

# THE BRADLEY MASTER GUNNER

UNITED STATES ARMY INFANTRY SCHOOL 1<sup>ST</sup> BATTALION, 29<sup>TH</sup>  
INFANTRY REGIMENT, FORT BENNING GEORGIA



## NEWSLETTER

A NEWS LETTER FOR THE REST OF US!

EDITION 02-03

2ND QUARTER FY 2003

## PURPOSE

The Master Gunner Newsletter is designed to ensure master gunners assigned at all levels are informed of current changes in the Bradley community. It is used to supplement new information pertaining to mechanized Infantry, Scout, FIST (Fire Support Team), ADA, Marine Corps, and Engineer business; it also contains older established information that may have been overlooked, never received, or just plain forgotten.

The Master Gunner Newsletter is available online at the Infantry Master Gunner Homepage, each Active Component Master Gunner (battalion/squadron, brigade/regiment, and division/corps levels) and National Guard and Reserve Component Master Gunners at battalion/squadron level and above should download and disseminate the Newsletter quarterly. It is essential that Reserve Component and National Guard senior Master Gunners ensure that copies of this newsletter are disseminated to their subordinate units. Copies can be viewed and/or downloaded, at the Master Gunner website

## GENERAL

The instructors at the Master Gunner Branch (MGB) usually write the articles included in the Newsletter; however, we have broadened the scope to all of the schools and components located at the Collins Training Center to include the Mechanized Leaders Course (MLC), Bradley Transition Course (BTC), Stryker/Bradley Proponency Office (S/BPO), New Equipment Transition Team (NETT) conduct of fire trainer branch (COFT) as well as the Bradley Master gunner Course (MG) if you would like to post information or a story on our newsletter please forward it to us by utilizing the "mail from the field for master gunner branch" link on our website. The main experience base lies with Master Gunners who are in the field on deployments and combat theaters. The success of this newsletter depends on a two-way flow of information. Any ideas, suggestions, or articles should be sent to the following address:

BRADLEY MASTER GUNNER NEWSLETTER  
B.CO. 1/29 INFANTRY (M)  
FT. BENNING, GEORGIA 31905

### Call us at:

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[james.j.harden@us.army.mil](mailto:james.j.harden@us.army.mil)

## GENERAL cont.

**Keep us updated!** The only way for us to know who you are, and what information you need is to keep us up to date on who you are so, drop us an e-mail: “[mastergunneroperations@benning.army.mil](mailto:mastergunneroperations@benning.army.mil)” and give us the information. Additionally, if you haven’t heard from us for a while drop us a line and reestablish communications.

**Feedback is a necessity!** This paper is not for us the instructor it is for you the MG in the field. We desperately want feedback from the field because, it not only helps us the instructor, but also the students that attend the course. This reduces the same mistakes being made over and over again. Remember, it might not seem like a big deal to you, but it might be very important to someone else.

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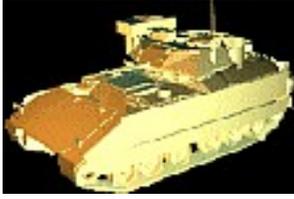
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## ***TECH TIPS***

*with*

**SSG Anthony Melton**

**Master Gunner Instructor/ Writer**

**Maintenance Team**

**SSG Melton instructs 25mm maintenance at the BFV Master gunner Course. This information is meant to help keep your equipment out of the U.M.C.P. and in the fight.**

## **DOUBLE FEED PREVENTION AND NOSE CAPS**

The double feed prevention safety feature that is incorporated into the M242 25-mm chain gun operates as you were taught during the Master Gunner course: The incoming round is positively prevented from feeding across into RAM, because the tip of the incoming round will overlap the base of the round that is left in the chamber (2.5mm to 12.7mm) or the positive T-slot extractors failing. Both situations will stall the gun, however:

This wasn't the case for two Ft. Riley soldiers, in January 2002 when a weapon system suffered an explosion due to a **double feed situation**. The situation unfolds as follows: The vehicle in question was directed to the clearing pit with a second stoppage / malfunction on the gun. The BN MG and Bradley Commander were the only two personnel to enter the turret to clear the malfunction. It was reported that the **BPI** was in the "**COOK OFF**" position or the red zone prior to "**FIRE**". The MG reported that his efforts to manually crank the gun **forward** to the "**SEAR**" position, was not possible. The MG then disengaged the straight drive shaft from the feeder assembly. He then proceeded to return the receiver and feeder assemblies to their "**SEAR**" positions **independently**, by cycling the receiver assembly in the **reverse** direction and then cycling the feeder assembly in the **forward** direction. The straight drive shaft was then re-engaged and the gun placed on electrical and manual SAFE modes. The Bradley Commander then squeezed the triggers to attempt to dry fire the weapon system; when the gun cycled a live round was placed onto the face of the bolt assembly resulting in chambering a round which exploded as soon as the chambering round's windscreen rammed into the primer of a

## ***TECH TIPS CONT.***

round that had been left in the chamber, **uncontrolled by the positive T-Slot extractors.**

The following questions assists us to identify lessons learned: What was the cause of the “**MALF**” that sent the vehicle into the clearing pit? If the gun was on electrical and manual “**SAFE**,” how was it cycled? Who gave the ok to draw and use a lot # of ammo that has multiple nose caps missing and or falling off? Was it a nose cap issue or an empty casing/torpedo causing the stoppage, or was it one of many crew-induced errors? Were there improper malfunction handling procedures once the vehicle moved to the clearing pit?

The two soldiers clearing the “**MALF**” forgot some of the basic rules of Troubleshooting! Once you get the gun (both components) back into the “**SEAR**” position, **CLEAR THE WEAPON SYSTEM!!!!** Separate the two components and remove the feeder in order to get a visual of the malfunction in question.

Here is a synopsis of the general information provided in the official report conducted by TACOM –ARDEC, TACOM-RI, PM-Bradley, OSC and several other agencies including Master Gunners from the Bradley Proponency Office. There are several manufactures of the **M910 (TPDS-T)** round. Rounds referencing ATJ in the Lot number are produced by ATK (Alliant TechSystems) and rounds referencing AJD in the Lot number are produced by General Dynamics. **Lot# ATJ98H003-018** was being used at Ft. Riley when the fore mentioned incident occurred and several tests were conducted as a result of the incident. Several methods were used to replicate the cracks on the nose caps that could be found on the fore mentioned Lot of ammunition beginning with tapping and/or dropping them (3) feet onto concrete floors, to placing a slice in them with a razor. **The first test conducted:** This test was to determine if a protective nose cap has the ability to jam the M242 25-mm chain gun. The **GD M791** round, during loading, had nose caps fall into the weapon system. The **GD/Ford M791** and **GD M919** had nose caps fall outside the weapon system, none of which jammed the 25-mm chain gun. Individual Cap placement in unrealistic locations did cause stoppages.

**Second Test.** As we were taught in Master Gunner School, the link aligner will realign a long round up to 9.5mm’s back. Personnel conducting the investigation placed small dents along the “bottled end” of the casing attempting to assist in feeding a round at 10-mm, 14-mm and 19-mm forward of the link. Even with the dents in the casing the rounds could not be fed in front of the continuous rim guide of the feeder. **Third Test.** The third test was to determine if a round with an undamaged nose cap had the ability to be placed

## ***TECH TIPS CONT.***

in the Ram position, by the gun, behind a round that had been individually placed in the bore of the barrel assembly by hand. This, of course, would not happen during normal operation of the gun however if the weapon system was not properly cleared it is possible, however unlikely, that a round may find its way into the bore (chamber) of the barrel assembly. When the fore mentioned action was taken all 25-mm sabot ammunition with undamaged nose caps was able to be double fed. The rule we all learned in MG school for double feed prevention still applies as a gun in normal operation always has positive control of the round. The only way a round could make it into the bore (chamber) of the barrel without being controlled by the positive T-Slot extractors on the bolt assembly is improper clearing or improper malfunction procedures. Remember you must separate the two components and remove the feeder assembly to get a visual of the malfunction in question as you know longer are conducting immediate action but remedial action and remedial action requires inspection of the weapon system to identify the cause of the malfunction. In some situations during the fore mentioned test the nose caps were usually cracked and pushed out of the way but in others, the cap remained attached to the sabot (in the snap ring area) while being rammed into the chambered round's casing, resulting in an axially crushed cap. The **ATK M910** ammo utilizes a solid aluminum windscreen with a pointed tip that does not crush when rammed and thus was able to initiate the empty primed cartridge. **The fourth test** was to determine if a round with out the nose cap could be placed in the RAM position by the gun behind a round, which was placed into the bore (chamber) by hand. Every configuration of **M910** and **M791** had the ability to be positioned behind a round that was left in the chamber. The **ATK M910** had boarder line interference. The **GD M910** with a hollow steel windscreen is about ¼" larger. This interference resulted in the tip of the **GD M910** being bent over, thus not being strong enough to jam the gun. **The fifth test** was to determine if the MG clearing the gun could have manually cycled a live round into the ejection chute and then reverse the gun, so that the round could fall back, forward of the positive T-slot extractors, but not controlled by the T-Slot extractors. The investigators started out with a round placed on the bolt assembly face with the "**BPI**" between "**RAM**" and "**DO NOT REMOVE FEEDER**". They then lowered the straight drive shaft and turned it 2 turns clockwise. Then they reversed the feeder assembly so the "**BPI**" was in the beginning of the "**FEED DO NOT REMOVE FEEDER**" zone. At this point they turned the straight drive shaft clockwise until resistance was felt and then backed off slightly by turning the straight drive shaft counter clockwise. Then they reversed the feeder assembly into the "**SEAR**" position while simultaneously shaking the straight drive shaft which resulted in the "torpedo" round falling back

## ***TECH TIPS CONT.***

in front of the positive T-Slot extractors. At this point if you turn the straight drive shaft counter clockwise until resistance is felt and then turn the SDS clockwise until the receiver assembly locks into the “**SEAR**” position you may chamber a “torpedo” round free of the positive T-slot extractors.

**The sixth test** was documenting whether or not a misaligned / unsynchronized gun system would allow the round to be fed in front of the bolt assembly positive T-slot extractors. It is highly unlikely without outside forces and extra efforts helping the round along its way.

After viewing the findings above it is our recommendation that you always remember to investigate any type of remedial action. Always place an experienced (RSO) in the clearing pit. When troubleshooting, try to get the gun back into the “**SEAR**” position as safely as possible! Make an analysis of what caused the “MALF” as it is related to the “**BPI**”. Clear the weapon system completely and totally (**UTILIZING A LIGHT SOURCE**). The two components are independent components, synchronized by the straight drive shaft and timing marks. You all know how they work please ensure your crews know. **SAFETY FIRST!!!**

**SEE YOU NEXT ISSUE!**

**SSG MELTON**





## STRAC UPDATE

with

**SSG (P) JEFF DAVIS**

**Master Gunner Instructor / Writer**

**Gunnery Team**

**SSG (P) DAVIS teaches acquisition process, engagement decision, engagement execution and ammunition forecasting. This Information is meant to give you a quick heads up to the changes forthcoming STRAC.**

### CHANGES TO THE 04 STRAC

This spring I attended the STRAC revision conference that was held in Virginia. This is the first time in about 20 years that the STRAC has been revamped from the bottom up. The Army has received a major increase in training and readiness funds and a large part of that is going to be used for ammunition increases.

The 04 STRAC will be available on 1OCT2003 and will become effective on 1OCT2004. One of the major changes that you will see right away is that every MOS has their own chapter. Instead of all MOS's using the infantry chapter to forecast their small arms, they will use their chapter (armor, MP/law enforcement, CS/CSS, engineer etc.). In STRAC 04, active duty soldiers will be required to qualify on their individual weapon every six months instead of once a year. There will also be a requirement for every active duty soldier to participate in an annual squad live fire exercise (do the risk assessment on that!! WOW). The infantry will not see major increases in the amount of ammunition that they receive, the armor community will see more main gun rounds and small arms ammunition, but the biggest increase will be in support and CS/CSS ammunition to support the qualifications and squad live fires.

The Bradley community is still trying to obtain 25mm increases for more zero rounds and 2 live BTXI, and BTXII's annually but the verdict is still out on whether or not we will be getting them. STRAC 04 will provide substantial increases in resources for training to include pyro and blank ammunition. When your planning and preparing for gunnery in 04 don't forget about the new CS & CSS requirements. You can view the 03 & 04 STRAC at the following link: <http://www.atsc.army.mil/atmd/STRAC/pam 350-38/da pam 350 38 frame.htm>

**TILL NEXT ISSUE! SSG (P) Davis**



## HEAT ROUNDS

*With*

**SSG James Harden**

**Master Gunner Instructor / Writer  
Gunnery Team**

**SSG Harden instructs Bradley Crew Evaluator, AAR, Crew Device and Live-fire Gunnery, Training Management, and Short Range Training Plan for the BFV Master gunner course. This information is to help keep you from in front of those heat rounds.**

The crew gunnery chapter is now chapter 8 in the 3-22.1. The Bradley crew evaluator chapter and crew gunnery chapter have been combined into one chapter, which assists me; no more going back and forth between chapters. Section 1 of chapter 8 now covers evaluation and there have been some changes to the evaluation of the crew tables.

All engagements will be evaluated to a T, P, U standard and there are no changes to the task standards. There are small additions to **the target kill standards** chart, which include the reduction of the coax area kill standard. The former standard was to hit one IRET with one round and suppress the target with a Z-pattern. The **new target kill standard** is to hit one IRET with one round only; no suppression required for the target kill standard. Additionally, the standard for a stinger missile has been added to the target kill standards chart. The stinger max effective range of 5000 meters for aerial targets has also been added to the target ammunition requirement chart.

If you remember in the old manual there was a day and a night exposure time for the armored target matrix. Now there is only one time for day & night engagements based on a threat vehicles updated night vision capability. There is a new Linebacker exposure matrix for rotary and fixed wing aircraft. In these matrixes the same three conditions still apply.

Timing procedures for the offense and defense are still the same with the additions of some procedures for the Linebacker variant.

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The critical subtasks have a new addition to them. As you remember, they are aux, NBC environment, manual controls, commander's hand station and friendly targets. **Now engaging targets with the stinger subsystem has been added.**

The leader subtasks are still in the same order but with the addition of one evaluated task. Fire commands, most dangerous target first, ammo/weapon, distance moved, command to fire, and finally the addition of digital systems. The crew must use the digital systems for the Linebacker, ODS w/appliqué, and A3 IC3 during one day and night engagement.

Non-critical subtasks have an addition as well. In order they are: response terms, engagement techniques, driving techniques, defensive techniques, and the addition of suppression techniques (**previously removed from the target kill standards**) outlined by the commander or gunner using an effective z pattern technique to achieve suppression for coax area troops.

The DA form 7354-R has changed also to accommodate the changes in the critical, leader and non-critical subtask standards. Once you receive your new manuals it can be found on page 8-16/8-17.

12B's and 13F's have been added to the evaluator requirement. BCE'S must still certify within 90 days for active duty. Reserve components may now certify their BCE's within 120 days. Recertification reads the same as the original certification standard and the AAR portion has no changes from the 96 manual.

The next changes you will see in chapter 8 of the new manual are to section 4 (crew device gunnery), which has a change to the guidelines. The Bradley A3 and ODS with appliqué will fire one day and one night engagement utilizing digital communications equipment on BT I and II.

Bradley Table I has had little change minus the additions of certain types of engagements based on specific vehicle variants, such as an A3 Hunter/Killer task (delayed target), Linebacker replaces two ground targets with aerial targets, and the BFIST incorporates one fire mission task during the day and night phase.

Bradley Table II is a whole different animal. There are now 4 different tables for BTII by variant ODS and below, ADA Linebacker, A3 and BFIST. Each table is still a prerequisite for all units to fire full caliber gunnery.

During table development for crew live fire gunnery the new manual recommends that the range script reflect the use of digital communications equipment and states that units will not use reduced fire commands or wingman techniques during crew gunnery exercises. Other changes include that all units must fire at a minimum of BTII and BTVII prior to firing BTVIII.

Here's the rundown for Minimum targetry requirement changes based on vehicle variant:

## **M2A2, ODS, AND BELOW**

One day and one night AP type target 800 meters or less. One day and one night AP type target 1400 to 1600 meters.

## **M2A3, M3A3**

One day and one night AP type target 800 meters or less. One day and one night AP type target 1600 to 2000 meters.

Lateral dispersion for A3, each multiple engagement must have at least 27 degrees dispersion between targets

One day multiple engagement

One night multiple engagement

BT I, BTII, and V thru VIII

One engagement under digital conditions in the day phase

One engagement under digital conditions in the night phase

Ammunition requirements remain the same for point and area targets.

BT I is now included in the allowable variations for crew gunnery. They are as follows:

- Battalion/Squadron Commanders may—  
Modify BTI and V thru VII in order to improve on weak areas
- Company commanders may—  
Modify the types of tasks fired on BTI, V thru VII

There are no other changes; all other allowable variations are the same.

Bradley table V is still fired at half scale utilizing the single shot solenoid representing the 25mm chain gun and it is the same scenario for all BFV variants. BTVI is still considered a baseline table and each BFV variant has their own specific crew practice VI, VII & VIII live fire table. BTVII is now a prerequisite

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for BTVIII and **“If BTVIII is conducted on the same range as BTVII, then BTVIII range scenarios (target array) must not be the same as BT VII.”** This includes each separate BTVII for each BFV variant.

Well there you go; the changes surrounding crew gunnery and crew evaluation in the upcoming 3-22.1. S/BPO is currently going through the editing piece and knocking out the kinks but for the most part it is a done deal. If you have any questions or comments feel free to post it on the master gunner forum and we will answer them.

See you next issue,

SSG HARDEN



# TADDS

*WITH*

**SSG Ray Mazola**

**Master Gunner Instructor / Writer &  
Brad Tesch**

**DOT Bradley Training Specialist**

**SSG MAZOLA is a new instructor in the branch who recently finished up operations in Combat Theaters in Europe and is an experienced Master Gunner. Brad Tesch is a retired Master Gunner and former Branch Chief.**

ROC-V is a Windows-based thermal sight training program developed by the Communications and Electronics Command (CECOM) Night Vision Electronic Sensors Directorate (NVESD) under the sponsorship of PM FLIR, Ft. Belvoir, VA. ROC-V was originally developed for training users of 2<sup>nd</sup> generation thermal sights. Army trainers and experienced sight users indicated that ROC-V could be a very effective training aid for users of 1<sup>st</sup> generation systems as well.

ROC-V helps soldiers learn to identify the thermal signatures of combat vehicles through the use of an interactive curriculum that teaches the unique patterns and shapes of vehicle 'hotspots,' and overall vehicle shapes. ROC-V also provides soldiers with practical experience in the use of their thermal sensor image controls. Through the use of virtual sight controls, soldiers learn to effectively adjust their thermal image to find targets and bring out their thermal ID cues.

ROC-V contains thermal signatures of 43 US and non-US military combat vehicles. All of the images are real thermal images collected under field conditions. The images were collected at various state side installations and in Hohenfels Germany. Image collection was conducted during day and night with fairly constant weather conditions. Still images of 8 viewing angles were collected for each vehicle. Thermal images were collected in white-hot and black-hot modes along with moving vehicle images being collected as they moved in a serpentine path. Additionally, single-range visible images were collected using a digital color camera. A number of special steps were taken to generate the higher quality images produced by the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation FLIR in the ROC-V trainer. These steps resulted in images that are nearly but not quite as good as 2<sup>nd</sup> generation FLIR. Regardless of the image quality, the users find that ROC-V helps them to improve their ability to recognize the thermal signatures of combat vehicles. The training modules can display US vehicles with or without their

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combat identification panels (CIPs). In addition, tutorials explain how CIPs work and what their identification effects are. The interactive software also includes training and testing for the proposed Soldier's Manual Common Task: Identify day-visual vehicles (Skill Level 1).

ROC-V version 9.0 has thermal images with the CIP appliques installed on US vehicles, which is the only training aid/tool for fratricide prevention that can train and test this new identification need. CIPs were originally developed by US Army as a 3-year, "Quick-Fix solution" for combat identification. Thus far, PM Target Identification Meteorological Systems (TIMS) has run out of programmed funds and has completed a partial fielding (17,000 sets). Moreover, inspections reveal that many organizations have not installed CIPs or have installed them incorrectly, which again makes it very necessary for real time thermal identification and training.

Further, we fully expect users to find additional areas where our implementation or some training feature needs improvement. We welcome inputs on improvements from the field. Users are encouraged to use the Feedback (TMO please make this hypertext link) page on this site to make us aware of your recommended improvements. Even if you don't know exactly what needs to be changed but are aware of weak areas, let us know what they are and describe your concern as best you can.

Comments, recommendations, or requests for CD-ROMs can be directed to the following address:

Commandant  
U.S. Army Infantry School  
ATSH-OTY (Brad Tesch)  
Fort Benning, GA 31905-5400  
Brad.Tesch@benning.army.mil

COMM: (706) 545-1100  
DSN: 835-1100  
FAX: x 6138/7210  
Email:

PEO STRI / PM GCTT has assumed distribution authority for the program. The Target Management Office (TMO) has configured ROC-V 8.0 and ROCV 9.0 as a downloadable product. It is available to institutional US government users, and can be downloaded from the following website "<https://rocv.army.mil/rocv/>". For user name and password to access the web site, contact Mike Day at [mxregistrar@redstone.army.mil](mailto:mxregistrar@redstone.army.mil).

Future versions of ROC-V will include low- and high- angle rotary and fixed wing aviation and tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) for identification training. Potential users and sight system developers, such as project managers who want to discuss the development of ROC-V features to support their missions, should contact the author at commercial (850) 882-6700, Extension 7515 or DSN 872-6700, Extension 7515.

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ICM Password Update is as follows:

Password Updates:  
 Version 8.0 = "john"  
 Version 9.0 = "nvesd"

**Combat Vehicle Listing for ROC-V 9.0**

M113 (with Combat Loading)	BTR-152
M1114 HMMWV	BTR-60
M1A1	BTR-70
M1A1 (with CIPs)	BTR-80
M1A1 (with CIPs & Combat Loading)	BVP M80A
M1A1 (with Combat Loading)	CENTURION
M2A2	Challenger 2
M2A2 (with CIPs)	FV721 Fox
M35 Truck (2.5 ton)	FV-432
M41	GAZ-66
M49	Leopard 2
M548	Longtrack
M551 Sheridan	Luchs
M577	Marder
M577 (with Combat Loading)	MAZ-537
M578	M1-24 Hind
M60A3	M1-8 Hip
M60 AVLB	PT-76
M728	PU-12
M814 Truck (5 ton)	SA-13 Gopher (Launcher down)
M88	SA-13 Gopher (Launcher up)
M923 Truck (5 ton)	SA-6 Straight Flush (RADAR down)
M93 Fox	SA-6 Straight Flush (RADAR up)
M93 Fox (with CIPs)	SA-6 Gainful (Launcher down)
M981 FISTV	SA-6 Gainful (Launcher up)
M992 FAASV	SA-2 Guideline
M997 HMMWV	SA-4 Ganef
M997 HMMWV (CIPs & Combat Loading)	SA-8 Gecko
M997 HMMWV (with Combat Loading)	SA-9 Gaskin (RADAR down)
M997 HMMWV (with CIPs)	SA-9 Gaskin (RADAR up)
M998 HMMWV	Saladin

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M9 ACE	Saracen
MT-LB	SCUD B/S
OH-58 Kiowa	SCUD B
UH-1 Huey	F102 Striker
UH-60 Blackhawk	STYX
2S1	T-55AM2
2S3	T-55
ACRV (11V12)	T-62
AS90	T-72 (with Reactive Armor)
ASTROS	T-72
Big Fred	T-55 TK
BM-11	TZM
BM-21(GRAD-1)	URAL-375
BMP-1	URAL-4320
BMP-2	Warrior
BRDM-2 AT	ZIL-13
BRDM-2	ZSU-23/4 (RADAR down)
BRM-1K Tall Mike	ZSU-23/4 (RADAR up)

ROC-V will be taught during the Master Gunner course, in the Training Devise block of instruction. Upon completion of the Master Gunner course, graduates will receive a ROC-V CD-ROM (user friendly) to train their soldiers in vehicle recognition.

ALL BUT WAR IS SIMULATION,

SSG Mazola & Brad Tesch



# MASTER GUNNER GRADUATES

HERE ARE YOUR RECENTLY GRADUATED J3"s!

## Class 4-02

SSG	Armas	Julio	11M	B.co 1/18 IN	SCHWEINFURT
SSG	Arnold	Scott	11M	B co 1/18 IN.	SCHWEINFURT
SGT	Bruce	Chris	19D	C 1/7 CAV	FT HOOD
SSG	Budek	David	11M	A CO 1/9 CAV	FT HOOD
SSG	Chambers	Jamaine	11M	891 W 13TH ST,	SAN PEDRO
SGT	Cushman	Daniel	11M	C 1/16	FT RILEY
SSG	Currier	Michael	11M	A CO 1-167 INF	FT RUCKER
SSG	Edwards	Don	11M	A CO 1-167 INF	FT RUCKER
SSG	Ellsworth	Dale	14R	1-44 ADA	FT HOOD
SSG	Frey	Brian	11M	A CO 3/15 IN	FT STEWART
SGT	Griffin	Kirk	11M	C CO 1/26 IN	SCHWEINFURT
SSG	Hall	Allen	11M	B CO 3-160	BAKERSFIELD
SSG	Harper	William	11M	HHC 3-160 IN	TOOLE
SSG	Howland	Adam	19D	1-10 CAV	FT HOOD
SFC	Ironfield	Milton	19D	1/1 CAV	BUEDIGEN
SSG	Ivings	Bryce	11M	3-160 INF	TOOLE
SGT	Jones	Andrew	11B	C 3/7 INF	FT STEWART
SSG	Kleppe	Mark	M 0313	A CO 2ND LAR	CAMP LEJUNE
SFC	Klump	Tony	14R	B BTRY 2/6 ADA	FT BLISS
SSG	Long	Raymond	11M	B CO, 1/167 IN	ANNISTON
SSG	McDaniel	Christopher	11M	C 1-18 INF	SCHWEINFURT
SSG	Melchor	Armando	19D	A 3/7 CAV	FT STEWART
SSG	Merritt	Thomas	19D	A TRP 1/4 CAV	SCHWEINFURT
SSG	Molina	Mike	14R	B BTRY, 1/4 ADA	WACKERNHEIM
SSG	Montano	Ronald	19D	C 1/7 CAV	FT HOOD
SGT	Morrison	Ronald	11M	C 1/12 INF	FT CARSON
SSG	Petersen	Brandon	M 0313	3RD LAR	29 PALMS
SSG	Price	Thomas	19D	A TRP 1/1 CAV	BUDINGEN
SSG	Puls	William	11M	G TRP 2-11 CAV	FT IRWIN

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SGT	Queen	Douglas	14R	B BTRY 4-5 ADA	FT HOOD
SSG	Robinski	Charles	11B	A 2-7 CAV	FT HOOD
SSG	Rockmore	Antoine	11B	A 2-7 CAV	FT HOOD
SGT	Rodrigo	Frederick	11M	B CO 3/47 IN	FT BENNING
SSG	Schlairet	James	11M	B CO 1-185	HAWTHORNE
SSG	Schuller	Kevin	11M	C CO 1/12 INF	FT CARSON
SSG	Tingle	Billy	11B	A 1/5 CAV	FT HOOD
SSG	Tuiolemotu	Salelea	11M	H TRP 2-11 CAV	FT IRWIN
SSG	Vargo	Jonathan	11M	E TRP 2-11 CAV	FT IRWIN
SGT	Vickers	Matthew	11M	C CO 1-16 IN	FT RILEY
SSG	Wager	Dale	M 0313	SOI West	CAMP PENDELTON
SSG	Watson	Marvin	11M	B CO 1-12 IN	FT CARSON
SSG	Williford	Vernon	11M	HHC 3-47 IN	FT BENNING

## Class 500-02

SSG	Ackley	Andrew	11B30	C Co., 1-26 IN.	Schweinfurt
SSG	Coleman	Charley	11B30	C Co., 1-18 IN.	Schweinfurt
SSG	Cowser	Clint	11M30	B Co., 1-167 IN.	Perham
SSG	Gutierrez	Martin	11B30	A Co., 1-18 IN.	Schweinfurt
SSG	Hemmingway	Terry	11B30	HHC, 1-15 IN.	Fort Benning
SSG	Lugo	Ricardo	19D30	B Trp., 3-7 CAV.	Fort Stewart
SSG	Rhoden	Christopher	11B30	C Co., 1-36 IN.	Freidburg
SSG	Ruiz	Louis	11B30	C Co., 1-36 IN.	Freidburg
SGT	Skinner	Scotty	11M20	C Co., 1-167 IN.	Cullman
SSG	Walls	Kelsie	11B30	B Co., 1-18 IN.	Schweinfurt
SSG	Way	Billy	11B30	C Co., 1-18 IN.	Schweinfurt
SSG	Bullard	William	11B30	A Co., 1-29 IN.	Fort Benning
SGT	Tucker	Demetric	11B20	B Co., 1-29 IN.	Fort Benning
SGT	Turner	Earl	11B20	B Co., 1-29 IN.	Fort Benning



## THE FINAL SAY

*with*

**SFC Kenneth Killingsworth  
BFV Master Gunner Branch Chief,  
Senior Instructor/Writer**

**SFC Killingsworth, the Master Gunner Branch Chief speaks out, on some important information.**

I hope you have enjoyed second Qtr's newsletter. I encourage everyone to send us information & stories from the field. The information you provide us assists with choosing our topics to include posting stories that you may write.

This month our web email has been flooded. The talk on the town is M919 ammunition capabilities & characteristics. We would like to make this information available on the web site however current DOD policies are currently preventing us. I am sure you can understand why however, if you would like information on M919 ammunition please send us an email using the ["Mail from the Field link"](#) and we will get it to you soonest.

I would also like to inform everyone that student attendance may continue to suffer due to the operational readiness units must currently maintain. Approximately twenty (20) Master Gunner candidates have returned home based on operational requirements since class MG1-03 began on 5 Jan 03. It is our policy that as long as we have enough students to conduct range week we will continue to train so please contact me if you have any ATRRS conflicts that are preventing you from obtaining a "Valid Reservation". ATRRS is there to assist us with scheduling candidates however, give me a call if the "system" is not working for you and we will cut through all the red tape.

Take Care,  
SFC Killingsworth