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<b>AUTHORITY</b>	
<b>31 Oct 1981, DoDD 5200.10; OAG D/A ltr 29 Apr 1982</b>	

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

IN REPLY REFER TO

AGDA (M) (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)

AD507973

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be reported to ACSFOR OT UT, Operational Reports Branch, within 90 days  
of receipt of covering letter.

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

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

  
ROBERT E. LYNCH  
Colonel, AGC  
Acting The Adjutant General

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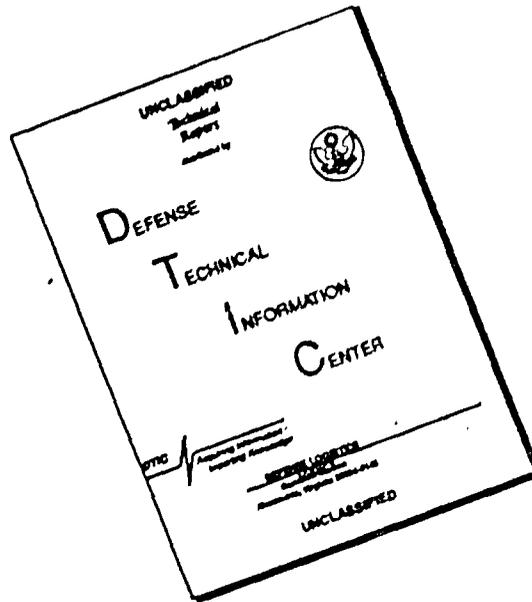
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AVGE-ZC 31 October 1969  
SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery for  
Period Ending 31 October 1969. RCS CSFOR-65 (RI) (U)

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>MISSIONS FIRED</u>	<u>8"</u>	<u>175mm</u>
A/2/32	4238	6251	4743
B/2/32	2263	4489	3571
C/2/32	<u>4399</u>	<u>7668</u>	<u>3592</u>
TOTAL	10,900	18,408	11,906

(23) The battalion has fired a total of 367,738 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 145 522), 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 remained at Dau Tieng Base Camp (XT 498 485). All firing batteries retained the mission of General Support II FFORCEV.

c. 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 FFORCEV 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.

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SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 52d Artillery for Period Ending 31 October 1969. RCS CSFOR-65 (RI) (U)

of Dau Tieng Base Camp, and a Vietnamese Gallantry Cross presented to the Battery Commander, Battery B, for fires by his unit in support of the ARVN Airborne. The battalion has also received formal 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 Vam Co Dong River.

(5) One hundred sixty-one (161) EM received promotions 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 personnel 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 145 522), A Battery at FSB Saint Barbara (XT 276 679), B Battery (-) (2 - 175mm gun sections) at FSB Elaine (XT 560 058), 2 - 8" howitzer sections from B Battery at Tay Ninh Base Camp (XT 159 524), and C Battery at Dau Tieng (XT 498 485).

(2) During the period covered, the battalion provided artillery support for the 25th Infantry Division, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), and the 1st Infantry Division. Additionally, fire support was provided for Special Forces camps at Thien Ngan, Katam, Duc Hue, and Ben Sai, several Regional and Popular Force operations, ARVN Airborne operations, and for US Navy operations on the Vam Co 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, Dau Tieng, 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 Dau Tieng Base Camp brought about an increase in the use of the "Killer Jr." technique as a close-in defensive measure by A and C Batteries.

(4) On 6 August, one 8" howitzer from B Battery moved to FSB Mitchell in support of B 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 80 to 100 rounds of RPG and 60mm mortar fire. A sapper attack followed. Casualties and damage incurred by A Battery were one US KIA, five US WIA, one

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

(6) 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 pod, 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 8" howitzer, and the mess hall slightly damaged. An "L" 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 member of A Battery was killed in action and one was wounded. Enemy losses were 31 KIA.

(8) During August, the battalion was credited with 12 KBA and the destruction of 37 bunkers, 10 caves, 7 buildings and 1 AA 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, Dau Tieng, and FSB Saint Barbara totaled 47 rockets and 162 mortars.

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

(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 canisters and damage to 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 searchlight. 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 14 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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21 October 1969

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 1st Battalion, 52d Artillery for Period Ending 31 October 1969. RGS CSFOR-05 (AI) (U)

(14) For the month, the battalion was credited with a total of 34 enemy KBL and 29 bunkers, 1 mortar position, 1 LA position destroyed, and the initiation of 3 secondary explosions.

(15) During the month of October, enemy activity in the area reached its lowest point in several months. Enemy rocket and mortar attacks on BINH, Dau Tieng, and PSE Saint Barbara totaled only 31 rocket and 73 mortar rounds.

(16) From 8 October until 10 October, all aspects of battalion administration and operations were subjected to evaluation by the USARV AGI Team. With only ratings of satisfactory or unsatisfactory considered, the battalion achieved an overall rating of satisfactory.

(17) On 17 October, the battalion was relieved by assignment to the 23d Artillery Group and assigned directly to II Field Force Vietnam Artillery. The mission of the battalion remains unchanged.

(18) On 27 October, 3 Battery (-) consisted of battery headquarters and two 175mm gun sections moved from Dau Tieng Base Camp to PSE BINH. The mission of the battery is to provide General Support II PFORCEV.

(19) On 29 October, one 8" howitzer section from Battery B displaced to Patrol Base HULL (XP 2125) for the purpose of conducting an artillery attack on a suspected enemy base in the vicinity of XP 2125. Utilizing an air observer in direct support, 8" howitzer section, the section succeeded in the destruction of six structures, two caves, and two bunkers. While in position at PD HULL the section was participated in the firing of a preparatory barrage for 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry operation in the Straight Edge Mountains (P). The section returned to its original position at Dau Tieng Base Camp at 1700 hours.

(20) During the month of October, the battalion received credit for 20 KBL, 138 bunkers, 10 mortars, and 1 LA position destroyed. Seven secondary explosions were initiated.

(21) During the month, one 8" howitzer section from Battery B, a total of 12 - one 8" howitzer section, one 160mm mortar section, and support infantry operated in the area with direct fire surveillance obtained on these operations. One seven KBL and the destruction of six bunkers, ten caves, six mortars, and one mortar. The concept of employing heavy artillery in the direct line of fire on suspected enemy targets has, in general, proved quite successful.

(22) The number of rounds fired during the month, plus the amounts of ammunition expended are as follows:

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C/2/32	<u>4399</u>	<u>7668</u>	<u>3592</u>
TOTAL	10,900	18,408	11,906

(23) The battalion has fired a total of 367,738 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 Meino (XT 560 058). Two 8" howitzer sections from C Battery remained at Dau Tieng Base Camp (XT 498 485). All firing batteries retained the mission of General Support II FFORCEV.

c. 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 FFORCEV 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.

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SUBJECT: Operational Report of the Battery, 1st Battalion, 32d Artillery for Period Ending 30 October 1969. R03 000000 (AI) (U)

**d. Intelligence.**

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

- (a) 4 TOP SECRET clearances validated.
- (b) 21 SECRET clearances granted.
- (c) 36 SECRET clearances validated.

(2) During the quarter the battery's visual reconnaissance program consisted of 112 missions and 1000 hours of observation. Significant sightings which resulted in the generation of 60 three missions. A total of 90 registrations were conducted.

**e. Logistics.**

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

(2) Two 175mm guns have been processed through the Repair and Return Program conducted by the 2nd Support and Service Battalion. Preliminary results indicate the program will result in prolonging the service life of the weapon.

**f. Organization.**

(1) The battalion was under operative and administrative control of the 23d Artillery Group until 16 October 1969. On 17 October 1969, this control was assumed by II Field Force Vietnam Artillery.

(2) Present table of organization is:

Battery A - 175mm guns

1st Battalion

Battery B - 175mm guns

2nd Battalion

Battery C - 175mm guns

3rd Battalion

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(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 searchlights from 5th Battalion, 2d Artillery remained attached for operational control and common logistical support at FSB Saint Barbara.

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

(d) One M4 radar (260th F. Detachment) remained attached for operational control and common logistical support at FSB Saint Barbara.

(e) One M4 radar detachment remained attached for rations (Duc Hoa, 597 956). Attachment of the two radars was terminated at 160001 October when operational control and common logistical support was transferred to the 7th Battalion, 9th Artillery, a 23d Artillery Group unit.

g. Other.

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

(2) The battalion Civic Action program was continued through daily MEDCAP visits to the clinic in Cao Xa village, periodic MEDCAP visits to the Cao Dai Orphanage and the Province Hospital in Tay Ninh City, and the holding of English language classes at Cao Xa. During the reporting period 71 MEDCAPS were held with a total of 3726 indigenous personnel being seen. The 80 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 33 English classes held was 22 persons.

(3) The health of the command continues to be excellent. During the month of August, there was one case of VD, one 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 ARVN Airborne and one liaison party to the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment. Duty with these units has averaged 30 days.

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(5) Operation of the Tay Ninh 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 Boresighting as a Safety Check.

(a) OBSERVATION. Unlike the rotating head on the M12 series sights, the head of the M115 panoramic telescope is not normally touched when setting deflection. The possibility of misalignment of the M115 panoramic telescope through mechanical failure necessitates that boresight 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 boresighting using the test target method had been accomplished 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 maintenance inspection within the last seven days, the rotating head loosened during firing and, under the force of recoil, slipped approximately 60 mil in deflection. Had boresight 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, boresight be verified by the standard angle method between missions.

(2) Identifying Intentions for Firing Sapper Attacks.

(a) OBSERVATION. The probability of a sapper attack, and the tension which 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. Sapper attacks normally occur during hours of darkness.

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Period Ending 31 October 1969. RCS CSFOR-65 (R2) (U)

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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(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 Battery. 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 28-56V 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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(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.

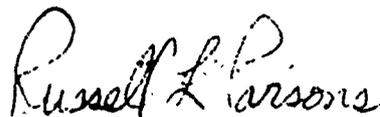
(a) OBSERVATION. Guidelines are needed for determining muzzle velocity loss between registrations for the 175mm gun.

(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-0 (RevII)). 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  
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15 NOV 1969

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: AVFBC-RE, 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

AVFBC-RE-H (31 Oct 1969) End Ind  
SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery  
For Period ending 31 October 1969. RCS CSFOR-65 (R2) (U)

DA, HQ II FFORCEV, APO San Francisco 96266 3 DEC 1969

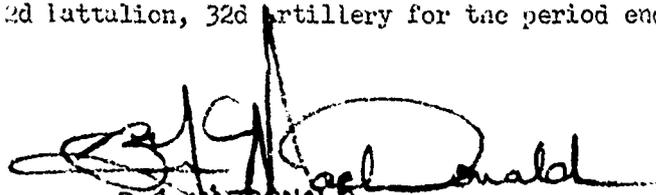
THRU: Commanding General, US Army Vietnam, ATTN: AVFBC(DSI), APO 96375

Commander-In-Chief, US Army Pacific, ATTN: GPOF-DT, APO 96558

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:



B. G. MACDONALD  
ILT, ABC  
Asst AG

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AVHGC-DST (31 Oct 69) 3d Ind

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

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375

30 JAN 1970

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 MTOE for the battery charger will be accepted upon submission by the unit. Upon receipt of the proposed MTOE, units organized under standardized MTOE 6-435G will be contacted as to the suitability of adding the battery charger to the MTOE. 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: Operational Report of Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery  
for Period Ending 31 October 1969, RGS CSFOH-05 (R2) (U)

or accuracy loss. Upon receipt of USAWECOM 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 A&C (Ballistic Research Laboratories) on the availability of this data. This problem should be forwarded to US Army Field Artillery Board, Fort Sill, Oklahoma for consideration.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Cy furn:  
2d/32d ARTY BN  
II FFV

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
17 OCT 1969  
CPT,  
/s/ [unclear]

**CONFIDENTIAL**

GPOP-DT (31 Oct 69) 4th Ind (U)

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 5 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

UNCLASSIFIED

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R & D

(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author)		2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	
HQ, OACSFOR, DA, Washington, D.C. 20310		CONFIDENTIAL	
		2b. GROUP	
		4	
3. REPORT TITLE			
Operational Report - Lessons Learned, HQ, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery			
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates)			
Experiences of unit engaged in counterinsurgency operations, 1 Aug 69 to 31 Oct 69.			
5. AUTHOR(S) (First name, middle initial, last name)			
CO, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery			
6. REPORT DATE		7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES	7b. NO. OF REFS
31 October 1969		19	
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO.		8b. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
b. PROJECT NO.		694032	
c. N/A		9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)	
d.			
10. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT			
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY	
N/A		OACSFOR, DA, Washington, D.C. 20310	
13. ABSTRACT			