

- Communications must be established between static defense positions, the next higher unit, and fire support units within effective range. The parent unit must be prepared to provide assistance to the installation or community.
- Installations and communities should be organized for all-round defense, including local artillery support. Adequate measures to include guards and patrols should be used to prevent surprise. Concealed approaches may be cleared, mined, or covered by automatic weapons. Flame field expedients should be used to cover approaches and to serve as early warning. Areas from which fire can be placed on the installation should be cleared and mined. Covered routes may be prepared from shelters to combat positions. Sufficient essential supplies may be stored in dispersed and protected sites. Combat efficiency is maintained by training and periodic alert drills.
- Personnel other than assigned security personnel should not be allowed to enter the defensive positions. Those living in the immediate vicinity are screened and, if necessary, evacuated.
- The defense of the installation or community should be varied to counter information the guerrilla may have concerning the disposition and routine operations of the security force. This may be done by varying:
  - Patrol and sentinel routes.
  - Fixed positions and listening post locations.
  - Schedule of changing guard.
  - Password.
  - Position of automatic weapons.
- To counter the guerrilla tactic of night attack, illuminating techniques to include illuminating grenades, air and ground flares, artillery and mortar illuminating shells, searchlights, and other improvised means of illumination must be employed in the night defense. For details on battlefield illumination, see FM 20-60.

Military units may be required to secure lines of communication in the area. They may do so by surveillance, occupation of tactical positions, or use of pickets for convoy security, patrolling, and security posts. Along lines of communication fixed security posts protect critical points such as terminals, tunnels, bridges, and road or railway junctions. The size of the security post depends on the mission and the type and size of the hostile forces which may attack it. Security posts in remote areas will necessarily be larger than those near supporting forces. When preparing the security post, troop comfort should be considered.