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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

IN REPLY REFER TO
AGDA (H) (10 Mar 70) FOR OT UT 694032
17 March 1970

SUBJECT. Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1969 (U)

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2. Information contained in this report is provided to ensure appropriate benefits in the future from lessons learned during current operations and may be adapted for use in developing training material.

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AVDZ-ZC

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 2nd Battalion, 323d Artillery for Period Ending 31 October 1969. RCS CSFOR-65 (R) (U)

UNIT MISSIONS FIRED 8" 175mm

2/2/32 4238 6251 4743

3/2/32 2263 4489 5572

C/2/32 4399 7668 3522

TOTAL 10,900 18,408 1,906

(23) The battalion has fired a total of 367,736 rounds in support of ground operations in RVN.

(24) At the close of the reporting period, the battalion was deployed with Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters and Service Batteries at Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT 143 522), A Battery at FSB Saint Barbara (XT 276 679), B Battery at Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT 159 524) and C Battery (--) at FSB Blaine (XT 560 056). Two 8" howitzer sections from C Battery remained at Duc Thong Base Camp (XT 493 465). All firing batteries retained the mission of General Support II FFORCIV.

o Training

(1) Troop movements occurred on 16 days during the reporting period. Fire support occurred on 92 days. Individual and unit training occurred on 79 days.

(2) On-the-job training and cross training continue in all batteries. Areas of particular emphasis are gunnery and maintenance training. To implement these programs, qualified instructor personnel within the headquarters have been temporarily attached to all batteries for several days in order to conduct classes in various operation and maintenance-related subjects.

(3) Newly assigned company grade officers do not assume positions of responsibility within a firing battery until they have attended the Fire Direction Officers refresher course conducted by II FFORCIV Artillery and successfully completed the end-of-course examination. Refresher training of these officers is also accomplished informally by battery commanders and by the battalion operations section prior to attendance at the school.

(4) During the quarter, 11 EM attended an air mobility class conducted by the 1st Aviation Brigade, 10 EM attended a generator operator's class conducted by a representative of Mobility Equipment Command, 5 EM attended a projectionist's school conducted by the 1st Signal Brigade, and 2 EM attended a school for Prescribed Load List clerks conducted by the 1st Logistic Command.

5

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SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 3d Battallion, 32d Artillery for Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CFPOR-65 (RJ) (U)

of Don Tiong Base Camp, and a Vietnamese Government Cross presented to the Battery Commander, Battery H, for fires by his unit in support of the ARVN Airborne. The battalion has also received several commendations from the Commanding Officer, 25th Infantry Division Artillery, the 5th Special Forces Group, and the Commanding Officer of US Navy forces operating on the Van Go Dong River.

(5) One hundred sixty-one (161) 81 received missions during the quarter. Promotion allocations were received on a regular basis throughout the period. All allocations received were filled.

(6) Seventy-five (75) individuals extended their foreign service tours during the reporting period. Eight enlisted personal reenlisted.

b. Operations.

(1) At the beginning of the reporting period, the battalion was deployed with Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters and Service Batteries at Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT 115 522), 1 Battery at FSB Saint Barbara (XT 276 679), 3 Battery (-) (2 - 175mm gun sections) at FSB Wilson (XT 560 058), 2 - 8" howitzer sections from 3 Battery at Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT 159 524), and C Battery at Don Tiong (XT 498 465).

(2) During the period covered, the battalion provided artillery support for the 25th Infantry Division, 1st Cavalry Division (Dien Bien Phu), and the 1st Infantry Division. Additionally, fire support was provided for Special Forces camps at Thi Ha, Nga, Cat Lai, Duc Hoa, and Bien Hoa, several Regional and Popular Force operations, ARVN Airborne operations, and US Navy operations on the Van Go Dong River.

(3) In the month of August, enemy activity was moderate, but with a marked increase over the activity level of the previous month. Enemy attacks on Tay Ninh, Don Tiong, and FSB Saint Barbara totaled 215 mortar/rocket rounds and 24 RPG rounds. In addition, FSB Saint Barbara received two ground attacks. The continuing threat of further ground attacks on FSB Saint Barbara and Don Tiong Base Camp brought about an increase in the use of the "Killer Jr." technique as a close-in defensive measure by 4 and C Batteries.

(4) On 6 August, one 8" Howitzer from 3 Battery moved to FSB Mitchell in support of 3 Company, 4th Battalion, 23d Infantry and returned to Tay Ninh the same day. No surveillance was obtained on the missions fired.

(5) In the early morning hours of 11 August, FSB Saint Barbara received from 90 to 100 rounds of RPG and 60mm mortar fire. A suppressive attack followed. Casualties and damages incurred by A Battery were one US KIA, five US WIA, and
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AVGER-20
31 October 1969

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery for Period Ending 31 October 1969. RGS 03/01-05 (XI) (0)

sore of light jeep destroyed, two bunkers destroyed and three bunkers lightly damaged. Eight of the attackers were killed.

(5) At 0430 hours on 12 August, FSB Saint Barbara received seven 60mm mortar rounds followed at 0605 hours by nine 82mm mortar rounds. This attack resulted in minor wounds to several A Battery personnel; one ammunition bunker containing 100 rounds of 175mm ammunition destroyed; one 175mm gun pad, one water trailer, and one M548 cargo carrier heavily damaged; three personnel bunkers, one M548 cargo carrier, and a water tank moderately damaged; and one 175mm gun, one 8th howitzer, and the mess hall slightly damaged. An "A" frame, a generator, and numerous power and communication lines also sustained considerable damage.

(7) On the morning of 17 August, FSB Saint Barbara again received mortar and RPG fire followed by a ground attack. In this action, one mortar of A Battery was killed in action and one was wounded. Enemy losses were 51 KIA.

(8) During August, the battalion was credited with 12 KIA and the destruction of 37 bunkers, 10 caves, 7 buildings and 1 art position. Additionally, 4 secondary explosions were initiated.

(9) In September, enemy activity was moderate to light. During the month, enemy rocket and mortar attacks upon Tay Ninh, Duc Trong, and FSB Saint Barbara totaled 47 rockets and 162 mortars.

(10) On 9 September, B Battery (-) which had been located at FSB Khac Ninh moved in convoy from FSB Khac Ninh to Tay Nhinh Base Camp. The move was completed without incident and the battery continued its mission of General Support II FFORCIV.

(11) On 10 September, C Battery, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery received 2 - 120mm mortar rounds. One of these rounds impacted in the ammunition storage area causing the destruction of 100 - 175mm powder containers and damage t: 42 - 175mm projectiles.

(12) On 11 September, FSB Saint Barbara received between four and six 82mm mortar rounds, wounding two US infantry personnel and causing damage to one sorrelight. In all, FSB Saint Barbara came under rocket or mortar attack six times during the month of September. There were, however, no casualties or equipment damage suffered by Battery A.

(13) On 16 September, the battalion fired its 350,000th round in Vietnam. Throughout the reporting period the battalion expended approximately 10,000 rounds per month. Most fires were directed toward acquired intelligence targets.

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A703-28
SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 2 Field Line, 3rd Infantry for
Period Ending 1 October 1969. RG3 Office. (2) (O)

(14) For the month, the battalion was credited with a total of 36 enemy
KIA and 29 bunkers, including 11, 12 position bunkers, and the
initiation of 3 secondary explosions.

(15) During the month of October, enemy activity in our area resulted
in its lowest point in over six months. Enemy contact with our
battalion, on Minh, Dao Ting, and Bao Saint Bao, totaled only 31 report
and 73 mortar rounds.

(16) From 8 October to 10 October, all aspects of battalion admin-
istration and operations were conducted to evaluate the UNAV 191 Gun.
With only ratings of one infantry or unsatisfactory assembled, the bata-
tion achieved an overall rating of initial okay.

(17) On 17 October, the battalion was relieved by a replacement of
234 Artillery Group effecting transfer directly to II Field Force Vietnam
Artillery, the mission of the battalion and line unchanged.

(18) On 27 October, a battery (1st) consisting of battery headquarters
and two 175mm gun sections was sent from Dao Ting Plus Camp to 1st Battery.
The mission of the battery was to General Support II FORCE.

(19) On 29 October, 3rd Battery, 3rd Artillery, 234 Artillery Group
was assigned to Potanai Base Hill (K2 705-8) 102 mm Howitzer Artillery.
To a mutually agreed upon plan, the section proceeded to establish a
position and an observation point in the vicinity of K2 715-1. Unfortu-
ately, an enemy attack occurred in the area. The section was engaged in the
killing of a probable sniper and infiltration into the Straight Kya Nui. (1)

(20) During the month of October, the battalion received credit for 20
KIA, 158 bunkers, 166 rounds, and 11 position bunkers. Seven secon-
dary explosions were initiated.

(21) During the month, 12 enemy bunkers were observed, of which 10
were recorded and one was not. In support of Artillery, the battalion
received 12 enemy bunkers and 2000 rounds of ammunition. Bunkers
were observed on a hill 102 mm howitzer battery artillery and 120mm mortars,
10 rounds of 2.75 inch rockets, and 5 rounds of 75mm Howitzer
artillery. The section was engaged in the killing of a probable sniper and
infiltration into the Straight Kya Nui. (2)

(22) The number of enemy condition, the enemy pursue, and the
amounts of ammunition passed are as follows:

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The battalion has fired a total of 367,736 rounds in support of ground operations in RVN.

At the close of the reporting period, the battalion was deployed with Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters and Service Batteries at Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT 143 522), A Battery at FSB Saint Barbara (XT 276 679), B Battery at Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT 159 524) and C Battery (-) at FSB Blaine (XT 560 058). Two 8" howitzer sections from C Battery remain at Dau Tiong Base Camp (XT 458 465). All firing batteries retained the mission of General Support II FFORCE.

Training.

(1) Troop movements occurred on 16 days during the reporting period. Fire support occurred on 92 days. Individual and unit training occurred on 79 days.

(2) On-the-job training and cross training continues in all batteries. Areas of particular emphasis are gunnery and maintenance training. To implement these programs, qualified instructor personnel within the headquarters have been temporarily attached to all batteries for several days in order to conduct classes in various operation and maintenance-related subjects.

(3) Newly assigned company grade officers do not assume positions of responsibility within a firing battery until they have attended the Fire Direction Officers refresher course conducted by II FFORCE Artillery and successfully completed the end-of-course examination. Refresher training of these officers is also accomplished informally by battery commanders and by the battalion operations section prior to attendance at the school.

(4) During the quarter, 11 EM attended an air mobility class conducted by the 1st Aviation Brigade, 10 EM attended a generator operator's class conducted by a representative of Mobility Equipment Command, 5 EM attended a projectionist's school conducted by the 1st Signal Brigade, and 2 EM attended a school for Prescribed Load List clerks conducted by the 1st Logistical Command.

5
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AVOD-20
SUBJECT: Operational Report of the battalion, 336th Artillery for Period Ending 30 October 1969, HC-3 004 864 (a)(3) (b)

31 October 1969

a. Intelligence.

(1) Personnel security actions conducted during the quarter were as follows:

(a) 4 TOP SECRET clearances revoked.
(b) 21 EXEMPT clearances added.
(c) 36 EXEMPT clearances revoked.

(2) During the quarter, 121 total mission reports consisting of 112 mission reports and 9 additional sighting reports resulted in the generation of 22 mission reports. A total of 30 registrations were conducted.

c. Logistics.

(1) All classes of supply are available to all elements of the battalion through normal supply channels.

(2) The 175mm gun has been processed through the Repair and Return Program conducted by the 6th Field and Service Battalion. Preliminary results indicate the program is vital in prolonging the service life of the weapon.

f. Operations.

(1) The battalion was in operational and administrative control of the 336th Artillery for the entire reporting period through 16 October 1969. On 17 October 1969, this control was assumed by II Field Force Vietnam Artillery.

(2) Present Missionary Operations:

Battery A - 23d Radar
             11c Anti-air
Battery B - 23d Radar
             11c Anti-air
Battery C - 23d Radar
             11c Anti-air
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AVG-26

(3) Attachments and detachments during the quarter included:

(a) Four M55 (Quad-50) machine guns from 5th Battalion, 2d Artillery remained attached for operational control and common logistical support at FSB Saint Barbara.

(b) Two machine guns from 5th Battalion, 2d Artillery remained attached for operational control and common logistical support at FSB Saint Barbara.

(c) One machine gun from 5th Battalion, 2d Artillery was attached for operational control and common logistical support at FSB Saint Barbara. Attachment became effective with occupation of FSB Saint Barbara on 27 October.

(d) One 1/4 inch (250th P. Detachment) remained attached for operational control and common logistical support at FSB Saint Barbara.

(e) One 1/4 inch Detachment remained attached for return ( Doc No. 597 556). Attachment of the two units was terminated at 1800 1 October when operational control and common logistical support was transferred to the 7th Battalion, 9th Artillery, a 23d Artillery Group unit.

6. OTHERS

(1) There were no vehicle or aircraft accidents affecting combat operations.

(2) The battalion Civic Action program was continued through daily MEDC's visits to the clinic in Cao Xa village, periodic MEDC's visits to the Cao Dai Orphanage and the Provincial Hospital in Tay Ninh City, and the holding of English language classes at Cao Xa. During the reporting period 72 MEDC's were held with a total of 5725 indigent personnel being seen. 650 children housed in the Cao Dai Orphanage received numerous donations of clothing, food, toiletries and medical supplies and were treated to several parties held at the orphanage and at Tay Ninh Base Camp. Average attendance at the 35 English classes held was 22 persons.

(3) The health of the command continues to be excellent. During the month of September, there was one case of VD, none in September, and none in October. The malaria control program has also produced significant results. There were no cases of malaria within the battalion during the reporting period.

(4) During the reporting period the battalion provided four Forward Observer parties to units of the 173d Airborne and one liaison party to the 11th armored Cavalry Regiment. Duty with these units has averaged 30 days.

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AVG-2C


(5) Operation of the 21st Battalion Artillery Warning Control Center (AWCC), a function of the battalion Tactical Operations Center, was improved in September with the completion of installation of a sole user circuit between the AWCC and the US Air Force Control Center at Tan Son Nhut Air Base. The system was further improved on 15 October with the installation of single sideband voice backup equipment.

2. (C) Section 2, Lessons Learned: Commander's Observations, Evaluations, and Recommendations.

a. Personnel. None.

b. Operations.

(1) Use of the Standard Angle Method of Bore-sighting as a Safety Check.

(a) OBSERVATION. Unlike the rotating head on the M12 series sights, the head of the M15 panoramic telescope is not normally touched when setting deflection. The possibility of misalignment of the M15 panoramic telescope through mechanical failure necessitates that bore-sight be verified during each lull in firing.

(b) EVALUATION. Investigation into an artillery firing accident revealed the probable cause to be an undetected slippage of the rotating head of the panoramic telescope. Although required bore-sighting using the test target method had been established at the beginning of the day's firing, required periodic tests had not been done on the equipment, and the instrument had undergone an ordnance inspection. Within the last seven days, the rotating head loosened during firing and, under the force of recoil, slipped approximately 20 degrees. If bore-sight had been checked by the standard angle method between missions, there is a possibility that this slippage would have been detected.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. It is recommended that whenever the tactical situation permits, bore-sight be verified by the standard angle method between missions.

(2) Identifying enemy fire during supper attack.

(a) OBSERVATION. During a daytime or a super attack, and the tension such an attack or the threat of such an attack can generate among defenders of an installation, necessitates the initiation of specific measures designed to minimize the possibility of friendly personnel being shot because of mistaken identity.

(b) EVALUATION. Supper attacks normally occur during hours of darkness.
In most cases they are preceded by a mortar/rocket attack which may continue until the sappers are well within the perimeter. The confusion which can result from the noise, suddenness and speed of the attack make normal recognition procedures unworkable. Steps which can be taken to ease tensions and to reduce the chance of mistaken identity include:

1. Continuous and abundant self-illumination.

2. Movement about the area only when fully clothed, to include helmet and flak vest. The latter provide an easily recognizable silhouette as well as protection against fragments and small arms fire.

3. Speaking the American language in a loud and clear voice rather than attempting to rely on passwords.

4. Announcing intentions before entering a building or bunker.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. It is recommended that the foregoing be incorporated into counter-sapper training at all levels.

c. Training. None.

d. Intelligence. None.

e. Logistics.

(1) Aerial Resupply of Class I Items.

(a) OBSERVATION. Class I items delivered to fire support bases by helicopter are frequently subjected to rough handling, thereby increasing the possibility of contamination and/or spoilage.

(b) EVALUATION. A Conex container, properly rigged, is a suitable external load for the CH47 helicopter. The use of thoroughly cleaned and well maintained Conex containers for the aerial resupply of Class I items greatly reduces the amount of handling and exposure of the items to adverse weather conditions. The shipment of the day's supply of ice in the same Conex as perishable Class I items further reduces the possibility of spoilage.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. It is recommended that all units which rely on aerial resupply (Helicopter) of Class I items consider this use for the Conex shipping container.

(2) Use of Rectifiers in Providing Power to VRC-12 Series Radios (Fixed Installation Configuration).
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AVGE-ZC
SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery for Period Ending 31 October 1969. RCS CSFOR-65 (R2) (U)

(a) OBSERVATION. A more efficient source of power is required for the operation of a large number of FM radios in a fixed installation configuration.

(b) EVALUATION. Units operating under TOE 6-435G are not authorized current rectifying equipment within the communications section of Headquarters Artillery. Artillery battalion TOC's located in base camps may be required to monitor up to eight (8) FM radio nets. Under the present TOE, FM radios must be powered by vehicle batteries, periodically recharged by a standard DC generator. Recurring generator problems, rapid deterioration of batteries under heavy loads, and the necessity for twenty-four hour operations combine to form an unworkable system. The requirement of two TSEC/KYB-6 voice secure units for a steady supply of 24 volts (DC) has proved impossible to meet without the constant assistance of a generator or special power supply. In practical terms such prolonged use of a generator is unfeasible. A second limitation that has been observed using the power sources presently authorized is a significant reduction in the range capability of the radios when more than one set is transmitting. For a heavy artillery battalion with a mission of general support, this condition is unacceptable. Under the provisions of paragraph 4.a.(1), USARV Regulation 700-2 and paragraphs 2 and 6, letter, Headquarters USARV dated 12 October 1969, subject: Moratorium on Processing TDA, MTDA and MTOE; this unit has submitted a request for the temporary loan of a charger, battery, silicon, rectifier type 28-556V charging.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. It is recommended that units operating under MTOE 6-435G be issued a suitable current rectifying device for use in a fixed installation configuration.

(3) Use of Additive Jacket M1 with the 175mm Gun.

(a) OBSERVATION. Change 6 to TM 9-1300-203 states that in a tactical situation, if additive jackets are not available and the mission is in jeopardy, a maximum of 100 rounds per tube may be fired at full charge without the jacket, without affecting current condemnation limits of the tube. A method is required for evaluating the amount of tube life remaining in the 175mm gun tube if more than 100 rounds are fired with a zone 3 propelling charge without the use of an additive jacket.

(b) EVALUATION. In a tactical situation or during an interruption in the resupply of additive jackets, it is conceivable that it may be necessary to fire more than 100 rounds, zone 3, without an additive jacket in order to accomplish the mission. Should this occur, neither the artillery unit nor supporting ordnance is presently able to determine the new fatigue limit of the tube or the prorated number of EFCS rounds remaining in the life of the tube.

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AVGE-ZC 31 October 1969
SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery for Period Ending 31 October 1969. RCS CSFOR-65 (R2) (U)

(c) RECOMMENDATION. It is recommended that the US Army Field Artillery Board or other appropriate agency be designated to establish procedures for determining new fatigue limits for tubes which may accidentally or through necessity become overshot based on the criteria described above.

(4) Determining Muzzle Velocity Loss with the 175mm Gun.

(a) OBSERVATION. Guidelines are needed for determining muzzle velocity loss between registrations for the 175mm gun.

(b) EVALUATION. Due to the potential requirements to fire close-in support with the 175mm gun and the significant losses in muzzle velocity which may occur as tube wear increases, the frequency of subsequent registration with the 175mm gun should be such as to determine corrections for the losses in developed muzzle velocity, while still remaining tactically and logistically feasible. A possible contributing factor in a recent artillery accident was found to be an undetermined change in muzzle velocity since the last registration. The system presently available for determining anticipated muzzle velocity loss based upon the number of EFCS rounds fired has been found to be invalid (page v, FT 175-A-O (PevII)). What is required is a method whereby the loss in muzzle velocity based on EFCS rounds fired can be more accurately determined, particularly during the firing of the first 150 EFCS rounds.

(c) RECOMMENDATION. It is recommended that the US Army Field Artillery Board or other appropriate agency be designated to establish identifiable limits of loss in muzzle velocity at which subsequent registrations are required, and to determine a method of computing the loss in muzzle velocity based on the number of EFCS rounds fired.

F. Organization. None.

G. Other. None.

RUSSELL L. PARSONS
LTC, FA
Commanding

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3-Commanding General United States Army Vietnam
3-Commanding General II Field Force Vietnam Artillery

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AVFB-FAC (31 October 1969) 1st Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery for Period Ending 31 October 1969. RCS CSFOR-65 (R2) (U)

DA, HEADQUARTERS, II FIELD FORCE VIETNAM ARTILLERY, APO 96266

TO: Commanding Officer, II Field Force Vietnam, ATTN: AVFB-FAC, APO 96266

The quarterly report of the 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery adequately reflects operations and lessons learned during the reporting period.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

EDWIN S. OLSMITH JR.
Major, FA
Adjutant

12
SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery, for Period Ending 31 October 1969. RQJ CIR 65 (RO) (U)

Da, HQ II FORCES, USO San Francisco 96266 3 DEC 1969

THRU: Commanding General, US Army Vietnam, ATTN: GHQ, USO 96375
Commander-In-Chief, US Army Pacific, ATTN: G-3/ST, USO 96568

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20310

This headquarters has reviewed and concurs with the Operational Report - Lessons Learned of the 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery for the period ending 31 October 1969.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

[Signature]

S.G. MACDONALD
LT. ASC
43rd AG
TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-DT, APO 96558

1. (U) This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 October 1969 from Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery and comments of indorsing headquarters.

2. (C) Comments follow:

   a. (U) Reference item concerning "Standard Angle Method of Bore-sighting", page 8, paragraph 2b(1); concur. No action by higher headquarters is required.

   b. (U) Reference item concerning "Identifying Friend From Foe During Sapper Attacks", page 8, paragraph 2b(2); concur. However, each unit has its own SOP to cover actions to be taken during a sapper attack. This item will be considered for inclusion in USARV's Battlefield Reports - Tips for Commanders.

   c. (U) Reference item concerning "Aerial Resupply of Class I Items", page 9, paragraph 2e(1): Concur, however, the first consideration is the availability of CONEX containers. This type of project would require CONEX containers dedicated to the particular unit for that specific purpose. This would be necessary to insure that only clean and well maintained containers would be used. Due to the present critical shortage of CONEX in the transportation system this is not possible. The second consideration is the protection that the CONEX would provide to the rations. The lack of circulation of air inside the CONEX could increase spoilage. Ice would have to be used at all times and since the CONEX containers are not insulated the ice would melt quickly.

   d. (U) Reference item concerning "Use of Rectifiers in Providing Power to VRC-12 Series Radios (Fixed Installation Configuration)", page 9, paragraph 2e(2); concur. Due to the operational requirement for the equipment, an emergency HTOE for the battery charger will be accepted upon submission by the unit. Upon receipt of the proposed HTOE, units organized under standardized MTOW 6-435G will be contacted as to the suitability of adding the battery charger to the HTOE. There are currently no battery chargers available for temporary loan.

   e. (C) Reference item concerning "Use of Additive Jacket M1 with the 175mm Gun", page 10, paragraph 2e(3); concur. USARV has requested that USAWECOM clarify the relationship of tube wear to rounds fired without the XM1 additive jacket. USAWECOM has also been requested to provide definitive 175mm gun tube condemnation criteria based on either tube wear...
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AVHGC-DST (31 Oct 69) 3d Ind
SUBJECT: Operations report of Headquarters, 3d Battalion, 32d Artillery
for Period ending 31 October 1969, into CoFD-U (R2) (U)

...or accuracy loss. Upon receipt of USAWCCH reply, USARV will disseminate
the information to field units.

f. (c) Reference item concerning "Determining muzzle Velocity Loss
with the 175mm Gun", page 11, paragraph 2e(4); concur. Current firing
tables do not contain this information; however, this problem is addressed
in change 1 to those tables. USARV CAO has queried ALO (Ballistic Research
Laboratories) on the availability of this data. This problem should be
forwarded to US Army Field Artillery Board, Fort Sill, Oklahoma for con-
sideration.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

[Signature]

Cpt,

[Stamp]

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15
SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery for Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558 § FEB 1970

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20310

This headquarters concurs in subject report as indorsed.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

D. A. TUCKER
CPT, AGC
Asst AG
**Operational Report - Lessons Learned, HQ, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery**

Experiences of unit engaged in counterinsurgency operations, 1 Aug 69 to 31 Oct 69.

**CO, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery**

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### report details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>report date</strong></td>
<td>31 October 1969</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>total no. of pages</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>no. of refs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>project no.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>other report nos.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>distribution statement</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>supplementary notes</strong></td>
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<td>OACSFOR, DA, Washington, D.C. 20310</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>abstract</strong></td>
<td></td>
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