

INFANTRY NEWS



THE DOCTRINE DIVISION of the Infantry School's Combined Arms and Tactics Directorate is in the process of revising two manuals and welcomes comments on each of them:

Field Manual 71-2, *The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force*, in cooperation with the Armor School. Most of the doctrine and the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) of the current version are still applicable, but others need to be changed. Today's more complex missions require commanders and staffs to deploy faster, acquire and apply vast amounts of information, and use firepower and maneuver to defeat several different threats.

To capture the ideas and insights of the armor and mechanized infantry communities, the Infantry School is soliciting input to this revision. Comments on the following, in particular, will be helpful:

- The things that still work and don't need to be changed.
- Recent TTPs on engineer operations with the task force in sustainment operations.
- Discussion on improved communications with SINCGARS (single-channel ground and airborne radio system) and IVIS (the intervehicular information system).
- The effect of improvements in artillery (Paladin vehicle) on fire planning at task force level.
- Discussion of light and heavy operations.
- Discussion of TTPs concerning night vision systems used for offensive maneuver and defensive fire control.

The initial draft of FM 71-2 is slated for distribution in September 1996 with a final draft target date of September 1997.

FM 7-91, *Tactical Employment of Antiarmor Platoons and Companies*. The revision of this doctrinal reference for the employment of antiarmor units in

infantry battalions will include the changes in organization and equipment since the 1987 edition:

- The revision will eliminate the discussion of the employment of the antiarmor battalion, which is no longer in the force structure.
- The revision will reflect the TOE (tables of organization and equipment) change from the improved TOW vehicle (ITV) to the M2 Bradley for the antiarmor company in a Bradley-equipped infantry battalion. Although Echo Companies in most of these units were recently deactivated, they remain on the TOE.
- The M113-equipped mechanized infantry battalions in the Army National Guard still have an organic ITV-equipped antiarmor company but will change TOEs as they receive Bradley fighting vehicles.
- The new manual will reflect the fact that the antiarmor platoons in airborne, air assault, and light infantry battalions are now equipped with M2 machineguns and MK 19 grenade launchers.

The revision will also add new TTPs for search and attack, counterreconnaissance, convoy security, checkpoint operations, defense against enemy helicopters, combat support, and combat service support.

For infantry battalion commanders and staffs, as well as antiarmor unit leaders, this manual will serve as a doctrinal source of the principles and TTPs used for the employment of antiarmor platoons and companies.

Comments on FM 7-91 may be sub-

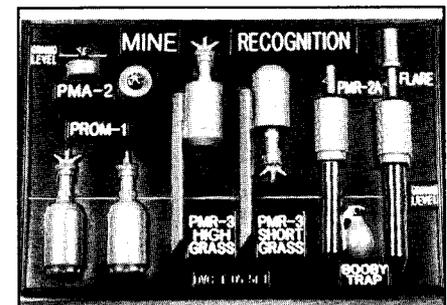
mitted in any format, but must be received by November 1996 to be incorporated into the final draft. Specific comments along with references are particularly useful. Send to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-ATD, Fort Benning, GA 31905. Telephone DSN 835-4704, commercial (706) 545-4704, fax 545-7500.

E-mail addresses are:
vasser@benning-emh2.army.mil for FM 71-2, and macdonaldt@benning-emh2.army.mil for FM 7-91.

TWO AMMUNITION AND MINE recognition training devices have been developed at Redstone Arsenal for use in teaching soldiers to recognize and identify unexploded ordnance and mines.

The Ammunition Recognition Board Set (DVC-T 05-50) consists of seven different boards, and the Mine Recognition Board Set (DVC-T 05-51) consists of four. The sets are available Armywide and can be requested through local Training Support Centers.

These inexpensive plastic, vacuum-formed, three-dimensional boards show ammunition and mines in their actual di-



One of the four boards in the Mine Recognition set

mensions and ordnance color codes. They were developed from a collection of regional mines, mine fuses, delay firing and booby-trap devices obtained from U.S. and foreign sources.

The boards were produced through the

INFANTRY HOTLINE

To get answers to Infantry-related questions or to pass on information of an immediate nature, call DSN 835-7693, commercial (404) 545-7693.

For lengthy questions or comments, send in writing to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-ES, Fort Benning, GA 31905.

combined efforts of the U.S. Army Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School and the U.S. Army Missile Command.

THE INTERIM SMALL Arms Protective Overset provides ballistic protection against selected high-velocity 7.62mm and 5.56mm rounds. It is worn over the PASGT (personnel armor system for ground troops) vest to provide additional protection against small arms and flechette threats. It will be available for use until the full solution, modular body armor is fielded in Fiscal Year 2000.

The protective overset consists of a carrier made of camouflage printed nylon duck with adjustable straps at the waist. The additional ballistic protection is provided by two Ranger body armor ceramic plates inserted in pockets on the front and back of the carrier. The overset provides the same level of small arms protection as the Ranger body armor but with a larger area of fragmentation protection. It is compatible with the full range of existing clothing and individual equipment.

Out of a one-time procurement of 4,000 sets, about 1,150 have been provided to mobile and dismounted military policemen in Task Force Eagle in Bosnia. The rest will be available from a single depot for contingency purposes. The contingency stock will be managed by the Support Command's Project Manager-Soldier.

THE PERSONAL, PORTABLE restroom gives soldiers in a static environment a clean, safe, and sanitary replacement for the old slit trench

latrine. It is easily portable, can be set up and functioning in a few minutes, and can be used by both male and female personnel.

The portable restroom is available through the supply system (NSN 4510-01-382-4289). Used along with other products—a disposable urinal bag (NSN 4510-01-379-0177), a solid waste system (NSN 4510-01-379-1341), and the daily restroom kit (NSN 4510-01-379-0190)—it offers commanders an alternative.



TUV prototype SARGE (Surveillance and Reconnaissance Ground Equipment)

THE TACTICAL UNMANNED Vehicle (TUV) will be a relatively small, lightweight, teleoperated, mobile ground system for use in conducting remote warfare operations in the 21st century.

A joint U.S. Army and U.S. Marine Corps program, the TUV is designed for use by infantry battalions as a platform for reconnaissance, surveillance (including nuclear, biological, and chemical detection), and target acquisition.

The Joint Project Office for Unmanned Ground Vehicles/Systems has teamed with the U.S. Army Infantry School and the U.S. Marine Corps Combat Development Command to enter the demonstration and validation phase of the acquisition process.

Clearly, as a tactical reconnaissance system, the TUV must contribute to the force across a wide range of missions, environments, and threats. The Joint Project Office and the Infantry School have begun a concepts study designed to

analyze the TUV in an offensive scenario involving a future mechanized infantry battalion. The tactics, techniques, and procedures developed during the study will be vital in stimulating and feeding materiel development efforts.

A phased reconnaissance concept of employment has been developed using TUVs and the infantry battalion's scout platoon for reconnaissance well forward of the battalion. One concept calls for teleoperating six TUVs forward to conduct route reconnaissance and establish observation posts up to 10 kilometers in front of the battalion. The battalion scout platoon may either remain behind the TUVs at the line of departure or move to other areas of the battlespace. This concept of employment allows the TUVs to execute the initial forward reconnaissance while always preserving a portion of the scout platoon or reconnaissance assets to conduct other security and reconnaissance tasks.

These products have been designed for use by troops who enter a combat area before more permanent latrines can be set

up and functioning. The portable restroom is tailored to a company or platoon, or even a deployed squad.