores for exit routes.

b. Brigade crew-served weapons and artillery being transported on naval craft must be in position at all times to engage guerrilla ambush forces.

## Section IV. CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND RADIOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

### 191. General

This section provides general guidance on the purpose, concepts, organizations, and operations of brigade units employing CBR munitions in counter guerrilla operations. CBR munitions are particularly useful where there is difficulty in pinpointing actual guerrilla locations, and where the area coverage provided by CBR munitions would be greater than that of other available weapon systems. Nonlethal CBR munitions can be effective in areas in which the guerrilla force is intermingled with the local population and the employment of firepower such as artillery and air-delivered ordnance must be avoided. The primary emphasis of this section is on the employment of smoke and nonlethal agents such as riot-control munitions.

For additional information on the employment of CBR munitions, see FM 3-10, FM 3-50, FM 21-40, and FM 101-40.

### 192. Purpose

a. Smoke may be used to deny guerrilla forces direct visual observation of counter guerrilla troop and equipment assembly areas, weapons positions, combat service support installations, river-crossing sites, objectives, and landings of airmobile forces (FM 3-50).

b. Chemical and biological agents may be employed—

- (1) By use of persistent-effect agents to deny selected areas to guerrillas.
- (2) By use of nonpersistent-effect agents

to destroy or neutralize the guerrilla force but leave the area trafficable for counter guerrilla military units and civilian personnel.

- (3) By use of riot-control agents to temporarily incapacitate a guerrilla force intermingled with friendly civilians with no permanent effects to the civilians.
- (4) By use of chemical antiplant agents to defoliate vegetation restricting observation and fields of fire.
- (5) By use of biological or chemical antiplant agents to destroy food-producing crops.

*c.* Portable flamethrowers and flame field expedients are extremely effective in counter guerrilla operations. Mechanized flamethrowers may be used if the terrain permits their employment. These weapons are effective in countering ambushes, defending fixed installations, and as ambush weapons.

*d.* Riot-control agents are used to provide rapid area coverage with an effective (intolerable) concentration of agent to reduce an unmasked guerrilla's capability for combat and subject him to capture or destruction.

### 193. Concept

Riot-control agents may be used in various offensive and defensive operations in which guerrillas lack adequate eye and respiratory protection. The munition is designed to produce effects independent of meteorological influences and is a supplementary and complementary form of firepower and, for optimum results, must be supported by fire and maneuver.

*a.* The agent is used to support operations in which the counter guerrilla forces desire to deny an area for a short period of time using nonlethal means. When counter guerrilla forces, armed with the agent, are required to halt and adopt a temporary defensive posture, the munitions are emplaced to augment defense of the position, or to assist in withdrawal when attacked by an overwhelmingly superior guerrilla force. The agent will increase the commander's capability and flexibility in applying effective

combat power in a variety of situations where death and permanent injury are to be minimized, such as in consolidation operations where the agent may be used to subdue guerrilla forces intermingled with the civilian population.

*b.* In offensive action against an alert and fleeting guerrilla force, it will, in many instances, be impossible for the counter guerrilla unit to place the agent on the target without detection and vulnerability to small-arms fire. Thus, the agent is employed best in those defensive situations in which the guerrilla moves within the range of emplaced weapons.

*c.* The employment of the agent is limited only by availability of the agent, means of delivery (either ground or air), and the imagination of the commander and his staff. When air-ground communications are inadequate, air-dropped riot-control agents can be employed with less information available than is required to employ other munitions; however, maximum effectiveness will be realized under optimum air-ground coordinated action.

### 194. Organization

The chemical smoke generator battalion and company are the only TOE chemical combat support units, and since there rarely will be enough chemical units and personnel available to meet requirements in counter guerrilla situations, brigade personnel must be able to handle smoke, flame, and nonlethal agents such as riot-control munitions.

*a. Ground Units.* Any size ground tactical organization can employ riot-control agents; however, a platoon is considered to be the minimum-size force which can employ the agent effectively in counter guerrilla tactical operations. A platoon, for example, designates one squad as the riot-control agent squad to provide target coverage. Larger units (company and battalion) may employ the munitions against more extensive targets, particularly in conjunction with air delivery of the agent. The agent may be employed in any desired quantities to gain the desired effects on target.

*b. Aviation Units.* The agent may be delivered by rotary-wing or fixed-wing aircraft. The number of aircraft used depends on the size

of the target and the amount of agent concentration desired on the target.

*c. Police.* Host country (civilian or military) or U.S. military police may employ riot-control agents to control mobs, or to re-establish control over rioting prisoners.

*d. Intelligence.* Intelligence units may employ riot-control agents to assist in taking prisoners for interrogation or for obtaining documents, such as records, maps, and operations plans, where immediate incapacitation of guerrilla personnel will impede destruction of these documents.

## 195. Operations

Initially, in operations conducted against small bands of elusive guerrilla forces, there is limited opportunity for employment of chemical smoke generator units. If guerrilla activities escalate to large-scale operations by companies, battalions, or larger units, judicious employment of smoke generator units is advantageous.

### *a. Tactical Operations.*

(1) *Offense.* Air and ground delivery of riot-control agents may be planned in consonance with preparatory fires on objectives. The agent may be delivered as the attacking troops cross the line of departure, and delivery of the agent in the target area should cease no earlier than 5 minutes prior to friendly forces arrival. Guerrilla forces in the objective area should be sufficiently incapacitated to offer little resistance.

(a) When riot-control agents are used to force guerrillas from caves and tunnels, a positive pressure in the form of an air pump adequate to penetrate a subterranean complex should be utilized.

(b) In helicopter-assault operations, airdelivery of riot-control agents directly on known or suspected hostile positions around the landing area can immediately precede the armed escort helicopters. If intelligence does not indicate known guerrilla positions, the munition may be held on call awaiting return fire by the

guerrilla forces, and forward air controllers (FAC) can direct the delivery of the munition on positively-sighted guerrilla positions. Aircraft crews and assault troops must be prepared to wear protective masks during landing.

(c) Riot-control agents may also be employed in airborne and amphibious operations.

(d) In counter guerrilla force ambush operations, the riot-control agent can be used to produce confusion and incapacitation, permitting counter guerrilla ambush forces to move to the killing zone to take prisoners. In night ambushes, riot-control agents can be used effectively in conjunction with trip flares.

(e) When attacking hard targets such as fortified positions, gun positions, and bunkers, the agent may be used to make the positions untenable and to flush the occupants into the open where they may be captured or destroyed.

(f) Other offensive operations in which the agent may be employed are—river-crossings; reconnaissance by fire; canalizing and blocking; harassing; attack on guerrilla forces in populated areas; raids; and anti-aircraft fire suppression.

(2) *Defense.* Air and ground-delivered riot-control agents may be used in hasty and deliberate position defenses in which the agent may be emplaced some distance from the position in likely areas of guerrilla approach, rigged with trip wires to serve as a warning of, and deterrent to, guerrilla attack.

(a) The agent can be integrated into perimeter defenses of various types of fixed installations (communication centers, airbase/airfield complexes, outposts, villages, and support facilities). When there is considerable friendly activity around these installations, strict command and control measures must be pro-

vided to prevent unintentional discharge of the agent by friendly personnel.

- (b) The agent may be of use in counter-ambush situations if it is delivered rapidly on the guerrilla ambush force.
- (3) *Retrograde.* The agent may be used as a means of breaking contact when a counterguerrilla unit's position becomes untenable. Also, isolated units may employ the agent, in conjunction with other fires, as a means of route clearance and/or flank security in particularly vulnerable areas on the route of withdrawal.

## Section V. TACTICAL BASE OPERATIONS

### 196. General

This section provides guidance on the missions, concepts, organization, and operations of tactical bases, to include both combat bases and patrol bases. Additional guidance on tactical bases can be found in FM 21-50 and FM 21-75.

### 197. Purpose

Tactical bases are established as internally secure and defended localities from which operations are projected or supported. Bases contain installations which provide logistic or other support.

### 198. Concept

Brigades establish bases (fig. 14) in areas vital to the host country government, which may include areas of significant guerrilla activity. In some instances, a point-of-entry logistic command base may be used as a brigade base for short periods. Brigades operate from bases to mount strike operations against guerrilla forces and their lines of communication and installations; to control populace and resources; and to establish friendly controlled areas by consolidation operations.

### 199. Combat Base

a. Combat bases are semipermanent installations containing essential command, control, communications, combat support, and combat

b. *Populace and Resources Control Operations.* The agent may be used in situations where active enforcement of populace control measures is necessary.

c. *Psychological Operations.* The agent is an effective psychological weapon, especially when used against personnel in countries where superstition and a fear of the unknown are prevalent in cultural backgrounds. The explanation of why the agent is being used (e.g., to protect the population from severe harm that would be present if conventional firepower were used) should be PSYOP followup to exploit the favorable characteristics of the agent when used in populated areas.

service support elements of the brigade or battalion establishing the combat bases, and those attachments necessary for accomplishing the assigned missions. Combat bases should provide environments in which training, planning, coordination, and administration can be conducted in relative security, and when possible, they should include facilities for recreation, baths, and hot meals to meet the needs of troops for morale-boosting, rest and rehabilitation.

b. Headquarters of each brigade and each battalion establish combat bases. Brigades assigned strike operations missions (to be conducted within an area or possibly throughout the nation as part of a regional or national mobile force) may establish combat bases in or near major cities and towns. These bases will be more permanent than those established to support consolidation operations within a smaller political subdivision or tactical area. In this case, brigade units usually will be in the forward extremities of their area of the consolidation operations, moving as new areas are designated for control and consolidation.

c. The organization and location of a combat base will be determined by the following considerations:

- (1) Missions assigned (strike operations or consolidation operations).
- (2) Combined host country-U.S. plans for establishing controlled areas.

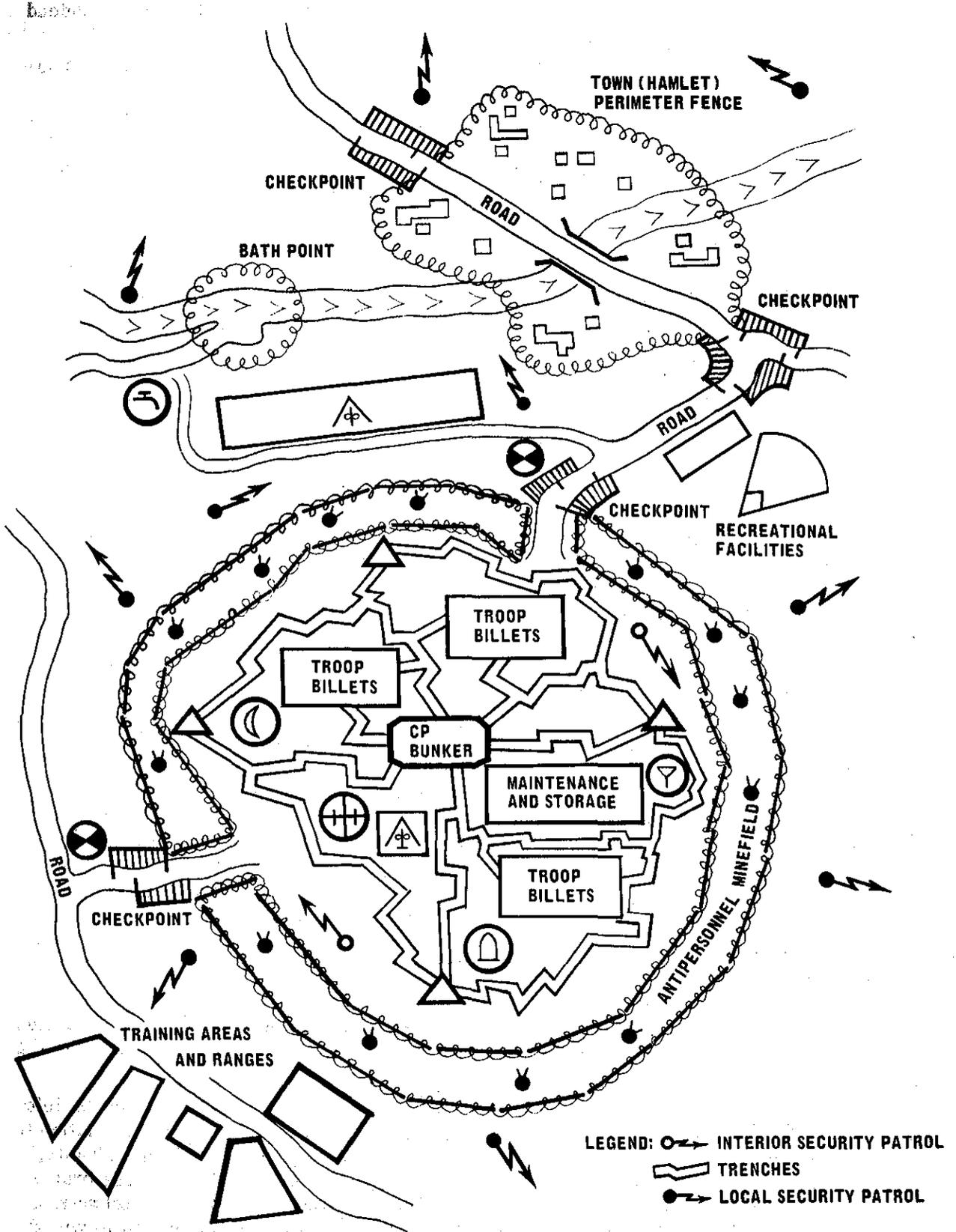


Figure 14. Type battalion/brigade combat base (schematic).

- (3) Guerrilla threat in the area.
- (4) Capabilities of local host country and U.S. regular armed forces and host country paramilitary, police, and irregular forces.
- (5) Distance from adjacent combat bases (or points of entry) and their capability for mutual support and reinforcement.
- (6) Population density and population attitudes.
- (7) Terrain and its defensibility.
- (8) Airfield, airstrip, drop zones, and landing site availability.

d. Establishing a combat base involves first deploying reconnaissance forces to the planned location for the base. These forces reconnoiter and prepare landing zones and the base area for follow-on forces, and secure these areas as necessary. The advance party also establishes liaison with local host country and U.S. military and civilian elements in the ACC if one is operational. This force may require attachment or direct support of airmobile means.

- (1) The main body which is to occupy the combat base will move into the reconnoitered area and initially establish its own defensive positions or defense posts. Desirably, such positions will be outside of towns and villages and will exclude host country civilians except those cleared and required to support brigade forces.
- (2) Using all information gained, and taking advantage of any ground work accomplished in the preparatory phase, brigades initiate patrolling operations, primarily in the immediate vicinity of the base. The area immediately surrounding the base will be secured before attempting to extend control over more distant areas; however, this does not preclude the use of long-range surveillance methods, including aircraft.
- (3) Concurrently, brigades assist local government authorities in preparing defenses for civilians. In addition, the brigade may train, through advisory assistance operations, civilians re-

cruited by local authorities to defend their own areas.

- (4) Mobile reserves (reaction forces) are formed to assist threatened towns and defense posts, and to strike guerrilla forces located by patrols or other sources of surveillance and intelligence.
- (5) Intelligence operations, begun in the preparatory phase, will be developed and closely coordinated with U.S. and host country military and civilian intelligence systems. Local intelligence-gathering agencies will be used and encouraged to continue in their normal roles.

e. Combat base defense includes local military measures—both normal and emergency—required to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of guerrilla attacks on, or sabotage of, the base, so as to insure that the maximum capacity of its facilities is available to the brigade. A brigade or battalion combat base is defended on the same principle as in conventional area defense. Base defense varies with the size of the unit occupying the base, the defensive characteristics of the terrain, guerrilla capabilities, and the probability of guerrilla force attack. The base is kept as small as is practicable to facilitate its defense, and it is organized so that the position can be defended with a minimum number of troops in order to commit as many troops as possible to primary missions. Obstacles and field fortifications are prepared to enhance the defensive positions. Outposts and listening posts are established well forward of the defensive perimeter and occupied at all times. Likely avenues of guerrilla approach are mined. Roads and trails are used by counter guerrilla forces only as necessary.

f. Intelligence operations will be conducted by the brigade as described in paragraphs 144 through 148.

g. Psychological operations should be initiated immediately toward the local population to explain local regulations and the advantages that the presence of the combat base provides to them, to promote cooperation between the base forces and the population, and to win the population to the host country government. If

the base is to be relatively permanent, long-term PSYOP programs, initiated and supported by the host country, may emanate from the base.

*h.* The brigade will support populace and resources control operations conducted by host country paramilitary, police, and irregular forces to maintain a state of law and order. The brigade will conduct such operations within the limits of the base.

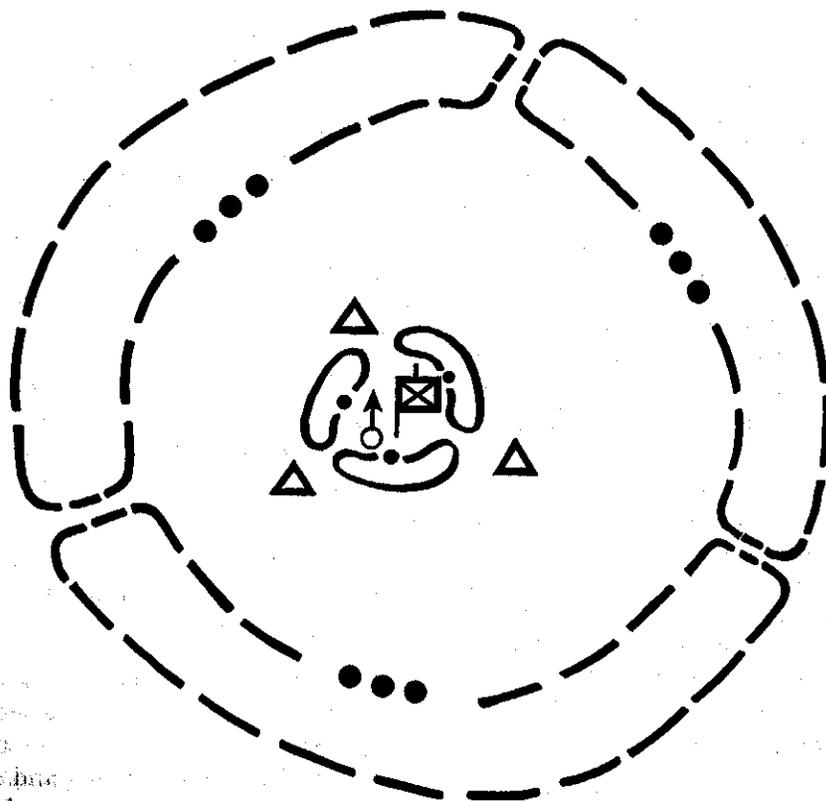
*i.* Military civic action should be initiated immediately in order to improve the economic, social, and civic conditions of the local population, and to gain its support.

*j.* Advisory assistance operations are facili-

tated by providing a relatively secure training establishment in which host country and U.S. personnel may receive military or specialist training from brigade combat base forces.

## 200. Patrol Base

Patrol bases (fig. 15) are temporary bases established by companies, and other subordinate units of the brigade, engaged in operations away from brigade or battalion combat bases. From these patrol bases, extensive patrolling, reconnaissance, raid, and strike operations are conducted. Patrol bases are not protected by elaborate defenses, and must remain mobile. The size of a unit operating from a patrol base depends on the mission, the counter guerrilla



-  SECURITY OF COMPANY PATROL BASE EMPLOYING ONE PLATOON
-  PLANNED DEFENSE OF COMPANY PATROL BASE EMPLOYING ENTIRE COMPANY
-  OBSERVATION OR LISTENING POST

NOTE: ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRES ARE PLANNED ON LIKELY AVENUES OF APPROACH.

Figure 15. Type company patrol base.

forces available, and the strength of the guerrilla force in the area. Patrol bases must be moved frequently, and the same patrol base is not normally occupied in excess of 24 hours. The same patrol base site is not normally re-occupied, and alternate patrol base sites are always selected. The organization and location of a patrol base would be determined by the following considerations:

- a. Guerrilla capabilities.
- b. Missions assigned.
- c. Terrain, cover, and concealment.
- d. Proximity of roads and trails, and water.
- e. Multiple routes for withdrawal.
- f. Adequate communications.
- g. Security.

## Section VI. SEARCH OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES

### 201. General

a. The need for a counter guerrilla force to conduct search operations or to employ search procedures will be a continuous requirement in tactical operations, and the requirement can occur during other operations internal defense operations and internal development operations. Most often, search operations will support strike operations or consolidation operations, or they may be conducted as the main effort in populace and resources control operations. A search may be oriented to people, to materiel, to buildings, or to terrain. It will usually involve both civil police and military personnel.

b. Since misuse of search authority can adversely affect the ultimate outcome of operations against guerrillas, seizure of contraband, evidence, intelligence material, supplies, or other items during searches must be accomplished lawfully and properly recorded to be of future legal value. Proper use of authority in searches will gain respect and support of the people. Abusive, excessive, or inconsiderate search methods may temporarily suppress the guerrilla force or expose elements of it, but at the same time such methods may ultimately increase the civilian population's sympathy for and/or support of the guerrilla.

c. Authority for search operations must be carefully reviewed. Military personnel must be aware that they will perform searches in areas within military jurisdiction (or where otherwise lawful) for purposes of apprehending suspects or securing evidence that tends to prove an offense has been committed. Usually, there will be special laws regulating the search powers of the military forces. These laws must be given wide dissemination.

d. Search teams must have detailed instruction on controlled items. Lists of prohibited or controlled-distribution material such as chemicals, medicines, machine tools, and other items should be obtained and distributed. The military or civil police who administer the populace and resources control program should be contacted before the conduct of search operations, or periodically if search operations are a continuing activity.

e. Search operations involving U.S. forces may be ineffective when language difficulties prevent full communication with the indigenous population. U.S. units given a search mission should be provided with interpreters as required.

f. The pace at which a search operation is conducted must be slow enough to allow for an effective search but not so slow as to allow the guerrilla force time to react to the threat of the search.

g. If active resistance develops to the search operation, offensive operations are conducted to eliminate the resistance.

h. Consideration must be given to returning to a searched area after the completion of an initial search to surprise and eliminate guerrillas or their underground and auxiliary organizations who may have remained undetected or who may have returned to the previously searched area.

### 202. Search of an Individual

a. General. The fact that anyone in an area to be searched can be a guerrilla or a guerrilla sympathizer is stressed in all search operations. However, searchers must be tactful to

word making an enemy out of a suspect who, in fact, support the host country government. It is during the initial handling of a person about to be searched that the greatest caution is required. During search of an individual, one member of a search team must always cover another member who makes the actual search.

*b. The Frisk Search.* The frisk is a quick search of an individual for weapons, evidence, or contraband. It is conducted preferably in the presence of an assistant and a witness. In conducting the frisk, the searcher stands behind the suspect. The searcher's assistant takes a position from which he can guard the suspect with his weapon. The suspect is required to raise his arms. The searcher then slides his hands over the individual's entire body, crushing the clothing to locate any concealed objects.

*c. The Wall Search.* Based on the principle of rendering the suspect harmless by placing him in a strained, awkward position, the wall search affords the searcher a degree of safety. It is particularly useful when two searchers must search several suspects. Any upright surface, such as a wall, vehicle, or a tree, may be utilized.

(1) *Position of suspect.* The suspect is required to face the wall (or other object) and lean against it, supporting himself with his upraised hands placed far apart and fingers spread. His feet are placed well apart, turned out, and as parallel to and as far away from the wall as possible. His head is kept down.

(2) *Position of searcher's assistant.* The searcher's assistant stands on the opposite side of the suspect from the searcher and to the rear. He covers the suspect with his weapon. When the searcher moves from his original position to the opposite side of the suspect, the assistant also changes position. The searcher walks around his assistant during this change to avoid coming between his assistant and the suspect.

(3) *Position of searcher.* The searcher approaches the suspect from the right side. The searcher's weapon must not

be in such a position that the suspect can grab it. When searching from the right side, the searcher places his right foot in front of the suspect's right foot and makes and maintains ankle-to-ankle contact. From this position, if the suspect offers resistance, the suspect's right foot can be pushed back from under him. When searching from the left side of the suspect, the searcher places his left foot in front of the suspect's left foot and again maintains ankle-to-ankle contact.

(4) *Searching technique.* In taking his initial position, the searcher should be alert to prevent the suspect from suddenly attempting to disarm or injure him. The searcher first searches the suspect's headgear. The searcher then checks the suspect's hands, arms, right side of the body, and right leg, in sequence. The searcher repeats the procedure in searching the suspect's left side. He crushes the suspect's clothing between his fingers; he does not merely pat it. He pays close attention to armpits, back, waist, legs, and tops of boots or shoes. Any item found that is not considered a weapon or evidence is replaced in the suspect's pocket. If the suspect resists or attempts escape and has to be thrown prior to completing the search, the search is started over from the beginning.

*d. Search of Multiple Suspects.* When two or more suspects are to be searched, they must assume a position against the same wall or object but far enough apart so that they cannot reach one another. The searcher's assistant takes his position a few paces to the rear of the line with his weapon ready. The search is begun with the suspect on the right of the line. On completing the search of one suspect, he is moved to the left of the line and resumes the position against the wall. Thus, in approaching and searching the next suspect, the searcher is not between his assistant and a suspect.

*e. Strip Search.* This type search is usually considered necessary when the individual is

suspected of being a guerrilla leader or important messenger. The search is conducted preferably in an inclosed space, such as a room or tent. The searching technique can be varied. One method is to use two unarmed searchers while an assistant, who is armed, stands guard. The suspect's clothing and shoes are removed and searched carefully. A search is then made of his person, including his mouth, nose, ears, hair, armpits, crotch, and other areas of possible concealment.

*f. Search of Females.* The guerrilla force will make maximum use of females for all types of tasks where search may be a threat. Counter-guerrilla forces must make maximum use of female searchers. If female searchers cannot be provided, a doctor or aidman should be considered for use in searching female suspects.

### 203. Search of Vehicles

*a. General.* It will be necessary to maintain a continuous check on road movement to apprehend suspects and to prevent smuggling of controlled items. This requires the use of checkpoints (fig. 16). Since checkpoints cause considerable inconvenience and even fear, it is important that the civil population understand that checkpoints are entirely a preventive and not a punitive measure.

(1) *Types.* Checkpoints may be described as either deliberate or hasty.

(a) *Deliberate.* This type of checkpoint is positioned in a town or in the open country, often on a main road. It will act as a useful deterrent to unlawful movement.

(b) *Hasty.* This type of checkpoint is highly mobile and is quickly positioned in a town or in the open country. The actual location of the hasty checkpoint is often related to some item of intelligence. The hasty checkpoint is designed to achieve a quick success.

(2) *Location.* Concealment of a checkpoint is desirable, but often impossible. The location should make it difficult for a person to turn back or reverse a vehicle without being observed. Culverts, bridges, or deep cuts may be suitable

locations. Positions beyond sharp curves have the advantage that drivers do not see the checkpoint in sufficient time to avoid inspection. Safety disadvantages may outweigh the advantages of such positions. A scarcity of good roads will increase the effect of a well-placed checkpoint.

(3) *Troop dispositions.* A checkpoint must have adequate troops to prevent ambush and surprise by a guerrilla force. An element of the checkpoint force should be positioned and concealed an appropriate distance (one hundred to several hundred meters) from the checkpoint to prevent the escape of any vehicle or person attempting to turn back upon sighting the checkpoint. The vehicle, driver, and passengers are searched. If the checkpoint is manned for any length of time, part of the force is allowed to rest. The rest area is located near the search area so that the troops can be assembled quickly as a reserve force.

(4) *Special equipment required.* For the checkpoint to achieve maximum results, special equipment is required. Portable signs in the native language and in English should be available. Signs should denote the speed limit of approach, vehicle search area, vehicle parking area, male and female search area, and dismount point. Adequate lighting is needed for the search area if the checkpoint is to function efficiently at night. Communication is required between the various troop units supporting the checkpoint operation. Barbed-wire obstacles across the road and around the search area should be provided. Troops must have adequate firepower to withstand an attack or to halt a vehicle attempting to flee or crash through the checkpoint.

*b. Method.* The checkpoint is best established by placing two parallel obstacles (each with a gap) across the road. The distance between these two parallel obstacles depends on the amount of traffic that will have to be held in the search area. The obstacles must be

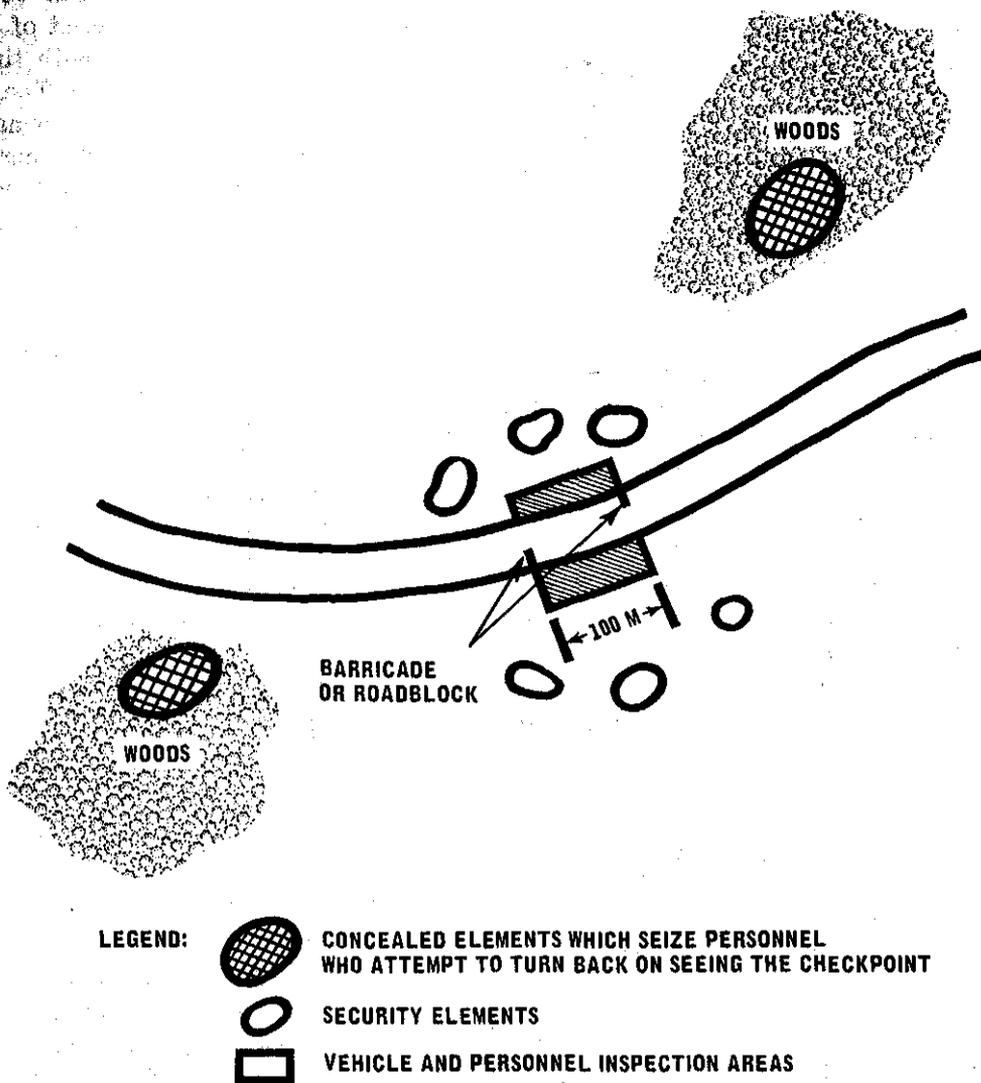


Figure 16. Checkpoint.

then be used as the search area. If possible, there should be a place in the search area where large vehicles can be searched without delaying the flow of other traffic which can be dealt with more quickly. Areas are required for searching female suspects and detaining persons for further interrogation. If possible, the personnel manning a checkpoint should include a member of the civil police, an interpreter, and a trained female searcher. When searching a vehicle, all occupants are made to get out and stand clear of the vehicle. The driver should be made to observe the search of his vehicle. The searcher is always covered by an assistant. When search-

ing, politeness and consideration are shown at all times. The occupants of the vehicle can be searched simultaneously if sufficient searchers are available.

## 204. Search of a Built-Up Area

a. *General.* Search techniques in built-up areas must be perfected by counterguerrilla forces operating in populated areas. These techniques are required for searching either a few isolated huts or buildings or for searching well-developed urban sections. Thorough preparation and rehearsal are the key to successful

built-up area search operations. Special emphasis should be given to the following:

- (1) The area to be searched is divided into zones, and a search party is assigned to each. A search party should consist of a search element (to conduct the search), a security element (to encircle the area and prevent entrance/exit, and to secure open areas), and a reserve element (to assist, as required).
- (2) When enemy material, including propaganda signs and leaflets, is found, it must be considered boobytrapped until inspection proves it is safe.
- (3) Underground and underwater are areas that require detailed search. Any freshly excavated ground can be a hiding place. Mine detectors will assist in locating metal objects underground and underwater.
- (4) Speed of deployment is essential to search operations where the guerrilla force is still in the area to be searched. The entire area to be searched must be physically encircled simultaneously. If this is not possible, *observed* fire must cover that portion not physically covered.

*b. Search Teams.* Special teams may be formed for the conduct of search. In searching small areas (a few buildings), small units can conduct search without special teams for each function. If formed, however, the teams should include a capability for—

- (1) Reconnaissance.
- (2) Physical or visual search.
- (3) Fire support.
- (4) Control.
- (5) Prisoner detention.
- (6) Mine detection.
- (7) Scout dogs.
- (8) Chemicals and demolitions.

*c. Principles.* The basic principle of a search of a built-up area is to conduct it with a measure of controlled inconvenience to the population. The populace should be inconvenienced to the point where they will discourage guerrillas

and guerrilla sympathizers from remaining in the locale, but not to the extent of influencing the populace to collaborate with the guerrilla force as a result of the search. The large-scale search of a built-up area is normally a combined civil police and military operation. It is planned in detail and rehearsed when possible. Early physical reconnaissance of the area is avoided. The information needed about the ground is obtained from aerial photographs. In the case of larger towns or cities, the local police may have detailed maps showing relative size and location of buildings. For success, the search plan is simple and is executed swiftly. Methods and techniques can be varied.

- (1) *Organization of troops.* As built-up areas vary, a search force must be task-organized for each search. A task organization consisting of military troops, civil police, and other elements, is designed to accomplish the following:
  - (a) Surround the area to prevent escape.
  - (b) Establish checkpoints and roadblocks to prevent entrance to or exit from the area to be searched.
  - (c) Prevent an attack or interference by personnel from outside the area.
  - (d) Search houses and individuals as necessary to identify suspects.
  - (e) Escort apprehended persons and evacuate confiscated material to designated locations.
- (2) *Command and control.* Normally, a search involving a battalion or larger force is best controlled by the military commander with the civil police in support. For a smaller search, it is often best for the civil police to be in control with the military in support. Regardless of the controlling agency, the actual search is performed by local police, when they are available in adequate numbers, are well trained, and show unquestioned loyalty.
- (3) *Method.*
  - (a) *Approach.* At times, the situation may allow mounted movement directly into the area to be searched.

On other occasions, the situation may dictate dismounted movement into the area. In any case, emphasis should be placed on rapid and coordinated entrance to the area to be searched.

- (b) *Surrounding the area.* During darkness, troops should approach by as many different routes and as silently as possible. During daylight, the area can be covered by a chain of observation posts with gaps covered by patrols. Normally, it is impossible to completely surround an area for any length of time because of the large number of troops required. If necessary, troops dig in, take advantage of natural cover, and use barbed wire to help maintain their line.
- (c) *Reserves.* If there is a chance that hostile elements from the outside could interfere, reserves are employed to prevent them from joining the inhabitants of an area under search. An air observer can assist by detecting and giving early warning of any large-scale movement outside the isolated area.
- (d) *Search parties.* The officer in command of the operation makes known that the area is to be searched, that a house curfew is in force, and that all inhabitants are to remain indoors or gather at a central point for searching.

#### *d. House Search.*

- (1) Each search party assigned to search an occupied building should consist of at least one local policeman, a protective escort, and a female searcher, if appropriate. The first action required of the search party is to assemble everyone in one room. The civil police may give the necessary orders and do the actual searching. The object of this search is to screen for suspected persons. Apprehended persons are evacuated as soon as possible. Troops normally perform this task; there-

fore, escort parties and transportation must be planned in advance.

- (2) When it is decided to search inhabitants in one central area, the head of the house accompanies the search party when the house itself is searched. If this is not done, the head of the house is in a position to deny knowledge of anything incriminating that is found or to make accusation of theft and looting against troops. In small searches, it may be possible to obtain a signed certificate from the head of the household that nothing has been illegally removed, but in a large search this may be impractical. In order to avoid accusations of theft, it may be necessary to search in the presence of witnesses.
- (3) Buildings are best searched from bottom to top. Mine detectors are used to search for arms and ammunition. Every effort is made to avoid unnecessary damage. After a house or building is searched, it is marked with a coded designation. This designation can serve to identify occupants who must be accounted for in subsequent searches, and the designation will insure that no building will be overlooked in the current search.
- (4) In the case of a vacant house or in cases of resistance, it may be necessary to force entry. After searching a house containing property but whose occupants are away, it should be secured and a sentry placed outside to prevent looting. Before troops depart, arrangements are made in the community to protect empty houses until the occupants return.

#### **205. Search of Tunnels**

*a.* Guerrilla forces may construct elaborate tunnel systems for hiding personnel, equipment, and supplies. From the surface, these underground installations are extremely difficult to detect. Entrances and exits are usually well concealed in gardens, animal pens, or brush, or under apparently innocent piles of

straw or refuse. Entrances may be below the waterline in banks of streams and rivers or in large wells.

b. Tunnel systems are usually built in zigzag patterns with multilevels and ventilation holes at varying intervals. This type of construction provides the guerrilla protection against grenades and flame weapons used at entrances.

c. All entrances to tunnel systems must be regarded by a counter guerrilla search party as boobytrapped. Guerrillas may also have means of ejecting grenades from ventilation holes to cause casualties among the counter guerrilla force search party above ground.

d. Searching and clearing tunnels is a slow and deliberate procedure which can be costly in terms of casualties. To keep casualties among searchers to a minimum, all means available, such as chemical agents, flame weapons, and demolitions, must be employed to flush out or destroy the occupants of the tunnel. Direct investigation and exploration of a tunnel system by members of a search party may require special selection and training of personnel to conduct such a search.

## 206. Search Operations by Airmobile Patrols

a. The employment of search units mounted

in armed helicopters utilizes both the mobility and firepower of these craft to the maximum and will have a decidedly depreciating effect on the morale of the guerrilla force.

b. Airmobile combat patrols, in the conduct of an aerial search, reconnoiter from the air an assigned area or route in search of guerrilla forces. When a guerrilla force is located, it may be engaged from the air or members of the airmobile combat patrol may land and engage the guerrilla force on the ground, utilizing to the maximum the aerial fire support of the helicopters. This technique has little value in thickly-vegetated areas and should be limited to those operations in which sufficient intelligence exists to justify its use and then normally in conjunction with ground operations. In ground operations, helicopters land in an assigned area suspected of containing guerrilla elements. The personnel unload, search the area, and then repeat the same process in other areas. Members of airmobile combat patrol should be trained in tracking procedures and may follow guerrillas to their base. If the patrol encounters a superior guerrilla force, the reserve (reaction force) is committed. After completion of its ground mission, the airmobile combat patrol is picked up by the helicopters and the aerial search is continued.

## Section VII. AIRBASE/AIRFIELD DEFENSE

### 207. General

This section provides general guidance on the mission, concepts, organization, and operational considerations pertaining to the security and defense of an airbase/airfield in counter guerrilla operations in stability operations. The primary objective of airbase/airfield security and defense is to preserve the operating integrity of the base. In general, airbase/airfield defense consists of local military measures required to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile guerrilla attack on the base and is similar in scope and concept to rear area security in limited and general war and consolidation operations conducted in counter guerrilla operations in internal defense (as discussed in para 120-130). Generally, overall

responsibility for security and defense of an airbase/airfield is that of the *designated* commander in whose tactical area of responsibility the airbase/airfield is located.

### 208. Mission

The mission of the counter guerrilla force in security and defense of an airbase/airfield is to prevent, disorganize, or repulse all forms of hostile guerrilla attack; to contain hostile guerrilla forces that may establish a penetration in the defensive area; or to eject or destroy the penetrating guerrilla force by counterattack in order to provide a secure area in which normal activities of the base can continue without interruption.

## 209. Concept

a. The security and defense of an airbase/airfield in counter guerrilla operations in internal defense operations is characterized by detailed planning and a degree of centralized control contingent on host country and U.S. national and local agreements specifying the responsibilities, employment, and command of U.S. host country, and allied forces employed in airbase/airfield security and defense.

b. The capabilities of the host government and its military and law enforcement agencies must be considered in determining the source of security personnel for the defense of an airbase/airfield. Close cooperation on the control and planning between U.S. forces and host country forces must be firmly established during the planning phase for the defense of an airbase/airfield.

c. The security and defense of an airbase/airfield may be complicated by its proximity to large population centers with civilians living on or near the base and the possible reluctance of the host government to relocate these civilians because of the political implications. Further complicating the security and defense are the variety and number of U.S., host country, and allied tenant organizations with divergent missions.

d. In the establishment of security and defense for an airbase/airfield in counter guerrilla operations, the following general concepts on responsibilities must be considered.

(1) The *tactical area commander* of the tactical area in which the base is located is responsible for the defense of the base. The *base commander* is responsible for the perimeter and interior defense of the base. Forces assigned to the base and transient forces are normally placed under operational control of the base commander for perimeter and interior defense.

(2) In order to secure and defend the airbase/airfield, responsibilities are established and assigned to three defense echelons, as follows:

(a) *Interior defense force*. This force

is composed of those forces available within the base. This echelon is responsible for the interior guard of unit installations, facilities, and equipment located on the base, entrances and exits, and individual buildings. The interior defense force is the responsibility of the base commander.

(b) *Base perimeter defense force*. This force may consist of U.S., host country, or allied regular armed forces, or host country paramilitary and (when appropriately organized) police forces. The source of troops is contingent on U.S./host country agreements, the size and availability of tenant units, or the decision of the tactical area commander to allocate combat troops for the defense of the airbase/airfield. The base commander is responsible for base perimeter defense.

(c) *Tactical area defense force*. The airbase/airfield commander will seldom have the resources to provide tactical area defense required to secure the base out to the maximum range of light mortars; therefore, these defense forces will normally be provided on a continuing basis by the tactical area commander as a normal function of his mission in the tactical area of responsibility. Forces provided for tactical area defense should be highly mobile and should have extensive communications capabilities to provide command, control, and coordination. The operations of this force are the responsibility of the tactical area commander, and they are coordinated through the local ACC.

(3) The commander of the forces of each tenant organization at a base is responsible to the base commander for—

(a) Participating in preparation of base defense plans.

- (b) Training the tenant forces for base defense.
- (c) Providing appropriate facilities and essential personnel for a base defense command operations center, and appropriate personnel for the base defense commander's staff (if a joint staff is established) to be regular working members of the staff.
- (d) Providing for interior security of his own (tenant) command.

## 210. Organization

In the organization of airbase/airfield security and defense in counter guerrilla operations during stability operations, all available forces—combat, combat support, and combat service support—from all of the services of the U.S., host country, and allied forces must be utilized to secure and defend the base. Police, paramilitary, and other host country civil agencies must also be utilized to their full capabilities consistent with national and local agreements between U.S., host country, and allied forces. The coordination required for formation of this combined/joint force organization can best be accomplished in the local area coordination center.

## 211. Operational Considerations

a. The planning, organization, and conduct of the defense and security of an airbase/airfield by U.S. brigades in counter guerrilla operations during internal defense operations are based on fundamental defensive principles and considerations (FM 61-100) modified to meet the existing guerrilla threat, local tactical situation, and the terrain. The forms of defense used to secure an airbase/airfield will differ with the defense echelon involved and will vary from the *area defense* in defending the perimeter of the base (with well dug-in positions) to variations of the *mobile defense* employed by the tactical area defense force (in defending avenues of approach leading into the airbase/airfield).

b. The overall airbase/airfield defense plan involves the careful integration and coordination of all defensive measures.

- (1) Fire plans are prepared to directly support tactical area defense elements, to control unoccupied areas or to cover barriers, to directly support the base perimeter defense force, and to support offensive action such as counterattacks or strike operations. Planned fires are integrated into the overall defensive scheme, and fires of all units are closely coordinated.
- (2) Natural terrain features in the tactical area are supplemented by the use of planned barriers to include minefields and other artificial obstacles and, when authorized, chemical agents. Such barriers are designed to restrict the movement of the guerrilla force without restricting the planned maneuver of counter guerrilla forces. The airbase/airfield barrier plan is integrated with the requirements of the tactical area commander, and the plan is designed to support the overall scheme of defense of the commander's tactical area of responsibility. The barrier plan is carefully coordinated to insure that it will accommodate planned maneuver, particularly the movement of reserves (reaction forces).
- (3) In the disposition, maneuver, and fire planning of combat elements employed in airbase/airfield defense, maximum consideration is given to mutual support.

c. Infiltration by the guerrilla force is a constant consideration in the defense of an airbase/airfield. Guerrilla infiltration may be attempted as a means of harassing and disrupting base operations, or the guerrilla force may attempt massive infiltration as a form of surprise attack. Forces defending the airbase/airfield must maintain ground and aerial surveillance of likely infiltration routes into the area and likely assembly areas in proximity to the airbase/airfield.

d. Commanders committed to counter guerrilla operations in stability operations where little, if any, hostile air threat exists, must be

alert to the possible escalation of, and actual entry into, the conflict by a power capable of air attack. Since an airbase/airfield may be a critical initial target for such attack, com-

manders must consider provisions for air defense of such bases. For further information on air defense, see paragraph 136, and FM 44-1.

**PART THREE**  
**COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT**

**CHAPTER 10**  
**INTRODUCTION**

---

**212. General**

Combat service support encompasses the assistance provided operating forces primarily in the fields of administrative services, chaplain service, civil affairs, finance, replacements, legal service, maintenance, medical service, military police, supply, transportation, and other logistical services. The combat service support of infantry, airborne infantry, and mechanized infantry brigades and subordinate units is discussed in the FM 7-series, and FM 9-30, FM 10-50, and FM 54-2. As far as practical, the procedures discussed in these field manuals will be followed in counter guerrilla operations; however, the extended distances between units, the diversity of the missions, the lack of security of supply installations and lines of communication, and the possible requirement to support the population administratively and logistically as prescribed by higher headquarters normally will require modification of these combat service support procedures.

**213. Mission**

The combat service support missions in counter guerrilla operations are similar in both limited and general war rear area security and in stability operations; however, requirements to support host country civil and military forces in internal defense and development may alter missions considerably and require the assignment of additional combat service support missions.

**214. Concept**

When employed as part of a division, the brigade is normally a tactical echelon which enters service support channels only to the extent necessary to insure the successful accomplishment of its mission. Maneuver battalions assigned or attached to the brigade are logistically self-sufficient when normal logistic support is available through the division support command. Personnel and administrative functions and services are accomplished for the maneuver battalions by the appropriate staff section of the division administration company.

**215. Organization**

Because of the decentralized nature of counter guerrilla operations and the extensive areas of operations normally assigned to military units, the division brigade may be tailored, similarly to a separate brigade, to be administratively self-sufficient. In this case, it will require the attachment of a provisionally organized support battalion to provide logistic support.

a. The provisionally organized support battalion may include the following units:

- (1) Headquarters and headquarters detachment provisionally organized.
- (2) Medical company.
- (3) Forward support maintenance company.
- (4) Administrative company or detachment, provisionally organized.

- (5) Supply and transport company, provisionally organized.
- (6) Aerial supply platoon.
- (7) Air equipment support detachment, for airborne units.

b. Maneuver battalions subordinate to an administratively self-sufficient brigade task force are not administratively dependent on the division as prescribed in FM 7-20; instead, they receive combat service support from parent brigades.

## 216. Operations

Combat service support operations discussed in the following chapters are concerned primarily with areas in which increased emphasis must be placed on certain facets of the functions of Army aviation, civil affairs, medical service, military police, maintenance, supply, and transportation support, and where modification of the normal procedures employed by combat service support units may be required for the conduct of counter guerrilla operations.

# CHAPTER 11

## LOGISTICS AND SERVICES

---

### Section I. INTRODUCTION

#### 217. General

Brigade logistic activities and functions for counter guerrilla operations are essentially the same as for normal operations in limited and general war; however, these functions are complicated by requirements to support not only brigade tactical operations but also to assist host country civilian agencies and military forces by intelligence operations, psychological operations, civil affairs operations, and advisory assistance operations. The requirement for these operations to support host country civilian agencies will occur predominantly in internal defense and development; however, this requirement may exist in counter guerrilla operations in rear areas of forces engaged in limited or general war.

#### 218. Mission

The missions of logistic elements, and the objectives of logistic activities comprising the supply, maintenance, transportation, medical service, and other logistic services, are discussed in the following sections.

#### 219. Concept

While currently prescribed logistic systems are adequate to support all facets of military counter guerrilla operations, the techniques of support employed must be geared to the operational requirements and may vary considerably from those normally employed for limited or general war.

#### 220. Organization

The brigade logistical operations are concentrated in the brigade trains, which in counter guerrilla operations are normally located in the brigade base.

a. Composition of brigade trains will vary with the tactical situation and the disposition of the combat, combat support, and combat service support units, and the host country military and civilian forces attached to, or supporting, the brigade. Extended distances between units, diversity of missions, and the possible requirement to support the host country military and civilian elements as prescribed by higher headquarters will influence the composition of brigade trains for counter guerrilla operations. Normally, in counter guerrilla operations, the brigade trains will include—

- (1) Elements of the brigade headquarters company.
- (2) Brigade staff section personnel not normally located at the command post.
- (3) Maintenance and supply section of the aviation unit.
- (4) Division support command elements, or logistic elements of this command attached to the brigade if the brigade is organized for administrative self-sufficiency.
- (5) Service elements of combat and combat support, and combat service support units attached to, or in support of, the brigade, as required.
- (6) Civilian support resources.
- (7) Host country regular armed forces or paramilitary forces support resources.
- (8) Brigade airstrip, landing zone, or drop zone.

b. The battalion normally will organize and employ only one trains organization instead of

Utilizing both the field and combat trains prescribed in FM 7-20. For security, these trains normally will be located in the vicinity of the battalion headquarters or reserve in the battalion combat base. In counter guerrilla operations, seldom will logistical elements of the infantry or airborne infantry battalion be located in the brigade trains as in normal limited or general war operations. The battalion trains normally include—

- (1) Class I, III, and V distributing points.
- (2) Kitchen area.
- (3) Maintenance area.
- (4) Bath and clothing exchange units.
- (5) Medical elements.
- (6) Salvage collecting point.
- (7) Collecting points for excess equipment and captured materiel.
- (8) Battalion airstrip, landing zone, or drop zone.
- (9) Trains elements of attached units.
- (10) A water point.

- (11) Aerial resupply point.
- (12) Vehicle dispersal area (motor park).

c. Company trains usually are located in the combat base of the battalion except when the company is responsible for operating its own combat base.

## 221. Operations

Flexibility and responsiveness of logistic support of counter guerrilla operations are facilitated by—

a. Planning by which all units are equipped with the minimum essential supplies and equipment required for successful mission accomplishment.

b. Maximum use of airlift for logistic support.

c. Providing security for the movement of supplies, equipment, and personnel.

d. Programing of allotted personnel resources to logistic and security tasks.

## Section II. SUPPLY

### 222. General

Supply missions in counter guerrilla operations in internal defense and development may be vastly expanded over those in limited and general war because of the possible added requirements to support host country military and civilian agencies, and also because of the dispersed surface lines of transportation and widely dispersed deployment of supported U.S. and host country forces and agencies. Limited and general war supply procedures generally are adaptable to counter guerrilla operations but must be modified to the particular area and type of operations conducted. This section discusses the problems and the differences involved in such modification.

### 223. Mission

In counter guerrilla operations, the supply system must provide effective supply to brigades conducting tactical operations, intelligence operations, psychological operations, populace and resources control operations, military civic action, and advisory assistance. In addition, supply units and personnel must

be prepared to engage directly in all of these operations as required.

### 224. Concept

Tactical units engaged in counter guerrilla operations are provided only those supplies and equipment items that are essential to the accomplishment of the assigned mission and any known or probable contingencies. Other supplies are maintained in the brigade and battalion trains and static logistic bases so as not to hamper the mobility of the combat elements.

### 225. Operations

The planning of resupply activities in counter guerrilla operations must be detailed, and must be accomplished well in advance of the actual resupply requirements. Resupply procedures are standardized at all levels of command, and the experience factors on which to base this standardization must be computed early in the counter guerrilla campaign.

a. *Aerial Resupply.* Emphasis is placed on

the maximum utilization of resupply by air within the availability and capability of aircraft and the established priority for their employment. Rendezvous points for resupply are established for units engaged in operations away from their unit base. These points vary according to a schedule which will not disclose a pattern of counter guerrilla force operations.

*b. Experience Factors.* Once experience factors, to include ammunition requirements and possible civilian population requirements, have been determined, a standard basic load to cover the desired time period can be established for each unit, irrespective of its size. These basic loads for battalions, companies, platoons, and squads can be used for the pre-packing, rigging, and prepositioning of supplies in brigade and battalion combat bases ready for immediate air delivery either scheduled or on call. To facilitate the removal of supplies from the resupply rendezvous point, individual resupply packages should not exceed a one-man load.

*c. Unit Distribution.* Unit distribution of all supplies to the lowest level possible is emphasized. For example, the issue of supplies to a company should be not only to the company base, but also directly to elements of the company conducting operations from forward patrol bases.

*d. Catalog Supply System.* The procedure for requesting items of supplies and equipment can be simplified by the preparation and use of a catalog supply system. This system utilizes a brevity code in which a single item or several associated items are identified and requested by an abbreviated code word. The system permits the user maximum flexibility in choice of supply consistent with the use of the abbreviated coded request and communications transmission security (FM 31-21).

*e. Civilian Supply.* The counter guerrilla force must be prepared to provide essential items of supply to elements of the civilian populace, especially civilian victims of military operations, remote population centers, and groups relocated or concentrated for security reasons. The availability of these supply items provides for emergency situations, assists in

the implementation of military civic action, and may prevent serious drains on a bare subsistence civilian economy. Maximum use is made of captured guerrilla supplies for civilian support. Stocks of the following supplies may be maintained for issue to the civilian population:

- (1) Food staples tailored to the population's dietary requirements.
- (2) Clothing which may include cloth in bolts, salvaged military clothing *which has been re-dyed*, and/or new items of locally procured clothing.
- (3) Shelter such as salvaged tents and construction materials.
- (4) Medical supplies.
- (5) Fuel of the type characteristic of the heating systems of the area.

*f. Control.* Strict control must be exercised over the assembly, storage, and distribution of supplies destined for civilian consumption to preclude their use in establishing a black market or to prevent their capture by guerrillas. Civil affairs units organized and trained for this purpose will often be available to assist in the exercise of control.

*g. Local Procurement.* Minimum dependence is placed on the local economy for the provision of supplies and equipment unless local procurement is encouraged to bolster the economic development of the area. Often, authority may be granted to use supplies such as food for payment for services rendered by the civilian population. Such payments must be made in the name of the counter guerrilla force and not as an individual gesture.

*h. Supply Economy.* All friendly troops must understand the difficulties in providing logistical support in counter guerrilla operations and the importance of conserving, maintaining, and securing supplies and equipment. Troops must realize that supplies lost or abandoned may be recovered by the guerrilla force.

*i. Water Supply.* In counter guerrilla operations, units may not always be able to obtain water from established engineer water points and must therefore revert to the use of possibly contaminated indigenous sources. In such

gases, the water obtained must be treated by the individual or unit. Several expedients are available to purify water before it is used for cooking and drinking. These expedients include use of calcium hypochlorite, individual water purification tablets, and boiling. For details on water purification, see FM 21-10.

*j. Messes.* Unit messes are normally provisionally organized for counter guerrilla operations. Elements of the brigade force conducting operations at small static defense posts or operating from forward patrol bases normally must depend predominantly on the use of combat-type rations, or on local procurement when authorized. Issuing Class I items to these units usually will be modified to provide foodstuffs suitable for preparation by improvised techniques. Except in secure areas and bases, the use of TOE field ranges and other cooking equipment may be impractical since they substantially reduce mobility.

*k. Captured Materiel.* Captured materiel is reported to the next higher headquarters, where it may be a source of intelligence information. Captured materiel which may have

originated from a sponsoring power and new and unusual weapons and equipment are evacuated through intelligence channels. In accordance with U.S./host country agreements, captured materiel may be destroyed, or it may be tagged and evacuated in the same manner as salvage. Captured weapons are used by the counter guerrilla force only in emergencies. In counter guerrilla operations, the characteristic sounds of weapons are often valuable aids in distinguishing between guerrilla and counter guerrilla forces. Public display of captured materiel and weapons can be useful in psychological operations.

*l. Destruction of Supplies and Equipment.* Destruction of supplies and equipment (less medical) may be accomplished to deny their use to the guerrilla. In counter guerrilla operations, the authority to destroy supplies and equipment is normally delegated down to and including squad leaders. Under the provisions of Geneva Conventions, medical supplies will not be intentionally destroyed (FM 27-10). For information on which to base destruction plans, see FM 5-25.

### Section III. MAINTENANCE

#### 226. General

Maintenance in counter guerrilla operations may be more critical than in limited and general war operations because the maintenance elements normally will not accompany tactical troops which may be operating in a dispersed deployment or on a short-term basis.

#### 227. Mission

The mission of maintenance personnel and organizations is essentially the same in counter guerrilla operations as in conventional operations. In stability operations, counter guerrilla operations maintenance requirements may be increased by—

*a.* Wide dispersion of units and difficulty of maintenance contact teams to reach dispersed units.

*b.* Insecure surface routes of communication.

*c.* Added missions to train host country maintenance personnel through advisory assistance.

*d.* Brigade support of host country regular armed forces and paramilitary forces maintenance activities.

*e.* Maintenance of equipment which may be in standby storage to be used in event of escalation to limited war operations.

*f.* High use rate and rigorous operational conditions.

*g.* Lack of command supervision of maintenance in remote areas.

#### 228. Concept

In relatively secure areas, an area service concept of maintenance may be feasible; however, if a requirement exists for providing maintenance support to units conducting strike operations or operating in widely dispersed,

remote areas through which ground communication is insecure, maintenance support may be provided by attachment of tailored maintenance organizations from higher headquarters or from the TOE 500-600-series.

## 229. Organization

a. When the brigade is operating as part of a division, a forward support company of the division maintenance battalion with appropriate augmentation operates as part of the division support command element in the brigade trains area. This unit is backed by the main support company. When the brigade is organized for independent and semi-independent operations, a forward support company with appropriate augmentation is normally attached to the brigade.

b. This augmentation may include crypto maintenance personnel from the division signal battalion if the brigade is widely separated from the division or other crypto support. The infantry or airborne infantry battalion conducting counter guerrilla operations normally will require considerable augmentation of its maintenance platoon. The extent of this augmentation will depend on the particular requirements of the situation. In any case, it normally includes a composite direct support maintenance team from the forward maintenance support company supporting the brigade. This team habitually functions in the battalion trains area in the battalion combat base.

## 230. Operations

a. *General.* Maintenance support units in counter guerrilla operations may be concentrated in secure bases at much lower levels than in limited and general war, and air delivery of spare parts and contact teams may be routine. Greater inventories of spare parts

stocks and maintenance float items at lower echelons than in limited and general war may be required; and for units engaged in operations, increased use of one-for-one exchange of equipment may be required. Maintenance service and serviceable exchange items must be brought to units, and unserviceable, repairable items must be evacuated by other than combat personnel. No item of unserviceable equipment of possible value to guerrilla forces may be left unsecured awaiting evacuation. Troops may be relieved of nonessential equipment which requires excessive maintenance efforts. This equipment is placed in local standby storage.

b. *Maintenance Float Items.* Normal replacement of end items is a supply function and is accomplished through end item supply channels. The direct support maintenance unit, however, will carry a maintenance float of end items for exchange purposes. This float will consist primarily of small arms, fire control instruments, and portable radio sets, but will also include a limited quantity of small vehicles and other items. Items from the float are issued to replace like unserviceable items when the need for the item is such that delay in providing a serviceable replacement will hamper mission accomplishment of the unit needing the item. The exchange of small arms and radios with units conducting operations away from the unit combat base will be normal. Unserviceable items, after repair at the direct support level, are returned to direct support maintenance float stockage. The direct support maintenance team provided to augment capabilities at the battalion combat base will be provided a maintenance float stockage of small arms, fire control instruments, and radios; other float items required by forward units are provided from the brigade combat base. Maintenance float aircraft are provided by the backup direct support maintenance unit or a general support maintenance unit.

## Section IV. TRANSPORTATION

### 231. General

Unusual transportation problems must be considered in providing transportation support to combat units in counter guerrilla oper-

ations. These problems arise primarily because of the large size of the operational areas, the difficult and underdeveloped nature of the area, and the lack of secure ground lines of

communication. Transportation planning for counter guerrilla operations must provide reliable transportation systems responsive to the requirements of tactical operations and, as applicable, intelligence operations, psychological operations, civil affairs operations (especially populace and resources and military civic action programs), and advisory assistance operations. Depending on the situation, the provision of adequate transportation may require using such measures as host country civilian ground and water transportation means, to include trucks, bicycles, motorcycles, and watercraft, and recruiting host country porters and pack animals for operations. Aircraft provide an effective means of transportation because of speed, relative security from ground attack, and lack of sensitivity to terrain conditions. Emphasis is placed on airdrop, low-level extraction (LOLEX), and airlanded operations.

### 232. Motor Transportation

*a. Missions.* Motor transport missions include transporting supplies and equipment to combat units; transporting troops to attack or defensive positions; and providing transport for headquarters, for heavy equipment, and for supplies.

*b. Concept.* Movement of troops or equipment in direct support of counter guerrilla operations may be made by organic transport, by vehicles of assigned or attached truck units, or by vehicles of transportation truck units committed on a mission basis. Headquarters may use organic or attached motor transport as a pooled service to be allocated where and when needed to meet operational requirements.

*c. Organization.* Often, the terrain and the civil and military situations will require that brigades engaged in counter guerrilla operations release to the next higher headquarters certain of their ground vehicles not required for command, control, and transportation support. Conversely, if the terrain is trafficable, brigades assigned the primary missions of conducting counter guerrilla operations in a large area will usually require augmentation of organic ground transportation means. This is

due primarily to the extended distances that may exist between the static defense posts, combat bases, and patrol bases used in conducting counter guerrilla operations. Augmentation may come from U.S. and host country military and civilian sources.

*d. Operations.* Principles of operations of motor transport will follow, as closely as possible, those established in FM 55-35. Local policies and directives will establish procedures by which transportation, other than organic, is requested, provided, and utilized.

(1) Motor transport units have a limited capability for providing security of cargo and personnel being transported. Heavy security requirements, if imposed upon truck units, will result in a corresponding decrease in the capabilities of these units to perform their assigned missions; therefore, security should be provided by troops being transported or by supporting security forces.

(2) In areas of limited road nets, the available roads must be utilized to their maximum capacities. Extensive engineer support will be required to maintain and construct roads and bridges. For off-road operations, supporting motor transport units should be equipped with vehicles having mobility comparable to the vehicles of the supported unit.

### 233. Army Aviation

*a. Mission.* Combat service support missions performed by U.S. Army aviation units participating in counter guerrilla operations include the air movement of personnel, supplies, and equipment. These missions may be performed in support of U.S. Army ground forces, host country forces, or allied forces. Combat service support tasks performed by aviation units may include—

- (1) Liaison, air courier, wire laying, radio relay, and message drop and pickup.
- (2) Logistic supply and resupply.
- (3) Air movement or evacuation of patients, prisoners, and materiel.

- (4) Administrative troop movement.
- (5) Military civic action.
- (6) Mapping and survey.
- (7) Command and staff transportation.
- (8) Chemical and radiological monitoring.
- (9) Route and area reconnaissance.

*b. Concept.* In areas lacking railroads, navigable waterways, and suitable roads, air transport is the most effective means of transport and may be the only practicable means when priority conditions exist.

*c. Organization.* The ability of aviation units to perform airlift missions depends primarily upon the weight and dimensions of the materiel to be airlifted and the capability of aircraft assigned to the units. Appropriate TOE should be consulted to determine the airlift capability of each type unit. Establishment of loading areas as far forward as practicable will increase the airlift capability of aviation units by reducing the amount of fuel required aboard each aircraft. Aircraft refueling facilities are established at or near the loading areas so that aircraft can be refueled and loaded at the same location. Aircraft maintenance personnel and equipment may be provided at the location to make minor repairs.

*d. Operations.* Aviation units performing airlift missions will employ airlanded, or airdrop techniques. Aircraft returning from forward areas can be used to evacuate patients, prisoners, or equipment.

- (1) *Airlanded* personnel and materiel are moved by air and disembarked or unloaded after the aircraft has landed. This operation requires that a landing area, suitable to the type aircraft concerned, be available at the destination.
- (2) *Airdrop* is accomplished by parachuting personnel or materiel from aircraft in flight. Trained troops can disembark from helicopters by rap-

elling. Materiel can also be airdropped by use of free-fall techniques.

*e. Security.* Security of both the loading areas and landing zones must be maintained. Since an aviation unit lacks the capability to maintain this security while conducting operations, ground elements must be provided for this security.

### 234. Pack Animals

Factors such as weather, terrain, trafficability, geographic location, or security may preclude the use of normal transportation means. In these circumstances, consideration must be given to the use of pack animals. Pack animals can traverse difficult terrain, keep up with dismounted columns, and free personnel from heavy equipment burdens.

1. Pack-animal units may be organic to host country forces or procured locally for specific operations conducted by U.S. or host country forces. Animals to be used must be sound, well trained, and adequately equipped with necessary harness and padding. Their handlers must have knowledge of their care, management, and feeding, and their capabilities and limitations. Pack animals must be loaded properly or they may become a liability rather than an asset.

2. Pack animals may be employed in support of a variety of operations to include—

- (1) Long-range reconnaissance or combat patrols.
- (2) Battalion or company tactical operations.
- (3) Border patrols, by either tactical forces or by civil border-control agencies.
- (4) Resupply to remote areas when aircraft are not available or desirable, or during bad weather when aircraft cannot fly.
- (5) Transporting medical, engineer, or other materiel for use in military civic action.

## Section V. MEDICAL SERVICE

### 235. General

The provision of medical support in counter-guerrilla operations must be as flexible and

imaginative as the supported operations. During counter-guerrilla operations, the extended distances between installations and the semi-

independence of operations complicate medical support and will normally require augmentation of organic medical units and modification of the supporting medical service organization and procedures of higher headquarters. In addition, units may operate in naturally hostile environments with attendant medical problems of polluted water, insects, disease, and severe heat or cold.

### 236. Mission

The missions of medical service in limited and general war operations and in counter-guerrilla operations are basically the same, except that the demonstrated effectiveness of medical services in military civic action, either voluntary or directed, imposes on medical service resources vastly increased requirements.

### 237. Concept

Patients must be evacuated from operational areas as rapidly as possible. Initial medical attention is concerned primarily with diagnosis, emergency treatment, and rapid evacuation; however, in some instances, a limited local holding and surgical capability may be required. Patient evacuation is, as far as possible, by Army aircraft (normally, helicopters); however, combat action and other factors may prevent the use of aircraft, and alternate means of patient evacuation must be employed. Standard area medical evacuation handling procedures are required. These procedures will include standard recognition signs, method of patient handling, and procedures for requesting evacuation aircraft. Guerrilla action may preclude the landing of aircraft and the evacuation of patients in some operations; therefore, measures may be required to build up the local surgical and holding capacity quickly. When appropriate, medical resources may be directed to support U.S. and host country internal development as a primary mission. Military civic action conducted voluntarily as resources permit should be exploited to the maximum when such action is in consonance with the primary mission.

### 238. Organization

Medical staffing and medical command and control elements will be in consonance with the

organization of the U.S. combat forces and will operate under the staff supervision of the S1. Medical service units are described fully in FM 8-10. When appropriate, these units can make vital contributions to military civic action programs. When in support of military civic action or host country military forces, all medical service units use host country personnel to the maximum extent possible, through advisory assistance, providing on-the-job training, instruction, and assignment to positions of responsibility commensurate with the training and capabilities of the host country personnel. Augmentation from TOE 8-500 should be exploited to the maximum.

### 239. Operations

a. Operational procedures which brigades may follow in facilitating medical service in counter-guerrilla operations include—

- (1) Establishment of small aid stations with a treating and holding capability at static defense bases, combat bases, and other echelons lower than normal.
- (2) Provision of sufficient Army aircraft to move medical elements rapidly to reinforce existing treatment and holding installations where the patient load has risen unexpectedly.
- (3) Maximum use of scheduled and on-call air evacuation.
- (4) Provision of small medical elements to support extended patrols, and raid and ambush forces.
- (5) Assignment of specially trained enlisted medical personnel capable of operating small treatment facilities with minimum supervision.
- (6) Use of host country litter-bearer teams.
- (7) Strict enforcement of the highest standards of sanitation and first aid and buddy-aid training.
- (8) Utilization of host country medical resources and capabilities when available and acceptable.
- (9) Cross-training of all combat personnel in the practical application of emergency treatment.

(10) Training and utilization of paramedics to support units during airdrop operations and to make vertical entry into isolated areas to provide emergency medical support to combat units.

(11) Provision of security for medical facilities and personnel.

b. Prescribed emergency treatment and evacuation procedures should be outlined in unit SOP.

c. Medical support in internal defense and development, through military civic action should be provided to civilian patients when operational conditions permit. Military medical support should be terminated as soon as possible to avoid alienating civilian doctors who might be deprived of their means of livelihood.

d. In counter guerrilla operations, individual and small-unit preventive medicine measures will be practiced in lieu of large-scale environmental control. Such measures as routine immunizations and suppressive drugs will continue to be necessary together with positive measures for the control of prevalent diseases. The most significant types of diseases or illnesses which may occur in areas of counter guerrilla operations include skin disease; diseases which are insectborne, waterborne, and

foodborne; diseases due to climatic conditions; and psychiatric disorders.

e. Water in an area of counter guerrilla operations should be considered contaminated and must be treated before using. Bathing in streams and ponds may be dangerous because of the prevalence of waterborne diseases. Therefore, and understanding of the endemic diseases and parasitic infections that must be countered is necessary. To preclude a sharp increase in the incidence of skin diseases, and to maintain the highest possible standard of personal cleanliness, each water source must be evaluated prior to acceptance or rejection.

f. Acclimation is the result of physiological adaptation to extremes in climatic conditions and altitude. Physiological acclimation for the adjustment of the body's heat-regulating mechanism can be 80 percent established in 1 week; 90 percent in 2 weeks; and 100 percent in 3 to 6 weeks. Incomplete acclimation means loss of effectiveness and, in some cases, may lead to early exhaustion or death. Environmental stress of high altitudes can result in acute altitude sickness. The commander must be aware of those acclimation problems peculiar to the operational area to which he is committed, and he must insure that necessary measures are taken to acclimate personnel.

## Section VI. OTHER LOGISTICAL SERVICES

### 240. General

In addition to the activities discussed in preceding sections, construction and the utilization of available labor are also important logistic services in counter guerrilla operations.

### 241. Construction

Requirements for construction of both U.S. and host country facilities are of increased importance in counter guerrilla operations in stability operations as compared with counter guerrilla operations in limited and general war. The area of brigade operations may be relatively fixed by the boundaries of the host country or political subdivisions. In limited and general war, forces may not remain in specific areas for long periods of time, while in stability operations, the habitual employment of forces for

extended periods in specific local operational areas, is stressed. The internal development requirements may dictate that U.S. military resources be used to build and maintain roads, airfields, communication centers, training centers, powerlines, schools, dispensaries, markets, churches, and other facilities which will have lasting value to the host country. The situation may require that brigades, properly augmented, engage in major construction efforts to provide permanent tactical and logistical bases to support brigade operations, and schools, markets, dispensaries, and similar facilities to support the civil population as part of the brigade military civic action program. Construction of training centers and other facilities to support the overall advisory assistance effort, and construction of defended population centers to sup-

port populace and resources control operations may also be required. Maximum use should be made of host country skills and materials for construction and for projects allied to military civic action.

## 242. Labor

In order to economize scarce brigade labor resources, to assist the civilian economy, and to train a labor pool to contribute to national or local internal development, maximum use should be made of indigenous labor resources consistent with security requirements and limitations imposed by the overall labor policy of higher headquarters. Use of these labor resources must be based on sound intelligence and planning. The premature use of these resources may invite treachery. The brigade commander

must first establish an efficient counterintelligence organization and use it to screen those persons available for use as laborers. Hostile organizations may infiltrate agents into locally organized labor forces to obtain information and to exploit these labor forces in conjunction with tactical operations at the opportune time. When there is doubt about the loyalty of the indigenous labor resources, consideration should be given to their possible use in nonsensitive duties.

## 243. Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous logistic services include procurement of real estate, quartering, firefighting, utilities, camouflage, and decontamination. For details on these services, see FM 54-4.

## CHAPTER 12

### PERSONNEL

#### 244. General

a. Personnel operations in limited war, general war, and stability operations are similar. Personnel services to support limited or general war rear area counter guerrilla operations are governed by the standard procedures outlined in the various combat service support manuals and in branch-level manuals. This chapter discusses personnel operations which require emphasis in counter guerrilla operations as related to stability operations.

b. Personnel operations must accommodate the various missions which may be assigned to the brigade committed to counter guerrilla operations. If the brigade is conducting independent strike operations in remote areas, then personnel actions may have to wait the return of the troops to base areas. Reports and information will be difficult to gather and transmit because access to units will be largely confined to air lines of communication or radio communication. If the brigade is supporting a consolidation operation, then direct ground contact between units may be possible even though brigade units may be deployed widely over large areas.

c. In counter guerrilla operations, increased command emphasis must be given to the following areas:

- (1) Orientation of replacements.
- (2) Development and maintenance of morale.
- (3) Maintenance of military discipline, law, and order.
- (4) Relations with civilians.
- (5) Handling of prisoners and civilian internees.

#### 245. Personnel Services

a. Personnel services and procedures to im-

plement them are similar in counter guerrilla operations in both limited and general war and stability operations.

b. Counter guerrilla operations require careful planning to use austere personnel services resources. Plans should be based on bringing individuals and brigade units into contact with special services activities, and exchange and motion picture services, rather than bringing the services to troops while on operations. Frequent rest, leave, or in-country rotation to metropolitan areas should be programmed. Educational and similar services will be difficult, if not impossible, to execute by individuals assigned to brigades on operations away from the unit base.

#### 246. Replacements

Replacements for counter guerrilla forces must receive orientation on the nature of the terrain and climate, unusual health hazards, characteristics of the population, the counter guerrilla force relations with the population, and (especially in internal defense and development) the ideological and political fallacies of the insurgent or resistance movement which the guerrilla supports.

#### 247. Morale

a. Troops employed in counter guerrilla operations are subjected to continuing morale and psychological pressures which result largely from—

- (1) The natural reluctance of the soldier to repress women, children, and old men who may be supporting guerrilla activities.
- (2) Fear of guerrilla atrocities and an impulse to take vindictive retaliation because of such atrocities.
- (3) The characteristics of the operations

including intangible results, poor living conditions, and long periods of activity.

- (4) Lack of knowledge of guerrilla tactics.
- (5) The elusiveness of the guerrilla and the difficulty in identifying him.
- (6) The presence of civilians in the operational areas and the need to provide for their security and well-being.

b. Orientation, education, and recreation programs must be conducted on a continuing basis to offset these morale and psychological pressures.

#### 248. Military Discipline, Law, and Order

The maintenance of discipline, law, and order is extremely important when operating among the civil population. The conduct of brigade personnel must impress the civil population with their ability, courtesy, and moral fiber and with the neatness, security, and efficiency of their bases and installations.

#### 249. Prisoners and Civilian Internees

a. In counter guerrilla operations in rear areas of forces engaged in limited or general war, the handling of prisoners of war and civilian internees will be in accordance with the principles and procedures contained in FM 19-40. However, the handling of captured personnel in internal defense and development will create special problems for U.S. counter guerrilla force commanders which differ from problems in handling prisoners in limited and general war. Of special significance is the fact that guerrillas captured by U.S. brigades may be accorded treatment as prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and procedures of the Department of the Army. In all cases, captured personnel are accorded humane treatment by U.S. forces. Procedures and facilities should be established to collect and process captured personnel. Their evacuation to the next higher echelon or as otherwise directed, should be accomplished as expeditiously as possible.

b. In insurgent wars, guerrillas generally are not accorded prisoner-of-war status because such status may support their recognition by other nations. If this happens, then the guerrilla force may be recognized as representing

a *de facto* government, thus changing the situation to one of civil war. Generally, the guerrilla in insurgent wars is considered as a violator of municipal law, or as a common criminal; and while U.S. forces must accord any prisoners or internees humane treatment by U.S. regulations, care must be exercised to prevent enhancing the status of the guerrilla force to that of a recognized belligerent power. Captured nationals of external sponsoring powers require special handling, to include segregating them from other prisoners and immediately evacuating them to a higher headquarters for intelligence purposes.

#### 250. Graves Registration

Graves registration functions normally are performed at brigade by a supporting collection and evacuation section which establishes a collecting point in the brigade base area to receive the dead from subordinate units and to identify and evacuate remains. Brigade units on strike operations may not be capable of evacuating the dead to the brigade collecting point, and alternate provisions for evacuation must be made. Battalions engaged in counter guerrilla tactical operations normally will receive assistance from attached collection and evacuation elements in the evacuation of the dead.

#### 251. Finance, Legal, and Chaplain Services

a. *Finance.* Complete information on finance service is provided in FM 14-1.

b. *Legal.* A commander who exercises general court-martial authority is required by law to have a staff judge advocate to advise him. Divisional brigades, normally commanded by a colonel who does not have general court-martial authority, will require assistance on legal matters from the parent division. Separate brigades, normally commanded by a brigadier general with general court-martial authority, will have the required staff judge advocate. The mission of the judge advocate is to furnish legal service and advice to the commander, to other staff members, and to the commanders and members of units assigned or attached. The specific functions of the judge advocate include administration and supervision of military justice and claims; provision of legal assistance; stating legal opinions concerning personnel actions, procurement, and civil-mili-

tary jurisdiction; supervision of war crimes matters; and formulation and administration of certain international agreements.

**c. Chaplain.** The chaplain section of the brigade provides religious services and pastoral

care for all units or elements assigned or attached to the brigade. The brigade chaplains will coordinate their activities and provide assistance and supervision necessary to insure adequate religious coverage of all organic or attached units, which may be widely dispersed.

## CHAPTER 13

### CIVIL AFFAIRS

---

#### 252. General

This chapter provides general guidance on the employment of specialist civil affairs resources to support the brigade in counter guerrilla operations in internal defense operations as well as in counter guerrilla operations in rear areas of forces engaged in limited and general war. Where appropriate, differentiation is made between these two operational environments.

#### 253. Mission of Specialist Civil Affairs Elements

Civil affairs missions can range from liaison and coordination with local civil agencies in stability operations to military government operations in rear areas of forces engaged in limited and general war. In stability operations, proper use of civil affairs elements can expedite the furnishing of assistance by military forces to local governments, and the reciprocal provisioning and support of military forces by the local government. Civil affairs may involve the temporary performance by U.S. military forces of certain governmental functions in the name of the host country. Specialist civil affairs elements support internal defense and development by organizing and motivating the civil population to assist host country and U.S. civil and military forces in counter guerrilla operations by eliminating or reducing political, economic, or social problems such as ineffective administration, unemployment, and poor public sanitation. Examples of tasks which can best be performed by specialist civil affairs elements to muster and synchronize civil support and assistance are as follows:

a. Increase the efficiency of the local administrations so that orders, intelligence, requests, and information pass expeditiously among the

commander, the civil administrator, and the population.

b. Expedite payment of just claims to insure that civilian support and cooperation will not be refused as a consequence of previous bad faith.

c. Develop the efficiency of the civil police and its image with the populace to enhance its effectiveness in civil security and intelligence.

d. Improve local health through simple inoculation and public health measures to improve the host country government image, increase civilian productivity, and eradicate disease.

e. Initiate or modernize public welfare activities.

f. Modernize financial operations, including controls over budget, taxation, expenditures, and public funds, and update appropriate fiscal accounting procedures, all with the objective of increasing revenues.

g. Establish a school system to provide technical and liberal education for adults as well as adolescents, both to raise productivity and to improve the image of the host country government.

h. Determine labor availability for work such as stevedoring, facility and equipment construction or repair, and base upkeep, and coordinate with local labor procurement agencies.

i. Locate and negotiate for civil assets required by the military, such as storage facilities and troop housing, foodstuffs and water, transportation means, and others.

j. Organize or modernize public utilities, such as water distribution, sewage, power, communications, and transportation.

k. Prepare and disseminate information through military and civilian information media.

## 254. Concepts

Civil affairs policy formulation should be centralized, to the degree practicable, with operations and activities coordinated over broad geographical areas; however, in internal defense and development, civil affairs staffs, units, and teams will frequently be found at echelons lower than in limited and general war situations. These elements must be allowed operational latitude sufficient to accommodate local political, economic, and sociological variations.

## 255. Organization

In counter guerrilla operations, whether in internal defense and development or in limited or general war rear areas, civil affairs staff representation is required at all levels from battalion task force upward. Wherever possible the civil affairs staff section should consist of or include specialist civil affairs personnel. Appropriate civil affairs functions include the normal combat support and combat service support activities; but, in addition, they are particularly applicable to the military civic action and populace and resources control programs which specialist civil affairs elements may assist in coordinating. Civil affairs companies may serve under the direct supervision of a field army, corps, or similar commands, and in turn may command up to fifteen civil affairs platoons.

a. In counter guerrilla operations, units as small as battalion task forces may be assigned missions to implement plans for which the civil affairs officer has staff responsibility. Under these situations, a civil affairs platoon may support a brigade, as contrasted to limited and general war situations in which a civil affairs platoon normally supports a division.

b. Functional teams from the TOE 41-500-series cover the civil affairs functional areas and include the language team. For training, functional teams are sometimes grouped into four categories: governmental control, eco-

nomie, public facilities, and special functions. They are assigned or attached to civil affairs units according to situational requirements.

c. Language teams may be required in large numbers. However, a better solution than an extensive number of language teams is to have civil affairs officers qualified in the local language. Those who are not school-trained should make efforts to train themselves in local dialects.

## 256. Operations

In counter guerrilla operations planning, the civil affairs staff section presents the political, economic, and sociological considerations.

a. Civil affairs companies and platoons may serve either in a command or area support role. Area support, usually to civil or military officials having area responsibilities, though not always possible, is preferred because—

- (1) Intimate knowledge of the local situation and working relationships with local inhabitants are critical. Much time may be required to bridge the barriers which separate host country from U.S. personnel and to establish mutual trust.
- (2) The advantages of being supported by the civil affairs unit which best knows the situation, area, and personalities will probably outweigh other considerations.

b. In stability operations direct civil affairs liaison between U.S. brigades and the host country government should extend, as a minimum, through all levels at which brigades are operating under unified control. Basic coordination should be accomplished in the area coordination centers (ACC) (para 53). If a military assistance program was underway before the arrival of the brigade, the framework for a liaison system may already exist in the form of advisors to political subdivision chiefs. These advisors may be civil affairs officers, or they may have civil affairs officers on their staffs.

- (1) U.S. brigade civil affairs liaison officers to the host country government

may assist host country political subdivisions chiefs by—

- (a) Explaining U.S. brigade capabilities to support internal defense and internal development programs.
  - (b) Keeping host country political leaders informed on political, economic, and sociological information acquired by U.S. forces during the conduct of operations.
  - (c) Serving as local agents for U.S. civil agencies concerned with internal development and information programs.
  - (d) Continuing advisory assistance activities, if appropriate.
- (2) U.S. civil affairs liaison officers to the host country government may assist U.S. brigade forces in the area by—
- (a) Keeping U.S. brigade commanders informed of host country government policies, plans, and programs.
  - (b) Advising U.S. brigade commanders as to capabilities and plans of local administrations.
  - (c) Recommending economic and sociological courses of action for U.S. brigades.

(d) Relaying political, economic, and sociological information acquired by host country administrators which might be of use to U.S. brigade commanders.

(e) Accompanying U.S. forces on tactical operations to provide continuing advice which might otherwise be unavailable.

- (3) Host country civil affairs elements or government teams may operate with U.S. brigade forces. These teams will render assistance of the same nature listed in (2) above. In addition, host country government teams will be needed to assist U.S. forces conducting consolidation operations. These teams would perform the mission of establishing or reestablishing government facilities, influences, and controls. The rapid establishment of government in newly controlled areas not only has a psychological impact on the populace, but it also frees combat forces for further tactical operations by organizing the populace to perform their own local defense.

**PART FOUR**  
**REAR AREA SECURITY OPERATIONS**

**CHAPTER 14**  
**INTRODUCTION**

---

**257. General**

a. Rear area security operations are those operations, except for active air defense, conducted to neutralize or destroy threats to units and activities in rear areas.

b. Rear areas are those areas to the rear of frontline units in which combat support and combat service support functions are performed.

c. Rear area security operations are conducted as part of the mission of all elements operating in rear areas. The rear area security operations conducted by nontactical units are usually limited to internal security, local security and perimeter defense of installations. Military police units normally perform area security missions for an assigned area of responsibility and are charged with convoy security.

**258. Responsibility for Rear Area Security**

Responsibility for rear area security rests with the commander exercising territorial control (COMMZ, army, and corps commanders). Although no formal organization for rear area security exists at this time, it is envisaged that commanders having territorial responsibility will designate a subordinate headquarters as the agency having responsibility for rear area security. This headquarters will conduct planning, establish a communication network, and operate an operations/intelligence center. U.S. Army doctrine does not provide for the perma-

nent allocation of combat troops to rear area security missions. Combat units will be committed to rear area security missions only when the situation is beyond the capability of the area commander, using his own resources. Combat units committed to rear area security missions will remain committed for the minimum time required to reduce or eliminate the threat.

**259. Threat**

The threat to rear areas may consist of guerrillas, bypassed enemy units, enemy airborne/airmobile forces, or civil disturbances.

**260. Purpose**

This part provides information and guidance to commanders and staffs of the brigade and its subordinate elements when committed to rear area security counter guerrilla operations.

**261. Scope**

This part is limited to operations against guerrillas (including regular forces conducting guerrilla-type operations) in limited and general war environments. Foregoing parts of this manual address brigade counter guerrilla operations in internal defense and development environments. When a situation develops in the rear area which requires the employment of a force against an enemy threatening the command as a whole, the action is no longer a rear area security operation, and operations to counter the threat are conducted as part of the main battle.

## CHAPTER 15

### BRIGADE OPERATIONS

---

#### 262. General

Brigade counter guerrilla operations in rear area security missions are characterized by rapid movement to the area of operations, rapid deployment and development of the situation, and sustained offensive combat to eliminate the guerrilla threat. The brigade, when committed to counter guerrilla rear area security missions, will be allocated resources commensurate with the mission. Army aircraft are utilized to the maximum extent. Brigade counter guerrilla operations are conducted to insure the uninterrupted operations of administrative and logistical functions performed in the area of operations.

#### 263. Command and Control

The brigade will normally be under the operational control of the area commander in whose area it is committed. Nontactical units in the immediate area of operations may be placed under the operational control of the brigade. Tactical missions assigned to nontactical units must cause a minimum of interference with their primary mission and must be consistent with their limited capabilities for conducting tactical operations.

#### 264. Basic Considerations

a. Guerrilla forces normally require several essential elements for effective operations. Among the more critical of these elements are—favorable terrain from which to operate; a source of supply; an intelligence system; and, to a differing degree, support of the local populace.

b. Brigade operations against guerrillas posing a threat to rear area security are aimed at the reduction or elimination of all of these essential elements (with priority to those

which intelligence indicates are most vulnerable).

#### 265. Combat Operations

a. The brigade will normally be introduced into the area of operations when the threat has reached proportions that are beyond the capabilities of the forces of the area commander. The brigade commander must exploit the intelligence gained by the nontactical units in the area of operation and must develop a plan for the rapid deployment of brigade forces. He will be influenced in his deployment of brigade forces by the necessity to provide for defense of key installations and to secure priority routes of communication. Brigade operations, despite the constraints imposed by the above considerations, will be offensive in nature. Maximum use will be made of the capabilities of nontactical units to provide for their own internal and local security. The defensive posture of nontactical units/installations must be screened and protected by aggressive small-unit patrols and by extensive aerial reconnaissance. The brigade commander normally subdivides his area of responsibility into battalion operational areas, retaining a highly mobile reserve (preferably airmobile, airborne or mechanized) as a quick reaction force.

b. Tactical operations of the brigade against guerrilla forces in limited and general war environments are conducted generally following the concepts established in Part Two of this manual.

#### 266. Contrast Between Environments

The rear area security operations of the brigade in limited and general war environments differ from those conducted in internal defense and development environments primarily in the minimal military civic action and

related activities conducted by the brigade during operations in limited and general war. These activities in limited and general war en-

vironments are normally performed by other military units subordinate to the commander exercising territorial responsibility.

## APPENDIX A

### REFERENCES

---

- (C) AR 10-122 United States Army Security Agency (U)  
(C) AR 105-87 Electronic Warfare (U)  
AR 320-5 Dictionary of United States Army Terms  
AR 320-50 Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes  
(C) AR 515-1 Army Cold War Activities (U)  
AR 633-50 Apprehension and Confinement—Prisoners of War; Administration, Employment, and Compensation  
AR 633-51 Apprehension and Confinement—Civilian Internees Administration, Employment, and Compensation  
AR 735-35 Supply Procedures for TOE and TDA Units or Activities  
AR 750-5 Organization, Policies, and Responsibilities for Maintenance Operation  
AR 750-8 Command Maintenance Management Inspections  
FM 1-5 Aviation Company  
FM 1-15 Aviation Battalion  
FM 1-100 Army Aviation Utilization  
FM 1-105 Army Aviation Techniques and Procedures  
FM 1-110 Armed Helicopter Employment  
FM 3-10 Employment of Chemical and Biological Agents  
FM 3-50 Chemical Smoke Generator Units and Smoke Operations  
FM 5-1 Engineer Troop Organizations and Operations  
FM 5-15 Field Fortifications  
FM 5-25 Explosives and Demolitions  
FM 5-31 Boobytraps  
FM 5-135 Engineer Battalion, Armored, Infantry and Infantry (Mechanized) Divisions  
FM 5-136 Engineer Battalion, Airborne Division  
FM 5-142 Nondivisional Engineer Combat Units  
FM 5-162 Engineer Construction and Construction-Support Units  
FM 6-20-1 Field Artillery Tactics  
FM 6-20-2 Field Artillery Techniques  
FM 6-140 Field Artillery Cannon Battalions and Batteries  
FM 7-11 Rifle Company, Infantry, Airborne, and Mechanized  
FM 7-15 Rifle Platoon and Squads Infantry, Airborne, and Mechanized  
FM 7-20 Infantry, Airborne Infantry, and Mechanized Infantry Battalions  
FM 7-30 Infantry, Airborne, and Mechanized Division Brigades  
FM 8-15 Division Medical Service, Infantry, Airborne, Mechanized and Armored Divisions  
FM 8-35 Transportation of the Sick and Wounded  
FM 8-55 Army Medical Service Planning Guide  
FM 9-1 Ordnance Service in the Field  
FM 9-3 Ordnance Direct Support Service  
FM 9-6 Ammunition Service in the Theater of Operations

FM 9-30	Maintenance Battalion: Division Support Command
FM 10-8	Air Delivery of Supplies and Equipment in the Field Army
FM 10-50	Supply and Transport Battalion, Division Support Command
FM 11-50	Signal Battalion Armored Infantry and Mechanized Infantry Divisions
FM 11-57	Signal Battalion, Airborne Division
FM 12-11	Administration Company, Airborne, Armored, Infantry, and Mechanized Divisions
FM 17-1	Armor Operations
FM 17-15	Tank Units, Platoon, Company, and Battalion
FM 17-30	The Armored Division Brigade
FM 17-36	Divisional Armored and Air Cavalry Units
FM 17-95	The Armored Cavalry Regiment
FM 19-1	Military Police Support, Army Divisions and Separate Brigades
FM 19-2	Military Police Support in the Field Army
FM 19-3	Military Police Support in the Communications Zone
FM 19-5	The Military Policeman
FM 19-15	Civil Disturbances and Disasters
FM 19-20	Military Police Investigations
FM 19-25	Military Police Traffic Control
FM 19-30	Physical Security
FM 19-40	Enemy Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees
FM 20-20	Military Dog Training and Employment
FM 20-32	Land Mine Warfare
FM 20-33	Combat Flame Operations
FM 20-60	Battlefield Illumination
FM 21-5	Military Training Management
FM 21-6	Techniques of Military Instruction
FM 21-10	Military Sanitation
FM 21-11	First Aid for Soldiers
FM 21-18	Foot Marches
FM 21-20	Physical Training
FM 21-26	Map Reading
FM 21-30	Military Symbols
FM 21-40	Chemical, Biological, and Nuclear Defense
FM 21-41	Soldier's Handbook for Defense Against Chemical and Biological Operations and Nuclear Warfare
FM 21-48	Chemical, Biological and Radiological (CBR), and Nuclear Defense Training Exercises
FM 21-50	Ranger Training and Ranger Operations
FM 21-60	Visual Signals
FM 21-75	Combat Training of the Individual Soldier and Patrolling
FM 21-76	Survival
FM 21-77	Evasion and Escape
FM 22-100	Military Leadership
FM 23-12	Technique of Fire of the Rifle Squad and Tactical Application
FM 23-65	Browning Machinegun, Caliber .50 HB, M2
FM 24-18	Field Radio Techniques
FM 24-20	Field Wire and Field Cable Techniques
FM 27-10	The Law of Land Warfare
FM 29-22	Maintenance Operations in the Field Army
FM 29-45	General Support Supply and Service in the Field Army
FM 30-5	Combat Intelligence

FM 30-10	Terrain Intelligence
(C) FM 30-17	Counterintelligence Operations, Intelligence Corps, U.S. Army (U)
(S) FM 30-18	Intelligence Collection, Operations, Intelligence Corps, USA (U)
FM 30-28	Armed Forces Censorship
FM 31-10	Barriers and Denial Operations
FM 31-12	Army Forces in Amphibious Operations (The Army Landing Force)
FM 31-18	Infantry Long-Range Patrol Company
FM 31-20	Special Forces Operational Techniques
FM 31-21	Special Forces Operations
(S) FM 31-21A	Special Forces Operations (U)
FM 31-22	U.S. Army Counterinsurgency Forces
(S) FM 31-22A	U.S. Army Counterinsurgency Forces (U)
FM 31-25	Desert Operations
FM 31-30	Jungle Training and Operations
(C) FM 31-40	Tactical Cover and Deception (U)
FM 31-50	Combat in Fortified and Built-up Areas
FM 31-60	River-Crossing Operations
FM 31-70	Basic Cold Weather Manual
FM 31-71	Northern Operations
FM 31-72	Mountain Operations
FM 31-73	Advisor Handbook for Counterinsurgency
(CM) FM 32-5	Communications Security (U)
FM 33-1	Psychological Operations-U.S. Army Doctrine
FM 41-5	Joint Manual for Civil Affairs
FM 41-10	Civil Affairs Operations
FM 44-1	U.S. Army Air Defense Employment
FM 54-2	The Division Support Command
FM 54-4	The Support Brigade
FM 55-6	Transportation Services in Theaters of Operations
FM 55-35	Motor Transport Operations and Motor Transport Units
FM 57-10	Army Forces in Joint Airborne Operations
FM 57-35	Airmobile Operations
FM 57-38	Pathfinder Operations
FM 61-100	The Division
(S) FM 100-1	Doctrinal Guidance (U)
FM 100-5	Field Service Regulations, Operations
FM 100-10	Field Service Regulations, Administration
FM 100-15	Field Service Regulations, Larger Units
(C) FM 100-20	Field Service Regulations—Counterinsurgency (U)
FM 100-25/ AFM 2-52	Tactical Air Support of Land Forces (to be published)
FM 101-5	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Staff Organization and Procedure
FM 101-10-1	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Organization, Technical, and Logistical Data —Unclassified Data
FM 101-40	Armed Forces Doctrine for Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment and Defense
DA Pam 27-1	Treaties Governing Land Warfare
JCS Pub 1	Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage
JCS Pub 2	Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF)

# APPENDIX B

## MILITARY TRAINING

---

### Section I. INTRODUCTION

#### 1. General

This appendix provides guidance to support the training operations of U.S. brigades which have been committed, or have contingency plans for commitment to counter guerrilla operations.

a. Army field manuals, subject schedules, training texts, training programs, and other training literature should be consulted to guide

the planning and execution of training outlined in this appendix.

b. Administrative and tactical training responsibilities of commanders are cited in AR 220-50, AR 220-60, AR 220-70, and AR 385-63. Commanders will use these regulations as guides in the supervision, administration, and training of individuals and units under their command.

### Section II. MISSION

#### 2. General

The mission of counter guerrilla operations training is to insure success in counter guerrilla operations through the combining of required individual skills, unit capabilities, and sound planning for the efficient, timely, coordinated commitment of brigade forces into counter guerrilla operations whether in rear areas of forces engaged in limited and general war or in support of internal defense and development of a host country.

#### 3. Individual Training

Individual training objectives in counter guerrilla training generally are the same as for limited and general war operations; however, the degree of proficiency required is greater because of increased reliance on individual and

small-unit actions. The individual must be trained to react instantly to his leader's orders and often to react in the absence of orders. Ranger-type training is emphasized.

#### 4. Unit Training

Unit training objectives are to develop unit capabilities through teaching individuals of units how to work within and between units, and to provide an understanding of the specific characteristics and requirements of counter guerrilla operations revolving around the major activities of tactical operations (to include strike and consolidation operations), intelligence operations, psychological operations, populace and resources control operations, military civic action, and advisory assistance operations.

### Section III. CONCEPT

#### 5. General

All individuals and brigades gain and maintain proficiency to enable them to be committed to counter guerrilla operations with minimum

premission training. In training, offensive tactics are not emphasized to the detriment of the defense. Both are important to the unit committed to counter guerrilla operations.

## **6. Designated Counter guerrilla Forces for Stability Operations**

Units designated for counter guerrilla operations in stability operations should begin intensified training at their home stations immediately upon notification of their scheduled deployment. After deployment to the host country, and prior to commitment to operations, units should be given a period of in-country training at host country training centers or in designated training bases or locations. This should be accomplished to enable units and individuals to acclimate themselves psychologically and physically to the host country environment, and to permit commanders and staffs to accomplish the required coordination and planning within their own command structure and with civil and military host country, U.S., and allied organizations with which they will be cooperating. After

commitment, in-country operations readiness training between operations should be continued and stressed, using weaknesses identified in operations as the basis for training. Individuals and units redeployed to CONUS should maintain proficiency for possible recommitment to counter guerrilla operations in internal defense and development operational environment.

## **7. Designated Counter guerrilla Forces in Limited and General War**

When brigades are designated for counter guerrilla operations as part of the rear area security mission in limited and general war operations, preparation time for employment, if any, will normally be very short. This situation dictates that continuous counter guerrilla training be emphasized by all units in their normal training programs.

# **Section IV. ORGANIZATION**

## **8. General**

As soon as possible after being designated for counter guerrilla operations in a given area, commanders and staffs should determine training requirements by staff visits to the area and by using available data bases in CONUS or other areas. Depending on the time available, officers and key noncommissioned officers may be sent to language schools and other service schools to equip them for the counter guerrilla mission. Designated support elements should be assimilated by the brigade as soon as possible and should be trained with the brigade.

## **9. Training Program**

A counter guerrilla training program provides guidance for the conduct of counter guerrilla operations training for all units.

a. Units which are likely to be attached to, or placed in support of, infantry units in counter guerrilla operations should undergo counter guerrilla operations training with those units when possible.

b. Both nuclear and nonnuclear training should be covered by the program.

## **10. Planning**

The duration of the training program will depend on many factors, including previous related training. In general, the training should be conducted from a tactical bivouac and should involve continuous operations. Consideration should be given to the training of appropriate size units in the conduct of guerrilla warfare tactics so that they can act as Aggressor guerrilla forces during the training cycle.

# **Section V. OPERATIONS**

## **11. General**

Individuals and units must be proficient not only in tactical operations, but also in other skills which are inherently required in coun-

ter guerrilla operations, and which involve aspects of intelligence operations, psychological operations, populace and resources control operations, military civic action, and advisory

assistance operations. Varied missions and limited resources will require that individuals and units, through cross-training, be capable of effective action in any or all of these operational situations and activities. Counterguerrilla operations inherently require more effort by both individuals and units than do limited and general war situations in which tactical operations are the primary, all-encompassing mission.

## **12. Training for Commanders, Staffs, and Small-Unit Leaders**

a. Commanders and staffs, prior to commitment in counterguerrilla operations, receive training in activities peculiar to counterguerrilla operations, to include—

- (1) Tactical operations involved in combatting an adversary who usually has little interest in seizing and holding terrain.
- (2) Familiarization with tailoring or modification of organization and equipment necessary for success in counterguerrilla operations.
- (3) Command, control, communication, and logistical problems, to include medical treatment and evacuation, associated with conducting highly decentralized operations over large areas.
- (4) Understanding and support of clandestine intelligence and communication nets and cooperation with other intelligence agencies, both U.S. and host country.
- (5) Conduct of military civic action.
- (6) Employment of supporting civil affairs and psychological operations units, and the conduct of psychological and civil affairs operations.
- (7) Employment of unit resources in local advisory assistance.
- (8) Employment of the unit to assist in populace and resources control operations.
- (9) Area orientation, to include national characteristics such as customs and

religious, economic, and political aspects of the host country or area of employment.

- (10) Orientation on the terrain, climate, and unusual health hazards.
- (11) Ability to integrate staff augmentation elements, such as intelligence, imagery interpreters, civil affairs, and psychological operations staff personnel, into unit staffs through battalion level.
- (12) More frequent use of feints, deception, and preparation of dummy positions at lower unit levels.
- (13) Use of interpreters.

b. Small-unit leader development is stressed. During the conduct of decentralized counterguerrilla operations, the small-unit leader must be able to plan and execute operations with little or no assistance from higher headquarters. He must be able to perform effectively the duties of his senior in the event the senior becomes a casualty. Training should provide for the periodic assumption of higher command by small-unit leaders. Small-unit leaders are trained in procedures for requesting and adjusting mortar and artillery fires, and requesting aerial fire support. Training should include maintenance of direction in difficult terrain, security SOP, and health and well-being of his men.

## **13. Night Operations Training**

Effective operations during the hours of darkness are important in all forms of warfare, but are essential in counterguerrilla operations. The basic ingredient of successful night operations, offensive or defensive, is the confidence of the individual soldier in his ability and that of his unit to operate in the night environment. This confidence stems from detailed planning and painstaking training.

a. Training programs which devote from one-quarter to one-third of the total training time to night operations provide troops and units with the necessary knowledge, confidence, and skill that they need for night combat. The key to successful night training is to schedule training which includes transition of operations

from day to night, and vice versa. This is scheduled as an uninterrupted tactical exercise. Further, the scope of night training should not be limited, but should include all aspects of operations. Offensive and defensive actions involving night movement should be stressed.

b. Areas of emphasis in night training are—

- (1) Techniques of fire during periods of darkness.
- (2) Individual weapons firing under all conditions of natural and artificial illumination.
- (3) Night relief procedures at small-unit levels.
- (4) Night reconnaissance patrols and security at halts.
- (5) Individual proficiency in land navigation at night.
- (6) Individual and unit light and noise discipline.
- (7) Use of detection devices in offensive and defensive night operations.
- (8) Night live-firing exercises for squads and platoons.
- (9) Artillery employment in support of night operations.
- (10) Night airmobile operations.
- (11) Night airborne operations.
- (12) Night aerial delivery.
- (13) Use of aerial sensors and aerial fire support at night.

## 14. Individual Training

Counter guerrilla training of the individual emphasizes physical and mental conditioning and acclimation of all personnel to the areas of operation, the characteristics of the proposed country or area of employment, and techniques used for analyzing the assigned sector as the basis for military counter guerrilla operational plans. This includes tactics and techniques of counter guerrilla tactical operations and orientation on the nature of the motivations, operations, and objectives of resistance or insurgent movements, to include counter-PSYOP training and orientation on the need to engage in counter guerrilla operations.

a. Cross-training of personnel is required in

the employment of all types of weapons and communications and other equipment and skills found in the unit, because counter guerrilla operations require the habitual employment of small, widely separated, self-sufficient units. The loss of a portion of a unit should never cause crew-served weapons, communication equipment, or essential skills to be unused because of a lack of trained personnel. Personnel are cross-trained in the use of non-organic equipment such as lighter, more mobile equipment, e.g., shotguns and handheld automatic weapons, boats, the light mortar in lieu of the heavy mortar, and civilian-type equipment to include weapons and vehicles.

b. Physical conditioning permits the counter guerrilla force not only to match the foot-mobility and endurance of the guerrilla, but to exceed it. This requires an intensive training effort to condition personnel. Training exercises are planned and conducted to enhance the physical endurance of unit personnel. This conditions the troops to accept mentally the concept of continuous offensive operations to the limits of physical stamina. Emphasis is placed on foot marches to include speed marches, physical training drills; combatives to include hand-to-hand combat and bayonet drill; survival, escape, and evasion training (both land and water); and confidence tests.

## 15. Unit Training

The preparation of standard combat units for employment in counter guerrilla operations involves training in the following primary areas—tactical operations; intelligence operations; psychological operations; populace and resources control operations; military civic action; and advisory assistance operations. Intensive training in counter guerrilla operations is necessary to prepare U.S. units to recognize, understand, and combat such general guerrilla tactical force strengths as their discipline, motivation, experience, supply economy, ruthlessness, hardiness, and knowledge of the local terrain, language, customs, and other characteristics of the population.

a. Tailoring or modification of units engaged in counter guerrilla operations training takes place prior to each exercise for optimum

results during the training. Unnecessary vehicles and other equipment are withdrawn from the units to minimize vehicular movement during training. Continuous study is made of the weapons, ammunition, and equipment required for operations. Emphasis is placed on determining the essential load the individual and unit may carry and still maintain required footmobility. Unit SOP are developed stipulating the specific amounts and types of rations, clothing, equipment, and ammunition to be carried by each individual. An increase in the individual or unit load seriously reduces the ability to move and fight. For details on fighting and existence loads, see FM 7-11.

b. Army aviation is used extensively by counter guerrilla forces and they must be trained to fully utilize Army aircraft as a normal means of combat support. All units, from battalions to rifle squads, are trained to conduct coordinated airmobile operations as proficiently as ground operations. SOP are developed for the loading and tactical deployment from all available types of Army aircraft. Units should be supportable with any mix of available aircraft with minimum lost time in reorganizing the force to accommodate the type of aircraft furnished for the operation. Particular attention must be given in training to—

- (1) Characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of Army aircraft.
- (2) Techniques of loading and unloading, to include rappelling.
- (3) Techniques of stowing and transporting equipment.
- (4) Terminal guidance techniques.
- (5) Employment of terminal guidance equipment and navigational aids.
- (6) Aerial resupply techniques, to include the procedures for packaging equipment.

c. Unit esprit is developed by the habitual training of small units in widely separated areas and on detached task assignments which require the maximum endurance of the individual and the unit.

d. Immediate action drills are essential to the majority of the counter guerrilla operations conducted by small units, since their actions will be in rapid reaction to guerrilla activities. Brigade forces must be prepared to react immediately against detected guerrilla forces. In these cases, speed is more essential than a total reconnaissance of the area, development of detailed estimates of the situation, or issuance of detailed orders. This requires that small units be conditioned to react with predrilled movements immediately after contact has been made. Battle drills, discussed in FM 7-15, are excellent guides to training in these movements. Patterns in reaction drills should be avoided as the enemy will observe and capitalize on repetitive patterns. Small-unit alerts at various times throughout the training program will condition further the personnel to react swiftly to unanticipated situations.

e. Proficiency in the following areas should be stressed:

- (1) Organization of units into a number of small operational task forces (squad to battalion) capable of semi-independent action with austere support.
- (2) Achievement of a mobility differential over guerrilla forces requiring a high degree of training in foot movement over difficult terrain under adverse conditions, and extensive use of Army aviation for combat support, combat service support, and reconnaissance. If Army aviation is not available during the training, its use should be simulated.
- (3) Exploitation of local intelligence sources.
- (4) Commitment against guerrilla forces to isolate them from their sources of supply.
- (5) Use of small-unit mobile patrol bases for extensive ground patrolling.
- (6) Continuous harassment of guerrilla tactical forces.
- (7) Measures to quell civilian disturbances and to eliminate covert elements by populace and resources control measures.

- (8) Raids, ambushes, and destruction of guerrilla forces through strike operations.
- (9) The locating, identifying, and fixing of hostile elements.
- (10) Use of psychological operations.
- (11) The assignment of areas, sectors, and subsectors to units, and the clearing from these areas of guerrilla forces by consolidation operations.

## 16. Field Training Exercises

Battalions and brigades conduct extensive training exercises to gain proficiency in counter-guerrilla operations. Unlike limited and general war operations which may be broken down to increments such as the attack, the defense, or retrograde operations, counter-guerrilla operations normally are long-term with a complicated interplay of tactical operations, populace and resources control operations, and concurrent psychological, intelligence, and advisory assistance operations, and military civic action. This requires that only specific, well-defined, developed situations normal to overall counter-guerrilla operations be played, and individual tactical exercises be varied to cover all possible aspects.

*a.* Guerrilla tactical force representation must be played realistically during the exercises. The guerrilla plan of action must be detailed, accurate, comprehensive, and purposeful; the use of an Aggressor force operating at random throughout the area, making contact with the player unit at will, serves no useful purpose and contaminates the intelligence effort of the player unit. See FM 30-101, 30-102, and 30-103 for additional guidance on Aggressor guerrillas.

*b.* Civilian populations which can be expected in an area of operations must be represented adequately in training for counter-guerrilla operations. This is necessary in all tactical exercises emphasizing civil affairs operations, psychological and intelligence operations, advisory assistance, and military civic action. Realism may be acquired by dividing, prior to the exercise, the civilian representation into the following groups:

- (1) Sympathizers with the counter-guerrilla force (known only to the player unit).
- (2) Sympathizers with the guerrilla force (known only to the Aggressor guerrilla unit).
- (3) Personnel with no polarized sympathies.

*c.* Inspection and maintenance are stressed during training exercises. Emphasis is placed on maintaining weapons and equipment in operational condition at all times.

## 17. Subjects for Integrated Training

Much of the training presented in the normal training program for combat against a limited or general war enemy is also applicable in training for combat against guerrilla forces which have little or no interest in the seizure and retention of terrain. Varying the situation between these two types of operational environments provides breadth to training, and it also permits the extensive integration of counter-guerrilla operations into formal training.

*a.* Examples of subjects suitable for the integration of counter-guerrilla training, and possible areas to be integrated into individual training, follow:

- (1) *Tactical training.* Organization, missions, and tactics of counter-guerrilla patrols. Stress ability to move silently, avoid detection, and track guerrilla forces.
- (2) *Guard duty.* Develop security consciousness against infiltration and guerrilla actions. Emphasize the need for alertness against surprise attack.
- (3) *Intelligence training.* Stress the need for continuous and accurate reporting of information of the terrain and guerrilla to insure detection of guerrilla units and information and activities. Stress the need for rapid transmission of information on guerrilla activity.
- (4) *Field sanitation and personal hygiene.* Stress the need for proper health

measures, self-aid, buddy-aid, and aerial medical evacuation methods and additional items to be included in the individual aid kit such as calamine lotion, sodium bicarbonate, and insect repellents. Discuss the composition and coding systems for pre-packing medical supplies for airdrop (FM 31-21).

b. Examples of subjects suitable for the integration of counter guerrilla training, and possible areas to be integrated, into unit training follow:

- (1) *Patrolling and squad tactical training.* Include training in countermeasures against infiltrators; measures to detect, evade, or counter guerrilla ambushes; and tailoring or modification of patrols to fit missions. Stress need for effective small-unit leadership and aggressiveness after guerrilla forces have been encountered.
- (2) *Crew-served weapons training.* Stress security of crew-served weapons to prevent destruction or loss to guerrilla or underground elements. Cross-train on alternate weapons which may be used.
- (3) *Communications.* Cover communication in counter guerrilla operations to include communication security and the use of all means of communication. Stress that signal communication is a primary guerrilla target. Include training in operation of AM radio sets. Instruct on operation of each new item of radio equipment to be used. A segment of training should include CW code instruction for familiarization of maintenance of proficiency for those radio operators designated to operate radios with a CW capability. The usefulness of field expedient antennas must be stressed and sufficient emphasis placed upon their construction to insure their use when appropriate.
- (4) *Field fortification training.* Stress improvised obstacles to include sharpened stakes, pits, and use of nails in making foot traps. Cover preparation of weapons positions. Demonstrate the use of obstacles in counter guerrilla tactical operations.
- (5) *Landmine warfare.* Cover improvised types of mines, boobytraps, and other explosive devices and techniques used by guerrilla and counter guerrilla forces.
- (6) *Concealment and camouflage.* Emphasize use of concealment and camouflage to deceive guerrillas as to the location of forces, patrol bases, and combat bases. Discuss guerrilla techniques of concealment and camouflage.
- (7) *Squad, section, and platoon tactical exercises and ranger training.* Incorporate the conduct of raids and ambushes on guerrilla forces. Stress tactics and techniques employed by small units in offensive and defensive operations against guerrilla force infiltrators. Emphasize security, intelligence, communications, and the use of aggressive action when contacting guerrilla elements.
- (8) *Combined-arms training.* Instruct on the capabilities, optimum roles, and techniques of employment of armor, artillery, and infantry. Emphasize close coordination between all tactical and civil elements. This training should stress the capability of armor, particularly armored cavalry units, to cover large trafficable areas and to perform reconnaissance and security missions.
- (9) *First aid.* Integrate medical training such as care of wounds and snake-bites, and mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration.
- (10) *Joint and combined training.* Stress the concepts, techniques, and procedures required to coordinate the activities of units with military and civilian U.S., host country, and allied units and agencies.

(11) Delivery of intense, accurate, small-arms fire at short ranges.

c. Counterguerrilla training is integrated into training and field exercises and maneuvers of all units.

# INDEX

	Paragraphs	Pages
Acclimation -----	26, 234f	15, 128
Administrative support -----	210	116
Advisory assistance operations -----	19b, 55f, 64a, 78b, 122b, 129f, 139, 142, 166-170, 199j	11, 34, 38, 45, 68, 66, 76, 90, 107
<b>Aerial (see also Air) :</b>		
Artillery -----	132d	70
Command post -----	137a	74
Fire -----	111c, 137c, 175c	55, 75, 93
Movement -----	137c	75
Observers -----	137c, 146g, 147a, 185	75, 77, 99
Patrolling -----	81d, 105	46, 52
Reconnaissance -----	104, 137c	52, 75
Relay station -----	76b, 132d	44, 70
Resupply -----	22c, 52e, 220b, 225a	14, 31, 120, 121
Search -----	206	114
Supply platoon -----	215a	118
Surveillance -----	59b, 137	36, 74
Agriculture -----	29b, 100b	16, 51
<b>Air (see also Aerial) :</b>		
Alert -----	175c	93
Cavalry employment -----	108, 129j, 177	52, 68, 97
Controller -----	175a	97
Cover -----	173c	92
Defense -----	136, 211d	74, 116
Delivery -----	22c, 105e, 225b	14, 52, 121
Drop -----	32a, 92a, 106, 113b, 115, 137a	17, 48, 58, 59, 74
Fire support -----	116, 175c	60, 98
Force, U.S. -----	6a, 22c, 59b, 106a	4, 14, 37, 53
Landed -----	22c, 92a, 106	14, 48, 53
Lift -----	106a, 137a,c, 221b	53, 74, 75, 121
Movement -----	137c	75
Observation post -----	132d	70
Observer -----	204c	111
Strikes -----	175e	98
Support (see also Close air support and Tactical air support) -----	76h, 128b, 132d, 173c, 175c	44, 65, 70, 92, 93
Threat -----	136, 211c	74, 116
Airbase (see also Airfield) -----	129, 130a, 132a, 195a, 207-211	65, 68, 69, 103, 114
Airboat -----	188c	100
<b>Airborne:</b>		
Communication relay -----	106a	53
Fire direction center -----	132d	70
Forces -----	22c, 106, 111g, 117b	14, 53, 57, 60
Forward observer -----	106a, 132a	53, 69
Infantry -----	106	53
Operations -----	106, 195a	53, 103

	Paragraphs	Pages
<b>Airborne—Continued:</b>		
Radio relay -----	173f	92
Rifle company -----	106a	53
Units -----	21a, 106a, 215a	12, 53, 118
Aircraft ( <i>see also</i> Army aircraft) -----	57d, 71b, 105, 106, 130c, 135f, 137c, 175c, 192b, 199d, 225a, 233	85, 42, 52, 53, 68, 73, 75, 98, 101, 106, 121, 125
Airfield ( <i>see also</i> Airbase) -----	79b, 129, 137c, 195a, 207-211	46, 65, 75, 103, 114
<b>Airmobile:</b>		
Assault -----	115	59
Capability -----	71b, 199d	42, 106
Combat patrol -----	57b, 59a, 105, 113b, 206b	35, 36, 52, 59, 114
Company (light) -----	187c	75
Forces -----	105, 111g, 117b, 190	52, 57, 60, 101
Operations -----	103, 105, 109, 137a,c	52, 54, 74, 75
Teams -----	105	52
Transport -----	188a	100
Units -----	21a	12
Alert forces ( <i>see also</i> Reserve forces) -----	21b	13
Allied forces -----	22, 65d	13
ALOC. ( <i>See</i> Air line of communication.)		
Ambassador -----	15	9
Ambush ( <i>see also specific type</i> ) -----	40b, 59b, 128a,b, 130c, 132a, 148c, 173d, 175c,e, 176, 178c, 195a	23, 37, 65, 68, 69, 80, 92, 93, 97, 103
Ammunition -----	129h, 225b	66, 121
Amphibious operations -----	22d,e, 92a, 188, 190a, 195a	14, 48, 100, 101, 108
Animals ( <i>see also</i> Dogs and Pack animals) -----	129h	66
Antiaircraft fires -----	105c, 195a	53, 103
Antiguerrilla. ( <i>See</i> Counter guerrilla.)		
Antiplant agents -----	22c, 192b	14, 101
Antitank platoon -----	74	43
<b>Area:</b>		
Ambush ( <i>see also</i> Ambush) -----	97b, 128b	50, 65
Characteristics -----	32a	17
Coordination center -----	53, 92d, 111, 124b, 132d, 135i, 147, 156b, 175, 176b, 199d	32, 48, 55, 64, 70, 74, 77, 84, 93, 94, 106
Defense -----	64a, 129b, 199e, 211a	38, 66, 106, 116
Responsibility -----	110	55
Specialists -----	147	77
Studies -----	24, 144b	15, 77
Areas of operations -----	111	55
Armed forces -----	6b, 51	4, 29
<b>Armored:</b>		
Carriers. ( <i>See</i> Carriers.)		
Cavalry -----	102, 177	52, 97
Cavalry troop -----	73	43
Trains -----	178d	97
Wheeled vehicles -----	176a	93
Armor employment -----	100, 104, 129j, 169a, 177	51, 52, 68, 90, 97
<b>Army:</b>		
Aircraft -----	76h, 106a, 135f, 176a	44, 53, 73, 94
Aviation -----	87, 132d, 137, 189c, 194b, 216, 233	47, 70, 74, 100, 102, 119, 125
Security Agency -----	80, 147a	46, 77
Transport aircraft -----	105b	53
U.S. -----	6a	4
Arson -----	41b	26

	Paragraphs	Pages
Artillery -----	40a, 59b, 86, 98, 111c, 116, 129e,h, 132, 135f, 137a, 147a, 169a, 173d, 175b, 176b, 189b, 190, 191	22, 37, 47, 50, 55, 60, 66, 69, 73, 74, 77, 90, 92, 93, 94, 100, 101
ASA. (See Army Security Agency.)		
Assault craft -----	22d	14
Assault element -----	113a	59
Attacking element -----	176b	94
Auxiliary organizations -----	6e	4
Aviation (see also Army aviation) -----	8	8
Axes of advance -----	100	51
Base. (See specific type.)		
Basic load -----	225b	121
Bath -----	199a, 220b	104, 120
Battalion. (See specific type.)		
Battalion trains -----	220b	120
Bicycles -----	38a	18
Biological agents -----	59b, 132d, 191, 192	37, 70, 101
Black market -----	225f	121
Block control -----	160h	87
Blocking -----	105, 117e, 184b, 188a, 190, 195a	52, 60, 98, 100, 101, 108
Boats (see also Watercraft) -----	22d, 32a, 33a, 57d, 132d, 179, 186-190	14, 17, 18, 35, 70, 98, 100
Boobytraps -----	183a, 148c, 204a, 205c	72, 80, 111, 114
Border control -----	55, 65a, 96b, 129j, 182-185	34, 39, 49, 68, 98
Border operations -----	78b, 182-185	45, 98
Brigade:		
Concepts -----	49-51	29
Courses of action -----	33	18
Deployment -----	90-98	47
Methods of operation -----	58	36
Missions -----	55	34
Operational areas -----	51d	29
Organization -----	3, 68-89, 110, 142, 169	3, 40, 55, 76, 90
Planning -----	52-67	31
Separate -----	70b	41
Trains -----	220	120
Building, search -----	204d	111
Built-up areas, operations -----	118, 204	61, 111
Caches (see also Guerrilla caches) -----	111c, 129h	55, 66
Call signs -----	135f, 175b,c	73, 98
Camouflage -----	129h	66
Campaign -----	51, 51a, 141, 142	29, 76
Carriers -----	101, 134b, 189e	51, 73, 101
Catalogue supply system -----	225	121
Cavalry. (See Air cavalry and Armored cavalry.)		
CBR. (See Chemical, biological, and radiological, and specific entries.)		
Censorship -----	160a	86
Chaplain service -----	212, 251	118, 131
Checkpoints -----	97a, 160a,b, 203, 204c	49, 86, 110, 112
Chemical:		
Agents (see also specific type) -----	22c, 59b, 111g, 132d, 191-195, 204, 105d	14, 37, 57, 70, 101, 111, 53
Biological, and radiological -----	137c, 191-195	75, 101
Smoke generator -----	194	102
City -----	7e	6
Civic action (see also Military civic action) -----	19a	11

Civil:		
Affairs -----	33c, 52e, 69b, 70a, 84, 147a, 157, 164a, 212, 216, 252-256	18, 31, 41, 47, 77, 84, 89, 118, 119, 133
Disturbances -----	41c	26
Military Advisory Committee -----	54	32
Civilian:		
Internees -----	249	131
Population -----	64b, 65b, 148b, 185, 225e	38, 39, 79, 99, 122
Supply -----	225e	122
Clear and hold operation ( <i>see also</i> Consolidation operations) -----	120	63
Climate ( <i>see also</i> Weather) -----	27, 32a, 33a	15, 17, 18
Close air support -----	22c,d, 97e, 111c, 135f, 138, 173c, 175c	14, 50, 55, 73, 75, 92, 93
CMAC. ( <i>See</i> Civil-Military Advisory Committee.)		
Codes -----	76c,h, 77a, 147b, 225d	44, 45, 78, 121
Column cover -----	175c, 177	98, 97
Combat:		
Base -----	129h, 199, 220b	66, 104, 120
Control team -----	106a	53
Patrol -----	21a, 59b, 117c	12, 37, 60
Power ( <i>see also</i> Firepower) -----	59a, 64, 70a, 100b, 193a	36, 37, 41, 51, 102
Service support -----	1, 2c, 33, 52e, 55, 69b, 70, 147a, 212-256	3, 18, 31, 34, 41, 77, 118
Support -----	1, 55, 69b, 70, 94a, 131-138, 147a	3, 34, 41, 49, 69, 77
Zone -----	9a	7
Combined-arms team -----	104, 169a, 176b	52, 90, 94
Combined operations -----	138b	72
Command and staff action -----	52a,e	31
Command-control communication -----	69a, 76i	41, 45
Commander guidance -----	52f, 62	32, 37
Communication -----	29, 64a, 76, 128d, 129h, 132d, 135, 146h, 147a, 148c, 173f, 175, 203a	16, 38, 44, 65, 66, 70, 73, 77, 80, 92, 98, 110
Equipment -----	21b, 135	13, 73
Nets -----	76, 132b, 135	44, 70, 73
Platoon -----	76b	44
Relay -----	106a	53
Security -----	76c	44
Site -----	76i	45
Zone -----	9a	7
Communities, defense -----	129h	66
Company ( <i>see also specific type</i> ) -----	72	42
Company trains -----	220c	120
Compensation for damage -----	33c	18
Concealment -----	27, 32a, 33a	15, 17, 18
Concentrations -----	132a, 175b	69, 98
Concepts and planning:		
Consolidation operations -----	123	63
Internal defense and development -----	49-93	29
Strike operations -----	109	54
Consolidation operations -----	19b, 60, 64a, 68a, 70a, 94a, 95, 120-130, 131, 142, 168, 182, 198	11, 37, 38, 40, 41, 49, 63, 69, 76, 90, 98, 104
Construction -----	241	123
Contested areas -----	35b, 51d	20, 29
Contingency planning -----	49, 52e, 173e	29, 31, 92
Contraband -----	157a, 201b, 202b	84, 108
Controlled areas. ( <i>See specific type.</i> )		
Convoy -----	81d, 132a, 137a,c, 175a, 176	46, 69, 74, 75, 93

	Paragraphs	Pages
Counterambush -----	115, 173e, 176a, 195a	59, 92, 98, 103
Counterespionage -----	16b	10
Counter guerrilla:		
Bases -----	128	65
Concepts and planning -----	49-93	29
Definition -----	6	4
Environments -----	8-11, 25-33	7, 15
Forces -----	20-23, 65d	12, 40
Operations. (See specific type.)		
Related operations -----	139-170	76
Situation -----	9b, 10b	7, 8
Special operations -----	169-211	90
Tactical operations (see also Tactical operations) -----	94-138	49
Counterinsurgency. (See Internal defense and developments.)		
Counterintelligence -----	16b, 41a, 59a, 147a, 148c	10, 26, 36, 77, 80
Countermortar -----	147a	77
Countersabotage -----	16b	10
Countersubversion -----	16b	10
Country -----	7a	5
Studies -----	24, 144b	15, 77
Team. (See U.S. Country Team.)		
County -----	7d	6
Cover -----	27, 32a, 33a	15, 17, 18
Covering force -----	177	97
Covert operations. (See specific type.)		
Crash rescue -----	137a	74
Crypto -----	229b	124
Curfew -----	157b, 160a, 204c	84, 86, 111
Customs -----	30g, 33d, 52d, 56b	16, 19, 31, 35
Deception -----	52e, 129h, 148c	31, 66, 80
Defense -----	11a, 40f, 70, 122b, 195a, 207-211	8, 25, 41, 63, 103, 114
Defense echelon -----	129d	66
Defensive operations -----	19b, 60, 64a, 122b, 195a	11, 37, 38, 63, 114
Definitions. (See Terminology.)		
Defoliants (see also Antiplant agents) -----	185a, 192b	99, 101
Delaying action -----	61	37
Demolitions -----	40d, 204b, 205d	25, 111, 113
Demonstrations -----	148c	80
Deployment. (See specific type.)		
Desert -----	8	3
Destruction operations -----	59a	36
Disease -----	289d	127
District -----	7d	6
Divisional brigade. (See Brigade.)		
Dog-handler team -----	79	45
Dogs -----	79, 129g, 148c, 173j	45, 66, 80, 92
Drop zones -----	105a, 106, 182a	52, 53, 69
Echelons of defense (see also specific type) -----	129c,d	66
Economic action -----	19a	11
Economic considerations -----	29, 32c, 33c	16, 17, 18
Economy of force -----	59b, 61, 73	37, 43
Education. (See Training.)		
Effects, area characteristics -----	31, 32	17
Electoral districting -----	7	5
Electronic:		
Surveillance -----	129h, 146g, 148c, 185	66, 77, 80, 99
Warfare support -----	80, 147a	46, 77
Encirclement -----	59a, 77b, 105e, 116, 117, 182d	38, 45, 53, 60, 70

	Paragraphs	Pages
Engineer -----	70a, 82, 133, 142, 147a, 164, 176b	41, 47, 72, 76, 77, 89, 94
Envelopment. (see also specific type) -----	98a, 116	50, 60
Environment. (See specific type.) -----		
Environmental factors -----	24-33	15
Escape and evasion -----	78b	45
Espionage -----	16b, 148b	10, 79
Estimates -----	65	39
Ethnic groups -----	80, 33d, 78b	16, 19, 45
Evacuation (see also Aerial and Medical) -----	134	72
Evasion and escape -----	78b	45
Exploitation -----	116, 148b	60, 79
External support. (See Sponsoring power.) -----		
FDC. (See Fire direction center.) -----		
FEBA. (See Forward edge of the battle area.) -----		
Feints -----	148c	80
Females, search -----	202f, 203b	108, 110
Field army-type operations -----	98b	50
Finance service -----	212, 251	118, 131
Fire:		
And maneuver -----	117e, 128b, 193	60, 65, 102
Coordination line -----	132d	70
Direction center -----	132d, 175b	70, 93
Support -----	3, 52e, 97e,g, 116, 129e,h, 131, 132, 135f, 137c, 173d, 176, 204b	3, 31, 50, 60, 66, 69, 73, 75, 92, 93, 112
Support coordinator -----	132d	70
Firepower (see also Combat power and Restrained firepower) -----	69a, 100, 101a, 104, 153b, 191, 193, 203a	41, 51, 52, 82, 101, 102, 110
Fixing -----	59a, 81d, 97, 101b, 105, 117, 128b	36, 46, 49, 51, 52, 60, 65
Flame -----	22c, 129h, 134b, 176c, 192c, 194, 205b,d	14, 66, 73, 96, 102, 114
Flares -----	129h, 148c, 195a	66, 80, 103
Food (see also Agriculture) -----	29, 32a, 41b, 129h, 132a, 192a, 199a, 225	16, 17, 26, 66, 69, 101, 104, 121
Footmobility -----	3, 33a, 180	3, 18, 98
Foot movement -----	180	98
Forces, type -----	6	4
Fortifications -----	129h, 133a, 195a, 199e	66, 72, 103, 104
Forward:		
Air controller -----	195a	103
Area subsystem -----	80b	46
Edge of the battle area -----	9b	7
Observer -----	106a, 111e, 132a,d, 175a,b	53, 56, 69, 70, 93
Friendly controlled areas -----	32a, 35c, 51d, 64a,125, 128, 129g, 193	17, 20, 29, 38, 64, 65, 66, 104
Friendly population buffer -----	185a	99
Frisk search -----	202b	109
Frontlines -----	58b, 99	36, 51
FSCoord. (See Fire support coordinator.) -----		
General war. (See Limited and general war.) -----		
Geography -----	27, 32a, 33a, 56b	15, 17, 18, 35
Governmental structures. (See National structures.) -----		
Graves registration -----	250	131
Ground:		
Alert -----	106a, 175c	53, 93
Observers -----	185	99
Patrol -----	59b, 81d, 146g	37, 46, 77
Surveillance section -----	77, 147a	45, 77

	Paragraphs	Pages
<b>Guerrilla:</b>		
Activities -----	40, 41	22, 27
Attack in force -----	40e	25
Auxiliary organizations -----	21c, 39c, 148c, 201h	18, 22, 80, 108
Bases -----	32a, 33a, 35a, 128	17, 18, 20, 65
Caches -----	33a, 98b	18, 50
Characteristics -----	9a	7
Communications -----	147b	77
Composition -----	38, 39	21, 22
Controlled areas -----	32a, 35a, 51d	17, 20, 29
Counterintelligence -----	41a	26
Courses of action -----	32	17
Defense -----	40f, 99	25, 51
Definition -----	6h	5
Disposition -----	35-37	20
Force -----	6g, 32, 34-48, 58, 97, 98	5, 17, 20, 36, 49, 50
Intelligence -----	41a, 146d, 148c	26, 77, 80
Logistic support -----	48, 148b	28, 79
Materiel -----	225k	121
Morale -----	206a	114
Operations -----	6f, 11b, 40a	5, 8, 22
Organization -----	39	22
Psychological operations -----	41b, 148b	26, 79
Resources -----	65c	39
Sanctuary -----	17, 98b, 184a, 185a	10, 50, 98, 99
Situation -----	9a, 10a	7
Strengths -----	42-44	27
Training -----	47d	28
Underground organizations -----	17, 21c, 118, 128, 148b, c, 201h	10, 18, 61, 65, 79, 80, 108
Weaknesses -----	45-48, 148b, 153b	27, 79, 82
Guides -----	148c	80
Hamlet -----	7f	6
Harassing operations -----	59b, 117d, 132a, 195a	37, 60, 69, 108
Heavy mortar platoon -----	75	48
Helicopter -----	21a, 32a, 105, 118b, 132d, 187, 175c, 194b, 195a, 206a	12, 17, 52, 59, 70, 74 98, 102, 108, 114
Holding element -----	176b	98
Hostages -----	41b, 118	26, 61
Host country -----	15, 56b	9, 35
Controlled areas. (See Friendly controlled areas.)		
Forces -----	21, 23, 56, 65d, 92d, 122	12, 14, 34, 40, 48, 68
Weaknesses -----	43	27
House, search -----	204d	111
Howitzer, 105-mm -----	182d	70
Illumination -----	129h, 132a, 137a	66, 69, 74
Independent operations -----	52c, d, 69b, 70	81, 41
Individual, search -----	202	108
Industry -----	29c	16
Infantry-heavy teams -----	100	51
Infiltration -----	40c, 125, 211c	25, 64, 116
Informants -----	81b, 148b, c, 185a	46, 79, 80, 99
Information sources -----	147b, 148b	78, 79
Infrared -----	76e, 137a	44, 74
Infrastructures -----	29	16
Installation defense -----	129h	66
Insurgent:		
Activities -----	16c, 17, 20, 51	10, 12, 29
Organization -----	17, 34	10, 20
Sanctuary -----	17	10

	Paragraphs	Pages
Insurgent—Continued		
Shadow government	36	20
Intelligence	16b, 33a, 57e, 59a, 64a, 128b, 144-148, 190a, 194d, 201b	10, 18, 35, 36, 38, 65, 76, 101, 102, 108
Collection	33a, 52e, 56, 73, 144b, 145c, 147a, 148a	18, 31, 34, 43, 77, 79
Cycle	148a	79
Dissemination	146e, 148a	77, 79
Information	22b, 81b, 146a, 147b, 225k	14, 46, 77, 78, 123
Officer	144b, 148a	77, 79
Operations	19b, 55b, 64a, 81b, 111e, 132a, 139, 144-148, 153c, 161, 199d	11, 34, 38, 46, 56, 60, 76, 83, 88, 104
Processing	148a	79
Production	148a	79
Security	57e, 81	35, 46
Interceptors	136	74
Interdiction	22c,d, 117d, 187	14, 60, 100
Internal:		
Attack	11b, 16c, 43b	8, 10, 27
Conflict	10	7
Defense	16c, 17, 19b, 22b, 120, 168	10, 11, 14, 63, 90
And development	2, 6, 10, 11b, 12, 211	3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 116
Assistance operations	17	10
Operations	17, 53	10, 32
Development	16c, 18, 19b, 22a, 51, 120, 161, 164a, 165, 168	10, 11, 14, 29, 63, 88, 89, 90
Assistance operations	18	10
Operations	18, 53, 121	10, 32, 63
Security	16, 41d, 51, 64b, 120	9, 27, 29, 38, 63
Security forces	6c	4
Interpreters	33d, 69b, 92d, 201e, 203b	19, 41, 48, 108, 110
Interrogators	147a	77
Inundated areas	3, 132d, 186, 190	3, 70, 100, 101
Irregular forces, counterguerrilla	6c, 21d, 129A	4, 13, 66
Irregular forces, guerrilla	6c, 39c	4, 22
Jungle operations	3	3
Kingdom	7a	5
Kitchen area	220b	120
Labor	242	129
Laborers	129g	66
Land forms	7b, 26	5, 15
Landing:		
Areas	105a, 132a, 175e	52, 69, 93
Vessels	180	100
Zones (see also Landing areas)	32a, 133a, 190d	17, 72, 106
Landmines	40d, 59b, 129A, 133a, 176b, 185a, 199e, 204b	25, 37, 66, 72, 94, 99, 106, 112
Language	30f, 33d, 52d, 56b, 147a, 170, 201e, 203a	16, 19, 31, 35, 77, 91, 108, 110
Law	11	8
Legal service	212, 261	118, 131
Lift. (See specific type.)		
Limited:		
And general war	2a,d, 9, 11, 99, 100b	3, 7, 8, 51
Objective attack	114	59
War. (See Limited and general war.)		

	Paragraphs	Pages
Lines of communication -----	129, 184b, 198, 212	65, 73, 104, 118
Air -----	195f	73
Ground -----	40d, 81d, 105e, 185b	25, 46, 53, 99
Linkup -----	105e	53
Listening posts -----	199e	104
Local procurement -----	83c, 225g	18, 121
Local security -----	92e	48
Logistical ( <i>see also</i> Logistics):		
Activities -----	38d	19
Installations, defense -----	129	65
Services -----	212, 240-243	118, 128
Support -----	27, 197	15, 104
Systems -----	219	120
Logistics -----	217-248	120
MAAG. ( <i>See</i> Military Assistance Advisory Group.)		
Machinegun -----	21b, 178d	13, 97
Maintenance -----	212, 215a, 216, 220b, 226-230	118, 119, 120, 123
Maintenance float items -----	230b	124
Maneuver battalions -----	70, 71, 147a, 214, 215b	41, 42, 77, 118
Manpack subsystem -----	80a	46
MAP. ( <i>See</i> Military Assistance Program.)		
Marines, U. S. -----	22e	14
Marshes. ( <i>See</i> Inundated areas.)		
Mechanized infantry employment -----	101, 104, 178b	51, 52, 94
Medical:		
Evacuation -----	135f, 137c	73, 75
Service -----	212, 216, 285-289	118, 119, 126
Specialists -----	164a	89
Supplies -----	225d	121
Support -----	88, 142, 215a, 220b	47, 76, 118, 120
Message drop and pickup -----	76f, 137a	44, 74
Messenger -----	76f	44
Messes -----	225j	121
Military:		
Action -----	19a	11
Aspects of areas -----	33	18
Assistance Advisory Group -----	22b, 56	14, 34
Assistance Program -----	167b, 168	90
Civic action ( <i>see also</i> Civic action) -----	19b, 21a, 38d, 55e, 78b, 111e, 134, 139, 159-165, 199i, 225e	11, 12, 19, 34, 45, 56, 72, 76, 84, 107, 122
Considerations of areas -----	25, 26	15
Definition -----	6a	4
Discipline -----	248	131
Dogs -----	79	45
Forces. ( <i>See specific type.</i> )		
Intelligence systems -----	19b, 70a, 83	11, 41, 47
Objectives -----	11	8
Police -----	70a, 81, 142, 147a, 169a, 194c, 201d, 212, 216	41, 46, 76, 77, 90, 103, 108, 118, 119
Militia -----	6e	4
Mines. ( <i>See</i> Landmines.)		
Mobile defense -----	129b, 211a	66, 116
Mobility -----	3, 57d, 69a, 73, 97a, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 119, 132d	3, 35, 41, 43, 49, 51, 52, 63, 70
Morale -----	52b, 199a, 247	31, 104, 130
Mortar forward observer -----	111e	56
Mortars -----	21b, c, 40a, 75, 111e, 129h, 175b, 178d	13, 22, 43, 56, 66, 93, 97

	Paragraphs	Page
Motor movement .....	176, 232	93, 125
Mountain operations .....	3	3
Movements (see also specific types) .....	77c, 92a, 115, 137c, 148c, 171-181	45, 48, 59, 75, 80, 92
Movement security .....	171-181	92
Movement to contact .....	115	59
Nation .....	7	5
National structures and subdivisions (see also Political subdivisions) .....	7	5
Naval gunfire .....	59b, 116, 132d, 190	37, 60, 70, 101
Navy, host country .....	188	100
Navy, U.S. ....	6a, 22d, 188, 189	4, 14, 100
Neighborhood .....	7f	6
Night operations .....	59a, 89f, 111f, 113b, 129A, 130a, 132a, 148c, 195a, 204c	36, 56, 59, 66, 68, 69, 80, 103, 112
No-fire lines .....	132d	70
Nonnuclear .....	2e, 92c	3, 48
Nuclear .....	2e, 92c, 132d, 137c	3, 48, 70, 75
Objectives, military .....	11, 40a	8, 22
Observation aircraft .....	175b	93
Observation posts .....	204c	111
Obstacles .....	32a, 103, 129b, A, 133a, 176b, 203	17, 52, 66, 72, 94, 110
Occupied country .....	9b	7
Offensive operations .....	19b, 57b, 59, 64a, 70, 99, 105, 122a, 195a, 201g	11, 35, 36, 37, 41, 51, 52, 63, 103, 108
Operation, definition .....	6f	5
Operation, type .....	6	5
Operational:		
Areas, brigade .....	51d	29
Considerations .....	57	35
Environments .....	2a, 8-11, 24-33	3, 7, 15
Information .....	56	34
Relationships .....	14-19	9
Order of battle .....	147a	77
Outpost defense .....	97e	50
Pack animals .....	33a, 57d, 234	18, 35, 126
Parachute operations (see also Airborne) .....	21a, 106, 109	12, 53, 54
Paramilitary:		
Action .....	19a, 21b	11, 13
Forces, counterguerrilla .....	6d, 21b, 64a, 70a, 97b, 129A, 185a, 189g	4, 13, 38, 41, 50, 66, 99, 101
Forces, guerrilla .....	6d, 39b	4, 22
Parish .....	7d	6
Pathfinders .....	106	53
Patrol:		
Base .....	59b, 200	37, 107
Long-range .....	128b, 147a	65, 77
Operations .....	21b, 79, 81d, 97a, 105, 122b, 128a, b, 129, 134a, 146g, 148c, 155a, 185, 199d, 200	13, 45, 46, 49, 52, 63, 65, 73, 77, 80, 83, 99, 106, 107
Penetration .....	95b	50
Personnel .....	244-251	130
Personnel carriers. (See Carriers.)		
Physical security .....	81e	46
Planning. (See specific type.)		
Point ambush (see also Ambush and Area ambush) .....	128b	65
Point of entry .....	92	48

	Paragraphs	Page
Police:		
Civilian -----	21c, 56, 81, 92f, 96a, 97f, 118, 132a, 147b, 185a, 194c, 201d, 203b, 204c	13, 34, 46, 48, 49, 50, 61, 69, 78, 99, 103, 108, 110, 112
Forces. (See specific type.)		
Military. (See Military police.)		
Policewomen -----	148c	80
Political:		
Action -----	19a	11
Activities -----	9b	7
Considerations -----	28, 32b, 33b	15, 17, 18
Subdivisions -----	7, 58c, 120, 124a	5, 36, 63, 64
Populace and resources control forces -----	21c	13
Populace and resources control operations -----	19b, 55d, 64a, 81, 96, 122, 125, 129f, 132a, 139, 154- 158, 161, 163, 195b, 199a	11, 34, 38, 46, 49, 63, 64, 66, 69, 75, 83, 88, 104, 107
Populace control (see also Populace and resources control) -----	41, 158	26, 84
Population. (See Civilian population.)		
Position defense -----	195a	103
Precinct -----	7f	6
Predeployment planning -----	49, 90	29, 47
Prepacking -----	225b	121
Preparatory operations -----	91	47
Prisoner -----	52e, 81c,b, 153d, 194c,d, 204b, 249	31, 46, 83, 103, 112, 131
Prisoner of war -----	249	131
Propaganda -----	35a, 41b, 65b, 204a	20, 26, 39, 111
Province -----	7c	6
Psychological action -----	19a	11
Psychological operations -----	19b, 21a, 33d, 41b, 55c, 64a, 69b, 85, 111e, 132a, 139, 149-153, 163, 195e, 199g	11, 12, 19, 26, 34, 38, 41, 47, 56, 69, 76, 82, 88, 103, 104
Pursuit -----	105e, 116, 128b, 175e	53, 60, 65, 93
Radar -----	77, 147a	45, 77
Radio:		
Carriers -----	76d	44
Communication -----	76, 132d, 147b, 148c, 175a,c, 176c, 178b	44, 70, 78, 80, 93, 96, 97
Relay -----	76d, 132d, 135d, 137a	44, 70, 73, 74
Raids -----	40c, 59b, 97c, 113, 195a, 200	25, 37, 50, 59, 103, 107
Rail movement -----	178	97
Ranger units -----	21a	12
Rations (see also Food) -----	111d, 225j	55, 121
Raw material -----	29a	16
Reaction forces -----	64a, 119, 129d, 130, 137a, 175e, 188a, 199d	38, 63, 66, 68, 74, 93, 100, 106
Rear area security operations -----	2c,d, 9b, 255-257	3, 7, 134
Rear area subsystem -----	80c	46
Rear guard -----	176c	96
Reconnaissance (see also specific type) -----	3, 105a, 111a, 132d, 133a, 137c, 146g, 147a, 175d, 176, 199d, 200, 204b	3, 52, 55, 70, 72, 75, 77, 93, 106, 107, 112
By fire -----	173d, 195a	92, 103
In force -----	112, 114	58, 59
Patrol -----	21a, 59b	12, 37
Platoon -----	73	43
Recreation -----	199a	104
Region -----	7	5

	Paragraphs	Pages
Regular armed forces, counterguerrilla .....	6c, 21a, 70a, 185a, 189g	4, 12, 41, 99, 100
Regular armed forces, guerrilla .....	6c, 39a	4, 22
Religion .....	30, 52d, 185a	16, 31, 99
Relocation .....	134, 148c, 158c, 185a, 225c	72, 80, 84, 99, 121
Replacement personnel .....	212, 246	118, 130
Republic .....	7a	5
Reserve echelon .....	129d	66
Reserves .....	10b, 52c, 64a, 97d, e, 98, 106, 113b, 119, 128b, 129, 130, 134, 137a, 175c, 185, 188a, 199d, 204c	8, 31, 38, 50, 53, 59, 63, 65, 68, 72, 74, 93, 99, 100, 106, 112
Resistance organization .....	34	20
Restrained firepower (see also Combat power) .....	33d, 57f, 64, 100b, 111g, 118, 132d, 133b, 191, 193a, 195c	19, 36, 37, 51, 57, 61, 69, 72, 101, 102, 103
Restricted zone .....	185a	99
Resupply (see also specific type) .....	3, 134, 225	3, 72, 121
Retrograde operation .....	61, 195a	37, 103
Rewards .....	148c, 153c	80, 83
Rigging .....	225b	121
Riot-control agents .....	22c, 137a, 191-195	14, 74, 101
Riots .....	194c	102
River:		
Assault craft (see also Boats and Watercraft) .....	22d	14
Assault group .....	188a, 189, 190	100, 101
Operations (see also Amphibious operations) .....	22d, 134b, 187, 195a	14, 73, 100, 103
Roadblock (see also Checkpoints) .....	204c	111
Road clearing. (See Route clearing.)		
Road nets .....	32a, 133, 186	17, 72
Rocket launcher .....	132d, 178d	70, 87
Route:		
Clearing .....	176d, 195a	93, 103
Of advance .....	100	51
Of communication .....	97a	49
Reconnaissance .....	173b	92
Ruses (see also Deception and Feints) .....	40c, 130c	25, 68
Sabotage .....	16b, 41d, 129, 148b	10, 27, 65, 79
Salvage .....	220b	120
Sanctuary. (See Guerrilla sanctuary.)		
Scout dogs .....	79, 204b	45, 111
Screening missions .....	21a, 185a, 190	12, 99, 101
Sea:		
Patrol .....	185b	99
Transport .....	22d	14
Seaborne supply .....	22d	14
Search .....	59a, 81c, 155b, 157a, 201-206	36, 46, 83, 84, 108
And clear .....	107	54
And destroy .....	107	54
Parties .....	204c	112
Teams .....	201d, 204b	108, 112
Searchlights .....	129a	66
Security .....	11, 59a, 79, 81c, e, 92e, 98, 129g, 133b, d, 147a, 148c, 171-181, 221c	8, 36, 45, 46, 48, 50, 66, 72, 77, 79, 92, 121
Echelon .....	129c	66
Element .....	113a	59
Selective firepower. (See Restrained firepower.)		
Self-defense units .....	21b	13

	Paragraphs	Pages
Sensors -----	137a,c, 185a	74, 75, 99
Sentry dogs ( <i>see also</i> Military dogs) -----	79	45
Separate brigade -----	70b	41
Shadow government -----	36	20
Shore bombardment -----	22d	14
Shoreline -----	183-190	98
Show of force -----	100a, 132a, 134b	51, 69, 78
Signal officer -----	76a	44
Signal support -----	70a, 185	41, 73
Smoke -----	22c, 137a, 175a, 191, 192, 195	14, 74, 98, 101, 103
Smoke generator -----	194, 195	102, 103
Sociological considerations -----	28b, 30, 32d, 33d	15, 16, 17, 19
Sound communication -----	175a	98
Special forces -----	78, 94b	45, 49
Special operations -----	171-211	92
Sponsoring power -----	6f, 9a, 10, 17, 19b, 22c, 32a, 39a,d, 64a, 144b, 147b, 183, 225k	5, 7, 11, 14, 17, 22, 38, 77, 78, 98, 123
State -----	7c	6
Static defense posts -----	129h, 225j	66, 123
Static security posts -----	129i, 132d, 134b, 185	68, 70, 73, 99
Stay-behind patrol -----	64a	38
Strafing -----	59b	37
Strike operations -----	19b, 64a, 68a, 70a, 94a, 95, 98a, 107-119, 128, 181, 182, 188, 200	11, 38, 40, 41, 49, 50, 54, 65, 69, 98, 104, 107
Strip search -----	202e	109
Submarine rendezvous -----	32a	17
Subsistence -----	129h, 207, 207, 43, 225e	8, 15, 28, 121
Subsystem. ( <i>See specific type.</i> ) -----	64a, 39b, 35, 111a, 111b	
Subversion -----	182, 215a, 216, 222-225	10
Supply -----	225h	118, 119, 121
Supply economy -----	103a, 111	121
Support battalion -----	215	118
Supporting power. ( <i>See Sponsoring power.</i> ) -----		
Surprise -----	57c, 59a	35, 36
Surveillance -----	146g, 148c, 155c, 176a, 182, 184a, 185b, 199d	77, 80, 83, 94, 98, 100, 106
Swamps -----	3	3
Swimmer-support boats -----	188c	100
Tactical air:		
Control party -----	189d	100
Reconnaissance -----	22c,d, 188	14, 75
Support -----	182d, 188, 176a	70, 75, 94
Tactical:		
Bases ( <i>see also specific type</i> ) -----	129, 153a, 196-200	65, 82, 104
Operation, definition -----	6f	5
Operations -----	19b, 40, 55a, 59, 64a,b, 68a, 94-133, 195a	11, 22, 34, 36, 38, 40, 49, 103
Operations center -----	53	32
Tailoring -----	3, 69, 215	8, 41, 118
Tank. ( <i>See Armor.</i> ) -----		
Tank-heavy teams -----	100	51
Target acquisition -----	137a,c, 147a	74, 75, 77
Task force -----	21, 70, 100, 104, 124a, 128	12, 41, 51, 52, 64, 65
Task organization -----	69b, 71b, 204c	41, 42, 112
Telephone -----	76d, 135e	44, 73
Teletype -----	76d	44
Terminal control facility -----	187c	75
Terminology -----	5-7, 14-23	4, 9
Terrain ( <i>see also</i> Weather and Terrain) -----	3, 11, 26, 27, 32a, 38a, 40f, 53a, 100, 104, 129	3, 8, 15, 17, 18, 25, 36, 51, 52, 65

	Paragraphs	Pages
Territory -----	7b	5
Topography -----	27,32a, 33a	15, 17, 18
Town -----	7f	6
Township -----	7e	6
Tracked vehicles -----	57d, 73	35, 43
Traditions -----	30g	16
Traffic control points -----	81d	46
Training -----	47c, 52c, 64a, 167, 168, 169, 199, app B	28, 31, 38, 90, 104, 142
Translator. (See Interpreter.)		
Transportation -----	29, 33a, 130c, 134, 135f, 164a, 212, 215a, 216, 231-234	16, 18, 68, 72, 73, 89, 118, 119, 124
Transportation networks -----	33a	18
Trenches -----	129A	66
Tribal groups (see also Ethnic groups) -----	30f, 33d, 78b	16, 19, 46
Troop lift -----	3	3
Tunnels -----	40f, 117c, 133d, 195a, 205	25, 60, 72, 103, 113
Turning movement -----	98b	50
Unconventional warfare operations -----	78	45
Union -----	7a	5
Unit distribution -----	225c	121
U.S.:		
Advisors -----	166-170	90
Country Team -----	15, 56, 165b	9, 34, 89
Forces -----	22, 65d	13, 40
Utilities -----	29d	16
Vectoring -----	77	45
Vegetation -----	27, 32a, 33a, 77c, 148c	15, 17, 18, 45, 80
Vehicle mobility -----	3, 57d, 73	3, 35, 43
Vehicle, search -----	158c, 203	84, 110
Village -----	7e	6
Visual signals -----	76c, A, 175a	44, 93
Wall search -----	202c	109
Ward (urban) -----	7f	6
Watchdog. (See Sentry dog.)		
Water movement -----	179, 186-200	98, 100
Water, potable -----	32a, 133a, 165b, 220b, 225d, 239e	17, 72, 89, 121, 122, 128
Waterborne operations -----	22d, 128b, 179, 186-190	14, 65, 98, 100
Watercraft (see also Boats) -----	3, 22d, 132d, 179, 185b, 188	3, 14, 70, 98, 99, 100
Weapons. (See specific type.)		
Weather (see also Weather and terrain) -----	11b, 105d	8, 53
Weather and terrain -----	11, 65a	8, 39
Wheeled vehicles -----	57d, 73, 134, 176a	35, 43, 72, 94
White phosphorus -----	132a, d	69, 70
Wire communication -----	76d	44
Withdrawal operations (see also Retrograde operations) -----	61, 105e, 113	37, 53, 59
Youth groups -----	6e	4
Zone (see also specific type) -----	7b	5
Zone leader -----	158d	84

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

HAROLD K. JOHNSON,  
General, United States Army,  
Chief of Staff.

Official:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM,  
Major General, United States Army,  
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-11 requirements for Counterguerrilla Operations.

★ U.S. Government Printing Office: 1967-250-508/6851A

100, 000, 000  
00, 000, 000  
100, 000, 000

11, 27, 48, 2257

000, 000, 000