THE TERRIBLE COST OF
NOT TESTING WITH REAL WEAPONS
SHOOTING AT REAL TARGETS

"Sicily had been a sobering experience. For years we had been told that our weapons were superior to any we would encounter. After all, we were soldiers from the most highly industrialized and the richest nation on earth. But that very preoccupation with our advanced technology caused many to assume that technology alone would win battles ... our problems stemmed very often from the lack of imagination, if not lack of intelligence, of those responsible for developing infantry weapons. The small bazooka was a case in point ...

... One of the scientists advising the Ordnance Corps, Dr. Charles Lauritsen, Sr., of Caltech, had resigned ... out of the conviction that the weapon was too small.1/ Nevertheless, we manufactured the weapon in large numbers and placed it in the hands of our troops for the Sicily battle. It could have been tested against German tanks captured in North Africa, but it evidently was not.

Ironically, after many lives were lost, in mid-August 1943, we received a War Department intelligence bulletin telling us that the bazooka would not penetrate the front plate of the Tiger tank -- as though we didn't know it already. More sadly, we still had not obtained a larger bazooka by the time General MacArthur sent the first troops to Korea seven years later to meet the Soviet T-34 tanks in the summer of 1950. The American infantry combat team there was overrun by Soviet armor (p.51)."

"I then began to get the battalion organized for the move to our regimental objective near Gela. But the first order of business was to take care of our dead and wounded. We brought in 50 bodies and buried them near the top of the ridge ... The regimental chaplain made wooden crosses out of K-ration boxes and we gave the troops an appropriate burial. It had been a sad experience; many of them had pieces of bazookas ground up in them by tanks as they were crushed (p.43)."

On to Berlin, Lt. General James M. Gavin, Viking, 1978

The bazooka had a 60mm shaped charge. The Army's new bazooka, the Viper, is just now going into production with a 66mm warhead.

THE TERRIBLE COST: 1973 ARAB-ISRALI WAR

- 800 Israeli tank crew members killed
- 300 burned to death, mostly by MIL H5606 hydraulic fluid in U.S. M-60 tanks

NO M-60 LOADED WITH FUEL,
AMMO AND HYDRAULICS HAS BEEN
TESTED FOR VULNERABILITY TO
LIVE SOVIET ROUNDS -- BEFORE
OR AFTER 1973

THE TERRIBLE COST: THE VIETNAM AIR WAR

- WE LOST 3000+ FIGHTERS AND 1000+ PILOTS
- 2400 WERE LOST DUE TO FUEL* OR HYDRAULIC FIRES
- 1600 of these losses were preventable with JP-5 FUEL AND NON-FLAMMABLE HYDRAULIC FLUID

NO COMBAT-LOADED F-4, F-105, A-4, A-7, F-15 OR F-16 HAS BEEN TESTED FOR VULNERABILITY TO LIVE SOVIET ROUNDS - BEFORE OR AFTER VIETNAM

* COMBAT DAMAGE/LOSS REPORTS FOR F-4s IN NVN SHOW THAT FIRES IGNITED PER AA HIT WERE 3 TIMES GREATER WITH JP-4 THAN WITH JP-5.

STANDARD REASONS FOR NOT TESTING WITH REAL WEAPONS/TARGETS

- Too expensive
- Too TIME CONSUMING
- Too uncontrolled and too inaccurate
- PK/VUNERABILITY MODELS ARE MORE "ACCURATE"
- No engineering or effectiveness insights

● LIVE FIRE TEST RESULTS MIGHT JEOPARDIZE THE PROGRAM

HOW DO THESE STANDARD REASONS STAND UP?

CASE EXAMPLE: 30MM LAVP TEST AGAINST REAL TANKS

• Cost	300+ FIRINGS AGAINST M-47s AND T-62s = \$6M
• Pk Accuracy	Real Pk 4½ times greater THAN JMEM COMPUTER-PREDICTED Pk (T-62)
• Insights	Major effectiveness/ engineering advances possible

JUST WHEN LAVP INSIGHTS MIGHT HAVE DOUBLED 30MM LETHALITY, USAF CANCELLED THE LAVP PROGRAM

WHAT WEAPONS DESIGN INSIGHTS CAN BE DERIVED FROM LAVP FIRINGS?

 Best burst length = .5 to 1.0 seconds; longer bursts will lower Pk.

Conclusion: A-10 has too much ammo

EARLY ROUNDS DO ALMOST ALL THE KILLING.

CONCLUSION: NEED HIGH ACCEL GATLING OR INSTANT
RATE LINEAR ACTION GUN

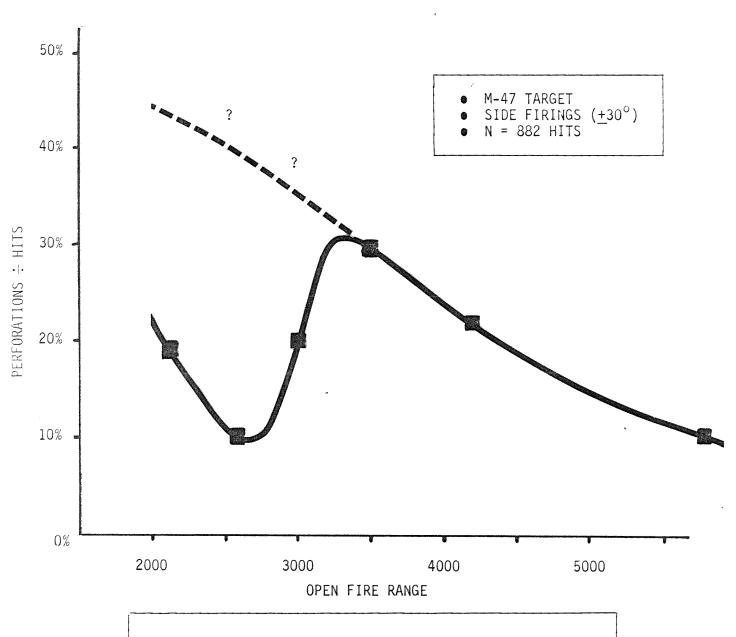
• FIRE (AMMO, FUEL OR HYDRAULICS) IS THE DOMINANT 30 MM KILL MECHANISM.

CONCLUSION: PENETRATORS DESIGNED TO RETAIN
POST-PENETRATION INTEGRITY
PROBABLY REDUCE PK

• REAL PENETRATION RESULTS VIOLATE PREDICTIVE FORMULAS.

CONCLUSION: SEE NEXT TWO SLIDES

AIRBORNE FIRING CONTRADICTS BOTH MODEL PREDICTIONS AND GROUND FIRINGS



AT LESS THAN 3000 FEET, THE 30MM IS MUCH LESS LETHAL THAN IT SHOULD BE.

HYPOTHESIS: YAW IS THE PROBLEM

WHAT CAN WE DO TO ELIMINATE YAW AT IMPACT AND RESTORE LETHALITY?

REINSTITUTE AIRBORNE LIVE FIRINGS (LAVP) TO TEST FOLLOWING PROBLEMS, CORRECT DESIGN, THEN TEST AGAIN:

- 1. Muzzle devices can help -- or hurt -- greatly. $\frac{\text{PERFORATIONS}}{\text{HITS}} = .40 \text{ for BATTELLE GAS DEFLECTOR}$.18 for FAIRCHILD MITERED BARREL
- 2. 30MM HAS WRONG RIFLING TWIST (PROBABLY MUCH TOO HIGH) STABILITY FORMULAS ARE NEARLY WORTHLESS.
- 3. YAW MAY VARY DURING BURST AS GATLING ACCELERATES AND/OR BARRELS HEAT UP.
- 4. YAW IS NOT SAME FOR BOTH AMMO MANUFACTURERS.

NEITHER GROUND FIRINGS NOR BALLISTIC THEORY CAN EVEN IDENTIFY THESE PROBLEMS, MUCH LESS CORRECT THEM.

URGENTLY-NEEDED NEW GUNS: HOW CAN YOU ESTABLISH THE NEED -- AND THE RIGHT CALIBER -- WITHOUT REAL TARGET TESTS?

NEED	wн _Y ?	OTHER APPLICATIONS	
NEW AIR-TÓ-AIR CANNON: • 4000 FPS • CAL .50 DU vs HEAVY 20MM	• U.S. 20MM ROUND HAS WORST RANGE AND WORST LETHALITY OF ANY 20MM IN THE WORLD	• LIGHT AA • SHIP DEFENSE	
NEW ANTITANK FIELD GUN • 5000-6000 FPS • 75MM GUN vs 120MM RECOILLESS	 TOW WILL FAIL ON BATTLEFIELD INFANTRY MUST HAVE BATTALION- LEVEL HIGH-RATE, POINT-AND-SHOOT ANTITANK WEAPON 	CANNON FOR SMALLER, MORE AGILE TANK RECOILLESS FOR FAST BOATS OR PATROL CRAFT	

PROPOSAL FOR MAKING MAJOR ADVANCES IN AIRCRAFT CANNON EFFECTIVENESS

- INSTITUTE LIVE FIRINGS AGAINST SUPPLUS FIGHTERS (.50 cal to 20MM).
- RE-ESTABLISH LIVE FIRINGS AGAINST M-47/T-62 TANKS (30MM WITH IMPROVEMENTS).
- START HIGH ACCEL MOD FOR GAU-8 AND GEPOD.
- CANCEL GUIDED PROJECTILE, FLEX BARREL GUN, 30MM LONG ROD APFSDS.
- START 3-WAY PROTOTYPE COMPETITION FOR NEW

 AIR-TO-AIR CANNON; HAVE SHOOT-OFF AGAINST SURPLUS
 FIGHTER TARGETS.

MAKE NO DESIGN DECISIONS BASED ON:

- JMEM MODELS
- MANN BARREL FIRINGS
- "BALLISTIC" TARGETS