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FILM SCRIPT

ARMY

PICTORIAL CENTER

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PERIMETER DEFENSE

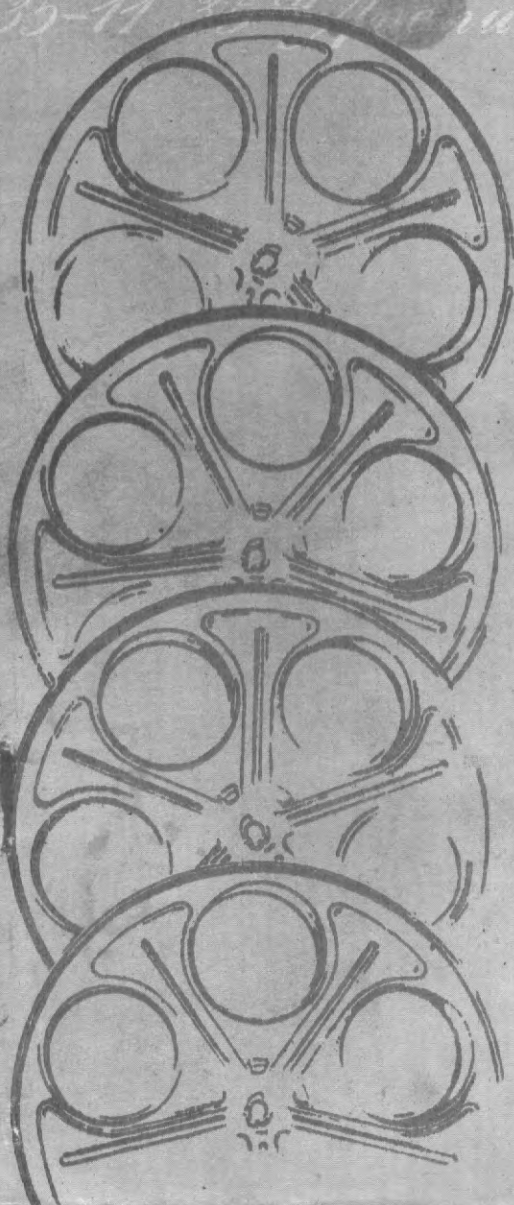
VIETNAM TRAINING REPORT #20

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Project ⁸²⁰¹ 25976

PERIMETER DEFENSE

Vietnam Training Report #20

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2 has been reviewed and corrected for technical details by the following listed officer(s) from this department and is considered acceptable for its intended purpose.

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Coordination with other agencies (Doctrine)

 Not required

Has been accomplished with the following agencies:

Has not been accomplished but is required with the following agencies:

Explanation of a Scenario Format and Terminology

The specialized format of a motion picture scenario, or script, is unfamiliar to most people. For the information of those who are not familiar with such a format, the following explanation is offered:

a. There are two basic types of scenarios. The Class "A" scenario is written for a film which will require all original shooting. In the Class "A" script, the scene description (the visual) comes first and runs across the page from margin to margin. The narration and/or dialogue (the audio) follows below and is indented, well back from each margin. In the Class "B" scenario, where the film will be predominantly or all stock footage (existing scenes already shot and kept on hand at the Army Pictorial Center Library), the division is vertical. The scene description is on the left side of the page, the narration on the right. There are some exceptions to this difference in format. In certain types of straight nuts-and-bolts films, the Class "B" format is used even though original shooting is required. This exception is used for the greater convenience of director and film editor in script breakdown for shooting and for cutting.

b. In reading scenarios, or scripts as they are just as frequently called, it is imperative that scene description and narration be read together. The tendency often is to read only the narration. However, audio-visual education authorities give primacy to the visual. It carries the greater part of the teaching load as expressed in the well known axiom: "One picture is worth a thousand words." If a true concept of the scenario is to be gained, both narration and picture content must be understood and their audio-visual relationship comprehended.

c. Abbreviations for film terminology are often used in a scenario such as:

SC	-	Scene	FS	-	Full Shot
BG	-	Background	MS	-	Medium Shot
FG	-	Foreground	CS	-	Close Shot
EXT	-	Exterior	MCS	-	Medium Close Shot
INT	-	Interior	CU	-	Close Up
SS	-	Stock Shot	ECU	-	Extreme Close Up
LS	-	Long Shot			

d. Other terminology most frequently used:

FADE	-	The optical darkening of a scene to black (FADE OUT) or the optical brightening of a scene from black to its true intensity (FADE IN).
DISSOLVE	-	The gradual optical transition from one scene to another.
WIPE	-	An optical effect which erases the scene from the screen either vertically or horizontally.

- DOLLY or TRUCK - The uninterrupted movement of the camera toward or away from the object being photographed whenever it is necessary to obtain a closer or wider angle on the scene without cutting to a closer or longer shot.
- PAN - Movement of the camera in a horizontal plane.
- TILT - Movement of the camera in a vertical plane.
- CUTAWAY - A scene depicting action related to the main scene, but not part of the main scene. It usually depicts a person's reaction to something occurring in the main scene.
- INSERT - A very close shot of something such as a letter or a book either held by, or observed by a person, to be inserted into the main scene when the picture is edited.
- TWO SHOT - A close camera angle on two subjects to the exclusion of all else.
- PROCESS SHOT - Also known as rear projection. The photographing of a subject against the background of a motion picture screen upon which is being projected a living or still background.
- SPECIAL EFFECTS - Scenes shot in a photographic studio separate from the live shooting utilizing special optical and mechanical means and devices to produce effects not normally obtainable by conventional photographic techniques. Methods and means include employment of models, miniatures, mock-ups, maps, etc. Special Effects are used in many cases in the interest of greater economy.

PERIMETER DEFENSE

Vietnam Training Report #20

FADE IN

1. Aerial view of helicopter assault. (LC 50876, 1-109) 35

In Vietnam today the United States Army is carrying the war to the enemy. Mobility...

2. Impressive aerial pan of landing zone prepared by artillery. Close view. (LC 50198, 65-79) 35

...and firepower have been combined in...

3. Low level flight of helicopter over rice paddy. Effect of speed. (LC 50581, 492-505) 35

...conducting fast-moving offensive operations.

4. Continuing action of aerial assault begun in scene one. (LC 50876, 1-109) 35

Designed to deny the enemy the ability to move unopposed through the countryside, to locate his supplies, base camps and rest areas, and to destroy his will to fight, these offensive operations have been highly successful.

5. Air to air shot of helicopter firing rockets and mini-guns, (LR 1076 reel 5, 216-253) 35

6. MLS of men seeking cover behind a natural bank as enemy opens fire. (LC 51485, 33-46) 35

7. MS of 81mm mortar firing from a good position. (LC 50832, 172-182) 16

8. MS of two men dashing across dry rice paddy to suspected enemy position. (LC 51350, 189-199) 35

9. LS of unit moving across wet rice paddy. (LC 51776, 717-725) 35

10. Air to air of single helicopter landing troops. (LC 50302, 266-277) 35

11. MLS helicopter just landed. Three men jump from chopper and hit cover behind a bank. (LC 50302, 391-400) 35

12. Aerial view of forward base camp. (LR 1076, 732-752) 35

But units cannot be constantly on the attack. Whenever a unit halts, no matter what the reason, it will assume a defensive posture.

In a war which has no fixed lines of battle...no front lines...

13. Aerial view of First Cavalry
outpost on mountain top.
(LC 49642, 30-48) 35

14. LS pan of perimeter looking
down over very rocky ground.
Barbed wire and searchlights
are seen.
(LC 51424, 466-481) 16

15. MS of lone soldier in a
trench with much tactical
wire prominently seen.
(LC 50916, 62-68) 16

no rear areas...units and
installations, regardless of
size, must be defended against
attack from any direction.
This defense will take the
form of a perimeter. When you
will utilize the perimeter
defense and how you will prepare
the perimeter is the story of
this film. Composed entirely
of combat footage, this film
will intentionally combine
shots of otherwise unrelated
units operating at all levels
throughout the Republic of
Vietnam to show that in a
conflict of this nature, perimeter
defense is everybody's business.

MAIN TITLE SEQUENCE

including standard ROLL TITLE used with every VTR.

16. MLS of fiercely burning oil
tank.
(LC 49739, 166-186) 35

17. Pan burned aircraft seen at

In the unconventional war of
South Vietnam the enemy can
strike anywhere...at any time,

17. Cont'd.

dawn after a night attack.
(LC 48380, 566-576) 35

inflicting casualties or
causing costly damage.

18. Aerial view of Saigon
showing the river.
(LC 51455, 244-254) 16

In this conflict without
fixed battle lines, an
effective perimeter defense
is equally essential to the
largest cities...

19. Aerial view of Cam Rahn Bay.
(LC 51467, 310-342) 35

...the biggest and most
modern military bases...

20. A small perimeter on top
of the mountain.
(LC 51467, 703-741) 35

...and the smallest units in
the field.

21. Low aerial showing ships at
dock.
(LC 51071, 380-395) 35

At large bases, such as Cam
Rahn Bay, with its varied and
complex activities in support
of combat operations, the
defensive perimeter extends
for many miles.

22. View of Cam Rahn Bay through
barbed wire filmed from sand
dune.
(LC 51071, 692-702) 35

23. Aerial view of Cam Rahn Bay
taken from out over the sea.
(LC 51071, 280-305) 35

24. Extensive aerial view of
An Khe.
(LC 50396, 688-752) 35

American combat units in
Vietnam have constructed base
camps with extended perimeters.
An Khe, shown here, is base
camp for the 1st Cavalry
Division.

25. Aerial view of An Khe.
(LC 50396, 688-752) 35

26. Aerial view of An Khe.
(LC 50396, 688-752) 35

27. Aerial sweep of perimeter
featuring barbed wire.
(LC 50909, 354-385) 35

As a strategic installation
this camp and other bases like
it, is protected from enemy
attack by an elaborate de-
fensive perimeter.

28. MLS bulldozer smashing
bamboo.
(LC 50939, 420-445) 35

The division base camps are
constructed with the assistance
of modern machines and techniques.

29. LS Path cleared by dozer.
(LC 50860, 664-672) 16

• 30. Helicopter spraying defoliation
chemicals in perimeter area.
(LR 1661, 335-358) 16

31. Pan of good barbed wire
defense.
(LC 50909, 82-106) 35

32. MLS of searchlights which
are lit.
(LC 51467, 45-62) 35

33. Counter mortar radar.
(LC 51469, 722-890) 35

34. Observation post. Soldier
with binoculars looking over
river and rice land.
(LC 51205, 440-467) 35

35. Two men in lookout tower
with searchlight on.
(LC 51467, 90-133) 35

36. MS A watch tower at dusk.
(LC 51469, 957-979) 35

37. Aerial view of forward fire
base in trees showing de-
fensive position.
(LR 1628, 32-56 & 56-102)
35

The defensive perimeters

incorporate protective measures

ranging from simple barbed wire

to complex electronic equipment.

In addition, continuous visual
observation of the perimeter is
maintained.

American units of Brigade and
Battalion size will most often

37. Cont'd.

conduct combat operations from a forward base area. Combined with various fire support elements and command and control facilities, these forward base camps are usually called "fire bases".

38. LS of the entire perimeter of an artillery fire base. (LR 1076 reel 1, 683-693) 35

Often located deep within enemy controlled areas, fire bases emphasize the perimeter defense.

39. LS general action of clearing the LZ. (LC 51067, 516-530) 35

Establishing such a base is not a simple task. It may be necessary to first clear an area in the jungle for the base.

40. Two men operating chain saw. (LC 51067, 594-606) 35

41. Close shot of chain saw. (LC 51067, 606-615) 35

42. MS Wrapping detonation cord around tree. (LR 556, 139-160) 35

43. LS Pan tree as charge is detonated.
(LR 556, 178-187) 35
44. LS Men digging positions. Positions are then dug.
General activity.
(LC 51060, 347-366) 35
45. LS Soldier digging MG bunker.
(LC 51060, 407-420) 35
46. CS of same position being dug.
(LC 51060, 420-435) 35
47. Full Shot of men digging on the perimeter.
(LR 1628, 500-523) 35
48. MS sandbag bunker with soldier working on it. Overhead cover is constructed.
(LC 51828, 175-192) 16
49. LS Bunker on perimeter.
(LC 51721, 235-242) 16
50. Two men in a bunker with overhead cover.
(LC 51060, 307-320) 35
51. MLS of good barbed wire defense with men in the middle laying double apron fence. Protective wire is installed.
(LC 50969, 219-247) 35

52. MLS Two men in a good
fox hole. M60 machine gun
firing.
(LC 51350, 223-242) 35

Weapons are emplaced. The fires
of all weapons are carefully
planned and closely integrated
to insure maximum effective
fires throughout the perimeter.

53. CS rear view of machine gun
firing.
(LC 51350, 208-223) 35

54. CS down angle on M60 firing.
(LC 51350, 242-250) 35

55. MS loading 106mm recoilless
rifle in position on perimeter.
(LC 51337, 179-187) 35

Maximum use is made of anti-
personnel capabilities of all
weapons. The newly developed
anti-personnel or

56. CS of 90mm beehive anti-
personnel round.
(LC 51337, 323-338) 35

beehive round, currently
available for use with the 90
and 106 mm recoilless rifles,
and with the 105mm howitzer,
is highly effective against
human wave attacks.

57. MS from rear of loading the
90mm recoilless rifle.
(LC 51337, 361-372) 35
(Alternate 350-361) 35

58. CU of soldier with binoculars
at observation post.
(LC 51205, 467-488) 35

59. Two 155 self propelled
Howitzers firing.
(LR 789, 67-76) 35
60. The 155s can be seen hitting
their target on the ridge.
(LR 789, 76-80) 35
61. MS 50 caliber machine gun
on APC.
(LC 51300, 607-621) 35
62. MS 50 caliber machine gunner
alert.
(LC 51300, 621-639) 35
63. Low oblique aerial view of
forward fire base.
(LC 50316, 18-30) 35
64. Looking out of perimeter through
concertina barbed wire.
(LC 51074, 458-476) 35
65. MS Lone Viet Cong standing
with rifle in bushes.
(LC 45777, 629-634) 35
66. MS Group of Viet Cong moving
down streambed.
(LC 45777, 428-443) 35

Indirect fire support is also
planned. These plans will
include the utilization of
artillery in a direct fire
role if necessary. Maximum
use is made of the fire power
of armored vehicles on the
perimeter when available.

However, a static defensive
position is always subject to
attack by a determined enemy.

The nature of the enemy is
such that he will attack only
when he feels assured of success.
He will conduct thorough recon-
naissance of the objective,

67. CU front view of three Viet
Cong moving through bushes.
Head and shoulders shot.
(LC 45777, 460-473) 35

prepare plans in detail,
and conduct rehearsals. To
deny the enemy this freedom
of action an aggressive defense
is mandatory.

68. MS squad moving through waist
high lush vegetation.
(LC 49514, 456-464) 16

Constant local patrolling is
instituted to deny the enemy
freedom of movement during
the day and night.

69. MS of same squad entering
thick vegetation.
(LC 49514, 464-474) 16

70. (SPX) US troops in ambush
position.

Ambushes are planned on likely
avenues of enemy approach.

71. MS three men at machine gun
position.
(LC 51059, 141-154) 35

Automatic weapons positions on
the perimeter are moved to
alternate positions during
daylight hours.

72. Looking out of perimeter from
behind a machine gun position.
(LC 51063, 301-331) 35

73. Soldier with binoculars, APC
in background.
(LC 51300, 762-772) 35

Above all, sentries must be
constantly alert.

74. M79 gunner and M16 gunner on security.
(LC 50013, 480-494) 35

75. CU of soldier with binoculars at observation post.
(LC 51205, 467-488) 35

76. CU of soldier's face; intent and very alert.
(LC 50013, 20-31) 35

77. LS Artillery battery before attack.
(LR 9286, 243-255) (reel 3) 35

78. Pan from dead Viet Cong lying in artillery bunker to M102 Howitzer.
(LR 9286 reel 3, 90-97) 35

79. Several soldiers policing the battlefield, picking up Viet Cong equipment, etc.
(LR 9286 reel 3, 210-220) 35

80. Lone soldier walking guard along barbed wire fence at dusk.
(LC 49611, 551-573) 35

The well organized, carefully prepared perimeter of the forward command and fire support bases have been the frequent target of human wave attacks by the enemy.

These massed assaults have been repeatedly repelled with devastating losses to the enemy.

SECOND NARRATOR

That's the general picture, but how do you fit into it? Well, you might find yourself on guard

80. Cont'd.

at a division base camp...
or the perimeter of a forward
fire base...

81. MS Men in choppers.
(LC 50581, 353-363) 35

...or you may be assigned to
a rifle company and soon
departing on your first mission
against the elusive enemy.

82. Pan of many helicopters
taking off into the horizon.
(LC 50581, 394-420) 35

83. Air to air shot of four
helicopters.
(LC 50302, 256-266) 35

They have different names for
offensive operations in South
Vietnam...search and destroy...
sweep...cordon and search
...search and seize. Before you
become familiar with the terms
they might sound a bit confusing.

84. Air to air of single chopper
with a strong sense of speed.
(LC 50581, 444-472) 35

85. Air to ground of helicopters
as they leave cover of jungle.
(LC 50198, 80-95) 35

But your mission is clear...
locate...capture...or destroy
the Viet Cong and his supplies.

86. Helicopters approach LZ and
land. Men run out, head off
LZ.
(LC 50198, 108-146) 35

87. Closer air to ground shot
of men on the LZ.
(LC 50198, 146-152) 35

88. Air to ground shot of men running off LZ. Let action run until men clear the LZ. (LC 50198, 152-161) 35

89. MS Sgt. runs down ditch issuing instructions. Helicopters in background. (LC 50488, 509-518) 16

90. LS group of men moving off the LZ. (LC 50488, 537-542) 16

91. LS of fire team moving off the LZ. (LC 50302, 376-385) 35

92. LS from rear of the same team moving into the bushes at the edge of the LZ. (LC 50302, 385-391) 35

93. MS of company commander and two radio operators. Helicopters in background. (LC 50198, 174-193) 35

Perimeter defense will become second nature to you. It begins on the landing zone!

FIRST NARRATOR (resumes)

That's right. The unit conducting the initial assault will quickly form a perimeter around the landing zone and secure the area for any remaining elements to be lifted in.

At the rifle company level the perimeter defense will take many forms, depending on the length of time the unit will remain in the area. The defense will begin with a hasty perimeter.

94. LS of a group of men moving
along the edge of the
clearing.
(LC 50198, 774-791) 35

General areas of responsibility
will be designated...

95. MS of five men under cover
behind a bank.
(LC 51530, 368-375) 16

...and individuals will take
positions behind existing
natural cover.

96. MS of lone rifleman behind
logs.
(LC 50013, 403-419) 35

97. CU of the same soldier.
(LC 50013, 419-432) 35

98. MS of soldier digging in
behind a large log.
(LC 49538, 600-611) 35

If the unit does not depart
the landing zone immediately,
individuals will begin digging
positions...

99. CU of same soldier.
(LC 49538, 611-622) 35

100. MLS of 81mm mortar being
set up.
(LC 50198, 208-221) 35

...weapons will be registered...

101. MS 81mm mortar crew firing.
(LC 50198, 332-349) 35

102. LS of same action.
(LC 50198, 326-332) 35

103. MCS of E6 digging a position.
(LC 49701, 463-474) 35

...and positions will continue
to be improved so long as the
unit remains in the area.

104. Four cuts of men moving out
of perimeter positions.
(LC 50198, 369-398) 35

As the unit commences opera-
tions, halts are called for
a variety of reasons. During
all prolonged halts a hasty
perimeter will be formed and
adequate security posted.

105. Full shot of squad moving.
Squad leader raises hand to
halt squad, then waves them
to cover.
(LR 1666, 0-20) 16

106. MS of a heat casualty in
some pain.
(LC 51724, 115-121) 16

Halts may be required to
conduct medical evacuation
of non-combat or combat
casualties.

107. MS pouring water on the man.
(LC 51724, 121-127) 16

108. MS of troops cutting elephant
grass with machetes.
(LC 50960, 37-46) 35

A landing zone must be located
or prepared.

109. MCS of chopper hovering for
medevac in tight area.
(LC 51724, 12-22) 16

And an adequate defensive
perimeter is formed to secure
the landing zone for the
helicopter.

110. Casualty is handed up to
hovering helicopter.
(LC 51724, 22-31) 16

111. Chopper hovers.
(LC 51724, 31-34) 16

112. Chopper rises and takes off.
(LC 51724, 39-45) 16

113. MS of soldiers crossing
fresh looking mountain
stream.
(LC 50315, 845-870) 35

Halts will also be ordered and
a hasty perimeter formed in
order to obtain a fresh supply
of water.

114. CS of canteen in water being
filled.
(LC 51380, 405-408) 16

Now for several DON'TS in
Vietnam...

115. Soldiers cross mountain stream. Several stop to fill up canteens.
(LC 50315, 870-885) 35
- ...DON'T fall into the habit of filling up as you cross a stream. Several men stopping at the same time produce an inviting target.
116. Trooper lying on back in a rice paddy, really "out of it".
(LC 51380, 12-19) 16
- DON'T relax too much!
117. LS of a whole group of troops removing shirts, etc. They look very bad.
(LC 50315, 885-904) 35
- Poor dispersion combined with poor security while halting for water will get you into trouble...
118. Pan of six US soldiers killed in action covered with ponchos.
(LC 49610, 855-874) 35
- BIG trouble!
119. MLS of fire team stopped. Each man is behind a tree.
(LC 50015, 710-715) 35
- Whether conducting resupply operations, leader's reconnaissance, or just taking a break; all halts require a hasty perimeter and good local security.
120. CU of radio telephone operator taking a break.
(LC 51350, 322-331) 35

121. MLS of troops on path with security out.
(LC 51784, 495-509) 35

122. Men run to hasty position, evidently under fire.
(LR 1067, 70-75) 16

And, you may be required to halt when somebody else gets into the act...the ENEMY.

123. Wounded soldier runs a little, falls, is pulled back.
(LR 1067, 130-138) 16

124. Soldier runs for cover.
(LR 1067, 356-358) 16

125. LS several cuts of men prone and firing. APC in background also firing.
(LR 1067, 228-238) 16

On enemy contact the element receiving fire will immediately lay down a base of return fire.

126. MS of two men firing. One stands and throws a grenade.
(LR 1067, 216-228) 16

127. MS of several soldiers firing from hasty position; bayonets fixed.
(LR 1067, 151-158) 16

128. CU man crawling up small bank. He is very alert.
(LC 51784, 776-795) 35

All other members of the unit will quickly establish local security in all directions.

129. LS of seven men behind a bank with lush vegetation.
(LC 51785, 11-23) 35

On order of appropriate leaders a hasty perimeter will be formed, denying the enemy the ability to launch a surprise attack on another portion of the unit.

130. Soldier runs toward camera and consults with leader.
(LR 1067, 241-245) 16

The commander will then have time to formulate a plan and issue orders.

131. MS Radio-telephone operator crawls to CO.
(LC 51485, 46-53) 35

132. 105s firing by battery.
(LC 50577, 29-48 & 70-92)
35

Fire support will be called.

133. View of helicopter firing rockets in close support.
(LC 50457, 611-621) 16

134. Impact of rockets.
(LC 50457, 621-624) 16

135. Two soldiers moving into
jungle very carefully.
(LR 1067, 296-302) 16

And the unit will maneuver
to overcome the enemy.

136. Dead Viet Cong in trench.
(LR 1067, 302-308) 16

137. MS Dead North Vietnamese
troops.
(LC 49821, 786-795) 35

138. MS Dead North Vietnamese
troops.
(LC 51720, 687-698) 16

139. Rear angle of three men
crossing a large stream.
(LC 51784, 547-556) 35

140. MCS of one soldier walking
through water.
(LC 51748, 556-561) 35

141. MLS front angle of three men
crossing a stream.
(LC 51784, 561-568) 35

As offensive operations con-
tinue, the company commander
will consider a night location
for the unit. When the unit
will cease movement and begin
preparing an over-night position
will be determined by each unit's
situation near the end of the
day.

142. MS of one soldier on opposite side of stream--very alert.
(LC 51784, 606-615) 35

143. Men cutting through very thick vegetation.
(LR 465, 130-137) 16

144. MS soldiers moving through the jungle.
(LR 465, 10-20) 16

145. MCS of continuing action.
(LR 465, 20-27) 16

146. Legs and feet of man walking in water.
(LR 809, 111-116) 16

147. MS of soldier stuck in the mud. Another soldier helps pull him free.
(LR 809, 235-240) 16

148. Group flattening bamboo to clear perimeter.
(LC 50315, 904-919) 35

Many units direct that rifle companies on independent operations will cease movement in sufficient time to establish well planned, dug in, defensive perimeters.

The commander will select the best possible terrain available for the perimeter. However, the wide variety of terrain found in South Vietnam and the nature of operations will often require the night perimeter defense becoming a matter of making the best possible use of undesirable terrain.

149. Shot down length of Viet Cong trench with two GIs seen.
(LC 50858, 784-792) 35

150. Another Viet Cong trench with overhead cover started. GIs are moving along the trench.
(LC 50858, 792-800) 35

151. Four cuts of troops moving along the edge of a clearing.
(LC 50198, 729-803) 35

A unit should avoid occupying existing enemy positions for the perimeter unless they offer the best possible use of the only desirable terrain available. The positions must then be modified and improved.

One of the best measures for preventing an attack on the unit is to deny the enemy knowledge of its exact location by varying the method of occupying the defensive position. Moving through the location, then doubling back; having part of the unit begin construction of a false perimeter while the remainder of the unit moves to the true site; or moving the perimeter just prior to darkness are techniques which have proven successful.

152. (SPX) Several soldiers leaving a unit and setting up an ambush position. Use of stay-behind ambushes which drop off along the unit's route of approach to the proposed perimeter location should also be a routine procedure.
153. MS of a Company Commander on the radio.
(LC 50198, 525-538) 35 Established company standard operating procedures permit rapid occupation of the perimeter.
154. Two soldiers on security, very alert.
(LC 51021, 452-466) 35 All around security is immediately established.
155. MS from behind two soldiers.
(LC 51021, 527-537) 35
156. M79 gunner on security.
(LC 50015, 536-552) 35
157. M16 man on security.
(LC 50015, 552-562) 35
158. Shot including both M79 and M16 established above.
(LC 50015, 562-575) 35

159. M79 gunner on security,
very alert.
(LC 50015, 724-733) 35

160. Men departing the perimeter
area on patrol.
(LC 51145, 260-272) 35

161. Soldiers move toward camera
through heavy vegetation.
(LC 51145, 357-372) 35

162. Soldiers moving through
jungle growth.
(LC 51145, 404-422) 35

163. Low angle shot of soldiers
moving through the jungle
with good dispersion.
(LC 51145, 448-473) 35

164. Group shot of soldiers as
leaders in group are given
instructions.
(LC 50198, 466-477) 35

165. MS of those leaders being
briefed.
(LC 50198, 477-490) 35

166. MS leader instructing another
leader in his area. Dog in
foreground.
(LC 50198, 490-502) 35

Reconnaissance patrols are
dispatched from the perimeter
as soon as possible. These
patrols will insure that the
unit has not stopped near a
large enemy base area, will
locate and report the existence
of trails near the perimeter
and will determine if there
has been recent enemy activity
in the area.

The Company Commander assigns
the rifle platoon a general
area of the perimeter to
organize and defend.

Platoon leaders assign each
squad a general area to defend
in the platoon sector.

167. MCS of leader giving instructions to another. Many hand movements describe desired action.
(LC 51021, 537-554) 35

Elements of the weapons squad are normally attached to rifle squads and cover avenues of approach into the perimeter, or where no avenues of approach are apparent, placed where maximum coverage of the platoon sector can be achieved.

168. MS Junior leader giving specific instructions to man about going into position.
(LC 51021, 425-452) 35

Each squad leader is responsible for determining specific locations on the ground for members of his squad.

169. Squad leader pointing and directing troops to their spots.
(LC 50013, 375-399) 35

170. 81mm mortars just set up.
(LR 1549, 114-117) 16

The company mortars are located near the center of the perimeter to provide the most effective coverage of the entire perimeter.

171. MCS Mortar round hanging in tube.
(LR 1549, 128-133) 16

172. Mortar round being fired.
(LR 1549, 133-135) 16

173. MS of soldier cutting down
a small tree.
(LR 1697 reel 2, 536-551)
35

Once individual positions
have been assigned, fields
of fire will be improved
or cleared...

174. Two men working on foxhole.
(LC 51145, 600-612) 35

...and the position will be
dug in. Standard procedure

175. Front view of same men
working.
(LC 51145, 613-627) 35

is to make use of the two or
three man foxhole. How deep
the position should be dug

176. Individual position being dug.
Overhead cover material seen.
(LC 51832 partial 706-714)
16

will depend on the time
available to prepare the position
and how long the unit intends
to remain in the area.

177. 81mm mortar crew chopping
trees around tube.
(LR 1549 reel 1, 287-297)
16

As a minimum, prone positions
providing the individual with
protection from small arms fire
will be constructed.

178. MS of three men with one
digging on the position.
(LR 1549 reel 2, 63-71)
16

Positions are continually im-
proved until the ideal defensive
position is attained.

179. CU of man digging.
(LR 1549, reel 2, 72-78)
16

180. MS of two men working on position, pan to four, all working.
(LR 1549 reel 2, 270-279)
16

181. MS of men cutting small trees.
(LC 51145, 109-125) 35

Full advantage should be taken of existing natural materials to improve the positions.

182. MCS of two men filling sandbags.
(LR 1549 reel 2, 249-259)
16

183. CS of sandbag.
(LR 1549 reel 2, 259-266)
16

Some units direct that each man carry a number of empty sandbags to be used as a protective berm around the position.

184. CU of soldier in this group.
(LR 1549 reel 2, 266-270) 16

185. Group of men preparing perimeter are carrying small trees for overhead cover.
(LC 51145, 62-80) 35

When possible, overhead cover is constructed.

186. MS of soldier carrying log.
(LC 51145, 683-689) 35

187. MCS of soldier digging.
(LC 51145, 157-168) 35

But the key word is dig.

188. MS two men digging and
filling sandbags.
(LC 51832, 678-683) 16

And dig!

189. CU of man digging.
(LC 49538, 611-622) 35

And dig!

190. MS soldier digging foxhole.
(LC 50884, 200-216) 35

191. CU of same soldier.
(LC 50884, 216-232) 35

192. (SPX) Perimeter positions
being dug while we feature
soldiers on security in the
scene.

193. (SPX) Closer shot on soldier
guarding perimeter preparation.

194. (SPX) Low angle of another
soldier providing security as
other soldiers dig positions
in the background.

195. MS of men working on 81mm
mortar position.
(LC 51380, 514-522) 16

All crew-served weapons will
be constantly manned.

196. (SPX) Machine gun position, manned, covering trail into the perimeter. Take at least one shot over their backs toward the trail.

197. Several men checking suspicious vegetation which turns out to be a hole in the ground.
(LC 50198, 609-620) 35

198. Pan of group activity on the perimeter, clearing and digging.
(LR 1549 reel 2, 222-235) 16

199. CS of the company commander on the radio. He has map and appears to be reporting the unit's location.
(LC 50198, 538-563) 35

200. MS of artillery forward observer and radio telephone operator in hole.
(LC 51481, 260-264) 16

201. Closer on same action.
(LC 51481, 264-270) 16

Within the perimeter a check should be made for possible tunnel exits.

As construction of the perimeter defenses continues...

...the company commander is involved with additional measures for protecting his unit. He will report his exact location to higher headquarters.

He will insure that the artillery forward observer has planned and adjusted defensive fires.

202. Helicopter coming into
landing zone.
(LC 51068, 22-42) 35

The company commander may
request delivery of a special
"night packet". This packet
will include weapons and
ammunition beyond the capability
of the unit to carry, and will
be lifted out the next morning.
The advantage of receiving the
"night packet" must be weighed
against compromise of the unit's
location.

204. CS of the commander on
radio listening.
(LC 50198, 563-576) 35

The rifle company in South
Vietnam has massive fire support
available to assist in defending
its position. The company
commander plans for the use
of all fire support available
to the unit in case it should
be attacked.

205. 105 Howitzers firing by
battery in rapid succession.
(LR 1328 reel 2, 505-596) 16

SOUND EFFECT: Howitzers firing.

SECOND NARRATOR

Firepower is the word for it!

206. Rapid cuts of weapons firing. This includes a wide variety
 (LR 789) 35
 (80-82) 155 SP Howitzer firing. artillery pieces.
 (82-86) " " " "
 (05-26) 8" howitzer firing. SOUND EFFECT:
 (42-46) " " " Bring up firing effects and
 (48-50) " " " use at full volume in balance
 of sequence.
207. Rapid cuts of 175mm gun firing.
 (LC 51102) 35 (234-255)
 (350-361)
 (377-386)
 (512-523)
208. CS of M60 machine gun and Firepower also means armed
 mounted mini-gun firing. helicopter support.
 (LR 1076 reel 3, 678-693) 35
209. Air to air shot of three SOUND EFFECTS:
 armed helicopters. Rise to full volume and carry
 (LR 1076 reel 3, 537-551) 35 through the sequence.
210. Aerial view looking downward
 on helicopter firing rockets.
 Their impact is seen.
 (LC 51468, 150-185) 35
211. Air to air shot of mini-gun
 firing.
 (LR 1076 reel 5, 180-216)
 35 (partial)
212. Shot from front seat of chopper
 as chopper comes in on target.
 Grenade hits hut and hut explodes.
 (LC 51143, 45-55) 35

213. Huey "Cobra" firing rockets and mini-guns. (NOTE: The "Cobra" is not in Vietnam except for test purposes. It is expected to be in use in 6 months according to the newspapers. These shots will therefore give the VTR a very "up to date" look when released.)
(LR 1773 reel 1) 35

214. CS of jet in flight. The camera zooms to bombs hanging beneath the plane. Time the narration so that the zoom will correspond to the word "punch".
(DD 28-67, 299-305) 16

Additional PUNCH is added when the services combine a wide variety of armament.

215. Air to air shot of bombs dropping.
(DD 28-68, 305-311) 16

216. Air to air shot of four jet fighters.
(DD 188-66, 116-122) 16

217. Shot from jet making bombing run. Bombs seen hitting. Feature bomb explosion at footage 91.
(DD 7-67, 78-100) 16

218. F4C making bomb run toward camera. Bomb explodes at about 300 meters from the perimeter.
(LC 51776, 378-386) 35

219. F4C making bomb run away from camera.
(LC 51776, 487-497) 35

220. Several cuts of US Navy ship delivering an impressive volume of fire on a target near the shore.
(DD 50-66, 146-165) 16

221. Six cuts of chopper firing rockets at night.
(LC 50906, 479-552) 16

222. F4C firing at night. Filmed from another plane.
(DD 48-67, 1-9) 16

223. AC47 "Puff the Magic Dragon" firing at night.
(DD 8-67, 56-59) 16

224. Same but closer.
(DD 8-67, 59-65) 16

225 "Puff" firing as seen from inside the aircraft.
(DD 8-67, 49-56) 16

226. Air to air shot of three B52s dropping bombs.
(DD 35-67, 275-285) 16

This fire support is available at night as well as day. When utilizing aerial fire support at night, however, the unit must be able to mark its position and provide a direction and distance to the attacking enemy.

FIREPOWER...provided in the quantity needed by the soldier

226. Cont'd.

to knock the the enemy back

227. Air to ground shot of bombs hitting.
(DD 35-67, 265-275) 16

...and knock him HARD!

228. B52 strike with impressive explosions as viewed from the ground.
(LC 49683, 529-600) 35

229. Commanding officer and radio telephone operator in bushes directing an air strike.
(LC 51776, 394-409) 35

FIRST NARRATOR (resumes)

Yes, but a lot depends on the man on the ground. The art of calling for and adjusting supporting fires should be a natural reaction to leaders.

230. LS of three men in hasty positions with air strike in close support visible.
(LC 51481, 40-46) 16

And all soldiers should have an ability to request and adjust supporting fires in an emergency.

231. Three men seen and in the background a black cloud from napalm rises through the trees.
(LC 51481, 27-34) 16

232. (SPX) Men preparing Claymore mine, inserting blasting cap, etc.

But within the company's own resources there is additional firepower.

233. (SPX) MS of the Claymore mine being emplaced. (Set on the ground on its legs.)

The Claymore anti-personnel mine is employed forward of the perimeter more frequently than any other single device.

234. (SPX) MS of aiming the Claymore. Man on stomach looking through the aiming circle of the mine while adjusting its placement.

Experience has taught us that the enemy respects the Claymore mine and will take extreme risks to locate it, render it ineffective, or worse; reverse the direction of the Claymore, intending the firer to become the casualty.

235. (SPX) MLS of soldier moving back toward his position as he strings out the firing wire.

236. (SPX) Shot of general activity in placing the Claymore in position.

To help determine if the enemy has reversed the direction of the mine, strips of illuminated tape can be placed on the back of the Claymore.

237. (SPX) Close shot of properly
emplaced Claymore mine.

However, a cunning enemy
will soon learn to reverse
the illuminated tape also.

238. (SPX) Claymore mine in tree.

The solution is to use ingenuity
in emplacing the Claymore.

239. Front view of soldier moving
forward of the perimeter with
a Claymore mine and a duck.
(LC 51091, 144-166) 35

240. ECU of duck tied to Claymore.
(LC 51091, 184-195) 35

241. (SPX) Claymore mine emplaced
in front of position, with
berm protecting firer from
back blast.

Place it as close to the
defensive position as possible.

242. (SPX) Claymore mine emplaced
in front of a rock.

243. (SPX) CS of soldier
camouflaging Claymore.

Properly camouflage the mine
once it has been placed.

244. (SPX) MS of soldier connect-
ing trip flare to a tree.

Trip flares will assist in
detecting enemy movement.

245. (SPX) CS of trip flare.
246. (SPX) MS of soldier stretching trip wire for a flare.
247. LS of countryside as the sun sets. Lone tree and elephant grass form peaceful scene.
(LC 51380, 429-434) 16
248. (SPX) Soldier entering foxhole at dusk.
249. Men for listening post move out from the perimeter (seen from within the perimeter.)
(SPX)
250. (SPX) Listening post team moving through jungle as they go to their position.
251. (SPX) Three men of the team in an obvious listening post position.

However, an individual cannot become any less alert simply because he has placed trip flares forward of his position.

As darkness approaches positions are manned.

Listening posts replace the observation posts. Listening posts are located at a distance sufficient to provide the perimeter with a meaningful early warning.

Listening posts located too close to the perimeter will not detect the enemy until he has assumed an assault formation and will normally not provide

251. Cont'd.

sufficient time for the entire perimeter to be alerted and fire support requests initiated.

252. (SPX) Good shot of an ambush in position along a trail.

Ambushes are established along likely avenues of approach into the perimeter.

253. (SPX) Soldier in position in foxhole - silhouette if possible.

Noise and light discipline are enforced.

254. (SPX) MS of soldiers preparing sleeping gear with their weapons nearby.

For those not taking their turn manning the perimeter, it is time to rest.

255. MS at night soldier seen in the grass. Radio antenna visible.
(LR 1587, 266-271) 35

The night is long to the men on perimeter.

256. MS silhouette of soldier with the grass blowing. Soldier moves forward slightly and appears to be investigating something.
(LR 1587, 262-266) 35

Each noise is examined carefully in each foxhole and an unfamiliar sound is quickly

256. Cont'd.

challenged by a silent motion
and a bursting grenade.

• 257. (SPX) Scene of soldier in
well prepared foxhole at
night.

258. LS of jungle growth, palm
trees, etc. with artillery
rounds exploding in air.
Print for night effect.
(LC 51380, 461-463) 16

Except for an occasional
artillery round the night
remains silent.

259. Night scene. Parachute flare
casts a reflection over the
water of a rice paddy.
(LC 51776, 660-670) 35

260. Silhouette of M102 lightweight
105mm howitzer against the
night sky.
(LR 1550 reel 2, 455-458) 16

261. View of the countryside with
palm trees just as the sun
begins to rise.
(LC 51776, 672-692) 35

Dawn will find the perimeter
fully manned.

• 262. Dawn. Slight ground fog. A
Sergeant is directing the
fire of an M60 from trench
position.
(LC 49660, 561-576) 35

The enemy will often attack
just prior to first light,
shortly before darkness or

263. MS General scene of troops in a trench. M79 firing at attacking enemy.
(LC 49660, 582-579) 35

between 2400 hours and 0200 hours. He will take advantage of fog or rain to minimize the effectiveness of air support.

264. MCS from inside good foxhole of GI looking up and out of hole.
(LR 9286, reel 1, 438-448) 35

During these critical periods or when keyed to intelligence information, "stand to"

265. MS right rear view of three men in deep foxhole, firing.
(LR 9286, 531-546) 35 (reel 1)

should be conducted.

266. MCS from inside foxhole. Another GI rises, fires and lowers again.
(LR 9286, 473-489) 35 (reel 1)

267. MS of three men in good foxhole with overhead cover started.
(LR 9286 reel 1, 398-403) 35

268. MS four soldiers in chest-deep trench. Tense expression.
(LC 51381, 99-104) 16
(Measure from first frame.)

"Stand to" is the condition of having 100% alertness on the perimeter. All personnel are required to be at their fighting positions with weapons and equipment at the ready.

269. MCS M60 machine gun firing from trench position.
(LC 51381, 133-137) 16

270. (SPX) Scene of general activity along the perimeter as the unit prepares to move out.
271. LS of troops moving along an old road.
(LC 50884, 486-501) 35
272. Men moving along side of slow moving stream.
(LC 51350, 278-293) 35
273. LS of soldier running and taking cover behind a bank.
(LC 51784, 763-769) 35
274. Air to ground shot of men unloading from helicopter which has landed in a small clearing.
(LR 1076, reel 4, 592-610) 35
275. MS from rear of men crossing chest deep stream.
(LR 1549 reel 2, 107-119) 16
276. MS of men crossing rain swollen stream.
(LR 1549 reel 1, 551-559) 16
- The rifle company will complete early morning preparations and quickly move out of the perimeter, beginning another day of search for the enemy.
- Each day is filled with the uncertainties of fighting the guerrilla.
- There will be more airmobile assaults...
- ...more streams to cross...

277. MLS group of soldiers on trail while under sniper fire.
(LC 50302, 435-449) 35

...more snipers...

278. Looking down line of men digging in perimeter.
(LC 50316, 965-979) 35

...and many more halts with many perimeter defenses to be formed.

279. MS of captured Viet Cong who looks particularly crafty.
(LC 49610, 763-773) 35

An enemy which chooses to attack a well organized defensive perimeter any place in South Vietnam will be beaten back every time---paying a high price in men and equipment.

280. CS of dead Viet Cong.
(LC 49821, 770-777) 35

281. MS of group of Viet Cong dead.
(LC 51827, 208-212) 16

282. Air to ground shot of a group of Viet Cong dead.
(LC 50577, 328-372) 35

283. MS of large number of captured weapons.
(LC 49610, 23-71) 35

284. Very well constructed series of bunkers.
(LR 1596 reel 1, 15-24) 35

Properly prepared...

285. MS of commander briefing his subordinates. ...carefully planned...
(LC 50960, 195-209) 35
286. MLS of M42A1 "Duster" firing from good position on perimeter. Rounds are impacting on target forward of perimeter. ...and integrating all available supporting fires...
(LC 51830, 558-565) 16
(582-592) Rounds hitting.
287. MS of APC moving into position on perimeter. ...the perimeter defense becomes strong...
(LC 51090, 240-247) 35
288. ECU pan of two men as they prepare their position. ...but only as strong and as effective as the men who, in the final analysis, form the perimeter.
(LC 50581, 298-319) 35
289. MS of two men on guard in a bunker.
(LC51832, 354-358) 16
290. CU rear view of M16 on security.
(LC 51337, 102-105) 35
291. CU of soldier with M16 facing camera, very alert. Alert...
(LC 50015, 715-724) 35

292. Silhouette of soldier at night. Rifle at sling arms as he evidently is on guard post. (LR 1587, 37-44) 35

293. CU of leader on radio. (LC 51021, 516-527) 35

...well trained...

294. CU of guard looking over barbed wire fence. Sun is setting in background. (LC 49611, 680-705) 35

295. Silhouette of upper portion of a soldier firing his M16. (LR 1587, 271-277) 35

...and determined that the enemy will not penetrate this perimeter.

296. MCS of several men rising from foxholes and counter-attacking enemy force. Show action for brief period then freeze. Continue frozen frame to superimposition of THE END. (LR 9286, Reel 2 _____) 35

THE END.