

INFANTRY NEWS



THE DOCTRINE DIVISION of the Infantry School's Combined Arms and Tactics Directorate, is writing Change 1 to Field Manual (FM) 7-10, *The Infantry Rifle Company*. The Chief of Doctrine is requesting your thoughts and ideas regarding the manual's contents.

As infantry units worldwide receive new weapons and equipment, or participate in realistic combat training center (CTC) rotations and actual deployments to hot spots, they invariably learn important lessons and develop useful techniques. These lessons and techniques can be used by infantrymen in other units and should be included in company-level doctrinal literature.

The primary purpose of the change to FM 7-10 is to provide updated doctrinal guidance on the principles of employing the Javelin antitank missile, soon to be fielded, and various items of own-the-night equipment, such as laser pointers and infrared illuminators.

Additionally, the Infantry School wants to provide users in the field with relevant tactics, techniques, and procedures for light infantry combat as well as stability and support operations. The School is seeking comments from current and former commanders at company level, especially those with CTC or operational experience within the past five years, specifically dealing with the following questions:

- What parts of the existing FM 7-10 do you feel are no longer relevant or contain outdated information and should be changed?
- What issues, if any, are not addressed in the current manual that you think should be included?
- What specific lessons have you learned from recent combat or training that you believe should be passed on to other units in a doctrinal manual?
- What was the most striking thing you learned from your last combat or stabil-

ity and support operation that you had not learned ahead of time through doctrinal manuals or during a course of institutional training at Fort Benning?

- What new equipment does your unit have that you think should be discussed in the manual?

The Infantry School will review your comments on these topics for potential inclusion in the change to the manual. Input should be received by 30 June but will be accepted at any time. Although there is no standard length or format for submissions, you should state the point you want to make as clearly and concisely as possible. Please include an address or telephone number where you can be reached in case additional information is needed.

Send your comments to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-ATD, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5000; or call Mr. Durante at DSN 835-7114 or commercial (706) 545-7114. E-mail may be sent to: durantea@benning-emh2.army.mil or FAX to DSN 835-7500 or (706) 545-7500.

THE SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT Program (SEP) continues to examine commonsense ways to improve the lethality, mobility, and survivability of soldiers on the modern battlefield. Since its inception in 1990, the purpose of SEP has been to accelerate the acquisition of lighter, more lethal weapons and improved soldier items of equipment, and to get that new equipment to soldiers in the field in three years or less.

Since the request for proposals went out last August, the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) System Manager-Soldier has received 155 separate submissions from industry, Army staff agencies, major commands, and soldiers in the field. Each proposal was initially screened to ensure that it met

the SEP minimum criteria: an item worn, carried, or consumed for individual use in a tactical environment. It was then forwarded to the Soldier Systems Command (SSCOM) Project Manager-Soldier for technical risk assessment by the research and development community. Following the technical risk assessment, the TRADOC proponent schools evaluated each proposal to determine whether there was an operational need or requirement for the item. Proposals that met the criteria, were low-to-moderate technical risks, and solved a battlefield deficiency or need were then briefed at the Annual SEP Review at Fort Benning in early March 1996.

Of the 155 projects submitted, 43 new proposals were briefed as potential "new starts" for Fiscal Year (FY) 1997 funding. The SEP Executive Council then met and voted to fund the following 15 new projects beginning in FY 1997:

- Heavy sniper weapon system.
 - M249 feed-tray cover.
 - M249 flexmount for the M249 light machinegun.
 - Improved buttstock for the M4 carbine
 - Weapon flashlight.
 - Close quarters battle sling for M4 carbine.
 - Shoulder holster for 9mm pistol, left/right handed.
 - Pistol belt extender.
 - Improved underlying insulating layers for the extended cold weather clothing system (ECWCS).
 - Alternate-wear hot weather boot.
 - Extreme cold weather boot.
 - Ballistic/nonballistic face and body shield.
 - Beverage/canteen cup cooler.
 - Improved fuel bar for heating and cooking.
 - Physical fitness uniform.
- The procurement of commercially available samples and the testing of new starts will begin in October 1996.
- In addition to reviewing new start proposals at the Annual SEP Review, current programs (both Army and Marine Corps) were reviewed and the following Army programs carried over:
- Stabilized binoculars.
 - Improved chemical biological protective glove.

- Enhanced incendiary grenade.
- Lightweight chemical overgarment.
- Stun hand grenade.
- Individual soldier radio.
- Optic sight, M249, M60, M240G.
- Midsized non-lethal riot control agent disperser.
- 40mm less-than-lethal grenade.
- Shin and knee guards for riot control.
- Antireflection device to reduce glare from optics.
- Compression sack.
- 5.56mm cartridge, less-than-lethal.

The SEP program strives to make soldiers more effective or efficient on the battlefield by reducing their loads and improving lethality, survivability, command and control, sustainment, mobility, and quality of life in the field.

THE INFANTRY School is now on the INTERNET with the Fort Benning Homepage. This homepage and the many others that can be reached through it have been developed to give the whole Army a better understanding of Fort Benning and the Infantry Center and School.

To get to the Fort Benning Homepage, go to the following World Wide Web (WWW) address: <http://www.benning.army.mil>. From there, information is available on the following topics and much more:

- General welcome-to-Fort Benning information.
- Basic Fort Benning maps.
- The Fort Benning command group.
- Fort Benning's community activities.
- The Ranger Training Brigade.
- The Infantry training community and training literature.
- Infantry Force XXI.
- Martin Army Community Hospital.
- Infantry doctrine development.
- Infantry Center highlights.
- The Donovan Technical Library.
- The installation phone book.

Additionally, the Fort Benning Homepage provides you with links to many other web sites of interest to the typical infantryman:

- The TRADOC Homepage.
- The Federal Web Locator.
- SOLDIERS Magazine.
- The Center for Army Lessons Learned.
- The Army Research Institute.
- The Infantry Branch Bulletin (INFANTRY).
- Electronic forms on-line.

Plans for the future call for the Infantry School to provide on-line access to all of its doctrinal and training literature such as field manuals, training circulars,

and mission training plans. Even now, the doctrine development homepage contains information on the status of doctrine writing projects, and all of the pages contain the names, phone numbers, and E-mail addresses of points of contact at Fort Benning who can help with more detailed information.

THE GUIDED PARAFoil Airborne Delivery System-Light (GPADS-L) is being produced under a recent contract let by the U.S. Army Research, Development, and Engineering Center. It can deliver payloads weighing 500 to 1,500

THE LAND WARRIOR and Generation II Soldier programs were combined recently to meet the changing needs of the Army. A new development strategy agreement was signed at Fort Benning in February 1996.

Working together, the Army's Soldier Systems Command and the Infantry School will develop and field Land Warrior—the first integrated soldier system—by the end of FY 2000.

Land Warrior is designed to enhance the warfighting capabilities of the individual soldier. It relies on five subsystems: computer radio, protective clothing/individual equipment, software, integrated helmet assembly, and weapon system. These subsystems and their components are shown in the accompanying box.

pounds onto preprogrammed targets.

The guidance system is a complete, off-the-shelf, commercial product that has been independently developed over the past five years. Its mission planner and simulator allow the user to input primary and secondary targets, waypoints, and estimated wind conditions, and then to test for all probable mission scenarios. In flight, it continually compensates for changing wind conditions and automatically adapts to different payload characteristics. The system is designed to be failsafe: It will not accept "impossible" missions and will warn the user of marginal mission profiles.



Computer/Radio Subsystem

- Computer
- Squad Radio
- Global Positioning System
- Video Capture

Protective Clothing/Individual Equipment Subsystem

- Advanced Load Carrying Capability
- Modular Body Armor
- Chemical/Biological Garment/ Glove/Boot
- Combat Identification

Software Subsystem

- Software
- Government Furnished Software

Integrated Helmet Assembly Subsystem

- Lightweight Helmet with Suspension
- Image Intensifier with Flat Panel Display
- Laser Detectors
- Ballistic Laser Eye Protection
- Chemical/Biological Mask

Weapon Subsystem

- Laser Rangefinder
- Thermal Weapons Sight
- Digital Compass
- Wiring Harness
- Video Camera
- Modular Weapons System
- Close Combat Optic
- Laser Aiming Light