

APPENDIX G

Operations and Techniques

Section I. General

G-1. Tactical variations.

- a. Chapter 3 presents an overview of the most common types of tactical counter guerrilla operations conducted in an insurgency. This appendix presents techniques that may be employed when conducting those operations.
- b. Chart G-1 presents some of the most common operations and techniques that a counter guerrilla force employs. Generally, large-scale operations are more suited to the later stages of an insurgency while small unit tactics are more suited to the whole spectrum (see page G-2).

G-2. Standard operations.

With minor adaptations (Chapter 3), some operations discussed in FM 7-10 and FM 7-20 can be used for counter guerrilla warfare. These operations include raids, movements to contact, hasty attacks, deliberate attacks, reconnaissance in force, exploitations, and pursuits.

Section II. Operations.

G-3. Encirclement.

- a. Encirclement is designed to cut off all ground routes for escape and reinforcement of the encircled guerrilla force. It offers the best possibility for fixing guerrilla forces in position and achieving decisive results. Battalion and larger units may conduct encirclements.
- b. The company and smaller units normally lack enough men and command and control capability to conduct encirclements (except against small, concentrated guerrilla forces). All units of the brigade may participate in encirclements conducted by a larger force.
- c. Planning, preparation, and execution are aimed at complete encirclement of the guerrilla force. Maximum security and surprise can be gained by completing the encirclement during darkness.
- d. Encircling movements are executed rapidly. Use of air assault and airborne troops can contribute speed and surprise to the early

