

A close-up photograph of a soldier in camouflage uniform and helmet. A bandolier of ammunition is slung over his shoulder. The soldier is looking down and to the right. The background is a cloudy sky.

DUTY FIRST!

OCTOBER 2010

Unofficial 1st Infantry Division Magazine of Soldiers and Families | www.riley.army.mil

FIRE POWER THROUGH THE AGES

- Eyes of Texas witness Big Red One reunion
- New resiliency campus opens in Basra



THE BIG RED ONE CREED

TEAMWORK is the foundation of the Big Red One. I shall never fail my team, for I maintain the standard. My conduct and self-discipline set the example for others to follow.

HONOR is what I stand for—an American Soldier on duty for my country. My loyalty is intense. I display care for my fellow Soldiers and my chain of command through courage, respect, integrity and compassion.

I have learned to **ENDURE**, to thrive in adversity. The harsh reality of combat gives me the enthusiasm for realistic training. I am physically and mentally strong to meet the demanding situations my unit encounters.

We are one in the Big Red One. Our **BROTHERHOOD** gives us strength to fight on to any objective and accomplish the mission as our veterans have done before us. I live the legacy of my division.

READINESS is my priority. To be ready for any mission, anytime, anywhere. My business is first-class training and living high standards of care and equipment, weaponry and tactical and technical competence.

My **ORGANIZATION** is my strength. The BRO is bigger than any one individual. It gives me purpose, self-confidence, competitive spirit, intestinal fortitude and the desire to fight with all my heart.



Duty **1** First!

No Mission too Difficult. No Sacrifice too Great.

October 2010 | www.riley.army.mil

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Cover: A 1st Infantry Division Soldier prepares ammunition for a day of training.

PHOTO BY 1ST INF. DIV. PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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Excitement over the future

This time last year, we were preparing for to deploy the 1st Infantry Division headquarters and leadership from Fort Riley for the first time since 1990. Only this time, it would be without the rest of our subordinate brigades. We were also preparing to activate a rear command to step into the division's leadership role to lead the units remaining on Fort Riley and continue working to make Fort Riley the premier division-level installation in the world.

Since January 2010, when we went from concept to action, our division headquarters has been leading an historic effort in the southern half of Iraq and the rear command has been leading an historic effort at Fort Riley. We have one more quarter to go before we are reunited at our home in the heartland. Therefore, let me take this opportunity to put the past and future into context.

At Fort Riley, Brig. Gen. David Petersen and Command Sgt. Maj. Buddy Wallace, leading through the Fort Riley Mission Support Element and the Fort Riley garrison command, have been working diligently as they implement the Fort Riley 2015 Campaign Plan.

For those of you not familiar with the campaign plan, it's our plan to make Fort Riley the premier division-level installation in the world. You can find the plan at www.1id.army.mil/fr2015/. It's a product we are proud of and will matter most when its objectives are attained through hard work and your support.

Our challenge is two-fold: to restore balance in our piece of the Army after nine years of combat and set conditions for the future by securing additional resources and attracting the best Soldiers and civilian work force. To do this, we must ensure Fort Riley is no longer the Army's best kept secret.

Working in partnership with the Central



Maj. Gen. Vincent Brooks

Flint Hills Region—the military's most supportive community—we are committed to building the resilience of our Soldiers, Families and civilians, while developing and deploying trained, combat-ready forces.

We will continue to pursue this vision through four primary goal areas: ARFORGEN (the Army effort to produce units for deployment worldwide on a continuous cycle of preparation, training, deployment, redeployment and reset), resilience, sustainability (taking care of the installation and environment over time) and community. Each of these goal areas has a series of actions and objectives to move us forward.

We have seen much growth on Fort Riley since the return of the Big Red One in 2006, and we anticipate more growth over the next couple years. By the end of 2011, we will have about 15,000 Soldiers physically at Fort Riley—the highest level we've seen in the past several years. This should be viewed as the great homecoming. Interestingly, during my time in command there will not be one day in which all of the units of the Big Red One and our associated units on Forts Riley, Knox, Sill and Leonard Wood will be together. That time will come in late 2011.

The initial growth and construction happened at a rapid pace and we saw many improvements, from new child development centers to a \$180 million renovation of Marshall Army Airfield and the establishment of the Army's first Warrior Transition Barracks built exclusively for that purpose.

Now we are taking those improvements to the next level. The Fort Riley 2015 Campaign Plan builds on the resourcing we've received over the past three years of growth at Fort Riley. This plan is built on top of an already expanded Fort Riley and focuses our efforts through the end of 2015.

But the Fort Riley 2015 Campaign Plan doesn't just focus on the installation. We have goals to work with our community partners to make improvements throughout the Central Flint Hills Region. Those improvements not only benefit Fort Riley, but our partner communities as well. We're not aware of any other installation that has expanded its campaign plan to include their surrounding communities. This marks yet another "First for the First."

We're very excited about the future and what it holds for our post and the surrounding communities. We want Fort Riley and the Central Flint Hills Region to be a place that is no longer the best kept secret, but a desired location for Soldiers and Families to make their home.

I want to congratulate the rear command, Fort Riley Mission Support Element, the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Riley, the surrounding 22 communities of the Flint Hills, and each of you for some impressive work there in Kansas. Only great organizations can accomplish major campaign tasks in two parts of the world simultaneously. I count as my greatest privilege the opportunity to be a part of these accomplishments with you.

Duty First! 

Fun, relaxation and firepower

Aaaahhh the smells and sounds of fall ... apple pies, piles of leaves, the cheer of the crowd at a football game, the soft scrapping of a climber tree stand, and the thwack of a bowstring and zip of the arrow, then the unforgettable thump of it hitting the intended target. Not only does fall bring some great traditional holidays, but it also brings the excitement of the hunt that outdoorsman cherish the most. Fort Riley and the Central Kansas Flint Hills community have begun another cycle of hunting.

All summer long hunters are preparing for the opening day of whitetail deer season. Scouting begins as early as the last day of the previous season. Even though I'm deployed forward, I'm still preparing for upcoming season. I continue to shoot my bow and to the chagrin of my wife, my account at Cabelas continues to grow. Fort Riley hunters, both military and civilian alike, understand the unprecedented opportunities to harvest quality whitetail deer on Fort Riley. If someone is one of the fortunate and lucky few (I'm 0 for 5), they could have the opportunity to hunt one of the majestic elks that roam our great installation.



Division Command Sgt. Maj. Jim Champagne

Fort Riley has an incredible environmental and conservation team who is always willing to help newly assigned hunters or just someone who is starting out hunting with advice about the surrounding area. Alan Hynek and Shawn Stratton and their friendly staff of biologists like Steve Wahle and Mike Houck will be more than happy to help you learn about the permits needed and areas you are able to hunt at Fort Riley. Also, don't forget to touch base with our game wardens. They will keep you on track with all the small details about hunting Fort Riley.

It's not uncommon to see one of them helping a lone hunter search for a deer lost or just helping him drag his trophy out of the woods.

Another group you should link in with is the Fort Riley Outdoorsmen Group. Founded in 2005, with the purpose of promoting conservation and outdoor recreation on Fort Riley, this group organizes and sponsors hunts and tournaments and is a good source of information, as well as a way to meet other outdoorsmen. They are also your connection to hunter education certification, and the group is partnered with Pheasants Forever, Quail Forever, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and Ducks Unlimited. More information on this group can be found at www.fortrileyoutdoorsmengroup.com.

Enjoy your time stationed at Fort Riley. There are few other places which will offer the hunting paradise you have right out your back door. On top of that, hunting, fishing and other outdoor sports are a great way to spend your down time. There is simply no better way to recharge your mind and spirit ... and add a few trophies to your wall.

Now ... get after it! 



Springfield 1903 - World War I



M1 Carbine Semi Automatic Rifle - World War II



US M14 Rifle - Vietnam War



US M16A1 Rifle - Vietnam War



US M79 Grenade Launcher - Vietnam War

straight shooters

BRO Soldiers benefit from evolving weaponry

Story by *Jordan Chapman* *Duty First! Magazine*

The difference between the Big Red One Soldiers of 2010 compared to their June 8, 1917, predecessors is...just about everything. Equipment has changed, different weapons are in use and battlefield communication has transformed the way battles are fought.

It wasn't long after the official birthday of the 1st Infantry Division that its Soldiers set sail for the shores of Europe to help the Allies win World War I.

America's sons first set foot on European soil at St. Nazaire, France, carrying the Colt Semi-Automatic Pistol M1911 on their hips and the Springfield 1903 slung over their shoulders, the standard for all American troops during the war.

Patterned closely after the German Mauser rifle, BRO Soldiers favored the .3-inch caliber Springfield for its well-

balanced weight, totaling 8.6 pounds, its accuracy and sturdy form. A total of 408,000 of these weapons, along with its multiple variants, were produced during the war.

Should Soldiers ever run low on their five-round Springfield magazines, they always had their sidearm handy. Considered to be one of the best in the world, it undoubtedly helped carry American troops to victory.

So heavily relied upon by the military, it wasn't until 1936 that the Springfield was replaced by the first semi-automatic weapon to enter world-wide

(continued on page 6)



PHOTO COURTESY OF THE 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION MUSEUM
A 1st Infantry Division Soldier carries a M60 United States Machine Gun in the Vietnam War.

WEAPONRY FOR THE 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION

STANDARD WORLD WAR I INFANTRY WEAPONRY

■ **Springfield 1903** 
 .3 inches caliber
 .3 x 6 inch cartridge
 8.6 pounds
 5-round magazine
 656 yards

■ **Colt Semi-Automatic Pistol M1911** 
 .45 caliber
 .45 x .9 inches cartridge
 2.4 pounds
 7-round magazine
 55 yards

STANDARD WORLD WAR II INFANTRY WEAPONRY

■ **Garand Semi-Automatic M1 Rifle** 
 .3 inch caliber
 .3 x 6 inch cartridge
 30 rounds per minute
 9.6 pounds
 8-round magazine
 656 yards

■ M1 Carbine Semi Automatic Rifle

.3 inch caliber
 45 rounds per minute
 5.2 pounds
 15-round magazine
 273 yards



■ Thompson M1928 Machine Gun

.45 inch caliber
 .45 NACP
 675 rounds per minute
 10.7 pounds
 20-, 30-, 50- or 100-magazine capacity
 219 yards



STANDARD VIETNAM INFANTRY WEAPONRY

■ U.S. M14 Rifle

.3 inch, 7.62 mm caliber
 .3 x 0.98 inches NATO Cartridge
 8.5 pounds
 20-round detachable magazine
 874 yards



■ US M16A1 Rifle

5.56 mm caliber
 .21 x 1.71 inch cartridge
 7.8 pounds
 20-, 30- and 40-round magazines and a 90-round drum
 600 yards



■ US M79 Grenade Launcher

1.7 inch caliber
 40 mm cartridge
 Three pounds
 160 yards



■ M60 U.S. Machine Gun

.308 inch, 7.62 mm caliber
 .3 x 2.00 inch cartridge
 23.15 pounds
 600 to 900 magazine capacity
 1200 yards



(continued from page 5)

service, the Garand Semi-Automatic M1 Rifle.

Infantrymen suddenly found increased fire power at the beck and call of their trigger fingers, allowing them to fire their eight-round magazines quickly and efficiently, with the most skilled marksmen able to fire 30 rounds per minute to a maximum distance of 656 yards.

Despite the Army's original intent to make the Garand M1 standard issue to front line troops in World War II, it was the M1 Carbine Semi Automatic Rifle, which was to initially be issued to those in the rear, that commonly found its way into the hands of Soldiers who were leading the way, such as officers,

paratroopers, noncommissioned officers, ammunition bearers and artillery observers.

Though the more compact Carbine had an operational range of only 273 yards, considerably shorter than the Garand, the Carbine was 4.4 pounds lighter than its 9.6 pound sister rifle and could fire 45 rounds per minute out of a 15 round magazine. But that wasn't all the mighty BRO Soldiers carried.

Yet even more powerful was a machine gun originally intended for the battlefields of WWI as a trench sweeping weapon, the Thompson M1928 Machine Gun.

Though the First World War ended before it could enter production, the

"Tommy" gun found notoriety amongst the heroes and villains of the 1920s for its superior fire power, shooting .45 caliber bullets out of a maximum of 100 capacity magazines at 675 rounds per minute.

The weapon found extensive use in WWII, but weighed in at a heavy 10.7 pounds and came with a hefty production price, a monetary problem that was solved by its replacement, the fully automatic M3 Machine Pistol.

Boasting 275 rounds of .45 caliber bullets per minute out of a 30-round magazine, "The Grease Gun" was modeled after the German MP38 and MP40 Machine Pistols, which were often carried by German tank crewman. The M3 was well liked in WWII for its compact

nature and ability to use captured German .35 or 9 mm ammunition. More than 655,000 of these weapons were manufactured during the war.

It wasn't until 1959 that the Army updated its standard rifle to the US M14 Rifle, which would be taken into the jungles of Vietnam, where BRO Soldiers found its 8.5 pounds to be too unwieldy in the thick brush. The moisture permeating the air also caused the weapon's wooden stock to swell and affect its accuracy.

Despite the rifle's drawbacks, Soldiers didn't see its replacement, the U.S. M16A1, until 1968, when it was designated the standard infantry rifle and found much easier use in the jungle with its lighter weight, though BRO Soldiers

found its one drawback being a constant need for cleaning and care.

Alongside those using the M16 were those wielding the single shot break action US M79 Grenade Launcher, commonly called the "platoon leaders artillery." Though it could fire multiple forms of ammunition, such as anti-personnel, smoke, explosive, illumination and small dart-shaped projectile rounds commonly called "flechettes", the weapon was replaced in the 1970s by the M203 Underbarrel Grenade Launcher because of its slow rate of fire.

In terms of infantry fire power, not much, trees included, could stand before the M60 United States Machine Gun—that is, when it worked.

Though the weapon carried 600

rounds to 900 rounds at a time, BRO Soldiers found the weapon prone to jamming when dirty and heavy at 23.15 pounds. It was later replaced by the M249 Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW) which is still in use today.

Evolution of weaponry within the 1st Inf. Div.'s 93 years of existence has been vast, and though the bullets and guns have changed, become more precise and more deadly, they are but tools augmenting what evolution will never change: the courage, tenacity, discipline and strength that every American attains while walking the halls of Victory in the 1st Inf. Div., which will forever lead straight to the hearts, minds and eternal memory of their grateful country. 



COURTESY PHOTOS



Bell UH-1 Iroquois helicopter
A “Huey” prepares to airlift members of the 2nd Bn., 14th Inf. Reg. in 1966 during Vietnam. The UH-1 Iroquois helicopter, commonly called the “Huey,” provided troop transportation, medical evaluation and fire support for ground troops during Vietnam. The aircraft is recognized as the U.S. Army’s main workhorse in the sky throughout the Vietnam War.

where we’re going ... we don’t need

ROADS

Vehicles evolve to adapt to any situation

By Stephanie Hoff | Duty First! Magazine

A historic division that was once powered by the individual horse, transporting its rider or carriage, has evolved into a military force with vehicles consisting of several-hundred horsepower and weighing approximately the weight of 115 horses combined.

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World War I

The 1st Infantry Division, then known as the 1st Expeditionary Division, was officially organized on June 8, 1917. The division's first units set sail to enter World War I just 36 days later.

At the outset of World War I, the movement of artillery, ammunition and the vast array of needed warfare supplies for the Soldiers of the Big Red One remained highly dependent on the faithful horse and mule.

The motor vehicle industry was just entering its second decade of operation and was still primitive and evolving. As the first contingents of American forces set out for Europe, numerous automobile companies immediately jumped into action on creating vehicles suitable for serving its country's Soldiers in combat. Companies such as Buick, Dodge, Ford, Cadillac, Hudson and Studebaker began modifications to their commercial vehicles that would enable them to provide beneficial services to the military forces.

Throughout the duration of the BRO's service in World War I, the division owned nearly 600 military trucks designed for various operations as well as more than 300 motorcycles. The vehicles not only assisted with troop movement but also the transportation of ammunition and additional needed supplies.

Even with the vehicles, as the division commanded more than 27,000 Soldiers throughout the war, the BRO's main mode of transportation consisted mostly of the unit's more than 6,600 horses and mules.

The automobile industry's strides in not only its modifications but the shortened production time of vehicles suitable for warfare may have not played a significant role during the first World War; however the improvements would prove exceedingly beneficial as the Soldiers of the BRO would once again be

called upon to serve their country in a time of war.

World War II

In November 1942 the 1st Inf. Div. landed on the beaches of Algeria in North Africa, marking the entry of the United States into World War II.

Before its entry into the war, the U.S. Army focused heavily on manning itself with automobiles and military vehicles designed to improve the tactical mobility of its forces.

The 1st Inf. Div. then commanded three infantry regiments, and boasted division artillery along with a tank battalion and two tank destroyer battalions.

Army officials were quick to note the need for a four-wheel drive reconnaissance vehicle. Recent modifications and prototypes of the original Jeep enabled the vehicle to become the primary light four-wheel drive vehicle utilized by the U.S. Army throughout the war. An average of 145 Jeeps was supplied to every infantry regiment.

A vehicle that proved to be successful in the movement of infantry Soldiers was the M3 Half-Track Personnel Carrier. The body was armored with an adjustable armored shutter for the engine's radiator and a bulletproof windscreen. Nearly 43,000 'half-tracks' were produced throughout the war to serve the Army's goal of finding a high-mobility infantry vehicle.

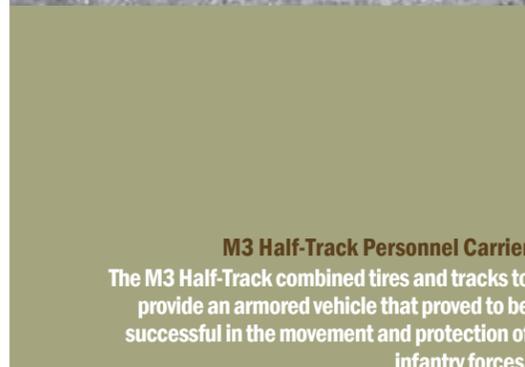
Armed with M10 tank destroyers, a crew of five Soldiers could fire the machine's three-inch gun and penetrate through four inches of armor from 1,000 yards away. The American design of the M10 was equipped with turrets and lighter armor, to allow the machine more speed and agility than most enemy tanks. The M10 was the most populated tank destroyer utilized by the U.S. Army in World War II.

Most U.S. tank battalions included



1942 Jeep

The Jeep served as the primary light four-wheel drive vehicle used by the U.S. Army for missions throughout World War II. Several theories have developed throughout the years about the origin of the Jeep's name. One speculation is built around the vehicle's first classification as a 'general purpose' vehicle and was most commonly referred to "G.P." by Soldiers. It is theorized the manufacture received its current name by the shortened pronunciation of the two initials by the Soldiers.

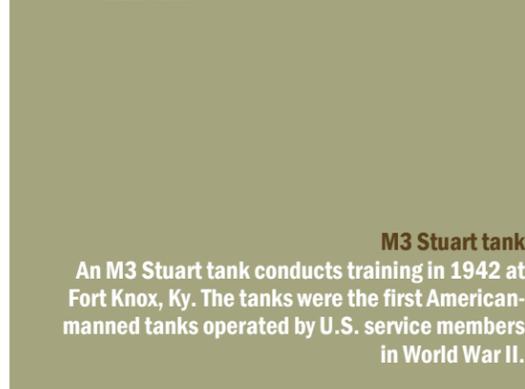


M3 Half-Track Personnel Carrier
The M3 Half-Track combined tires and tracks to provide an armored vehicle that proved to be successful in the movement and protection of infantry forces.



M10 tank destroyers

A U.S. Army M10 tank destroyer fires a round in June 1944 near Saint-Lo, France during World War II. The American design of the M10 was equipped with lighter armor to allow the machine more speed and agility than most enemy tanks.



M3 Stuart tank

An M3 Stuart tank conducts training in 1942 at Fort Knox, Ky. The tanks were the first American-manned tanks operated by U.S. service members in World War II.



M4 Sherman tank

An M4 Sherman tank from the U.S. 7th Army lands at Red Beach 2 on July 10, 1943, during the Allied invasion of Sicily. The vehicles were the primary tanks utilized by U.S. forces during World War II.

companies armed with M3 Stuart tanks and M4 Sherman tanks. The M3 Stuart tanks were the first tanks operated by U.S. service members in World War II. The light tanks were armed with a 37mm gun and five machine guns.

Once U.S. military leaders noted the Army's need to transition to a larger more powerful tank, they began replacing the Stuarts with the M4 Sherman tanks. The 'medium' tanks were manned with a 75mm gun and were the primary tanks utilized by U.S. forces in the war. The tank's size and ease of mobility proved useful in its movement across terrain German tanks could not traverse.

The immense advancements in the vehicle industry and the intensified use of military vehicles by the 1st Inf. Div. and U.S. military forces are recognized as one of the key players in achieving victory in what has been recalled as the greatest war of all.

Vietnam

Before entering the war in Vietnam, the 1st Inf. Div. was reorganized as a mechanized infantry division. The division commanded numerous infantry and artillery battalions.

The M113 armored personnel carrier quickly became the main workhorse on the ground as it slowly maneuvered through heavy thickets of the Vietnam jungles. The M113 consisted of new aluminum armor that made the vehicle lighter than its predecessors. The armor was additionally thick enough to protect the crew and passengers against small arms fire but light enough that the vehicle was transportable via air, a major advantage for the U.S. Army when trying to transport military equipment rapidly through the thick jungle environment.

An almost constant noise and one that many BRO Vietnam veterans re-

call was that of the Bell UH-1 Iroquois helicopter. The helicopter was nicknamed the Huey from its original designation as a HU-1. During service in the Vietnam War, the UH-1 was used for various purposes. The aircraft was utilized to provide drop-off and pick-up of ground forces, medical evacuations and armed with rocket launchers, grenade launchers, and machine guns it additionally provided fire support for ground troops. Although the UH-1 would eventually be phased out of service to the U.S. Army by the arrival of the UH-60 Black Hawk, the aircraft is commonly remembered as serving as the U.S. Army's main workhorse in the sky throughout the Vietnam War.

The M48 Patton Tank was the principal U.S. Army tank utilized by the BRO's armor Soldiers serving in the Vietnam War. The tanks were manned with an impressive 90mm gun and then state-of-the-art fire control system. The tanks improved defenses proved successful in the protection from rocket propelled grenades, a constant threat throughout the Vietnam War.

The vehicular advancements witnessed by the 1st Infantry Division and its Soldiers since 1917 have been immense and allowed the division to advance into a force that could take months to reposition to transporting thousands of Soldiers in mere days. The enhancements additionally made to the weapons installed on the division's military vehicles have progressed from the simple rifle to a military vehicle capable of firing successfully upon a target more than 20 miles away.

The vehicles utilized by the historic division and the U.S. Army have progressed immensely from the initial horse and cart and must be recognized for their role in creating one of the strongest military powers in the world. ♣

help from
ABOVE

Helicopters provide infantrymen with needed reconnaissance, transportation & air assault

Story by Jordan Chapman | Duty First! Magazine



Soldiers work a ground mission beneath a CH-47D Chinook helicopter.

PHOTO BY 3RD IBCT PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SPC. ROLAND HALE / COMBAT AVIATION BRIGADE PUBLIC AFFAIRS



OH-58D KIOWA WARRIOR: The Kiowa Warrior is used to conduct armed reconnaissance, security, target acquisition and designation, command and control, light attack and defensive air combat missions and is in use today by the 1st Squadron, 6th Cavalry Regiment. The single engine, four-bladed helicopter can operate day and night by using its thermal imaging system, low-light television, laser rangefinder/designator and optical boresight system and is a versatile weapon on the battlefield with a maximum cruise speed of 128 miles per hour and equipped with two Hellfire missiles, seven Hydra 70 Rockets, two air-to-air Stinger missiles or one .50 caliber fixed forward machine gun.

SGT. 1ST CLASS JEFF TROTH / COMBAT AVIATION BRIGADE PUBLIC AFFAIRS



AH-64D APACHE: The 1st Attack Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Aviation Regiment uses the Army's heavy division/corps attack helicopter, brought into service in 1998 to conduct precision strikes against relocatable targets, armed reconnaissance in the day, night or within obscured battlefield and adverse weather conditions. The helicopter has a top speed of 167 miles per hour in combat missions, has a combat range of 300 miles and is armed with Hellfire missiles, 2.75 inch rockets and a 30mm chain gun.

ONE PIECE of machinery used by Soldiers across the Army for transportation, air assault, support and reconnaissance is the helicopter. However the helicopter is used on the battlefield, it is one of the infantryman's best friends and the sound of blades in the air always means help is on the way. Today, the battalions of the Combat Aviation Brigade, 1st Infantry Division employ four types of helicopters. ▀

SGT. 1ST CLASS JEFF TROTH / COMBAT AVIATION BRIGADE PUBLIC AFFAIRS



UH-60M/UH-60L BLACK HAWK: Replacing the UH-1 "Huey" in the world of utility tactical transport helicopters in 1979, the 2nd General Support Aviation Battalion, 1st Aviation Regiment employs the four-bladed, twin-engine, medium-lift utility UH-60L Black Hawk. With two pilots and two crew chiefs, the UH-60L has a cruising speed of 150 knots, can carry 2,640 pounds or 11 combat-equipped troops and provides battlefield commanders the agility to get to the fight quicker. Unlike the 2GSAB, 1st Avn. Regt., the 3rd Assault Helicopter Battalion, 1st Aviation Regiment uses the newer, more electronic UH-60M Black Hawk.

SGT. 1ST CLASS JEFF TROTH / COMBAT AVIATION BRIGADE PUBLIC AFFAIRS



CH-47D CHINOOK: Used to transport ground forces, supplies, ammunition and other battle critical cargo, the 2nd General Support Aviation Battalion, 1st Aviation Regiment uses the CH-47D Chinook. The twin-engine, tandem rotor helicopter features an improved electrical system from past models, modularized hydraulics, triple cargo hooks, avionics and communication improvements and can carry a 19,500-pound load. The aircraft has a 1,522 feet per minute climb right, can carry 36 troops and has a sling load capacity of 26,000 pounds on the center hook, 17,000 pounds on the forward/aft hook or 25,000 pounds working in tandem.

M-4 Carbine
A compact version of the M16A2, this 1997 introduced weapon enables BRO Soldiers the ability to operate in close quarters while at the same time engaging enemies up to 600 meters distant with an area target and up to 500 meters distant with a point target. Using 5.56 mm caliber bullets and weighing 7.5 pounds, the weapon achieves more than 85 percent commonality with its cousin, the M16A2.



On Point

Locked & loaded, Big Red One's light brigades lead way to Victory

THEY DON'T FLY 1,000 FEET UP and they aren't happy with working behind the scenes. They are the Big Red One Soldiers making up the 1st Infantry Division's light infantry brigade combat teams, out in front, armed to the teeth and locked and loaded with some of the most technological and efficient weaponry known to man. Scared to face them? Most people are.

"Victory!" is their motto, and no wonder. Following are some of the most common rifles, mortars and automatic weapons the Soldiers of the 1st Inf. Div. train with and use on a daily basis. →

PHOTO BY SFC JAKE NEWMAN, 1ST INF. DIV. PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A Soldier from the 4th Infantry Brigade Combat Team pulls security during a mission in November 2009.

By Jordan Chapman | Duty First! Magazine



MK-19

A weapon not to be trifled with, the MK-19 Grenade Machine Gun can often be found on Humvees, 5-ton trucks and select M88A1 recovery vehicles. It uses 40 mm ammunition, weighs 72.5 pounds and can be used against area targets up to 2200 meters distant.



M-249 Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW)

Entering Army service in 1987 with the goal of deterring and repelling adversaries with accurate, lethal and direct automatic fire, the SAW packs a large volume of 5.56 mm caliber bullets at 750 rounds per minute with a range of up to 800 meters.

Mine Resistant Ambush Vehicle (MRAP)

Designed to survive improvised explosive device attack and ambushes, the MRAP first entered the services with the South African Buffalo armored personnel carrier. Today, the TSG/FPI Cougar, the smaller and lighter Mine Resistant Utility Vehicle (MRUV), and Joint Explosive Ordnance Disposal Rapid Response Vehicle are all used by the Army.



High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV)

Brought into use in 1985 to provide infantry with a common light tactical vehicle to be used in all weather conditions and on the most difficult terrain, the Humvee is one of the most common modes of transportation in the Army. The vehicle's high power-to-weight ratio, its four-wheel drive and high ground clearance all come together to provide troops with easy cross-country mobility.



M-240

In use within the United States since the mid-1980s, the M-240 has seen action with infantry units but is also known to be mounted on ground vehicles, water and aircraft. It uses 7.62 mm caliber bullets, weighs 27.6 pounds and is effective for 800 meters against an area target and 600 meters against a point target when on a bipod; and 1,100 meters against an area target and 800 meters against a point target when on a tripod.



M-16 Rifle

A battle tested rifle, the M-16 has seen action since 1964. The lightweight, air-cooled, gas operated, magazine-fed rifle can switch between a semi-automatic and fully automatic weapon. It has seen many different models, including the M-16A1, A2, A3 and A4. Each version uses 5.56 mm caliber bullets and is effective at up to 800 meters against an area target or 550 meters with a point target.

Mortars

The M120/M121, M224 and 252 Mortars are the most common form of mortar found in today's Army. The M120/M121 has a maximum range of 7,240 meters, a minimum range of 200 meters and can fire 16 rounds-per-minute for the first minute followed by four rounds per minute sustained. The oldest of today's mortars, coming into use in 1978, the high angle M-224 Mortar was used for close support of ground troops up to 3,490 meters distant conventionally and 1,340 meters using a handheld system. It can deliver 18 to 30 rounds-per-minute for one to four minutes and has a sustained rate of fire of eight to 20 rounds per minute. Weighing in at 91 pounds, the medium weight M252 Mortar can fire 25 to 30 rounds-per-minute for 2 minutes and has a sustained rate of fire of 8 to 16 rounds per minute up to 5,935 meters distant.

M-2

A crew served machine gun, the M-2 is able to fire 550 .50 caliber rounds per minute up 4.2 miles distant. This weapon, weighing 84 pounds, can be mounted on vehicles or fired on the ground.



Javelin

The first "fire-and-forget" shoulder-fired anti-tank missile to enter the Army in 1996, the 49.5 pound Javelin boasts a self-guiding tracking system and warhead design allowing ground troops to defeat all of today's known tanks up to 2500 meters away.

Howitzers

Nearly three-quarters of a ton lighter than the World War II-era M101A1 105mm towed howitzer, the M-102 and M-119 105mm Towed Howitzers are used to provide direct fire support to light, airborne and air assault forces.



M101A1 105mm towed howitzer

When emplaced, the M-102 howitzer's high volume of fire, 10 rounds-per-minute for the first three minutes, and the M-119 howitzers six rounds-per-minute for the first two minutes correlates directly with its lower explosive weight of its projectile. The M-198 155 mm towed howitzer has a higher explosive weight but can fire four rounds-per-minute for the first two minutes when it provides direct support to Stryker Brigade Combat Teams and direct general support fires to light and special purpose forces.

HEAVY METAL

*Big Red One Soldiers in HBCTs
operate heaviest weapons on the field*

By Stephanie Hoff | Duty First! Magazine

WITH VEHICLES THAT CAN WEIGH more than 70 tons and the accompanying ammunition weighing in at nearly 100 pounds per round, it's not hard to see where the designation as a "Heavy Brigade Combat Team" would have originated.

The 1st Infantry Division currently includes two HBCTs and the brigades' Soldiers are trained on how to maintain and operate some of the fiercest weaponry owned by the U.S. Army.

(continued on page 20)



STEPHANIE HOFF, DUTY FIRST! MAGAZINE

Soldiers of Co. D., 2nd Bn., 34th Armor, 1st HBCT transport their tank, March 8, 2010 to fire a training round at Fort Riley's Range 18. The battalion's Soldiers, along with the Soldiers of 1st HBCT returned to their tanks and various vehicles at the end of 2009 after spending nearly three years on Camp Funston training Service members assigned to the military transition team mission.

(continued from page 18)

Bradleys 1

The Bradley Fighting Vehicle Systems are named after the late Gen. Omar Bradley, who served as the fifth, and last, General of the Army, as well as the first chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Bradleys entered the Army in 1981 and were designed to not only provide personnel transportation, but also to suppress and defeat enemy tanks, reconnaissance vehicles, infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers and more.

There are currently two types of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle Systems: the M2 and the M3. The M2 provides protected transport of an infantry squad on the battlefield and is used most often to close with the enemy by means of fire and maneuver.

The M3 is utilized by cavalry troops and squadrons for reconnaissance, security and flank-guard missions.

The Bradley is not only designed to provide personnel transportation but to also provide fire support to dismounted operations and destroy enemy tanks and other vehicles.

Abrams Tank 2

The Abrams tank entered the Army in 1980 and received its namesake from Gen. Creighton W. Abrams Jr. who became an armor officer during the development of the branch and who served in Vietnam and World War II.

The Abrams is a main-battle tank with three variations: the M1, M1A1 and M1A2. Each tank is manned by a crew of four Soldiers that includes the tank commander, gunner, ammunition loader and driver. An Abrams tank can weigh up to nearly 70 tons and fire at a

distance of more than 2,000 meters while traveling at speeds up to 45 miles per hour.

The Abrams is equipped with heavily-clad armor that can protect it from rounds fired by other tanks. In the event that the Abrams tank receives excessive damage, the tank is equipped with a fire suppression system and armored compartments for ammunition storage that are designed to protect the crew from the tank's own ammunition discharging.

Paladins 3

The M109A6 Paladin Howitzer can fire upon a target nearly 20 miles away and is generally operated by a crew of four field artillery Soldiers. The original M109 Howitzer joined the U.S. Army in 1963 and has since experienced vast improvements in survivability, a more dependable motor and more rapid, extended-range accurate fires.

The M109A6 Paladin Howitzer is utilized to provide primary artillery support for the division's heavy brigade combat teams and can fire a maximum of four rounds a minute.

Armored Personnel Carrier 4

With more than forty years of service to the Army, the M113 Armored Personnel Carrier is one of the longest serving tracked vehicles. The M113 APC now consists of a family of vehicles, designed to provide reliable transportation of Soldiers or cargo and keep pace with the Abrams and Bradleys.

The vehicle is not only capable of amphibious operations in streams and lakes but also extended cross country travel over rough terrain. The M113 FOV includes numerous variations of armored-tracked vehicles

used in a variety of combat and combat-support roles.

TOW 5

One of the smallest and most versatile weapons utilized by a Heavy Brigade Combat team is the Tube-launched, Optically-tracked, Wire command-link guided (TOW) missile system.

The TOW missile system is operated by two personnel and can be operated in a dismounted ground mode as well as mounted to a Bradley Fighting Vehicle and the Humvee.

The system weighs just above 200 pounds and can fire an armor-defeating missile, weighing more than 40 pounds, upon a target more than 3,500 meters away.

The TOW system requires the gunner to maintain the weapon's crosshairs upon the target and the system then will send corrective information to the missile while in flight.

Since its entry into the U.S. Army in 1970, there have been two variations of the TOW subsystem and five variations of the missile.

M88 6

The M88 is the primary armored vehicle utilized to support battlefield recovery of heavy tanks and other tracked combat vehicles. The M88A2 has served the U.S. Army since 1997. There are two variations of the Heavy Equipment Recovery Combat Utility Lift and Evacuation System (HERCULES).

The M88 is a tracked, armored vehicle designed to provide towing, winching and hoisting operations to support battlefield recovery operations.

The M88 is operated by three personnel.



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forward

Unit, friends honor fallen soldier

By Sgt. Cody Harding
1st Inf. Div. PAO

BASRA, Iraq—Sgt. Brandon Maggart was sleeping when the sirens went off Aug. 22. Seconds after the warning, a rocket struck the roof of his housing unit at Basra. Fellow Soldiers of the 5th Battalion, 5th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, rushed to his side to medical aid. He was removed from the room and rushed to the troop medical clinic emergency room.

Brandon Edward Maggart, 24, a husband and a father from Liberty, Mo., serving his second deployment as an air defense artilleryman with the 5th ADA Regt., currently serving under the 1st Infantry Division, was pronounced dead on arrival.



MAGGART

Four days later, a memorial was conducted for Maggart at the post chapel. Hundreds of people came to say farewell.

On the stage, his commander, fellow non-commissioned officers and Soldiers stood side-by-side to talk about Maggart. From Capt. Lloyd Sporluck, commander of Battery A, 5th Bn., 5th ADA Regt., to Staff Sgt. Simon Cannon, Maggart's platoon sergeant, the message remained the same – Maggart was a man of character and a person to emulate.

"Brandon was a man whose life could be summed up in one word—excellence," Sporluck said. "In my years of military experience, I've never met a man of greater character."

Sp. Kandise Phillips, one of Maggart's Soldiers, remembered her NCO's contributions.

"As we all know, Sgt. Maggart was a great NCO, leader and friend," Phillips said. "Spending the last eight months with him, I have learned he was just a kid. He loved to make everyone laugh and was always trying to make the most of every day."

"Every time I had a question or needed something fixed, Maggart was usually the first person I asked," said Staff Sgt. Richard Hauser, a platoon sergeant with Battery A. "In addition to being a great Soldier, Brandon was one of the rare people you meet that single-handedly raised the morale of the people around him."

The end of the ceremony was marked by the last roll call, where 1st Sgt. Billy Lingar, senior NCO of Battery A, called the names of the sergeants in attendance. When he reached Maggart's name, he called three times with no response. Outside the chapel three volleys of a rifle salute were fired to mark the passing of Maggart.

Maggart is survived by his wife, Teresa, and his 3-year-old son, Blake.



PHOTOS BY SGT. CODY HARDING, 1ST INF. DIV. PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM TOP: Capt. Lloyd Sporluck, commander of Battery A, 5th Battalion, 5th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, speaks to the assembled Soldiers and leaders at the memorial ceremony for Sgt. Brandon Maggart on Aug. 24 at Contingency Operating Base Basra chapel; Maj. Gen. Vincent Brooks, United States Division-South commanding general, front, and Command Sgt. Maj. Jim Champagne, senior noncommissioned officer of USD-S, behind Brooks, pay their respects to Sgt. Brandon Maggart; First Sgt. Billy Lingar, the Battery A, 5th Battalion, 5th Air Defense Artillery Regiment senior noncommissioned officer, salutes the memorial to Sgt. Brandon Maggart after the 'last roll call.'

New resiliency campus in Iraq

Basra center designed to strengthen five pillars of Soldier fitness program

By Sgt. Cody Harding
1st Infantry Division PAO

BASRA, Iraq—Nine years of persistent conflict have placed Soldiers under a number of stressors as they continue their mission. Physical demands, emotional stress, family issues, spiritual challenges and social hurdles can increase the demands of an already stressful environment.

The Department of the Army is helping Soldiers develop their ability to be resilient and thrive in the face of these stressors with the Comprehensive Soldier Fitness program, and the 1st Infantry Division Headquarters and Headquarters Battalion, deployed to Basra, Iraq, is working to improve the resilience of personnel in United States Division-South while they are still operating in a combat zone.

The first "resiliency campus" in southern Iraq was opened Sept. 9 on Contingency Operating Base Basra with a ribbon-cutting ceremony. The facility is the second resiliency campus in Iraq, the first being opened on Camp Taji two days earlier by the 1st Infantry Division's Combat Aviation Brigade.

The Basra resiliency center was designed to strengthen the five pillars of the Comprehensive Soldier Fitness Program—physical, social, emotional, spiritual and family.

Brig. Gen. Rhonda Cornum, the U.S. Army Director of Comprehensive Soldier Fitness, was the guest of honor for the grand opening. She joined Maj. Gen. Vincent Brooks, the 1st Infantry Division commanding general, and Command Sgt. Major Jim Champagne, the 1st Inf. Div. senior noncommissioned officer, to cut the ribbon and



SGT. CODY HARDING, 1ST INF. DIV. PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM LEFT: Sgt. Matthew Richards, 329th Forward Support Company, 3rd Advise and Assist Brigade, 4th Infantry Division; Maj. Gen. Vincent Brooks, 1st Infantry Division and United States Division South commanding general; Brig. Gen. Rhonda Cornum, director of Comprehensive Soldier Fitness; Sgt. 1st Class James Padilla, 4th Squadron, 10th Cavalry Regiment; and Command Sgt. Maj. Jim Champagne, senior noncommissioned officer, 1st Infantry Division and USD-S; cut the ribbon to the entrance of the USD-S Resiliency Campus on Sept. 9.

pronounce the campus open to service members on Basra.

Brooks said the resiliency centers are a symbol of action taken on the idea of Comprehensive Soldier Fitness

"This is just a start," Brooks said. "It really matters most when we apply [Soldier fitness] internally and we apply it to each person we touch. Then, we will be fit."

This was Brig. Gen. Cornum's first trip to Iraq since she was captured by Iraqi forces and subsequently rescued two weeks later during Operation Desert Storm in 1991. She spoke about the importance of resilience in today's Army.

"We want people who are physically fit, emotionally strong, and this is an opportunity," Cornum said. "So take advantage of it. It's only a building unless people use it."

The campus itself is made up of several buildings, each with its own purpose within the scope of CSF. There are

internet systems to speak with Family, a bio-feedback room to help gauge stress, a spiritual reading room, a fully-functional gym and cross-fit area for Soldiers to improve their physical strength, and a break room and classroom for Soldiers to continue their education or study on their own.

Cornum said the CSF Program helps Soldiers by allowing them to share experience and improve themselves.

"I think that what Comprehensive Soldier Fitness does is make people better able to face any challenge," Cornum said. "So they're more amicable—they're able to endure mission change without being resentful or being critical."

Brooks challenged leaders to learn and understand the five pillars of CSF so they could assess themselves and their Soldiers.

"This is a milestone, like so many things," Brooks said. "We don't end here, we begin from here."

Reunion gets high marks

By Anna Newman
Duty First! Magazine

SAN ANTONIO—There were some lighthearted moments, some painful moments and some moments that won't ever be forgotten as veterans and current Soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division gathered in San Antonio for the division's annual reunion.

The reunion, coordinated by the Society of the 1st Inf. Div., allows those who have served with the Big Red One the opportunity to reunite with old battle buddies, make new friends and interact with the unit's current Soldiers.

Douglas Meeks, a Vietnam veteran of 2nd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, and Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Brigade, is finally able to attend the reunions more regularly now that he has retired both from the Florida National Guard and as a school teacher. The reunion in San Antonio was the second he's attended, but Meeks said he hopes to come more regularly now.

"I've always had a great affection for the Big Red One, and while I haven't seen anyone I served with, I'm always glad to be here," Meeks said.

During their time in San Antonio, attendees to the reunion took several trips to nearby areas, such as the Riverwalk, and the Alamo. One trip took guests to the Center for the Intrepid, part of Brooke Army Medical Center. Four groups are treated at the state-of-the-art

out-patient center: amputees, burn patients, limb salvage patients and spinal injury patients.

Rebecca Hooper, program manager, CFI, said that patients treated at the center have reached a stage in their recovery in which they need primarily out-patient care. The servicemembers are treated in a method similar to athletes recovering from injuries. The center has areas to assist with those with prosthetic limbs in adjusting to daily activities such as walking and reacting to crossing busy streets. There is also a natatorium, with both a pool and a Wave Rider, which helps build balance and core body strength. In addition, the center has a gym, walking track, a simulator to help amputees learn how to drive a vehicle, and areas to help them adjust to living or staying in spaces which are not handicap modified.

"I thought that tour [of the CFI] was absolutely great," said Robert "Duke" Snyder, a Vietnam veteran of the 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry Regiment. "Who would have ever thought they'd use surfing on a wave pool to help recover from injuries? You just don't realize the things they're doing for these guys."

Soldiers from 1st Inf. Div. units also traveled to San Antonio to meet with veterans. Brig. Gen. David Petersen, deputy commanding general-rear, told veterans he hoped they saw something of themselves in the younger Soldiers of today. Bob Goodwin, a veteran of the

Soldiers (past and present) share memories of BRO

28th Regiment, joked that he talked to a young "Black Lion" Soldier who said he'd joined the Army at 17.

"I asked him if he was old enough to be in the service," Goodmon said. "And then I remembered that I, too, had to have my mother sign permission for me to join."

For current Soldiers, talking with veterans was a learning opportunity.

"I enjoyed the reunion in Colorado a couple years ago immensely," said Staff Sgt. Mathew Carson, 1st Bn., 16th Inf. Regt., 1st Heavy Brigade Combat Team. "The cool thing about coming numerous times is that these guys are friends of mine now. ... I'm a history guy, and this is better than reading any book."

Soldiers and veterans also honored fallen members of the Big Red One during a memorial service.

"This morning we are gathered to commemorate the warriors of the 1st Infantry Division who have fallen in combat," said retired Lt. Col. Clark Welch, who served in Vietnam with the 28th Infantry Regiment. "We are here not so much to honor their deaths as to honor the lives that they lived. They once lived among us and were a part of us."

While those who have died in all conflicts the division has participated in were honored, special mention was made of Ed Burke, former director of the Society of the 1st Infantry Division, who died just weeks before the reunion. A new director has not yet been named. ▀



Chance correspondence leads to love and marriage

By Anna Newman
Duty First! Magazine

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The stationery was blue and the return address read University of Florida. Douglas Meeks, serving in Vietnam with 2nd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, knew it was a letter he would answer immediately.

Meeks wrote a letter that was published in the Jacksonville Journal Newspaper asking for people to send letters. At Thanksgiving dinner, he and other members in his unit had read in Stars and Stripes that communities back in the United States were "adopting" units fighting in Vietnam. A few weeks later, he picked up his mail and found a whole packet of letters.

"We requested young ladies between 16 and 30," Meeks said. "We mostly got some kind old grandmothers."

One letter caught his eye, though. It was written on blue stationery and the return address was from the University of Florida.

"I answered it because I wanted to go to school there when I got done with the Army," he said.

The letter was from a young lady, named Sharon, who had seen Doug's letter.

"There was a coffee shop a lot of us went to. I went one day with a couple girlfriends, but we were early, so we bought a newspaper while we were waiting," Sharon said. "One of the girls' brother was playing in the local football championship, so she took the sports section. The other girl took the comics section and I got left with the front page. It just happened that was the section with his note asking for letters."

The couple corresponded while Doug was gone, through letters, tapes and packages full of goodies. In one let-



ANNA NEWMAN, DUTY FIRST! MAGAZINE
Douglas Meeks, a Vietnam veteran with 2nd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, found his future wife, Sharon, through a correspondence program between communities and fighting units in Vietnam.

ter, Sharon said Doug wrote to her about a particularly pretty sunset in Vietnam, and that was when she started to realize that he wasn't just writing to her to ramble. When Doug returned, he wanted to meet Sharon.

"I didn't really want to meet," Sharon said. "To me, I had just been doing my patriotic duty."

But they did meet, something Sharon described as "instant hatred." They went to see a James Bond movie, in which Doug fell asleep. Doug continued to call Sharon after that date, however, and through some long, late-night phone calls the couple began to fall in love. They were married the day after Sharon's last college class.

"She married a high school dropout a week before she graduated from college," Doug said. "But thanks to her being willing to be a part of my life, I got through college and got a masters degree."

After his time as an active duty Soldier, Doug continued to serve his country as a member of the Florida National Guard, and recently retired from there as a sergeant major. ▀

FROM TOP: Rebecca Hooper, program manager at the Center for the Intrepid, speaks to a group of 1st Infantry Division veterans and Soldiers touring the center on Aug. 27; Douglas Meeks, from left, Richie Voloshin and Jerry Blackwell flip through unit yearbooks during the Big Red One reunion in San Antonio, Aug. 25-29; a unit yearbook photo shows the Big Red One patch, cut into the Vietnamese jungle by the division's combat engineers during Vietnam; Ray Albin, left center, a Vietnam veteran of the 28th Infantry Regiment, discusses a Vietnam battlefield map with fellow veterans and a current "Black Lion" Soldier.



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LOOKING FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE BIG **RED** ONE?

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