

# INFANTRY NEWS



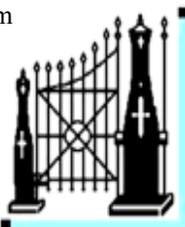
## ELECTRONIC TABULAR FIRING TABLES ON AKO

ANDREW E. GRABER

In response to the many requests from the artillery, infantry and armor communities, electronic tabular firing tables (TFTs) are now available online.

The U.S. Army's Armaments, Research, Development, and Engineering Center's (ARDEC) Firing Tables and Ballistics Division (FTaB)

recently announced the availability of artillery and mortar TFTs online via the Army Knowledge Online (AKO) FTaB organizational site Knowledge Collaboration Center (KCC). The KCC is organized by branch currently with artillery and infantry (mortar) and the addition of armor and infantry small arms in the near future. Each branch is further refined to weapon system and projectile making it easy for Soldiers and Marines to find the most current, official TFTs



U.S. Army  
ARDEC



quickly. TFTs found on other websites cannot be guaranteed current.

Access to the KCC is controlled utilizing the AKO security tool set and querying the individual requesting subscription to the KCC to determine if mission needs warrant access to the TFTs. Once access is granted, the individual has access to the TFTs from around the globe 24 hours a day for the remainder of the calendar year. At the end of the calendar year, the subscription is terminated and submission

for a new subscription is required if further access is needed.

When new or updated TFTs are available announcements will be posted via the AKO system and the respective branch journal publication. Further, the KCC is set up such that, if a new document is added, an update notification is automatically sent to the subscriber.

FTaB can be found on AKO by clicking the site map under Army Organizations and then the Organizational Sites tab. Expand the MACOM directory path as shown MACOMS\AMC\RDECOM\ARDEC\AETC\FCST\FTaB. Links to FTaB are also on the AKO Fires Knowledge Network and Product Manager Mortar Web site.

*(Andrew E. Graber works in the Firing Tables and Ballistics Division, ARDEC.)*

## INFANTRY LETTERS

### COUNTERINSURGENCY WORK A RECOMMENDED READ

In reply to Lieutenant Colonel Daly's letter in the March-April 2005 issue, I have a recommendation that I have passed up through my chain of command. A current, very thorough work on counterinsurgency is *Resisting Rebellion — The History and Politics of Counterinsurgency* by Anthony James Joes.

As a member of the Professional Development Tiger Team at my battalion, tasked with recommending additions to the Infantry library, I have done so with the above volume and would recommend it to anyone seeking a greater understanding and historical perspective of insurgency, counterinsurgency, and worldwide examples and analysis of both successful and unsuccessful counterinsurgency operations throughout history.

— FIRST SERGEANT DAVID R. PORTER

A Co., 2nd Bn., 58th Inf. Reg.,  
Fort Benning, Georgia

## Infantryman Wins Gold

SARA GREENLEE

An infantryman assigned to the U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit at Fort Benning can now be called a world champion.

Private Joshua M. Richmond of Hills Grove, Pennsylvania, won the first Gold Medal for the United States at the 2005 International Shooting Sport Federation World Shotgun Championships in Junior Men's Double Trap May 31. Richmond, 19, also led the USA to the medal stand for a second time in the Junior Men's Team event. Richmond, Matthew Drexler, and Cory Sidorek won the Team Bronze Medal with a 366 total team performance.

Richmond joined the Army in October and was assigned to the Army Marksmanship Unit after he completed Basic and Infantry Training at Fort Benning.

For more information on the ISSF World Shotgun Championships, visit [www.issf-shooting.org](http://www.issf-shooting.org). For more information on the U.S. Shotgun Team, log on to [www.usashooting.org](http://www.usashooting.org). *(Sara Greenlee writes for USA Shooting.)*



Richmond

# ARMY TESTS NEW EYE PROTECTION

MELISSA HOUSE

About 400 Infantry trainees and cadre at Fort Benning are testing several different types of combat eye protection that might eventually be issued to all Soldiers.

Colonel Chuck Adams, the senior optometry consultant for the Army's Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG), said the goal is to achieve a "culture change" from vision correction for some Soldiers, to eye protection for all.

"We're talking about putting eyewear on half a million Soldiers," Adams said. "And it's not so much about which product we choose, but the training. Combat eye protection is embraced for deployed Soldiers. We need to embrace it for all Soldiers."

Eye injuries represent almost 16 percent of all injuries in Iraq and Afghanistan since March 2003, according to statistics from the Office of the Surgeon General.

As part of the Military Combat Eye Protection Program (MCEPP), the OTSG and the team from PEO-Soldier at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, are hoping the Soldiers in B Company, 1st Battalion, 50th Infantry Regiment, and D Company, 1st Battalion, 329th Infantry Regiment, will have some good feedback on three sets of spectacles.

"Eye injuries hit the radar post-1972 and the Arab-Israeli Wars," said Lieutenant Colonel Emery Fehl, chief of optometry at Martin Army Community Hospital and the post's MCEPP liaison. In subsequent years, the Army researched and developed spectacles and goggles designed to combat a laser threat by blocking certain wavelengths. That, he said, is where the Army's current offerings, with their multiple lenses, came in. But the eyewear adopted in 1994 and issued in 1998 didn't pass muster with Soldiers.

Sarah Morgan-Clyborne, who has been working the eyewear issues with PEO-Soldier for about 12 years said the second generation items, intended to provide spectacles and goggles that would share lenses, provide ballistic protection and support prescription lenses, were unsuccessful.

"We did not design a frame that was acceptable to Soldiers," Morgan-Clyborne



Courtesy photo

*Privates First Class Matthew Brugeman, left, and Michael Brock move off the range wearing the clear lenses in their new Combat Eye Protection. Brock also has prescription inserts.*

said. "Protection was important, but not a motivating factor."

The missing factor? "It was a great product," Adams said, "but it doesn't look like an Oakley and doesn't look cool."

So the Army entered the formal contracting process with several commercial vendors, Morgan-Clyborne said, and also receives unsolicited proposals.

"We evaluate (the eyewear) for industry safety standards and ballistic fragmentation protection, then rank the products and place them on an authorized protective eyewear list," she said.

Individual commanders can select eyewear for their unit from that list.

Right now, the ballistic protection piece is more important than the laser threat, Fehl said. Of the 345 eye injuries evacuated from Iraq and Afghanistan after March 2003, three Soldiers are totally blind and 44 have total loss of vision in one eye.

But eye injuries aren't limited to combat operations. Adams said one of his first patients as a young doctor in Germany was a sergeant with a prosthetic eye because of an accident on a range.

"We want to protect Soldiers' vision," Adams said, and one of the ways to do that is by issuing CEP to every Soldier.

Fort Benning is the only installation conducting the CEP test, and Fehl said the end number of around 400 makes this

test more valid.

"This is the right place to do this testing," Fehl said. On April 8 and 9, the two companies received a mass issue of the first set of CEP, the UVEX XC. Soldiers wore them during field training for two weeks, then critiqued them.

In May, Soldiers from B Co., 1st Bn., 50th Inf. Regt. put the second set — ESS ICE 2 spectacles — through the paces on the range.

One of the company's drill sergeants, Staff Sergeant Jefferson Negus, said the Soldiers, and some of the cadre, have been putting the CEP on every time they don their Kevlar and equipment.

"The glasses are getting a full set of abuse," Negus said. "We've had breakage, but we haven't seen a pattern.

They seem to be fitting the durability standard." He said he felt much more protected and the two glasses he's tried are light enough not to bother him. Negus, a combat veteran who served with the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) in Mosul, said his unit had eye protection, but it was a personal choice whether or not to wear it.

"That's what we're trying to change," Adams said. "We want to instill the feeling that something's missing when they walk outside (without eyewear). Soldiers are willing to walk around garrison with a little bit of blur, but out in the desert, they want the best possible vision. They must train as they fight."

Training as they fight means Soldiers would be issued CEP, frame of choice and protective mask inserts for those Soldiers needing corrective lenses, and CEP for those without a need. The Army currently only issues S-9 glasses to initial entry Soldiers who need vision correction.

While the CEP will cost between and average of \$16 to \$40 per Soldier, Adams said it will be partially offset by no longer issuing the S-9 glasses Soldiers don't like.

"It's tough to talk numbers," Adams said. "But the important point is — if you lose one eye, the Army pays a Soldier upwards of \$1 million for disability."

(Melissa House writes for *The Bayonet* newspaper at Fort Benning.)

# 2005 DOUGHBOY AWARD RECIPIENTS NAMED

The Home of the Infantry is proud to announce that Retired General Gary E. Luck and Retired Sergeant Major of the Army Julius W. Gates are the honored recipients of the 2005 Doughboy Award in recognition of their many contributions to the Infantry. Both recipients will receive the Doughboy Award September 13.

General Luck retired in 1996 after a career of more than 36 years of service. He served overseas tours in Vietnam, Germany, Korea, and Saudi Arabia. He commanded the 2nd Infantry Division, Joint Special Operations Command, U.S. Army Special Operations Command, XVIII Airborne Corps, and his last assignment prior to retirement was as the Commander in Chief, United Nations

Command Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea. He is a proven master trainer, planner, and a most distinguished infantryman.

Gates served as Sergeant Major of the Army (SMA) from 1987-1991. He served multiple overseas tours in Vietnam and Germany. During his tenure as SMA, training remained the Army's most critical issue. He assisted with the success of the "Year of Training" and the "Year of the NCO," and worked on several doctrinal publications for the force. He was a firm believer that a strong NCO corps was critical for a strong Army. He retired in 1991 with over 33 years of distinguished service.

## CULTURAL AWARENESS CORNER

### Professional Relationships

The key to establishing good working relations with an Arab is to establish a good personal relationship. In professional settings, Arabs operate by personal relations more than by time constraints, mission requirements, or professional skills. Initial business meetings are usually social and rarely include objective analysis, pragmatic application, or frank exchange. Protocol is emphasized through polite conversation and refreshments. Business may be addressed at a subsequent meeting or at a dinner.

Criticism, even if offered constructively, can threaten or damage an Arab's honor and may be taken as a personal insult.

Attempting to protect himself and his honor from criticism, an Arab may flatly deny facts or reinterpret them. Westerners should obscure any corrective remarks and praise good points.

(Taken from the Department of Defense's *Iraq Country Handbook*.)

# Army Provides Soldiers With New Tourniquet

SPECIALIST JEREMY D. CRISP

The Army is now providing troops with a new tool designed to save life and limb. The Special Operations Forces Tactical Tourniquet (SOFTT), the Army's newest medical device, is being issued to Soldiers serving in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Designed for one-handed application, the SOFTT allows a Soldier to apply a tourniquet himself, replacing the Army's field-expedient method in which Soldiers used a bandage and a stick to stop blood flow from a wound.

The field-expedient method worked, "but the SOFTT is better," said Sergeant First Class Michael C. Klemowski, serving with the Multi-National Force-Iraq personnel section.

"Having this issued to Soldiers will cut down on casualties because it is a time-saving device," said Klemowski, a former drill sergeant. "The less time that is wasted, the better chance there is of saving someone's life."

The entire process of applying the tourniquet, on average, takes under 15 seconds, according to [www.vikingtactics.com](http://www.vikingtactics.com). Along with saving time, the new tourniquet is suitable for hard to reach injuries. The SOFTT's strap can be released completely through the web clamp and then re-threaded, allowing for application to trapped limbs.

Working on the same principles as all tourniquets, "(The SOFTT) is used to stop the bleeding from an extremity and to prevent shock," said Staff Sergeant Thomas J. Brennan, Multi-National Corps-Iraq surgeon cell NCOIC.

The SOFTT has two latches used to secure the metal handle. While only one latch is required for the tourniquet to be effective, the extra latch provides extra securing ability, depending on the



Specialist Jeremy D. Crisp

*Staff Sergeant Thomas J. Brennan applies the Special Operations Forces Tactical Tourniquet to a Soldier during an instructional class in Iraq.*

handle's position after tightening.

To apply the tourniquet, one slides it over the limb and pulls the tail quickly. Once the slack is removed, twist the handle until bleeding is controlled and secure the latch. Finally, to prevent accidental loosening, tighten the screw on the belt. The SOFTT is used as a last resort to treat a wound, Brennan said.

"Try to stop the bleeding with a bandage," Brennan said to a class of Soldiers learning how to use the new tourniquet. "After using a pressure dressing for five minutes, if the bleeding persists, use the tourniquet."

Once the tourniquet has been applied, check the pulse on either the hand or foot where the injury is.

"No pulse means the tourniquet is working," Brennan said.

# Army Unveils Active BCT Stationing Plan

CHERYL BOUJNIDA

As part of its largest restructuring since World War II, the Army announced its plan July 27 for stationing its active component modular brigade combat teams.

The plan includes new organizations being formed and other units being returned from overseas locations. The return of the overseas units adds up to 50,000 Soldiers and 150,000 family members being brought back to bases in the United States.

In the end state, the number of active modular BCTs will increase from 33 to 43, enhancing the active Army's combat power by 30 percent.

The Army selected locations for the modular BCTs based on existing and potential capacities, available training space, and current locations of similar and supporting units.

While the modular brigade combat teams follow historic division and brigade unit naming conventions, these units are of a completely different design than their predecessors. The essence of this transformational design is a new force that can be deployed singularly or in groups — ready for employment in a variety of designs as self-contained modules over a dispersed area. Essential to the success of this force will be the use of Army's installations as platforms from which to rapidly mobilize and deploy military power.

The Army modular force initiative involves the total redesign of the operational Army into a larger, more powerful, more flexible and more rapidly deployable force. It moves away from a division-centric structure to one built around the Army's new modular combat team.

Additionally, modularity — in combination with rebalancing the type of units — will significantly reduce the stress on the force because of a more predictable rotational cycle, coupled with much longer dwell times at home station.

This commitment to minimizing the turbulence for Soldiers

and families remains a top priority for the Army senior leadership. To reinforce this commitment, during the stationing of BCTs and relocation of units, Soldiers will move with their families and family moves will not be scheduled until the Soldier redeploys.

Active Brigade Combat Teams Posture:

- Fort Benning, Georgia — 1 Brigade Combat Team
- Fort Bliss, Texas — 4 Brigade Combat Teams
- Fort Bragg, North Carolina — 4 Brigade Combat Teams
- Fort Campbell, Kentucky — 4 Brigade Combat Teams
- Fort Carson, Colorado — 4 Brigade Combat Teams
- Fort Drum, New York — 3 Brigade Combat Teams
- Fort Hood, Texas — 5 Brigade Combat Teams
- Fort Knox, Kentucky — 1 Brigade Combat Team
- Fort Lewis, Washington — 3 Stryker Brigade Combat Teams
- Fort Polk, Louisiana — 1 Brigade Combat Team
- Fort Richardson, Alaska — 1 Brigade Combat Team
- Fort Riley, Kansas — 3 Brigade Combat Teams
- Fort Stewart, Georgia — 3 Brigade Combat Teams
- Fort Wainwright, Alaska — 1 Stryker Brigade Combat Team
- Schofield Barracks, Hawaii — 1 Brigade Combat Team, Stryker

Brigade Combat Team

• Fort Irwin (National Training Center), Calif. — 1 Brigade Combat Team (minus)

- Korea — 1 Brigade Combat Team
- Germany — 1 Stryker Brigade Combat Team
- Italy — 1 Brigade Combat Team

The number of Soldiers in a BCT varies between 3,500 and 3,900 depending upon whether it is a Light, Heavy or Stryker BCT.

More information on the BCT stationing plan can be found online at [www.army.mil/modularforces/](http://www.army.mil/modularforces/).

## Submit Your Articles, Ideas, Comments to *INFANTRY*

**H**ave you read something in our magazine that you agree or disagree with? Share your thoughts with the infantry community by writing a letter to the editor. The views presented in our articles are those of the author and not necessarily those of the U.S. Army Infantry School, Department of the Army, etc. One of our missions is to provide a forum for progressive ideas and create discussion. We are also in need of feature and short articles! Topics can include lessons learned during a deployment, training exercise, or other event as well as information on organization, weapons, equipment, tactics, techniques or procedures.

A complete Writer's Guide can be found on our website at <https://www.infantry.army.mil/magazine>. (Will require AKO login and password.) All of our issues back to 1982 are also posted on this site.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact our office through one of the following means:

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