

INFANTRY NEWS



AN ERROR in INFANTRY's July-August 1984 issue needs to be corrected. That error appears in the article "Heavy-Light Connection: Division," by Major General Howard G. Crowell, Jr., and Lieutenant Colonel Jared L. Bates.

On page 16, toward the end of the next-to-last paragraph, is this sentence: "The light brigade's heavy task force will receive logistic support from the reserve brigade's fire support battery ..." Those last three words should read "forward support battalion."

INFANTRY's editors accept responsibility for this error and offer their apologies.

THE 1984 USAIS INSTRUCTIONAL Material Catalog was recently published and sent to the field. It lists the instructional material that is available from the School.

The School encourages all military personnel to obtain and make the greatest possible use of the instructional material it offers. All of the material in the catalog is free for the asking to authorized personnel and units. Instructions for ordering the material are given on Page 13 of the Catalog.

Copies of the Catalog may be obtained from Commandant, USAIS, ATTN: Training Support Division, Fort Benning, GA 31905; or AUTOVON 784-4460, commercial 404/544-4460, Ms. Myra Lee.

THE SOLDIER'S MANUAL, the Job Book, and the Trainer's Guide are vital to the SQT and commander's evaluation portions of the Army's Individual Training Evaluation Pro-

gram (ITEP) and to the overall training program of a unit and its soldiers.

The Infantry School, in its visits to various CONUS and OCONUS units to validate the Fiscal Year 1985 CMF 11 SQT, has identified what may be a serious problem: There appears to be an insufficient number of CMF 11 Soldier's Manuals, Job Books, and Trainer's Guides at the unit and individual levels to adequately support training requirements.

The Army's AG Publications Center was told of this problem and will give the matter its immediate attention. The Center has told the School that there are enough of these publications on hand to accommodate all resupply requests. The Center's normal processing time is 15 days, not including mailing time, and shipments should reach the requestor within 30 days.

Units must make certain they follow the proper procedures to request a resupply of all enlisted personnel management system (EPMS) items. Chapter 4, DA Pamphlet 310-10 and Appendix D of the same publication contain the proper procedures. Paragraph 4-5 and Appendix J of the pamphlet tell how to trace a requisition or obtain assistance.

Units must ensure that they have on hand adequate supplies of Soldier's

Manuals, Job Books, and Trainer's Guides. They can do this easily enough by following the procedures outlined in DA Pamphlet 310-10.

FIELD MANUAL 7-85, Ranger Operations, is being written at the Infantry School. It will address doctrinal issues concerning the employment of the Ranger battalions and the Ranger regiment.

Anyone who has experience in this area or who has recommendations to make regarding the subject matter that should be included in such a manual is asked to write to the Director, Ranger Department, ATTN: COL Mace, The Infantry School, Fort Benning, GA 31905, or to call AUTOVON 784-7212/6768.

TRADOC PAMPHLET 34-1, 27 July 1984, has been distributed to the field. The pamphlet was prepared in the interest of doctrinal development, and it clearly defines the terms "doctrine," "tactics," "techniques," and "procedures."

The proponent for the pamphlet is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Doctrine. Users are invited to send comments and suggestions for improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) through channels to the Commander, TRADOC, ATTN: ATDO-D, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-5000.

BALLISTIC PROTECTIVE lenses for the standard sun, wind, and dust goggles have entered production. These are similar to the goggles fielded by the Israelis in 1976. Such goggles have been shown to have the potential

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for reducing eye casualties in combat by about 50 percent for tank commanders and others who might be exposed to armor debris resulting from projectile strikes or to small fragments from explosive projectiles.

As of April 1984 they were listed as:

- Lens, ballistic, Class 4, neutral gray, NSN 8465-01-109-3996.
- Lens, ballistic, Class 3, clear, NSN 8465-01-109-3997.

NSNs may be changed without notice, though, so it is wise to check your listing before ordering these lenses. Eventually, 100,000 will be manufactured unless the demand supports more.

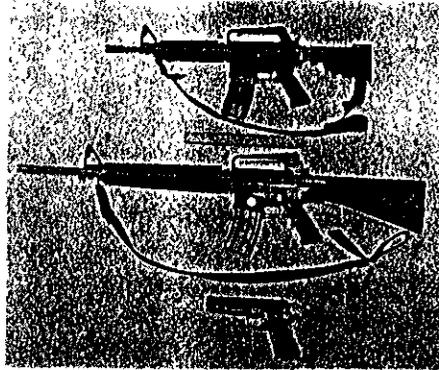
THE U.S. ARMY INFANTRY BOARD submitted the following item:

• **XM177E2 Rifle.** Current TOEs authorize the M1911A1 pistol for some soldiers to use as a personal defense weapon during combat operations. But the pistol does not provide the range, accuracy, and volume of fire that various types of rifles, carbines, shotguns, submachineguns, and other small arms weapons provide. Unfortunately, even though these other weapons do provide greater firepower, they are so large and unwieldy that they usually get in a soldier's way when he has to perform certain primary military duties or functions.

As a solution to this problem, a lightweight, short-barreled rifle or carbine that will provide greater firepower is being considered as a replacement for some pistols.

Based on a request from the Infantry School, the Board recently tested the XM177E2, 5.56mm rifle as one possible replacement. This is a gas-operated, air-cooled, selective fire, shoulder weapon with a telescoping butt stock. It is fed from either 20- or 30-round aluminum magazines that are interchangeable with those of the M16 family. Its functioning is identical to that of the other weapons in the M16 family, except for the firing port weapon on the Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle.

The Board conducted a side-by-side



From top to bottom, left side view of XM177E2, M16A2, and M1911A1 pistol.

comparison test of the XM177E2, the standard M16A2 rifle, and the standard M1911A1 pistol. Both day and night firing programs were conducted, and instrumented, stationary, E-type, flat, hit-sensitive silhouette targets at ranges from 50 to 300 meters were used.

The Infantry School will use the test results to determine the potential of an XM177E2-type weapon as a replacement for the current M16A2 and M1911A1 in certain designated roles.

THE AIRLAND BATTLE doctrine has increased the need for training Army personnel to function in and to use the Air Force Tactical Air Control System and the Army's Air Ground System.

The Air Force's Air Ground Operations School at Hurlburt Field, Florida, offers a number of excellent courses to train personnel from all of the military services in the concepts, doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures involved in conducting joint and combined operations. Unfortunately, the Army has not always filled its quotas for the various courses, so a lot of this good training is going to waste as far as the Army is concerned.

The School is the only one authorized to train Army officers and enlisted people for the award of the additional skill identifiers that pertain directly to AirLand operations — 5U, Air Operations Officer, and Q8, Tactical Air Operations Specialist.

Although it is an Air Force school, it does have a strong joint services flavor and even has an Army element that provides instruction in such subjects as ground operations, intelligence, communications, air defense artillery, field artillery, and Army aviation.

The School conducts two courses: the Battle Staff Course and the Joint Firepower Control Course.

The Battle Staff Course, which lasts three weeks, provides a fundamental understanding of tactical battle management within the Air Force's tactical air control systems and the Army's air ground system. The focus of the course is at Army division and Air Force operations center levels and higher. Although commanders may waive the grade requirements, the course — five classes of which are held each year — is designed for field grade active duty and reserve component officers who are assigned, or scheduled for assignment, to any position that requires an understanding of the air ground system at the higher level.

The Joint Firepower Control Course emphasizes the control systems and equipment that are used in the joint application of firepower to support ground operations. (See *INFANTRY*, November-December 1982, pages 38-39.) Ten classes are usually conducted each year. The course itself is designed for Air Force officers who will provide support to Army maneuver units (division level and below) as forward air controllers or air liaison officers, and for Army officers and noncommissioned officers who hold positions in the Army's air ground system at brigade level and below. Although it is a three-week course, Army personnel usually attend only the first two weeks. They receive the additional skill identifier if they successfully complete the program of instruction.

In addition to these two resident courses, the Air Ground Operations School can provide instruction to Active Army units, Army Reserve Component units, and designated service schools. Such instruction is not a substitute for the resident courses, nor does it meet the attendance require-

ments of Army and Air Force personnel. The sole purpose of this non-resident instruction is to respond to unique operational requirements.

The courses mentioned above are listed in the Army's formal schools catalog (DA Pamphlet 351-4) as 2G-F36 (BSC) and 2G-F37/250-F11 (JFCC). Additional information or assistance can be obtained from the School's Army Element at AUTOVON 872-6889/6655 or commercial 904/844-6889/6655. DA assignment personnel may also determine attendance eligibility for active duty officers and enlisted personnel being assigned to units that have identified requirements for air ground operations. Units, therefore, should ensure that their requisitions identify their requirements for personnel with additional skill identifiers 5U or Q8.

ACCORDING TO THE most recent revision of Army Regulation 1-17, battery or troop orderly rooms should have 160 regulations, pamphlets, and circulars. The latest version of the regulation, which was effective 1 September 1984, catalogs all of the administrative Army-level publications units should have.

The regulation also contains a "no growth" policy — neither HQDA offices nor intermediate headquarters can add to the list of required administrative publications without the approval of the Army Adjutant General. And for the first time the new regulation appears as a Project UPDATE publication. "Updates" are published as complete regulations, instead of as several pages of changes that must then be posted to existing publications.

AN IMPROVED PROTECTIVE entrance tent for use in an NBC environment has been developed and accepted by the Army. The unit includes an entry decontamination compartment, a toilet and storage compartment, and a large general purpose compartment. It is intended to serve in



a number of NBC protective roles.

The unit provides a basic 160 square feet of protected area that can be joined with other units to create additional primary or supplementary space. For transport purposes, each complete unit packs in dual duffel bags, which weigh about 40 pounds each.

THE IMPROVED 81mm mortar system has been type classified following nearly three years of development. This means that the system is ready for production with issue to the troops in the field scheduled for 1987.

The new mortar system has been designated the M252. The mortar itself is British, as are the new high explosive M821 rounds. The mortar system includes a NATO base plate and a U.S. system. The mortar will also use the new U.S. smoke (XM819), illumination (XM853), and practice (XM879) rounds now under development by the Armament Research and Development Center.

SECOND UNITED STATES ARMY assumed complete responsibility on 1 May 1984 for all continental U.S. Army missions for eight southeastern states — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee — and for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

At that time, Second Army completed its activation and organization process — under way for almost a year — and assumed full command of Army Reserve units in its area.

In addition, Headquarters, Fourth U.S. Army was provisionally ac-

tivated at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in early July. Fourth Army will gradually assume command of Army Reserve units in seven midwestern states now in the Fifth Army area: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

A NEW DIVISION with a proud heritage of combat service — the 29th Infantry Division — will be part of the National Guard and Total Force starting next year. It will be formed from Army National Guard units in Maryland and Virginia and will be a light infantry division.

Headquarters for the new division will be at Fort Belvoir. The headquarters will be organized in October 1985, with the main portion of the division scheduled to take shape in Fiscal Year 1986.

A COMBAT LEADER'S GUIDE (CLG) is being tested by soldiers to find out if it fills a real need and, if it does, what features it should have.

One very powerful and proved way to assist the modern combat leader is to give him job aids that will help him perform tasks quickly and accurately under high stress in combat.

Job aids can be any brief procedural outline, chart, table, picture, or graph that helps someone perform a task. Generally, tasks that are long (more than five steps), slow (don't require an automatic, immediate response), require reference materials, or involve significant computations would be appropriate for "job aiding."

The Combat Leader's Guide is a prototype standardized, modular job aid system. It is of waterproof nylon with a soft hinge that contains two 4x6 pockets, 4x6 waterproof paper, 4x7½ waterproof foldout paper, and 11 tabbed index dividers.

Anyone who has ideas, suggestions, or similar locally developed products may send them to ARI Field Unit, ATTN: Dr. John Morey, P.O. Box 2086, Fort Benning, GA 31905.