

# INFANTRY NEWS



DURING THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS we have been receiving requests for information about the various classes taught at the Infantry School—start dates, for example, and end dates for such courses as OCS, ANCOG, IOBC, and IOAC.

We would be happy to furnish, on request, schedule information on particular courses. Please address your request to Editor, INFANTRY, P.O. Box 2005, Fort Benning, GA 31905-0605, or call AUTOVON 835-2350 or commercial 404/545-2350.

THE 29TH INFANTRY REGIMENT/WEAPONS DEPARTMENT, formed at Fort Benning late last year, is responsible for the training and support of the U.S. Army Infantry School (US-AIS), the U.S. Army Infantry Training Center (USAITC); and the U.S. Army School of the Americas (USARSA).

The Regiment/Department was formed from a reorganization of the Weapons, Gunnery, and Maintenance Department of the Infantry School; the USAITC's Infantry Training Group; the 1st Battalion, 29th Infantry; and the 11th Company of The School Brigade. The new organization assumed the combined missions of the original four elements and is now proponent for infantry weapon systems and land navigation.

The Regiment/Department is composed of two battalions. The five companies in each battalion have functionally combined instructors, subject matter experts, and training equipment. Of the ten companies, five have been designated companies/committees of the Weapons Department and are the proponents for specific infantry weapon systems.

Because of their unique missions, the BIFV New Equipment Training Team (NETT) and the Maintenance Management Division (MMD) of the WGMD

have been retained intact

To make sure Army agencies and units in the field know where the functions of

the old WGMD are now being performed at Fort Benning, a directory is provided here. (All numbers are AUTOVON )

REGIMENT/DEPARTMENT HQ	784-6008/6864
BIFV NETT	835-5510/1336
Maintenance Management Division	784-7214/7363
1st Bn, 29th Inf/BIFV-Mortar Division	784-4060/3612
Co A (OSUT BIFV Training)	784-1917/3613
Co B (Mortar Committee)	784-2916/1450
Co C (Land Navigation Committee)	835-4476/7336
Co D (BIFV Committee)	784-1446
2d Bn, 29th Inf/Antiarmor-Small Arms Division	784-6742/6819
Co A (Mech Spt/OSUT Training)	784-6033/6260
Co B (Antiarmor Committee)	784-6474
Co C (Small Arms Committee)	784-6221
Co D (OSUT Tactical Training)	784-6006

Additional information on the Regiment/Department can be obtained from the 29th Infantry Regiment/Weapons Department, ATTN: ATSH-IN-S3, Fort

Benning, GA 31905-5598; AUTOVON 784-6020. (A hotline will be established soon for 24-hour operation using that same number.)

FIELD CIRCULAR 22-5, DRILL AND CEREMONIES, dated September 1985, has been distributed to all company-sized Army units. This field circular supersedes Field Manual 22-5, October 1984.

Individuals and units who want to recommend changes to the FC are asked

to use DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms, and to direct them to the address shown in the FC.

The new Field Manual 22-5 is expected to be available during the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1987. (See INFANTRY, May-June 1985, page 6.)

THE DIRECTORATE OF TRAINING AND DOCTRINE has established an ARTEP Mission Training Plan (AMTP) hotline at AUTOVON 835-AMTP (2687) or commercial 404-545-AMTP. Units involved in the AMTP field trials are encouraged to use this hotline to leave messages pertaining

to the Infantry School's prototype AMTP 7-247J-10 (Mechanized Infantry Platoon and Squad) and the supporting drill manual, Field Circular 7-21.

Units not directly involved in the AMTP field trials may also use this line to comment on or ask questions about any other USAIS ARTEP product. The Col-

lective Training Branch, Training Division, DOTD, will return your call within two working days.

Callers who need immediate information on the AMTP or other APTEP products, except for light infantry division (LID) products, should call AUTOVON 835-4848/1317. Comments or questions about LID products that require immediate responses should be addressed to the Light Infantry Task Force at AUTOVON 835-5298/5620.

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THE INITIAL CONTRACT for the new 9mm Beretta pistol was awarded recently. This contract is for the first increment of 315,930 weapons, which will replace some of the Army's current .45-caliber and .38-caliber pistols. (See INFANTRY, May-June 1985, page 6.)

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THE DIRECTOR OF THE National Infantry Museum has given us the following news items:

The Museum has recovered portions of two World War II U.S. CG4A gliders from a wooded area in rural Douglas County, Georgia. When they were manufactured during the war years, the fragile gliders were delivered from the factories in large wooden packing boxes. Because of an acute shortage of building materials after the war, surplus gliders often were purchased for the wooden boxes; the gliders were usually discarded. These particular gliders had been purchased for that reason by a Douglasville mortician.

A CG4A glider is an extremely rare find today, and the portions collected represent a valuable addition to the Museum's collection. As funds become available, the Museum's staff hopes that at least one of the gliders can be restored for display.

The Museum has been given a large group of military artifacts that belonged to the late General William H. Simpson. The group includes medals and decorations, uniform items, and the flag of the Ninth U.S. Army, which General Simpson commanded in Europe in 1944 and 1945. The Ninth Army participated in some of the heaviest fighting of World War II. General Simpson was a 1924

graduate of the Infantry School.

Articles relating to the military career of the late Major General Philip H. Draper, Jr., have also been given to the Museum, while the family of the late Private Henry Clay Davis, a World War I infantryman from Georgia, has presented a group of his uniform items. The items include breeches, belt, puttees, overseas hat, dog tags, and coat with First Division insignia and overseas and discharge stripes.

Private Davis's uniform had been carefully preserved and had been worn through the years with pride by the former doughboy at patriotic rallies and parades. His daughter, who presented the items, said: "He told us of one battle where, before the fighting started, there were flowers and green grass. After the battle, he said, everywhere you looked there were dead mules and men."

A guidon from Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 513th Parachute Infantry Regiment, which was carried during Operation VARSITY (the jump across the Rhine River in March 1945), has been given to the Museum and placed on display. A World War I pennant of the 359th Infantry Regiment has also been added to the collection.

A Beretta automatic pistol from World War II has been placed in the arms collection. The donor, who served on USS LCI 590, picked up the pistol on the beaches of southern France during the 1944 Allied invasion.

The foreign collection has been expanded by a gift from the French Government of four contemporary French uniforms—Foreign Legion, tanker, alpine, and paratrooper. The Foreign Legion uniform is on display in the Museum's French Gallery.

A cut-away of the Dragon antiarmor system and a large lighted photograph showing the Dragon in operation were recently given to the Museum by the Raytheon Company, manufacturers of the Dragon.

Work on the Museum's new Heraldry Room is under way. The Director expects that each infantry regiment will be represented by its insignia. The room will trace the evolution of U.S. Army insignia from 1775 to the present.

The National Infantry Museum Men-

tors, volunteer tour guides, have completed their first year of service to the Museum and to the public. The Mentors have broadened the Museum's outreach to the public by sharing their warm welcome and their knowledge of the collection with the visitors.

The National Infantry Museum Society, formed at Fort Benning a number of years ago to assist the Museum with financial and volunteer support, is open to anyone who is interested in joining. The cost is \$2.00 for a one-year membership or \$10.00 for a lifetime membership.

Additional information about the Museum and the Society is available from the Director, National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning, Georgia 31905-5273, AUTOVON 835-2958, or commercial 404/545-2958.

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JUNGLE FATIGUES are not permitted in USAREUR. Personnel who are assigned to Europe must make sure that they have several sets of BDUs available for wear immediately upon arrival in Europe.

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THE DIRECTORATE OF COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS has furnished the following news items:

- **Infantry Battalion (Ranger).** Now that the Infantry School has developed a TOE for the Infantry (Ranger)/regimental headquarters, the time has come to reorganize the battalions that are organic to the regiment. (See INFANTRY, May-June 1985, page 8.) The reorganization of the infantry battalion (Ranger) will align the battalion with other units organized under the Army of Excellence design criteria.

The reorganized battalion will still consist of a battalion headquarters and headquarters company and three rifle companies, but its overall strength will be slightly less because of the conversion to nine-man rifle squads. The battalion will now be organic to the Ranger regiment and will no longer be a separate unit.

Since this is a living TOE, it will reflect only currently fielded equipment. New items of equipment, scheduled for distribution in the future, will be added to the TOE as incremental change packages.

This means that the unit's TOE and its modified TOE will be more closely aligned.

The draft living TOE for the infantry battalion (Ranger) is scheduled to be reviewed by Headquarters TRADOC this month.

• **Maneuver Control System Battalion Terminal.** The Maneuver Control System (MCS), a full military specification developmental system, has been undergoing testing in USAREUR for more than four years.

The system consists primarily of the Tactical Computer System (TCS) and the smaller Tactical Computer Terminal (TCT). These computers are meant to pass S-3/G-3 information between brigades, divisions, and corps.

Infantry School action officers have been working with the Combined Arms Center and other proponent schools and centers to develop the operational concept for a briefcase-size battalion terminal for use in the MCS. This terminal would increase the timeliness and accuracy of the information flow between a battalion and its higher headquarters.

The new equipment will help reduce voice traffic on FM nets while increasing the amount of operational information passed between headquarters.

• **Combat Bayonet.** The Directorate recently established requirements for the development and fielding of a more practical, utility-type field knife and hand-to-hand combat bayonet. The proposed multi-purpose knife/bayonet would be a considerable improvement over the current single-purpose M7 bayonet.

When used with its scabbard as a wire cutter, for example, it would be capable of cutting barrier material, such as concertina or barbed wire, and could be used for cutting communications and power lines. Or it could be attached to the M16 rifle for its traditional use as a close combat weapon or for use in crowd control during civil disturbances. A sharpening device will be either part of the scabbard or included as a component item.

The initial issue of the new bayonet is expected to go to combat soldiers as a replacement for the current bayonet and scabbard, possibly as early as the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1987.

• **Enhanced M16A2 Rifle.** The Infan-

try School is coordinating the technology and directing the development of an "enhanced" M16A2 rifle. (See INFANTRY, July-August 1985, page 10.) Significant increases in target detection, target acquisition, and target hits at extended ranges and also a capability for quick conversion for use during night fighting will be among the rifle's features.

At the present time, the School foresees no personnel effects and only minor logistical changes, but it does recognize the fact that training concepts and strategies could be greatly affected.

Preliminary testing of prototype developmental hardware is scheduled to begin at Fort Benning in the second quarter of Fiscal Year 1987.

• **HMMWV.** The high mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV) is found in increasing numbers in the Army. In September 1985 the utility variant of the HMMWV began replacing the M151 jeep, the M880 tactical pickup truck, and the M561 Gamma Goat in combat and combat service support roles. HMMWV variants will also replace TOW weapon carriers, armament vehicles, communication vehicles, and ambulance systems as the fielding of the new vehicle continues. (See INFANTRY, September-October 1983, page 5.)

The HMMWV is enjoying a high degree of soldier acceptance because of its 6.2-liter V8 diesel engine, automatic transmission, power assisted steering, and four-wheel independent suspension system. These features provide the soldier with the best handling and ride characteristics ever associated with a tactical vehicle.

• **Improved Sock and Cooling System.** Requirements for a new sock and for a soldier microclimate cooling system were presented by the Infantry School at the Seventh Clothing Advisory Group meeting. These items are scheduled for presentation at the next meeting of the Army Clothing and Equipment Board for final approval of the development concept.

The improved sock, made of state-of-the-art materials, is intended to replace the current olive green wool sock as a companion to the new combat boot.

The microclimate cooling system for

the individual soldier will be a self-contained system weighing no more than 15 pounds. When worn as part of an integrated NBC ensemble, the system will provide a means of dissipating the body heat generated by physical exertion or stress in ambient temperatures up to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. It will provide a soldier with six hours of independent operation without being recharged or refueled.

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. ARMY Infantry Board furnished the following news item:

• **Individual Drinking Water Flavors.** In combat or during extended field exercises soldiers sometimes have to purify their drinking water with iodine or chlorine tablets. Because of the taste of the treated water, some soldiers allow themselves to become dehydrated rather than drink it. Other soldiers, trying to make the water more palatable, put commercial water flavorings into this halogenated water. Unfortunately, ingredients in some of these commercial mixes negate the purifying effects of the disinfectants.

To encourage individual soldiers to voluntarily drink more fluids, Natick Research and Development Center (NRDC) developed a water flavoring that was designed to be better tasting and to be microbiologically compatible with halogenated water. The Infantry Board conducted a customer test of this flavoring for NRDC in September 1983. (See INFANTRY, January-February 1984, page 5.)

Two series of IDWF are being developed, one for hot, the other for cold regions. Three to six flavors will be developed to provide a variety of choices to meet individual preferences. The flavors and degrees of sweetness or intensity will be designed to encourage voluntary drinking. The flavorings are expected to be individual demand items available through unit supply channels. Nine individually wrapped packets of IDWF, to be used on the basis of one to a one-quart canteen, would be provided as a one-day supply in a waterproof package weighing less than eight ounces and measuring less than ten cubic inches.

The Infantry Board conducted an Operational Test I of the IDWF at Fort Benning between 22 July and 23 August 1985. More than 300 one-station-unit-training soldiers took part in the test while undergoing infantry training in a field environment. The daily high temperatures reached at least 85 degrees Fahrenheit.

Water was taken from a local creek, processed, halogenated (iodine or chlorine tablets), and furnished in one-quart canteens at the beginning of each day to all test soldiers. The canteens were replenished as necessary. The uncooled water varied from 71 degrees to 98 degrees Fahrenheit. Half of the test soldiers were given a one-day supply of IDWF; the rest used halogenated water only.

The test measured changes in the soldiers' levels of dehydration based on mean daily weight loss for the two groups of soldiers. Data was collected on the soldiers' weight, fluid consumption, and overall acceptance of the flavorings.

The Army's Quartermaster School will use the test results to assist in the independent evaluation of the IDWF for a validation in-process review.

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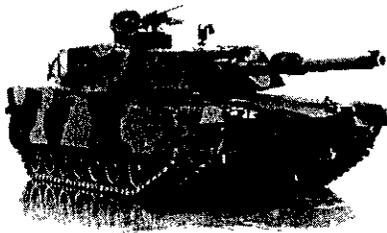
THE DESERT PHASE of the Ranger Course was recently moved from the desert of New Mexico near Fort Bliss to Dugway Proving Ground in Utah, which offers better desert terrain. The training, otherwise, is unchanged.

After the mountain phase, which is conducted in North Georgia, the Ranger students return to Fort Benning for staging out of Lawson Army Air Field and then fly to Utah. There, the airborne-qualified students execute a mass tactical jump into the desert carrying all the equipment they will need for the next six days. (For details, see "Ranger Desert Phase," by Captain William D. Phillips, *INFANTRY*, March-April 1984, page 10.)

After the desert phase, the students prepare to fly to Florida where they conduct an airborne assault into Eglin Air Force Base and begin their final days of training.

THE FIRST OF A NEW GENERATION of Abrams M1 battle tanks was turned over recently to the Army. Known as the M1A1, the tank has greater firepower, improved computerized fire control, and better crew protection.

The M1A1 has more armor, a 120mm gun in place of the 105mm gun found on the M1 tanks, and an air cycle system to protect the four-man crew from nuclear,



biological, and chemical agents. Mechanical improvements have also been made.

With a 1,500-horsepower turbine engine, the M1A1 can cruise at more than 40 miles per hour on hard surface roads and 30 miles per hour cross country. It can reach a speed of 20 miles per hour in less than seven seconds. It can travel twice the distance of other tanks before needing an engine overhaul, and its engine and transmission can be replaced in less than an hour.

The tank's thermal imaging and laser sighting systems enable the gunner to fire accurately through dense fog, smoke, or dust while the tank is traveling at combat speeds.

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THE NIGHT VISION VIEWER, AN/VVS-2, should be tested before use, the Army's Communications-Electronics Command warns, when the night turns pitch black, stormy, or a combination of the two.

The viewer does not make its own light. It only increases the low-level light available on a normal night. Cloudy nights with no moon or stars will not produce enough low-level light for safe operation, and rain and lightning will distort the already weak image.

If the night is extremely dark or the weather conditions poor, the viewer should be adjusted to its maximum res-

olution. If a driver's view is still limited or distorted, he should stop his vehicle and get some guidance.

The AN/VVS-2 also is a delicate instrument that requires lots of tender care. For example, the viewer should never be exposed to direct sunlight, and the viewer should never be used when lightning is splitting the sky — powerful light can blind the driver. When the viewer is not being used, its head assembly should be kept covered, whether it is stored or mounted. The cover protects the viewer from sunlight. When the viewer is not needed, it should be stored, but first it should be disconnected from its power source and its batteries should be removed to prevent corrosion. Finally, the viewer should never be plugged in when the batteries are in it, because the batteries will explode.

The storage box for the viewer is in a different place in different vehicles. The Bradley doesn't have a storage box as such, so the viewer must be firmly strapped to a storage pad to the left of the driver.

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THE ARMY'S NEW black leather combat boots will be available in military clothing sales stores in June 1986 and will be issued to new soldiers beginning in January 1986. (See *INFANTRY*, September-October 1984, page 6.)

The boots feature padding around the top, speed lacing, improved traction and support, and a replaceable heel. They are designed to be more comfortable, durable, and resistant to water and mildew than the Army's current combat boots.

The new boots will be available in 133 sizes, 22 more than the current boots.

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THE U.S. ARMY REGISTER will no longer be sent automatically to organizations that were on the special distribution list. The Register is now designated DA Pamphlet 600-100, and organizations must request it from the Baltimore Publications Center using DA Form 12-9c.