CHAPTER 4

Counterguerrilla Operations in Conventional Conflicts

Section I. General

4-1. Rear areas.

The conditions of conventional conflicts differ greatly from an insurgency. This chapter discusses factors the commander must consider when planning counterguerrilla operations during a conventional conflict. The nature of the threat and tactics suitable to counter the threat are discussed. The material in this chapter is general and refers only to countering guerrilla activities in the rear areas of friendly forces engaged in conventional conflicts (Figure 4-1).

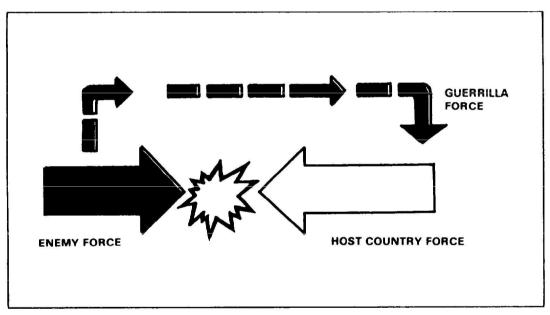


Figure 4-1. Guerrilla rear action.

4-2. Threat.

A guerrilla threat may not exist in these situations. However, if it does exist, it normally occurs in support of enemy forces engaged in conventional combat with friendly forces and occurs in the friendly force rear areas. (For further information on rear area operations, see FM 90-14.)

4-3. Guerrilla support.

- a. Since a major goal of participants in a conventional conflict is to gain control of territory through the use of regular armed forces, the forms of guerrilla activity change. Guerrilla operations in this case support the main effort of the enemy force by disrupting command, control, communications, and logistical operations of friendly forces. The guerrilla force also serves to cause commitment of friendly forces, best used in the close battle, to the rear battle.
- b. The ability of the guerrilla force to operate successfully does not rely on the attainment of popular support. Rather, the guerrilla force relies more on its ability to cause confusion in rear areas.

4-4. Guerrilla objectives.

- a. The objectives of a guerrilla force in a conventional conflict are:
 - (1) **Disruption.** The guerrilla force seeks to disrupt command, control, communications, and logistics operations and facilities. He may accomplish this by attacking key installations such as headquarters, communications sites, supply depots, maintenance facilities, and airfields. The guerrilla force also seeks to cut lines of communication and supply by interdicting supply columns, bridges, highways, and communications lines.
 - (2) **Confusion.** By destroying key facilities and interdicting lines of communication and supply, the guerrilla force causes confusion within the friendly force rear areas. The greater the amount of confusion created, the greater the ability of the main enemy force to discover and exploit weaknesses of the friendly force.
 - (3) **Harassment.** The guerrilla force remains a source of harassment as long as it operates in the rear area. It may not have to conduct continuous operations to achieve its goal. The mere knowledge that the guerrilla exists within the rear area, even though undetected, may be enough.
 - (4) **Support.** By disrupting, confusing, and harassing vital areas, the guerrilla supports the main enemy force by tying up friendly combat units in countering the threat.
- b. The guerrilla force may possess weapons, communications, and technology equal to or superior to the rear battle forces. It must be anticipated that nuclear, chemical, and biological, as well as conventional weapons and tactics may be utilized to achieve guerrilla goals.

4-5. Factors affecting operations.

When considering the environment that the participants will be involved in, the commander's plans for counterguerrilla operations must consider terrain and climate, as well as political, sociological, economic, and psychological factors.

- a. **Terrain.** Terrain affects men, equipment, trafficability, visibility, and the employment of NBC weapons. The terrain aspects of each area of operations must be evaluated to determine the impact on both guerrilla and counterguerrilla forces. Generally, guerrillas favor rough, inaccessible terrain with cover and concealment, affording them routes of escape and withdrawal if confronted or detected by counterguerrilla forces. Rolling, open terrain with less cover and concealment usually favors counterguerrilla forces in detecting and pursuing a guerrilla force.
- b. **Climate.** Each geographic area is analyzed to determine the effects of climate since no two areas have identical climates. Generally, a mild climate favors the guerrilla force since it induces less physical hardship, and may provide year-round vegetation for subsistence, cover, and concealment. The climate is also analyzed to determine the effect it will have on guerrilla operations as regards trafficability, visibility, and equipment. A cold climate usually favors the counterguerrilla force and hampers guerrilla operations since it increases the logistics required to support the guerrilla. The commander must also consider that the effect of seasonal variations can either increase or decrease his ability to conduct operations.
- c. **Political factors.** Political considerations are reduced. Generally, the relationship between the counterguerrilla force and the civilian population is governed by restrictions and agreements that the US has with the government(s) of the country (or countries) in which the conflict takes place. In the event that the conflict takes place in enemy territory that is occupied, then the policies concerning interaction the the civilian populace will be formulated at theater level in consonance with guidance from the US government. It must be recognized that, in some situations, the political system of the area will be sympathetic to the guerrillas.
- d. **Sociological factors.** As with political factors, social factors are considered, but their impact is usually reduced. Usually, when US forces operate in friendly territory or liberate previously captured friendly territory, the sociological factors generally favor the counterguerrilla force. When US forces operate in captured enemy territory, then the sociological factors may favor the guerrilla force. In this situation, the guerrilla force may be receiving some support from the populace.

- e. **Economic factors.** Generally, the counterguerrilla force plans its operations to minimize damage to the economic structure of an area. The standard of living must be recognized as a contributing factor to the psychological climate within the area. If the counterguerrilla force damages civilian property and economic structures, then it may have an adverse psychological impact. Usually, a poor economic climate will favor the counterguerrilla force it will reduce the resources available to the guerrilla. The counterguerrilla force, on the other hand, is usually not dependent on the economy for its logistics. A strong economic climate usually does not favor either force.
- f: **Psychological factors.** A population that actively supports the counterguerrilla force greatly enhances the capability to detect guerrilla forces. Usually, this type of population is found when US forces operate in friendly territory or liberate areas opposed to the goals of the enemy force. Population support for the goals of the enemy force usually favors the guerrilla. That situation may occur when US forces operate in captured enemy territory. In most cases, however, the military objective of destroying the guerrilla force takes precedence over other considerations as long as operations are planned to minimize damage to civilian property. US forces must, in all cases, treat the civilian populace in a fair and just manner whether the people support the US presence or not. Inhumane treatment and criminal acts (murder, rape, or theft, even under stress of combat and with provocation) are serious and punishable violations under international law, the law of land warfare, and the US Uniform Code of Military Justice.

4-6. Applying METT-T.

- a. The commander of a counterguerrilla force in a conventional conflict plans his operations by analyzing the factors of METT-T. An understanding of the goals of a guerrilla force operating in rear areas and a general analysis of the environment of the area of operations provide a framework for planning. An analysis of the factors of METT-T will provide the specific information and indications to complete operational plans.
- b. Some of the major considerations of METT-T are:
 - (1) Mission.
 - (a) All aspects of the mission must be analyzed. In this analysis, the commander and his staff determine all specified and implied tasks:
 - Is the mission offensive?
 - Is the mission defensive?
 - Is the mission a combination of offense and defense?

(b) The authority a commander can exert within his area of operations is critical. If the command and support relationships are not clearly delineated in the initial order, then the commander must ensure that he receives that guidance prior to commencement of operations. The restrictions, limitations, and rules of engagement that the counterguerrilla force adheres to must be defined. These may include specific limitations regarding the use of firepower and types of weapons, or they may be general regarding the relationship of the counterguerrilla force with the civilian population.

(2) **Enemy**.

- (a) Since the general goals of the enemy are known, specific information is gathered to produce a more complete picture. The capabilities of the enemy are examined. Some of the questions that should be answered are:
 - Can the guerrilla strike at will?
 - What is the size(s) of his unit(s)?
 - Ż What type of weapons does he possess?
 - Is this a true guerrilla force consisting mainly of locally recruited indigenous personnel, or is this an enemy regular military unit specially trained and using guerrilla tactics?
 - Does he have fire or air support?
 - Does he have an offensive NBC capability?
 - How long can he operate in the area?
- (b) The commander examines not only guerrilla capabilities but also his vulnerable aspects, which include logistics and ability to remain undetected. Usually, guerrillas operating in a rear area then acquire logistical support from external sources, from captured equipment and supplies, and from the civilian populace.
- (c) External support by the enemy main force may occur through clandestine parachute drop or through waterborne, surface, or subsurface infiltration. If the guerrilla's only source of resupply is external, then interdiction of his supply lines can decrease or halt operations as the guerrilla's supplies are exhausted.
- (d) If the counterguerrilla force prevents the capture of friendly equipment and supplies, then again the

guerrilla must decrease and finally halt operations because of lack of supplies.

- (e) Reliance by the guerrilla on the civilian populace for support may occur more often in occupied enemy territory or in territories where the population favors the enemy force. Effective use of populace and resources control operations and psychological operations can reduce the logistical support received through the populace.
- (f) Because the guerrilla operates in rear areas, the difficulty of maintaining his lines of resupply usually keeps the size of his force at a relatively static level. If the counterguerrilla force can detect the guerrilla force, then it is only a matter of time until the guerrillas are fixed and engaged. The commander utilizes all available human intelligence (HUMINT), imagery intelligence (IMINT), and signal intelligence (SIGINT). In addition, the counterguerrilla force maximizes all information that can be gained from tactical operations to locate the guerrilla force.
- (g) Probable courses of enemy action are identified. What may be the least likely course of action for a conventional force may be the most likely for the guerrilla force. Often, the guerrilla strikes in this manner to gain the advantage of surprise. The counterguerrilla force identifies likely targets and takes measures to protect them. In addition, facilities and operations that may not seem likely targets may in fact be guerrilla targets solely because of their vulnerability. The counterguerrilla force commander must realize that destruction of numerous insignificant targets may cause more damage and confusion than the destruction or damage of one important target.
- (3) **Terrain.** The terrain consideration also includes consideration of weather. The weather is analyzed to determine its effect on both the guerrilla and the counterguernlla force. It is analyzed in terms of its effect on men and equipment, trafficability, and visibility. Since the guerrilla force may have the capability to use NBC, the effect of weather on NBC and smoke is also addressed. The terrain is studied in relation to the factors of OCOKA: Observation and fields of fire, Cover and concealment, Obstacles, Key terrain (to include likely guerrilla targets and base camps), and Avenues of approach or escape. The effect of those factors on the guerrilla and counterguerrilla forces is estimated, then the counterguerrilla force commander uses his estimate in

formulating his plan to attack the guerrilla weaknesses while protecting his own vulnerable areas.

- (4) **Troops available.** The counterguerrilla force commander may or may not have control over all forces in the rear area for employment in rear battle operations. Forces he may have might include combat, combat support, and combat service support units. In addition, the commander may have allied regular, paramilitary, and irregular forces under his control in certain situations. The counterguerrilla force commander will be provided guidelines and directives on the current joint and combined procedures for establishing an effective rear defense. He will effect liaison with all forces operating in his area of responsibility, fix specific responsibilities, and exercise overall control of defensive operations in response to a guerrilla threat.
- (5) **Time available.** The time available for planning must be wisely utilized. In most cases, the one-third rule may be applied. The commander uses one third of the available time for planning and leaves two thirds for subordinate planning and preparation. However, reaction to intelligence may require an immediate response. Operational planning is conducted as early as possible.

Section III. The Threat

4-7. Type forces.

- a. The guerrilla action supports the enemy's main forces by causing disruption, confusion, and harassment. These actions may be conducted by conventional or unconventional forces utilizing guerrilla warfare tactics.
- b. Conventional forces that may conduct guerrilla warfare include forces that have been cut off or that intentionally stay behind as their main force withdraws or retreats. These forces generally possess the weapons and equipment of the main enemy force. Their combat power may suffer from killed and wounded personnel and lost or damaged equipment, and they may have logistical difficulties. Another type of force may be an armored and/or mechanized unit with a mission to penetrate friendly rear areas and cause disruption, confusion, and harassment. Only if this force uses guerrilla warfare tactics is it considered a guerrilla force. If it continues to operate within the area that can be influenced by the main enemy forces, or if it utilizes conventional tactics, then it is not considered a guerrilla force. Airborne, heliborne, or waterborne light infantry forces may also compose a

guerrilla force if inserted to conduct guerrilla warfare operations (disruption, harassment, or confusion).

c. In all cases where conventional enemy forces are using guerrilla warfare tactics, the counterguerrilla force commander must expect their degree of training, equipment, and sophistication to match that found in the main enemy force.

4-8. Special units.

- a. Unconventional warface forces that may conduct guerrilla warfare consist of special units trained specifically for guerrilla warfare and indigenous guerrilla forces sponsored by the main enemy force. Special units trained for guerrilla warfare usually have a primary mission to conduct guerrilla warfare operations against targets of opportunity with a follow-on mission to train an indigenous guerrilla force.
- b. Initially, these units may possess weapons and equipment equal to, or greater in sophistication than, US forces. The longer these units operate, the more they expend their assets. If they stay in the operational area for a prolonged period with no external resupply, then their level of efficiency decreases until US forces possess an equal capability. Their level of training is usually high, and these units are skilled in weapons, demolitions, communications, medicine, operations, and the ability to improvise when needed. These special units may enter a friendly area through the use of high altitude, low opening (HALO); high altitude, high opening (HAHO); or low level parachute techniques. They I..., also be skilled in and use overland and waterborne (both surface and subsurface) techniques to enter the area.
- c. In many cases, the indigenous guerrilla unit may be trained by special units inserted by the enemy force. Usually, the indigenous guerrilla force must rely on external support for its logistics requirements. In some cases, if the guerrilla force is not too large, then it may rely on captured or improvised equipment and materiel.
- d. The tactics used by both conventional and unconventional guerrilla forces remain the same. They are characterized by elusiveness, surprise, and brief, violent action. The techniques used by these forces usually consist of raids and ambushes. Depending on the composition of the guerrilla force, it may have aviation and fire support assets available to it.
- e. The counterguerrilla force commander must be aware that the guerrilla force may have NBC weapons available to it. Because of the capability of NBC weapons to cause a maximum amount of confusion with a limited amount of personnel, their use must be considered as a method that the guerrilla may employ.

Section IV. Tactics and Operations

4-9. Rear battle.

Rear battle (FM 90-14) is defined as those actions, including area damage control, taken by all units singly or in a combined effort to secure the force, neutralize or defeat enemy operations in the rear area, and ensure freedom of action in the deep and close-in battles. The basic philosophy of rear battle doctrine is to maximize the capability of combat support and combat service support elements to defend themselves and render mutual support without requiring assistance from tactical combat forces. If a tactical combat force is assigned to the rear battle, it will be placed under the operational control (OPCON) of the rear battle officer. Once it completes the tactical mission and notifies the rear area operations center, it will be released to its parent unit.

4-10. Concepts.

- a. The concepts discussed in this chapter are geared to the needs of the tactical commander but can be used by the rear battle officer as well. In all instances, it is imperative that the principle of unity of command be maintained to minimize confusion and indecision that will occur if there is an inability to determine who is in command.
- b. The techniques used in rear battle operations are dependent upon METT-T. Some of these factors include the force composition, aviation assets, fire support assets, mobility, equipment, and size of the counterguerrilla force. These same factors must be examined regarding the guerrilla force. Generally, these techniques can be classified as either *offensive* or *defensive*.
 - (1) Offensive techniques are used to locate, fix, and engage guerrilla forces. These operation include reconnaissance patrols, ambushes, attacks, encirclements, and movements to contact.
 - (2) Defensive techniques are used to prevent disruption, harassment, or confusion. They are also used to minimize damage to a target if it is attacked. Preventive defensive techniques include movement security, security patrolling, and combat patrolling, among others. Examples of techniques designed to minimize damage once an action starts include base defense, counterambush, and reaction forces.
- c. The distinctions between offensive and defensive techniques are sometimes difficult to discern. Many offensive techniques can be used as a type of defensive technique and vice versa. (Offensive and defensive techniques are discussed in Chapter 3.)

CHAPTER 5

Combat Units

Section I. General

5-1. Composition.

The military force conducting counterguerrilla operations may not necessarily consist of only light infantry. This chapter discusses the various types of combat units that maybe available to the counterguerrilla force. The composition of the tactical force to be used in counterguerrilla operations — in other words, whether to use forces other than light infantry — depends upon the forces available and the threat that is faced.

5-2. Restricted firepower.

Generally, because of political, economic, and sociological considerations that restrict the use of firepower, the farther the insurgency moves toward Phase III, the greater the combat power that can be utilized (Figure 5-1). In a conventional conflict, the same factors of availability of forces and the Threat are considered, but combat power can be applied at higher levels.

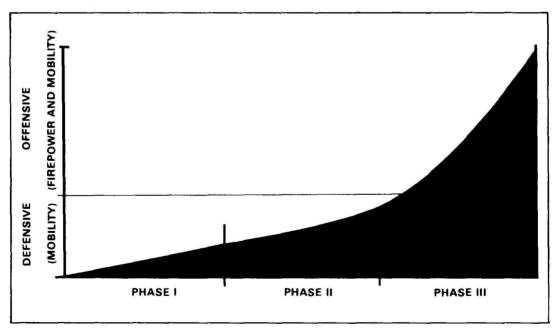


Figure 5-1. Combat power can be applied at higher levels.

Section II. Counterinsurgency Environment

5-3. Type forces.

The types of forces that maybe employed (other than light infantry) are infantry, airborne, air assault, mechanized infantry, armor, armored cavalry, and aviation. Terrain, enemy forces, and capabilities must be thoroughly assessed when deciding how to utilize these forces. The impact of these forces on the populace must also be assessed before they are employed. Normally, the majority of ground combat elements are organized to fight as light infantry. However, the proper use of other combat forces can provide the counterguerrilla force advantages.

5-4. Use of combat power.

- a. The primary consideration is that counterguerrilla operations support the host country's IDAD plan. Extensive use of combat forces (other than infantry) in this environment is usually restricted because of limitations on the use of heavy weapons and their collateral damage. In addition, the guerrilla habitually chooses to operate from terrain that affords him protection (Figure 5-l). Usually, this type of terrain is rough, inaccessible, and restrictive to ground vehicles. Military forces engaged in counterguerrilla warfare must make maximum effective use of all available assets, even if this means reorganizing and retraining as light infantry, utilizing organic combat vehicles in a supporting role for transportation only.
- b. The measure of effectiveness of an asset is contained in the concept of suitability. The extent to which various types of forces can be effectively utilized must be measured against the following criteria to determine if they will be suitable.

5-5. Impact on the populace.

The commander must determine both the physical and psychological impact of using additional combat assets. In all cases, their use must fall within any restrictions stated in the rules of engagement. In addition, the psychological effect of the expanded use of firepower or assets might result in the perception that the government forces are losing or ineffective.

5-6. Meets the threat.

The commander must ensure that the additional assets he plans to employ do not "overkill" the threat. If the threat is a light infantry force of company size working in groups of five to ten men, then it is not really suitable to have a battalion of armor arrayed against it.

5-7. Capability to accomplish assigned mission.

- a. The additional assets utilized must have the capability to perform tactical and IDAD missions. When determining if the additional assets do have the capability, the threat's capabilities, structure, weapons, and level of training must be considered.
- b. In addition, the impact of the terrain on the force must be determined. All of these factors must be weighed to determine if the type of force that is going to be used will be an asset or a liability. These same factors, plus the psychological factor, determine if the force can support the accomplishment of the overall IDAD objective, which is to defeat the insurgency by winning the support of the populace for the host country government.

(1) Airborne.

- (a) The essential difference between airborne forces and other combat forces employed against guerrillas is the capability of parachuting into an area. An airborne infantry unit conducts ground tactical operations in the same general manner as other infantry units.
- Since airborne forces become light infantry upon (b) insertion into an operational area, they can be used effectively in counterguerrilla operations. The primary advantage of using this type of force is that it enables the commander to position a large infantry force in a short period. In addition, when inserting small elements into a guerrilla-controlled or contested area. this method may provide a relatively clandestine means of insertion. Airborne operations are dependent on several factors, to include drop zone availability, airframe availability, terrain, and weather. In most cases, airborne operations can be used effectively to insert forces into suitable areas in all phases of insurgency. (For further information on airborne operations, see FM 7-10, FM 7-20, and FM 7-30.)

(2) Air assault.

(a) The helicopter provides battlefield mobility to the counterguerrilla force that usually cannot be matched by the guerrilla force. Air assault forces provide a valuable contribution through the tactic of vertical envelopment. They give the force commander the means to rapidly disperse and concentrate forces at the critical time and place and then quickly extract the force and employ it in a different area, if needed. The fundamental characteristic of air assault operations is the use of helicopters to provide a tactical mobility advantage over the enemy. No other force on the battlefield can respond to a tactical situation and move considerable distances as rapidly as air assault forces.

- (b) Air assault forces can:
 - Attack enemy positions from any direction.
 - Strike objectives in otherwise inaccessible areas.
 - Overfly or bypass barriers and obstacles, to include NBC area contamination.
 - Ž Conduct raids using helicopters to insert and withdraw forces.
 - Concentrate, disperse, or redeploy rapidly to extended their area of influence.
 - Provide the commander flexibility by allowing him to retain a smaller reserve and commit a larger portion of his force to action.
 - React rapidly to tactical opportunities and necessities.
 - Place forces rapidly at tactically decisive points in the battle area.
 - Provide surveillance over a wide area.
- (c) Air assault forces, while suited to counterguerrilla operations, have limitations that must be considered:
 - Weather extremes that hamper or stop aircraft flights.
 - Helicopter lift capacity that restricts the type and quantity of supporting weapons and equipment that can be airlifted into the battle area.
 - Air lines of communications, once inserted.
 - Enemy tactical aircraft, air defense, and electronic warfare systems.
 - Reduced mobility on completion of air movement.
 - Ż Increased vulnerability during loading and landing phases.
- (d) Flexibility, mobility, and speed are the key advantages of utilizing air assault forces. In counterguerrilla operations, the effective use of these advantages may be a critical function for the commander. While seeking to employ this type of force to maximize its strengths, the commander must also ensure that he realizes these

operations have limitations and vulnerabilities. The advantages and limitations must be weighed in terms of the concept of suitability to determine if air assault forces should be used in a given situation. In almost all cases, air assault forces are well suited for use in all phases of insurgency. (For further information on air assault operations, see FM 90-4.)

(3) Mechanized infantry.

- (a) Mechanized infantry forces, fighting mounted, are not particularly suited for engaging guerrilla forces in combat action on restricted terrain. However, terrain permitting, the ability of infantry fighting vehicles and armored personnel carriers to move forces rapidly about the battlefield may give the counterguerrilla force a mobility advantage and a distinct firepower advantage. These advantages let the force close on guerrilla locations mounted and then complete its mission.
- (b) Because of the terrain the guerrilla habitually operates on, and the tactics he normally employs, opportunities to conduct traditional mechanized infantry operations against him are extremely limited. When this is the case, the mechanized force must be prepared to either abandon its carriers or use them only as a means of transport to the battle area where the mechanized force will fight on foot. Terrain permitting, the advantage in speed and mobility may allow for a larger area of operations than is within the capability of a totally light force of similar size.
- (c) In most cases, mechanized forces may have a role in:
 - Providing convoy escort.
 - Providing mobility for reserves.
 - Conducting show-of-force operations.
 - Assisting in base defenses.
 - Participating in an economy-of-force role when large areas require speed and mobility for adequate coverage while crossing NBC contaminated areas.
 - Providing limited armor protection against light small arms fire.
 - Participating in air assault operations.
- (d) Mechanized forces are normally suitable to be employed as a maneuver combat element only in the later stages of Phase III insurgency.

(e) In Phases I and II, dependening upon the situation, mechanized forces may be used for transport to the battle area because of their speed and mobility. (For further information on mechanized infantry employment, see FM 71-1, FM 71-2, and FM 71-3.)

(4) Armor.

- (a) Armor forces are usually employed with accompanying infantry, but as with mechanized infantry forces, armor forces are not particularly suited for use as a maneuver combat element in a counterinsurgency environment. An armored force does provide firepower, protection, speed, and shock effect. These are usually advantages. Its capabilities are decreased and its vulnerabilities are increased in close and rough terrain. The difficulty in using armored forces is due to the restrictions placed on the use of firepower and increased vulnerability because of environment. Normally, the terrain that is involved is close, restrictive, and generally suited to light infantry forces. Further restrictions placed on what is generally considered its strongpoint — firepower — result in an overall increase in vulnerabilities and a decrease in capabilities when using an armored force in counterguerrilla operations.
- (b) In most cases, armored forces maybe used in:
 - Providing convoy escort.
 - Providing mobility for reserves.
 - Conducting show-of-force operations.
 - Assisting in base defenses.
 - Participating in an economy-of-force role when large areas require speed and mobility for adequate coverage.
- (c) During counterguerrilla operations, an armored force can usually be used as a maneuver combat element only in the later stages of Phase 111. In Phases I and II, its role is very limited. In these phases, armored forces are usually effective when supporting base defenses and show-of-force operations. (For further information on armor operations, see FM 71-1, FM 71-2, and FM 71-3.)

(5) Armored cavalry.

(a) The basic tasks of an armored cavalry unit are reconnaissance and security. Terrain permitting, such units may help the comma nder cover larger areas because of their speed and mobility. The armored cavalry force will suffer the same vulnerabilities as mechanized infantry and armor if the members or the force remain tied to their vehicles. For these reasons, they can best be used for:

- Securing bases.
- Patrolling large areas.

• Providing quick reaction forces and mobile reserves.

(b) When properly utilized and tailored to fit the situation, armored cavalry can accomplish the specific missions listed in all phases of an insurgency. As the conflict progresses into Phase II, terrain permitting, armored cavalry units begin to take on a more traditional role and operate in a conventional manner. (For further information on armored cavalry operations, see FM 17-95.)

(6) Aviation.

- (a) **Types.** Three types of aviation units maybe available for use in counterguerrilla operations: air cavalry troops, attack helicopter battalions, and combat aviation companies.
- (b) **Air cavalry troops.** These perform the same missions of reconnaissance and security as ground cavalry. Because of its 'greater mobility, air cavalry can reconnoiter and maintain surveillance over a much larger area than its ground counterpart. For this reason, depending upon the situation, air cavalry units are usually suited for employment in counterguerrilla operations in all phases of an insurgency.
- Attack helicopter battalions. These provide highly (c) maneuverable, aerial-delivered firepower. When these assets are used, the ordnance mix must reflect the type of threat being faced. In Phases I and II, the threat is usually light infantry, and a higher proportion of 20-mm rounds and 2.75-inch rockets is preferable to heavier antiarmor ordnance. As the conflict moves into Phase III, and if the guerrilla force starts to use mechanized or armored assets, a higher proportion of antiarmor ordnance maybe preferable. Attack helicopters use natural cover and speed to compensate for their vulnerabilities. They are suited for situations in which rapid reaction time is important or where terrain restricts ground forces. A vital element to the effectiveness of these units is the suppression of enemy air defense

(SEAD). SEAD is any activity that neutralizes, destroys, or temporarily degrades enemy air defense systems in a specific area. Means of doing this include the employment of artillery or United States Air Force (USAF) and Army forces. Depending on the situation, attack helicopter units are usually suited for combat in all phases of an insurgency.

(d) Combat aviation companies. These units give dismounted infantry tactical mobility by moving combat elements as the commander dictates. They can also provide critical supplies to areas when ground lines of communication have been interdicted or overloaded. Depending on the situation, combat support aviation units are suited to all phases of an insurgency. Because of their speed, mobility, and flexibility, aviation assets can provide an advantage if properly employed in most situations. (For further information on aviation operations, see FM 1-100, FM 17-50, and FM 90-4.)

Section III. Conventional Conflict Environments

5-8. Concepts.

In conventional conflict counterguerrilla operations, forces other than infantry take on larger roles. Their participation conforms more to the concepts outlined for their use in rear battle doctrine. In these environments, there are usually fewer restrictions on the use of firepower.

5-9. Considerations.

- a. Two major considerations, when employing forces other than infantry, are suitability and availability.
- b. Maneuver force mission suitability is usually discussed in terms of METT-T. The commander must weigh the advantages and disadvantages of using his force against the factors of METT-T. If the advantages outweigh the disadvantages, then the force is employed.
- c. The commander must make the most effective use of all the forces he has available. If a particular force would be more suitable but is not readily available, the commander should seek to procure it. If he cannot, then he maximizes the effects of those assets that he has available.
- d. In conventional conflicts, the use of combined arms is more effective in almost all situations rather than the use of any single type of combat force.

e . The primary considerations in planning counterguerrilla operations, using combined arms, are the factors of METT-T (FM 100-5).

CHAPTER 6

Combat Support

Section I. General

6-1. Support units.

- a. In addition to combat units, reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S), fire support, intelligence, engineer, signal, military police, and air defense artillery forces are integrated into counterguerrilla force operations by the commander. This chapter explains the extent to which these assets are used, depending on their suitability to the situation.
- b. The role of reconnaissance and surveillance in counterguerrilla operations at all levels of conflict is of prime importance. Reconnaissance and surveillance units are critical; without them the chance of success in counterguerrilla operations is significantly decreased.
- c. The types of reconnaissance and surveillance units the counterguerrilla force may have are its organic scout elements and any long-range surveillance units attached from corps and division. A brigade-size force may also have supporting intelligence collectors from the divisional combat electronic warfare intelligence (CEWI) battalion. These assets may include SIGINT collectors, remote sensors, and ground surveillance radars.
- d. The types of fire support units the counterguerrilla force may have are mortar platoons, antitank platoons or companies, field artillery units, tactical air support, naval gunfire support, and air defense artillery units.

6-2. Firepower constraints.

- a. In counterinsurgencies, firepower is usually restricted in order to limit damage. The use of fire support depends on its suitability and prevailing restrictions.
- b. The same restrictions do not usually exist to the same degree in conventional conflicts. The use of fire support assets in these conflicts is expanded since restrictions are relaxed. Suitability in these conflicts usually depends on the availability of fire support.

Section II. Reconnaissance and Surveillance Units

6-3. Techniques.

- a. Reconnaissance and surveillance are important techniques in gaining current and accurate intelligence on guerrilla forces. Current, accurate intelligence on the location, size, composition, equipment, and morale of guerrilla forces is an absolute necessity for successful counterguerrilla operations.
- b. While all tactical units have the capability to conduct reconnaissance and surveillance during operations, there are two units that are trained and organized to fulfill these specific tactical missions. These units are the scout platoon and the longrange surveillance unit (detachment or company).
- c. The scout platoon is organic to battalions; the long-range surveillance detachment is organic to divisions; and the long-range surveillance company is organic to corps. Each one works directly for its (division, corps) commander. Elements of these units may be attached to subordinate units, when required.
- d. If the reconnaissance and surveillance unit has vehicles, their use for purposes other than transportation is determined by the situation. In most cases, vehicles are used for transport to the general area where the operation is to begin. The operation is then conducted dismounted to enhance security.

6-4. Countering the guerrilla force.

- a. One method that may be successful in countering guerrilla forces is to divide the reconnaissance and surveillance assets into teams of three or four men. These teams are inserted into the operational area to "saturate" it. Since guerrillas travel in small units and then mass at a predetermined point prior to the attack, this tactic increases the chances of discovering one or more of these guerrilla units before they mass. The chance of this method being successful increases in proportion to the number of teams inserted and operating.
- b. The reconnaissance and surveillance element is divided into as many teams of three or four men as possible and deployed to cover an area. Of the seven teams deployed in this situation, only two (three and six) discover enemy units (figure 6-1).

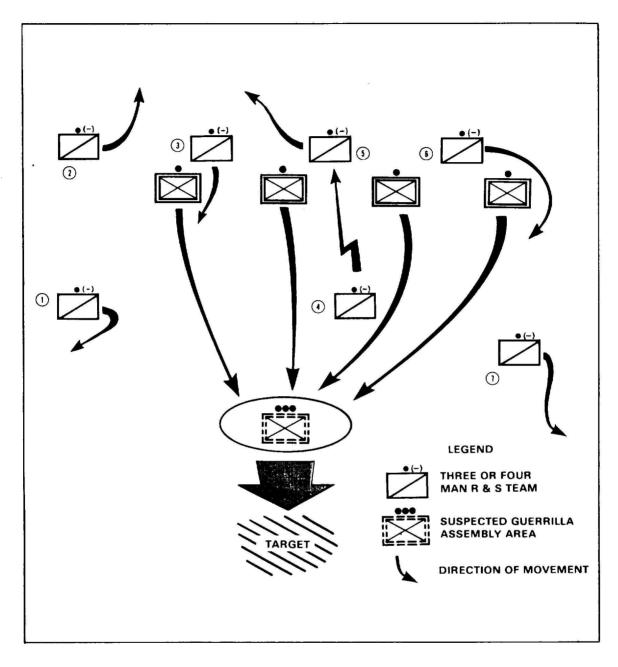


Figure 6-1. The reconnaissance and surveillance element.

c. This method should be used continuously to provide the counterguerrilla force greater opportunity to act rather than react. Once contact is made, the counterguerrilla commander has three immediate options available (Figure 6-2).

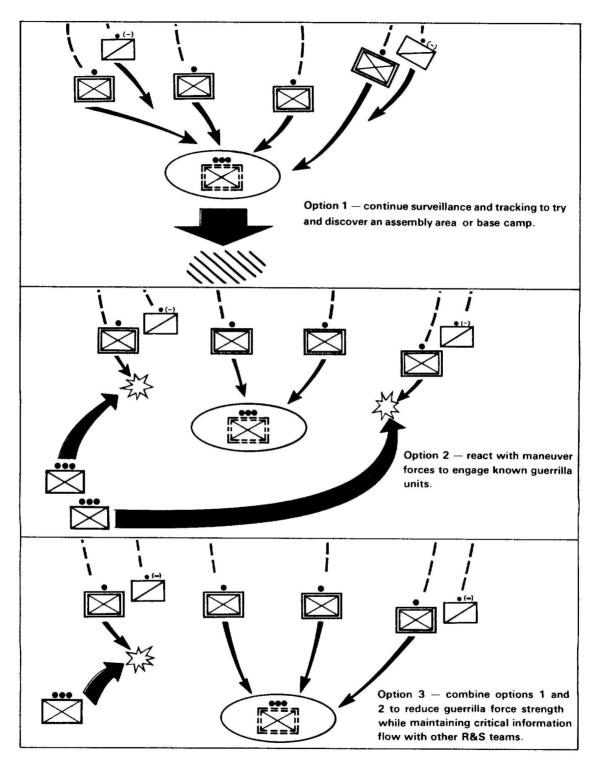


Figure 6-2. Three immediate options of the counterguerrilla commander.

- d. In most cases, option 3 presents the best possibility for continued success if the counterguerrilla force commander has time constraints placed on his mission. It enables him to engage a portion of the guerrilla force and weaken its overall capability without losing a vital source of intelligence.
- e. Option 1 maybe best in situations where the counterguerrilla force does not have constraints placed on it and seeks to decisively engage a larger guerrilla force. In any case, the commander should wait until intelligence indicates that the guerrilla force has reached its assembly area or base camp before he reacts with maneuver forces.
- f. He should place his reconnaissance and surveillance elements in positions where they can best discover escaping guerrillas who have slipped through the blocking forces (Figure 6-3).

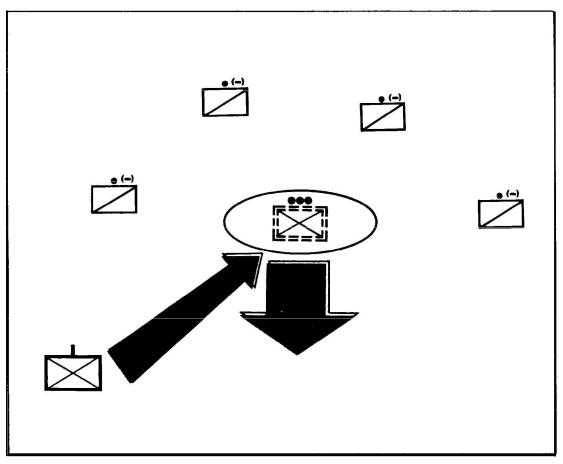


Figure 6-3. Emplacement of R&S teams to discover fleeing guerrilla forces.

g. He begins the process again if guerrilla units escape (Figure 6-4).

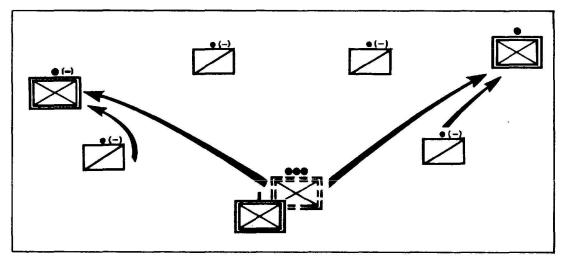


Figure 6-4. If guerrilla elements escape, R&S teams begin process again.

- h. The key to reconnaissance and surveillance units operating successfully in a counterinsurgency environment is the ability to remain undetected. This capability is the result of comprehensive training and experience. Communications equipment suitable for the mission is also a prime factor. It does no good to gather intelligence if the counterguerrilla force cannot use it in a timely manner.
- i. In conventional counterguerrilla conflicts, the use of the reconnaissance and surveillance units is more in line with their conventional missions. They can also employ modifications of the tactics described for a counterinsurgency. The mission of the scout platoon is to perform reconnaissance, provide limited security, and assist in controlling movement of the battalion or its elements. The types of operations a scout platoon can perform are route, zone, and area reconnaissance, and screening.

6-5. LRSU.

- a. The mission of the long-range surveillance unit {LRSU} (company or detachment) is to observe, record, and report enemy dispositions, facilities, and activities as well as battlefield conditions.
- b. The LRSU provides the commander with a dedicated, specially trained and equipped, and highly reliable human intelligence collection capability. A HUMINT collection unit provides the commander with the capability to gather timely, highly reliable information that does not require lengthy processing and analysis. The trained observer augmented with modem sensor

and communication systems is a reliable, flexible, and valuable information-gathering asset and is essential to conducting successful operations.

- c. The LRSU is organized, trained, and equipped to enter enemy areas to observe and report enemy movements and activities, as well as battlefield conditions. At night, or during other periods of reduced visibility, surveillance teams infiltrate by air, ground, or water to selected areas occupied by enemy forces or to areas where enemy activity is expected.
- d. While avoiding contact with the enemy and local civilians, these elements employ a variety of sensors and special purpose equipment to detect, observe, and monitor enemy activities and perform other specified tasks. As information is obtained, periodic reports are sent to the LRSU operations element utilizing secure, rapid-transmission communications equipment. This operational element provides the reported data to the military intelligence (MI) operation center for analysis and dissemination. At a predesignated time, or on order, surveillance elements are either extracted or evade enemy personnel to exfiltrate the enemy area, or they link up with friendly forces. Members of the surveillance elements are physically and mentally prepared to remain in enemy territory for extended periods to accomplish their mission.

Section III. Fire Support Units

6-6. Fire support planning.

- a. The types of fire support units the counterguerrilla force may have available are mortar platoons, antitank platoons or companies, field artillery units, naval gunfire, tactical air, and air defense artillery units.
- b. An important factor in planning fire support is the restriction(s) placed on its use. In counterinsurgency environments, restrictions on its use (and damage caused) are greater than in conventional conflict environments. The commander operates under the concept of "minimum essential force" in counterinsurgency environments. He integrates his fire support into his tactical plan in accordance with prevailing restrictions, but always ensures he has adequate fire support for likely contingencies. In many cases, this means little or no use of fire support.
- c. This difficulty is not as great in conventional conflicts, but in these environments there are also restrictions. Usually these restrictions do not hinge on the amount of firepower used, but rather on collateral damage and coordination and control

measures. Additionally, fire support may not be readily available to the counterguerrilla commander because it may be committed to fight in the main battle area.

- d. Due to restrictions that may preclude the use of fire support, the counterguerrilla force is prepared to operate with little or no fire support.
- e. Since areas of operation are usually larger in counterguerrilla operations (than in more conventional operations), the counterguerrilla force must not become tied to the range of its fire support. Operations will take place outside of fire support weapon ranges. In such cases, the commander provides for increased capability to reinforce or extract his engaged units, depending upon the situation. In all cases, restricted or not, the fire support forces available are ready to respond on short notice if restrictions are lifted or when needed for self-defense.

6-7. Mortar platoons.

In a counterinsurgency, the firing elements of the mortar platoon normally occupy positions within the battalion operational support base. If elements are required to move to firing positions outside of the base, additional security must be provided. The mortar platoon is usually kept under battalion control and provides the most responsive indirect fire capability available to a battalion. Depending on the situation, the mortar platoon may or may not work from an established base in a conventional conflict.

6-8. Antitank platoons and companies.

- a. In an insurgency, the antitank units are not usually employed in their primary role. In those situations where no armor threat exists, consideration may be given to leaving the tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire-guided (TOW) missile in a secure staging area, either in or out of country, and using the crews as infantry. Since these personnel are usually not experienced in light infantry tactics, they may be best used as part of the security force for the OSB.
- b. In conventional conflict environments, the same situation may apply when no armor threat exists. However, because of the contingencies that the counterguerrilla force must be prepared to encounter, the TOWS must remain with the antitank unit while it is employed in a security role. These contingencies may include countering enemy armor penetrations, or a change in mission from rear battle to reinforcing frontline units, or even attacking or defending as part of the main force.

6-9. Field artillery units.

- a. As stated previously, the use of field artillery may be extremely limited because of restrictions on the use of firepower. In all cases, the application of firepower must reflect the principle of "minimum essential force." The field artillery (FA) support normally provided to light infantry divisions consists of the 105-mm howitzer. Artillery of larger calibers maybe provided by artillery units augmenting the divisional artillery. If the counterguerrilla unit is not light infantry, its organic capability may consist of 155-mm howitzers. It is normal for artillery batteries to operate from the battalion OSB when the battalions are widely dispersed. Normal field artillery missions include direct support, reinforcing, general support, and general support reinforcing.
- b. There is a fire support coordination center at each level of maneuver command from company through brigade. They are manned by personnel from the brigade's direct support FA battalion.
- c. When the situation permits the use of indirect fire support, FA units must be responsive and flexible. Timely and effective artillery fire in response to guerrilla activity may discourage subsequent guerrilla activity within artillery range. Quick reaction times and the capability to shift artillery fires over wide areas require a responsive and effective means of communication. To provide effective fire support, artillery is employed to obtain maximum area coverage with available weapons while retaining the capability to mass fires. In addition to supporting tactical operations, artillery may be positioned to provide area fire support to defend depots, logistical complexes, population centers, and other critical installations. Fires may be requested by self-defense forces, police, security elements protecting logistical complexes, and other support units, in addition to the supported tactical force.
- d. The senior field artillery officer at each echelon of maneuver command is designated the fire support coordinator. (FM 6-20 gives information on fire support coordination for indirect fires and fires from tactical air support.) Fires must be closely coordinated not only with tactical operations in the area but also with civilian activities.
- e. Counterguerrilla operations normally dictate:
 - (1) A greater decentralization of organic, attached, and reinforcing fire support.
 - (2) A reduced capability for brigade-level control and coordination of fires within the operational area.

- (3) Greater security requirements for firing positions of indirect fire weapons to include planning of direct fires for defense.
- (4) A requirement to fire in all directions.
- (5) Provision for support to local defense forces and static security posts.
- (6) Discriminate use of fire support to avoid noncombatant casualties that would alienate the population and produce hostile attitudes toward the host government.
- (7) Close coordination with host country officials in the operational area.
- f. Lack of time may preclude the preparation of a formal, coordinated, and integrated fire support plan for every contingency; however, SOP should provide for all likely contingencies. Close liaison and continuous contact between the supported commander and the fire support coordinators provide the required coordination; however, in operations involving extensive employment of maneuver and support forces, such as in the final phase of an encirclement, coordination measures must be used to ensure that converging friendly units do not call fire upon one another.
- g. In conventional conflicts, the use of FA units is more along conventional lines.

6-10. Naval gunfire support.

- a. Naval gunfire support is delivered by ship batteries to support amphibious operations and maneuver units operating in coastal areas. When support is provided by naval gunfire, each gunfire ship is assigned the tactical mission of either direct support or general support. A ship in direct support normally supports a battalion and delivers planned and immediate fires. A ship in general support normally supports a brigade and delivers adjusted fires, or it may be assigned on a fire-mission basis to a subordinate maneuver unit. The counterguerrilla force commander must take into consideration the fact that naval gunfire is normally high velocity, low trajectory fire.
- b. In a counterinsurgency, the use of this asset will be governed by the same restrictions and the principle of "minimum essential force" that pertains to firepower when using field artillery. Generally, if FA can be used in an insurgency, naval gunfire can also be used, if available. The same is true of naval gunfire in conventional conflicts. One advantage of naval gunfire is that the supported ground units do not have to provide security to the firing batteries.

c. A liaison platoon (from the US Marine Corps) will normally be attached to the brigade to provide specialists and communications needed to control, coordinate, and recommend employment of naval gunfire or naval air.

6-11. Tactical air operations.

Tactical air operations are flown by the US Air Force in support of counterguerrilla operations and cover six mission areas (some missions could be flown by Navy or Marine air assets) and special operations.

- a. **Counter air.** Objectives are to gain control of the airspace environment. Counter air operations protect friendly forces, ensure freedom to use the airspace to perform assigned missions and tasks, and deny use of airspace to a hostile force. The goal is air supremacy.
- b. **Offensive counter air (OCA).** Air operations seek out and neutralize or destroy hostile air forces at a chosen time and place. Offensive counter air is designed to seize the offensive at the initiation of hostilities, conduct operations in hostile air space, and neutralize or destroy hostile air forces and the infrastructure that supports their operations.
- c. **Suppression of enemy air defenses.** These operations neutralize, destroy, or temporarily degrade hostile air defensive systems in a specific area by physical or electronic attack. SEAD operations provide a favorable situation to perform missions effective y without interference from hostile air defenses.
- d. **Defensive counter air (DCA).** These operations detect, identify, intercept, and destroy hostile air forces attempting to attack friendly forces or penetrate friendly airspace. DCA defends friendly lines of communication, protects friendly bases, and supports friendly land and naval forces while denying hostile forces the freedom to carry out offensive operations.
- e. Air interdiction (AI).
 - (1) AI delays, disrupts, diverts, or destroys hostile military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces. These operations are performed at such distances from friendly forces that detailed integration of specific actions with friendly fire and movement forces is not normally required. AI attacks are usually executed against hostile surface forces; movement networks (including lines of communication); command, control and communications networks; and combat supplies. Interdiction can delay the arrival or buildup of hostile forces and supplies, disrupt the

hostile scheme of operation and control of forces, divert hostile resources to other uses, and destroy forces and supplies.

- (2) AI is normally executed by an air commander as part of a systematic and persistent campaign. Although an AI campaign can bean independent air effort, an air commander normally coordinates the campaign with a surface force commander. A campaign is developed to limit the enemy's mobility to maneuver forces, while forcing the enemy into high rates of consumption, and to create opportunities for friendly forces to exploit the disabilities produced by interdiction. The weight, phasing, and timing of interdiction attacks can provide friendly forces the opportunity to seize the initiative.
- (3) AI against targets which could have a near-term effect on friendly land forces is referred to as battlefield air interdiction. The primary difference between battlefield air interdiction and the rest of the air interdiction effort is the level of interest and emphasis the land commander places on the process of identifying, selecting, and attacking certain targets. Therefore, battlefield air interdiction requires joint coordination at the component level during planning, but once planned, battlefield air interdiction is controlled and executed by the air commander as an integral part of a total air interdiction campaign.

f. Close air support (CAS).

- (1) CAS supports surface operations by attacking hostile targets near friendly surface forces. CAS can support offensive, counteroffensive, and defensive surface force operations with planned or immediate attacks. All such missions require detailed coordination and integration with the fire and maneuver plans of friendly surface forces. CAS missions require corridors to the battlefield, timely intelligence information, and accurate weapons delivery.
- (2) CAS enhances surface force operations by delivering a wide range of weapons and massed firepower at decisive points. It can surprise the hostile force, create opportunities for the maneuver or advance of friendly forces through shock effect and concentrated attacks, protect the flanks of friendly forces, blunt hostile offensives, and protect the rear of surface forces during rear battle maneuvers.

g. Special operations.

(1) These operations influence the accomplishment of strategic or tactical objectives through the conduct of low visibility, covert, or clandestine military actions. Special operations are usually conducted in hostile territory or politically sensitive areas and may complement friendly force operations.

- (2) Virtually all aerospace forces have the potential for employment in special operations. Additionally, the Air Force organizes, trains, and equips unique units to conduct special operations as a primary mission. To execute special operations, forces are normally organized and employed in small formations capable of support actions and independent operations that enable timely and tailored responses throughout the spectrum of conflict. Special operation forces may conduct or support unconventional warfare, counterterrorist operations, collective security, psychological operations, certain rescue operations, and other missions such as interdiction or offensive counter air operations.
 - (a) Airlift. Airlifts deploy, employ, and sustain military forces under varying conditions, ranging from peace to war. As a combat mission, airlifts provide combat power through airdrops, extractions, and airlanding of ground forces and supplies. Through mobility operations, the joint or combined force commander can maneuver fighting forces to exploit hostile weaknesses. As a combat support mission, airlifts provide logistical support through the transportation of personnel and equipment. In peacetime, airlifts provide the opportunity to enhance national objectives by providing military assistance and civilian relief programs. In addition to the special operations noted above, aircraft assets may be used to dispense flares and leaflets as well as equipped with speakers or spraying apparatus for forest fire fighting. Airlifts, therefore, accomplish the timely movement, delivery and recovery of personnel, equipment, and supplies, and further military and national goals. Airlifts may be strategic or tactical. Strategic (intertheater) airlifts transcend the boundary of any one theater and are executed under the central direction of higher authority, normally in support of an overall effort. In contrast, tactical (intratheater) airlifts are performed within a theater of operations and support theater objectives through the rapid and responsive movement of personnel and supplies.
 - (b) **Aerospace surveillance and reconnaissance.** The objectives are to collect information from airborne, orbital, and surfacebased sensors. Air Force surveillance and reconnaissance efforts are part of the national intelligence gathering effort and a systematic observa-

tion process. These operations provide much information that is key to the development of national security policy, force postures, planning actions, force employment, and informed responses in times of crises. Surveillance operations collect information continuously from the aerospace and from the earth's surface and subsurface. Reconnaissance operations are directed toward localizd or specific targets. Through surveillance and reconnaissance, varied data are collected, such as meteorological, hydrographic, geographic, electronic, and communications characteristics. The products of reconnaissance and surveillance operations have strategic and tactical applications in both peace and war. Strategic and tactical surveillance and reconnaissance provide timely notification of hostile intent and actions as well as other information vital to the national command authorities and combat commanders. These operations are instrumental in identifying the composition and capability of potentially hostile forces. The Air Force also performs the following specialized tasks that could support counterguerrilla operations:

(c) Electronic combat (EC). This is a specialized task performed by aerospace forces to control selected parts of the electromagnetic spectrum in support of strategic and tactical operations. Electronic combat involves actions to protect friendly electromagnetic capabilities and actions to neutralize or destroy hostile electromagnetic capabilities. This enhances the ability of friendly war-fighting systems to achieve objectives, since the use of the electromagnetic spectrum can have a major impact on the success or failure of military operations. EC includes electronic warfare (EW), as well as elements of command, control, and communications countermeasures (C³CM) and suppression of enemy air defenses. EW is military action using electromagnetic energy to determine, exploit, reduce, or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum and also includes actions designed to retain the friendly use of that spectrum. C³CM involves defensive and offensive operations designed to deny information, protect friendly command, control, and communications (C^{s}) , influence hostile actions, and degrade or destroy hostile C^s capabilities. C^sCM, supported by intelligence operations, integrates the use of operations security, military deception, jamming, and physical destruction. SEAD, as an essential element of the counter air mission, is aimed at gaining freedom of action to

perform Air Force missions by neutralizing, destroying, or temporarily degrading hostile air defense systems. EC contributes heavily to SEAD in counter air objectives.

- (d) **Psychological operations.** This is a specialized task performed to support national objectives by influencing the attitudes and behavior of hostile, neutral, or friendly groups. All Air Force commands and agencies are responsible for the conduct or support of psychological operations. In planning and executing operations, commanders should consider the psychological implications and opportunities inherent in every action, and they must make a concerted effort to ensure that the signals transmitted are perceived as intended. Both action and inaction may communicate information (which can exert influence and may be used to reinforce actions) to enhance perceptions of capabilities or to influence others to support friendly objectives. Depending on the medium of communications, national objectives, and planned actions, various psychological efforts can be created to reinforce operations. These include planned communications through electronic means or printed material; a show of force or demonstrations of superiority; an attack on a specific, significant target for psychological effect; actions to harass and disrupt hostile operations; surprise, shock action, and deception; or humanitarian operations.
- (e) Weather service. This is a specialized task performed to provide timely and accurate environmental information to support strategic, tactical, and mobility operations. The Air Force weather service gathers, anal yzes, and provides meteorological and exoatmospheric data for mission planning. Environmental information is essential in conducting both airspace and surface operations. The environmental information provided by the weather service directly influences the decision process for employing forces, including the selection of weapon systems, routes, targets, and delivery tactics.

6-12. Air defense artillery units.

a. Air defense is a combination of all active and passive measures to counter hostile air operations. In an insurgency, the hostile air threat may be minimal. In this case, consideration maybe given to leaving air defense artillery (ADA) weapons in a rear staging area and using ADA personnel as additional security forces for the OSB. If this course of action is selected, the ground commander must recognize that an insurgency does not equate to a low intensity air threat. If ADA personnel are separated from their ADA weapons, even a minimal air attack could result in the destruction of friendly force units. Commanders must plan for such an attack by hostile or sympathetic forces.

b. When the guerrilla force has the potential to mount an air threat, or when an air threat exists, the ADA assets must maintain the capability to immediately react to an air threat. In a conventional counterguerrilla environment, the roles of ADA are along more conventional lines. (For further information on air defense operations integrated with infantry operations, see FM 44-1, FM 44-3, and FM 44-18.)

6-13. Military intelligence.

- a. Intelligence at the tactical level is of prime importance in counterguerrilla operations. MI elements organic to units conducting counterguerrilla operations are CEWI battalions at division level, and staff sections at brigade and battalion level.
- b. Because of the decentralized nature of counterguerrilla operations, portions of the divisional assets are usually attached to brigades, which may in turn attach elements down to the battalions. The tactical MI assets coordinate their efforts with the existing intelligence operations (either host country or US) in their area.
- c. Division level MI assets are not capable of long-term, area-oriented intelligence production without echelons above division support and assistance. However, they are capable of short-term collection and production efforts in support of the immediate tactical operation.
- d. The tactical MI element has two missions that are conducted simultaneously. The first is to collect, process, and analyze intelligence information. There are two categories of information which are important to combat commanders: combat information and intelligence. Combat information is raw data that can be used for fire and maneuver decisions as received without further processing, interpretation, or integration with other data. Combat information is seldom developed above battalion level and is a component part of intelligence. Intelligence is data requiring some form of validation, integration, and comparison with other data (or analysis) before it can be used or fully exploited.
- e. The disciplines from which these data are produced and collected are HUMINT, SIGINT, and IMINT. In a counterguerrilla

conflict, the area of HUMINT provides a large portion of available intelligence. Technical and electronic assets, if used effectively, can provide additional data to enhance the counterguerrilla force's intelligence advantage. Some of these assets include ground surveillance radar, sensors, communications intercept (COMINT), and side-looking airborne radar (IMINT).

f. The second mission of the tactical MI element is to attempt to disrupt or delay the enemy's intelligence collection processes. The discipline that accomplishes this task is termed counterintelligence. These functions include deception operations, OPSEC, COMSEC, and are for the most part performed by HUMINT assets. (For further information on intelligence operations, see FM 34-1 and FM 34-10.)

6-14. Engineers.

- a. Engineer assets are usually found at division level and above. Portions of these assets maybe attached to brigades and, in turn, to battalions. The engineer system is divided into four areas: mobility, countermobility, survivability, and general engineering.
- b. Mobility is geared toward improving the movement of maneuver units and movement of critical supplies. It is oriented toward reducing or negating the effects of obstacles. Examples of mobility operations include landing zone construction, reduction of roadblocks, construction of combat trails, and assault bridging.
- c. Countermobility is designed to reduce the enemy's mobility and effectiveness. This is generally done through the installation of obstacles. Some obstacles may destroy targets; most enhance or complement weapon effectiveness. Examples of conventional obstacles are minefield and wire entanglements.
- d. Survivability is the development of protective positions. Examples include construction of perimeter defense positions in operational support bases.
- e. General engineering missions do not contribute directly to committed maneuver units. Examples of general engineering missions include:
 - (1) Improving and maintaining essential supply routes.
 - (2) Developing areas for essential logistics.
 - (3) Replacing assault (or destroyed) bridges with tactical bridging.
 - (4) Carrying out civic action.
- f. Engineer units spend most of their time and effort in survivability and general engineering tasks, even though all four areas of

engineer effort may be addressed. When determining if a project should be considered general engineering or one of the other three, the rule is: if the project's primary purpose is to help the populace, it is general engineering; if its primary purpose is to enhance tactical operations, it will usually be one of the other three categories.

- g. Since engineers spend much of their time interfacing with the populace during civic action projects, it is essential that engineers understand the impact of their role on national objectives.
- h. Engineer assets can be used to enhance infantry combat operations as a contingency mission. Engineers are effective in their primary mission and are utilized in their secondary role as a last resort. Engineers can be used as trainers on basic mobility, countermobility, and survivability skills to include identification of booby traps, mines, and obstacles, and emplacement construction. They contribute more toward the achievement of national goals as civic action units than as additional infantry. Engineers may be used as infantry:
 - (1) During attacks on the operational support base.
 - (2) When all tactical units are committed and a threat arises.
 - (3) As reserves in situations where the guerrilla threat has already caused the commitment of all available reserves. (For further information on engineer operations and capabilities, see FM 5-100.)

6-15. Military police.

- a. Military police units can perform their normal functions as an effective part of any counterguerrilla force. They provide a distinct advantage in police operations in the populace and resources control program. Military police operate in conjunction with host country civil and military police.
- b. Military police functions include:
 - (1) **Populace and resources control operations.** Operations in an insurgency may involve extensive police activities to control the host country populace and materiel resources, including screening, identification, registration, enforcement of curfews, operation of patrols and checkpoints, and investigation of crime.
 - (2) **Intelligence operations.** Since guerrilla activities often overlap with criminal activities, police activities over a period of time can develop informants and informant nets which produce intelligence and/or information.

- (3) **Searches.** Military police may conduct searches in support of cordon-and-search operations. They support the operation by manning or supervising search parties, securing persons or property captured, and evacuating prisoners.
- (4) Securing ground lines of communication. Military police assist in securing lines of communication by road and aerial patrolling, establishing traffic control points, escorting convoys, and conducting reconnaissance in their area of responsibility. In securing such lines, they may apprehend individual guerrillas and their supporters and are prepared to combat small groups of guerrillas or to act as a fixing element until combat units arrive.
- (5) **Physical security.** Military police provide physical security to individuals and installations. This may include designated communities.
- (6) **Prisoners.** Military police process, secure, and evacuate captured persons and detainees in accordance with FM 19-40 and Department of the Army directives.
- c. A division usually has one military police company. Depending on the situation, elements of this company may be attached to brigades or battalions. They are utilized more in consolidation operations than in strike operations. (For further information on military police activities, see FM 19-1, FM 19-4, and FM 19-40.)

6-16. Signal.

- a. Radio is the primary means of communication in counterguerrilla operations. Planning and implementing radio communication nets for the brigade and its maneuver battalions may become highly complex. The brigade signal officer is prepared to advise on the capability of available communications means to support each course of action being considered.
- b. Providing sufficient radio communication equipment to conduct operations is a high priority in an insurgency. Aerial and ground relay stations may be required to extend the range of FM equipment. Since the brigade communication platoon has no reserve from which to provide augmentation, special communication needs of brigade elements are provided either by redistributing equipment or by augmenting the table of organization and equipment. For long-range radio communications between battalion operational support bases and patrol bases, communication support teams may be required.
- c. Extensive use of radio expands the communications security problem. Never consider the guerrilla force too unsophisticated to acquire communications intelligence. Conventional communica-

tions security measures are employed with emphasis on changing operational codes frequently at the lower tactical echelons. Secure voice nets will be provided from company level upward.

- d. Long-range reconnaissance and surveillance units employed in counterguerrilla operations should possess a secure, long-range capability to enhance communications security.
- e. Use of multichannel, high-frequency voice radio, radio teletype, and tactical satellite should be considered for interconnecting operational support bases. Normally, isolated relay stations cannot be established in the counterguerrilla operational environment. Therefore, the location of operational support or patrol bases, and distance between them, seriously impacts on the signal unit's ability to provide a reliable multichannel communications system. The signal officer considers this when presenting his recommendations on base locations to the commander.
- f. The composition of the signal element committed in support of the counterguerrilla force is modified to meet mission and situation requirements. The signal support element can be either in direct support or attached. A direct support role is desirable as it affords the signal officer wider latitude and greater flexibility to meet changing support requirements. In all cases, the supported unit provides security forces for the signal elements. (For further information on signal operations and capabilities, see FM 24-1.)

CHAPTER 7

Combat Service Support

Section I. General

7-1. Assets.

- a. This chapter explains how combat service support assets enhance tactical operations and assist the unit in accomplishing its overall mission.
- b. These assets include medical, supply, transportation, maintenance, and personnel and administration. They normally operate from bases that support unit tactical operations. Depending on the size of the unit, these assets may be organic or attached.

7-2. Essential elements.

Combat service support units include those elements essential to the tactical mission and those elements that are not essential but are necessary to the normal functioning of the battalion and brigade.' Usually, only essential combat service support assets are located at the battalion operational support base. Both essential and nonessential tactical support elements can be found in the brigade's support base.

Section II. Bases

7-3. Operational support.

- a. Operational support bases are usually established by battalions. In consolidation operations, these bases are usually semipermanent. In strike operations, they operate only as long as required by the unit mission. The primary function of the battalion operational support base is to support tactical operations. It may provide a staging area for operations; a command, control, and communication center; a limited logistics base (battalion combat trains); a fire support base; or a combination of all these functions. The specific support functions it provides are determined by availability and necessity. These bases have the minimum personnel necessary to operate and provide security. All nonessential personnel — those not crucial to the tactical mission — are positioned in the brigade support base.
- b. Battalion operational support bases provide certain advantages. They:
 - (1) Establish a government presence in the area of operations.

- (2) Aid in limiting guerrilla mobility in the immediate vicinity.
- (3) Provide a measure of security to populated areas close by.
- c. These advantages are secondary and do not take precedence over the primary function — to support tactical operations.

7-4. OSB location.

- a. When selecting a location for the operational support base, several factors are considered. The location includes an area large enough to meet the unit's requirements, and it is on defensible terrain. If the unit is going to use the base for fire support, it provides the maximum possible coverage for indirect fire weapons.
- b. The operational support base is located far enough away from population centers to preclude civilian interference with operations and to minimize the possibility of the population center becoming a collateral target.
- c. The OSB is located so that it has, as a minimum, two methods for resupply. For example, if the primary means for resupply is by air, it should also have a secondary means, such as a road, in case weather precludes the use of aircraft.
- d. The brigade support base provides deployed battalions with command, control and communications facilities; logistics support (brigade support area, BSA); staging areas; and intelligence activities. The support base is usually in a secured area within a government-controlled area. It is larger than a battalion operational support base. The brigade support base provides essential tactical and necessary operational support to deployed battalions, and also provides a rear location for nondeployed elements of the deployed battalions (battalion field trains).
- e. All combat service support elements, whether operating from battalion or brigade bases, ensure that their activities support the overall national objective. Since these operations usually involve more interaction with the civilian populace than tactical operations, it is necessary that personnel involved understand the host country's culture. Such understanding will preclude any action that might be detrimental to the accomplishment of the overall national objective.
- f. The combat service support assets that normally operate from the battalion operational base are medical and supply. These same assets can also operate from the brigade support base. The additional assets of transportation, maintenance, and personnel and administration usually operate from the brigade support

base. The size of the element at each base depends on the situation. A nonessential element (operational or tactical) should not be deployed from the home station. It is important that deployed elements consist only of those assets critical to the tactical or operational functioning of the unit.

Section III. Use of Assets

7-5. Support levels.

Most of the combat service support assets are found at division or higher level and are attached to brigades as needed. In some cases, the brigade may receive a larger portion of the division assets than normal if the situation requires it.

7-6. Medical.

- a. The mission of medical units is to conserve the fighting strength of the counterguerrilla force by preventive medical and sanitary measures and by appropriate medical and surgical treatment. In support of the IDAD effort, medical units and personnel may provide medical assistance, advice, and training to host country medical personnel. These units may also provide limited medical support to the local populace on a temporary basis. However, such support is conducted under the auspices of the host country and to the credit of that government.
- b. Aidmen are at company level and give emergency medical treatment within their capabilities. They also ensure that patients who need to be evacuated are properly prepared and promptly moved.
- c. An aid station is usually at battalion level. In counterguerrilla situations, the station is within the battalion operational support base. Aid station functions include:
 - (1) Receiving, recording, examining, and sorting patients and returning the physically fit to duty.
 - (2) Giving emergency medical treatment and preparing patients for evacuation.
 - (3) Providing limited medical support through military civic action programs, as designated.
- d. The battalion aid station is normally supervised by a physician or physician's assistant.
- e. Depending on the seriousness of the wound, the patient maybe moved directly to a division treatment station in the brigade support base, or to a corps level hospital. Evacuation to medical

support facilities may be by ground, but aeromedical evacuation is the preferred means in counterguerrilla operations because of the speed and security of aerial transport.

f. Any medical facility maybe bypassed, and the patient evacuated to a higher level when his condition warrants it and the means of evacuation permit. Evacuation of wounded personnel does not take precedence over mission accomplishment.

7-7. Supply.

- a. Supply units in counterguerrilla operations, as in conventional operations, provide all necessary classes of supplies to units involved in tactical operations. Since the battalion operational support base is as small as possible and provides only a limited logistics base, the supply element at battalion is small.
- b. A majority of the combat trains are collocated with field trains in the brigade support base, so it is essential that supply lines to battalions be maintained. Both aerial and ground resupply are considered to ensure a backup system in case one method is disrupted.
- c. The brigade usually receives its portion of divisional assets, but it may be augmented with additional assets as required.
- d. Resupplying tactical units must not set a pattern. Resupply should not occur on a regular basis, but only as requested by tactical units.
- e. Unit messes normally do not operate from battalion operational support bases. Unit mess teams may move to (and operate from) battalion bases for short periods to improve morale, or prepare hot meals in the brigade base and transport them to the battalion base. In some cases, local procurement of foodstuffs maybe authorized to help bolster the local economy.
- f. Currently prescribed supply systems and procedures can adequately support counterguerrilla operations with minor variations.

(For further information on supply operations and procedures, see FM 29-51.)

7-8. Transportation.

a. Transportation requirements are classified as tactical and nontactical. Tactical transportation deals with the repositioning of men and materiel in the battle area, and is directly associated with combat. Nontactical transportation deals with the movement of men and materiel in a noncombat action.

- b. There are two major types of transportation means available to counterguerrilla forces: ground and air transport. Less common means of transportation are railroads, watercraft, and pack animals.
- c. Tactical transportation by aviation assets is preferred because of their speed and flexibility. On occasions when aviation assets are not suitable, ground transportation is utilized. Ground transportation requires increased security. Once the unit is repositioned, soldiers move on foot to accomplish their mission.
- d. Aviation units are located at division level and above. Aircraft for brigade operations, or below, are attached or placed in support of the using unit(s).
- e. Nontactical transportation is accomplished by either aviation or ground transportation assets. Generally, nontactical transportation is used to move supplies and equipment, and for medical evacuation. Ground transportation assets may be organic to units at company and above. The use of ground transport is dependent upon distance, security, terrain, and availability of routes, among other factors.
- f. Ground transportation requests are made through S4 channels, consolidated at brigade S4, and forwarded to the division transportation officer. He assigns priorities and missions to the division's track assets or requests additional assets from corps.
- g. Requests for Army aviation are made through S3 channels and forwarded to the assistant division aviation officer. He assigns priorities and missions to the division's combat aviation brigade or requests additional assets from corps.

(For further information on transportation assets and operations, see FM 55-2.)

7-9. Maintenance.

Maintenance involves all actions to keep equipment operationally ready or to restore it to that status. Battalion maintenance elements are located at the OSB (combat trains) and the brigade support base (field trains). In addition, maintenance contact teams from the maintenance unit supporting the brigade (forward support maintenance company or forward support battalion) will also be located with the OSB. Maintenance doctrine (fix as far forward as possible) is modified slightly in an effort to keep the OSB as small as possible. As a result, most maintenance, other than minor repair or replacement of parts, will take place at the brigade support base in a relatively secure area. (For further information on maintenance operations, see FM 29-2, FM 29-23, and FM 29-30-1.)

7-10. Personnel and administration.

- a. To remain an effective fighting force, the counterguerrilla unit requires personnel and administrative support. Most, if not all, of this support function occurs in the field trains at the brigade support base.
- b. The adjutant (S1) is at the battalion operational support base with the supply officer (S4). The S1 is responsible for headquarters management of the battalion base as well as S1 functions and liaison with brigade. The headquarters commandant is with the field trains of the battalion in the brigade base. This arrangement keeps the battalion base as small as possible.
- c. Personnel and administrative support for counterguerrilla operations is essentially the same as in conventional operations. Administrative operations remain relatively the same and flexible to support the situation.

(For further information on personnel and administrative support functions, see FM 7-20 and FM 71-2.)