

world terrorism to the Civil War, from mechanical forces on the modern battlefield to Infantry MOS improvement. Still other courses offer graduate credit in management from George Washington University.

These electives allow the students to conduct extensive study in areas that either improve the skills they already have or to open entirely new fields of interest. During one of the elective periods, all students must take a course in effective writing, with the emphasis on grammar and composition in military writing.

The physical fitness portion of the course consists of two hours set aside daily for lunch and what is called the Physical Excellence Program. These two hours, usually from noon until 1400, are normally spent in the gym or out running three to ten miles. Those who choose not to run or work out are subjected only to the disapproving glances of their peers.

As with most things, however, a day of reckoning comes in the Marine's routine of physical training (or lack of it, as the case may be), for once in the fall and once in the spring the Physical Fitness Test (PFT) is administered. While the scores are nor-

mally as expected from good Marines, the few who have spent an hour or two too many in the lunch line instead of in the gym must embark upon a "conscientiously applied program of physiological metamorphosis" and retake the test later. The PFT itself consists of bent-leg situps, pullups, and a three-mile run.

Throughout the course, the best lessons for Army officers come not from studying the mechanics of backloading and crossloading amphibious shipping or even Napoleon's maxims of war. Rather, they come from the daily association with the officers of the Marine Corps, of our other sister services, and of our allies.

The benefits of having Marines and Army officers get a close look at each other are obvious. And the benefits of having some Army officers who understand the inner workings of MAUs, MABs, and MAFs cannot be disputed. But the real treasure found in this school is the appreciation the Marines have for their traditions. This is a quality that until recently was all but lost in the Army, but which now seems to be enjoying a renaissance.

Any Army officer who wants to at-

tend the AWS should have a good background in TOW assignments and a solid understanding of how the Army intends to win the next war.

The Army's Military Personnel Center selects the officers to attend the course. An Infantry officer who is interested, therefore, should request the AWS in lieu of IOAC on his preference statement, because his chances are a lot better if Infantry Branch knows that's what he wants.

Further information on the school can be obtained from the various assignment officers at MILPERCEN or from the Director, Amphibious Warfare School, MCDEC, Quantico, Virginia 22134.

CAPTAIN ERNEST W. COOLER III, a 1973 ROTC graduate of Clemson University, is now serving as an Assistant Professor of Military Science there. He has completed the Airborne and Ranger Schools and the Marine Corps Amphibious Warfare School. He has served as a platoon leader in rifle, support, and TOW platoons with the 3d Armored Division and as a company commander in the 1st Infantry Training Brigade at Fort Benning.

ANGLICO

MAJOR WILLIAM R. JONES



feature

ANGLICO. Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company. A special kind of United States Marine Corps unit that does not support its own kind. Rather, it exists to support U.S. Army or Allied units when those units operate with or near a Marine air-ground task force — usually in amphibious operations — or when they are to be sup-

ported by U.S. Navy or Marine Corps air elements or by naval gunfire.

An ANGLICO is made up of supporting arms specialists. It has its own vehicles, radios, and cryptographic gear and can support the committed elements of an Army division. Its members are organized into teams that can co-locate with each Army

command level from a company on up. Thus, a brigade platoon contains enough Marine Corps and Navy personnel to support the committed elements of one Army brigade. If necessary, a team can be shifted from one platoon to another.

When a full ANGLICO deploys to support an Army division, the

ANGLICO commander — usually a Marine Corps lieutenant colonel who is a ground officer — acts as the division's naval gunfire officer. Its executive officer — a Marine Corps major who is an air officer — becomes the division's air officer. Enough enlisted personnel accompany these two officers to provide clerical and communication support at the division command post. A headquarters platoon also deploys with the ANGLICO to give limited communication and motor maintenance support to the various teams. At the brigade level and below, though, the supported unit must provide the bulk of the communication and motor maintenance support for the ANGLICO teams.

A brigade platoon also has two officers: a Marine major (an air officer) and a Navy lieutenant. These officers serve, respectively, as the brigade's air liaison officer and its naval gunfire liaison officer. They help the brigade staff plan for and execute any naval air and gunfire support that will be given to the brigade commander.

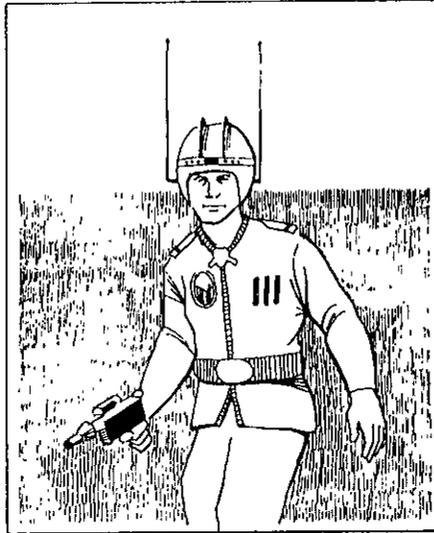
Two officers also head a battalion team. One is a Marine captain (air officer), who serves as the battalion's air liaison officer, and a Navy lieutenant, junior grade, who performs the duties of the battalion's naval gunfire liaison officer. The ANGLICO can also offer the commander of a committed Army battalion certain other assistance, if it is needed: a Marine first lieutenant air officer, who, with his tactical air control party, can act as a forward air controller, and a Navy lieutenant, junior grade, who can head up a spot team for shore fire control.

All of the ANGLICO teams are tied to each other by a liaison radio net, which not only strengthens their liaison function but also gives the supported unit a backup radio net for passing along vital information or support requests.

The Marine Corps is testing the universal spotter concept as well as proposed tables of organization and equipment to support that concept. Under it, one officer would be trained

to control air, naval gunfire, and artillery support for a committed battalion or company. No longer would there be a separate officer to control each type of fire support.

If approved, a Marine Corps artillery lieutenant would head the company team, which would be known as



a firepower control team. He and six enlisted Marines would replace both the tactical air control and the shore fire control parties that are now sent to a committed company.

The battalion team would also change from its present organization. While two officers now head that supporting team, only one, a Marine captain (an air officer who has also been trained in controlling naval gunfire), would head a supporting arms liaison team. He would be aided by seven enlisted Marines, the senior of whom would be a naval gunfire specialist.



The results of the test program are scheduled for release in 1983.

Today's ANGLICOs — the 2d ANGLICO at Camp Lejeune, and the Separate Brigade Platoon, 2d ANGLICO, at Camp Pendleton — are operationally controlled by the two Fleet Marine Force commanders. Although there may be some room for confusion in their titles, the two ANGLICO organizations are separate and distinct entities; they differ in structure as well as in support capabilities, and they answer to two different force commanders.

Whenever possible, the 2d ANGLICO works closely with the 82d Airborne Division during its Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) exercises. This serves to keep the Marines up-to-date with current Army tactics and with any changing emphases within the Army's XVIII Airborne Corps.

ANGLICOs exist solely for the use of U.S. Army and Allied forces when they work with naval supporting arms. Their teams provide essential communication links for naval air and gunfire support as well as on-hand liaison personnel and controllers.

All of the Army's infantry commanders should be aware of this Marine Corps organization, for there are many areas of the world in which Army units might be committed with no support except from naval units. When Army commanders "think combined arms," therefore, they would do well to include naval air and gunfire support in that thinking.

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