

INFANTRY NEWS



THE INFANTRY SCHOOL has reprinted *The Defence of Duffer's Drift* and will distribute it to IOAC and IOBC students and to officer candidates. It will not be sold.

Duffer's Drift was written by then-Captain Ernest D. Swinton, British Army, in the early 1900s shortly after the Boer War ended. It has since become a military classic on minor tactics and has been reproduced in many countries.

The Infantry School feels that the lessons of *Duffer's Drift* are most applicable to today's professional soldier.

Courtesy copies of the publication have been sent to all Active Army and Reserve Component division commanders.

MANY READERS HAVE ASKED US about article reprints. Our staff is too small to permit us to reproduce articles that have appeared in our magazine, so we have made arrangements with the following organization to furnish reprints, at a cost, of our articles.

Reprints may be ordered from: University Microfilms International, Article Reprint Service, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

Our foreign readers may order reprints either from the above address or from University Microfilms International, 30-32 Mortimer Street, Department P.R., London WIN 7RA, England.

THE BRADLEY INFANTRY FIGHTING VEHICLE (BIFV) is now entering the Active Army's inventory. Highly mobile and highly sophisticated, the Bradley can roar along at speeds of up to 42 miles per

hour, deliver unprecedented firepower, and even swim rivers. It has proved in 18 months of tests to be the most formidable fighting machine of its type ever built. It will be joining the new Abrams main battle tank to form the backbone of the Army's combined arms team. (See Captain Robert P. Sedar's article, "Employing the IFV," *INFANTRY*, September-October 1981, pages 33-37.)

One hundred Bradleys will be coming off the assembly line under a \$206 million one-year contract that will help the Army begin to close a critical combat vehicle gap.



The Bradley carries a driver, commander, gunner, and six additional infantrymen. The Bradley Cavalry Fighting Vehicle (BCFV), designed for use as a scout vehicle, has a driver, commander, gunner, and two cavalymen, and it carries extra ammunition.

When the BIFV is fielded, there will be a one-for-one exchange for the armored personnel carriers now

found in the Army's mechanized infantry units. This means that a mechanized infantry rifle company will receive 13 BIFVs in exchange for 13 of its APCs. Since each battalion commander and each S3 will also receive a BIFV, each mechanized infantry battalion will be able to field a total of 41 of these vehicles. (The scout platoon in the combat support company will receive six BCFVs, and the FAC will also be equipped with a BCFV.)

Under the Division 86 concept, a fourth rifle company will be added to each battalion. This will bring the total number of Bradleys in a mechanized infantry battalion to 54.

The Infantry School is actively involved in developing the total Bradley training support package. Tests and evaluations are scheduled throughout 1982 to measure the effectiveness of this training package. Manuals and courses of instruction must be refined and validated. Clearly, this training support package will be as good as the equipment for which it is being developed.

The infantryman of the 1980s will fight from a vehicle that is "second to none." The Bradley is an integral part of tomorrow's combined arms team.

BAYONET TRAINING HAS BEEN reinstated in the Army with the construction of a 400-meter bayonet assault course at Fort Benning, Georgia. The course, built by Company C, 43d Engineer Battalion, will be used to train the soldiers who go through Infantry One Station Unit Training (OSUT).

The OSUT soldiers will receive nine hours of bayonet training. They will spend six hours learning and practicing the basic movements, parries and

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The 1981 index to *INFANTRY* has been prepared separately and is available to anyone who requests a copy. Please address your request to Editor, *INFANTRY* Magazine, Box 2005, Fort Benning, Georgia 31905.

thrusts, and the other three going through the course

Ten soldiers at a time can go through the course. They leap over trenches filled with barbed wire, run up embankments, cross narrow foot



bridges, and crawl under barbed wire. There are 18 obstacles in all, and interspersed among them are bayonet targets, which are essentially automobile tires mounted on stands to simulate human forms.

To save wear and tear on their M16 rifles, the soldiers use mock M16s made of synthetic rubber.

If the course proves successful, others will be built.

A NEW, TEMPORARY PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT tool, the Project Development Identification (PDI) code, has been introduced by the Army's Military Personnel Center.

The PDI code will be used to identify commissioned and warrant officers as well as enlisted personnel who have had experience with a specific project or item of equipment during its developmental and testing stages and for whom no other appropriate occupational identification has been implemented.

A new Army Regulation governing PDI codes and their associated sub-codes has been drafted and should be available soon.

THE FOLLOWING NEWS ITEMS were submitted by the U.S. Army Infantry Board

• **TOW-2.** In August 1979, a

Department of the Army in-process review came up with a requirement that looked toward improving the TOW system.

The first step the Army took was to develop an improved five-inch warhead for the TOW missile then in use.

The second step was to develop a full caliber (six-inch) warhead and a hardened electro-optical link. This second development is referred to as the TOW-2.

The Infantry Board conducted an operational test of the TOW-2 system during May and June of 1981. Its purpose was to provide data on the operational suitability of the TOW-2.



TOW system mounted on an M151 vehicle.

Manned firing tests were conducted at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, and the test soldiers fired both the current TOW system and the TOW-2 system at moving and stationary targets at short, medium, and long ranges. Six test gunners from the Infantry Center and from the U.S. Marine Corps fired the systems from the ground, from the ITV, from the M113, and from the M151. Battlefield conditions were simulated to the greatest possible extent.

The operational test manager was Captain Heinz J. Roye, and his assistants were Sergeant First Class Sherman Jordan and Sergeant First Class Ronald E. Bristow.

• **XM30.** Between June and August of 1981, the Infantry Board conducted an operational test of the XM30 series of protective masks. This series of masks is intended to



Soldier firing M16 rifle while wearing M30 protective mask.

replace the protective masks now being used in the Army. The Infantry Board's test was designed to provide data and associated analyses on the operational suitability of the XM30 as a replacement for the M17A1, the XM30 SPM for the M9A1, and the XM34 as a replacement for the M25A1.

The test soldiers were drawn from infantry, artillery, armor, engineer, and ordnance units. Each was issued a test mask and a control mask, and they alternated the use of the two masks during the operational exercises.

The testing program consisted of live fire exercises with the weapons assigned to infantry, armor, and artillery units; exercises in a simulated combat and NBC environment; engineer and explosive ordnance disposal tasks; airborne exercises, and an obstacle course. Throughout the testing, contamination was simulated by the use of smoke and training agents.

The operational test manager was Major Richard Sorrell, and his assistants were Sergeant First Class Sammie Brown and Staff Sergeants Robert L. Brown and William D. Kaylor.

• **VIPER.** The Infantry Board conducted an operational test of the Viper during June and July of 1981. The Viper tactical system is intended to satisfy an operational requirement for a more accurate, more lethal weapon than the present LAW. The Board's test was designed to provide

a and observations on the operational effectiveness and suitability of the Viper to the Army Systems Review Council for its consideration in making a production decision

The operational test addressed such issues as mission performance (hit percentage and engagement times), reliability, safety, training programs, training equipment, doctrine, and human factors. A side-by-side comparison of the Viper and the LAW was conducted using typical troops.

During live fire exercises, four tactical missions were completed. Both systems were fired at manned, evasive-target tanks. Single, pair, sequence, and volley techniques were used with both systems.

The operational test manager was Captain Noble T. Johnson, and his assistant was Sergeant First Class Kenneth W. Harbin.

RANGER STUDENTS are still reporting to the Ranger School at Fort Benning without the proper items of clothing and equipment. The following is a list of the required and highly recommended items that each Ranger student should have in his possession when he reports for his class:

REQUIRED

- 6 sets fatigue uniforms (8 are recommended). One set must have all authorized insignia attached. The rest must be stripped except for the OD name tape and the U.S. Army tape.
- 3 pairs of combat boots. Boots should be broken in before the course begins. (No jungle boots are authorized during the mountain phase between 15 October and 15 April; they are not a substitute for combat boots at any time of year.) Insulated boots are not authorized for the course.
- 12 pairs (at least) cushion sole socks.
- 6 sets underwear (only OD T-shirts are authorized).
- 2 pairs long wool underwear (winter only).
- Identification card and identification tags.

- 1 baseball cap
- 2 black web waist belts with buckles.
- 3 pairs boot blousing garters.
- 1 pair black leather shell gloves.
- 2 pairs glove inserts.
- Pocket size notebook, pens, pencils.
- Shaving brush and toothbrush for cleaning weapons.
- 5 pairs extra nylon bootlaces.
- Duffel bag with lock.
- 3 Padlocks (combination type recommended).
- 2 pairs military issue eyeglasses for students who wear them (contact lenses are not allowed). Two sets of retainer bands are recommended.
- Pile cap.
- Wristwatch (inexpensive but durable).
- 2 field jackets for winter, 1 for summer.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

- Hunting knife (or large pocket knife) and whetstone.
- Plastic waterproof bags.
- Map case.
- Sewing kit.
- Black friction tape.
- 2 plastic protractors.

No Class A uniforms are required for students in the Ranger Course, but all personnel, including those of other U.S. services and other nations, must have the equivalent service uniform for travel status to be worn in accordance with the regulations of the service concerned.

All other required clothing and equipment will be issued by the Ranger training companies. The students need not buy any other equipment on their own.

The normal dates for change of uniform seasons at Fort Benning are 1 April and 1 November. Students who are attending a class that extends from one season into the other must have uniforms that are appropriate for both seasons.

In addition to the above requirements, incoming Ranger

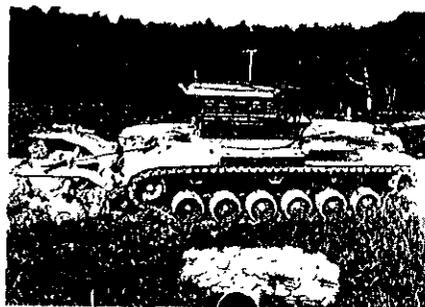
students must have in their possession their health and dental records (including a medical examination dated within the last year from the reporting date), their 201 files, their pay records, ten copies of their orders and a certification of their entry skills.

All incoming students must report to the 3d Ranger Company in the Harmony Church area of Fort Benning before 1600 hours on the reporting date for their class.

For additional information concerning the Ranger School, interested individuals are referred to ST 21-75-1, The Ranger Course Pamphlet.

THE COUNTER-OBSTACLE VEHICLE shown in the accompanying photograph was developed and equipped with mine clearing equipment by the Army and Marine Corps. It has demonstrated the feasibility of breaching an antitank minefield with an unmanned, remote controlled system.

For this demonstration, a modified



M60A3 tank chassis was fitted with a mine clearing roller, a Marine Corps M58A1 mine clearing line charge, and a clear lane marking system (CLAMS). The vehicle was operated by personnel who were a mile from the minefield.

The counter-obstacle vehicle found the boundary of a minefield by using its mine clearing roller to set off one of the mines. It then backed up and breached the minefield by projecting the rocket-propelled mine clearing line charge. As it cleared a path through the minefield, the vehicle marked the safe lane as it moved through.