

INFANTRY NEWS



THE 75TH RANGER REGIMENT is looking for motivated soldiers in the following MOSs: 11B, 11C, 11Z, 13F, 31C, 31U, 31Z, 35E, 54B, 63B, 71D, 71L, 71M, 73D, 74C, 75B, 75H, 79S, 88N, 91B, 92A, 92G, 92Y, 96B, 96D, 97B.

All volunteers must be active duty, male, U.S. citizens who are airborne qualified or willing to attend airborne school. All soldiers must pass an indoctrination and orientation program before assignment to the Regiment. Soldiers who are assigned to the 75th Regiment, regardless of MOS, are eligible to attend the Ranger course, with their unit commander's approval. Numerous MOSs within the regiment qualify a soldier for special duty assignment pay.

Trainees from Basic and Advanced Individual Training should use their chain of command to contact the 75th Ranger Regiment, Ranger Liaison, at (706) 545-2617 or DSN 835-2617.

Soldiers currently serving at an Army installation may submit, through their chain of command, a completed DA Form 4187, requesting reassignment to the 75th Ranger Regiment. A copy of the form, along with copies of DA Forms 2A and 2-1, and the most recent DA Form 705, should be sent to Commander PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-EPMD-EPK-I (Ranger Team), Alexandria, VA 22331.

For more information contact Ranger Branch, Total Army Personnel Command, 75th Regiment Liaison, (703) 325-5566 or DSN 221-5566; e-mail: pallistd@hoffman-emh1.army.mil.

A MONUMENT to the 70th Infantry Division was dedicated at Fort Benning, Georgia, in October 1997. The monument, funded by the 70th Division Association, is on Sacrifice Field near the

National Infantry Museum.

This monument is a duplicate of one in France, placed by the town of Spichern in honor of the division. The 70th Division liberated this strategic ground on the French-German border in the spring of 1945.

A NEW PARACHUTE FLIGHT training simulator is being used to train U.S. Air Force air crews. These air crews receive maneuverable parachutes for use in emergencies, but the crewmen don't have the training or jump options that are available to operational parachutists—such as landing terrain, wind maximums, hostile locations, and time of day or night.

The system combines a virtual reality, head-mounted display and tracker with the latest developments in low-cost, high-quality, three-dimensional texture-mapped graphics. This produces a realistic environment that allows a crewman to track and avoid obstacles and to see malfunctions overhead. The simulator provides immediate assessment and solution of any can-

THE 29TH INFANTRY REGIMENT at Fort Benning has moved some of its elements and changed some telephone numbers since the Infantry School Di-

rectory was printed in INFANTRY's March-June 1997 issue.

The following will update the 29th Infantry entries in that directory.

copy deployment problems and allows the user to set up and fly a landing pattern while scanning in all directions for other crew members, obstacles, or hostile forces. Specific mission terrain can also be created from digital map data.

THE RANGER COURSE news item that appeared in INFANTRY's March-June 1997 issue (page 7) contained an error in the home page address, which is: www.benning.army.mil/rtb/rtbmain.htm

In addition, the item should have said that only soldiers in the following MOSs are eligible to attend the course:

- 11B—Infantryman
 - 11C—Indirect Fire Infantryman
 - 11H—Heavy Antiarmor Infantryman
 - 11M—Fighting Vehicle Infantryman
 - 12B—Combat Engineer (in companies that directly support infantry battalions)
 - 13F—Fire Support Sergeant (habitually associated in direct support in Infantry battalions)
 - 18B—Special Forces Weapons Sergeant
 - 18C—Special Forces Engineer Sergeant
 - 19D—Cavalry Scout
 - 19K—Armor Crewman
- Enlisted soldiers of any MOS or specialty who are assigned to Ranger-coded positions within the 75th Ranger Regiment or Ranger Training Brigade.

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The following will update the 29th Infantry entries in that directory.

29th Infantry Regiment	
Commander, COL Richard J. Rowe, Jr.	784-6411
Maintenance Management Division	784-6517
1st Battalion, 29th Infantry Regiment	835-8667
Co A (BIFV Company/USAIS Support)	835-7536
Co B (BIFV Company/USAIS Support)	835-7582
Co C (BIFV Company/USAIS Support)	835-7476
Bradley Instructor Company	784-6394
Bradley IFV New Equipment Training Team	784-6498
2d Battalion, 29th Infantry Regiment	835-8516
Co A (Land Navigation Committee)	835-7798
Co B (Antiarmor Committee)	835-7529
Co C (Small Arms Committee/Marksmanship)	835-7507
Co D (Mortars/New Equipment Training Team)	835-7697

THE EXPERT INFANTRYMAN Badge (EIB) was established in October 1943 to recognize the soldiers who had attained the high standards desired for Infantrymen in World War II and to foster esprit de corps in Infantry units. Soldiers who have earned the badge since that time have had to prove that they could maintain their weapons and be physically strong, mentally quick, and emotionally tough. They also had to be expert in the increasingly critical individual skills of modern-day Infantry soldiers.

Today, the EIB test is a tool that leaders use to measure Infantry soldiers' level of competence in the selected critical individual skills they will need to succeed in combat. The U.S. Army Infantry School has recently revised the EIB pamphlet to standardize the EIB test.

The test now consists of 19 stations with a total of 38 possible individual tasks. The standards for these tasks are taken from the current Soldier's Manuals and Common Task-related publications.

All eligible candidates must take the EIB test with a battalion-size unit or larger. Active Army Infantrymen take the test in an outside location over a period of five consecutive days. National Guardsmen and United States Army Reservists, not on active duty, must compete the test in one of the following ways: Three consecutive inactive duty training (IDT) periods that do not exceed five total testing times, or five consecutive days during annual training.

A testing unit may not award the EIB to any soldier not assigned or attached to that unit, and a unit not conducting the EIB test may not publish orders awarding the EIB. Assignment or attachment to a testing unit for the sole purpose of testing is permissible, but only for personnel assigned to units that are not authorized to conduct the EIB test. Commanders at battalion level or higher may allow their soldiers who have failed the EIB during one testing period to test with another unit during a different testing period.

To be eligible for the EIB, the candidates must meet prerequisites before the

start dates of the EIB test. They must complete these prerequisites within one year before taking the test, unless indicated otherwise. The unit commander signs a roster of candidates for the EIB and provides it to the EIB board president.

To be eligible, a candidate must meet the following criteria:

- Be an active member of the United States Army, USAR, or ARNG.

- Have a primary MOS in CMF 11 or 18B, 18C, 18E, 18F, or 18Z; be a warrant officer identified as 180A; or be a commissioned Infantry or Special Forces branch officer. An officer detailed by the Total Army Personnel Command to the branches of Infantry or Special Forces is eligible only while detailed and serving in an Infantry or Special Forces assignment.

- Volunteer for EIB testing.

- Meet the standard prescribed in Army Regulation 600-9, *The Army Weight Control Program*.

- Be recommended by current unit commander.

- Qualify as expert with the M16A1 rifle or the M16A2 rifle/M4 carbine using field fire for record or the equivalent in accordance with Field Manual 23-9.

The EIB program and test are outlined in detail in U.S. Army Infantry Center Pamphlet 350-6, dated September 1997, which was distributed to major commands in October 1997. The units now can extract the Expert Infantryman Badge Test, USAIC Pamphlet 350-6, from the Infantry Home Page <http://www.benning.mil>.

Supplementing the pamphlet is a new EIB videotape that will help Infantry leaders and trainers set up and administer the test properly and prepare their soldiers to compete more effectively and earn the badge. This tape demonstrates the proper procedures for conducting the test and shows how each task is performed.

To prepare their soldiers for the test, commanders should make every effort to integrate the EIB tasks into their individual and collective training programs. They should place special emphasis on sustained physical fitness and land navigation training.

The EIB streamer is awarded to Infantry or Special Forces units in which 70 percent or more of the soldiers assigned during the EIB test period are awarded the EIB. The unit may then display the streamer for one year.

Commanders are required to notify the Infantry School three months in advance of their EIB test periods and submit after-action reports to the School within 15 days after their units have completed the test. The report must include the number of soldiers tested, by task, the number who passed each task, and the number who earned the EIB. The School will use this data to study possible future changes to the EIB program and test and to determine which tasks, if any, may need to be revised.

As time passes and the number of soldiers who hold the Combat Infantryman Badge diminishes, we need to look even more to soldiers who have earned the EIB for the high degree of individual all-round proficiency that today's Army requires. The Commissioned Officers and Noncommissioned Officers in today's Army must encourage all Infantrymen to train to the EIB standards, so that they can successfully complete the test and be recognized as Expert Infantrymen. Our uppermost responsibilities will always be tactical and technical proficiency.

Commanders at all levels must improve their individual and collective training programs so they can train their soldiers toward the goal of attaining the Expert Infantryman Badge, and more important, the goal of attaining success in combat. The overall percentage of soldiers who volunteer to take the test and attained the EIB has increased. For example, the average passing rate in 1992 was 20.3 percent; in the 1997 it is 45 percent.

The EIB is a tough but attainable goal that today's Infantryman should strive to achieve. When a soldier is finally awarded the EIB, he joins the ranks of a select group of professionals—the Infantrymen whose determination and combat readiness are symbolized by the coveted Expert Infantryman Badge.