

New training to improve firing techniques

by Lucille Anne Newman

Paraglide

No matter what unit or military occupational specialty a Soldier is affiliated with, they need to be able to defend themselves should a hostile situation arise while deployed.

That's why 519th Military Intelligence Battalion took their training up one level through a program offered by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Firearms Division.

"Our techniques are designed to help them become more efficient in handling and presenting their guns as well as shooting them," said Steven Whittenburg, senior instructor with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Fire Division. "From fixing their weapons when needed, to moving with their weapons, we believe the techniques we offer will enhance whatever mission they may have to accomplish."

Whittenburg said although the Soldiers will develop speed on their own, "we

don't emphasize speed. It is a process. We deal with the mental mindset (by teaching them to) be prepared mentally and physically when dealing with one or multiple adversaries," he said. "To make them aware of and staying alert of their surroundings."

Capt. Andrew McCabbe, Company B, 519th Military Intelligence Battalion, said in just two days they could already see an improvement in their capabilities to handle their weapons.

"Over a two-day period we have increased our effectiveness by 100 percent with our weapons," McCabbe said.

Pfc. Kyle Kieke, Co. B, 519th MI Bn., agreed and added, "Having to transition between weapons also helps with the fluidity of our movements. And being in a combat zone, we don't really have time to think. So this (type of training) teaches us muscle memory so we can react quickly and be effective in taking our enemies down. Plus you start feeling better with people that already have this experience."



Soldiers of Company B, 519th Military Intelligence Battalion, call out to the instructors that they are ready to proceed with their training Thursday.

photo by Lucille Anne Newman/Paraglide

MILITARY TRIVIA

This week's trivia: Hundred Years' War

by Maj. James Crabtree

XVIII Airborne Corps PAO

The most important thing to remember about the Hundred Years' War is that it actually lasted 116 years (1337-1453). Apparently even numbers appeal to historians a lot more than odd ones.

The next most important thing you have to remember about the Hundred Years' War is that it was actually a series of wars fought between England and France. It began when King Edward III of England felt that, because of certain features in his family tree, he and not Philip VI of France should have the French crown. King Philip had physical control of the throne (nuff said!) and challenged Edward to enforce his claim if he could.

Unfortunately for Philip, Edward's army proved to be very good at killing people and breaking things, and was soon doing so all across the French countryside.

Philip's initial attempts to annex the English domain of the Aquitaine (in southwest France) failed. Edward's attempts to invade France proper did not. Enlisting some of the French nobles who recognized Edward's claim to the French throne, the English king would succeed in conquering much of France (although very slowly by today's standards).

In 1356, the disastrous defeats for France culminated in the Battle of Poitiers in which the King of France (by now it was Jean II, Philip VI having kicked the bucket) and many of the highest-

ranking nobles of France were captured. A treaty was signed in 1360 between France and England but it was really no more than a pause in the fighting for the main belligerents; unpaid mercenaries continued to loot and pillage France as if the war were still going on. A war of attrition began between French holdings and British holdings, punctuated by several rebellions within each of the camps. King Richard II attempted to moderate the war (Edward III having moved on to another plane of existence) but King Charles VI (both Jean II and Charles V having become room temperature) went mad and subsequent intrigues weakened the French crown further.

Henry V (Richard II having

moved on) began a new and aggressive campaign in 1415. His campaign started well, with a victory over the French at Agincourt where his archers devastated the superior numbers of the armored enemy. After this, the English and their allies occupied much of northern France (including Paris), the French government moved to the south and Charles VII (Charles VI having gone mad) was forced to agree to the ascension of Henry V's son as King of France after the death of Charles VI.

It looked as though the French were going to have to agree to the break-up of their kingdom, but as history would have it, Agincourt was the last of the big English victories.

Joan of Arc, a peasant girl

who thought she was on a mission from God, began rallying her countrymen for Charles. In 1428, she lifted the siege of Orleans and was clearly doing a better job of leading French armies than many of the nobles had been doing. Unfortunately for her she was a little too popular and some believe that the French crown conspired to have her captured by Burgundians and turned over to the English to be burned as a heretic in 1430. Given the fact that the French seem to be better conspirators than fighters, there may be a grain of truth in that.

First John of Brittany defected from the English to the French camp. Then Philip of Burgundy changed sides. Charles VII managed to reorganize his forces into a true

national army and succeeded in beating the English on the field, picking his battles with better skill than his predecessors. Henry VI (Henry V having left the stage) was too young to continue the war on his own and deal with internal problems stemming from the increasing cost of the war. When the war ended both sides gave a sigh of relief.

The Hundred Years' War ended with the English in control of the Channel Islands and Calais, but the English would even lose the Calais toehold in a hundred years or so.

Next Week:

The Kosciuszko Squadron

RANGE SCHEDULE

From Monday through Oct. 8, units on Fort Bragg will be conducting small arms and high explosives firing in the Fort Bragg range area. All personnel are warned against entering any danger or impact area without specific approval from the installation range officer. The Fort Bragg range area is not considered an open range. Entry into or use of fixed ranges, observation posts, training facilities, or areas other than designated recreational areas on Manchester, Plank or King roads, must be approved by the installation range officer. The schedule below is subject to change without notice to the public. Additions and/or deletions occur frequently. Commanders with a few individuals who need to fire may coordinate with the using unit to add firers to that unit's range. The following is the weekly range schedule that indicates the units that will be using the ranges.

PISTOL 38/45/9MM	Range 41: 18EOD	Range 31: 30CSG	Wednesday
Monday	Range 50: 1/508		Range 53: 18EOD
Range 66C/3: 1/508	Wednesday	M16 QUAL	Range 66B: 1/504
Tuesday	Range 28: 2/7SFG	Monday	Thursday
Range 66C/3: 1/508	Range 31: 2/504	Range 33: 2/325	Range 53: 1/508
Wednesday	Range 41: 307BSB	Range 34: 2/325	Range 66B: 1/504
Range 66C/1: MUIC	Range 50: 1/508	Tuesday	Friday
Range 66C/2: 9POB	Range 52: 1/508	Range 43: 1/508	Range 53: 1/508
Range 66C/3: 1/508	Range 58: 519MI	Range 56: MUIC	Range 66B: 1/504
Thursday	Range 59: 519MI	Wednesday	Saturday
Range 66C/2: 4/73CAV	Thursday	Range 43: 307BSB	Range 66B: 230SPT
Range 66C/3: 1/508	Range 28: 2/7SFG	Range 57: 519MI	Sunday
Friday	Range 31: 1/508	Thursday	Range 66B: 230SPT
Range 29: MUIC	Range 35: 9POB	Range 43: 307BSB	
Range 66C/2: 18EOD	Range 41: 307BSB	Range 56: 3POB	M60 SAW/
Range 66C/3: 1/508	Range 50: MUIC	Range 57: 4/73CAV	TRANSITION
Saturday	Range 52: 307BSB	Friday	Tuesday
Range 29: 230SPT	Range 58: 4/73CAV	Range 43: 519MI	Range 54: 519MI
Range 66C/3: 30CSG	Range 59: 1/508	Saturday	Wednesday
Sunday	Friday	Range 33: 30CSG	Range 54: 18EOD
Range 29: 230SPT	Range 28: 30CSG	Range 43: 230SPT	Thursday
	Range 31: 1/508	Range 56: 230SPT	Range 54: 1/508
	Range 50: MUIC	Sunday	Friday
	Range 59: MUIC	Range 33: 30CSG	Range 54: 1/508
M16 ZERO/QUAL	Saturday	Range 43: 230SPT	Saturday
Monday	Range 28: 30CSG	Range 56: 230SPT	Range 66A: 230SPT
Range 31: 2/325	Range 31: 30CSG		Sunday
Range 41: 18EOD	Range 35: 396MED	M60 SAW/ ZERO	Range 66A: 230SPT
Tuesday	Sunday	Tuesday	
Range 28: 1/508	Range 28: 30CSG	Range 53: 519MI	
Range 31: 2/325			

BUSTER'S BATTERY



by Maj. James Crabtree