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REDLEG Update

The United States Army Field Artillery Branch's Newsletter

**FROM the
CMDT's
DESK**

Getting Back to the Basics

**Sill female
tackles
Ranger
course**

LEADERS BOOKS

*Both Officers and NCOs
can benefit from using this tool*

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**1-37 FA
Yakima Air Assault
on The Discovery Channel**

Purpose: Founded in 2011, the *Redleg Update* provides past and present Field Artillery leaders with a monthly update of informational highlights to assist in their individual, collective and professional training efforts, as well as report on activities occurring throughout the Field Artillery community.

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William A. Turner

William A. Turner
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Commandant,
United States Army Field Artillery School

RFIs, Notes, and Notices: To submit a Request for Information (RFI), please email the POC listed below.

Points of Contact: We appreciate those who have provided announcements, notices, articles and lessons learned.

Additionally, if you have a story of interest or wish to initiate a discussion on any topic or issue facing the Field Artillery community, contact Mr. John Folland, (580) 558-0831, or the editor of the *Redleg Update*, Ms. Sharon McBride, Field Artillery STRATCOM officer, (580) 558-0836.

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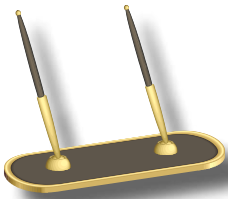
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1LT Elyse Ping Medvigy writes coordinates on her note pad in preparation for a Field Artillery shoot on Kandahar Airfield, Afghanistan. Medvigy is a fire support officer assigned to the 4th Infantry Division's Company D, 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Brigade Combat Team.
U.S. Army photo by SSG Whitney Houston



From the Commandant's desk

Getting Back to the Basics

For many, deployment has been a way of life, but as we spend more time at home station, and commanders begin to reset in preparation for their next mission, it's good to remember that this process involves more than overhauling and servicing our materiel and equipment. We also have to focus on the professional development of our Leaders and Soldiers, and, in turn good Leaders, both officers and NCOs, must also focus on their people.

Our Field Artillery men and women deserve the best possible Leader Development in order to prepare them to effectively lead Soldiers. The goal of every Leader should be to thoroughly know their Soldiers and Civilians he/she is entrusted to lead and care for on a daily basis.

The fundamentals of leader involvement and situational understanding related to the Soldiers we lead will never go "out of style." There are a number of ways we can accomplish this goal.

For example, back in the day, how many of you seasoned Soldiers carried a Leader's Book? Now ask a junior Leader if they know what a Leader's Book is, what it should contain and how they can use it to more effectively lead? You might be surprised by how they answer.

All Warrant Officers, Officers and NCOs, no matter what level they serve, can benefit from

this leadership tool, which enables Leaders to quickly access a broad range of information from background and professional information to the status of their equipment and training. The contents of a Leader Book should be unique, designed to fit the needs of the individual and their unit mission.

On {Page 5} of this edition of the Redleg Update, you will find an article by Command Sgt. Maj. Ronnie Kelley, the 1st AD Command Sergeant Major that talks about Leaders Books...what they are and at a minimum what they should contain. While his article is specifically geared to NCOs, young platoon leaders and warrants officers will benefit from this article.

No matter what format is chosen, from an old-school hard copy or one that is created with the latest app, establishing a Leader's Book is just one example of how we can enhance professional development.

Additionally, there has been a lot of discussion in the field about what should be in a Red Book. The 1st Armored Division provides a great example of what a Red Book is and what should be in it. COL Heyward G. Hutson, the DIVARTY Commander for the 1st Armored Division has generously shared the link to the draft of the 1st Armored Division Artillery Red Book ... log on to FKN @

<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/files/42881255> to check it out.

Their Artillery Red Book is

comprised of five standalone chapters: the history of the Field Artillery and the units assigned to the division, a live fire SOP, a digital SOP, a Fire Support Handbook and Field Artillery certification standards and procedures.

If used correctly, both of these types of books can be a great tool to assist leaders in training management, counseling and the supervision of all Soldiers and units.

Additionally, the Field Artillery Lessons Learned Section is collecting all things DIVARTY. Log on FKN @

<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/626077>

to access this treasure trove of valuable information. And, of course, if you have any SOPs or other information that could possibly help your fellow Redleg please forward the documents to either LTC Michael Glowaski @ michael.k.glowaski.mil@mail.mil or Mr. Karl Wendel @ karl.s.wendel.cov@mail.mil.

In this edition, I would also like to draw attention to {Page 7}, where you will find an article about the 82nd Airborne Division Artillery. From Jan. 9-16, more than 30 British Artillery paratroopers visited the 82nd Airborne Division as part of Operation Pegaus Cypher. Organized by the 82nd Airborne Division Artillery, the exercise was designed to test the

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Back to Basics ...continued from Page 3

different artillery systems and develop a method to provide accurate and timely fires in a joint coalition environment, while strengthening the bonds with our British counterparts. It's a good read, and drives home the point that we rarely perform operations without the help of our allies.

Also in this edition, {Page 8} you will find an article about 2LT Kelly Derienzo. She one of the first women from Fort Sill attending Fort Benning's Pre-Ranger Course, representing one of many steps the Army is taking to integrate Soldier 2020. Soldier 2020 is about a standards-based Army; upholding the standards of our profession. This initiative allows us, as an Army, to match the right Soldiers, regardless of whether they are men or women, to the jobs that

best correspond to their abilities. By expanding opportunities and assignments for women, we will only strengthen the Field Artillery branch.

This is a great edition of the Redleg Update, and I hope you enjoy reading it.

Lastly, if you haven't done so already, please connect with me on our USAFAS and branch facebook page @ <https://www.facebook.com/fieldartilleryredleglive>.

King of Battle! Fires Strong!

Brigadier General William A. Turner

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY "FEBRUARY"



2 February 1901, A Congressional act increased the size of the Army to 100,000 and discontinued the artillery regimental system that dated back to 1821 by creating the Corps of Artillery composed of Coast Artillery of 126 companies and Field Artillery of 30 batteries. Congress recognized the radical different missions of the Coast Artillery and the Field Artillery but created a corps of artillery with two artillery sub-branches. The act also provided for a Chief of Artillery.

13 February 1991, The 1-27th Field Artillery conducted an artillery raid under the direction of the 1st Cavalry Division in the build up to Operation Desert Storm's ground war. In less than five minutes, three hundred MLRS rockets destroyed twenty-four Iraqi targets.

15 February 1918, The War Department established the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery to train and equip the Field Artillery for combat in World War I. Major General William J. Snow, a former commandant of the School of Fire for Field Artillery, was the first chief.

23 February 1847, Major General Zachary Taylor's army of 5,000 effectively employed its field artillery to defeat the much larger Mexican army under Santa Anna at the Battle of Buena Vista. Captain Braxton Bragg's battery galloped into action at a critical time and successfully repelled a Mexican charge.

24 February 1991, The 42nd, 76th, and 142nd Field Artillery Brigades launched a fiery bombardment to support the breaching operation to start the ground war in Operation Desert Storm. More than 350 field artillery pieces fired 11,000 rounds and 414 MLRS rockets in a field artillery preparation of 30 minutes. Besides crushing Iraqi morale, this massed fire destroyed 50 tanks, 139 armored personnel carriers, and 152 field artillery pieces.

28 February 1991, The Gulf War ended by driving Iraq out of Kuwait. During the 100-hour ground war, American field artillery fired 57,168 rounds. Of that total the Americans shot 32 Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS) missiles.

Leader Books

Both Officers and NCOs can benefit from using this tool

By Command Sgt. Maj. Ronnie Kelley,
1st AD Command Sergeant Major

On any given day, noncommissioned officers are expected to leverage their knowledge and skills to fulfill responsibilities to our Soldiers, units and Army. Of all the tasks expected of NCOs, the most important perhaps lies with the working knowledge of military and personal information for each of their Soldiers.

One of the ways NCOs keep track of this information is through the use of an effective and well-established leader book. These books enable leaders to quickly access a broad range of important information to monitor, track and evaluate individual Soldiers. Simply put, leader books are quintessential tools that should be used by every NCO.

The concept of organizing Soldier information is not new and can be traced back to World War I, when first sergeants kept a running log of names and records for Soldiers under their leadership. These “black books,” as they were called, stayed at the unit and also served as means of continuity between incoming and outgoing first sergeants.

Since then, black books have continued to evolve, using technology to streamline the process into what we use as leader books today. Although the methods of presentation have changed, the fundamental principal of these tools has remained the same.

Leader books will vary from leader to leader, and while there is no set Army standard governing the format, they generally incorporate, at a minimum, these four key components: personal Soldier data, training management, equipment data and contact information. The next four paragraphs will briefly break down the most basic documentation found in each of the four sections.

Personal Soldier Data: This section is likely to contain the most amount of Soldier information, and thus, used more frequently. In this section, leaders should include Privacy Act statements, daily accountability, personal data sheets, pending Soldier issues, and counseling logs with developmental and monthly

counselings, enlisted record briefs, directions to on and off-post housing and privately owned vehicle inspections. Copies of any flags, bars or profiles should also be included in this section.

Training Management: As the second component, this section should encompass all of your Soldiers’ detailed training information. Army Physical Fitness Test scorecards, weapons qualification, CBRN certification dates and all other mandatory training should be neatly organized in this section. By adding a collective warrior task list, leaders can check off individual Soldier competencies in relation to a unit’s mission essential task list. Oversight of this specific task information allows leaders to plan sergeant’s time training and ensure all troops are proficient in basic soldiering skills.

Equipment Data: This section is particularly important for guaranteeing Soldiers maintain positive control over their allocated equipment. Individual clothing records, sensitive item information and a complete inventory of hand receipts should be retained in this section at all times. Property accountability plays a crucial and costly role in a unit’s ability to conduct successful missions. As a result, leaders should consistently update this section and conduct regular inspections of these items.

Contact Information: The last major section of the leader book should cover all pertinent contact information for your Soldiers and your unit. By breaking this information into smaller subsets, leaders can easily distinguish between section and company alert rosters. Other subsets of this section should include contact numbers for your chain of command and NCO support channel. Installation services like military police, chaplaincy, finance, Army Substance Abuse Program and Army Community Services should also hold a spot in these subsets. Because contact information is subject to change, all points of contact in this section should be routinely verified and updated to

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Leader Books ...continued from Page 5

preserve accuracy.

Following these general guidelines will help assist you in compiling nearly all the information needed for your leader book. However, I advise leaders to make the necessary changes to fit their individual needs. The above format is summarized in part from Field Manual 7-22.7, the Army Non-commissioned Officer Guide. It is just one reference that can be used to establish a leader book. There are also two excellent web-based resources that provide additional examples and guidance: the NCO Corner and MilBook.

Both sites, which are largely under used and unrecognized by leaders, contain a trove of knowledge and tools pertaining to all

things leadership.

At the NCO Corner, accessed through the Army Training Network's homepage, leaders can discover an entire page dedicated to leader book materials: guidelines, shell examples and even leader book professional development training. This site is a great launch platform for any leader and should be explored for its other topics.

Similarly, the Army's collaborative Soldier networking site, MilBook, also generates an extensive results page regarding leader books. To retrieve the peer-created information, simply go to the Army Knowledge Online login page and find the MilBook link at the bottom of the screen. Once logged into MilBook, simply type "leader

books" into the search box and hit enter. The ensuing query will produce several pages of results that can be used to help facilitate the creation or modification of any leader book.

Whether you are an experienced NCO or a newly-promoted sergeant, leader books are useful in managing your Soldiers' information. By employing these products, leaders can take advantage of being organized and "in the know" at all times. I encourage all senior leaders to periodically review their subordinates' books for substance and quality.

The application of these books is tried-and-true and should be one of the most commonly used tools in every NCO's kit bag.

CHECK this OUT!



1-37 FA Yakima Air Assault video featured on The Discovery Channel

GO TO

<http://www.discovery.ca/Video?vid=495187>



British, American artillerymen strengthen interoperability

82nd Airborne Division Artillery

By *CPT Joseph Bush,*

Communications Officer with 319th Airborne Field Artillery Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division

FORT BRAGG, N.C. — Dense fog, cold and wet weather with the sounds of thick British accents everywhere seems like an average English day, until the accents were silenced by the boom of American artillery rounds reminding the British paratroopers they were on U.S. soil.

“We rarely go anywhere or on an exercise where we don’t bring the English rain with us and the cold temperatures, so the guys are pretty well prepared for that,” said Maj. Justin Baker, the battery commander for G Battery, 7th Parachute Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, British Army.

From January 9 to 16, about 30 British Artillery paratroopers visited the 82nd Airborne Division as part of Operation Pegaus Cypher. Organized by the 82nd Airborne Division Artillery, the exercise was designed to test the different artillery systems and develop a method to provide accurate and timely fires in a joint environment, while strengthening the bonds with our British counterparts.

The interoperability exercise between the U.K. and U.S. field artillery was to prepare both nations for an upcoming Combined Joint Operational Access Exercise in April with 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Abn. Div.

It is the small differences between the two cultures that create a gap between the guns. The British have been working side-by-side with American paratroopers from 2nd Battalion, 319th Airborne Field Artillery Regiment, to developed methods to bridge the cultural and communication gaps between the two countries armies.

British Sgt. Jacob Clapp, a gun line section commander with 7th Para RHA, said many of the things both do are very similar, but “it’s just quite a bit of terminology like football and soccer.”

First Lt. Adam Wilson, the fire direction officer for 2-319th AFAR, said the whole purpose of interoperability is to find “what’s similar and what’s different and what path we are going to take from there so we are able to talk the same language, artillery.”

An integral piece of the puzzle is how each country’s forward observers requests fire support. To mitigate any confusion the leadership from both countries chose the NATO call for fire format, the same system they would use if ever deployed as a multinational force.

“We are defaulted to the NATO CFF which we find is very similar to the U.S. CFF, but there are still detail-specific differences that both sides are getting used to. It doesn’t make the mission unsafe,” said Wilson. “We are just trying to find a middle ground and a shared understanding.”

It’s not just the artillerymen who have to learn how to talk to each other; it’s the different communications equipment, not designed to interact, that must communicate.

“Both nations have different communication systems they use which operate and connect to each other in a different number of ways,” said Baker. Using a standard NATO encryption was one of ways they enabled their main radio systems operate together, barring any non-standard conditions.

Another element intrinsic to all airborne cannon-eers is the ability to get their guns on the drop zone. The United States Army Advanced Airborne School is developing a method to air drop the British L118 light gun from American aircraft.

“That’s never been done before with this system. That’s most definitely a capability enhancement which [goes] to provide a greater degree of flexibility in a way we can both support each other,” said Baker.

“Everywhere your guys (American Soldiers) go, we seem to go,” said Clapp. “We learn things from you, you learn things from us. We are already taking things back to the U.K. that we don’t use and you do.”

Sill female tackles Ranger course

By Marie Berberea, Fort Sill Cannoneer

Second lieutenant Kelly Derienzo shed her long hair Jan. 11 to be one of the first women allowed to go to Fort Benning's Pre-Ranger Course.

It's one of many steps the Army is taking to integrate women into combat roles.

"With the Army now saying females are leading combat arms Soldiers, it wouldn't be right for them not to go to Ranger School. It's a leadership school," said Capt. Jonathan Worswick, Fort Sill Pre-Ranger Course officer in charge. "If they can't be afforded the opportunity to get the best leadership training the Army can give then we've done a disservice to all the people we're asking them to lead."

Ranger School, which opened in 1952, trains Soldiers in infantry-related skills.

Last November the Army chose 31 women: 11 officers and 20 noncommissioned officers to be observer/advisers for the school.

The Army has now allocated 40 seats for female candidates in each iteration of the Ranger Training Assessment Course, the school's Pre-Ranger Course, between January and April.

"It's almost a bit of a shock. I didn't come into this expecting this at all. I guess things line up and I'm really lucky I'm granted these opportunities and I've just got to run with it," she said.

Derienzo passed Fort Sill's Pre-Ranger Course, which is how male Soldiers earn a slot in the prestigious school.



Second Lt. Kelly Derienzo, recent Field Artillery Basic Officer Leaders Course and Fort Sill Pre-Ranger Course graduate, sits still Jan. 11 while her classmate, 2nd Lt. Brian Sullivan, gives her a short haircut for the Ranger Training Assessment Course.

Photo by Marie Berberea, Fort Sill Cannoneer

"We've always had females participate in the Pre-Ranger program here as far back as I can remember," said Worswick. "I'm glad they're finally getting to do something more than Pre-Ranger Program 1-30th FA."

The course here, ran by captains who are also attending the Captains Career Course, was instrumental in deciding who could have what it takes in this historic undertaking.

"The key thing for me is if a female is interested in the program then we will do everything in our power to prepare them for Ranger School," said Lt. Col. Jeremy Jelly, 1st Battalion, 30th Field Artillery commander. "It's an Army program so I support it 100 percent. If they prove they can do it, more power to them."

Derienzo is not the only woman Fort Sill has deemed worthy.

Going through the post Pre-Ranger Program before her, 2nd Lt. Maychee Zah, is also looking to go to Benning for training.

"I definitely feel humbled and honored to get the chance to go," said Zah, now assigned to 2nd Battalion, 319th Field Artillery. "Ranger School teaches you infantry tactics and I feel like in field artillery you need to know that side."

Zah had completed the course here and Derienzo was halfway through before the Army announced it would allow women to move forward.

Worswick said the level of

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motivation they showed without knowing they had the chance of moving on was impressive.

“Both lieutenants Zah and Derienzo have gone above the expectations and standards that most of their male or female counterparts have,” he said.

Zah finished fifth out of nine candidates in the course and Derienzo finished seventh out of 14.

“Not only do I think they’re going to be successful in Ranger School, but their numbers prove they should be successful,” said Worswick.

He said the course here is meant to prepare Soldiers for the physical tests they will endure in

Ranger School.

Sixty percent of all Ranger School failures occur in the first four days.

Many are disqualified during the physical fitness test on the first day. The test gives candidates two minutes to do 49 push-ups; two minutes to do 59 sit-ups; and 40 minutes to run five miles. They must also do six chin-ups.

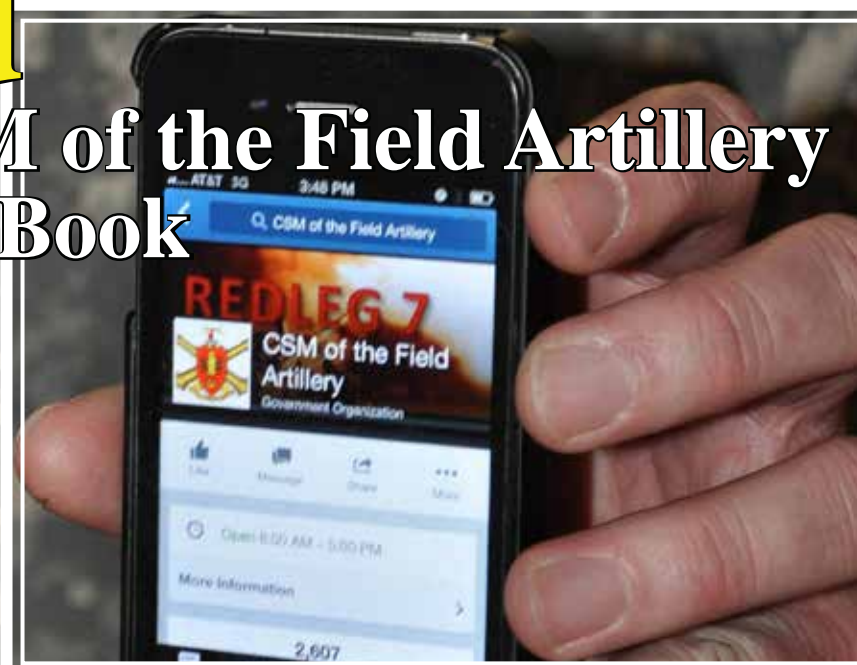
“To be quite honest I don’t know if I’m going to end up with a tab. It’s not really a concern for me, that’s not my goal. My goal in going through all of this is the experience and just knowing that I’m going to get leadership lessons out of this and one day hopefully

those lessons I’ve learned and this experience are going to translate into being a better leader and saving the lives of my Soldiers,” said Derienzo.

To move on, she had to cut her hair to 1/4 of an inch or an inch from her scalp. She decided to let her BOLC classmates help her get into regulation standards.

“I don’t look at a group of people and feel uncomfortable as being the only female. It’s a new experience, but I don’t know that it feels weird. I just hope, if nothing else, this shows them there’s nothing to really be afraid of and women can operate in the same way.”

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<https://www.facebook.com/fieldartilleryredleglive#!/pages/CSM-of-the-Field-Artillery/418766494912364>

Click here to become a Fan!

The New MACS Propellant Efficiency List Version 6-01 (6 pages, dated 06 JAN 2015) is now available for download from the Conventional Ammunition website!

Artillery Scales (Graphical Firing Tables and Graphical Site Tables) are available to support use of the Modular Artillery Charge System (MACS) by 155mm Artillery Units. These scales are required for manual gunnery and safety computations when using the MACS M231, M232 and M232A1. They also can be used with the M119 (7R) and M203 (8S) bag propellant charges. The scales are used to determine and/or verify projectile range, fuze settings and other trajectory factors. The following projectiles are supported:

- M107 family including M825A1, M449A1
- M795 family including M825A1, M483A1
- M485A2 (Illumination)
- M549A1 (Rocket-On)

The scales are available in "sets". Each set is packaged in a cloth carrying case. The complete MACS GFTs/GSTs consist of 11 sets that are each identified by a unique National Stock Number (NSN). Additionally, each scale is identified by a unique NSN that is printed on the scale. Distribution of the "sets" will be based on providing a maximum of 8 complete MACS GFTs/GSTs per Artillery Battalion. The following table is a listing of the applicable MACS NSNs.

MACS ARTILLERY SCALES		
Set NSNs (1)	Component NSNs (2)	Type,Projectile,Angle/Charges (3)
1220-01-533-0809	Consists of: 1220-01-533-6901	GFT,M107,LA/M231
	1220-01-533-6900	GFT,M107,LA/M232,M232A1
1220-01-533-0813	<i>same as Set NSN</i>	GFT,M107,HA/M231,M232,M232A1,7R
1220-01-533-0814	<i>same as Set NSN</i>	GST,M107,LA/Slide 1: M231,M232A1 Slide 2: M232,7R
1220-01-561-9231	<i>same as Set NSN</i>	GFT,M107,M485A2,LA/7R
1220-01-526-8952	Consists of: 1220-01-539-4500	GFT,M795,LA/M231
	1220-01-539-4504	GFT,M795,LA/M232,M232A1
	1220-01-539-4502	GFT,M795,LA/M232,M232A1,7R,8S
1220-01-526-8951	<i>same as Set NSN</i>	GFT,M795,HA/M231,M232,M232A1,7R,8S
1220-01-526-8955	<i>same as Set NSN</i>	GST,M795,LA/Slide 1: M231,M232,M232A1 Slide 2: M232,7R,8S
1220-01-554-7378	Consists of: 1220-01-537-6987	GFT,M485A2,LA/M231
	1220-01-537-6988	GFT,M485A2,LA/M232
	1220-01-538-0192	GFT,M485A2,LA/M232A1
1220-01-554-7382	Consists of: 1220-01-551-5425	GFT,M549A1,LA/M232,M232A1
	1220-01-551-5430	GFT,M549A1,LA/M232,M232A1,7R,8S
1220-01-551-5419	<i>same as Set NSN</i>	GFT,M549A1,HA/M232,M232A1,7R,8S
1220-01-551-5422	<i>same as Set NSN</i>	GST,M549A1,LA/Slide 1: M232,7R Slide 2: M232A1,8S

Notes:

1. MACS artillery scale set consists of one each of items identified by NSNs in column 1 and the appropriate number of GFT Visual User Guides (2 Guides per set or 20 Guides per Artillery Battalion issue of 8 sets).
2. Scales are contained in carrying cases identified by part nos. 7655870 (GST) and 10549929 (GFT).

Units requiring MACS GFTs/GSTs should contact the Weapons System Support Manager, Karen Blevins, at the Defense Logistics Agency, Columbus, OH. She can be reached by e-mail <Karen.dever.blevins@dla.mil> or by phone at DSN 850.7663, Commercial is 614.692.7663.

This is the GFT/GST list, but there are other good things at the site like a conversion chart from GB/WB to MACS, too.



Log on @

<https://picac2cs9.pica.army.mil/ConventionalAmmo/ProductInformation/Macs/MacsHome.aspx>