

# INFANTRY NEWS



**TWO RANGE DETERMINATION** programs are under way for the Bradley fighting vehicle system (BFVS)—the TOW Sight Improvement Program, which will include a laser rangefinder, and the Mini Eyesafe Laser Infrared Observation System, a hand-held laser rangefinder. These devices will not be fielded, though, for several years.

Meanwhile, Bradley platoon leaders and company commanders may be overlooking an accurate range determination device that is already available—the AN/GVS-5 Hand-Held Laser Rangefinder issued to the forward observers in the fire support teams.

The operational concept would be for Bradley platoon leaders and commanders to use the AN/GVS-5 when the platoon or company is mounted and the platoon forward observer or company fire support officer is riding in the back of the vehicle and not using the rangefinder to call for indirect fire.

Even though the AN/GVS-5 is not eye safe, it can be used during live fire training on laser certified ranges, in the live fire exercises at the National Training Center, or even on the battlefield.

A **LOW COST OPTICAL** sight will be fielded as the primary sight for selected M16A2 rifles and M249 machineguns. It will be issued to infantry platoons beginning in the fourth quarter of 1991.

It will be a 3-power to 4-power militarized sight with an illuminated reticle. The M16A2's upper receiver will be modified to provide a more suitable sight interface. The M249 will require no modification.

**THE M4 CARBINE**, a gas-operated, air-cooled selective-fire shoulder weapon, is scheduled to reach forward units beginning in the fourth quarter of

Fiscal Year 1994.

The M4, a shorter, lighter version of the M16A2 rifle, is fed by M16 magazines containing either 20 or 30 rounds. Its functioning is identical to that of the other weapons in the M16 family, which greatly simplifies training, maintenance, and supply.

The carbine will replace all M3 submachineguns and selected pistols and rifles. It is 10 inches shorter and one and one-half pounds lighter than the M16A2 rifle.

The following are the M4's characteristics:

Caliber	5.56mm
Overall length (butt-stock closed)	29.8 inches
Overall length (butt-stock extended)	33.0 inches
Barrel length	14.5 inches
Muzzle velocity	2,950 feet/second
Rate of fire	700-950 rounds/minute
Type of fire	Semi/3-round burst
Ammunition	M855 Ball/M856 tracer

**THE MK19 MOD 3 GRENADE** machinegun is now being fielded. It is an air-cooled, blow-back operated, belt-fed weapon that fires standard high velocity 40mm grenade cartridges. It is fitted with an adjustable rear sight, spade grips, and a charger assembly similar to those on the M2HB .50 caliber machinegun.

The MK19's exploding munitions lessen the need for direct hits and increase their suppression capability and terminal effectiveness.

It replaces or augments existing combat, combat support, and combat service support capabilities provided by the M60 (7.62mm) and M2 .50 caliber machineguns.

In infantry units equipped with M113 armored personnel carriers, the MK19 will be fielded in a two and two mix with .50 caliber machineguns in infantry pla-

toons as well as throughout the battalion's command and control and support elements. In Bradley units, the MK19 will be fielded in the battalion's command and control and support elements.

The first 1,275 weapons are scheduled to go to the 9th Infantry Division and TRADOC service schools.

**THE TOW'S PERFORMANCE** as part of the combined arms team has been examined at the Infantry School over the past year. Lower than expected probability of hit results with the TOW and TOW MILES (multiple integrated laser engagement system) at the National Training Center have been of particular concern.

The School does not believe that there is a problem with the existing TOW hardware but feels that a concerted effort to improve TOW training and training devices will improve performance.

The TOW MILES gunnery tables and situational training exercises (STXs) have now been validated. The squad, section, and platoon STXs are included in the ARTEP 7-91 Mission Training Plan (MTP), which has been fielded (PIN 066010-000).

ARTEP 7-91 Drill, which contains the antiarmor crew and battle drills, will be printed and fielded in the second quarter of Fiscal Year 1991.

FM 23-24, TOW Weapon System, is being revised to include the complete TOW training strategy and information on the new series of training devices.

To help units with their training, the Infantry School will provide three new courses through the Army Correspondence Course Program (ACCP) for the TOW squad leader, TOW platoon leader, and Echo company commander in the fourth quarter of Fiscal Year 1990.

Anyone who would like more information may write to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-

TD-V, Fort Benning, GA 31905, or call AUTOVON 835-7574, commercial 404-545-7574.

**THE DIVISIONAL LONG RANGE** surveillance detachment (LRSD) now has four additional positions in its table of organization and equipment (TOE) for a detachment executive officer, an operations sergeant, a supply sergeant, and an armorer.

A reanalysis of the detachment's mission, along with data provided by the field, substantiated a clear-cut need for these positions. The Infantry School endorsed these requirements, and the positions were documented in the October 1989 Consolidated TOE Update.

**LESSONS LEARNED** from the Combat Training Centers (CTCs) are being analyzed at the Infantry School in an effort to identify significant trends and to incorporate these lessons into the training at the School.

The following are the six areas currently being analyzed:

**Mortars and the Combined Arms Team.** Mortars are underemployed at the CTCs and do little to affect the outcome of a battle when they are called upon.

**Intelligence.** Intelligence assets, especially scouts, are not being employed successfully at the CTCs.

**Direct Fire.** Too often, commanders at all levels fail to win the direct fire battle with the opposing forces.

**Terrain Use.** Leaders at all levels display an inadequate understanding of terrain. This problem is manifested in such areas as poor land navigation and the inability to position key weapon systems for the best effect.

**Casualty Evacuation.** There are too many "died of wounds" casualties at the CTCs.

**Dismounted Infantry.** Uncertainty and inconsistency have been noted, especially by mechanized infantry units, in their employment of dismounted infantry on the battlefield.

More information on these lessons is available from Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-ES, Fort

Benning, GA 31905; AUTOVON 835-5868, or commercial 404-545-5868.

**THE ARMY CORRESPONDENCE** Course Program (ACCP) at the Infantry School is involved in a pilot program to integrate non-resident instruction with resident instruction on the TOW weapon system. Students will take certain ACCP subcourses before they begin resident training.

The courses scheduled for this integration program are the TOW Trainer Course, the TOW Squad Leader's Course, the TOW Platoon Leader's Course, and the TOW Commander's Course.

The purpose of the program is to reduce the cost of the resident training and also to provide advanced training in some cognitive areas.

The program is expected to be implemented during the fourth quarter of Fiscal Year 1990.

**INTERACTIVE COURSEWARE** (ICW) for use with the Electronic Information Delivery System has been developed and distributed to the field, including the following:

**Bradley Gunnery.** This ICW was developed to support the Bradley Commander Course and the Master Gunner Course. It consists of 14 tasks in the following areas: preventive maintenance checks and services, 25mm gun, M240C coaxial gun, TOW launcher, target acquisition, engaging enemy aircraft, and preparing to swim the Bradley.

**Bradley Unit-Conduct of Fire Trainer (U-COFT) Senior Instructor/Operator Course.** This ICW consists of U-COFT operation, matrix, maintenance, operation of the input/output station, and evaluation.

**Map Reading.** This courseware supports the instruction in officer basic courses and NCO programs of instruction. It includes instruction on the use of margin information, terrain features, grid coordinates, elevations, road distances, azimuths, and directions. It also teaches intersection and resection methods.

**Videodisc Interpersonal Skills Train-**

**ing and Assessment (VISTA).** VISTA uses videodisc technology to train junior officers in leadership skills. Nine scenarios covering 20 leadership problems are highlighted. The problems include verbal abuse, taking charge, meeting the platoon NCOs, performance counseling, insubordination, financial crises, enlisted evaluation report counseling, and personal crises. Two instructional approaches—experiential and pedagogical—are available.

**THE ARMY'S POLICY** on the proper display of numerals on awards and decorations was changed on 30 March 1989 as follows:

Numerals starting with two (2) are now used to denote second and subsequent awards of several medals, ribbons, and NCO military education devices. The numeral one (1) is no longer used except when it is part of a two-digit number.

The awards affected are the Air Medal, the Multinational Force Medal, the Observers Medal, and the Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon. The bar ribbon device represents the first award of each of these honors.

The NCO Professional Development Ribbon (NPDR) emblem (bar ribbon device) denotes completion of the Primary NCO Course; the numeral 2 on the NPDR reflects completion of the Basic NCO Course; and the numerals 3 and 4 indicate completion of the Advanced NCO Course and the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy.

Soldiers must replace the numerals to comply with the changed policy, which is detailed in UPDATE 15 to AR 672-5-1.

**NEW BLACK WINDBREAKERS** (65% polyester and 45% wool) have been approved for wear by enlisted soldiers and officers.

The officer's windbreaker has a knit collar, cuffs, and waist. The enlisted soldier's windbreaker also has knit cuffs and waist but has the standard collar (the same as on the present windbreaker).

Both versions, which cost \$78 each, are already available in military clothing

sales stores, but soldiers may continue wearing the old windbreaker until 30 September 1993.

According to the newly approved policy, both the old and the new windbreakers must be worn zipped up at least to the top of the second button from the neck of the Army green shirt.

THE ARMY/AMERICAN Council on Education Registry Transcript System (AARTS) offers free transcripts to enlisted soldiers and veterans who entered the Regular Army for the first time on or after 1 October 1981. The transcripts show the soldiers' military experience and educational testing achievements.

All transcript data are reported by computer tape directly to the AARTS Operations Center from official sources, including the U.S. Army Personnel Command, the Army Training Requirements and Resources Systems, Army service schools, the Educational Testing Service, the American College Testing Program, and the American Council on Education.

An eligible soldier or veteran may obtain a transcript by submitting a completed DA Form 5454-R or by writing to the AARTS Operations Center, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-5073. A written request must include the soldier's name, social security number, basic active service date, signature, and mailing address.

For more information, individuals may write to the AARTS Operations Center at the above address, or call AUTOVON 552-4211, commercial 913-684-4211.

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF have determined that the term "Organization of Joint Chiefs of Staff" will no longer be used.

The term "Joint Chiefs of Staff" will be used to refer to the corporate body comprising the chairman and the chiefs of the services. "Joint Staff" will refer to the chairman's staff.

JCS Publication 1-02 has been revised to reflect this change.

THE NEW M119 HOWITZER has been issued to two battalions of the 7th Infantry Division (Light) at Fort Ord, California. The battalions received 36 of

the new towed 105mm lightweight cannons in December 1989. The division's other three battalions are scheduled to get 56 howitzers early in 1990.



Soldiers from the 7th Infantry Division unhook an M119 Howitzer from a HMMWV in preparation for a live fire exercise at Camp Roberts, California.

SENIOR ARMY RESERVISTS are needed to serve on promotion boards—generals, colonels, lieutenant colonels, chief warrant officers four, command sergeants major, and sergeants major from any part of the Reserve.

Most of these boards are held at the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis, Missouri, although Reserve officers are also needed periodically to serve on Active Army boards held at the U.S. Army PERSCOM in Alexandria, Virginia. These boards last from three days to five weeks.

Further information is available from Headquarters, Department of the Army, ATTN: DAAR-SO, MSG Green, Room 1E427 Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-2406; telephone AUTOVON 227-9803 or commercial 202-697-9803.

ISRAELI 120mm TAMPELLA mortars were originally scheduled to replace the Army's 4.2-inch mortars on a one-for-one basis during the period 1989 to 1992. The fielding requirement was for 2,606 mortar systems.

Because of funding constraints, however, both the Training and Doctrine Command and the Army Materiel Command have recommended that the total

quantity of 120mm mortars be reduced to 338, the number funded through Fiscal Year 1991.

The final adjustment of funds and quantities for the 120mm mortar program must still be made by the Department of the Army and Congress.

THE U.S. ARMY, PACIFIC (USARPAC) is the new designation of the U.S. Army Western Command (WESTCOM). U.S. Army, Japan, which has been a separate Army major command in the Pacific, will now be a major subordinate command of USARPAC.

The 6th Infantry Division (Light) and the U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska (former U.S. Forces Command units that were recently placed under WESTCOM) will also be under USARPAC.

In addition to Army units in Alaska and Japan, USARPAC will include the Army Support Command, Hawaii; the 25th Infantry Division (Light); and the 45th Support Group—all in Hawaii—and the Army Chemical Activity on Johnston Atoll. It will also have operational control of the 1st Battalion, 1st Special Forces Group, on Okinawa.

The command's headquarters will remain at Fort Shafter, Hawaii.