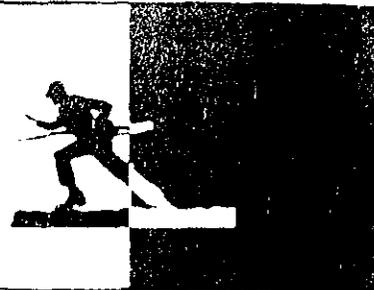


INFANTRY NEWS



A MOBILE TRAINING UNIT has been organized at Fort Benning to help battalions all over the world maintain their equipment. The Maintenance Field Training Team, organized by the Maintenance Management Division of the 29th Infantry Regiment, can go just about anywhere to provide infantry commanders and other leaders with the latest maintenance concepts and trends as set by Army standards.

The team is made up of six maintenance experts who are skilled in preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS) on vehicles and weapons, in the maintenance of Bradley fighting vehicles and weapons, and in maintenance management at battalion, brigade, and division level.

The team's primary focus is on squad leaders, platoon sergeants, and platoon leaders, because they are directly responsible for training soldiers. The five-day period of instruction for this group covers how to do PMCS properly, how to establish a training program for a unit, and how to put a sustained PMCS program in the unit. Pre-tests are conducted before the instruction so that it can be tailored to fit the level of expertise in the battalion.

The team is also qualified to teach maintenance leadership to battalion and company commanders and battalion maintenance officers. This instruction includes the function of the Army of Excellence program, how it should work, and how to manage it.

Either or both groups may receive training during a visit, depending upon a battalion's needs.

The Infantry School has provided limited funding for this project. Once these funds have been depleted, the visits will be made at the expense of the requesting unit.

Battalion commanders may request the team's services by writing Maintenance Management Division, 29th Infantry Regiment, U.S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5910, or by calling AUTOVON 784-7214/7363/6366, or

commercial (404) 544-7214/7363/6366.

THE 75TH RANGER REGIMENT, with headquarters at Fort Benning, now carries the lineage and honors of the Ranger battalions of World War II and the Ranger companies of the Korean War.

The U.S. Army had six Ranger battalions during World War II. William O. Darby organized and led the 1st, 3d, and 4th Ranger Battalions, which served in North Africa and Italy and were known as the Ranger Force. The 2d and 5th Ranger Battalions saw action in five major campaigns in Europe after landing in Normandy on D-Day. The 6th Ranger Battalion fought in the Pacific.

During the Korean War, elements of the former Ranger battalions were reorganized as 15 separate Ranger companies, six of which served in Korea.

The Combat Arms Regimental System, implemented in the 1950s, did not include plans for reactivating any Ranger units. As a result, in order to perpetuate the outstanding history of the World War II and Korean War Rangers, they were consolidated in 1960 with the 1st Special Service Force of World War II, a joint Canadian-American organization that fought in the Aleutians, Italy, and France. Together they formed the 1st Special Forces, the parent regiment for all Special Forces Groups.

When Ranger units were activated again in 1969, the 75th Infantry became their parent regiment. It perpetuated the 5307th Composite Unit (Provisional), the famous Merrill's Marauders who operated along the Ledo Road in Burma during World War II. Thirteen companies of the 75th

INFANTRY HOTLINE

To get answers to infantry-related questions or to pass on information of an immediate nature, call AUTOVON 835-7693, commercial 404/545-7693.

For lengthy questions or comments, send in writing to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-ES, Fort Benning, GA 31905.

Infantry fought in Vietnam, and two battalions saw action in Grenada in 1983. A regimental headquarters and a third battalion were organized in 1984.

Today's Rangers consider themselves the legitimate heirs not only of Merrill's Marauders and the Vietnam era Rangers but also of the Rangers from World War II and the Korean War. The 1st Special Operations Command therefore requested that the lineage and honors of the former Ranger units be transferred from the 1st Special Forces to the 75th Infantry.

Effective 3 February 1986, the Secretary of the Army approved that request and, at the same time, redesignated the 75th Infantry the 75th Ranger Regiment.

A REVISED Army Regulation 600-9, Army Weight Control Program, was published in October 1986. The following major changes have been incorporated into this revision:

- Measurement of body fat will be determined with a tape measure instead of with calipers. This will be performed at unit level. Before, medical personnel conducted the caliper test at medical facilities. The correlation factors are nearly identical in accuracy between these two methods.

- All measurements will be taken in PT uniform and stocking feet. The previous method of obtaining a soldier's weight was to weigh him in his duty uniform and deduct the weight of the clothing.

- There is an increased screening weight for female soldiers. The table increased by five percent for females. The table for males has not changed.

- Soldiers will be able to select a desired weight below their screening table weight to use as a guideline to keep from exceeding the weight ceiling.

A HOTLINE has been established at Anniston Army Depot in Alabama to help soldiers and units with maintenance problems on combat vehicles, small arms, and

missile guidance and control systems.

The 24-hour hotline is answered by a person on duty between 0700 and 1530 Central Standard Time. During other hours, an answering device records messages. The hotline is available seven days a week.

The depot's equipment specialists will analyze and research maintenance and repair problems and provide speedy solutions. Among the missile guidance and control system problems the depot deals with are land combat support systems, ground TOW, TOW Cobra, TOW 2, Dragon, LANCE, and Shillelagh.

The hotline should be used only after all local resources such as logistic assistance offices have been contacted.

Anyone calling the hotline should provide name, AUTOVON number, unit identification and location, and a complete description of the maintenance or operational problem.

The number is AUTOVON 694-6582 or commercial (205) 235-6582.

SOLDIERS GOING to the 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, may call a toll-free number for any information on their new assignments. The number is 1-800-826-0857. (There is a six-hour time difference between Hawaii and the East Coast.)

The 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry is scheduled to be redesignated the 4th Battalion, 22d Infantry (COHORT), in November.

A FEMALE MEMBER of an Afghani commando brigade is pictured here in a photo from *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the official newspaper of the Soviet military establishment.

Lieutenant Nadzhiba is the medical officer for an undisclosed commando brigade. She wears the crimson beret of all Afghani special forces along with the 1st Class airborne wings bestowed upon the most proficient of Afghani paratroopers.

She asked to serve in the commando brigade and participated alongside other members of the brigade during the assault on the Zhavara citadel. The assault—a predominantly Afghani Army operation that occurred during the last week of May

1986—inflicted a serious blow on the *mujahiddin*.

Before the invasion of Afghanistan, the Afghani Ground Forces included three airborne brigades and a commando brigade, the 444th, all of which were Soviet trained. After the invasion, these forces disappeared from view, and it has been only within the past year that Afghani commandos have made their way into the Soviet press. They have been reported fighting alongside Soviet airborne and *Spetsnaz* units. Additionally, they regu-



larly provide support to Soviet combined arms reinforced battalions—core units for small unit military operations in Afghanistan.

While the number of women serving in special forces units in Afghanistan is not known, it is not believed to be significant at this time and will probably not increase much in the near future.

(Translated and contributed by Captain Gilberto Villahermosa, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.)

THE NATIONAL INFANTRY Museum is preparing a special exhibit titled "This We Will Defend" to commemorate the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. Three signers of the constitution who were also military men are featured—James McHenry, Pierce Butler, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. Portraits of these three will be shown along with documents they signed. Eighteenth century style furnishings and military trophies of the period will be included in the exhibit.

Many interesting donations have been made to the Museum recently:

- A Kevlar helmet belonging to Lieutenant General Robert L. Wetzel, a former Fort Benning commanding general.

- A censored edition of an Ecumenical Commission prayer book that was distributed to prisoners of war by the YMCA during World War II.

- Several articles relating to Japan in World War II—a Japanese beer bottle recovered by the donor in 1982 from the Japanese ship *Shoei Maru*, which was sunk by the U.S. Navy on 19 December 1943 at Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands; a waterproof rice bag taken from a Japanese soldier on Corregidor; maps used by the 503d Regimental Combat Team at Corregidor and the Noemfoor Islands; and an "I Cease Resistance" leaflet that, ironically, was taken from a dead Japanese soldier on Mindoro. (This and similar leaflets were dropped by U.S. forces on Japanese positions in an effort to get the Japanese soldiers to surrender.)

- World War I infantry mementos including a first aid packet, a punishment card prescribing 14 days of bread and water, a 3d Infantry Day program, and several military documents, as well as a Montana peak hat that belonged to the donor's grandfather.

- A Venezuelan parachutist badge, which will be included in the large collection from many countries that is on display in the airborne section.

- Several other pieces of unit insignia as well as books, photographs, and other printed matter.

- A large bronze sculpture of Adolf Hitler's head, which had been turned upside down and converted into a trash receptacle by the donor's brother.

Other small pieces were purchased recently including a large tin Civil War coffee pot, a pair of wooden crutches bearing the Medical Department stamp, a Civil War bayonet and scabbard, a leather flag carrier, and a brass bullet mold.

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 would like to join. The cost is \$2.00 for a one-year membership or \$10.00 for a lifetime membership. With these funds the Museum is able to pur-

chase specific items that are needed for planned exhibits or to build or round out its collection in certain areas as these items become available.

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

THE U.S. ARMY INFANTRY Board has submitted the following news items:

SAW Modifications II. Following the fielding of the Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW) in 1984, some using units reported problems with the weapon. After a series of high level meetings, SAW production was halted in the summer of 1985. A Joint Working Group met at Fort Benning in September 1985 and proposed a series of SAW modifications. These modifications fell into two categories—those that could be implemented within six months and those that would take longer. The modifications that could be implemented within six months were tested by the Infantry Board in December 1985. (See *INFANTRY*, May-June 1986, page 9.)

On the basis of the test results and other investigations, a Test Integration Working Group, chaired by the SAW Project Manager's office, agreed on a number of additional modifications designed and selected by the materiel developer, the combat developer, and the manufacturer to address the remaining problems. A technical evaluation (development testing) was conducted by the manufacturer in Belgium under the supervision of the Armament Research, Development, and Engineering Center (ARDEC), and the user testing of the SAW modifications was conducted by the Infantry Board at Fort Benning. Two designs of each of the following modified SAW components were evaluated: buttstock, buffer assembly, gas system, barrel change handle, and a heat shield.

Twenty-four SAW gunners participated in the user test from 21 July through 28 August 1986. By the time the testing program was completed, each SAW gunner had used each configuration of modified SAW in a series of exercises involving zeroing, movement and reaction to op-

posing forces (blank firing), negotiation of an obstacle course, and live-fire engagement of hit-sensitive target arrays at ranges out to 800 meters.

Data concerning night sight compatibility and zero retention and repeatability were collected during side tests along with data on signature effects. Reliability, maintainability, human factors, general compatibility, and safety were assessed concurrently with all of the testing.

The test results will be used by the Infantry School and ARDEC to ensure that the selected modifications correct the identified deficiencies and to determine the preferred combination of modifications.

Multipurpose Bayonet System. The Infantry School, in conjunction with the Armament Research, Development, and Engineering Center (ARDEC), has been aggressively pursuing the acquisition of a multipurpose bayonet system (MPBS) to replace the present M7 bayonet. (See *INFANTRY*, January-February 1986, page 9.)

In December 1985, the letter requirement for the bayonet system, which proposed the acquisition of the bayonet under the *non-developmental item (NDI)* process, was approved. ARDEC fielded the MPBS Request for Proposal and Purchase Description in March 1986 and solicited candidate bayonet systems. Each was expected to function as bayonet, combat knife, field knife, and wire cutter. Six candidates were selected and furnished to the Infantry Board for testing.

Each candidate system consisted of a scabbard, a quick-release attaching and detaching device, and a bayonet. The bayonets varied in weight from .63 to 1.06 pounds and in blade length from 6.02 to 7.0 inches. Each was designed with a modified spear point and V-ground edge. The rear portion of the top edge of five of the candidates had serrations for cutting or sawing while the sixth included a saw blade in the scabbard. All systems incorporated a wire cutter of some kind in their design.

Comparative testing of the MPBS candidates was conducted in an Operational Test II at Fort Benning during the period 16 June through 16 July 1986. Twenty-eight Infantrymen from the 197th Infantry Brigade used each candidate system

during a series of exercises that were designed to obtain data on the operational performance capabilities of the MPBS when used as a bayonet, field knife, and wire cutter. The combat knife function was assessed by six instructors from the Infantry School's Ranger Department.

Operational performance data were collected from questionnaires, rating scales, interviews, and timed exercises. Comparative data on compatibility, durability, human factors, and safety were collected throughout testing.

The Infantry School will use the test results to assist in making a decision concerning the Infantry's recommended choice of an MPBS candidate for consideration by a source selection advisory committee.

Lightweight Desert Clothing and Equipment. In an effort to improve upon the clothing and equipment available for use in a desert environment, user representatives attending a Test Integration Working Group meeting held in July 1985 at Fort Bragg selected a number of commercially available items for testing by the Infantry Board under the concept evaluation program (CEP). Particular emphasis was placed on the selection of items used by Special Forces personnel.

Items selected for testing included three designs of one-man tents/individual shelters, three designs of two-man tents, five varieties of individual camouflage covers, two varieties of boots, two types of tactical load bearing vests, three types of hats, four designs of uniforms, two designs of water containers, and one type of scarf. Standard items of clothing and equipment were worn or used to establish a basis of comparison for all the test items except the tents and water containers, which had no control systems.

From 9 July to 24 August 1986, two Special Forces A detachments wore and used the various items during a series of exercises in a desert environment at Fort Bliss, Texas. The detachments participated in tactical ARTEP-type tasks, missions, and team training; traversed obstacles; and made parachute jumps. The uniforms and equipment were alternated so that test and control items could accumulate near-equal wear and use time.

Functional performance, compatibility, human factors, soldier preference,

durability, maintainability, and safety data were collected throughout the test. Questionnaires were administered to determine

troop preference and desired or undesired features of each type of test item.

The Infantry School will use the test re-

sults to determine the need for further testing or consideration of the various test items.

SWAP SHOP



Using azimuth and pace count to navigate is necessary, but it cannot be totally depended upon. Following an azimuth can lead a unit through danger areas and terrain that will impede its movement.

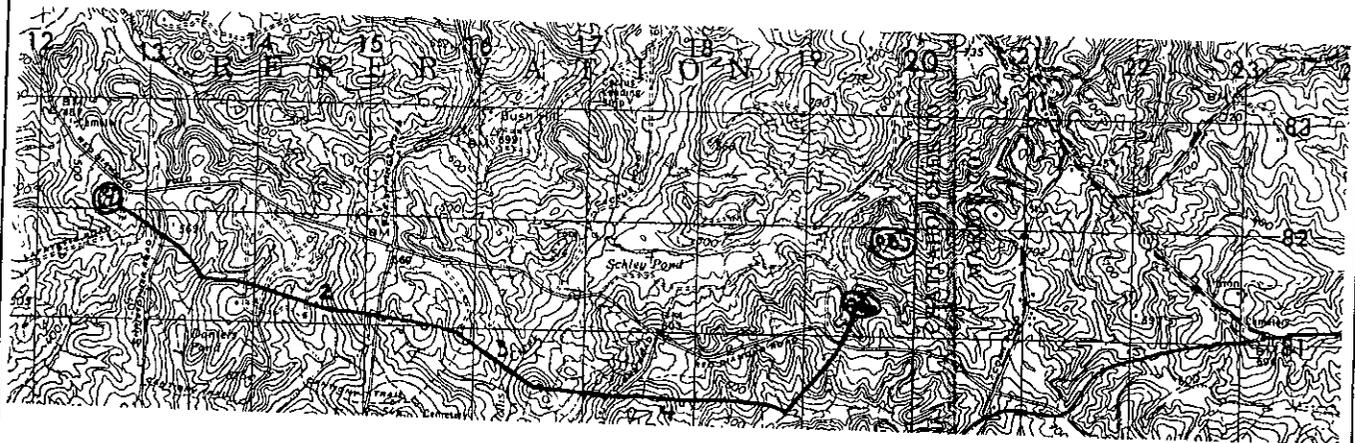
The use of a navigation sheet for planning and traversing a route will allow an infantry leader to navigate using a general azimuth along with terrain features. It will also force the user to make a thorough route analysis.

A simple format for such a sheet is shown here as an example, but more elaborate formats could include even greater detail, tailored to the general terrain.

Each leg should be numbered and should begin and end at a recognizable terrain feature.

Leg One begins at the LZ and ends at a stream. The "Landmarks" column includes any intermediate landmarks and the end point of the leg. The column labeled "Slope" indicates the general slope of the ground as shown on the map. If the ground always slopes up to the left or right keeping on the azimuth will be much more difficult. But if a leader finds his right foot is higher than his left when it should be the other way around, he will know that he's off course.

The "Remarks" column should include not only the location of any danger areas but also that of any control measures such as the LZ or the ORP.



LEG	AZ	DIS	LANDMARKS	SLOPE	REMARKS/DANGER AREAS
1	125°	1000	Hill 569 to right at 600m stream at 1000m GL135814	Down Up right Down	From LZ at GL 127821 to stream Christopher Rd DA at 450m +
2	101°	2400	Up a draw, hill to left 700m draw to right 800m & 1100m, 1900m, hilltop at GL159809	Up 600m, Up & down 600m Up left 1200m	DAs: vic 141812 Box Springs Rd, 1600m
3	123°	800	Hollis Creek 500m Hilltop at GL166805	Down 500m Up 300m	DA: Hollis Creek
4	94°	2300	Draw to left 200m, draw to right at 900m & 1800m stream junction GL188803	General slope Up left, Down 200m, up 500m Up left 1600m	DA: Cyclone Rd at 750m
5	30°	1100	Up a ridge 800m down stream bed/draw 300m ORP GL194813	Up 800m Down 300m	DA: Red Diamond Rd 800m ORP at GL 194813

(Submitted by Captain Karl A. Miller of Company A, 2d Battalion, 14th Infantry, 10th Mountain Division, at Fort Benning.)