

INFANTRY NEWS



THREE NEW MORTAR MANUALS were recently completed to assist in mortar training: FC 23-36 (M224 60mm Mortar), FC 23-91-4 (M23 Mortar Ballistic Computer), and FC 23-93 (M252 81mm Mortar).

Limited distribution of these manuals has been made to units that either have the equipment or are scheduled to receive it soon. For additional copies, write to U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-SE-TSD, Building 1690, Fort Benning, GA 31905.

The point of contact for further information on the manuals is CPT Monaghan, Company B, 1st Battalion, 29th Infantry Regiment (ATSH-IN-B-1B), Fort Benning, GA 31905.

NEW MORTAR EQUIPMENT going to units will enable them to take a large step toward more effective indirect mortar fire.

The M23 mortar ballistic computer is scheduled for distribution during Fiscal Year 1987 as follows:

Jan 87	USA FA School	Ft. Sill
	4/31 Inf (M)	Ft. Sill
	10th SF	Ft. Devens
Apr 87	10th Mtn Div	Ft. Drum
	9th Inf Div	Ft. Lewis
	2/75th Rgr Rgt	Ft. Lewis
	1st SF	Ft. Lewis
	7th Inf Div	Ft. Ord
Jun 87	6th Inf Div	Alaska
Aug 87	25th Inf Div	Hawaii
	1/299th Inf (NG)	Hawaii
	2/299th Inf (NG)	Hawaii
	100/442d Inf (AR)	Hawaii
Sep 87	193d Inf Bde	Panama

The M252 81mm mortar is scheduled to reach the 82d Airborne Division during the fourth quarter of FY 1987. It will replace the M29A1 in light infantry units.

The Infantry School will provide assistance with these new items of equipment through the New Equipment Training Team (NETT). The point of contact at the School is Detachment 2, Company B, 1st Battalion, 29th Infantry (ATSH-IN-B-1B), Fort Benning, GA 31905.

A SUCCESSOR TO THE M16 weapon system is now being developed. The U.S. Army Armament Research, Development and Engineering Center (ARDEC) has awarded five competitive contracts for its development over a six-month period. The new system is referred to as the Advanced Combat Rifle.

After that period, the most successful candidates will be selected, on the basis of previously established criteria, for continued development. Ultimately, the effectiveness of the weapon systems under simulated combat conditions will be demonstrated to the Army.

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

• **BFV Modifications.** The Infantry Board recently conducted tests on weight allowances for proposed modifications to improve the survivability of the Bradley fighting vehicle (BFV) system. At the time the Bradley was designed, the primary threat to personnel carriers was the Soviet 14.5mm machinegun firing anti-personnel ammunition. Since then, threat analyses have reported that Soviet firepower has been upgraded to include 30mm cannon and hand-held HEAT, thus requiring improved protection for all BFV systems.

Proposed survivability improvements or increased armor protection will increase vehicle weight, which could result in decreased speed, agility, range, and reliability. To offset these potential performance degradations, the use of Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) final drive assemblies and drive train improvements for the BFV are being considered.

The 1986 index to INFANTRY has been prepared separately and is available to anyone who requests a copy. Please address your requests to Editor, INFANTRY Magazine, P.O. Box 2005, Fort Benning, GA 31905-0605.

The concept evaluation program test conducted 4 August through 3 October 1986 at Fort Benning compared the mobility and reliability of a standard BFV, a BFV modified with MLRS final drive, and BFVs modified with MLRS final drives and various up-weight options. Compatibility with the M1 main battle tank was also considered.

The Infantry School will use the test results to assist in making decisions regarding BFV modifications.

• **Current activities.** The Infantry Board is now conducting a follow-on evaluation of two second-generation and two third-generation image intensification night vision goggles designed ultimately to replace the AN/PVS-5 night vision goggles. Also being considered is a concept evaluation of three types of short range thermal sights for use with the M16A2 rifle and the M207 grenade launcher.

AN IMPROVED SMOKE generator system managed by the Office of the Project Manager for Smoke/Obscurants (PM Smoke) at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, has been approved for fielding to U.S. Army units worldwide.

Designated the M3A4 smoke generator, the system enables chemical smoke units to provide large area screening of troops and installations. It will replace the M3A3 smoke generator, used since the 1950s, and will fill unit shortages and equip the newly activated smoke generating units that are part of the increased chemical force structure.

The 9th Chemical Company, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington, will be the first FORSCOM unit to be equipped with the new generators.

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TASK NUMBER	TASK TITLE	MOS AND SKILL LEVEL
051-192-1008	Install/Remove the M21 Antitank Mine	B2, M1
051-193-1002	Construct a Non-Electric Demolition Firing System	B2, M2
061-283-1002	Locate a Target by Grid Coordinates	H3, H4
061-283-1003	Locate a Target by Polar Plot	C2, C3, C4
061-283-6003	Call For/Adjust Indirect Fire	B2, M2, M3
071-311-6003	Load/Unload and Clear an M231 Firing Port Weapon	M2
071-311-6004	Perform Misfire Procedures on an M231 Firing Port Weapon	M1
071-314-0003	Perform Operator Maintenance on a 25-mm Automatic Gun	M3
071-314-0006	Load, Unload, Clear a 25-mm Automatic Gun on an M2/M3 Bradley	M2
071-314-0012	Engage Targets with the 25-mm Automatic Gun Using the ISU on an M2/M3 Bradley	M3, M4
071-315-0031	Perform Operator Maintenance on the AN/PVS-5 (Night Vision Goggles)	B1, H1T1, M1
071-315-0091	Place a Handheld Infrared Viewer AN/PAS-7 into Operation	M1, M2
071-315-2306	Mount and Dismount an AN/PVS-4 on an M16A1 Rifle	B1, M1
071-316-2503	Load, Arm and Unload an Encased TOW Missile	H1T1
071-316-2536	Operate an ITV(M901) Dual Launcher Using Emergency Action Procedures	H1T2, H2T2
071-316-2542	Engage Targets with an M60 Machine Gun Mounted on an ITV(M901)	H1T2, H2T2
071-316-2550	Occupy a TOW Firing Position	H2T1, H2T2, H3, H4
071-316-2601	Plan and Control TOW Section Fires	H3, H4
071-316-2652	Prepare and Issue an Oral Operations Order (TOW)	H3
071-316-2800	Manage a TOW Battery Program	H4
071-316-3015	Remove a Misfire TOW Missile from an M2/M3 Bradley	M1, M2, M4
071-321-4005	Assist Unit Commander in the Preparation of the Indirect Fire Support Plan	C3
071-322-4201	Ground Mount a 4.2 Inch Mortar	C1
071-324-3052	Direct Fire and Maneuver of a Dismount Team Against an Enemy Position	M2
071-324-4002	Load, Unload and Stow Smoke Grenades for the M257 Smoke Grenade Launchers	M1, M2
071-325-4401	Perform Safety Checks on Hand Grenades	M2
071-325-4413	Install an M18A1 Claymore with Trip Wires	C3
071-326-0500	Move a Casualty From the Immediate Battle Area	H1T1, H1T2
071-326-0550	Prepare Individual and Crew Served Weapon Positions in Urban Terrain	M1
071-326-3054	Direct Dismount Team Fires in the Defense	M2
071-326-3604	Conduct a Disengagement with an M2 Bradley Platoon	M4
071-326-5551	Select/Organize Mortar Platoon/Section Positions	C4
071-326-5804	Conduct an Antiarmor Ambush with an M2 Bradley Squad	M3
071-326-5917	Conduct a Mounted Assault with an M2 Bradley Platoon	M4
071-329-1004	Determine the Elevation of a Point on the Ground Using a Map	C2, C3, C4, H2T1, H2T2, H3, H4
091-504-4001	Establish Priorities for General Maintenance	H4
113-573-4003	Encode and Decode Messages Using KTC 600 E Tactical Operations Code	H2T1, H2T2, H3, H4
113-600-1012	Install Telephone Set TA-312/PT for Operation	C2, H1T1, H1T2
113-600-2009	Install and Operate Telephone Set TA-1/PT	C1

NOTE: For MOS 11H, the suffix T2 indicates the Track 2 test which is administered to ITV crewmen. T1 is for all others 11H soldiers.

AN ANALYSIS OF SQT results, Army-wide, for 1986 has been made at the Infantry School in an effort to identify the tasks in which less than 50 percent of the soldiers answered the questions correctly. (The Skill Qualification Test results were good, overall, with a pass rate of at least 93 percent on all

MOSs.)

After the analysis, each task test was then rechecked by education specialists to ensure that there were no invalid or misleading questions and that the correct answers could be found in the appropriate Soldier's Manuals. From this process, a list was compiled to reflect the tasks in

which Infantrymen appeared to need more training (see chart).

Because unit missions vary, all of these tasks may not be as critical to some units as to others. Still, this list can assist commanders who have already analyzed their units' SQT results in determining how their Infantrymen stack up with others.

THE NATIONAL INFANTRY MUSEUM has provided the following items:

The Sixth Annual National Infantry Museum Five-Mile Run was held recently. A record number of runners, 4,659, participated in spite of inclement weather. The Museum is grateful for the tremendous turnout, which made for another successful race and raised more than \$14,000 for the Museum.

Among recent donations is a replica of

an airborne dummy like the ones made for the U.S. Government and dropped into Normandy during the D-Day invasion on 6 June 1944. It was presented to the Museum by Mr. George Freedman, who worked on the design and manufacture of the original model.

The straw-filled rubber decoy dummies were dropped from C-47 planes about 145 miles behind the Normandy coastline into Nazi-occupied France to draw Ger-

man soldiers away from the coast so that American soldiers could establish beachheads.

Rigged with fireworks to simulate small arms fire, they caused such confusion among the enemy troops that several German units were held in position for hours before being ordered to the actual scene of the fighting. Countless American lives were probably saved as a result of the diversionary effect of these para-

trooper simulators.

A large, hand-carved wooden plaque in the form of a 411th Infantry Regiment insignia, which contains the names of 33 members of Company A of that regiment who were killed in action during World War II, was donated to the Museum. The regiment fought in France and Germany in 1944 and 1945.

Some of the other unique items that have been donated recently are:

- A Japanese bugle carried by a member of the 26th Imperial Division, captured in December 1944 on Leyte by the donor, Colonel (Retired) J.B. Hendry, who at the time was a technical sergeant and acting platoon leader of the 3d Platoon, Company I, 511th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 11th Airborne Division.

- A holster, pistol belt, and ammunition pouches used by a soldier while he served with the A.E.F. in Siberia in 1919-1920.

- A Viet Cong flag, captured by the men of his unit, from a three-time recipient of the Combat Infantryman Badge.

- A number of valuable books and other articles.

The Museum makes an effort to share the historical artifacts and information that it receives. In addition to displays and exhibits in the Museum building and on its grounds, it provides displays at other locations on post. For example, the Museum recently placed a display on Yorktown in Infantry Hall and has provided artifacts for display in the Military Archives Room of the Infantry School's Donovan Technical Library. It also had a display at the Columbus, Georgia, Expo 87.

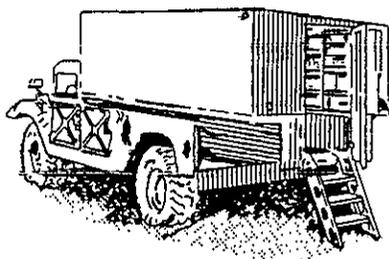
In carrying out its educational mission, the Museum conducted courses on military and Fort Benning history for teachers in Fort Benning's dependent schools system. In addition, the Museum's director and curator shared their professional expertise by serving on panels at the 15th Annual U.S. Army Museum Conference in Princeton, New Jersey, this year.

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.

TWO LIGHTWEIGHT NUCLEAR shelters to fit on the Army's High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) are being developed under a contract awarded recently by the U.S. Army Natick Research, Development, and Engineering Center.

The shelter that results from the testing will house and protect command, control, communication and intelligence hardware from the effects of tactical nuclear explosions.



In June 1985 the same contractor designed, built, and tested a graphite/epoxy wall of a similar shelter for the Defense Nuclear Agency. The International Standards Organization (ISO) wall withstood a simulated nuclear explosion more than half as powerful as the atomic blast that destroyed Hiroshima in World War II.

The Army shelter will have a similar ISO wall, but the advanced, lightweight design will feature additional resistance to the electromagnetic interference from nuclear explosions and automated fabrication techniques.

A NEW JOINT READINESS training center designed to evaluate non-mechanized infantry battalion task forces is being set up in Arkansas.

The center, with headquarters at Little Rock Air Force Base, is to provide a dedicated facility for the training of light forces under conditions ranging from low- to mid-intensity conflicts. Both the Active Army and the Reserve Com-

ponents will be trained there.

To support this training initiative, an operations group and opposing force are scheduled for stationing at Little Rock beginning next year. Initial spaces call for 293 soldiers and 73 civilians.

The Joint Readiness Training Center is expected to provide the following:

- Training on unfamiliar terrain, linked to unit war plans

- Professionally developed and controlled scenarios in concert with an objective evaluation by a dedicated operations group.

- The capability for rotational units to conduct exercises against a well-trained opposing force.

- Exposure to a stressful environment that closely duplicates combat conditions.

- An opportunity to conduct emergency readiness exercises and joint operations.

Most of the center's actual training exercises will be performed at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, with a limited number being conducted at other locations that typify the environmental extremes associated with unit war plans.

The first light battalion rotation to Fort Chaffee is targeted for the summer of 1987. Six more light battalions are scheduled for training in Fiscal Year 1988, followed by 13 more each year in Fiscal Years 1989 and 1990.

Little Rock was selected as headquarters for the training center for several reasons. For one, the ability to undertake joint training operations with the Air Force is improved by the availability of a C-130 wing home-based at Little Rock.

In addition, training areas and small arms ranges are accessible, and adequate billeting and other critical facilities are readily available.

A DEMONSTRATION CONTRACT has been awarded by the U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM) for an Advanced Antitank Weapon System, Medium (AAWS-M).

This is the first of a two-phase program to develop a replacement for the Dragon manportable antitank weapon system.