

INFANTRY NEWS



THE SCHOOL BRIGADE (TSB), U.S. Army Infantry School, recently had three of its battalions redesignated under the U.S. Army Regimental System.

The 1st, 2d, and 5th Battalions, TSB, in ceremonies at Fort Benning in mid-August, became respectively the 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, 11th Infantry Regiment, The School Brigade.

Infantry Officer Advanced Course students are assigned to 1st Battalion, Infantry Officer Basic Course students to 2d Battalion, and officer candidates to 3d Battalion.

The Brigade's former 4th Battalion (Airborne) was previously redesignated the 1st Battalion, 507th Infantry Regiment.

THE CENTER FOR ARMY Leadership at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College has announced the publication of a new field manual, FM 22-102, Soldier Team Development. The manual, which compliments FM 22-100, the Army's basic leadership manual, was written to help leaders at company level and below in developing soldier teams to meet the challenge of the AirLand Battlefield.

The manual can be ordered through normal DA 12 series distribution. Account holders who are on distribution for FM 22-100 will automatically receive a copy of FM 22-102.

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

Device-Based BRM Training. The results of evaluations conducted over the past several years have indicated that improvements in the training effectiveness and economy of basic rifle marksmanship may be achieved through the use of device-based training.

At the request of the Infantry School, the Board conducted a concept evaluation

program (CEP) test to further explore the potential of selected device-based training programs of instruction (POIs). This test focused primarily on the relative effectiveness of the alternative POIs rather than on the materiel systems.

The training devices used included the Multipurpose Arcade Combat Simulator (MACS), a low-fidelity, indoor, part-task trainer that uses a light pen to engage computer-generated graphics displayed on a monitor; the Location of Miss and Hit (LOMAH), an outdoor live fire range incorporating an automatic electronic feedback system to provide positional information regarding the location of the projectile with respect to the target; and the Weaponeer, an indoor M16A1 rifle marksmanship diagnostic and training device designed to feed back an individual firer's performance through the use of a console monitor and a hard-copy printout. (See also INFANTRY, September-October 1986, page 7.)

Testing was conducted at Fort Benning from 12 February through 25 March 1987 using soldiers undergoing One Station Unit Training (OSUT) and at Fort Jackson from 28 March through 20 May 1987 using soldiers undergoing Branch Immaterial Basic Training.

Performance data was collected from soldiers training on devices and during live fire in order to compare the relative effectiveness of the standard BRM POI and the five test POIs. Each test POI used one or more of the training devices during selected periods of instruction; all other periods of instruction were the same as in the standard BRM POI.

The Infantry School will use the test results in developing optimum training strategies and in initiating actions to obtain appropriate training devices.

BFVS High Survivability Modifications. To counter the proliferation of modernized threat weapons on the battlefield and their effect on Bradley Fighting Vehicle Systems (BFVSs), a series

of high survivability (HS) modifications have been and are being made to the systems. Although it is impossible to prevent all penetration of modern threat weapons, the HS modifications are designed to prevent catastrophic loss of the vehicle and to provide increased protection for the crew or squad.

An initial operational test and evaluation of these modifications was conducted at Fort Benning during the period 2 February through 17 April 1987. Test soldiers consisted of four Bradley infantry fighting vehicle (BIFV) squads from the 29th Infantry Regiment, two Bradley cavalry fighting vehicle (BCFV) squads from the U.S. Army Armor Center at Fort Knox, and four main battle tank crews and four M113A2 infantry squads from the 197th Infantry Brigade.

The HS modifications looked at during this test included armor tiles applied to the hull and turret; an interior spall liner; restowage of ammunition, BII, and TOE equipment; a hydraulic lifting device for the engine access door; re-indexed torsion bars; improved brake linkage, transmission controller, cold-start check valves, and fan-speed valves; relocation and redesign of fire suppression handles and swim drain plugs; and road wheel debris covers and brush guards.

The test addressed mission performance, logistics, transportability, training, human factors, and safety. Additionally, side-by-side mobility comparisons were made between the BIFV/BCFV HS vehicles and the standard M2 BIFV/M3 BCFV, the M1 tank, and the M113A2 armored personnel carrier. The decision authority will use these and results from other testing to arrive at a procurement decision.

BFV Trim Vane Positive Lock Modification Kit. In April 1987 the Department of the Army temporarily suspended all Bradley fighting vehicle (BFV) swim operations and directed the

U.S. Army Materiel Command to provide a positive lock device that would prevent the inadvertent collapse of the BFV trim vane. The Infantry Board conducted an operational assessment, from 20 to 23 April 1987, of one trim vane safety lock modification kit that provided a visual means of checking for proper trim vane erection but did not, in itself, ensure proper erection.

On 27 and 28 May 1987 the Board conducted an assessment of a second trim vane positive lock modification kit (part number 57K0303). This kit consists of two solid-bar rigid links, two mounting brackets, two spring-loaded locking pins, and associated hardware. The installation of this kit requires the permanent removal of the current locking pin actuating cables, the locking link slide tracks, the locking pins, and the cable support guides.

A contractor installed the kit, and the unit prepared the vehicle for swim operations that included water entry, an hour of still water swimming, and water exit. (EDITOR'S NOTE: The Infantry School has since endorsed the use of the trim vane locking device for training individual soldiers in various Bradley courses, for new equipment training, and for training units already fielded with the vehicle. The Department of the Army, on 14 July, authorized the resumption of Bradley swimming once units were equipped with the locking devices and once drivers, leaders, and trainers were trained on their use and inspection.)

THE NATIONAL INFANTRY Museum has provided the following items:

The Museum is pleased with its newly acquired oil painting of General Philip Henry Sheridan, who lived from 1831 to 1888. He was commissioned an Infantry officer in 1853 upon his graduation from West Point, but gained his reputation as a brilliant cavalry officer in the Civil War. The portrait is being displayed in a grouping of Civil War artifacts that includes a 34-star American flag recovered from the battlefield at Gettysburg and a trunk that belonged to General Sheridan, along with a canvas trunk cover stamped with his name.

Some other notable purchases made

recently are a Civil War musical horn: a Lafayette coverlet, blue and white double weave, that commemorated Lafayette's 1825 visit to the United States; and a set of 12 Civil War prints by the artist Harlow, depicting a variety of Civil War personages and events, encased in a portfolio titled "Army Memories."

A Model 1917 trench knife and scabbard, the type used by American Infantry soldiers in World War I, has been donated by Under Secretary of the Army James R. Ambrose.

Other donations include:

- A Nazi war flag captured in World War II by Company B of the 2d Ranger Battalion at a German headquarters bunker at the Lacrist Batteries outside Brest, France.

- A framed print of General Douglas MacArthur painted by artist Carl Bohnen in 1942.

- A book titled *The 82nd Airborne Division: "America's Guard of Honor."*

- A book titled *What Are Generals Made Of?* donated by its author, Major General Aubrey S. Newman.

- A framed photograph of the 349th Infantry Regiment, 88th Infantry Division, taken soon after the drive to Rome was begun, on a mountainside just south of Itri in Italy, where the unit fought dur-

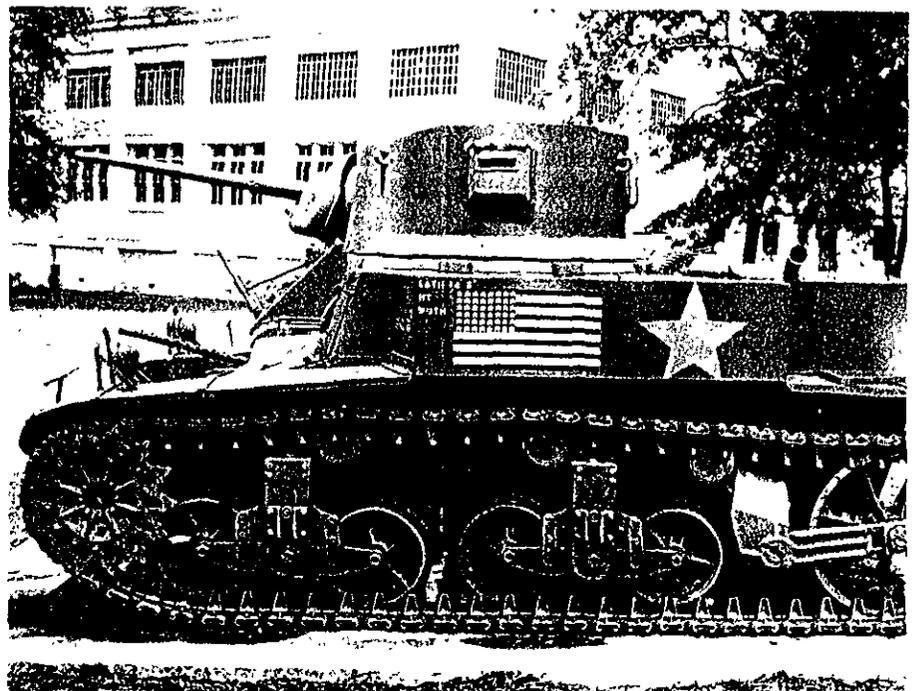
ing World War II.

- A large plaque featuring a blow-up of a recent newspaper article honoring Army wives in general, and featuring the wives of Fort Benning's commanding general and the commandant of the School of the Americas. The plaque will be used in exhibits that deal with the soldier's family and community life in the military establishment.

The Museum prepared special exhibits honoring Memorial Day and Law Day and showed still another exhibit in honor of the anniversary of the Constitution titled "U.S. Infantry: Defender of the Constitution 1787-1987."

As part of its educational and community relations programs, the Museum will co-sponsor, with Columbus College, a lecture series that deals with the history of Fort Benning and its relationship with the local community. Displays will be provided by the Museum, and the lectures will be delivered by Dr. Charles White, the Fort Benning Historian.

The photograph shown here is that of the M3A1 "Stewart" light tank on display on the Museum grounds. The Stewart was the first American tank committed to use in World War II, furnished to the British on lend-lease. Its first battle was against the Germans at Sidi Rezegh, Libya, in November 1941. It was then



M3A1 Stewart Light Tank.

widely used by American soldiers after the United States entered the war.

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, GA 31905-5273; AUTOVON 835-2958 or commercial (404) 545-2958.

A BALLISTIC BLANKET for the TOW antiarmor system has been developed by the U.S. Army Natick Research, Development, and Engineering Center as an interim solution for a field safety problem.

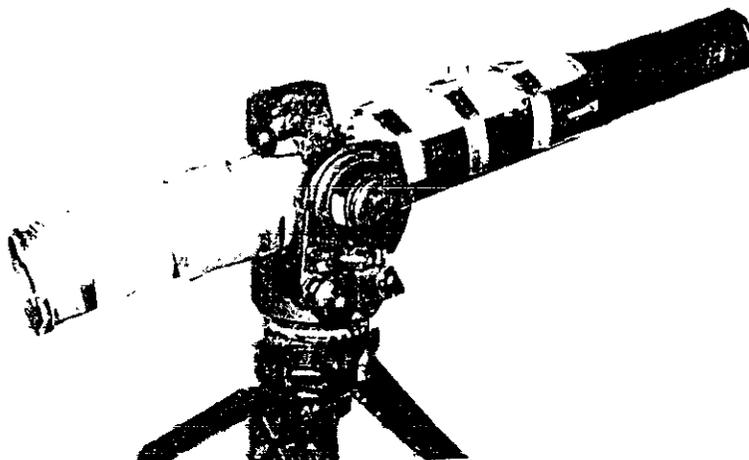
Late in 1986, during training maneuvers, two TOW missile test firings failed because the launch motors exploded instead of burning normally. In each instance, the fragmenting motor sent debris in all directions. Gunners and assistant gunners within ten feet of the weapon could have been seriously injured.

For a quick-fix solution, the U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM) asked that Natick design, develop, and construct a ballistic protective Kevlar blanket.

Kelvar, which is stronger than steel, pound for pound, is used for the inside layers of the blankets. The outside covering is a coated polyester fabric that is used on TEMPER tents. TOW crews wrap these reusable blankets fore and aft on the launch tubes, attaching them with high strength webbing and buckles around the tube.

In reliability testing, 60 of the blankets were subjected to overpressure fragmentation explosions. The blankets will contain all fragmentation resulting from an explosion within the firing tube.

For the TOW missiles used on the ground and on jeeps, the blanket is an acceptable short-term solution to the problem. Up to 300 blankets can be fielded to supply training centers worldwide so



TOW with protective blankets.

that TOW training can continue with more safety.

For the TOW pods on attack helicopters, however, Natick is now working on a ballistic system. Although

the Kevlar blankets will work ballistically on these TOWs as well, they may not be acceptable aerodynamically because of their weight.

A NEW MINE CLEARING line charge (MICLIC) is now being issued to units in the continental United States. The rocket-propelled system is a joint Army-Marine Corps development adopted for the Army by the Troop Support Command's Belvoir Research Development and Engineering Center.

The system features a Marine Corps launching system and explosive line charge mounted on a standard Army trailer. In operation, a developed rocket propels the line charge across an enemy

minefield from a standoff position. The Army plans to field about 1,400 systems.

The assembled system can be towed by a light forces engineer vehicle, a tank, or an armored personnel carrier. Command detonation of the charge causes the mines to detonate, clearing a path 100 meters long by eight meters wide. Three new safety improvements will be incorporated into MICLIC during the fielding process—an improved fuze, an arresting cable disconnect, and a trailer disconnect.

Fielding in Europe will begin this fall.

A NEW GENERATION of protective masks for U.S. Army and Marine Corps personnel will be produced under a contract awarded in June 1987. The contract calls for the production of 300,000 M40 and M42 protective masks.

The M40 mask was developed for use by the infantryman, while the M42 mask

was developed for the combat vehicle crewman. They replace three different types of masks (the M9A1, the M17A2, and the M25A1), which have been in the field for some 25 years.

The masks are scheduled for fielding by June of 1988.

