

LRSU Course

WILLIAM LYDE, JR.

The AirLand Battle demands that human intelligence always be available to commanders so they can maneuver their units and put their firepower on target. The training of soldiers to man the Army's new long-range surveillance units (LRSUs) in our light and heavy divisions and in our corps is a major step toward providing that intelligence capability.

The initial LRSU program of instruction was developed by the U.S. Army Infantry School in 1985 and was used in March 1986 to teach an eight-week pilot course at the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare School.

Now, the Infantry School is offering a five-week train-the-trainer LRSU course at Fort Benning for Active Army units and has developed a separate program for Reserve Component units. The RC program includes home-station drills and a two-week phase at Fort Benning.

The five-week course is designed to train small groups of selected LRSU personnel in advanced technical surveillance, reconnaissance and communication skills, and mission-specific operation procedures (see Program of Instruction). With these skills, they will be able to infiltrate and move within a tactical area of operations, to conduct reconnaissance and surveillance, and to report intelligence information in support of division and corps operations.

In small classes—31 to 36 soldiers—the attendees receive advanced instruction in hands-on, performance-oriented training that includes strenuous field training exercises over varied terrain and with differing threats. Intelligence and communication personnel are also included so that the complete intelligence-gathering team can be trained together. This integration of key personnel is essential to the fielding

and implementation of a LRSU team.

The instructors for the course are from the Ranger Department of the Infantry School. In addition to being both airborne- and Ranger-qualified, these instructors have also completed training with long-range surveillance units.

The training days are long and tough, both physically and mentally. The students are graded on their abilities throughout the course and must pass a

final comprehensive examination at the completion of the training program.

Reserve Component personnel attend six weekend drills at their home stations before attending the two-week phase of instruction at Fort Benning. During those two weeks, a unit's leaders will receive essentially the same training that students in the active component course receive during their last two weeks of training.

To be chosen to attend the course, an

LRSU PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION			
	Hours		Hours
COMMAND AND CONTROL		THREAT SUBJECTS	
Command and Control	6.0	Missile System	2.0
History, Organization, and Mission of LRSU	2.0	Motorized Elements	2.0
	8.0	Tank Elements	2.0
		Artillery Elements	2.0
RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS		Special Equipment	2.0
Infiltration/Exfiltration Exercise	34.0	Transport/Armored Vehicles	2.0
Surveillance Exercise	3.0	Installations and Units	2.0
Planning/Isolation	25.0	Type Aircraft	2.0
Caching	2.0	Surveillance Electronic Equipment	2.0
Patrolling Activities	7.0	Operations/Identification and Reporting	4.0
Movement	6.0		22.0
Immediate Action Drills	1.0		
Survival/Field Craft	4.0	COMMUNICATIONS/ELECTRONICS	
	82.0	Communications Procedures	4.0
COMMAND POST EXERCISES		Radio Set AN/PRC-77	4.0
Command Post Exercise I	48.0	Radio Set AN/PRC-70, AN/PRC-74B, and AN/PRC-104	8.0
Command Post Exercise II	72.0	Digital Message Device Group	4.0
	120.0	Generator G-76	.5
FIELD TRAINING EXERCISES		Transmission/Messages	1.0
Field Training Exercise I	72.0	Encryption	7.5
Field Training Exercise II	144.0	Antennas	4.0
	216.0		33.0
LAND NAVIGATION		STUDENT EVALUATION	
Aerial Photograph	2.0	Physical Fitness/Combat Water Survival Test	4.0
Applied Map Reading	3.0	Comprehensive Examination	4.0
Land Navigation Exercise, Day (Individual)	8.0	Intelligence/Security Examination	2.0
Land Navigation Exercise, Night (Individual)	8.0	Dianostic Map Reading Examination	2.0
	21.0	Communications Examination	1.0
			13.0

LRSU CLASS DATES

Class #	Report Date	Graduation Date	Unit
1-87	06 Oct 86	10 Nov 86	3 ID 7 ID 82 ABN 25 ID
2-87	10 Nov 86	15 Dec 86	V Corps
3-87	05 Jan 87	09 Feb 87	VII Corps
4-87	09 Feb 87	16 Mar 87	9 ID 101 AA 8 ID
1-87 (RC)	21 Mar 87	04 Apr 87	I Corps (RC)
2-87 (RC)	11 Apr 87	25 Apr 87	III Corps (RC)
3-87 (RC)	16 May 87	30 May 87	35 ID (RC) 40 ID (RC) 29 ID (RC)
4-87 (RC)	06 Jun 87	20 Jun 87	50 AD (RC) 38 ID (RC) 49 AD (RC)
5-87 (RC)	11 Jul 87	25 Jul 87	28 ID (RC) 26 ID (RC) 42 ID (RC) 47 ID (RC)
5-87	10 Aug 87	14 Sep 87	3 ID (REPL) 7 ID (REPL) 82 ABN (REPL) 25 ID (REPL)
1-88 (RC)	03 Oct 87	17 Oct 87	I Corps (RC) (REPL) III Corps (RC) (REPL) 35 ID (RC) (REPL) 40 ID (RC) (REPL) 29 ID (RC) (REPL)

addition to soldiers currently working in MOS 18. "Special Forces-qualified" also means a soldier who has received SF training but who may not have worked in or been awarded MOS 18.)

- Must undergo a psychiatric evaluation conducted by a qualified psychiatrist, including the Minnesota Multi-Phasic Inventory (MMPI) and an Intake Psychiatric History Mental Status Examination.

- Must have a good performance record with no history of drug or alcohol abuse.

- Must be currently qualified with the M16A1 rifle.

- Must have a physical profile of 111111.

- Must have a valid physical examination on record upon reporting to the course.

The divisions and corps that are to receive LRSU training in Fiscal Year 1987 are shown on the accompanying schedule. As the schedule indicates, once the units have received their initial training, the training of replacements will begin.

There is no single project at the Infantry School in which more important gains in combat capability are being made for so little expenditure of resources.

applicant must meet the following prerequisites:

- Must be a volunteer, male, officer or noncommissioned officer, Active Army or Reserve Component.

- Must be assigned to (or on orders for assignment to) a long-range surveillance company or detachment to serve as company or detachment commander, opera-

tions officer, surveillance platoon leader, First Sergeant or detachment sergeant, surveillance team leader, G-2 representative, communication officer, intelligence officer, or intelligence NCO; or may be a selected member of a base radio station communications staff.

- Must be airborne-qualified or Ranger- or Special Forces-qualified. (In

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Flag Signals

CAPTAIN EDWIN L. KENNEDY, JR.

Command and control of the battlefield today presents a number of problems for maneuver element commanders. A unit's ability to communicate has been expanded by the many new types of radio equipment available down to squad or vehicle

level. But this communications strength also represents a potential weakness in our command and control structure. Enemy radio-electronic warfare capabilities include an assortment of ways to disrupt our communications and thereby

to disrupt control. The destruction of communications systems by electromagnetic pulse (EMP) is also a possibility that must be considered.

How can we counter the enemy's electronic warfare capability or our complete