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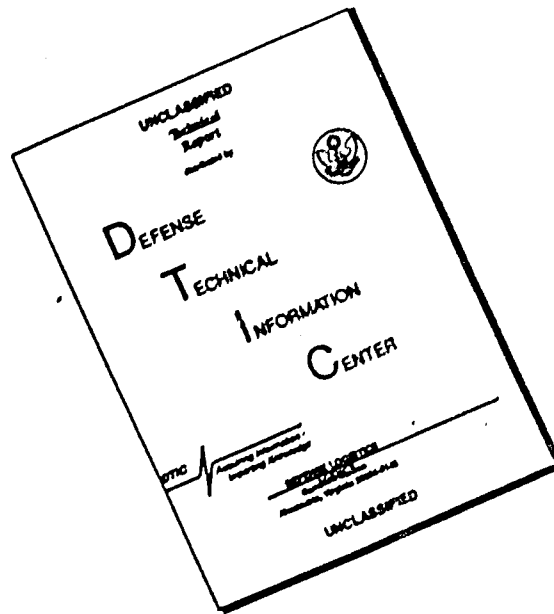
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

IN REPLY REFER TO

AGDA (M) (9 Jan 70) FOR OT UT 694130

19 January 1970

**SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, II Field Force
Vietnam Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1969 (U)**

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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.

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Kenneth G. Wickham

KENNETH G. WICKHAM
Major General, USA
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(2) Personnel rotation has been normal for the period covered by this report, and replacements have been received in adequate numbers in the majority of MOS positions however, MOS shortages continue in 05B (Radio Operator), 05C (Radio Teletype Operator) and 72B (Communications Center Specialist).

(3) The following awards were presented to assigned and attached personnel:

- (a) Bronze Star - 112.
- (b) Air Medal - 14.
- (c) Army Commendation Medal - 117.
- (d) Purple Heart - 15.

(4) This headquarters was engaged in normal operations during the reporting period with the exception of Force Structure Realignment as outlined in 1a above.

(5) There were no administrative or tactical moves by this headquarters during the reporting period.

c. OPERATIONS.

(1) GENERAL. This reporting period was again characterized by numerous and rapid repositionings of II FFORCEV Artillery units to counter specific enemy threats and the frequent use of heavy artillery to conduct artillery raids and to provide an assault fire capability in support of both US and allied operations. The realignment of forces which occurred on 17 Oct 69 placed all heavy artillery battalions under the direct command and control of this headquarters. Continued emphasis was placed on the improvement and modernization of ARVN and

2
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CIDG Artillery. The period was highlighted by the activation of two ARVN Artillery battalions, a training program for CIDG Artillerymen and the formulation of the Artillery Dong Tien (Forward Together) Plan.

(2) TACTICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND MISSIONS OF II F FORCEV UNITS. Current deployments of II F FORCEV Artillery units are as listed in Inclosure 2. Heavy artillery coverage for III CTZ is portrayed graphically in Inclosure 3. Inclosure 4 lists the current tactical missions of force artillery units.

(a) There has been no change in heavy artillery coverage since the last report. On ten occasions, one 8 inch howitzer section of Battery B, 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery moved from Tay Ninh (XT 160 524) to attack enemy bunkers, caves, and fighting positions with assault fire from positions located around the base of Nui Ba Den (XT 280 580). Similar operations were conducted by the 8 inch platoon of Battery B, 7th Battalion, 8th Artillery on two occasions in support of the 1st Field Regiment, 1st Australian Task Force on the east side of the Long Hai Mountains (YS 470 520). On 11 Sep 69, the 8 inch platoon of Battery B, 7th Battalion, 8th Artillery moved from Xuan Loc (YT 464 083) to FSB Blackhorse (YS 437 960) to support a combined US/ARVN/RTAVF/ATF operation in vicinity YT 30 00 for a ten day period. Heavy artillery was displaced to support 14 other operations varying in duration from one to three days during this reporting period. Normally, heavy artillery is being used to attack hard targets such as caves, bunkers, weapons positions, and trench lines during support of operations.

(b) Except for four tubes of medium artillery (A/2/12), all US artillery assets were moved out of the Capital Military District (CMD). The artillery coverage provided to CMD to replace US artillery is entirely Vietnamese (ARVN, Marine, and Airborne). II F FORCEV Artillery assets redeployed from CMD were from the 6th Battalion, 15th Artillery which has stood down all of its firing elements for redeployment to CONUS. Current plans call for the last four tubes of US artillery to move out of the CMD prior to the end of December 1969.

(c) During the reporting period II F FORCEV medium artillery displaced 59 times to support operations throughout III CTZ. Battery C, 1st Battalion, 27th Artillery moved from FSB Washington (XT 148 569) north to positions along highway 22 on 12 different occasions to support one day operations

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conducted by the 25th Infantry Division in the vicinity of XT 00 75. Battery B, 1st Battalion, 27th Artillery conducted 13 moves from FSB Stoneman (XT 301 372) to FSB Hull (XT 363 380) to support 25th Infantry Division one day operations in the vicinity of the Straight Edge Woods (XT 13 34). On 15 occasions Battery B, 2d Battalion, 35th Artillery moved one platoon (3 tubes) from Nui Dat (YS 429 666) to various locations in the 1st ATF TAOI to support 1st ATF operations. One platoon of Battery A, 2d Battalion, 35th Artillery moved from Long Binh (YT 132 111) to the 3d Brigade, 9th Infantry Division area of operations on 10 Sep 69 to support a series of seven operations (battalion minus) around Binh Phuoc (XS 610 540), Tan Tru (XS 650 630), and Can Giuoc (XS 830 720) by direct fire. This series of operations resulted in the platoon being credited with 36 bunkers destroyed and 27 secondary explosions. Of the other 12 moves in support of operations, five were in support of 199th LIB operations in Long Khanh Province, four were in support of the 1st Cavalry Division and three were in support of the 25th Infantry Division.

(d) Battery D, 2d Battalion, 13th Artillery (Provisional) moved from Phu Loi (XT 847 153) to Duc Phong (YU 437 049) on 18 Aug 69 to support 3d Mobile Strike Force operations north of Duc Phong until 25 September, when the battery returned to Phu Loi. The battery was reconstituted at Phu Loi on 10 October and moved to Thien Ngon (XT 086 816) to support 5th Mobile Strike Force operations in War Zone C. The battery was moved to Katum (XT 333 890) on 30 Oct 69 as the 5th MSF shifted their operations to that area. The operations are scheduled to terminate on or about 10 Nov 69.

(e) Of the 159 II FFORCEV Artillery moves during the reporting period, 66 were at the direction of the Commanding General, II FFORCEV Artillery to support known commitments and contingency plans throughout III CTZ. The other 93 moves were a result of requests from divisions, separate brigades, and artillery groups in III CTZ.

(3) OPERATION DOUBLE CLUTCH. Operation DOUBLE CLUTCH was a three phase operation conducted by II FFORCEV Artillery from 10 through 15 August. The purpose of the operation was to reposition the 7th Battalion, 9th Artillery and the 6th Battalion, 15th Artillery concurrent with the re-assignment of the 7/9 Arty from 54th Artillery Group to the 23d Artillery Group and 6/15 Arty from the 23d Artillery Group to the 54th Artillery Group.

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AVFB-FAC

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)(U)

An exchange of position areas between the two battalions, to include Headquarters and Service batteries, was planned in three phases. During phase I which lasted one day, advance parties from each battalion moved to their new locations. During the five days of phase II the units exchanged position areas. Phase III overlapped with phase II and was used as a "close out" period from old positions. To insure artillery coverage from all firing position areas during the move, batteries were moved in two increments with three howitzers in each increment. Command and control of a position area remained with the old commander until the new unit had closed the position with all six howitzers. All moves were accomplished without accident or incident.

(4) ARVN AND CIDG ARTILLERY.

(a) ARVN Artillery assets were increased during the reporting period by the activation of two battalions. The 46th Artillery Battalion (155mm) began training on 15 September and has a planned operational date of 14 December. The 46th Artillery Battalion will be utilized in general support throughout III CTZ. The 183d Artillery Battalion (105mm) began unit training on 29 September and has a planned operational date of 27 December. The 183d Artillery Battalion will be deployed in the 33d Division Tactical Area.

(b) A change to the TO&E's of 105mm and 155mm battalions has been approved to increase the number of forward observer sections authorized from nine to 15 in a 105mm battalion and from none to 12 in a 155mm battalion.

(c) The ARVN Artillery continues to increase its capabilities by training all batteries in mobile operations. All artillery units are scheduled to have completed this training by 31 Dec 69. ARVN III Corps Artillery's objective is to have three 105mm batteries and one 155mm battery employed in a mobile configuration in each Division Tactical Area.

(d) A combined plan has been prepared and implemented to train an ARVN artillery battery in air mobile movements and jungle operations. This specialized battery will assume the mission of direct support to the Mobile Strike Forces upon completion of its extensive training.

5
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SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)(U)

Independent operations are scheduled for the ARVN Jungle Battery in January 1970.

(e) The artillery training school for CIDG personnel (ref. Operational Report, this headquarters for period ending 31 July 1969) has been established at Trang Sup, a Special Forces CIDG camp. Since 1 September, 70 CIDG personnel have been training on artillery FDC and firing battery procedures. The class is scheduled to graduate on 8 November, after which the CIDG Artillerymen will man the howitzers located at the Special Forces Camps of Katum and Thien Ngon.

(f) By direction of CG, II FFORCEV Artillery with concurrence from CO, III ARVN Corps Artillery, a combined working committee is being formed to develop a plan for coordinating all artillery mutual support projects within III Corps Tactical Zone. The plan, Artillery Dong Tien (Forward Together), is designed to increase the capabilities and effectiveness of the combined US, ARVN and FWMAF Artillery team.

(g) Throughout the reporting period close liaison has been maintained with ARVN III Corps Artillery, 5th Special Forces Group and FWMAF Artillery units.

(5) AVIATION SUPPORT. The aviation assets currently available to this headquarters and its assigned, attached and OPCON units include 15 - OH23G, 5 - OH6A, 5 - O1D and 2 - UH1B aircraft. With the inactivation of 54th Artillery Group and the 6th Bn, 15th Arty, the Force Artillery aircraft authorization was reduced by six aircraft. All Force Artillery aircraft are maintained by a consolidated aviation section at Phu Loi under the supervision of 23d Artillery Group. The problems inherent in maintaining two different types of aircraft, i. e. OH6A and OH23G, will hopefully be eliminated when the OH58 "Ranger" arrives in the command. The first OH58 input is scheduled for December of this year. The two UH1B daily mission aircraft are utilized throughout Force Artillery and are allocated to the units on a mission priority basis.

(6) REDUCTION OF METRO COVERAGE. With the Keystone Cardinal drawdown of HHB, 8th TAB, 25th Arty, its two organic meteorological sections have been inactivated reducing the number of Metro stations in III CTZ from 12 to 10. The Metro station at Nha Be (XS 921 814) ceased

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SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)(U)

operations on 5 October. On 15 October the Metro station at Dau Tieng (XT 493 473) moved to Tan An (XS 546 649) to replace the other 8th TAB Metro station which ceased operations on 20 October. Inclosure 5 depicts current Metro coverage in III CTZ.

(7) ARTILLERY ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS. Although intensive command emphasis has been placed on safe delivery and obtainment of all necessary air and ground clearances prior to artillery engagement, artillery accidents and incidents continue to be a source of friendly casualties although friendly casualties dropped by 52% from last reporting period. During this reporting period the firing battery was the major cause of artillery incidents. Improper clearance on the part of non-artillery clearing agencies caused the majority of accidents.

(a) Firing Battery Errors. During the reporting period firing battery errors were responsible for six of the nine artillery incidents reported. In all cases the errors resulted from negligence and violation of sound firing techniques. If double check procedures had been followed, all six of these incidents would have been prevented.

(b) Artillery Accidents. The majority of artillery accidents resulted from improper clearance being granted by US Infantry and ARVN clearing agencies. In most cases, clearance was granted by these agencies without first consulting the maneuver elements in order to ascertain exact friendly locations.

(8) MTOE ACTIONS.

(a) During the reporting period MTOE's were processed for the HHB and Firing Batteries of the 5th Bn, 2d Arty. The changes requested realigned personnel authorizations commensurate with the mission of the automatic weapons battalion in Vietnam. The ten man radar section was deleted from the headquarters battery to provide trade-off spaces for an additional mechanic in each firing battery and additional maintenance and medical personnel in the headquarters battery.

(b) The MTOE for the HHB, Field Artillery Group that was processed during the last reporting period was returned for correction of aviation requests. The loss of one group headquarters through Keystone Cardinal

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AVFB-FAC

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)(U)

and a current USARV moratorium on submission of MTOE's has delayed completion of this action.

(c) A MTOE is currently being prepared for this headquarters that will augment the staff which has assumed the administrative, logistical and operational functions of an artillery group with respect to its three assigned battalions. In addition, a radar platoon consisting of a platoon headquarters and two surveillance radar sections equipped with the AN/TPS-25 GSR is being added to retain the GSR capability that was lost with the drawdown of 8th TAB.

d. INTELLIGENCE.

(1) AN/MPQ-4A COUNTERMORTAR RADAR (CMR) EFFECTIVENESS.

(a) The continuous evaluation and analysis of the effectiveness of all AN/MPQ-4A CMR's employed within III CTZ for the months of July, August and September revealed the statistics discussed below. An overall effectiveness percentage was determined from the number of sightings acquired during all attacks by fire occurring within range of a CMR in III CTZ. This overall percentage figure disregards the fact that the set may have been shut down for normal non-operating hours, periodic downtime due to mechanical difficulties or the fact that the radar was searching a sector of scan other than the direction of the incoming rounds.

(b) Out of 361 attacks by fire over the three month period, the overall effectiveness average was 17.4% with 63 confirmed launch locations determined. A comprehensive analysis of the factors most frequently affecting the capability of the set reflect that out of the 361 attacks by fire, 133 occurred out of sector, 26 occurred during normal off time of the crews, 7 occurred while the set was down for mechanical failure leaving 200 attacks in which sightings by operators were possible. Out of these 200 attacks, 63 sightings were made for an overall operator efficiency of 31.5%. The above analysis is reflected for II FFORCEV OPCON units in Inclosure 6. (Note: Data for the above analysis is obtained from daily Artillery SITREPS and the II FFORCEV G2 Journal and are subject to the validity of these reports.)

(2) EFFECTS OF ENEMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS.

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(a) II FFORCEV Arty has been conducting a statistical study of enemy anti-aircraft activities within III CTZ (ref. para 1c(3), Operational Report of this headquarters for period ending 31 July 1969). The study presents an analysis of enemy activity in terms of the number of aircraft engaged, altitude of engagement, type of weapons used and geographic areas of engagement. The scope of this analysis covers the statistics for May to July 1969. The study brought out the following major points:

1. Although the percentage of aircraft being damaged by AA fire was low when compared to the total sorties flown, it amounted to six aircraft damaged per day. Most of these aircraft were damaged at altitudes below 500 feet.

2. The majority of aircraft were damaged while flying combat troop carrier, armed and non-armed visual reconnaissance missions.

3. The type of weapons which present the greatest threat to allied aircraft are the light ground fire weapons (under .50 Cal). Accurate and effective use of preparation fires, smoke and feints can reduce the effectiveness of the enemy's smaller caliber weapons.

4. There are definite areas of heavy concentration of AA fire. By defining these areas, pilots can plan their flight patterns. When not essential for a mission, certain geographic areas should be avoided. The known areas of concentration also serves as an additional intelligence indicator for the location of enemy troops.

(b) To counter the enemy's tactics and capabilities, the US and Free World Forces employ four primary methods whereby artillery is used to destroy or neutralize the enemy and his AA defenses.

1. The first of these methods is the REDLEG system which is primarily used by pilots flying in unfamiliar areas. When an aircraft receives fire the pilot immediately calls the Artillery Warning Control Center (AWCC) and gives the codeword REDLEG and the grid coordinates of the AA position. The AWCC then selects an Artillery Control Headquarters (ACH) that controls fires at the coordinate given. At this point the ACH would either act as a relay or would put the pilot in direct contact with a selected firing battery. If possible, the aircraft will remain to adjust fires, if not, the grid

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SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)(U)

will still be fired by the battery.

2. When pilots are on operations they normally have artillery in direct support of the operation which they can use to counter AA fires. Gunships and TAC Air are also used to counter AA fires when available.

3. A third method of employing artillery is the firing of preparations for heliborne assaults. The purpose of the preparation is to destroy or neutralize the enemy and his defenses in the vicinity of the LZ and to suppress AA fires. An aerial observer is used to adjust the artillery to provide the desired coverage which has to be intense and be as brief as possible to gain surprise. The fires have to be lifted just prior to the initial assault unit landing. It is essential that fires not be lifted too soon as the enemy will employ all types of weapons within range as the aircraft are most vulnerable when landing or taking off.

4. As a fourth method of employing artillery, smoke can be used effectively along the flight route or in the LZ area to mask the movement of aircraft from enemy observation and fire.

e. LOGISTICS.

(1) Redistribution of Equipment. This headquarters has been responsible for the logistics operations involved in the inactivation of units under Keystone Cardinal. Recommendations for redistribution of equipment were forwarded through II FFORCEV to USARV and except for critically short, command controlled items, all recommendations have been approved. Since lateral transfers are in progress, no percent of demand satisfaction is provided in this report. A complete study of all facets of the operation is being conducted.

(2) Airlift Operations. Extensive use was made of both fixed and rotary wing assets by II FFORCEV Arty units during the reporting period. Unit moves, daily ammunition, ration and materiel resupplies, and movement of radars accounted for the majority of the sorties flown. 393 Priority I and 79 Combat Essential sorties were flown by fixed wing aircraft in addition to one Emergency Resupply sortie. Rotary wing aircraft flew 1,356 Priority I, 84 Combat Essential and 4 Tactical Emergency sorties.

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SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)(U)

f. MESSAGE CENTER OPERATIONS. The II FFORCEV Arty message center handled the reception of 1,299 messages and transmitted 1,108 messages over organic radio and land line teletype. A total of 3,822 messages were received and 568 released. Of these totals, 79.3% of received messages and 76% of released messages were of priority or higher precedence.

2. (C) LESSONS LEARNED; COMMANDER'S OBSERVATIONS, EVALUATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

a. Personnel. None.

b. Intelligence.

AN/TPS-25A Ground Surveillance Radar (GSR) Plotting Board Map Orientation.

OBSERVATION: The plotting board map orientation procedure specified in TM 11-5840-217-10, Chapter 3, Section III, paragraph 67, provides for map surveillance of a 3200 mil area when using the plotting board. Utilization of the AN/TPS-25A GSR in RVN has demonstrated a need for complete 6400 mi! map surveillance.

EVALUATION: Orienting the plotting board map by the following method will provide 6400 mil map surveillance with only one operation required when changing map sectors:

(1) Plot the radar location on a map (1:25000 or 1:50000 scale) and draw plotting board orienting lines through the radar location parallel to the X and Y grid coordinate lines. Mark these orienting lines 0 mils, 1600 mils, 3200 mils and 4800 mils as appropriate. Draw a line through the radar location along the radar orienting azimuth (determined when orienting the radar set as specified in TM 11-5840-217-10, Chapter 3, Section III, paragraph 66). Cut the map into two sections along the radar orienting azimuth.

(2) Orient the first map section, containing the primary area of interest, to the plotting board as specified in TM 11-5840-217-10, Chapter 3, Section III, paragraph 67. Tape all edges of the first map section to the plotting

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AVFB-FAC

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)(U)

board using transparent tape. Leave the plotting board arm oriented to the first map section.

(3) Place the second map section over the first, face up, aligning the cut edges and the radar location of both sections. Align the plotting board orienting lines on the second section directly over the opposite lines on the first section (i. e. 1600 mil line on second section directly over 4800 mil line on first section). Tape the top edge of the second section to the plotting board using transparent tape. Put a piece of transparent tape on the cut edge of the second map section, with half the width of the tape adhering to the map and the other half free. This piece of tape will be used to secure the bottom of the second section to the plotting board when that section is being used. Fold the second section back to expose the first.

(4) When the area depicted by the second map section is to be searched, fold this section down over the first and secure the bottom edge to the plotting board with the transparent tape. De-clutch the plotting board arm and set the radar azimuth to correspond to one of the plotting board orienting lines on the second map section (i. e. 1600 mils, 3200 mils, etc.). Position the plotting board light under the corresponding orienting line and engage the plotting board arm clutch.

RECOMMENDATION: That this information be disseminated to all units employing the AN/TPS-25A GSR.

c. Operations. None.

d. Organization. None.

e. Training. None.

f. Logistics.

Improving Fixed Wing Resupply of Isolated Fire Support Bases.

OBSERVATION: During a recent operation in the vicinity of Duc Phong, the aerial resupply effort to the battery involved was often sporadic.

EVALUATION: The difficulty in maintaining a steady flow of resupply was due mainly to poor weather and aircraft maintenance problems. The

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AVFB-FAC

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)(U)

lack of potable water in the unit became critical on several occasions. When it became necessary to resupply the unit during darkness or poor weather, rotary wing aircraft had to be used. A combination of factors, the great distance from the resupply point, the comparatively small payload of the CH-47 and the limited number of these aircraft, resulted in a very slow rate of delivery.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) Emergency resupply points be established as near as possible to isolated fire support bases to facilitate helicopter resupply during darkness and poor weather.

(2) Units requiring resupply of water should make maximum use of collapsible bladders. A full water bladder can be carried by a C7A (Caribou) which is a highly reliable aircraft. A full water trailer requires transportation by a larger, less reliable aircraft.

(3) An ample amount of water and rations should be maintained as a reserve by an isolated unit so that failure to receive water or rations for a two day period does not create a serious situation.

g. Communications.

Antenna Orientation.

OBSERVATION: With the addition of four artillery battalions to the II FFORCEV Arty radioteletype net (RATT), a study was made of the location of new units in relation to antenna positioning at the Net Control Station (NCS).

EVALUATION: It was found that a change in the antenna orientation resulted in significantly improved RATT communications with both the battalions and long-standing members of the net as well. Although it should be normal procedure to check antenna positioning relative to geographic location of other stations, the tendency is for a NCS to overlook this procedure when additional stations are added to an existing RATT net.

RECOMMENDATION: NCS of a RATT net should periodically check

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AVFB-FAC

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, II Field
Force Vietnam Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R2)(U)

antenna orientation in relation to the geographical location of member
stations. This is most important when new stations are added to an
existing RATT net.

h. Materiel. None.

i. Other. None.

6 Incl

1. Organization of II
FFORCEV Artillery

~~2. Positioning of II
FFORCEV Artillery~~

3. Heavy Artillery Coverage
as of 31 October 1969

4. Missions of II FFORCEV
Artillery Units

5. Metro Coverage

6. CMF Effectiveness Study

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Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

AVFBC-RE-H (15 Nov 69) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, II Field
Force Vietnam Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS
CSFOR-65 (R2) (U)

DA, HQ II FFORCEV, APO San Francisco 96266 27 NOV 1969.

THRU: Commanding General, US Army Vietnam, ATTN: AVHGC(DST), APO 96375

Commander-In-Chief, US Army Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-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 Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam Artillery for the
period ending 31 October 1969.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



B.G. MACDONALD
1LT, AGC
Asst AG

AVHGC-DST (15 Nov 69) 2d Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned, Headquarters, II Field Force
Vietnam Artillery, Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)(U)

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

23 DEC 1969

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-DT,
APO 96558

1. This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 October 1969 from Headquarters, II Field Force Vietnam Artillery.

2. Reference item concerning "AN/TPS-25 Ground Surveillance Radar (GSR) Plotting Board Map Orientation", page 11, paragraph 2b; concur. This item should be forwarded to the US Army Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma for consideration. It will be considered for publication in USARV's Battlefield Report- A Summary of Lessons Learned.

FOR THE COMMANDER:


L. D. MURRAY
CPT, AGC
Assistant Adjutant General

Cy furn:
II FFV Arty
II FFV

GPOP-DT (15 Nov 69) 3d Ind (U)

SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, II Field Force Vietnam Artillery for
Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2) (U)

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558 31 DEC 69

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:


C. L. SHORTT
CP7, AGC
Asst AG

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FORCE STRUCTURE AS OF 31 OCTOBER 1969

1. The following units are assigned to II FFORCEV Artillery:

- a. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, II Field Force Vietnam Artillery.
- b. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 8th Battalion (Target Acquisition), 25th Artillery.
- c. 7th Battalion, 8th Artillery.
- d. 6th Battalion, 27th Artillery.
- e. 2d Battalion, 32d Artillery.

2. The following units are assigned to II FFORCEV Artillery and placed OPCON as indicated:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Battery F, 16th Artillery | OPCON 2d Bn, 12th Arty |
| b. 234th FA Detachment (Radar) | OPCON 5th Special Forces |
| c. 258th FA Detachment (Radar) | OPCON 25th Inf Div |
| d. 260th FA Detachment (Radar) | OPCON 23d Arty Gp |

3. The following units are assigned to HHB, 8th TAB, 25th Arty and placed OPCON as indicated:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. 9th FA Detachment (Radar) | OPCON BHTAC |
| b. 76th FA Detachment (Radar) | OPCON BHTAC |
| c. 246th FA Detachment (Radar) | OPCON BHTAC |
| d. 248th FA Detachment (Radar) | OPCON BHTAC |
| e. 257th FA Detachment (Radar) | OPCON RTAVF |
| f. 259th FA Detachment (Radar) | OPCON BHTAC |
| g. 267th FA Detachment (Radar) | OPCON 1st Cav Div |

In conjunction with Keystone Cardinal and Force Structure Realignment, the 6th and 79th FA Detachments were inactivated on 6 Oct 69. The 231st, 247th and 249th FA Detachments are at zero strength as of 6 Oct 69 and will be inactivated at a later date.

Inclosure 1

18

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4. Headquarters, II FFORCEV Artillery has one attached automatic weapons battalion, 5th Battalion (AW)(SP), 2d Artillery. This battalion has two additional batteries attached as indicated below:

Battery D (MG), 71st Artillery

Battery I (SLT), 29th Artillery

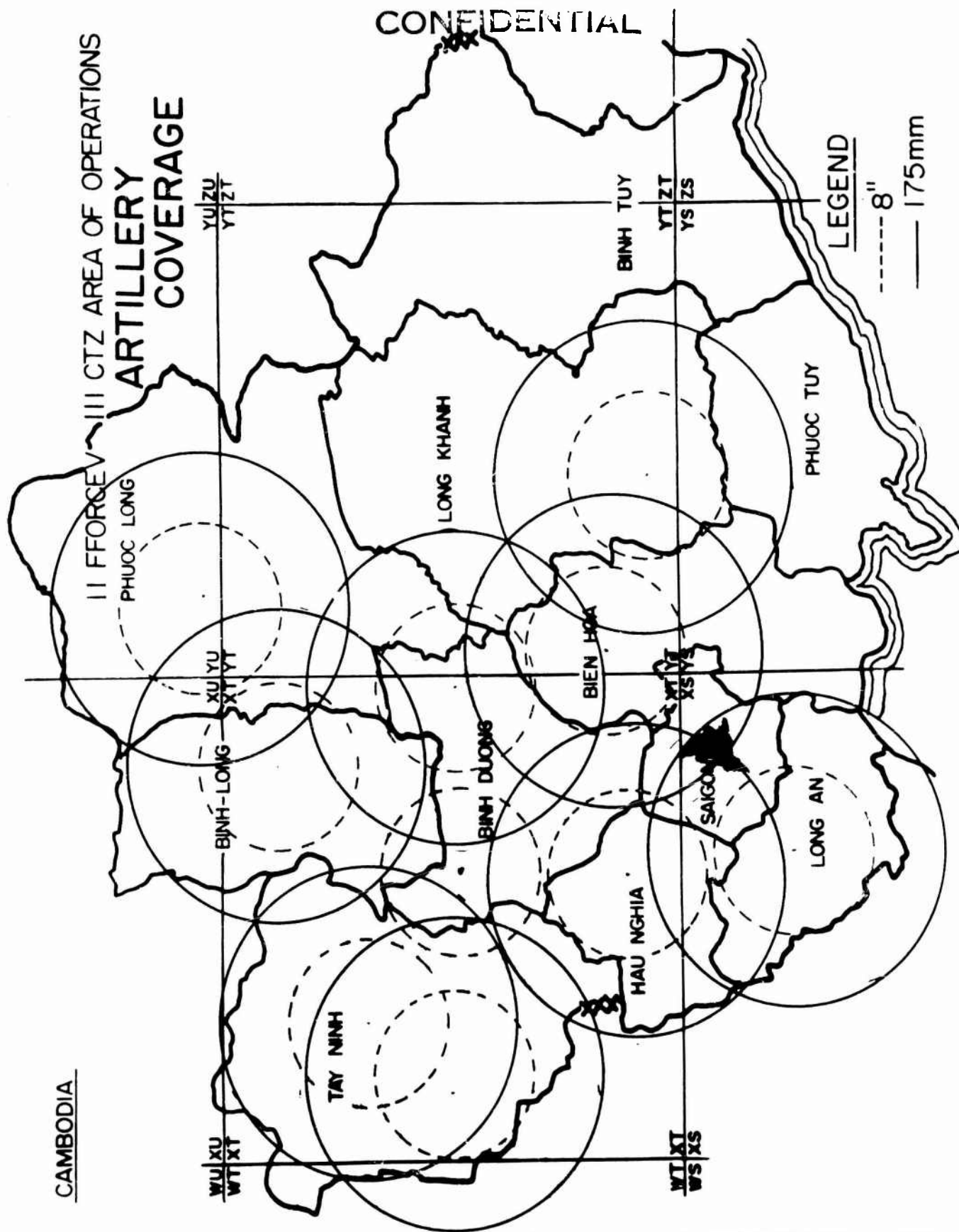
5. Headquarters, II FFORCEV Artillery has operational control of the 23d Artillery Group and its six assigned battalions as listed below:

- a. 7th Battalion, 9th Artillery.
- b. 2d Battalion, 12th Artillery.
- c. 2d Battalion, 13th Artillery.
- d. 1st Battalion, 27th Artillery.
- e. 2d Battalion, 35th Artillery.
- f. 5th Battalion, 42d Artillery.

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II FORCE V III CTZ AREA OF OPERATIONS
ARTILLERY
COVERAGE



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20

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MISSIONS OF II FFORCEV ARTILLERY UNITS

1. 23d Artillery Group - General Support II FFORCEV.
 - a. 7th Bn, 9th Arty - General Support II FFORCEV.
 - (1) Btry A - General Support II FFORCEV.
 - (2) Btry B - GS-Reinf 25th Infantry Division Artillery.
 - (3) Btry C - GS-Reinf 25th Infantry Division Artillery.
 - b. 2d Bn, 12th Arty - General Support II FFORCEV.
 - (1) Btry A - General Support II FFORCEV.
 - (2) Btry B - GS-Reinf 1st Infantry Division Artillery.
 - (3) Btry C - GS-Reinf 1st Cavalry Division Artillery.
 - (4) Btry F, 16th Arty - General Support II FFORCEV.
 - c. 2d Bn, 13th Arty - General Support II FFORCEV.
 - (1) Btry A - GS-Reinf 1st Infantry Division Artillery.
 - (2) Btry B - GS-Reinf 1st Infantry Division Artillery.
 - (3) Btry C - GS-Reinf 1st Cavalry Division Artillery.
 - (4) Btry D (Provisional) - Direct Support, 5th Mobile Strike Force.
 - d. 1st Bn, 27th Arty - General Support II FFORCEV.
 - (1) Btry A - GS-Reinf 25th Infantry Division Artillery.
 - (2) Btry B - GS-Reinf 25th Infantry Division Artillery.
 - (3) Btry C - General Support II FFORCEV.
 - e. 2d Bn, 35th Arty - General Support II FFORCEV.
 - (1) Btry A - General Support II FFORCEV.
 - (2) Btry B - GS-Reinf 2d Bn, 40th Arty.
 - (3) Btry C - GS-Reinf 1st Field Regiment Royal Australian Artillery.
 - f. 5th Bn, 42d Arty - General Support II FFORCEV.
 - (1) Btry A - GS-Reinf 2d Bn, 4th Arty.
 - (2) Btry B - GS-Reinf 2d Bn, 4th Arty.
 - (3) Btry C - General Support II FFORCEV.
2. 7th Bn, 8th Arty - General Support II FFORCEV.
3. 6th Bn, 15th Arty - Standing down for redeployment to CONUS.
4. 6th Bn, 27th Arty - General Support II FFORCEV.
5. 2d Bn, 32d Arty - General Support II FFORCEV.

21

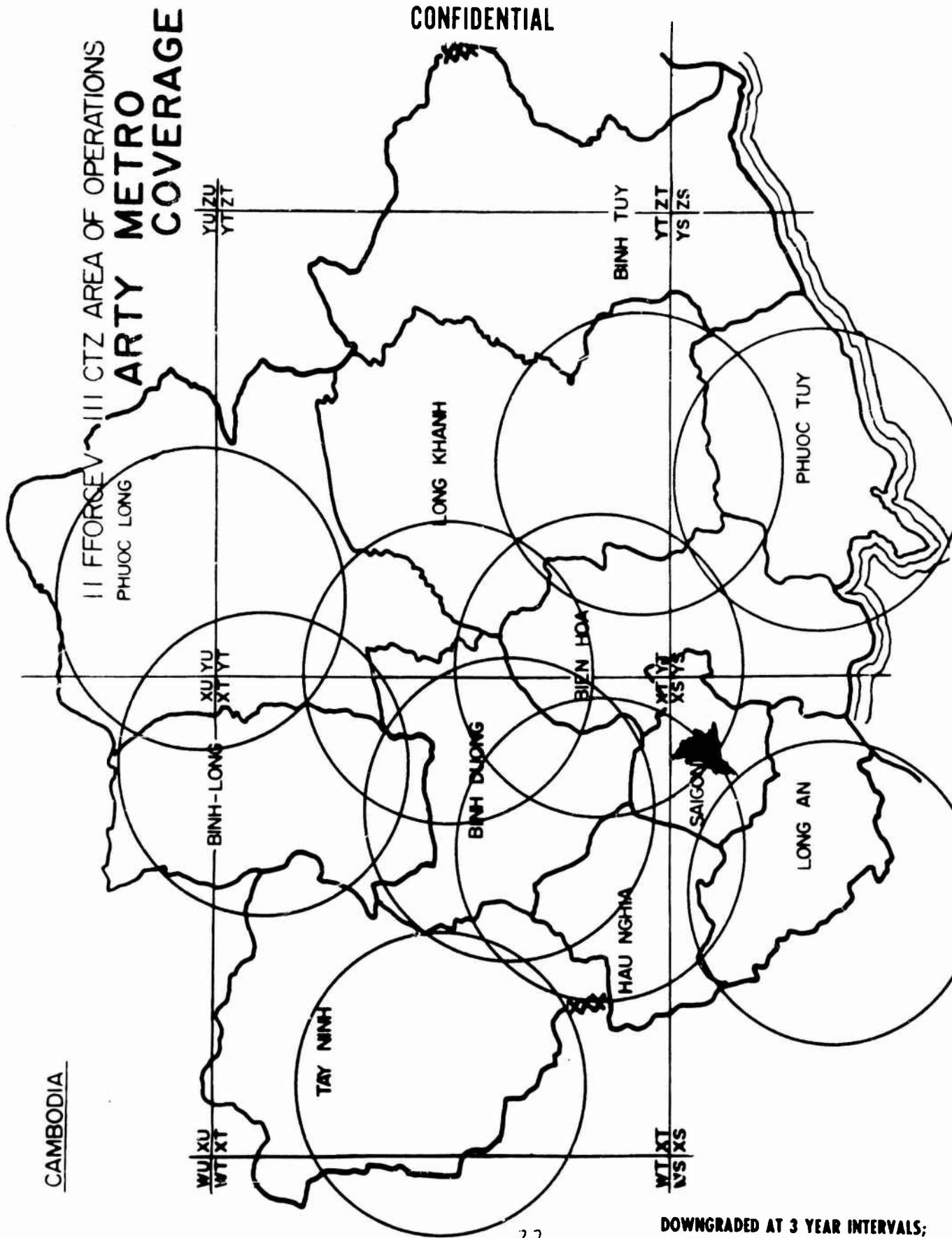
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ARTY METRO COVERAGE



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22

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(C) AN/MP-4A GCR EFFECTIVENESS (U)

UNIT	MONTH	TOTAL ATKS	TOTAL SIGHT	% OF SIGHT	ATKS OCCURRING OUT OF SECTOR	ATKS DURING OFF TIME	ATKS DURING HIGH DOM.TIME	TOTAL POSS SIGHT	% OF OPER EFFECTIVITY
1st Inf Div	Jul	15	1	6.6	2	0	0	13	7.7
	Aug	18	0	0.0	1	0	0	17	0.0
	Sep	23	6	26.1	8	4	0	11	54.5
1st Cav Div	Jul	28	8	28.6	5	1	0	22	36.4
	Aug	38	4	13.2	14	2	0	22	23.7
	Sep	30	2	6.6	17	1	0	13	15.4
25th Inf Div	Jul	41	6	14.6	25	0	1	15	40.0
	Aug	43	5	11.7	10	1	1	31	16.1
	Sep	36	5	13.9	14	7	1	14	35.7
199th LIB	Jul	(OPCON to 25th Inf Div)							
23d	Aug	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A
	Sep	7	0	0.0	4	0	0	3	0.0
	Jul	6	0	0.0	0	6	0	0	N/A
LBSZ	Aug	14	5	35.7	7	0	0	5	100.0
	Sep	11	0	0.0	12	0	0	0	N/A
	Jul	5	2	23.2	2	2	0	2	100.0
23d Arty Gp	Aug	23	10	43.5	5	1	4	11	60.6
	Sep	20	3	30.4	0	1	0	15	53.3

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24

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