

**One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth
Field Artillery**

“Korean War”

Volume No. 4

John T. Jenson



For the organizational archives of the

158th Field Artillery Battalion

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PREFACE

I have decided to capture as much of the 158th Field Artillery's history as possible, so this is the fourth volume that is based upon source materials that are available and archived. Just from the mere act of time passing, facts can be open to interpretation and indeed they can be viewed differently by different people. For this reason I have compiled U. S. Library of Congress PCN 2018957292 volumes:

Volume No. 1	"Centennial Review"
Volume No. 2	"Battle Campaigns and Honors"
Volume No. 3	"World War II"
Volume No. 4	"Korean War"
Volume No. 5	"Persian Gulf War"
Volume No. 6	"Global War on Terrorism"
Volume No. 7	"Cold War"
Volume No. 8	"Unit Photos and Official Rosters"
Volume No. 9	"Official Journal" 1920 to 1945
Volume No. 10	"Official Journal" 1946 to 1970
Volume No. 11	"Official Journal" 1971 to 1995
Volume No. 12	"Official Journal" 1996 to Present

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PRELUDE TO COMBAT

Executive Order 10145 is signed by President Truman on 27 July 1950 which places a "stop loss" on all enlistments in the Armed Forces and then on 1 August 1950, the 45th Infantry Division was alerted to report to Camp Polk, Louisiana for federal induction on 1 September 1950. The 45th Infantry Division and most of its component units were within days of starting their Summer Field Training at North Fort Hood, scheduled to start 5 through 20 August 1950. Major General James C. Styron; Division Commander; immediately cancels the training and diverts the advance detachment of 55 officers and men and their equipment to Camp Polk.

Executive Order 10145: Extension of Enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States. By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of this date, entitled "An Act to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Armed Forces of the United States," and as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, I hereby extend for a period of twelve months all enlistments in the Army, the United States Navy, and the United States Marine Corps, including the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve, and in any component of the Air Force of the United States, which shall expire at any time after the date of this order and prior to July 9, 1951: Provided, That nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent voluntary re-enlistments or voluntary extension of existing enlistments under provisions of applicable laws or the regulations of the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Secretary of Defense is hereby directed to take such steps as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this order. Signed: Harry S. Truman, The White House, July 27, 1950.

The 45th Infantry Division was one of only two National Guard divisions sent to the Korean peninsula in 1951. Most of the national guardsmen rotated home once their federal service requirement was met, however the "division proper" designated with a Army United States (AUS) and all of its' subordinate units remained in Korea until 1954. The division was soon comprised of draftees and replacements supplied by a rotational replacement system. In the postwar period, the 45th Division suffered from insufficient funding; resulting in supply and equipment shortages that ultimately effected drills and strength readiness. The division had been allocated enough funding for only half of its full strength and soon it was a cadre force that would now require significant amounts of men and training before it could even be considered ready for war. The division's critical shortfall was the number and training of its soldiers.

In 1948 the National Guard Bureau instituted a three-year training cycle for units (based on the three-year Guard enlistment), and in 1950 inspectors from Army Field Forces (AFF) rated the 45th Division most ready for mobilization. When alerted for mobilization on 1 August 1950, the 45th Division urged its men to "Go with those you know", hoping to avoid conscription. It worked the division was able to bring up its strength by recruiting locally. At induction time these gains became loses due to underage, physical exams, family hardships and 565 were allowed to return back to finish high school. AFF assigned the 45th Division to Camp Polk, Louisiana, for its post mobilization training.

Post mobilization training was conducted according to the AFF's Master Training Program (MTP). The program was basic training for enlisted men before fillers arrived; eleven weeks of individual training; thirteen weeks of unit training; and four weeks of combined arms field training at the regiment and division level. January 1951, the division was commended for its "excellent progress, discipline and morale" by the AFF and soon the Army ordered the 45th and 40th Infantry Divisions to Japan, and once in Japan to replace units already in Korea.

Men assigned to the division in January-February, could not go overseas until they completed their basic training. Thus the 45th Infantry Division created the 45th Division Training Regiment, consisting of four training battalions that would complete the basic training requirements, and then the cadre and men would join the division in Japan. The 45th Division reached Hokkaido between 25 and 30 April 1951 and on 1 September 1951 completed the AFF's Master Training Program. On 18 November 1951, the Far East Command (FECOM) alerted the Eighth Army that in December 1951, the 45th Division would move into Korea, replacing the 1st Cavalry Division using a Relief/Transfer of Authority (RIP/TOA). The 45th would leave all its equipment in Japan and move to Korea and fall in on the 1st Cavalry's equipment while the 1st Cavalry would take over what the 45th had left in Japan. This included the bunkers on the Main Line of Resistance (MLR), roads, bridges, airstrips, and rear area positions.

MOBILIZATION

As in the 1940 mobilization, the 158th Field Artillery reported to their home station armories. They utilized the remaining time preparing for their federal induction with a pre-induction training schedule. The main priority was strength and the battalion pushed the "Go With The Men You Know" slogan to encourage local recruitments.

Battery "B" of Anadarko had a standing strength of 73 men and five officers and was seeking 58 more enlisted members to recruit. Present officers were First Lieutenant Robert Shipman, Commanding Officer, First Lieutenant James Styron (son of Major General James C. Styron, 45th Division Commander), Executive Officer, and Second Lieutenants Bill Botone and Jack Riddle and Warrant Officer Vincent "Buck" Shaffer. The Anadarko battery through its recruiting effort was able to recruit 19 enlisted men from the Navajo, Comanche, Caddo, Delaware and Kiowa tribes.



Top Row: 1. LT. Billy Botone (Kiowa); 2. Andy Domebo (Kiowa); 3. Paul Kauly (Kiowa); 4. John Emahoolah Jr. (Kiowa); 5. Limon Nickols (Caddo); 6. Durrel Cooper (Kiowa); 7. Vernon Parton (Delaware); 8. Billy Tonepahote (Kiowa). Middle Row: 9. Lewis Bedoka (Caddo-Delaware); 10. Charles French (Delaware-Caddo); 11. Henry McKenzie (Kiowa); 12. Harold Childers; 13. Frank Chaino (Kiowa); 14. Jim Holder (Delaware). Bottom Row: 15. Sam Tolth (Navajo); 16. Raymond Wahkinney (Comanche); 17. Elton Parton (Caddo-Delaware); 18. Robert Pioche (Navajo); 19. George Mopope (Kiowa-Caddo); 20. Lymon Kionute (Caddo).

The following is an official excerpt from Training Memorandum Number 11 dated 25 August 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Charles V. Wheeler, S-3. The following changes in scheduled training are made:

ARMORY TRAINING 1-14 September 1950

1. GENERAL.
 - a. Annex A to this Training Memorandum is the schedule of training for this battalion for the period 1 September to 14 September 1950, inclusive.
 - b. Annex A-1 is a list of references for all subjects scheduled. Batteries will follow this schedule and will present training covered by the references contained in Annex A-1
 - c. Detailed lesson plans will be prepared by each instructor prior to the period of this instruction.
2. SPECIAL.
 - a. Staff officers will inspect the training of the batteries and will participate in part of the instruction.

ANNEX A

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>First Week-Hours Per Week</u>						<u>Second Week-Hours Per Week</u>					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Troop Information Program				1						1		
Military Courtesy & Customs	1	1	2									
Adaptive & Group Living	2											
Employment of the Armed Forces						2						
Military Justice	1											
Dismounted Drill & Ceremonies	1/5		1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1		1	2		
Inspections		2					1	2		1		2
Intelligence Training Elementary		1				1						
Guard Duty				2			1	1				
Supply Economy & Care of Clothing, Equipment and Quarters	1		1			1						1
First Aid			1	1			1	1				
Personal Hygiene				1			1					
Marches and Bivouac									4			
Individual Protective Measures against Biological, Radiological & Chemical Attacks			1		1	1					2	1
Physical Training	1/2		1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1		1	2	2	
Individual Weapons Qualification					4						2	2
Commanders Time	2		2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2

MONTHLY COMMAND REPORTS

History cannot be fabricated! I have chosen to transcribe the actual "Monthly Command Reports", submitted up through the chain of command to the US Army Adjutant General's Office, whom was the custodian of administrative and organizational reports of the ground forces during World War II. These records are transcribed verbatim with the exception of a few grammar and spelling corrections. These reports are by no means complete, there are many annexes and attachments missing, however the daily actions were captured by the Battalion Commanders of the 158th Field Artillery Battalion. The monthly reports are verbatim and start under the respective monthly text highlighted headers and end with the italicized signature block. What follows this is random excerpts relevant to that respective month. In this volume there will be Monthly Command Reports from the three Battalion Commanders of the 158th Field Artillery Battalion AUS. Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Cleverdon, Harlan V. Logsdon and John H. Carter.



AUGUST 1950 THRU DECEMBER 1950 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

This Battalion, organic to the 45th Infantry Division, was inducted into active federal service along with the rest of the Division, by Presidential Order, effective 1 September 1950, as conveyed to us by General Order 137, Headquarters Fourth Army, dated 5 August 1950.

This order confirmed information received by most Division members over the radio during the afternoon of 31 July 1950, when the news was broadcast that our Division had been alerted for military service. Our divisional leaders had prepared us, to a certain extent, for this eventuality by their indoctrination talks during the Armory Training Year and at the summer encampments. The shadow cast by the conflict in Korea, more immediately pointed up the coming event.

In addition to the portent contained in the daily news, sensed by those who carefully followed current events, there were the Arrangements being made for the annual field training period that was to have started 7 August 1950, to provide us with a springboard to active service. During June and July, plans had been made, orders received and issued, and conferences held to perfect our movement to Fort Hood, Texas and the insuring two weeks of work in camp and field. At the direction of the 45th Division Artillery Commander, Brigadier General Hal L. Muldrow, Jr., this Battalion held schools for all officers 9 July and 30 July 1950. In these, we studied gunnery (conduct of observed fire and fire direction center procedure), a recently adapted battalion standing operating procedure, and reviewed plans for camp. We arranged for a reserve medical officer to be present to inoculate and vaccinate officers. Recently acquired SCR 608 radios had been mounted in ¼ ton trucks, motor vehicles repaired, and field equipment issued to the men in anticipation of camp. Hence, I would say we were partially prepared, mentally and logistically, for entry into active service. Our units were officered and stationed as follows:

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery. Home Station: Chickasha, Oklahoma.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>	<u>HOME ADDRESS</u>
Lt Col Charles W. Cleverdon	Bn Cmdr	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Maj John R. Northup	Bn XO	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Capt Charles W. Wheeler	Bn S-3	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Joe E. Pierce	Asst S-3	Norman, Oklahoma
Capt Robert L. Osborn	S-1	Chickasha, Oklahoma
Capt Beverly A. Finkle	Bn S-2	Bridgewater, New Hampshire
2nd Lt Herbert E. Rawlings Jr.	Asst S-2	Duncan, Oklahoma
Capt Richard B. Hawk	Commo Officer	Duncan, Oklahoma
Capt James D. Bell	LNO Officer	Anadarko, Oklahoma
Capt John F. Laubhan	LNO Officer	Woodward, Oklahoma
Capt Victor H. Powers Jr.	LNO Officer	Duncan, Oklahoma
Capt Edward C. Wegener	Motor Officer	Minco, Oklahoma
1st Lt Gordon W. Jones	Pilot GF	Chickasha, Oklahoma
1st Lt David M. Fulcher	Pilot GF	Norman, Oklahoma
WOJG Woodrow W. Kerr	Personnel Officer	Chickasha, Oklahoma
1st Lt Ted R. Savage	Btry Cmdr	Chickasha, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Edward Brockert	Asst Commo Officer	Chickasha, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Eugene L. Smith	Motor Officer	Chickasha, Oklahoma

Battery "A". Home Station: Duncan, Oklahoma.

1st Lt Louis A. Scott	Btry Cmdr	Duncan, Oklahoma
2nd Lt James D. Pierce	XO	Comanche, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Floyd L. Mayberry	Asst XO, Motor Officer	Duncan, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Donald R. Woodmansee	FO	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
1st Lt Edward M. Coon	FO	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Donald W. Williams	FO	Norman, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Richard E. McConnell	Recon Officer	Duncan, Oklahoma

Battery "B". Home Station: Anadarko, Oklahoma.

1st Lt Robert E. Shipman	Btry Cmdr	Anadarko, Oklahoma
1st Lt James C. Styron	XO	Hobart, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Morgan W. Eddleman	Asst XO, Motor Officer	Norman, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Jack F. Riddle	FO	Anadarko, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Carl E. Rogers	FO	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Billy Botone	Recon Officer	Anadarko, Oklahoma
WOJG Vincent B. Shaffer	Unit Admin	Anadarko, Oklahoma

Battery "C". Home Station: Duncan, Oklahoma.

Capt Herman H. Horst	Btry Cmdr	Weatherford, Oklahoma
1st Lt Joe F. Lohrengel	XO	Weatherford, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Norman R. Monroe	Asst XO, Motor Officer	Weatherford, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Charles I. Kramer	Asst XO, Ammo Officer	Weatherford, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Woodrow L. Cooper	FO	Weatherford, Oklahoma
1st Lt Charles A. Thacker	Recon Officer	Weatherford, Oklahoma

Service Battery. Home Station: Minco, Oklahoma.

Capt Frederick J. Rice	Btry Cmdr	Minco, Oklahoma
2nd Lt Barty C. Chappell	Motor Officer	Minco, Oklahoma

1st Lt Edward M. Slover
 WOJG Henry E. Wade
 WOJG Bunah I. Hardy

Train Cmdr
 Unit Admin
 Supply Officer

Minco, Oklahoma
 Minco, Oklahoma
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Beginning with the receipt of our induction orders, drills were stepped up to three each week; during the last week of August these were converted into all day training periods. A pre-induction training schedule was published that called for, among basic subjects, the reading of the Articles of War, the preparation of induction forms and records, and the physical examination of all officers and men. Recruitment to full strength was authorized. Our batteries instituted parades, speeches, newspaper and radio advertising to induce fellow townsmen to join these units. Of inestimable help towards our aim of full strength were the nationwide campaigns via radio and press to "Go With the Men You Know". Another factor giving impetus to our drive for men was the institution of the draft. The commencement of selective service was not without its humorously confusing side in the case of our Chickasha battery, however; some five or six members of this battery were called by the draft board for induction prior to their scheduled induction with their unit. Inasmuch as I was living in Oklahoma City, and thus convenient to the State Adjutant General, I appealed directly to him for help to avoid losing some of our precious men. Brigadier General Roy W. Kenny, the Adjutant General, took the matter up personally with the State Director for Selective Service; thus ended our conflict with the Chickasha Draft Board. We lost about 10% of our strength as a result of physical disqualification. Here follows a table showing strengths by battery at the inception of the pre-induction period and at its end.

MORNING REPORT STRENGTH

Battery	August 1950				1 September 1950			
	OFF	WO	EM	Total	OFF	WO	EM	Total
Hq & Hq Battery	16		61	77	17	1	78	96
Battery "A"	4		74	78	7		78	85
Battery "B"	4	1	73	78	6	1	102	109
Battery "C"	5		74	79	6		76	82
Service Battery	3	1	52	56	3	2	46	51
Total	32	2	334	368	39	4	380	423

The members of the staff were detailed to carefully supervise this pre-induction training and preparation. Each battery had the assistance of a staff member in preparing and checking in detail extracts of service records, medical histories, initial rosters, and initial morning reports. This work reduced substantially the errors, omissions, and confusion that were experienced on our last induction 16 September 1940.

September was divided into two phases. The first phase from 1 September to 10 September 1950 might be referred to as the preparation and movement phase and from 11 September to 30 September 1950, as the home making and early training phase. Most of the first week of September was spent in preparing for the movement to Camp Polk, Louisiana. Trucks had to be serviced and put in the best possible condition, equipment was loaded, and the men were briefed on details of the trip.

The Battalion moved to Camp Polk, in four separate groups. The advance details, consisting of a supply group from Service Battery, and Supply Sergeants and one driver from each of the other batteries, left on the 3rd of September 1950. On the 7th September 1950, the vehicle convoy rendezvoused at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to move out on the morning of the 8th September 1950, in convoy for a three day trip to Camp Polk. The trucks and train arrived in the afternoon of 10 September 1950 at Camp Polk and the men immediately began taking up their new quarters.

Training began the next morning with Physical Training first on the list immediately after Reveille and with the remainder of the day devoted to Military Justice and other basic subjects. Food was good and morale high. Administrative requirements occupied much of the time for the latter part of September. The men were taken to the quartermaster and outfitted with a complete military wardrobe including low cut shoes, which were novelty even to the old men. The Army qualification tests were given the men, and they later returned to be interviewed by trained personnel to determine what their potentials were. Daily inspections of mess halls and barracks became normal. Typewriters again became a critical item as Form 20 for enlisted men and Form 66 for Officers had to be completed at an early date. The Battalion only had two typewriters which would handle the job as it took Elite type to fill in the Form 66. In order to meet the deadline, two shifts had to be used. Although administrative details used a lot of time, training was paramount. Classes were conducted mostly by officers and were supervised by Battalion. Schools were established by all echelons. Battalion schools, Division Artillery schools, Division schools, schools set up by Fourth Army personnel from Fort Sill, and the service schools began cutting deeply into our strength so that some of the smaller batteries will hard put to fill normal details. Service schools began taking personnel from the Battalion even before we left our home station. The first to go to school was Lt Herbert E. Rawlings Jr., assistant S-2 to survey School, TAS, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Soon after the Battalion arrived at Camp Polk, quotas and assignments to service schools began coming in. By the end of September this Battalion had two officers and 21 enlisted men in schools at Fort Riley, Kansas, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Fort Sam Houston, Texas and Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, and already had 7 officers and 6 EM alerted for other service schools. After taking out men for these and local schools, and after necessary administrative details, Headquarters Battery and Service Battery could not muster enough men to stand their tour of duty on the Division Artillery Guard.

This first month of Federal Service was very hectic and fast moving. Officer and men alike found themselves with a lot to do and little to do it with. Administration was hard to handle due to lack of equipment and trained personnel. Training likewise suffered for lack of experienced, trained instructors and a lack of necessary training aids. I recommend that in the subsequent induction of National Guard units there be an advance period of training for officers and administrative personnel to the end that less confusion and lost time be imposed upon the troops.

On 14 September 1950, the Battalion published Special Order Number #3 which changed many of the junior officers around in the batteries. Every unit in the Battalion was affected by this order and although the officers did not like to leave their own outfit, the efficiency of the Battalion benefited from the change. I devised this procedure to break up the circles of personal friendships that naturally exist in small communities among officers and enlisted men, especially noncommissioned officers; these warm friendships; natural and to a great extent, beneficial among Guardsmen are prejudicial to good order during periods of active service. Such a device also tends to insure both officers and men to accept the personal changes that are bound to occur in service.

During this period; the latter part of September and the first part of October; an intensive instructor training was conducted. We nearly exhausted our resources of officers, non-commissioned officers, and the more promising among the recruits in filling requirements to the Command and Control Personnel School conducted under the supervision of Division Artillery and the Fourth Army Instructor's School conducted by a group of the instructor staff of the Artillery School. This was a trying period. The manifold housekeeping duties attendant upon reviving an unused and run down World War II camp combined with the job of putting a battalion that consisted of some 85% recruits through basic training would have taxed us even had we had the full use of those attending schools. A saving feature, one that relieved our staff of the onus of planning our training, was the preparation, prior to our induction, of a "Pre-Cycle Training Program". Our Regular Army Instructors compiled this program under the direction of our G-3, providing therein ample time for rehabilitation of our areas and facilities. This phase was designed to last until the receipt of our fillers, containing schedules that would carry us to 1 November 1950. We departed from the schedule in that time provided for supervised athletics and recreation was spent, for the most part in, vehicle maintenance. Of the ample time allotted to rehabilitation of facilities, I made this observation: A considerable portion of time spent in preparing training facilities and repairing camp facilities at the outset is lost motion because, until these areas and facilities are put to use and people become familiar with the problems posed by their new condition of full time service they do not know exactly what will be required and what will not be needed. Therefore, it would be better to allot much of this time later in the training period so that it might be more wisely used for making training aids, improving areas, and the refurbishing of dayrooms, supply, and orderly rooms.

I mention the maintenance of motor vehicles as being a critical problem. These vehicles issue to us were very old, many of them having been delivered to the Army in 1940 and 1941, and they had suffered the further deterioration attendant upon long periods of inactivity in storage and during the armory training periods. Hence, after their grueling 500 to 600 mile march from home station to Camp Polk, and their subsequent daily use here, unsuspected weaknesses in these vehicles made themselves too apparent. Despite the untiring efforts of our crews and the crews of our Ordnance Company, many vehicles have been deadline for an unconscionable period of time. Mechanics and motor sergeants who, in spite of obstacles, might have got some of these vehicles back and service were sent off the motor maintenance courses at Fort Riley, Kansas and Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Our clamor for allotments to service schools began to boomerang because now, to cope with the problem created by parts shortages and unskilled drivers we had only mechanics with little or no military experience. At this writing we have engaged to hang on until our mechanics and sergeants returned from school; they are now engaged in successfully reducing our number of deadline trucks. The basic load of parts is being delivered in increments about as fast as we can break them down, shedding further rays of hope upon us.

The clamor to enroll officers and service schools was as productive as it had been in the case of our enlisted men. Our senior officers had had battle experiences in the artillery during World War II; a good many of them have been with the 45th Division. Few among our battery officers had seen combat as artillerymen. Some were former Air Force and Naval personnel; a few combat infantrymen, with tankers an ordnance thrown in for good measure. Our cry for places in the Artillery School was justified and was answered with a heartiness equal to the need. By 11 December 1950, only 17 officers and three warrant officers were present for duty; 22 officers were at service schools. This has imposed a burden upon those remaining that mitigated only by the knowledge that when these away return, the load upon all will be immeasurably lightened.

We received our fillers beginning the third week of October 1950. We reached full strength 3 November 1950. The extra work spent in the instructional schools during September and early October began to show results. We had non-commissioned officers, and other enlisted men, who were able to take their rightful place as instructors of these fillers.

By means of welcoming talks by commanders of all echelons, orientation periods within the batteries, Troop Information Hours and Character Guidance periods an attempt, gratifying successful was made to inoculate in these new men a sense of duty and a belief that their military life was a part of their real life; not a brief interlude to be somehow endured; the record of which would follow them forever. It is my considered opinion that this program has resulted in a more unified spirit among the men, old and new, and has kept our delinquency rate far below that of 1940. At the same time a conscious effort was made, in this Battalion, to imbue our old men with a spirit of hospitality toward the new men and a feeling of tolerance for their ways (our fillers were from North Atlantic and Northwestern states). It worked. A fortnight after their arrival, the new had blended with the old so that one could not discern a stranger in the organization.

Work under the Army Training Program 6-300 began 6 November 1950. Short of officers though we were, we got off to a good start. We account for this as being the result of employing the county fair system of instruction wherein one instructor gives his period several times. While he presents his portion of the training, another instructor presents another portion of the scheduled training to a different unit. Units rotate around the area to these different stations, until all have received the same instruction. This system enables the best qualified instructors to be used in a particular subject and permits much closer staff supervision of training. It is especially desirable during a period when battery officers are away from their units.

Toward the end of November, we began a series of formal tests covering basic subjects taken up thus far. The results of these tests were used as a basis for entries onto the individual batteries' progress charts. A battery average was taken in each case to stimulate a spirit of competition among the batteries.

The last of November saw the first of a considerable number of discharges anticipated under Public Law 771. It is a pity that provision for these cases could not have been made prior to induction; their short service has been of little benefit to us and has been a serious inconvenience to them and their families.

Almost four months of active duty is behind us. It has been pleasanter this time than in 1940; primarily because more of us have had experience in the service. Also of considerable benefit in reducing initial confusion in administrative matters and creating a more orderly training atmosphere was the realistic approach to our problems contained in the Program. This orderly training routine with its sense of a goal has been continued in the Army Training Program.

The impediment to our training most noticeably felt is the shortage of equipment. Motors, radios, and howitzers are the items lacking that hurt us the most. We have resorted to pooling motors among the battalions; within this Battalion, the employment of the county fair system of instruction and pooling of equipment helped to lessen the inconvenience caused by these shortages.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Charles W. Cleverdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

The following is an official excerpt from Headquarters Fourth Army Special Orders Number 137 dated 5 August 1950 by Command of Lieutenant General Lutes: INDUCTION OF THE 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES, INTO THE ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE. By direction of the President and the Secretary of Defense, under authority conferred by the Selective Service Extension Act of 1950 (Public Law 599, 81st Congress), the following units and members thereof of the National Guard of the United States are ordered into the active military service of the United States effective 1 September 1950, to serve therein for a period of 21 consecutive months, or such other period as may be authorized by law, unless soon relieved:

UNIT	T/O&E & Date	Auth T/O&E Strength			Home Station
		OFF	WO	EM	
158 FA Bn (105mm Howitzer Trac Dr)					
Hq & Hq Btry	6-26N, Apr 48	19	2	147	Chickasha, Okla
Svc Btry	6-29N, Apr 48	3	2	81	Minco, Okla
Btry "A"	6-27N, Apr 48	8	1	131	Duncan, Okla
Btry "B"	6-27N, Apr 48	8	1	131	Anadarko, Okla
Btry "C"	6-27N, Apr 48	8	1	131	Weatherford, Okla

All persons so ordered into the active military service of the United States, are, from the effective date indicated above, relieved from duty in the National Guard of their respective states, territories, and the District of Columbia, so long as they shall remain in the active military service of the United States, and during such time shall be subject to such laws and regulations for the Government of the Army of the United States so may be applicable to members of the Army whose permanent retention in the active military service is not contemplated by law.

By direction of the President each officer and warrant officer of the National Guard, appointed in the National Guard, who shall have been Federally recognized or examined and found qualified for Federal recognition by a duly constituted board of officers, and shall have been assigned to a position vacancy for a commissioned officer or warrant officer in a unit ordered to active duty under this order prior to the effective date entry into the active military service, who does not hold an appointment in the National Guard of the United States in the same grade and arm or service in which he has been most recently examined and found qualified for Federal recognition by a duly constituted board of officers, is hereby tendered appointment in the National Guard of the United States in the same grade and arm or service in which he shall have been most recently Federally recognized or examined and found qualified for Federal recognition. Each person so appointed will forward oath of office with individual report prescribed by para 10, AR 130-10. Service numbers will be assigned by The Adjutant General upon receipt of report of entry into the active military service of the United States: except that if the individual is a former officer of the Army, the service number previously assigned to him will be used and entered on all records.

Each of the units listed in para 1, above, is reorganized under the T/O&E and authorized strength as indicated, effective this date. Pending further orders all personnel now assigned, including the commanding general, will accompany the units upon entry into the active military service and will be retained in their present positions. Individual and organizational supplies and equipment now on hand will accompany the units upon entry into the active military service.

AR 130-10, 1948, as changed, and letter this headquarters, AG 327 AKAAG-R, 2 August 1950, subject, "Induction of Units of the National Guard and ORD", is complied with. (Authority: Message, WCL 35921, DA, 2 August 1950).

The following is an official excerpt from Training Memorandum Number 1 dated 11 September 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Charles V. Wheeler, S-3. PHASE I BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM 11 SEPTEMBER -31 OCTOBER 1950

1. REFERENCES

- a. Training Memorandum 1, Hq 45th Inf Div, 29 August 1950
- b. Training Memorandum 2, Hq 45th Div Arty, 5 September 1950

2. MISSION

In order to properly initiate Army Mobilization Training with full TO&E strength units on 1 November 1950, this battalion will accomplish the following during the period 11 September thru 31 October 1950:

- a. Provide preliminary individual training for all inducted personnel.
- b. Conduct intensive instructor training for officer and selected NCO's.
- c. Provide MOS and on the job training for selected cadres.
- d. Take full advantage of all available schools ordered by higher headquarters within the division.
- e. Fill all available quotas for officers and enlisted personnel to attend service schools.
- f. Complete Army General Classification Tests and Aptitude Tests.
- g. Provide essential troop labor support for rehabilitation of facilities.

3. GENERAL PLAN

- a. Hours of Training: This training program prescribes a minimum of 44 hours per week, Monday through Saturday morning. These free periods will be utilized for housekeeping and area rehabilitation tasks reserved for disciplinary action.

- (1) Morning Hours: Basic individual training will be conducted for all personnel not participating in other essential activities.
- (2) Afternoon Hours: Will be devoted to rehabilitation of facilities, unit specialist schools, actively supervised on the job training for specialists, weapons firing and administrative details.
- b. Unit commanders will designate two individuals, a primary and an alternative, to fill each cadre position on the appropriate TO&E. Training of these individuals will be accomplished by attendance at schools as provided by higher headquarters. Unit schools as scheduled here and by on the job training. The list of Cadre Personnel will be maintained current at all times and copies furnished monthly to the headquarters, Attn: S-3, to arrive not later than 0800 on first day of each month.
- c. All individual specialists without regard to previous training will be required to take basic training. If these personnel are urgently needed on the job, unit commanders may excuse not more than 50% of each type specialists, i.e. cooks, motor personnel, and clerks. Personnel will be rotated every other day, in order that they may receive the maximum basic training.
- d. Training will be conducted by officers; alternate instructors will also be officers except where no officer is available, in every instance the officer instructor will actually conduct the training, not merely supervise.

4. DETAILED PLAN

- a. In addition to the formal training scheduled each week by annexes, the following will be emphasized at all times:
 - (1) Adjust himself to army life, and learn to live with, work with, and understand his fellow man.
 - (2) Understand why he has to fight.
 - (3) Develop a sense of individual responsibility and understand the fundamental moral principles and basic obligation of the soldier.
 - (4) Respond in a positive manner to army discipline and observe the rules of military courtesy and customs.
 - (5) Realize the values of, and be able to care for his person, and be able to administer first aid to himself and to others.
 - (6) Understand Supply Economy and maintain his clothing and equipment in garrison and in the field.
 - (7) Take individual precautions against Biological, Radiological and Chemical attack.
 - (8) Perform duty as a member of a guard or a combat security group.
 - (9) March varying distances (including cross country marching) in the field using only the compass to maintain direction, locate himself and common objects on a map.
 - (10) Understand the meaning and need for basic intelligence; detect and properly report simple military information, recognize classified material and properly safeguard it, develop a security consciousness that will assure detection and action against subversive activities.
 - (11) Attain and maintain a state of physical training commensurate with requirements for dismounted ground combat and consistent with the maximum capabilities of the individual.
 - (12) Understand and be able to apply, under simulated or actual combat conditions, the principles of concealment and camouflage, cover and movement, and be able to take individual protective action against aircraft, airborne, and armored, and dismounted ground attacks.
 - (13) Qualify in firing the individual weapon with which he is armed. Fire Caliber 50 Machine Gun and other weapons for familiarization, in accordance with para 9, AR 775-10.
- b. Training of personnel inducted with units and partially trained fillers (ERC) will be in accordance with Phase L Training Program. Phase L will be discontinued and training under Phase LL Training Program will be initiated by each battery on the date the unit is brought to full strength by the assignment of untrained fillers.
- c. Intensive instructor training will be initiated. Unit instructor training schools will be conducted in accordance with Annex 1, Training Memorandum 1, Hq 45th Div Arty, 5 September 1950, and annexes to be published periodically as required from this headquarters.
- d. Specialist training will be conducted as follows:
 - (1) Service Schools for carefully selected officers and enlisted men. Full advantage will be taken of all quotas even to the point of temporarily handicapping units by absence of key personnel.
 - (2) Division schools for carefully selected officers and enlisted men will be utilized to the full extent of all allowable quotas.
- e. Regular Army Instructor Team Training for selected officers and enlisted men.
- f. Unit schools for certain specialists. (1) A special school for officers and selected NCO's will be held in Training Methods and Leadership.
 - (2) Individual weapons firing will be conducted after 11 October 1950. All preliminary weapons training will be completed prior to this date.
- g. Training tests developed by this and higher headquarters will be used to determine the state of proficiency at the completion of training phases. Unit commanders will utilize written, oral or performance type tests at any stage of training to insure accomplishment of objective.
- h. Training inspections will be made daily by unit commanders.
- i. The following subjects will be scheduled by all units for each Saturday morning: 2 hours inspection, 1 hour Troop Information, and one hour Character Guidance.
- j. In addition to all training prescribed herein, conditioning exercises for 15 minutes following reveille formation will be held.
- k. Special attention will be given to training in dismounted drill and ceremonies. Differentiation must be made between periods devoted to new and unfamiliar movements and periods devoted to development of smartness in execution. During the former periods, emphasis will be placed on explanation, demonstration and corrections of errors. Correction of errors will be continuous during both periods and in addition emphasis will be placed on development and unit pride during the later period. (1) Training will stress the battlefield application of all subjects. Instructors will draw on combat experiences to illustrate instruction whenever and wherever applicable. Battlefield experience will be used particularly to illustrate the importance of teamwork and cooperation. (2) Every opportunity will be utilized to stress reasons for training and instruction in progress. Lesson plans and training objectives will be formed to impress on the individual the value of training in the performance of the combat mission.
- l. It is imperative that instruction be well prepared. To this and the following policy will govern preparation of instruction:
 - (1) Instructors and alternate instructors will be designated and lesson assignments made well in advance.
 - (2) Written lesson plans will be prepared for all instruction. These lesson plans will be prepared for all instruction. These lesson plans will be approved by commanders prior to presentation of the lesson.
 - (3) All instruction will be rehearsed in the presence of an officer designated by the unit commander, prior to presentation of the lesson.
- m. All training will be conducted in accordance with the principles set forth in FM 21-5 and TM 21-250. Applicatory exercises will be stressed with lectures and conferences held to the minimum. Mass training methods, that is, committee system and "county fair"

instruction, will be used for appropriate subjects when company sized units do not have qualified instructors available. The mass training method will not, however, operate to infringe on the responsibility of small unit commanders. Principles of command and leadership dictate that unit commanders be held responsible for the training of their units. The development of squad, section, and platoon leaders will be emphasized in all training.

n. Whenever possible, training will be integrated; for example, practical application of map reading to be integrated with road marches and scouting and patrolling to be integrated with individual weapons training.

5. ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

a. Administrative overhead of units will be held to a minimum. A daily excused list will be maintained by all unit commanders as prescribed by higher headquarters. Each unit commander or his representative will have a copy of the excused list in his possession during drill hours.

b. The maximum number of officers and non-commissioned officers present for all training, consistent with requirements of the School and Instructor Training Program. All officers with command functions will actively supervise training of their units.

c. Uniform: Uniform for all training will be HBT, combat boots, helmet liner, pistol belt or cartridge belt and individual weapons for enlisted men. Officer uniforms will be the same except khaki or OD will be worn at all times. Uniforms will be prescribed for ceremonies and special occasions. Individual weapons will be carried at all times during training but may be dispensed with during fatigue.

d. Maintenance of training areas is the responsibility of the using unit during the time allotted.

e. This headquarters will prepare detailed Unit Training Schedules for all battery's each week as annexes to this TM. Each battery will complete the required detail as to instructors, alternate instructors, place and any other pertinent data. One copy of the Battery Schedule will be submitted this headquarters, not later than 1200 Friday of the week preceding the scheduled training.

f. Schools to be conducted by battalion and higher headquarters will be coordinated by responsible staff officers.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 3 dated 14 September 1950. By order of

Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Robert L. Osborn, Adjutant. Following officers, in assignment and duty directed:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Released From Assignment To and Duty</u>	<u>Assigned To For Duty As</u>	<u>EDCMR</u>
Capt Robert L. Osborn, O-527847, Arty	Bn S-1	CMDR Btry "C"	15 Sep 1950
Capt Herman H. Horst, O-1183888, Arty	CMDR Btry "C"	Bn Motor Off	15 Sep 1950
Capt Charles V. Wheeler, O-529898, Arty	Bn S-3	Asst Bn S-3	15 Sep 1950
Capt Victor H. Powers Jr., O-376850, Arty	Bn Liaison	Bn S-1	15 Sep 1950
Capt Beverly A. Finkle, O-1165014, Arty	Bn Liaison	Bn S-2	15 Sep 1950
Capt Edward C. Wegener, O-400915, Arty	Bn Motor Off	Bn Liaison	15 Sep 1950
1st Lt Joe F. Lohrengel, O-1177506, Arty	XO Btry "C"	Bn Liaison	15 Sep 1950
1st Lt Edward M. Coon, O-2063368, Arty	FO Btry "A"	Radar Off	15 Sep 1950
2nd Lt Norman R. Monroe, O-982475, Arty	Asst XO Btry "C"	Motor Off HQ Btry	15 Sep 1950
2nd Lt Donald W. Williams, O-957977, Arty	FO Btry "A"	Asst XO Btry "A"	15 Sep 1950
2nd Lt Charles I. Kramer, O-985498, Arty	Asst XO Btry "C"	Asst XO Btry "A"	15 Sep 1950
2nd Lt Woodrow L. Cooper, O-991574, Arty	FO Btry "C"	Recon Btry "A"	15 Sep 1950
2nd Lt Floyd L. Mayberry, O-980512, Arty	Asst XO Btry "A"	Asst XO Btry "B"	15 Sep 1950
2nd Lt Billy Botone, O-980491, Arty	Recon Btry "B"	FO Btry "B"	15 Sep 1950
2nd Lt Joe E. Pierce, O-996195, Arty	Asst Bn S-3	Recon Btry "B"	15 Sep 1950
1st Lt Edward M. Slover, O-962298, Arty	Trains SVC Btry	Asst XO Btry "C"	15 Sep 1950
2nd Lt Richard E. McConnell, O-981530, Arty	Recon Btry "A"	Asst XO Btry "C"	15 Sep 1950
2nd Lt Jack F. Riddle, O-954044, Arty	FO Btry "B"	FO Btry "C"	15 Sep 1950
2nd Lt Carl E. Rogers, O-2206011, Arty	FO Btry "B"	Recon Btry "C"	15 Sep 1950
2nd Lt Eugene L. Smith, O-988739, Arty	Motor Off HQ Btry	Trains SVC Btry	15 Sep 1950

Capt Beverly A. Finkle, O-1165014, is hereby assigned as I & E Officer in addition to other duties. 2nd Lt Jack F. Riddle, O-954044 is hereby assigned as Special Service Officer in addition to other duties.

The following is an official excerpt from Training Memorandum Number 2 dated 15 September 1950. By order of

Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Major Vergil L. Patterson, S-3, ATOMIC ENERGY SCHOOL The following list of officers will attend Atomic Energy School on dates indicated, from 0740 to 1700, located at Theatre # 6, Building #1911.

18 September	19 September	20 September	21 September
Major Northup	Major Patterson	Capt Powers	Capt Horst
Capt Wheeler	Capt Finkle	Capt Wegener	Lt Coon
Capt Bell	Capt Laubhan	Lt Lohrengel	Lt Jones
Lt Savage	Lt Brockert	Lt Monroe	Lt Woodmansee
Lt Scott	Lt Pierce	Lt Kramer	Lt Botone
Lt Shipman	Lt Styron	Lt Cooper	Lt Joe Pierce
Lt Eddleman	Lt Thacker	Lt Mayberry	Mr. Shaffer
Capt Osborn	Lt Riddle	Lt Slover	Lt McConnell
Capt Ria	Lt Chappel	Lt Smith	Lt Rogers
			Mr. Wade

Battery "B" will furnish one 2 1/2 ton truck on the above 4 days to transport officers to this school. This truck to be at BOQ on dates indicated and in addition to 2 trucks to be furnished daily for taxi service to and from BOQ. The first listed officer for each days school will be responsible for coordinating the transportation and properly instructing the truck drivers.

Battery Commanders will check training schedule, to see that officers do not have a period of instruction on the day they are required to attend school. First officer on list will maintain roster of personnel attending this instruction on dates indicated. Roster to be submitted to the Battalion Adjutant at the completion of each school in order that certified rosters of officers attending may be forwarded to Division as required by Para 4, Letter HQ 45 Inf Div, dated 1 September 1950. Subject; Atomic Energy Instruction.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 14 dated 6 October 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

1st Lt Louis A. Scott, Arty, O-947310, is relieved from assigned to and for duty as Commander Btry "A" 158th FA Bn and is assigned to HQ 158th FA Bn for duty as Battalion Liaison Officer, vice 1st Lt Joe F. Lohrengel, O-1177506, Arty, relieved. EDCMR 9 October 1950.

1st Lt Joe F. Lohrengel, O-1177506, Arty, is relieved from assigned to HQ 158th FA for duty as Battalion Liaison Officer, and is assigned to Btry "A" 158th FA Bn as Commander, vice 1st Lt Louis A. Scott, Arty, O-947310. EDCMR 9 October 1950. Joint inventory of all Government property will be taken in accordance with the provisions of WD Memorandum 35-6520-6, 27 March 1947, and certificate of Transfer of Property Responsibility will be properly executed and bound in the Company Property Book prior to 9 October 1950. Shortages or differences discovered during the joint inventory will be adjusted immediately by appropriate property vouchers as required by Para 7b (5), AR 35-6520. Memorandum Receipt accounts will be properly cleared and be present as a result of physical inventory in accordance with Para 10, WD Memo 35-6520-6, prior to 9 October 1950. Building assignments and the installed property accounts will be signed by the new responsible officer prior to 9 October 1950. Joint inventory of non-appropriated funds and property transferred to the new responsible officer after such funds have been audited in accordance with Para 8, SR 210-50-1, prior to 9 October 1950. Written report will be made to this headquarters upon completion of action indicated in this paragraph.

1st Lt James C. Styron, Jr., O-941641, Arty, is assigned as Commander Btry "B" 158th FA Bn under the provisions of Para 5a AR 600-20, during the temporary absence of 1st Lt Robert E. Shipman, O-949720, Arty, detailed to attend the Army Service School. EDCMR 9 October 1950. Joint inventory of all Government property will be taken in accordance with the provisions of WD Memorandum 35-6520-6, 27 March 1947, and certificate of Transfer of Property Responsibility will be properly executed and bound in the Company Property Book prior to 9 October 1950. Shortages or differences discovered during the joint inventory will be adjusted immediately by appropriate property vouchers as required by Para 7b (5), AR 35-6520. Memorandum Receipt accounts will be properly cleared and the new responsible officer will sign for property determined to be present as a result of physical inventory in accordance with Para 10, WD Memo 35-6520-6, prior to 9 October 1950. Building assignments and the installed property accounts will be signed by the new responsible officer prior to 9 October 1950. Joint inventory of non-appropriated funds and property transferred to the new responsible officer after such funds have been audited in accordance with Para 8, SR 210-50-1, prior to 9 October 1950. Written report will be made to this headquarters upon completion of action indicated in this paragraph.

2nd Lt Edward Brockert, O-973329, Arty, is assigned as Commander HQ Btry 158th FA Bn under the provisions of Para 5a AR 600-20, during the temporary absence of 1st Lt Ted R. Savage, O-557213, Arty, detailed to attend the Army Service School. EDCMR 9 October 1950. Joint inventory of all Government property will be taken in accordance with the provisions of WD Memorandum 35-6520-6, 27 March 1947, and certificate of Transfer of Property Responsibility will be properly executed and bound in the Company Property Book prior to 9 October 1950. Shortages or differences discovered during the joint inventory will be adjusted immediately by appropriate property vouchers as required by Para 7b (5), AR 35-6520. Memorandum Receipt accounts will be properly cleared and the new responsible officer will sign for property determined to be present as a result of physical inventory in accordance with Para 10, WD Memo 35-6520-6, prior to 9 October 1950. Building assignments and the installed property accounts will be signed by the new responsible officer prior to 9 October 1950. Joint inventory of non-appropriated funds and property transferred to the new responsible officer after such funds have been audited in accordance with Para 8, SR 210-50-1, prior to 9 October 1950. Written report will be made to this headquarters upon completion of action indicated in this paragraph.

PFC Calvin O. Love, NG17234821, is relieved from further duty with Btry "A" 158 FA Bn and is transferred to HQ Btry 158 FA Bn effective 7 October 1950. EDCMR 7 October 1950.

Following officers, originally indicated, are granted 1 day delay in route to Fort Riley, Kansas effective 7 October 1950, for purpose of attending the Army General School.

Capt Beverly A. Finkle	O-1165014	HQ 158 FA Bn
2nd Lt Charles I. Kramer	O-985498	Btry "A" 158 FA Bn

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 20 dated 16 October 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant. Following temporary appointment of EM announced effective 16 October 1950.

SFC Elton E. Alexander	NG38146534	Btry "A"	M/Sgt (E-7)
SFC Stephen A. Armstrong	NG18096417	Btry "B"	M/Sgt (E-7)
SFC Howard C. Richey	NG38784721	Btry "C"	M/Sgt (E-7)
SGT Alex L. Standridge	NG38564419	Hq Btry	SFC (E-6)
SGT James D. O'Dell	NG25752037	Btry "A"	SFC (E-6)
SGT Bobby L. Allen	NG25754014	Btry "B"	SFC (E-6)
SGT Robert L. Farmer	NG25754062	Btry "B"	SFC (E-6)
SGT James F. Ratliff	NG18285383	Btry "B"	SFC (E-6)
SGT Jack E. Hadley	NG20831058	Btry "C"	SFC (E-6)
SGT Rader R. Steward	NG25755006	Btry "C"	SFC (E-6)
SGT William H. Dooley	NG18285079	SVC Btry	SFC (E-6)
CPL Stewart J. Bean	NG18148124	Hq Btry	SGT (E-5)
CPL Lawrence D. Hoover Jr.	NG25753033	Hq Btry	SGT (E-5)
CPL Robert E. Cherry Jr.	NG25752164	Btry "A"	SGT (E-5)
CPL Paul M. King	NG25752160	Btry "A"	SGT (E-5)
CPL James J. Palmer	NG38271516	Btry "A"	SGT (E-5)
CPL Richard L. Smith	NG38397075	Btry "A"	SGT (E-5)

CPL Earl E. Rogers	NG25754069	Btry "B"	SGT (E-5)
CPL Alfred L. Rammock	NG25755055	Btry "C"	SGT (E-5)
CPL Robert E. Dawson	NG25755035	Btry "C"	SGT (E-5)
CPL Junior R. Stround	NG18285894	Btry "C"	SGT (E-5)
CPL Harold L. Byfield	NG25755117	Btry "C"	SGT (E-5)
CPL Jesse S. Hefner	NG25756026	SVC Btry	SGT (E-5)
PFC Thomas P. Julian	NG25753130	Hq Btry	CPL (E-4)
PFC Robert Rome	NG25753206	Hq Btry	CPL (E-4)
PFC Earl E. Priesterbach	NG25753189	Hq Btry	CPL (E-4)
PFC Clarence A. Welchel	NG38275921	Hq Btry	CPL (E-4)
PFC Andrew H. Jeter Jr.	NG6957389	Btry "A"	CPL (E-4)
PFC Donald C. Smith	NG25767149	Btry "A"	CPL (E-4)
PFC David D. Watters	NG18121846	Btry "A"	CPL (E-4)
PFC Wayne E. Austin	NG25756010	Btry "B"	CPL (E-4)
PFC William H. Artan	NG25754138	Btry "B"	CPL (E-4)
PFC Louis Bedoka	NG25754121	Btry "B"	CPL (E-4)
PFC Andrew Domeba	NG25754099	Btry "B"	CPL (E-4)
PFC Gerald L. Headley	NG25754133	Btry "B"	CPL (E-4)
PFC Delbert J. Metheny	NG25754081	Btry "B"	CPL (E-4)
PFC Richard L. Parrish	NG25754140	Btry "B"	CPL (E-4)
PFC James M. Rogers	NG25700024	Btry "B"	CPL (E-4)
PFC Richard A. Hutchens	NG25795019	Btry "B"	CPL (E-4)
PFC Reuben Seay	NG25754052	Btry "B"	CPL (E-4)
PFC E. J. Smalley	NG38691530	Btry "B"	CPL (E-4)
PFC Lionel L. O'Donley	NG25554009	Btry "B"	CPL (E-4)
PFC Harold G. Baugh	NG25755050	Btry "C"	CPL (E-4)
PFC Randolph D. Maddox	NG38399407	Btry "C"	CPL (E-4)
PFC Richard W. Graner	NG25756087	SVC Btry	CPL (E-4)
PFC Jackie D. Sanders	NG25756071	SVC Btry	CPL (E-4)
PFC Eugene P. Harris	NG25756105	SVC Btry	CPL (E-4)

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 17 dated 16 October 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant. Following change in assignment and duty directed, effective 11 October 1950:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Relieved From Assignment As</u>	<u>Assigned For Duty As</u>
2nd Lt	Donald W. Williams, O-957977	Asst XO Motors Btry "A"	XO Btry "A"
2nd Lt	Floyd L. Mayberry, O-980512	Asst XO Motors Btry "B"	XO Btry "B"
1st Lt	Edward M. Slover, O-962298	Asst XO Motors Btry "C"	XO Btry "C"
2nd Lt	Woodrow L. Cooper, No ASN	Recon Btry "A"	Asst XO Motors Btry "A"
2nd Lt	Morgan W. Eddleman, O-967709	Asst XO Ammo Btry "B"	Asst XO Motors Btry "B"
2nd Lt	Richard E. McConnell, O-981530	Asst XO Ammo Btry "C"	Asst XO Motors Btry "C"

2nd Lt Eugene L. Smith, O-988739, Arty, in addition to his duty as Trains Commander is assigned as Motor Officer, SVC Battery, 158 FA Bn, effective date 11 October 1950.

Sgt Slan K. Slover, NG25756036, SVC Battery, 158 FA Bn, is relieved from attached Btry "B", 158 FA Bn and returned to SVC Battery, 158 FA Bn for duty. EDCMR 11 October 1950.

The following is an official excerpt from 45th Infantry Division Special Orders Number 40 dated 17 October 1950. By command of Major General Styron and signed by Lieutenant Colonel Woodrow W. Cook, Adjutant General.

Following EM Rct MOS1521 having been assigned this division from Headquarter 4006th ASU RC, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, pursuant to Para 31, Special Orders 200, and Para 31, Special Orders 201, Headquarters Fort Sam Houston, cs, are further assigned to units indicated. EDCMR 21 October 1950. temporary appointment of EM announced effective 16 October 1950.

HQ Btry 158 FA Bn

1. Burger, Harvey Lynn	US54066171
2. Gossett, Joe Dan	US54022910
3. Kitchen, George Faraboult	US54022823
4. Patterson, James B.	US54022826
5. Riley, Willie Harry	US54022839

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 22 dated 19 October 1950. By order of Major Northup and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

PFC Jack M. Allen, NG18130917, Btry "C", this organization is transferred in grade to HQ Btry, this organization. EDCMR 19 October 1950.

SGT John L. Folks, NG25755097, Btry "C", this organization is transferred in grade to HQ Btry, this organization. EDCMR 19 October 1950.

The following is an official excerpt from Training Memorandum Number 3 dated 19 October 1950. By order of Major Northup and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant. TRAINING OF INTERIOR GUARD.

1. PURPOSE

a. In order to insure a high degree of proficiency in the performance of guard duties by the Interior Guard of this organization, the training of each guard as prescribed by this Memorandum will be accomplished.

2. GENERAL

a. All training will be conducted in accordance with FM 26-5, and Memorandum Number 23, this headquarters, dated 18 October 1950.

3. DETAILED PLAN

a. Time: 1830-1930 daily.

b. Personnel to Attend: All members of the Interior Guard.

c. Instructors: Officer of the Day and Commander of the Guard.

d. Place: Battery area of battery responsible for the guard.

e. Specific References: General Orders, FM 26-5, para 26,27, and Special Orders, Memo No. 23, HQ 158 FA Bn, dated 18 October 1950, para 5, 6, 7 and 9.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 24 dated 26 October 1950. By order of Major Northup and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant. By direction of the President, Robert H. Bell, NG25752199, Recruit, Battery "A" 158th Field Artillery Battalion, is this date discharged from the military service of the United States not by reason of physical disability but having been found physically disqualified for entry into active Federal service at Camp Polk, Louisiana, 20 September 1950. Home of record EAD: Duncan, Oklahoma. Present mailing address: Btry "A" 158th FA Bn, Camp Polk, La. EDCMR 27 October 1950. Auth: Par 62, AR 130-10. Travel by railroad, bus, air, authorized. PCS TDN 19-P 431-02-03-07 A 2110425 S99-999.

The following is an official excerpt from 45th Infantry Division Special Orders Number 54 dated 1 November 1950. By command of Major General Styron and signed by Lieutenant Colonel Woodrow W. Cook, Adjutant General.

Following EM Rct MOS1521 having been assigned this division from Headquarter 10th Infantry Division Fort Riley, Kansas, pursuant to Para 21, 37, 108 and 109 Special Orders 258, Headquarter 10th Infantry Division Fort Riley, Kansas, cs, are further assigned to units indicated. EDCMR 7 November 1950.

HQ Btry 158 FA Bn

1. Ames, Kenneth L.	US55026637	10. Reed, Edward J.	US55026665
2. Breen, James T.	US56089291	11. Regan, Martin W.	US55026673
3. Brice, John P.	RA19390568	12. Remsing, Frank R.	US56089266
4. Ewer, Jack L.	US55050642	13. Sandau, Lawrence W.	US55039816
5. Jacobson, John A.	US55039834	14. Seefeldt, Richard M.	US55039842
6. Kent, Floyd P.	US55039824	15. Seifert, Charles E.	US55026836
7. Krebs, Lee E.	US56093402	16. Shomaker, Charles E.	US55014362
8. Randall, Willis H.	US56089263	17. Sweeney, Donn D.	RA19390578
9. Raysby, Gordon	US55039802		

Btry "A" 158 FA Bn

1. Anderson, Dan E.	US56089278	9. Fathke, Arnold J.	US55039801
2. Attlesley, Ronald D.	RA17291207	10. Johnson, Claud M.	RA18360259
3. Baumgardner, Raymond H.	US56089280	11. Knox, Douglas C. Jr.	US56093408
4. Buehner, Robert V.	US55039808	12. Oba, Takashi	US56089236
5. Cook, James A.	US56089252	13. Raymond Junior F.	US55039796
6. Dilla, Julian C.	US5505654	14. Renkoski, Joe A.	US55026675
7. Doll, Richard L.	US55050649	15. Schulte, Alex P.	US55050657
8. Doran, Darrel D.	US55039803	16. Schwan, Alfred F.	US55039827

Btry "C" 158 FA Bn

1. Cimpl, Wesley J.	US55039810	10. Noem, Leroy M.	RA17289529
2. Clarkson, Jerry N.	US56089260	11. Nutter, Franklin J.	US55050636
3. Farris, David P.	US55050664	12. Riley, Joseph D.	US55045064
4. Johnson, Fred E. Jr.	US56093409	13. Rork, William R.	US55050650
5. King, James D.	US55026893	14. Sasser, Norman D.	US56093395
6. Kranz, Lavern N.	US55039839	15. Sivertsen, Leiland R.	US55039860
7. Kruthoff, Merlyn H.	US55039838	16. Shaw, John R. Jr.	US55039827
8. Lambert, Merle J.	US55039835	17. Smith, Dale	US56093386
9. Litherland, Louis O. Jr.	US54022849	18. Streifel, Francis	US55045051

SVC Btry 158 FA Bn

1. Aoki, Robert T.	US56089271	7. Seiner, Clarence C.	US55039812
2. Bodin, Gerald F.	US55026634	8. Shaw, David C.	US56093365
3. Dietrich, Allen A.	US55026663	9. Sippel, Ralph R.	US55039822
4. Mondich, Nicholas N.	US56089243	10. Sweeney, Ray E.	US56089279
5. Mund, Ervin	US55045053	11. Swenson, Ernest B.	US56089269
6. Schrad, Donald P.	US55050729		

The following is an official excerpt from Training Memorandum Number 4 dated 1 November 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

TRAINING PROGRAM. Individual Training – Basic and Advanced Phase

1. **Effective date.** This Training Memorandum is effective 6 November 1950.

2. Training Memorandum No. #1, HQ 45 Inf Div, dated 29 August 1950, with annexes, Training Memorandum No. #3, HQ 45 Inf Div, dated 14 September 1950, Training Memorandum No. #1 to No. #7 inclusive, HQ 45 Div Arty, and Training Memorandum No. #1, this HQ dated 11 September 1950, with annexes, are rescinded effective this date.

3. **References:**

Training Memorandum, No. #1, Fourth Army, dated 31 August 1950.

Army Training Program (ATP) 6-300.
 Training Memorandum No. #8, HQ 45 Div Arty, dated 13 October 1950.
 FM 21-5, Military Training.
 FM 21-20, Physical Training.
 TM 21-250, Army Instruction.
 SR 110-1-1, Army Motion Pictures and Film Strips.
 SR 310-20-1, Military Publications.

4. **Mission:** To develop each echelon into a team of trained men of which each member understands his relation to the group and for which group each leader realizes his responsibility.

5. Instructions as set forth in Sections II and V of Training Memorandum No. #8, HQ 45 Div Arty, dated 13 October 1950, are applicable to this battalion except as noted below. Each officer will become familiar with the contents of the above TM.

a. **Section IV – Detailed Plan**

Para 11 through 15 will be controlled by this headquarters through publication of weekly training schedules as annexes to this battalion training memorandum.

Para 21c- Gunnery Schools for all officers and selected NCO's will normally be held 1900-2000 Wednesday of each week. Details will be contained in weekly training schedules annexes.

b. **Section V – Administrative Instructions**

Para 34 Training Programs and Schedule: Weekly Training Schedules will be published by this headquarters not later than 0800 each Thursday covering the following week. Batteries will make assignment of instructors as required and furnish this HQ one (1) copy not later than 1200 Saturday preceding the training.

Para 36 Strength and Training Status Report: Information required from units to complete this report will be called for as necessary. Unit commanders should become familiar with provisions of SR 354-50-5 and TM No. #4, HQ 45 Inf Div dated 28 September 1950.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 27 dated 2 November 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant. By direction of the President, Clarence R. Daniels, NG25753191, Recruit, Headquarters Battery 158th Field Artillery Battalion, is this date discharged from the military service of the United States not by reason of physical disability but having been found physically disqualified for entry into active Federal service at Camp Polk, Louisiana, 1 November 1950. Home of record EAD: Chickasha, Oklahoma. Present mailing address: Hq Btry 158th FA Bn, Camp Polk, La. EDCMR 3 November 1950. Auth: Par 62, AR 130-10. Travel by railroad, bus, air, authorized. PCS TDN 1 19-P 431-02-03-07 A 2110425 S99-999.

The following is an official excerpt from 45th Infantry Division Special Orders Number 56 dated 3 November 1950. By command of Major General Styron and signed by Lieutenant Colonel Woodrow W. Cook, Adjutant General. Following EM Rct MOS1521 having been assigned this division from Headquarter 9th Infantry Division Fort Dix, New Jersey, pursuant to Para 263, 264, 265, 266, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275 and 276 Special Orders 235, Headquarter 9th Infantry Division Fort Dix, New Jersey, cs, are further assigned to units indicated. EDCMR 3 November 1950.

HQ Btry 158 FA Bn

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. Amato, Joseph D. | US51025601 | 9. Koch, Raymond H. | US51025617 |
| 2. Archer, Calvin L. | US51025646 | 10. Lanni, Ralph | US51025474 |
| 3. Champy, Alfred G. | US51025629 | 11. Lepera, Peter S. | US51025540 |
| 4. Danielson, Raymond E. | RA13365391 | 12. Marks, George R. | US51019110 |
| 5. Davis, Bruce R. | US51025524 | 13. Pedati, Anthony A. | US51025543 |
| 6. Evans, Thomas E. | US51025584 | 14. Saporito, John F. | US51019123 |
| 7. Jacquin, John M. | US21708862 | 15. Wharton, Richard S. | US51025572 |
| 8. Jerger, Stephen | US51025445 | | |

Btry "A" 158 FA Bn

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| 1. Astarita, Salvatore | US51025345 | 10. Liberato, Roccao A. | US51025346 |
| 2. Cavalli, Michael E. | US51025374 | 11. MacKinnon, John | US51025353 |
| 3. Decker, William R. | US51025416 | 12. McGinnis, Harry J. | RA13365384 |
| 4. Dunn, Edwin L. Jr. | US51025348 | 13. McKeivitt, Charles A. | US51025433 |
| 5. Esposito, George D. | US51025574 | 14. Mezzina, Joseph V. | US51025436 |
| 6. Ferraro, John J. | US51025625 | 15. Mondeiko, Anthony C. | US51025548 |
| 7. Fitzgerald, Edward T. | US51025347 | 16. Newland, James E. | RA13365388 |
| 8. Gross, Joseph P. | US51025560 | 17. Rochad, Alfred M. | US51025662 |
| 9. Giesullo, Generoso J. | US51025410 | 18. Tannett, Gordon S. | US51025517 |

Btry "B" 158 FA Bn

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| 1. Abate, Benjamin A. | US51025602 | 10. Napoli, Alfonson J. | US51019113 |
| 2. Buonomo, Matthew J. | US51025519 | 11. Nemes, Andrew A. | US51025554 |
| 3. Cohen, Jordon S. | US51019082 | 12. Pecelli, John N. | US51025482 |
| 4. Del Rossi, John P. | US51019084 | 13. Rispoli, Vincent J. | US51025353 |
| 5. Giletto, Anthony C. | US51019091 | 14. Rock, Thomas | US51025185 |
| 6. Hamilton, Francis N. | US51019095 | 15. Sauer, Joseph R. | US51025530 |
| 7. Healy, Norman G. | US51025620 | 16. Strick, Solomon | US51025654 |
| 8. Leinweber, John | RA13365387 | 17. Tintle, Herbert J. Jr. | US51025655 |
| 9. Morse, John B. | US51019111 | 18. Zorella, Vladimir C. | US51025609 |

Btry "C" 158 FA Bn

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1. Andreyko, Frank | US51025580 | 12. Hoff, William E. | US21753410 |
| 2. Booth, William H. | US51025372 | 13. Morrison, John F. | US51025477 |
| 3. Caccavone, John J. | US51025512 | 14. Norrissey, Dean G. | RA13365389 |
| 4. Chadwick, Henry G. | US51019079 | 15. Rakus, Charles F. | RA13366370 |
| 5. Cisero, Michael J. | US51025369 | 16. Rowek, Michael J. | US51025660 |
| 6. Diorio, Edward | US51025626 | 17. Shekey, Vincent J. | US51025152 |

7. Doerner, Milton	US51025382	18. Szydowski, Henry E.	US51025342
8. Doran, James F.	US51025365	19. Turro, Charles G.	US51025339
9. Fusella, Ralph L.	US51025361	20. Walters, Christopher	US51025634
10. Kennedy, Joseph P.	US51025618	21. Weber, Oswarl	US51025536
11. Hare, Donald E.	RA13362141		

SVC Btry 158 FA Bn

1. Ferrara, Joseph J.	US51025165	6. Heatinger, Charles	US21758471
2. Fogu, John	US51025163	7. Kozarski, Benjamin Z.	US51019103
3. Gentile, Peter	US51025639	8. Marshman, Edwin G.	US51025337
4. Goralski, Eugene J.	US51025378	9. Santaniello, Armand T.	US51025640
5. Grzes, Joseph	US51025338	10. Vogel, Harry J.	US51025150

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 29 dated 6 November 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

Following officers in addition to other duties are assigned as Records Management Officer for organization indicated:

Capt Victor H. Powers Jr.	O-376850	HQ 158 FA Bn
2nd Lt Woodrow L. Cooper	No ASN	Hq Btry 158 FA Bn
2nd Lt Donald W. Williams	O-957977	Btry "A" 158 FA Bn
CWO Vincent B. Shaffer	W-2003818	Btry "B" 158 FA Bn
2nd Lt Carl E. Rogers	O-2206011	Btry "C" 158 FA Bn
WOJG Henry E. Wade	W-2001531	SVC Btry 158 FA Bn

Cpl James P. Dawson, NG25755146, Btry "C" 158 FA Bn, is transferred in grade to Hq Btry, 158 FA Bn effective 6 November 1950. EDCMR 6 November 1950.

Cpl William A. Hess, NG25754130, Btry "B" 158 FA Bn, is transferred in grade to Hq Btry, 158 FA Bn effective 6 November 1950. EDCMR 6 November 1950.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 31 dated 9 November 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

VOCO 8 November 1950 reducing following EM, Hq Btry 158 FA Bn to the grade of Pvt (E-2) effective 8 November 1950 under authority of para 6, SR 615-5-2 (Misconduct) are hereby confirmed and made of record. EDCMR 8 November 1950.

Sfc Bobby J. Davis	NG25753016
Cpl Richard A. Hanna	NG25753007
Cpl Donald R. DeVilbiss	NG25753129
Pfc Guy D. Huggins	NG25753124

Under authority of para 6, SR 615-5-2 (Misconduct), following EM, Hq Btry 158 FA Bn, are reduced to the grade of Pvt (E-2) effective 9 November 1950. EDCMR 9 November 1950.

Sgt Johnny J. Childress	NG39564420
Sgt Clarence E. Shellito	NG35405836

VOCO 8 November 1950 reducing Cpl Andrew H. Jeter Jr., NG6957389, Btry "A" 158 FA Bn to the grade of Pvt (E-2) effective 8 November 1950 under authority of para 6, SR 615-5-2 (Misconduct) are hereby confirmed and made of record. EDCMR 8 November 1950.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 48 dated 9 November 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

Following temporary appointment of EM announced effective this date:

PFC Harvey D. Hitt	NG25754003	Btry "B"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC Nathan V. Parton	NG25754128	Btry "B"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC Roy D. Rames	NG25754013	Btry "B"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC Leon Trotter	NG25754043	Btry "B"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC William Urabazo	NG25754038	Btry "B"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC Alvin C. White	NG25754027	Btry "B"	Cpl (E-4)

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 35 dated 13 November 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

2nd Lt Woodrow W. Cooper, No ASN, Btry "A" 158th FA Bn, is placed on Special Duty with HQ Btry 158th FA Bn and will report to Commander for duty effective 13 November 1950.

Following officers in addition to other duties are assigned as Fire Marshals for units as indicated:

2nd Lt Woodrow L. Cooper	No ASN	HQ Btry
2nd Lt Donald W. Williams	O-957977	Btry "A"
2nd Lt Billy Botone	O-980491	Btry "B"
1st Lt Carl E. Rogers	O-2206011	Btry "C"
WOJR Henry Wade	W-2004971	SVC Btry

All previous assignments of Battery Fire Marshalls are hereby revoked.

Following officers in addition to other duties are assigned as Safety Officers for units as indicated:

Capt Victor H. Powers Jr.	O-376850	HQ 158th FA Bn
2nd Lt Woodrow L. Cooper	No ASN	HQ Btry
2nd Lt Donald W. Williams	O-957977	Btry "A"

2nd Lt Billy Botone	O-980491	Btry "B"
1st Lt Carl E. Rogers	O-2206011	Btry "C"
WOJR Henry Wade	W-2004971	SVC Btry

All previous assignments of Safety Officers are hereby revoked.

In addition to other duties 2nd Lt Billy Botone is assigned as Battalion A&R Officer.

All previous Special Courts-Martial appointed by this headquarters are hereby rescinded.

A Special Courts-Martial is appointed to meet on call of the President of the Court at a place to be specified, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 36 dated 15 November 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

Sfc Roy W. Duncan, NG25753017, Hq Btry 158 FA Bn is reduced to the grade of Pvt (E-2) under authority of para 6, SR 615-5-2 (Misconduct) effective 15 November 1950. EDCMR 15 November 1950.

VOCO 15 October 1950 appointing Victor H. Powers Jr., O-376850, Arty, Hq 158 FA Bn, investigating officer to investigate circumstances surrounding injury of Sgt Richard L. Smith, NG38397075, Btry "A" 158 FA Bn, are hereby confirmed and made of record.

2nd Lt Joe E. Pierce, O-996195, Arty, Btry "B" 158 FA Bn, is placed on Special Duty with Hq 158 FA Bn effective 15 November 1950.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 41 dated 25 November 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

4. Following temporary appointment of EM announced effective 25 November 1950:

Sgt	Bobby B. Bradley	NG25752029	Hq Btry	SFC (E-6)
Sgt	John L. Folks	NG25755097	Hq Btry	SFC (E-6)
Cpl	Earl B. Spriestersbach	NG25753169	Hq Btry	Sgt (E-5)
PFC	Bobby J. Davis	NG25753016	Hq Btry	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Calvin O. Love	NG17234821	Hq Btry	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Billy L. Wilson	NG25754082	Hq Btry	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Robert M. Akin	NG25792046	Btry "A"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Otis A. Boles	NG54040138	Btry "A"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Burl D. Culp	NG25752050	Btry "A"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Andrew H. Jeter Jr.	NG06957389	Btry "A"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Arthur D. Meazell	NG18344682	Btry "A"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Billy R. Sims	NG25752190	Btry "A"	Cpl (E-4)
Cpl	David D. Watters	NG18121846	Btry "A"	Sgt (E-5)
SFC	Robert M. Farmer	NG25754062	Btry "B"	M/Sgt (E-7)
SFC	Robert T. McClure	NG25754078	Btry "B"	M/Sgt (E-7)
Sgt	Bobby J. White	NG25754017	Btry "B"	SFC (E-6)
Cpl	Lionel L. O'Donley	NG25754009	Btry "B"	Sgt (E-5)
Cpl	E. J. Smalley	NG38691530	Btry "B"	Sgt (E-5)
PFC	Ray F. Allen	NG25754134	Btry "B"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Robert Pioche	NG25754123	Btry "B"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Thomas D. Stroud	NG25754047	Btry "B"	Cpl (E-4)
SFC	Jack E. Hadley	NG20831078	Btry "C"	M/Sgt (E-7)
PFC	James G. Barnes	NG20831078	Btry "C"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Ronald K. Burch	NG25755170	Btry "C"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Charles L. Gambrell	NG18173130	Btry "C"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Carl R. Megli	NG25755136	Btry "C"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Lorin E. Pigg	NG25755167	Btry "C"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Donald B. Shadid	NG25755174	Btry "C"	Cpl (E-4)
PFC	Robert H. Windle	NG25755171	Btry "C"	Cpl (E-4)
Cpl	Robert L. Beaty	NG25756008	SVC Btry	Sgt (E-5)
Cpl	Calvin V. K. Woodworth	NG25756062	SVC Btry	Sgt (E-5)
PFC	Lawrence L. Coley	NG25756033	SVC Btry	Cpl (E-4)

Sgt Bobby B. Bradley, NG25752029, Battery "A", this organization is transferred in grade to Hq Battery, this organization. EDCMR 25 November 1950.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 42 dated 30 November 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

By direction of the President, EDMOND A. DOBRY, SFC, NG25753092, Arty, is relieved from assignment Headquarters Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion and from Active Duty effective 4 December 1950, which date EM will proceed his home. EM is relieved from Active Duty by reason of hardship. EM reverts to Reserve duty status. Home of record active military service: Chickasha, Oklahoma. Present mailing address: Dorothy M. Dobry, Route 1, Chickasha, Oklahoma. EDCMR 4 December 1950. Travel by Railroad, bus, ship, air, authorized. TDN 1-23-223 P431-02-03-07 A 2110425 S99-999. AUTH: AR 615-362 and letter, TAGO, DA, AGAO-S 246.81 (11 October 1950) G1-M, AGPR, 11 October 1950, Subj: "Enlisted Members of Civilian Components with Four or More Dependents." As amended.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 45 dated 4 December 1950. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

RCT Elmer F. McDade, US56094364, is relieved from assignment to Service Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion and transferred in grade to

Headquarters Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion effective 4 December 1950. EDCMR 4 December 1950.

By direction of the President, WESLEY D. CLAUNCH, NG25755118, PFC, Battery "C", 158th Field Artillery Battalion, is, effective 6 December 1950, discharged from the military service of the United States not by reason of physical disability but having been found physically disqualified for entry into active Federal Service at Camp Polk, Louisiana 3 December 1950. Home of Record: EAD: Weatherford, Oklahoma. Present mailing address: Battery "C", 158th Field Artillery Battalion, Camp Polk, Louisiana. EDCMR 6 December 1950. AUTH: Para 62, AR 130-10. Travel by Railroad, bus, ship, air, authorized. POS TDN 1 19-P 431-02-03-07 A 2110425 S99-999.

By direction of the President, JOHNNY J. CHILDRESS, NG39564420, PVT, Arty, is relieved from assignment Headquarters Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion and from Active Duty effective 6 December 1950, which date EM will proceed his home. EM is relieved from Active Duty by reason of hardship. EM reverts to Reserve duty status. Home of record active military service: Chickasha, Oklahoma. Present mailing address: Edith M. Childress, 812 South 18th Street, Chickasha, Oklahoma. EDCMR 6 December 1950. Travel by Railroad, bus, ship, air, authorized. TDN 1-23-223 P431-02-03-07 A 2110425 S99-999. AUTH: AR 615-362 and letter, TAGO, DA, AGAO-S 246.81 (11 October 1950) G1-M, AGPR, 11 October 1950, Subj: "Enlisted Members of Civilian Components with Four or More Dependents." As amended.

By direction of the President, CLARENCE A. WELCHEL, NG38275921, CPL, Arty, is relieved from assignment Headquarters Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion and from Active Duty effective 6 December 1950, which date EM will proceed his home. EM is relieved from Active Duty by reason of hardship. EM reverts to Reserve duty status. Home of record active military service: Chickasha, Oklahoma. Present mailing address: Jimmie C. Welchel, 903 South 4th Street, Chickasha, Oklahoma. EDCMR 6 December 1950. Travel by Railroad, bus, ship, air, authorized. TDN 1-23-223 P431-02-03-07 A 2110425 S99-999. AUTH: AR 615-362 and letter, TAGO, DA, AGAO-S 246.81 (11 October 1950) G1-M, AGPR, 11 October 1950, Subj: "Enlisted Members of Civilian Components with Four or More Dependents." As amended.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 46 dated 7 December 1950. By order of

Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant. By direction of the President, M/Sgt CECIL E. HOSS, NG20833612, Arty, is relieved from assignment Headquarters Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion and from Active Duty effective 8 December 1950, which date EM will proceed his home. EM is relieved from Active Duty by reason of hardship. EM reverts to Reserve duty status. Home of record active military service: Chickasha, Oklahoma. Present mailing address: Majorie E. Hoss, 524 Showalter Drive, Midwest City, Oklahoma. EDCMR 8 December 1950. Travel by Railroad, bus, ship, air, authorized. TDN 1-23-223 P431-02-03-07 A 2110425 S99-999. AUTH: AR 615-362 and letter, TAGO, DA, AGAO-S 246.81 (11 October 1950) G1-M, AGPR, 11 October 1950, Subj: "Enlisted Members of Civilian Components with Four or More Dependents." As amended.

By direction of the President, JUNIOR D. CRUMM, NG25756007, PFC, Service Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion, is, effective 8 December 1950, discharged from the military service of the United States not by reason of physical disability but having been found physically disqualified for entry into active Federal Service at Camp Polk, Louisiana 6 December 1950. Home of Record: EAD: Minco, Oklahoma. Present mailing address: Service Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion, Camp Polk, Louisiana. EDCMR 8 December 1950. AUTH: Para 62, AR 130-10. Travel by Railroad, bus, ship, air, authorized. POS TDN 1 10-P 431-02-03-07 A 2110425 S99-999.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 48 dated 9 December 1950. By order of

Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant. EXTRACT: 1st LT EDWARD M. COON, O-2063368, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion, is granted 7 days leave effective 9 December 1950 and 2 days travel time and will report to this organization on/after 17 December 1950.

Following EM, Headquarters Battery, 158th FA Bn, are granted 6 days ordinary leave effective 10 December 1950. EDCMR 10 December 1950.

SGT	STEWART J. BEAN	NG18148124
CPL	JOHN O. POWERS	NG38567112
PFC	DONALD R. DEVILBISS	NG25753129
PVT	LOUIS JOHNSON	NG38463380
PVT	GUY D. HUGGINS	NG25753124
RCT	ROBERT LEHEW	NG25753183
RCT	GERALD T. JOHNSON	NG25753187

Following EM, Battery "B", 158th FA Bn, are granted 6 days ordinary leave effective 11 December 1950. EDCMR 11 December 1950.

SGT	E. J. SMALLEY	NG38691530
RCT	ROBERT L. MOORE	NG25754166
RCT	CARROL R. BLATY	NG25754173
RCT	DONALD L. MILLER	NG25754048
RCT	OLEN E. COLEY	NG25754172
RCT	JESSIE F. BLALOCK	NG25754187
RCT	JAMES K. THOMPSON	NG25754167

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 50 dated 11 December 1950. By order of

Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant. EXTRACT: Following EM, Battery "A", 158th FA Bn are granted 6 days ordinary leave effective 12 December 1950. EDCMR 12 December 1950.

PFC	ARRIE E. BURGIN	NG25752130
PFC	SAM A. ROWLETT	NG25752145

Following EM, Battery "C", 158th FA Bn, granted 6 days ordinary leave effective 13 December 1950. EDCMR 13 December 1950.

SFC	HERALD HOGAN	NG38402068
SGT	LESTER D. FRIESEN	NG25755016
SGT	HAROLD L. BYFIELD	NG25755117
CPL	WILLARD L. MILLS	NG25755118
CPL	JAMES E. MINYARD	NG25755135
PFC	CHARLES P. DOWNER	NG25755152
PVT	TOMMIE J. THACKER	NG25755127

JANUARY 1951 THRU APRIL 1951 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

The new year started as a holiday with 50% of the personnel of the battalion on 72-hour passes. The month of January 1951 was a month of intensive training under the ATP, torturous cold weather at Camp Polk, Louisiana and the beginning of practice Army Field Forces (AFF) tests by the batteries. The battalion was weakened by the loss of 15 officers who were absent in service schools during the month, but it was felt that the knowledge and experience they would gain in school, would more than offset their need in the battalion at this time.

I was absent during the last week of January 1951 and the first week of February 1951, attending the Second Phase, Command and General Staff College Special Associate Course, held for the Fourth Army at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The executive officer Major John R. Northup, commanded the battalion during this fortnight. The terribly cold weather encountered during the last days of the month caused numerous hardships. It brought out the inadequacy of Camp Polk, Louisiana for use during cold weather months. Failure of electricity caused electrically controlled heating systems to fail and therefore rendering barracks and offices unbearably miserable. One night a week was spent in the field on bivouac. This time in the field, although it was unmercifully cold, provided excellent training for the man in how to care for themselves, their weapons, and their vehicles during cold weather operations.

During the month all officers and men fire familiarization courses with small arms, .50 caliber Machine Gun and 2.36 Rocket Launcher. It was during the latter part of the month that initial plans were made for the institution of a training battalion to receive, administration to, and give basic training to about 1,000 fillers that were to be allocated to the Division Artillery. These fillers were to arrive in February 1951. A cadre of officers and enlisted men were selected to perform this task. Our battalion was called on to furnish three battery grade officers and 42 NCO's.

Distribution of officers within units during the month was as follows:

	ON DUTY	ABSENT AT SERVICE SCHOOLS
Headquarters	12	4
Headquarters Battery	3	3
Battery "A"	4	1
Battery "B"	2	4
Battery "C"	2	4
Service Battery	3	0

The month of February 1951 began with utilities and transportation at Camp Polk, Louisiana, at a standstill due to the unusually heavy ice and sleet storms. Electricity was off and headquarters buildings and barracks became unbearably cold. Transportation could hardly move due to the icy conditions of the roads and streets. The month began with intensive training and preparation for AFF tests. The climax of the month was on the 24th February 1951, when the announcement was made that the division would move overseas to Far East Command (FECOM) in 30 days.

On 2 February 1951, five officers returned from attending the Battery Officers Course at the Artillery School, Fort Sill. Their return from school bolstered the depleted strength of company grade officers within the battalion. Those returning after 15 weeks of school: 1st Lieutenants Scott, Shipman, Savage, Thacker and 2nd Lieutenant Pierce. Their number included two battery commanders and firing battery executive officers. Also on 2 February 1951, some important changes in assignments of officers within the battalion were announced in SO (Special Orders) 50 - 22:

	FROM	TO
Capt Victor H. Powers Jr.	S-1	LNO
1st Lt Louis A. Scott	LNO	S-1
2nd Lt Norman R. Monroe	Motor Off, Hq Btry	FO, Btry "A"
2nd Lt Charles I. Kramer	Asst. XO, (Mun), Btry "A"	Asst. XO, (Mtr), Btry "A"
2nd Lt Donald W. Williams	Asst. XO, (Mtr), Btry "A"	Asst. XO, (Mun), Btry "A"
2nd Lt Floyd L. Mayberry	Asst. XO, (Mtr), Btry "B"	Recon Off, Btry "B"
2nd Lt Eugene L. Smith	FO, Btry "B"	Asst. XO, (Mtr), Btry "B"
1st Lt Ted R. Savage	Train CO, Svc Btry	XO, Btry "C"
1st Lt Charles A. Thacker	XO, Btry "C"	Asst. XO, (Mtr), Btry "C"
2nd Lt Richard E. McConnell	Asst. XO, (Mun), Btry "C"	FO, Btry "C"
1st Lt Edward M. Slover	Asst. XO, (Mtr), Btry "C"	Asst. XO, (Mun), Btry "C"

The primary mission of the battalion during the first 23 days of the month was continued training to perfect the organization to combat readiness. This was accomplished for the most part by practice AFF tests on battery, battalion and division artillery level. The dry runs of the battery tests were conducted by the battalion. The dry runs were non-shooting practices conducted, insofar as the number of officers were available and conditions would permit, as it was believed the real test would be conducted. We injected

realism into them by employing a previously device tactical situation and by scrupulously grading the batteries in accordance with APT TT 6-1. A shooting practice of this same test, conducted by Headquarters, 45th Division Artillery, following our rehearsals, resulted in the batteries receiving, respectfully, grades that were within four points of the grade grades they earned during our dry runs. In all cases, their grades were an improvement over the grades we had awarded them. We felt that carefully grading our practices saved our batteries the sense of failure they would have felt had this shooting rehearsal, conducted by a higher headquarters, resulted in a different disparity in relative grades or substantially lower scores.

The division organized a provisional training battalion for the training of selectees assigned to the division. In the 45th Division Artillery Training Battalion, organized for artillery units, "A" Battery of that provisional battalion was organized as the pipeline for supply of filler personnel for the 158th Field Artillery Battalion. This battalion furnished one officer, First Lieutenant Edward M. Coon, as Battery Commander and 42 cadre-men to train the new fillers. On 6 February 1951, 250 trainees were received for each training battery. These men were assigned on the basis of 50 to each of the 5 batteries in the battalion. The parent battery was responsible for administration and clothing of the new men. The men were housed, fed and trained in another area from this battalion.

On 24 February 1951, the announcement was received that the 45th Infantry Division would move overseas to FECOM within 30 days to continue training and increase the strength of occupation forces in Japan. Preparations were started immediately for the movement. Since the news was received without warning, confusion was the most noticeable change for a few days until sufficient instructions could be received from higher headquarters as to the exact preparations to be made for the movement. 65% of the men were given embarkation leaves beginning immediately after alert order was received. This tremendously increase the workload imposed on the remaining 35% of the battalion. Ten days at home with a maximum of 16 days absent from duty was the rule.

By the end of February 1951, the preparations for movement were going forward much more smoothly and difficult situations were being more quickly settled. The entire month of March 1951 was used in preparation for movement of the 158th Field Artillery Battalion to Japan. Numerous questions were asked of the Division and Division Artillery staffs. A multitude of decisions were to be made based on the Lessons Learned in World War II and, although the times and regulations had changed considerable, this past experience was timely. The greatest stumbling block was the absence of personnel on leave. Yet this situation was, injustice to them, unavoidable, because most of the man and officers had received no ordinary leave since their induction. The circumstances therefor, imposed an extra heavy burden upon all. All officers and men had to be processed for overseas movement by taking typhus and cholera shots, under going overhead artillery fire, processing for Identification Cards for the men, undergoing infiltration course, combat-in-cities course. All of this processing went on in coincidence with the multitudinous job of packing equipment, processing vehicles and howitzers, and the other normal duties of the battalion. The greater part of the processing and packaging was done by 35% of the battalion while the other 65% were on embarkation leaves. The officers and men worked long, hard hours to accomplish the many jobs. The morale of the man was high although there was numerous requests for discharge, on the grounds of hardship and dependency. Approximately 40% of those making requests for the discharge were approved. A physical profile board was established to classify those men who are not fit for overseas service and to re-examine those with Category "C" classifications. Those men that the board classified as Category "C" were transferred from the battalion to the 4009 ASU at Camp Polk, Louisiana.

Captain Nathaniel B. Smith was transferred from Division Artillery to the battalion on 1 March 1951, and was assigned as battalion S-2. Captain Beverly A. Finkle was transferred from this battalion to Division Artillery staff on the same day. Decisions were made concerning the status of the Division Artillery Training Battalion. "A" Battery of this battalion was can't read by personnel of the 158th Field Artillery Battalion and was to conduct training for the fillers, who would be absorbed by this battalion at the end of their basic training. It was decided that these group of fillers would remain at Camp Polk and complete their training. A training regiment was organized for the division. A battalion of this regiment was for Division Artillery units. Captain Victor H. Powers was assigned as Commanding Officer of Battery "A4", 45th Training Regiment. Also assigned as his platoon leaders, were Second Lieutenant Richard E. McConnell, Norman R. Monroe and 19 enlisted cadre-men. They were to remain behind, train the fillers and join the division in Japan at the end of this training period.

Toward the end of the month (25 March 1951) final preparations were completed and the unit awaited movement to the POE (Port of Embarkation) at New Orleans, Louisiana. The Battalion was assigned to Vessel number 4, the USNS General CG Morton, together with the 245th Tank Battalion and the 45th Reconnaissance Company. I was designated Commander of Troops aboard the USNS General CG Morton and chose as my Voyage Staff the following officers and men:

XO	Lt Col John M. Throckmorton	HQ 245 Tank Bn
S-3	Maj Vergil L. Patterson	HQ 158 FA Bn
Adjutant	1st Lt Louis A. Scott	HQ 158 FA Bn
Provost Marshall	2nd Lt Mitchell M. Windle	HQ 245 Tank Bn
Police & Sanitation Officer	2nd Lt Troy L. Prater	HQ 245 Tank Bn
I&E Officer	Capt Nathaniel B. Smith	HQ 158 FA Bn
Mess Officer	1st Lt James F. Marshall	HQ 245 Tank Bn
TAT and Baggage Officer	2nd Lt Roma J. McDowell	45 Recon Co
Sergeant Major	M/Sgt Edward L. Morris	HQ Btry 158 FA Bn
Clerk	Cpl Peter S. Lepera	HQ Btry 158 FA Bn
Messenger	Cpl Edwin Earl	HQ Btry 158 FA Bn
Provost Sergeant	M/Sgt Ivan D. Tabb	H&S Co 245 Tank Bn
Police & Sanitation Sergeant	SFC Edward R. Derrinwater	Co "B" 245 Tank Bn
Mess Sergeant	SFC Harold L. Parker	Co "B" 245 Tank Bn

On 29 March 1951, the voyage staff traveled by train to New Orleans and boarded the USNS General CG Morton to prepare for the reception of the remainder of the battalion on 30 March 1951. The main body of the 158th Field Artillery Battalion, 245th Tank Battalion, and the 45th Reconnaissance Company entrained on two trains at Camp Polk, Louisiana at 292330 and 300130 March 1951 for movement to NOPE (New Orleans Port Embarkation). They de-trained at 1100 and 1300 hours, respectively, 30 March

1951, and boarded ship. At 1530 hours 30 March 1951 the USNS General CG Morton weighed anchor and the voyage from New Orleans to Japan was begun.

The cooperation between the ship's master, Captain W. H. Bang, and his crew with the officers and troops aboard ship was superb. They did everything in their power to make the voyage as comfortable as possible. The commander of the Military Department, Commander T. R. Langley, and his executive, Lieutenant Hawthorne, also expended a lot of effort to make the voyage comfortable and to provide us with facilities for training and recreation.

At 0900 hours 3 April 1951, the ship entered the Panama Canal at Cristobal and immediately began passing through the locks. At 1800 hours the ship docked at the Naval Station at Balboa to remain overnight. At 0800 hours 4 April 1951, the troops were allowed ashore at the naval station for some scheduled rest and entertainment. At 1100 hours the men re-boarded the ship. She weighed anchor at 1400 hours. The granting of shore leave, together with the man being able to dispatch mail was a great morale factor.

At 0800 hours 13 April 1951, as we approached San Francisco, a fire broke out in the galley and caused considerable damage before it could be extinguished. Because of this fire the ship was held overnight at San Francisco for repairs. At 1100 hours 13 April 1951, the ship docked at San Francisco to take on fuel and 303 more troops. These men were casuals; some of them were members of the 45th Division returning from service schools. The ship was sealed while at San Francisco, except that a few emergency telephone calls were permitted. Although incoming mail was received and mail dispatched, a source of pleasure, the fact that the man could not get off the ship to see an interesting, and to most, a strange port was disheartening. At 0700 hours 14 April 1951, the repairs were completed and the ship weighed anchor for the final part of the voyage. Throughout the voyage training was carried out to the greatest extent possible. Available training areas were assigned each organization and coordinated by the Voyage S-3. Due to the small spaces allotted for training, most classes were of the lecture type with some practical work for gunnery classes on black boards, Communications personnel, and Fire Direction Personnel being conducted. Each man was given 4 hours of instruction in the Uniform Code of Military Justice, with the officers and first three grade NCO's receiving 11 hours of instruction.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Charles W. Cleverdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

The following is an official excerpt from Letter of Memorandum. Subject: Assignment of Officers for Small Arms Range Firing dated 4 January 1951, by order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant. The following named officers are assigned duties as indicated during small arms range firing during week of 8-13 and 15-20 January 1951.

<u>Range</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Officer in Charge</u>	<u>Safety Officer</u>
.50 Cal MG	Mon 8 Jan	Lt Coon	Lt Rawlings
1000" Carbine	Tue 9 Jan	Capt Bell	Lt Kramer
1000" MG	Wed 10 Jan	Capt Bell	Lt Kramer
.45 Cal Pistol	Fri 12 Jan	Lt Rawlings	Lt Coon
.45 Cal Sub-MG	Mon 15 Jan	Capt Finkle	Lt Kramer
Transition	Tue 16 Jan	Capt Bell	Lt Coon
Rocket Launcher	Wed 17 Jan	Capt Osborn	Lt Rawlings
Hand Grenade	Thr 18 Jan	Lt Styron	Lt Kramer

Any questions regarding range requirements will be directed to S-3 section. A schedule of units firing on ranges prior to this battalion is available for your information in S-3 section.

All the above officers will become thoroughly familiar with safety requirements of the weapon as well as the range. General safety requirements are contained in: SR 385-310-1; TM 9-1900, para's 159-166 and 215-223; FM 5-25, para's 21.01-23.01. Specific safety precautions for each weapon are contained in the appropriate field and technical manuals. These will be studied prior to service on the ranges.

The following is an official excerpt from Letter of Memorandum. Subject: Request for Maps, Photographs, and Photomaps dated 5 January 1951. Signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant. Request is herewith made that 158 Field Artillery Battalion be furnished with coverage of FLORIEN – BOYCE – LEANDER – KISATCHE – LEWISVILLE – ESLAGLE – PEASON ARTILLERY RANGE sectors of LOUISIANA in scale of 1/25,000 for maps, 1/20,000 for photomaps, such coverage to be sufficient in number to provide for full and complete distribution to all batteries and battalion staff sections.

This request is based on needs of this battalion for maps, photomaps, and photographs in scales presumptively available for use in conjunction with and in preparation for Army Field Forces Training Test No. 6-1 dated 24 August 1949. Training in use of these scales of maps, photomaps, and photographs is considered a prerequisite to successful participation in training tests as outlined in AFF TT 6-1.

This request is considered particularly important in view of the importance which AFF TT 6-1 places on the establishment and maintenance of horizontal and vertical controls in battery training tests and the early date at which preparation for participation in such tests is currently scheduled.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 7 dated 9 January 1951. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

CAPT Charles V. Wheeler, O-529878, HQ 158 FA Bn is hereby released of his duty as investigating officer for Courts Martial cases arising within this organization.

CAPT Beverly A. Finkle, O-1165014, HQ 158 FA Bn in addition to his other duty is appointed investigating officer to investigate Courts Martial charges arising within this organization.

The following is an official excerpt from Supply Bulletin Number 3 dated 12 January 1951. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

ISSUE OF CLOTHING. When Form 446's are initiated for issue of clothing they will be taken to the Post Clothing Sales Warehouse and left to be filled. When they are filled the Clothing Sales Officer will call the unit concerned to pick them up. Due to the lack of room in the Clothing Sales Warehouse it is imperative that the clothing be picked up immediately upon notification.

CARE OF CANVAS. All Unit Commanders and supply personnel are cautioned to see that all tentage is thoroughly dried before folding and storing after use as storing wet canvas will result in mold which will deteriorate the canvas and it cannot be surveyed through fault or neglect of no one concerned.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 10 dated 15 January 1951. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant. A Special Courts-Martial is appointed to meet on call of the President of the Court at a place to be specified, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

CAPT Edward C. Wegener	O-400915	HQ Btry 158th FA BN	
CAPT Robert L. Osborn	O-527847	Btry "C" 158th FA BN	
CAPT Frederick J. Rice	O-773814	SVC Btry 158th FA BN	
1st Lt James C. Styron	O-941641	Btry "B" 158th FA BN	
1st Lt Joe F. Lohrengel	O-1177506	Btry "A" 158th FA BN	
CAPT James D. Bell	O-424330	HQ Btry 158th FA BN	Trial Judge Advocate
CAPT Herman H. Horst	O-1183888	HQ Btry 158th FA BN	Defense Counsel

All unarraigned cases in the hands of the Trial Judge Advocate of the Special Courts-Martial appointed by paragraph 2, Special Order 21, this headquarters, 18 October 1950, will be brought to trial before the court hereby appointed.

The following is an official excerpt from Inclosure No. # 3 to Annex A-11 to Training Memorandum Number 4 dated 16 January 1951. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

Firing 2.36 Rocket Launcher, Wednesday, 17 January 1951.

Officer in Charge: Capt Osborn.

Safety Officer: Lt Coon.

Advance Detail.

Personnel to fire record will be as follows:

HQ Btry: 10 men.

"A" Btry: 14 men.

"B" Btry: 14 men.

"C" Btry: 14 men.

SVC Btry: 4 men.

In addition to above personnel, the following will also be furnished by each battery:

MG Sgt, 1 NCO, 2 Pvt's for ammo detail. Each battery will take all rocket launchers and furnish necessary transportation for personnel and equipment.

Movement to Range.

Above named personnel will leave battalion Motor Park 0600, Capt Osborn OIC. Lt Brockert will be responsible for P/A system.

Report to OIC at 0600 at battalion Motor Park. Capt Horst will be responsible for furnishing 1 each 2 1/2 ton truck at range at 1300 to pull towed target. Coordinate with OIC.

Battalion (minus range details) will leave motor park at times designated below; will receive instruction in loading and firing launcher and form in orders to fire at times designated.

	<u>Leave Motor Park</u>	<u>Fire</u>
"A" Btry	0700	0800
"B" Btry	0800	0900
"C" Btry	0900	1000
HQ & SVC Btry	1000	1100

This personnel will load and fire 1 HE round for familiarization. 28 Medics from DivArty Medical Detachment will fire with "C" Btry. Concurrent Training.

Time not occupied in traveling to and from the range and in firing during morning will be used in MOS Training. Alternate training in MOS will be stressed. Use appropriate ATP for references.

Afternoon Training-MOS.

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Instructor</u>
Instrument & Survey Intelligence	Range	Practical Survey	Lt Rawlings
Fire Direction Center Battery Computer	Bldg T-2712	Metro Message Team Drill	Capt Wheeler
All communications Liaison	Area C	Field Exercise	Lt Brockert
Mortar Radar Drivers & Ammo Handlers (SVC)	Designated by Motor Park	Convoy Driving How Drill-Care & Cleaning	Capt Horst By Battery
Howitzer & Ammo			

Administration: Battery commanders will make necessary arrangements for feeding personnel listed in paragraph 1, a hot meal at the rocket launcher range at noon. Rosters of men firing familiarization rounds will be prepared; one copy to be furnished Personnel

Section not later than noon Friday 19 January 1951. Roster and score cards of men firing qualification will be submitted to S-3 not later than noon, Friday 19 January 1951.

The following is an official excerpt from Inclosure # 4 To ANNEX A-11 to TM Number 4 dated 16 January 1951. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant. Training Schedule for Thursday, 18 January 1951.

Training during morning will be held as follows:

	<u>Throw Hand Grenades</u>	<u>Military Courtesy</u>	<u>Observation Training</u>	<u>Physical Training Obstacle Course</u>
0750-0830	Btry "B"	Hq & Svc Btry	Btry "A"	Btry "C"
0835-0915	Hq & Svc Btry	Btry "A"	Btry "C"	Btry "B"
0920-1000	Btry "A"	Btry "C"	Btry "B"	Hq & Svc Btry
1005-1045	Btry "C"	Btry "B"	Hq & Svc Btry	Btry "A"
1045-1140	All Btry's prep for Btry RSOP's.			

Instructors:

Hand Grenades: 1st Sgt Carruth.

Military Courtesy: Btry 1st Sgt or qualified NCO (National Guard Manual (Basic) Para's 19-26).

Observation Training: Lt Kramer.

Physical Training: By Battery.

Place: Area C (except physical training to be at obstacle course). Instructors will be responsible that a guide is provided to conduct units to proper location. Capt Bell will coordinate exact locations of training in Area C.

Afternoon training will be Battery RSOP's vicinity of Mill Creek Cemetery (Map 1/50,000 Slagle 89253825). Batteries will be prepared to leave motor parks 1230. Details of rendezvous area and staff officers to conduct problem to be published later.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 12 dated 18 January 1951. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant. Following temporary promotions of EM, Btry

"A", 158th FA Bn announced effective 18 January 1951.

PFC Arthur C. Pinson NG38782810 Cpl (E-4)

PFC Billy D. Pruitt NG25752144 Cpl (E-4)

PFC Sam A. Rowlett NG25752145 Cpl (E-4)

Following EM, SVC Btry 158th FA Bn, granted 6 days leave effective 19 January 1951.

M/SGT Don A. Lauderdale NG25756001

CPL Lawrence L. Coley NG25756033

CPL Marshal W. Key NG25756012

PFC Bobby G. Herfner NG25756082

SGT Overton L. Burney Jr., NG25753056, HQ Btry, 158th FA Bn, granted 1 day delay en route to attend Service School at Fort Lee, Virginia, effective 21 January 1951.

Following temporary appointments of EM, organization indicated this HQ, are announced effective 18 January 1951, under authorization paragraph 6, message WCL 37400, TAG, DA, 9 August 1950.

SGT Edward L. Morris NG18286087 HQ Btry SFC (E-6)

SGT James L. Frizzell NG18284782 Btry "C" SFC (E-6)

The following is an official excerpt from Supply Bulletin Number 5 dated 18 January 1951. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

REQUISITION TO CLOTHING SALES COMMISARY. All items on requisition to Clothing Sales Commissary will be double spaced. All sized items will have full nomenclature in front of each size.

EXAMPLE:

Boots, Service combat size 8 EE.

Boots, Service combat size 9 D.

CERTIFICATE WITH CLOTHING TO BE ALTERED. There will be a certificate with all clothing going to the C & E Shop for alterations certifying that the man to whom the clothes belong has not been in the Army more than six (6) months. Forms will be distributed by Bn S-4.

PIPING FOR CAPS. There is now available at the C & E Shop, Artillery Piping for garrison caps. All caps in the Battalion without piping, will be taken to the C & E Shop immediately for sewing on piping.

REQUISITIONS FOR Q M ITEMS. In the future the Bn S-4 will be allowed to submit one (1) requisition monthly for Q M items other than T/A 21 items. The date allotted this Battalion is the first Tuesday of each month. All requisitions from Battery's will be submitted to Bn S-4 not later than the last Tuesday of each month. Any requisition submitted after this date will be held until the next requisitioning date.

The following is an official excerpt from General Orders Number 1 dated 19 January 1951. Assumption of Command, signed by Major John R. Northup. NOTE: General Order No. #2 was the last of the 1950 series.

ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND: Under the provisions of AR 600-20, the undersigned assumes command of the 158th Field Artillery Battalion. ////Signed///// JOHN R. NORTHUP.

The following is an official excerpt from Memorandum Number 4 dated 23 January 1951. By order of Major John R. Northup and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

MOTOR PARTS REQUISITIONS.

To establish a uniform procedure and to conform with the requisitioning schedules set up by 700th Ordnance, a schedule for requisitions of motor parts and other ordnance vehicle items is established. Parts requisitions may be submitted to the battalion parts clerk in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>G & H ITEMS</u>	<u>K & L ITEMS</u>
Btry "A"	1st and 3rd Tuesday	1st and 3rd Thursday
Btry "B"	1st and 3rd Tuesday	1st and 3rd Thursday
Battalion Shop	1st and 3rd Tuesday	1st and 3rd Thursday
Btry "C"	2nd and 4th Tuesday	2nd and 4th Thursday
HQ Btry	2nd and 4th Tuesday	2nd and 4th Thursday
SVC Btry	2nd and 4th Tuesday	2nd and 4th Thursday

Deadlined items may be turned in for 1 vehicle each day.

Like items shall be consolidated on one parts requisition in alphabetical and numerical order, and must be submitted to the battalion parts room before 1600 hours. Action will be taken the following morning and it will be possible to receive the deadlined parts that same day. All stock replenishment requisitions and all used recoverable items will be turned in on Wednesday of each week. All excess parts will be turned in on requisition dates, irrespective of groups.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 14 dated 23 January 1951. By order of Major Northup and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

2nd Lt Barty C. Chappel, O-989413, Arty, is released from assigned Service Btry 158th FA Bn, and is assigned to HQ Btry 158th FA Bn. EDCMR 23 January 1951.

Following temporary promotions of EM, Btry "B", 158th FA Bn announced effective 23 January 1951:

PFC Ira D. Hart	NG25754197	Cpl (E-4)
PFC Gerald T. Kennedy	NG25754175	Cpl (E-4)
PFC Orville L. Lair	NG25754181	Cpl (E-4)
PFC Edward J. Constien	NG25754188	Cpl (E-4)
PFC Dewey P. Bohannon	NG25754194	Cpl (E-4)

PVT Thurman M. Welchel, NG25753190, HQ Btry, 158th FA Bn granted 5 days emergency leave effective 24 January 1951.

The following is an official excerpt from Annex D-2 Training Memorandum Number 1 dated 31 January 1951. By order of Major John R. Northup and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

MOCK VILLAGE- Thursday 1 February 1951

Batteries will move under their own control to the Mock Village and will arrive on the following schedule.

SVC and DivArty Medics	0750
"A" Btry	0950
"B" Btry	1315
HQ Btry	1515

"C" Battery will move its personnel from the close combat range in groups of 9 man squads to arrive at 0750, 0950, 1315 and 1515. Each battery will organize its personnel into lettered platoons consisting of 2 nine man squads, each man will have a number within his squad. Only men numbered 2 and 4 will fire in the running of this course.

Service Battery will furnish a 2 man Ammo detail with full days ammo requirements, a tarpaulin and 30 clips for carbines; a two man repair detail equipped with hammer and saw each. Both details with all equipment will report to Capt Bell at Mock Village at 0730.

HQ Btry will furnish a large speaker system to be in operation at the range at 0730 and a detail to man the loud speaker system. Detail to report to Lt Spearman at Mock Village with loud speaker operating not later than 0730.

Uniform will be "B" with side arms and steel helmets, over coats, (or rain coats),

Stations for training will be set up and manned by Capt Finkle and Lt Coon, to orient the squads which are to go through course.

The following is the schedule of training for the day:

2 Hrs Mock Village; 2 hrs Material Care & Maint; 2 hrs MOS; 2 hrs Commanders Time.

All training will be by battery. Order of performing training will be SVC, A, B, HQ.

The following is an official excerpt from Change 3 to Annex A-2 Training Memorandum Number 1 dated 2 February 1951. By order of Major John R. Northup and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

There follows a schedule of arrival times at the Mock Village Course for Saturday, 3 February 1951.

"B" Btry	0745
HQ Btry	0830
"C" Btry	0915

All Make Up personnel will report to Capt. Wheeler at Battalion Headquarters at 0915 hours. "A", HQ, and SVC Btrys will be prepared to furnish one 2 1/2 ton truck each to transport the Make Up personnel.

Battery Commanders will perform such training and conduct such inspections in accordance with scheduled training as time permits.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 22 dated 2 February 1951. By order of Major Northup and signed by Captain Victor H. Powers Jr., Adjutant.

Following assignment of Officers are announced, effective 2 Feb 51:

			<u>Assigned From</u>	<u>Assigned To</u>
Capt	Victor H. Powers Jr.	O-376850	S-1	LNO
1st Lt	Louis A. Scott	O-947310	LNO	S-1
2nd Lt	Norman R. Monroe	O-982475	Motor Off, HQ Btry	FO, Btry "A"
2nd Lt	Charles I. Kramer	O-985498	Asst XO, Ammo, "B"	Asst XO, Motor, "A"
2nd Lt	Donald W. Williams	O-957977	Asst XO, Motor, "A"	Asst XO, Ammo, "A"
2nd Lt	Floyd L. Mayberry	O-980512	Asst XO, Motor, "B"	Recon, Btry "B"
2nd Lt	Eugene L. Smith	O-988739	FO, Btry "B"	Asst XO, Motor, "B"
1st Lt	Ted M. Savage	O-577213	Trains CO, SVC Btry	XO, "C" Btry
1st Lt	Charles L. Thacker	O-2067582	XO, "C" Btry	Asst XO, Motor, "C"
2nd Lt	Richard E. McConnell	O-981530	Asst XO, Ammo, "C"	FO, "C" Btry
1st Lt	Edward M. Slover	O-962298	Asst XO, Motor, "C"	Asst XO, Ammo, "C"

The following is an official excerpt from Change 1 to Annex A-3 Training Memorandum Number 1 dated 3 February 1951. By order of Major John R. Northup and signed by First Lieutenant Louis A. Scott, Adjutant "A" BTRY

The following changes in scheduled training for "A" Btry only during the week 5-10 February 1951 are made:

Tuesday, 6 February 1951.

1515-1705-MOS.

Wednesday, 7 February 1951.

0950-1140-Commanders Time (Prep for Test).

1315-1705-Marches Bivouacs & "F" Exercise-Firing Btry Tests at Leesville Range.

1830-2130-Night Displacement and Overnight Bivouac.

Thursday, 8 February 1951.

0750-1140-Service Practice-Leesville Range.

1315-1505-Commanders Time (Critique of Btry Tests).

1515-1705-Material Care & Maintenance.

Delete 1830-2130 "A" Btry.

Friday, 9 February 1951.

0950-1140-Physical Training.

1405-1515-MOS.

"B" BTRY

The following changes in scheduled training for "B" Btry only during the week 5-10 February 1951 are made:

Monday, 5 February 1951.

0750-1140-MOS (1 hrs Cmdr's Time).

1315-1705-Marches Bivouacs & "F" Exercise-Firing Btry Tests at Leesville Range.

1830-2130-Night Displacement.

Tuesday, 6 February 1951.

0750-1140-Service Practice-Firing over Infantry-Leesville Range.

1315-1505-Cmdr's Time (Critique of Btry Tests).

1515-1705-Physical Training-Road March

Delete 1830-2130-Service Practice (High Burst Night).

Wednesday, 7 February 1951.

0750-1140-MOS.

1315-1505-MOS.

Thursday, 8 February 1951.

0750-0840-MOS.

1315-1705-Marches Bivouacs & "F" Exercise- (Dry Run Btry Tests) Mill Creek Cemetery.

Friday, 9 February 1951.

1315-1405-Character Guidance-Theater #1.

1415-1505-TIH

1515-1605-Dismounted Drill-Block 1200.

1615-1705-Material Care & Maintenance.

"C" BTRY

The following changes in scheduled training for "C" Btry only during the week 5-10 February 1951 are made:

Monday, 5 February 1951.

0750-1140- Marches Bivouacs & "F" Exercise-Dry Run Btry Tests Mill Creek Cemetery.

1315-1705-MOS.

Tuesday, 6 February 1951.

0950-1140-Commanders Time (Prep for Test).

1315-1705- Marches Bivouacs & "F" Exercise-Firing Btry Tests at Leesville Range.

1830-2130-Service Practice (Night High Burst) and overnight bivouac.

Wednesday, 7 February 1951.

0750-1140-Service Practice-Leesville Range.

1315-1405-Cmdrs Time (Critique of Btry Tests).

1415-1605-Material Care & Maintenance.

1615-1705-MOS.

Delete 1830-2130-Night Displacement.

Thursday, 8 February 1951.

0750-1140-MOS.

1315-1405-Character Guidance-Form on 4th Street at 1310.

1615-1705-MOS.

Friday, 9 February 1951.

1315-1505-Physical Training-Road March.

"HQ" BTRY

Tuesday & Wednesday, 6 & 7 February 1951.

CPX will be at Leesville Range.

"SVC" BTRY

Wednesday & Thursday, 7 & 8 February 1951.

RSOP will be at Leesville Range.

ALL BTRYs

Delete 1715-1800-DIV ARTY Parade.

1605-1715-Areas for Dismounted Drill are assigned as follows:

"A" & "C" Block 1200

SVC & HQ Motor Park

Reference will be ATP 6-300-para 39, Lesson 20 & 21.

Btrys going to field in mornings will not have Physical Conditioning on those mornings. Btrys going to field for Btry Tests will arrive not later than 1300.

Gunnery School is changed to Thursday, 8 February 1951.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 32 dated 13 February 1951. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by First Lieutenant Louis A. Scott, Adjutant. A Special Courts-Martial is appointed to meet on call of the President of the Court at a place to be specified, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Capt	Edward C. Wegener	O-400915	HQ Battery, 158 Field Artillery Battalion
Capt	Robert L. Osborn	O-527847	Battery "C", 158 Field Artillery Battalion
Capt	Federick J. Rice	O-773814	SVC Battery, 158 Field Artillery Battalion
1st Lt	Joe F. Lohrengel	O-1177506	Battery "A", 158 Field Artillery Battalion
1st Lt	Robert E. Shipman	O-949720	Battery "B", 158 Field Artillery Battalion
1st Lt	Louis A. Scott	O-947310	HQ 158 FA Bn Trial Judge Advocate
Capt	Herman H. Horst	O-1183888	HQ 158 FA Bn Defense Counsel

All unarraigned cases in the hands of the Trial Judge Advocate of the Special Courts-Martial appointed by paragraph 1, Special Order 10, this HQ, 15 January 1951, will be brought to trial before the court hereby appointed.

2nd Lt Woodrow L. Cooper, O-991574, is relieved from the following duties:

Hq Battery Postal Officer

Hq Battery Fire Marshall

Hq Safety Officer

Hq Battery Records Management Officer

2nd Lt Edward Brockert, O-983329, is assigned following additional duties:

Hq Battery Postal Officer

Hq Battery Records Management Officer

2nd Lt Barty C. Chappell, O-989413, is assigned following additional duties:

Hq Battery Fire Marshall

Hq Safety Officer

Following officers relived from additional duties as noted:

Capt Victor H. Powers, Jr.	O-376850	<u>Relieved From</u>
1st Lt Edward M. Coon	O-2063368	Records Management Officer
2nd Lt Carl E. Rogers	O-2206011	Battalion Fire Marshall
2nd Lt Herbert E. Rawlings, Jr.	O-988245	Battalion Insurance Officer
		Battalion Bond Officer

Following officers assigned additional duties as noted:

1st Lt Louis A. Scott	O-947310	<u>Assigned As</u>
2nd Lt Herbert E. Rawlings, Jr.	O-988245	Records Management Officer
JWO Robert L. Smith	W-2001691	Battalion Fire Marshall
		Insurance, Savings & Bond Officer

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 33 dated 14 February 1951. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by First Lieutenant Louis A. Scott, Adjutant.

2nd Lt Billy Botone, O-980491, Arty, is released from assignment and duty as FO, Battery "B", and is assigned for duty as Motor Off, SVC Btry.

Reduction Board appointed per par 2, Special Orders #18, this HQ, dated 13 Oct 50 is hereby rescinded.

In accordance with SR 615-5-2, the following officers, in addition to other duty, are appointed as a Reduction Board to consider and make recommendations concerning reduction of enlisted personnel of this Battalion brought before it.

Capt	Edward C. Wegener	O-400915	HQ Battery, 158 Field Artillery Battalion
Capt	Robert L. Osborn	O-527847	Battery "C", 158 Field Artillery Battalion

Capt	Federick J. Rice	O-773814	SVC Battery, 158 Field Artillery Battalion
1st Lt	Joe F. Lohrengel	O-1177506	Battery "A", 158 Field Artillery Battalion
1st Lt	Robert E. Shipman	O-949720	Battery "B", 158 Field Artillery Battalion

The following is an official excerpt from General Orders Number 3 dated 14 February 1951, Assumption of Command, signed by Major John R. Northup. ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND. Under the provisions of AR 600-20, the undersigned assumes command of the 158th Field Artillery Battalion. //Signed///// JOHN R. NORTHUP.

The following is an official excerpt from Change Number 2 to Annex A-4 of Training Memorandum Number 1 dated 16 February 1951. By order of Major Northup and signed by First Lieutenant Louis A. Scott, Adjutant. The following changes in scheduled training are made:

Friday, 16 February 1951

1315-1505 HQ, "A", SVC Battery's-Squad Tactical Training: (Films) Capt Keller, IC: Building T1137 (Division Artillery Recreational Hall). "B" & "C" Battery's-Physical Training by battery: 1st hour, foot March: 2nd Hour, Physical Conditioning Exercises FM 21-10.

1515-1705 "B" & "C", SVC Battery's-Squad Tactical Training: (Films) Details as above. "HQ", "A", "SVC" Battery's-Physical Conditioning Exercises-Details as above.

Saturday, 17 February 1951

0950-1140 Monthly show down of Individual Clothing & Equipment, by battery in barracks.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 42 dated 26 February 1951. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by First Lieutenant Louis A. Scott, Adjutant. Under the provisions of Paragraph 10, AR 40-115, the following officers are detailed as a Profile Classification Board to review and classify EM of batteries as designated. As soon as profiles have been verified and/or changed on each and every man in a battery, the board for that battery is considered dissolved.

HQ Battery

Capt	Albert W. Keller	O-1172108	HQ 158 FA Bn
1st Lt	William H. Rider		Med Det 45 Div Arty (w/concurrence w/CG 45 Div Arty)
2nd Lt	Edward Brockert	O-983329	HQ 158 FA Bn

"A" Battery

Capt	Albert W. Keller	O-1172108	HQ 158 FA Bn
1st Lt	William H. Rider		Med Det 45 Div Arty (w/concurrence w/CG 45 Div Arty)
2nd Lt	James D. Pierce	O-981196	Btry "A" 158 FA Bn

"B" Battery

Capt	Albert W. Keller	O-1172108	HQ 158 FA Bn
1st Lt	William H. Rider		Med Det 45 Div Arty (w/concurrence w/CG 45 Div Arty)
1st Lt	James C. Styron	O-941641	Btry "B" 158 FA Bn

"C" Battery

Capt	Albert W. Keller	O-1172108	HQ 158 FA Bn
1st Lt	William H. Rider		Med Det 45 Div Arty (w/concurrence w/CG 45 Div Arty)
1st Lt	Ted R. Savage	O-577213	Btry "C" 158 FA Bn

Service Battery

Capt	Albert W. Keller	O-1172108	HQ 158 FA Bn
1st Lt	William H. Rider		Med Det 45 Div Arty (w/concurrence w/CG 45 Div Arty)
JWO	Henry E. Wade	W-2004971	Svc Btry 158 FA Bn

The following is an official excerpt from 45th Infantry Division Special Orders Number 48 dated 27 February 1951. By command of Major General Styron and signed by Lieutenant Colonel Woodrow W. Cook, Adjutant General. EXTRACT.

CAPT NATHANIEL B. SMITH, O-391480, ARTY, is relieved from assignment HQ 45 DIV ARTY and reassigned to HQ 158 FA Bn effective 3 March 1951. EDCMR 3 March 1951.

CAPT BEVERLY A. FINKLE, O-1165014, ARTY, is relieved from assignment HQ 158 FA Bn and reassigned HQ 45 DIV ARTY effective 3 March 1951. EDCMR 3 March 1951.

PVT (E-1) AUDIS L. McCLURE, US54023493, Co B 279 Inf is transferred in grade to 45 QM Co effective 3 March 1951. EDCMR 3 March 1951.

The following is an official excerpt from 45th Division Artillery Special Orders Number 41 dated 3 March 1951. By command of Colonel Cathey and signed by Second Lieutenant James F. Reed, Adjutant General.

So much of paragraph 3 Special Orders 38 as reads: WOJG TIMOTHY J. BULTER, W2005666, 6 days on/after 5 March 1951 is revoked.

Leave granted following officer: Lt. Col. CHARLES W. CLEVERDON, O-299308, 6 days on/after 5 March 1951.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 50 dated 7 March 1951. By order of Major Northup and signed by First Lieutenant Louis A. Scott, Adjutant.

Following changes in Btry "C" assignment of Officers is directed. EDCMR 7 March 1951.

		<u>Relieved From</u>	<u>Assigned To</u>
1st Lt Charles A. Thacker	O-2067582	XO, Btry "C"	Assit S-3
1st Lt Ted R. Savage	O-577213	Recon Officer, Btry "C"	XO, Btry "C"

2nd Lt Carl E. Rogers	O-2206011	Assit XO, Motor, Btry "C"	Recon Officer, Btry "C"
2nd Lt Richard E. McConnell	O-981530	FO, Btry "C"	Assit XO, Motor, Btry "C"

2nd Lt Billy Botone, O-980491, Arty, relieved from additional duty as Battalion A&R Officer.
 2nd Lt Herbert E. Rawlings Jr., O-988245, Arty, appointed additional duty as Battalion A&R Officer.
 Capt Victor H. Powers Jr., O-376850, Arty, relieved from additional duty as Battalion Safety Officer.
 1st Lt Edward M. Coon, O-2063368, Arty, assigned additional duty as Battalion Safety Officer.

Following EM Btry "C" granted ordinary leave effective 8 March 1951.

MSgt John E. Sykes	NG18285277	11 days
Sgt Billy E. Henry	NG25755104	11 days
Sgt Charles L. Cambrell	NG18163130	11 days
Sgt Sylvester A.I. Hiney	NG25755010	11 days
Cpl Ray V. Schapansky	NG25755177	11 days
Pvt Lucien E. Smartt	US55014431	15 days

So much of Para 7, Special Order 44, this HQ 28 February 1951 pertaining to ordinary leave of EM, Btry "C" as reads:

Pvt Donald R. Sagel, US55014445, 13 days is amended to read 14 days.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 51 dated 8 March 1951. By order of Major Northup and signed by First Lieutenant Louis A. Scott, Adjutant. Following temporary appointments of EM indicated announced. EDCMR 10 March 1951.

SFC Andrew H. Jeter Jr.	NG6957389	Btry "A"	MSgt (E-7)
SGT Thurman H. Bilbrey	NG25755103	Btry "C"	SFC (E-6)
SGT Sylvester A. J. Hiney	NG25755010	Btry "C"	SFC (E-6)
SGT Leslie T. Snodgrass Jr.	NG25752125	Btry "A"	SFC (E-6)
CPL Keith R. Burch	NG25755170	Btry "C"	Sgt (E-5)
CPL James T. Duncan	NG25755165	Btry "C"	Sgt (E-5)
CPL James E. Livingston Jr.	NG25784003	Btry "A"	Sgt (E-5)
CPL Melrose L. Minton Jr.	NG25755172	Btry "C"	Sgt (E-5)
CPL Robert H. Windle	NG25755171	Btry "C"	Sgt (E-5)

Following EM Battery "C" promoted to Cpl (E-4). EDCMR 10 March 1951.

PFC Francis H. Fann	US56094360
PFC Alfred M. Rochad	US51025662
PFC William G. Zupan	US56089192

Following EM Battery "A" promoted to Cpl (E-4). EDCMR 10 March 1951.

PFC Theodore R. Goeringer	NG25755157
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The following is an official excerpt from Letter of Memorandum. Subject: Verification of Emergency Addresses on DD Form 93 dated 22 March 1951, by order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by First Lieutenant Louis A. Scott, Adjutant. SUBJECT: Verification of Emergency Addresses on DD Form 93. TO: See Distribution.

Each officer and EM is required to verify the emergency addresses on DD Form 93 by initialing the form or initialing a corrected form. Officers will insure that this is accomplished between 1300 Friday 23 March 1951 and 1200 Saturday 24 March 1951 by personally contacting the Battalion Personnel Section.

Enlisted personnel will be processed at HQ Battery Day Room according to the following schedule.

Friday, 23 March 1951

HQ Btry 0800-0845
 "A" Btry 0845-0930
 "B" Btry 0930-1015
 "C" Btry 1015-1100
 SVC Btry 1100-1145

Make up for all batteries 1300-1400

Saturday, 24 March 1951: Remainder of personnel who have returned from leave, etc, will report during period 0800-1200. Each battery will keep record of personnel as they complete verification.

The following is an official excerpt from Letter of Memorandum, Subject: Voyage Staff-Vessel No. 4 dated 23 March 1951. Signed by First Lieutenant Louis A. Scott, Adjutant. In compliance with paragraph 2, Annex 3 to Movement Order No. 1, HQ 45th Inf Div, 19 March 1951, the following officers and EM are designated as Voyage Staff for Vessel No. 4:

CO Troops	Lt Col	Charles W. Cleverdon	HQ 158 FA
Ex Off	Lt Col	John M. Throckmorton	HQ 245 Tank
S-3	Major	Vercil L. Patterson	HQ 245 Tank
Adjutant	1st Lt	Louis A. Scott	HQ 158 FA
Provost Marshal	2nd Lt	Mitchell M. Windle	HQ 245 Tank
Police and Sanitation Officer	2nd Lt	Troy L. Prater	HQ 245 Tank
Information & Education Officer	Capt	Nathaniel B. Smith	HQ 245 Tank
Mess Officer	1st Lt	James F. Marshall	HQ 245 Tank
TAT and Baggage Officer	2nd Lt	Roma J. McDowell	45 Recon Co

Sgt Major
 Clerk
 Messenger
 Provost Sergeant
 Police and Sanitation Sergeant
 Mess Sergeant

M/Sgt Edward L. Morris
 Cpl Peter S. Lepera
 Cpl Edwin Earl
 M/Sgt Ivan D. Tabb
 SFC Edward R. Derrinwater
 SFC Harold L. Parker

HQ Btry 158 FA
 HQ Btry 158 FA
 HQ Btry 158 FA
 H&S Co 245 Tank
 Co B 245 Tank
 Co B 245 Tank

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 67 dated 2 April 1951. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by First Lieutenant Louis A. Scott, Adjutant.

2nd Lt Woodrow L. Cooper, O-991574, Arty, is relieved from assignment and duty as Recon Officer Btry "A" and is assigned to HQ Btry as Assit Commo Officer. EDCMR 3 April 1951.

The following is an official excerpt from Special Orders Number 71 dated 20 April 1951. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Cleverdon and signed by First Lieutenant Louis A. Scott, Adjutant. A Special Courts-Martial is appointed to meet on call of the President of the Court at a place to be specified, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT

Capt Edward C. Wegener	O-400915	HQ Btry 158 F A
Capt Robert L. Osborn	O-527847	Btry "C" 158 F A
Capt Frederick J. Rice	O-773814	SVC Btry 158 F A
1st Lt Joe F. Lohrengel	O-1177506	Btry "A" 158 F A
1st Lt Robert E. Shipman	O-949720	Btry "B" 158 F A
1st LT Louis A. Scott	O-947310	HQ 158 F A TJA
Capt Nathaniel B. Smith	O-391480	HQ 158 FA Defense Counsel

All un-arraigned cases in the hands of the Trial JA of the SCM appointed by para 1 Special Order #32, this HQ, 13 February 1951 will be brought to trial before the court hereby appointed.

MAY 1951 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

This battalion, onboard the USNS General CG Morton, docked at Muroran, Hokkaido, Japan at 0800 hours, 30 April 1951. On 1 May 1951 at 1150 hours the officers and men officially set foot of Japan when the debarkation of troops began. The battalion was moved Inland by trains to Chitose where our tent camp was located. Immediately work was begun to beautify the area and make the camp a little more comfortable. During this time allotted for setting up camp and interim training program was started.



After the camp was established and organized the normal training program was start and preparation made for AFF tests to be held at a later date in June 1951. On 1 May 1951, First Lieutenant James C. Styron, Jr. was assigned command of Battery "A" vise First

Lieutenant Joe F. Lohrengel relieved and assigned as Liaison Officer. Second Lieutenant Floyd L. Mayberry was assigned as Executive Officer Battery "B" vice First Lieutenant Styron transferred.

Moral of the troops during the month was fairly good considering the circumstances under which they lived. The showers were barely adequate because of the distance and fine film of dust that covered everything at camp. Electricity in each tent was a great help. Passes were given to the town of Chitose each night and to Sappora on Sunday. The battalion was given a quota of 8 men to visit the Naborobitsu Rest Hotel for 3 days each Tuesday and Saturday. This leave was greatly enjoyed by those meriting them. Since the primary mission of the division is security and defense of a Hokkaido, reconnaissance parties were sent out under RCT control to areas of the island assigned the RCT for defense and security. The mission of the artillery members of these parties was to pick possible artillery position areas with good fields of fire and the best possible routes of march. A command reconnaissance of Commanding Officer 179 Infantry and Commanding Officer 158 Field Artillery Battalion was made of the Ishikari plain area to plan the best possible defense of this vital section of the island. The information obtained by the parties was consolidated and filed for future use.

On 24 May 1951, the battalion was notified that for purposes of dispersion the 179 Infantry Combat Team would move from Chitose (Camp Monte Strong) to an area at Eniwa, approximately 6 miles north of Chitose. The division Engineers began work on the new camp and the Combat Team was due to move within 10 days. On 30 May 1951, the battalion moved to the new camp and completed the move on the same day. Three days were allowed this organization to set up housekeeping in the new area. The squad tents used by the battalion at Camp Strong were taken down, and each tent together with the equipment in that tent, was loaded on a truck and haul to the new area. By using this means the move was greatly expedited and made considerably easier. Permission was obtained from division commander to move tent floors from the old area. Each battery cut the floors into sections and moved them on organic transportation. At the end of the month to move to new area had been completed and normal training resume with emphasis given to the coming AFF tests.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Charles W. Cleverdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

JUNE 1951 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

The objective of the month of June 1951, was the Battery Tess, AFF TT 6-1. The tests were conducted by Headquarters 45th Division Artillery, by umpires selected from throughout the division artillery. These tests were the culmination of our hard training since our induction, 1 September 1950. The AFF TT Test 6-1 was given to "B" Battery on the morning of 28 June 1951, to "C" Battery during the afternoon of 28 June 1951, and to "A" Battery on the morning of 29 June 1951. The scores of the batteries were:

"B" Battery	83.25
"A" Battery	82.50
"C" Battery	75.11

The battalion average was 80.48. The results of these tests are a source of gratification to us and although it was a disappointment to all that the highest battery score was captured by a sister battalion, we found solace in our battalion average, the highest in the Division Artillery. The results have given us heart for the following for the coming battalion tests, AFF TT 6-2a and 6-2b.

The battalion had moved from Camp Monte Strong at Chitose to a new camp near Eniwa on 30 May 1951. This new camp was designated as Camp Conrady and housed the 179th Regimental Combat Team of which this battalion is a part. The new camp is a tent camp such as Camp Monte Strong, with the exception that the mess halls in the new camp are also in tents instead of the Tropical Hutments as at Strong. The new area is considerably better, although there is no water nor lights, because of the grassy plot on which the camp is built.

On 20 June 1951, at 1130 hours it was announced over the radio that all series 472 Military Payment Certificates would be turned in and exchanged for new series 481. This battalion had all of the batteries turn their MPC's in to battalion headquarters, by battery, whence it was taken to the division finance office by one officer. The manner in which it was handled by this battalion released 5 officers for duty and training the next day; it was an all night vigil before most of them got their unit's money converted.

We received substantial amounts of new equipment during the month. More important, among these items was the issuance of motor vehicles and radios. The vehicles were used but had all been refinished and repaired by the Ordnance shops of the Japanese Logistical Command. Apparently worthy as trucks, they still needed minor adjustments and tuning up to make them operate satisfactorily. One modification of the 1/4 Ton "C" and "R" trucks was repaired after this receipt; welding of the bushing in the ring gear housing of the differential. By the end of June 1951, we had received:

9	1/4 Ton Trucks
5	3/4 Ton Weapon Carriers 12-volt system
13	3/4 Ton Weapon Carriers 6-volt system
12	2 1/4 Ton 6 x 6 Trucks Short Wheel Base
9	2 1/2 Ton 6 x 6 Trucks Long Wheel Base

The radios received were all SCR 610's in lieu of the SCR 619's. They are a welcome addition to our signal sections but are nonetheless of limited utility; they were received without the installation kits to install them in the vehicles.

Other shortages have plagued us during this period. Not just creature comforts, entirely, but shortages that adversely affect our training. At the top of this list can be placed the utter lack of an FDC set, Command Post and Fire Direction Center Set No. 1. The remnants of this set were turned in as unfit for use, during our PCM days at Camp Polk, Louisiana, with the information that a new set would be placed aboard ship for us. Such was not the case, our S-3 and his assistant have furnished, from private funds, the little equipment that they have had with which to train this section since that time. Recent correspondence and the efforts in our behalf of higher headquarters gives us hope that this situation will soon be corrected.

A critical supply of howitzer ammunition, especially time fused shell, is hampering our general preparations for combat and our special preparations for the forthcoming tests. 57 replacements were received on 16 June 1951, for the battalion. These men were

originally a part of the 45th Training Regiment left at Camp Polk, Louisiana and receive their basic training with this training unit. They were assigned to batteries as follows:

HQ Battery	18
"A" Battery	16
"B" Battery	9
"C" Battery	6
Service Battery	8

The receipt of these men filled out batteries to full strength again, for the first time since our first fillers were received in October 1950.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Charles W. Cleverdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

JULY 1951 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

The main objective for the month of July 1951 was preparation by the battalion for AFF test 6-2a, 6-2b, and the Corps RCT test to be held in August 1951. On 7 July 1951, First Lieutenant Thomas W. Stephens O-1913498 was assigned to the battalion from Japan RTC. He was further assigned to Battery "C", Lt Stephens was the first officer replacement received by the battalion.

On 11 July 1951, Captain Richard B. Hawk, Battalion Communications Officer left for the Zone of Interior (ZI) on 30 days emergency leave. This caused quite a problem from a communication stand point because during the following weeks the battalion participated in practice RCT tests, and communications are definitely a weak point in our operations. The problem was solved to certain degree by the Assistant Communications Officer assuming the duties of Communications Officer.

On 19 July 1951, 2 officers and 12 EM were received. One of the officers, First Lieutenant Charles A. Thacker, had been left in the hospital at Camp Polk, Louisiana when the division sailed for overseas duty. He was assigned as Assistant S-3, and, until he rejoined the battalion on 19 July 1951, the battalion S-3 had carried the load of S-3 duties by himself. The other officer, Second Lieutenant Bennett B. Smith is an armored officer assigned to us as a replacement. The 12 EM were all old men of the battalion left at Camp Polk in the hospital, attending service schools, etc. On 16 July 1951, this battalion participated in RCT problem No. #1, as a part of the 179 RCT. The problem lasted 4 days.

On 23 July 1951, this battalion participated in RCT problem No. #2, as a part of the 179 RCT. This problem also lasted 4 days. A definite improvement in technique between this and the first Regimental Combat Team problem and cooperation with the associated areas was noted.

On Saturday and Sunday 21-22 July 1951, the battalion participated in practice AFF test 6-2b. This practice of the test was held between the two RCT problems, thereby affording no rest for the men and the officers. The problem presented no successful conclusion; heavy fog and intermittent rain prevented the night and early morning high burst registrations necessary to the completion of fires required by the test. We took a practice run under the control of Division Artillery, of AFF TT 6-2a on 30 July 1951. Our first attempt at this exercise under the supervision of higher headquarters wherein we went late into the problem cold, not having written it nor having to supervise its execution, proved again that the best laid plans of mice and men "gang aft agley". We failed miserably; our weakest points being our observed fires and the management of fire direction. Our only consolation lay in the fact that we were to repeat this practice 2 August 1951; we finally resolved to better our record the next time.

I believe the highlights of this month's training were found in our RCT exercises. We have not had an opportunity work as a part of the team with our associated arms. We recognized many of our rough spots and we were able to clear up misconceptions on the part of our combat team members regarding the role, effectiveness, limitations, and requirements of the direct support artillery. Our firing of time fuse revealed a lack of adequate training among our gun sections in the setting of time fuses. I recommend that artillery be provided with practice time fuses so that cannoneers may acquire proficiency in fuse setting, prior to employing expensive and dangerous live rounds fused with TSQ.

Lack of motor parts continue to bedevil us. Especially grease seals; these cause more deadlines than the failure of any other one part. I recommend that more care be exercised in revamping FDC sets. The joy in receiving our long awaited FDC Set Number 1, mentioned in our report for June 1951, was marred upon the discovery that the grid coordinates squares contained therein were graduated in yards to the scales 1/20000 and 1/62500. These measures became obsolete years ago.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Charles W. Cleverdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

AUGUST 1951 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

During the first half of the month of August 1951, this battalion completed its fourteen weeks unit training under the ATP. The finale of this training was that AFF tests 6-2a and 6-2b and held on 12, 13, and 14 August 1951. The XVI Corps' Testing Team announced tentative scores for this Battalion of 88.2 % on test 6-2a and 81.5% on test 6-2b. Composite grade, 85.7%. This month, also, we engaged in the Regimental Combat Team Test. Standing Operating Procedures devised in staff conferences at which we represented all the elements of the 179th Regimental Combat Team were tested during July 1951 in RCT Problems Number #1 & Number #2. Hence, the test put into practice the final evolvement of the Combat Team SOP. The test involved the advanced to contact, deployment, attack, preparation of a hasty defense position, night withdrawal. This involved the use of forward observer with each rifle company, a liaison officer with each infantry battalion, and regimental headquarters and the air OP. The problem encompassed the displacement of battery positions and observations. At no time during the four day problem were we unable to furnish fire support to our forces; however; the timing was so close that the maneuver taught us valuable lessons in reconnaissance and displacement.

The month ended with the with the conduct of a division maneuver. On 26 August 1951, this battalion participated in Division

Exercise No. #1 with the mission at the beginning of the problem of General Support Reinforcing, as our CT, the 179 was in division reserve. This mission was changed on 30 August 1951, to Direct Support when the 179th RCT was committed in the line. Our two Army Aviators, First Lieutenant's Gordon W. Jones and David M. Fulcher, were transferred for duty in Korea the first of the month. As replacements we received Captain's Robert E. Brannan Jr. and Francis E. Cathey returned from Korea Duty.

On 2 August 1951, we received two officers, Second Lieutenant's Richard E. McConnell and Norman R. Monroe and 17 enlisted men. These officers and men were left in Camp Polk, Louisiana, as a training cadre for Company A4, 4th Battalion Training Regiment, 45th Replacement Company for the purpose of giving basic training to fillers received before the division left for overseas. The commanding officer of Battery "C", Captain Robert L. Osborn, was relieved of assignment on 27 August 1951, for return to ZI and relief from active duty. The command a Battery "C" was assumed by First Lieutenant Edward M. Slover.

On 29 August 1951, orders were received promoting three officers from 2nd Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenants. Their date of rank was from 27 July 1951. The officers were: Herbert E. Rawlings, James D. Pierce, and Donald W. Williams. On 16 August 1951, I left for an observation tour of combat conditions in Korea and returned to the battalion on 25 August 1951. During my absence command of the battalion was assumed by Major John R. Northup, Executive Officer.

Lack of truck parts still continue to prevent us from keeping a generous proportion of our vehicles off the deadline. An item that has recently become critical is zerk fittings. These are broken off in motor movements around deforested areas, against stumps and saplings. Inability to replace these grease fittings, compounds a deficiency, in that the bearing surface becomes dry and dirt filled, resulting in further wear and malfunctioning of the vehicle. Zerk fittings or a simple item, fairly standard throughout the world. Hence, I suggest that these be procured locally.

I feel that the requirement that organizations as small as a battalion undergo unnecessary and frequently fruitless efforts in keeping separate staff section journals. I am of the opinion that a proper record in a battalion can be kept in one journal, the Unit Journal. This will avoid duplication of entries in some cases and condense the recording of events, receipt of information and orders, and issuance of information and orders into one ready reference.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Charles W. Cleverdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 1951 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

The month of September 1951, is notable chiefly for a series of alerts. These alerts were practice alerts to test the plans for dispersal of troops and materiel, and the taking up of positions in defense of Hokkaido; plans conceived by Division and carried down to the battalion, companies, and batteries by the several echelons of command. The exercises necessitated extensive, detailed reconnaissance of possible seaborne and airborne landing sites, routes thereto, and subsequent areas and routes in anticipation of a retrograde movement.

These operations gave substance to the old adage concerning the "proof of the pudding"; the areas and routes in question had all been reconnoitered soon after our arrival in the Island but it was not until these field problems were put into motion that we learned the full extent of the circumscription placed upon the circulation of heavy equipment, especially the towed loads of the artillery, as a consequence of the extremely narrow roads with their sharp turns and corners and a weak and narrow bridges; this traffic pattern had appeared adequate according to the map, and, even during the reconnaissance, from the not too comfortable seat of the facile peep.

These operations gave us needed practice in rapid preparation for movement, presented an opportunity to correct our alert plans, and provided our man and some of our junior officers with a welcome opportunity to see new and interesting aspects of this land which to us is strange and appealing. One not unimportant result of these activities was an enhancement of interest and enthusiasm among men who were beginning to burn out over oft repeated dosages of MOS training and field force tests.

On 5 September 1951, the battalion with the rest of the 179th RCT, began to move from temporary Camp Conrady, near Eniwa, a rustic village, to quarters in Camp Crawford, located near the modern city of Sapporo. Organizational equipment was moved on 5 September 1951 and personnel and personal equipment on 6 September 1951. All of us were happy over the prospects of modern plumbing, central heating, paved sidewalks and streets, adequate storage space, a little shop space and an interesting nearby city with which this change of area provided us. A suspected contaminant of this change of location was to be an increase in our delinquencies. Hence, I asked that our adjutant bring to date graphs showing the number of; delinquencies, hospital admissions, and people attending sick call; data that we had neglected to accumulate during our stay at Camp Conrady because here in the woods, occupied as we were in field problems and tests there had been little opportunity for our men to get themselves in trouble and little desire to avoid duty in the field during days and nights of benign summer weather. Bringing past figures to date and comparing them with performance data we would encounter as a result of winter training and the proximity of the city that provides all manner and places of divertissement will help us arrive at a means of control of these factors of morale.

On 14 September 1951, this battalion received our second practice Blue Alert. We moved from our dispersal area to Shimamatsu Range for our first firing of a AFF 6-5. The results of the test were fair, considering the fact that a steady rain prevailed throughout most of the day. Upon completion of the firing, Battery "A", closed into position in vicinity of Otaro in support of Task Force West, on Division Exercise Number 3, and exercise designed to implement a part of the defense plans. The remainder of the battalion returned to Camp Crawford the morning of 18 September 1951. Battery "A" returned to Camp Crawford 21 September 1951, having been relieved by Battery "B". Throughout all of Task Force West, continuous reconnaissance by both batteries was carried on for battery positions. Battery "B" returned to Camp Crawford the morning of 24 September 1951, as Division Exercise Number 3 ended. The strenuous service required of our motors during these exercises made it all the more imperative that they received maintenance work. As a consequence, Division ordered a curtailment of field work during the latter part of September 1951, so that vehicles might receive extra and careful attention. Monthly and semi-annual inspections were brought to date insofar as the crippling parts shortage would permit; during this period, we received and installed heaters on all 2 1/2 ton trucks.

On 9 September 1951, First Lieutenant Edward M. Slover, Commanding Officer, Battery "C" returned to the ZI on a 30 day emergency leave. On 7 September 1951, a new officer, Captain Donald C. Russell, O-1178312, was assigned to this battalion from the 179th Infantry. He was further assigned as Commanding Officer, Headquarters Battery. An artillerymen in WWII, Captain Russell enjoyed a good reputation as a troop leader in our companion regiment; we fought to get him to help stem the attrition within our dwindling ranks.

Other important assignment changes taking place in September 1951 were:

	FROM	TO
Capt Frederick J. Rice	S-4, CO SVC Btry	HQ 158 FA Bn
Capt Edward C. Wegener	CO HQ Btry	Comms Off
1st Lt Thomas W. Stephens	XO Btry "C"	CO Btry "C"
1st Lt Edward M. Slover	CO Btry "C" Trains	Cmd SVC Btry
1st Lt Donald W. Williams	Asst XO (Mtr) Btry "A"	XO Btry "C"
2nd Lt Eugene L. Smith	Asst XO (Mtr) Btry "B"	S-4, CO SVC Btry
2nd Lt Carl E. Rogers	FO Btry "C"	Asst Comms Off HQ Btry
2nd Lt Woodrow L. Cooper	Asst Comms Off HQ Btry	FO Btry "A"

The battalion held a second practice of AFF Test 6-5 on 28 September 1951, with satisfactory results. A formal service practice was held on 29 September 1951, with excellent results. These alerts and the rehearsals of Field Forces Test Number 6-5 demonstrate, without a question, the reduction in efficiency and planning of function that or the result of our loss of battle and troop wise officers who have obtained release from active duty in accordance with current regulations.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Charles W. Cleverdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

OCTOBER 1951 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

PERSONNEL

The month of October 1951, saw the 158th Field Artillery Battalion lose four officers on rotation back to the ZI for discharge . Also during the month we received two new officers, both of whom are liaison pilots. The officers lost were:

Captain Francis E. Cathey	Pilot
Captain Frederick Rice	S-4
1st Lt Louis A. Scott	Adjutant
1st Lt Herbert E. Rawlings	Survey Officer

Officer gains were: Captain Robert D. Kreigh, and Second Lieutenant Loren Glenn, both of whom came to us from the ZI. They were pilots. We were called upon during the month to furnish several enlisted men as cadre personnel to help man XVI Corps schools and one Mess Stewart to supervise one of the Officer's Messes at Camp Crawford.

The first volunteers from this battalion left in October 1951 for duty with the 8th Army in Korea. The number of men lost was only 4, but a call for more men is anticipated during the coming months.

Only assignment changes taking place in October 1951, were:

	From	To
1st Lt Edward M. Coon	Radar Officer	Survey Officer
2nd Lt Duane L. Milton	FO Battery "A"	S-1

One new promotion was received during the month, that of Second Lieutenant Floyd L. Mayberry, Executive Officer, Battery "B", promoted to First Lieutenant effective 8 October 1951.

INTELLIGENCE

On the 31st of October 1951, the 1 July 1951 issue of the Chinese Communist magazine "People's China" was found in a mail bag containing parcel post items for the unit. Battalion Mail Clerk PFC James E. Todd, discovered the magazine and immediately reported it to the S-2, Captain Nathaniel B. Smith. Apparently the magazine had been passed from hand to hand, as it showed signs of wear, and was neither wrapped or addressed to anybody. Captain Smith reported the incident to G-2 and submitted a report with the magazine to the G-2 for further action. A list of officers and enlisted men in the battalion who are cleared for handling of SECRET and TOP SECRET material was submitted to Division Artillery S-2, the first half of the month. During the last few days of the month a new list of persons to be cleared was submitted to Division Artillery for action. The Battalion also prepared the dispersal area for occupation during the month, by digging gun pits, dugouts for Command Posts (CP's) and the general improvement of the area.

TRAINING

The battalion was engaged in Air Transportability training during the first two weeks of October 1951, with the climax of the training being BCT airlifts. Only the 3rd Battalion, 179th infantry, with the Battery "C" actually became airborne with their equipment. The first phase of the amphibious training started in October 1951, with attendance of officers and enlisted men of the battalion at several different schools. We also receive 21 DUKW's for our use in the Landing Exercises that are to come. We sent our younger officers to these schools, along with our senior officers, in order that they might become familiar with the doctrines and practices of amphibious operations, as a background for future work of this nature. These schools covered the entire operations and planning there for, including air, naval, and ground actions. They also received in these classes indoctrination in the administrative and logistical aspects of amphibious warfare. In the meantime, our men took training in loading and unloading DUKW's and transporting howitzers in them. The man and this equipment were taken to nearby beaches; there they practiced landing and occupying positions. The man also received training and practice in the use of the cargo nets on mock-ups especially erected for this phase of the training. Our men and officers found these exercises a fascinating diversion, displaying their high spirits during all of this. The last of October 1951, saw the end of the instructional phase for the landing exercise as November 1951 enters the scene. Foot marches were regularly scheduled by the battalion during the month as a toughening measure for future training. The marches were made with packs and weapons. These marches took the place of the more rigorous field training we had undergone in our

previous field training.

LOGISTICS

Much of the cold weather clothing was issued to the man of this command during the month. We are still awaiting the arrival of the field coats with removable linings. Items already issued are shoepacs, pile liners, pile caps, mittens and a scarf. The number of high neck sweaters drawn was insufficient to outfit the entire battalion; more are on requisition. Truck parts are still critical, resulting in an extremely high number of dead lined vehicles. During October 1951, we received a supply of tire patches that enabled us to repair and mount some 40 tires that have been idle and unrepaired for some time.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Charles W. Cleverdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

NOVEMBER 1951 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

PERSONNEL

During the month of November 1951, the 158th Field Artillery Battalion gained some new officers which helped to alleviate the critical shortage up to that time. New arrivals to the battalion were:

Captain Edward D. Lanman
Captain Elihu B. Braunstein
1st Lt Joseph E. Campagna
2nd Lt Charles E. Adkins
2nd Lt Andrew C. Dunkle

One officer was lost to the battalion during the month. Second Lieutenant Loren L. Glenn, Pilot, was transferred to Division Headquarters Company. All the enlisted men we had furnished during October 1951, as cadre personnel to XVI Corps schools were returned to us so as to be able to move with the division during December 1951.

TRAINING

The battalion participated in several amphibious schools and the pre-float exercise during which time plans were formulated for the actual landing phase. The battalion participated in the 179th RCT Landing Exercise during November 1951. The battalion loaded on ships the 12th November 1951, and were to have made the landing at Mukawa on the 16th November 1951, but due to adverse weather conditions the landing was held up until the 18th November 1951. Also during the month, all service schools were canceled due to the divisions movement that is to take place in December 1951. The battalion conducted Forward Observers' Schools for the 179th Infantry during the month so as to acquaint the infantry officers and NCO's with some of the problems and capabilities and characteristics of artillery fire. The 158th Field Artillery and 179th Infantry participated in BCT's in November 1951 with the artillery firing over the heads of troops.

ADMINISTRATION

The 158th Field Artillery as well as the rest of the division was honored with the visit of John Jarman, Congressman from Oklahoma.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Charles W. Cleverdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

DECEMBER 1951 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

PERSONNEL

During the month of December 1951 the 158th Field Artillery Battalion received some new officers which augmented both staff and battery officer personnel. The arrival of these new officers brings the battalion to full TO&E authorization with the exception of a few vacancies, which we are told, will be filled by 1 January 1952. Prior to our departure from Camp Crawford, Hokkaido, Japan the following reassignments were effected to bring the battalion to its full combat effectiveness:

		Rel as	Asg to
1st Lt Joe F. Lohrengel	O-1177506	LNO #3 HQ 158 FA	Bn Radar OFF Btry "C"
1st Lt James C. Styron Jr.	O-941641	CO Btry "A"	LNO#3 HQ 158 FA Bn
1st Lt Edward M. Slover	O-962298	CO Btry "C"	XO Btry "C"
1st Lt Edward M. Coon	O-2063368	R/S OFF HQ 158 FA Bn	Radar OFF HQ 158 FA Bn
1st Lt Donald W. Williams	O-957977	Radar OFF Btry "C"	FO Btry "C"
2nd Lt Morgan W. Eddleman	O-967709	FO Btry "B"	R/S OFF HQ 158 FA Bn
2nd Lt Andrew C. Dunkle	O-982915	Radar Off HQ 158 FA Bn	FO Btry "A"
2nd Lt Richard E. McConnell	O-981531	Trains Comd SVC Btry	FO Btry "A"
2lt Lt Duane L. Milton	O-967720	S-1 HQ 158 FA Bn	FO Btry "A"
2nd Lt Woodrow L. Cooper	O-991574	FO Btry "A"	Asst XO Btry "A"
2nd Lt Charles I. Kramer	O-985498	FO Btry "A"	Radar OFF Btry "A"
2nd Lt Charles E. Adkins	O-2206848	FO Btry "C"	FO Btry "B"
2nd Lt Eugene L. Smith	O-988739	CO SVC Btry	Trains Comd SVC Btry

The following officers were given primary assignments as:

1st Lt Joseph R. Campagna	O-1172792	Asst XO Btry "C"
2nd Lt Robert L. Kemper	O-2210483	Asst XO Btry "B"
2nd Lt Richard C. Morton	O-978819	FO Btry "B"

The following officers were reassigned during the reported period as:

1st Lt James D. Pierce	O-981196	XO Btry "A"	Mtr OFF SVC Btry
1st Lt Edward M. Coon	O-2063368	Radar OFF HQ 158 FA Bn	Air Obs HQ 158 FA Bn
1st Lt Donald W. Williams	O-957977	FO Btry "C"	XO Btry "A"
2nd Lt Jack F. Riddle	O-954044	FO Btry "C"	Air Obs HQ 158 FA Bn

One officer was lost through transfer during the reported. First Lieutenant Thomas W. Stephens, Executive Officer, Battery "C", was transferred to Post Headquarters, 8016 AU, Camp Crawford, Hokkaido, Japan, by reason of his having served in Korea. On 20 December 1951, the Counter Mortar Radar Section of the 61st Field Artillery Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, was assigned to Headquarters Battery of this battalion. 15 enlisted personnel and 1 officer, First Lieutenant Joe B. Myers, comprise the section. On 25 December 1951, 25 more enlisted men were assigned to this organization and then further assigned to units within the battalion, bringing our enlisted strength to TO&E authorization. 13 additional enlisted personnel were assigned on 26 December 1951, as Pipeline Replacements from the 45th Replacement Company. They also were reassigned to units of this command. Our current strength is as follows: OFF-40, WO-5, EM 620, an aggregate of 665. One new promotion was received during the month, that of Second Lieutenant Carl E. Rogers, Assistant Communications Officer, promoted to First Lieutenant, effective 2 December 1951. The month of December 1951, found all personnel of this battalion busy busily engaged in the processing, packing of necessary equipment, procurement of additional clothing, and the multitude of other details necessary to complete the change of station. Despite the many inconveniences and restrictions, both during the preparation stage and the actual move, the morale of the battalion remain at high level.

INTELLIGENCE

Lectures, in accordance with AR 380-5, as amended, were given to all personnel in the battalion on the safeguarding of military information. Special emphasis was placed upon the necessity for strong security measures in the handling of classified documents and information. Upon arrival in Korea all maps and pertinent intelligence data received by this headquarters was immediately disseminated to all sections. A thorough orientation and indoctrination of plans and procedures relative to the mission was given to all personnel. We received map sets Korea 1/250,000, 1/50,000, and 1/25,000. It is felt that additional sets of maps, Korea 1/25,000, should be supplied as those currently in use or inadequate in number. We have recently requested oblique photos of our regimental front to complement our maps which, when received, will be utilized by our observers.

TRAINING AND OPERATIONS

The winter training which had previously been scheduled for the month of December 1951, was canceled because of the division move. The period 1-10 December 1951, was used in the necessary preparations for the move. On telephone orders from Headquarters 45th Division Artillery, Captain Edward C. Wegener and Captain James D. Bell left via air on 26 November 1951, for our destination to serve as advanced representation of this battalion in our transition from garrison to combat, arriving at Headquarters, 61st Field Artillery Battalion at 1330 hours, 27 November 1951. Later, upon orders from the same headquarters, an advance party consisting of 9 officers and 48 enlisted men moved by rail and ship for the 61st; leaving Camp Crawford 1 December 1951 and arriving at destination vicinity CHORWON, 6 December 1951, for the purpose of transferring property from the 61st to the 158th. Property transfer completed in all batteries by 15 December 1951. The battalion arrived in Korea on 17 December 1951, and set up in the respective areas of the unit to be relieved, the 61st Field Artillery Battalion. On 22 December 1951, at 1200 hours, this battalion assumed control from the 61st Field Artillery Battalion. (See Overlay No. 1 for position areas). Lt Col Breedlove, Battalion Commander, fired the last round from Battery "B" of that organization, Lt Col Charles W. Cleverdon, fired the first round from Battery "A" of the 158th Field Artillery Battalion.

During the period of 2212001 December 1951 to 2708001 December 1951, the battalion remained in general support reinforcement of the 171st Field Artillery Battalion. At 2708001 December 1951, the battalion moved into direct support of the 179th Infantry. The receipt of Operation Plan "Recoil", providing for the orderly withdrawal of our forces according to phases and providing for continuous artillery support during the operation instigated a reconnaissance for rearward positions. (See Overlay No. 2). Work has begun on these positions in accordance with the order priority of preparation. Survey is complete on two of them; namely; MILLET and WYOMING. Preparation of revetments is in a satisfactory stage in the Area No. 4B. Mine removal has begun in Area No. 4C. It is felt that more emphasis should be placed on high angle shooting and meteorological fire direction procedures during training. We have discovered this type of fire to be as necessary in Korea as it was in the mountains of Italy in the adequate support of the front lines. It is reliable and safe; our observers, new as they are to this terrain and type of fire, have no difficulty in adjusting high angle fire. Also, the TO&E restricts the number of personnel in Battalion Fire Direction to an extent that we found herself short of trained personnel in this section. All batteries with short necessary personnel to set up satisfactory perimeter of defense. It is felt that the artillery battalion should be authorized more personnel, preferably an entire security section, to accomplish this defense. An insufficiency in the training of drivers has been noted primarily due to a lack of officers during training to properly instruct the drivers. 1st and 2nd echelon maintenance, necessary to the satisfactory operation of equipment, was time consuming to the extent that it, also, restricted the amount of training that could be given drivers.

LOGISTICS

All during the preparation stage of the move, an advance detachment from this organization had been working with the 61st Field Artillery Battalion counting and transferring all equipment that we would inherit upon assumption of complete control. During the period there has been some shortages of major items but all of these are now on requisition. The equipment that we received as a result of our move is battle worn and road worn. Every effort is being exerted to bring this equipment up to the standard necessary to continue efficient operations.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Charles W. Cleverdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

JANUARY 1952 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The reporting period of January 1952, covers a period when this battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment, actively engaged in combat against the Chinese Communist Forces in Korea. The batteries of this Battalion were located within a one mile radius of the Battalion CP. The unit commanders or as follows:

Headquarters Battery	Captain Donald C. Russell
Battery "A"	Captain Charles V. Wheeler
Battery "B"	1st Lt Robert E. Shipment

Battery "C" Captain Arthur F. Doe
Service Battery Captain Elihu B. Braunstein

The period saw this battalion make a full transition from garrison life to an effective combat unit in the field, is highlighted during this conversion by the events set forth in the following narration.

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

The tactical mission of the battalion for the period 010001 January 1952 to 312400 January 1952 was direct support of the 179th Infantry. On 12 January 1952, Battery "B" began occupying forward positions Number 1, during daylight hours to afford greater range on observed targets. This position did not prove satisfactory due to high minimum elevation and was discontinued on 18 January 1952. Battery "A" began occupying forward positions Number 2 during daylight hours on 19 January 1952. This position proved much better as deeper targets were very successfully attacked by both ground and air observers. Preparation of recoil positions in area Number 4B and 4C were completed during the period. Due to changes in missions in the near future by the direct support battalions, work was temporarily suspended on further improvement of these positions.

A recommended fire plan for "Operation Bounty" in which the 1st Battalion, 179th Infantry would make a limited attack on Corps order, was submitted to Division Artillery on 8 January 1952. Division Artillery published Annex 1 to "Operation Bounty", 45th Infantry Division, on 10 January 1952. This plan did not materialize during this period. It was in connection with this plan in anticipation of its fruition that the forward position for Battery "B" was selected. Having been warned of the objective of "Plan Bounty", I selected a forward position that would put our rear-most battery nearer the left flank of our sector, thus to give greater depth and distribution to our fires; to be occupied only if the neighboring element of the 3rd Division, on our left, and our infantry succeeded in advancing our lines the 1500 to 2000 yards as called for in the plan. This position lay a bit precipitous slopes; its only access way was an indescribably rough road; hence, I deemed its use advisable only in the event of a successful outcome to the plan, knowing that to pull in and out of this position daily, were we to use it as a forward, daytime shooting position, would entail more trouble and time than would be warranted. "Plan Bounty" was not put into effect and, having been ordered to use these gun pits for daytime support, we dead lined three prime movers in as many days occupying and leaving the area. Therefore, I selected and prepared another and more accessible forward position, located nearer the center of our sector and, upon obtaining permission of Division Artillery, placed the former positions on a standby basis, using the ladder area for close, daytime support.

Fire support "Pan Dallas" in support of one reinforced platoon of 3rd Battalion, 179th Infantry, was prepared and approved by Division Artillery on 20 January 1952. The action was accomplished on 22 January 1952, with no need for artillery support. A recommended fire plan for "Plan Chicago" was submitted to Division Artillery on 20 January 1952. This plan involved 2 platoons of 1st Battalion and 1 platoon of 2nd Battalion, 179th Infantry. Division Artillery made final artillery support plan for this action which was essentially the same as our plan. The operation was started to 230715 January 1952. At about 1400 that day the infantry troops were ordered to withdraw; the objective could not be reached due to heavy mortar and machine-gun fire. This battalion fired 2702 rounds, the heaviest day thus far. The 171st Field Artillery Battalion and the 189th Field Artillery Battalion each fired over 600 rounds in support of the action.

Two 8-inch howitzers, self-propelled, were attached to the 189th Field Artillery Battalion on 21 January 1952, and were used to a distinct advantage by our ground and air observers in destruction of enemy bunkers. On 27 January 1952, one 8 inch howitzer was placed in direct firing position to destroy bunkers on Hill 223, CT 252327. On 28 January 1952, this battalion was prepared to fire VT fuses in conjunction with direct fire of the 8 inch howitzer. Visibility hampered the operation during the early part of the day but at 1400 hours it was begun. Very satisfactory results were obtained by the direct fire and several bunkers were destroyed. No troops were observed evacuating the bunkers, however, then only 2 VT missions were fired. The squad size patrol of the 1st Battalion, 179th Infantry, reached the objective but immediately withdrew as planned after drawing heavy small-arms and mortar fire. The battalion fired and several mortar fixes made by the Counter Mortar Radar Section with reported very effective results.

Ammunition proved quite a problem throughout the period. The allocations for 10 day periods being gradually reduced. The allocations were: 720 rounds per day for first 10 day period, 590 rounds per day for the second ten day period, and 550 rounds per day for the last 11 days. This requires strict enforcement of firing observed targets when at all possible. Ammunition expenditures for the period are summarized as follows:

	NUMBER MISSIONS	NUMBER ROUNDS
Observed	537	13,898
Unobserved	241	3,565
H&I	442	6,030
Total	1,220	23,493

Communications were almost entirely by wire. Double lines to all batteries; liaison officers and forward observers using over head and cross-country wire proved quite satisfactory. Counter Mortar Radar employed equipment on higher ground, a method not generally recommended for the type set used. Results were much more satisfactory than in previous periods. Nine (9) fixes were made during "Plan Chicago" and seven (7) fixes during action on Hill 223, CT 252327. Artillery fire and these locations lessened enemy mortar fire on our troops, according to our observers and liaison officer.

On 23 January 1952, we received Operation "Plan Adjust" directing relief of the 179th Infantry by the 180th Infantry during the period 4 - 6 February 1952; the 171st Field Artillery Battalion and the 158 Field Artillery Battalion to exchange positions on order from Division Artillery. Plans were immediately started to effect this exchange.

INTELLIGENCE

The 179th Regimental Combat Team is opposed by elements of 115, 116, and 117 Chinese Communist Forces Divisions. The 343rd Regiment, 115th Division, has been identified in this sector. The front opposite the Regimental Combat Team is apparently occupied by seven (7) infantry companies, estimated to be near full strength and organized according to Chinese Communist Forces Order of Battle.

The morale, combat efficiency, and straight state of preparedness, is excellent. The enemy is determined to hold their present positions as shown by the fact that they immediately start repairing and rebuilding their installations as soon as they are damaged or destroyed by our weapons. Air observers report that the enemy continuously improve and extend their system of communication trenches many of which traverse the full width of valley floors from hilltop to hilltop. Enemy artillery is not deployed at the present time in such a way as to support an attack.

PERSONNEL

The assigned strength of the battalion as of 3118001 January 1952, is as follows:

OFF	WO	EM	AGG
45	5	630	680

One (1) officer and fifteen (15) EM returned to this organization from the hospital, twelve (12) replacements were received and were delegated to various batteries as follows: HQ Battery-3; Battery "A"-3; Battery "B"-3; Battery "C"-3. An outstanding requisition in replacements at the end of the reporting period is for 3 officers; 2 warrant officers; 24 enlisted men; an aggregate of 29. A report completed on 25 January 1952, on the qualifications of incoming replacements, pointing out their strong points and their deficiencies in various phases of training, was sent forward with recommendations. Military discipline throughout the battalion is excellent. One (1) court-martial was tried by the Summary Courts-Martial officer under Article 134, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 1951. There were no other trials during the period. Under directives from Division and Division Artillery all violators of existing speed limits are to be court-martialed except in cases that warrant a lesser degree of punishment. We have received six (6) such reports and the necessary disciplinary action has been taken or is pending. All individuals have been repeatedly warned as to the necessity of compliance with these regulations and rigid instructions have been issued to prevent further violations.

On 22 January 1952, the battalion suffered its first loss while in the combat zone. Corporal Joseph D. Amato, US51025601, Battery "A", was killed instantly when he stepped on a friendly anti-personnel mine. This man was a member of a recreational hunting party when the accident occurred. A full line of duty investigation was conducted by Major John R. Northup, and the case was concluded on 23 January 1952.

The morale of the battalion remains at high-level. On 7-8 January 1952, a 22 man soldier show visited this organization. During the 3 performances every man in all units was given an opportunity to attend. Another soldier show performed in this area on 31 January 1952 and was well received by all personnel. The special services officers has been procuring the current films and these are shown nightly in the Headquarters Battery area. Two showings afford opportunity for all personnel to attend the movie. Magazines, books, newspapers, and other recreational materials are being distributed by the Special Services Officer at intervals. Each battery has a PX, and upon receipt of rations; usually twice a month; items such as cameras, watches, pens, pencils, foodstuffs, etc., go on sale to all the men. It has been noted, however, that among these items cameras, watches, and pipes are not sufficient in quantity to meet the demand. One (1) officer and three (3) EM visited the Tokyo - Yokohama - Osaka areas on rest and recuperation. Ten (10) EM were placed on TDY at the Chosen Hotel, Seoul, Korea, for a 3-day rest period. Private First Class Joseph Retton, US5202252, Headquarters Battery was awarded the Purple Heart on 17 January 1952. Tentage for use in housing of personnel continues to be a problem throughout the battalion. Enlisted men's quarters are overcrowded. A solution to this problem has appeared in the construction of double bunks in Batteries "A", "B", and "C". The restrictions on the use of available lumber, however, are such as to limit the capabilities of this program. Currently a division audit team is determining the assignments of various enlisted specialist in an attempt to best utilize school trained personnel. This check is also being made throughout our units by the commanders. Eleven (11) skilled civilians are employed by this organization and perform such specialist duties as radio repair, interpreting and administration.

LOGISTICS

Our supply trains, supply personnel, all maintenance personnel and maintenance shops, Battalion PX Officer and his assistants during the month of January 1952, were located at 333228, map of Yonchon, Korea, Sheet Number 6628 III, 1/50,000. The S-4 supported an average strength of seven hundred and forty four (744) military personnel, ninety three (93) civilians and no prisoners of war for Class I and III supplies during the month of January 1952. He supported an average strength of six hundred and seventy eight (678) military personnel, no prisoners of war and no civilians for Class II and IV supplies during the same period. We have encountered few severe shortages of critical Quartermaster or Signal items. We have been unable to draw waste, cotton, wiping from Quartermaster which is much better for cleaning the bores of howitzers than rags, cotton, wiping which I have issued in lieu of waste. Hoses, adapters, and carburetors for stoves, M1941, are scarce, as are plugs, PL58, for the switchboard, BP91.

There is a critical shortage of trucks 2 1/2 Ton, cargo, SWB. Authorization is thirty six (36); on hand are twenty nine (29). However, the initial shortage of trucks 2 1/2 Ton, cargo, SWB could be relieved by drawing trucks 2 1/2 Ton, cargo, LWB in lieu thereof. The LWB cargo trucks can be used for maintenance trucks and ammunition trucks were some of the SWB trucks or authorized to be used and are now being used. This would relieve the SWB trucks to be used as prime movers to pull the howitzers. We have encountered no critical shortage of major Engineer items, but have been unable to draw any red, yellow, or white paint for vehicle marking. Acetylene for welding was not available until 27 January 1952.

The battalion possesses no captured supplies or equipment of any kind. We have, in accordance with a Division directive appointed a salvage officer for this battalion and the area assigned the battalion is being constantly policed for salvage and all salvage items are being turned in to the technical officer concerned. Frequent inspections are made in the units to insure that each unit is properly disposing of all salvage. We have encountered no serious difficulty with exchange items. The battalion has handled no casualties, prisoners of war. All refugees have been turned over to the Division Civil Affairs Officer as per current directive. None of us has encountered any serious problem in highway transportation of supplies. There has an all time been sufficient transportation available to take care of the supply problems. The road net has at all times been sufficient. All supplies of all classes for this organization have been transported by highway. There has been no railway, water, air, or pipeline transportation used by this organization. The foregoing, I feel, will probably remain true only so long as the present character of operations obtains. Should our tactics become more changeful, the constant logistical requirements will render our breakdown ridden motors sections unequal to the task in the event; nor will these torturous roads support the additional traffic without the closest and most miserly supervision of

troop movements.

As some examples of the job encountered in keeping us on wheels, a report on the Motor Officer for the month of January 1952, is summarized below: 69 work orders to the 700th Ordnance Company. (1) 50 of these were vehicles. (2) 19 of these for other jobs. (3) 13 vehicles were salvaged. (4) 37 vehicles were returned to using units. 72 work orders in battalion maintenance. 15 work orders for welding jobs in battalion maintenance. 22 semi annual inspections performed by battalion maintenance; 20 were scheduled. 65 spot check inspections performed in battalion maintenance. 30 installation and road signs painted (no work orders for) battalion. 28 trucks painted (unit and national markings, Thunderbirds) no work orders. 9 new vehicles were processed for using units. 26 batteries were returned to be filled at Ordnance (no work orders). This does not include batteries filled at battalion maintenance of which no report was maintained. 10 work orders sent to 700th Ordnance Company for welding. These figures did not reflect work performed extra for transits and roadside breakdowns such as replacing springs and other unit assemblies. Estimated 12 jobs.

CHRONOLOGY

1 January 1952: Battalion expended a total of 1800 rounds in a single 24-hour.
7 January 1952: Investigation was held to ascertain accountability and 3 short rounds that fell in an area occupied by Company "E", 179th Infantry.
9 January 1952: Fire plans for "Plan Bounty" being formulated.
11 January 1952: Shortage of ammunition causes denial of several fire missions of lesser importance.
12 January 1952: Work began on battalion "Recoil" positions. Battery "B" begins occupying forward positions to afford a greater range in firing.
19 January 1952: Battery "A" occupies forward daylight firing positions.
20 January 1952: Fire plans for support of plans "Dallas" and "Chicago" approved.
22 January 1952: Plan "Dallas" completed. No need for artillery support. First battalion fatality occurred when EM stepped on friendly anti-personnel mine.
23 January 1952: Received plan to just 158th FA Bn and 171st FA Bn will exchange positions during the period 4 - 6 February 1952.
31 January 1952: Soldier show performed for personnel of this battalion.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Following is my recommendation for changes to the Table of Organization and Equipment covering battery headquarters, maintenance and mess sections:

Battery Headquarters:

- (1) Battalion mail clerk with assistant.
- (2) Battery Mail Clerk.
- (3) Six (6) fillers should be added to take care of vacancies created by hospital, emergency leaves, etc.

Maintenance:

- (1) Section should be increased by at least three (3) mechanics.
- (2) Each vehicle should have driver with no other duties for the driver except that they can be used for security and perimeter defenses.

Mess:

- (1) Increase of one cook and one dining room orderly to take care of the staff and visitors.

Recommend changes in TO&E for Fire Direction Center or listed and explain below:

Present Authorization:

Operations Sergeant M/SGT1
Chief Computer SFC 1
Computer SGT 3
Computer CPL 1
Driver/ Radio Telephone Operator PFC/PVT 2
Total 8

Recommended Authorization:

Operations Sergeant M/SGT1
Chief Computer SFC 2
Computer CPL 7
HCO - VCO SGT 4
Operations Clerk CPL 1
Radio Telephone Operator PFC-CPL 4
Drivers PFC 3
Total 22

- (1) Operations Sergeant would have overall supervision.
- (2) Two shifts will be used consisting of: 1 Chief Computer SFC, 3 Computers CPL, HCO-VCO 2 SGT, 2 Radio Telephone Operators PFC or CPL.
- (3) Extra computers for relief or fill in during rush periods and to provide for attrition.
- (4) Operations Clerk to work on reports, and orders as required.
- (5) Drivers would be used in vehicle maintenance and security.

I recommend for the S-2 Section the following:

S-2 Sergeant M/SGT1
Draftsman CPL 1

The current authorization for personnel in the Survey Section is adequate and necessary. The items of equipment now authorized are adequate with the following exceptions: Engineer Corps Items: I suggest the addition of trailer tapes (used in topographic work) and Abney Clinometers for taping over rough terrain such as is found in Korea. This would eliminate the frequent necessity of "breaking tape". Ordnance Items: Substitution of the .45 caliber pistol for the .30 caliber carbine, for the instrument man and two tape men,

would be helpful. Signal Corps Items: I suggest the addition of one AN-PRC-6 (Handy Talky) radio. This would bring the total number to three (3) sets and would enable to forward rodman, in a triangulation situation, to communicate with each instrument man. Recommend changes in TO&E for the Communication Section: With a switchboard in Fire Direction Center the Fire Section would require two extra switchboard operators. The Fire Section, with the above addition, would accomplish its assigned mission with the present TO&E provided additional personnel, were assigned to the battery for outposts, guard duty, and KP. Recommend that the Radio Section be assigned two additional radio telephone operators for the purpose of operating FDC radios. Recommend one additional radio mechanic in addition to the TO&E. The following are recommendations for changes in the TO&E for the 105mm Howitzer Firing

Battery:

12 basics to man outposts and to furnish labor details.

12 cannoners to furnish 24 hour a day 6 men crews.

3 reconnaissance sergeants, 3 liaison corporals, and 3 driver radio telephone operators for 3 additional forward observer parties.

1 mechanic and 1 mechanic's helper.

The following addition to the TO&E to the 6-29N are recommended: An addition of 1 wheeled vehicle mechanic to the battery maintenance section, inasmuch as service battery of the light artillery battalion has 25 vehicles, 19 of which or 2 1/2 Ton GMC 6x6, it is felt that 1 mechanic and 1 helper are not sufficient personnel to render the required maintenance as call for in current regulations. An addition of 1 EM to the Battalion Supply Section to assist with POL. At the present, the light truck driver is required to perform all duties in maintaining the adequate level of POL for this battalion, inasmuch as POL is distributed in 55 gallon drums, weighing approximately 300 pounds it is felt that an assigned assistant is necessary. The Battalion Supply Sergeant performs duties on the battalion level, and should have a higher rating than those performing duties at battery level. Example: Battery Supply Sergeant is an E-6. It is felt that the added responsibility at battalion level and in the interest of better control, the grade of the Battalion Supply Sergeant should be increased from E-6 to E-7.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Charles W. Cleverdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.



The Bronze Star Medal is presented to Private First Class Royal Thompson on 8 January 1952, while serving with Battery "A", 158th Field Artillery Battalion, 45th Infantry Division in Korea. The citation reads: On the night of 8 January 1952, Private First Class Royal Thompson had set up a forward artillery observation post, in order to support an infantry patrol. Soon after the infantrymen had contacted the enemy, mortar shells began falling around Thompson's position. The intense barrage of enemy fire broke Thompson's wire connection back to the artillery's fire direction center. Realizing that he would not be able to support the patrol without the connection, he crawled out of his trench and began searching for the break in the wire. Though enemy fire continued, bringing him under direct fire, Thompson continued until he found the break and repaired the wire. With his communications restored, he was able to call in U.N. artillery on enemy positions. Thompson entered the service 5 January 1951 and is assigned to Battery "A", 158th Field Artillery Battalion, 45th Infantry Division.

FEBRUARY 1952 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The 158th Field Artillery Battalion directly supported the 179th Infantry at the beginning of the period, 010001 February 1952, later became reinforcing artillery for the 160th Field Artillery Battalion, and again assumed the direct support role for the 179th Infantry toward the end of the period which closed to 292400 February 1952. Over the period 4-7 February 1952, "Operation Adjust" was affected. This plan called for the exchange of positions with the 171st Field Artillery Battalion who, at that time, went into support of their Infantry. Under the plan this battalion would assumed its role of general support, reinforcing while our supported infantry, the 179th Infantry Regiment was in reserve. A series of command inspections conducted by both this and higher headquarters mark this period. The batteries of this battalion are located within a 2 mile radius of the Battalion CP. The unit commanders or as follows:

Headquarters Battery	Captain Donald C. Russell
Battery "A"	Captain Charles V. Wheeler
Battery "B"	1st Lt Edward M. Coon
Battery "C"	Captain Arthur F. Doe
Service Battery	Captain Elihu B. Braunstein

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

During the period 010001 February 1952 to 051500 February 1952, the battalion continued its mission; direct support of the 179th Infantry. At 040900 February 1952, our Battery "C" began execution of Operation "Plan Adjust" which involved trading positions with Battery "C" of the 171st Field Artillery Battalion. Our Battery "C" passed to control of the 171st Field Artillery Battalion and their Battery "C" came under our control. At 050900 February 1952, Headquarters and "B" Batteries began exchange of positions with respective units of the 171st Field Artillery Battalion, except that our Battery "B" occupied a new position. Responsibility of direct support in our previous sector passed to the 171st Field Artillery Battalion at 051500 February 1952, and our new mission became general support, reinforcing the fires of the 160th Field Artillery Battalion. At 060900 February 1952, our Battery "A" began moving to new positions, thus completing execution of Operation "Plan Adjust". All batteries were registered on a common base point with low and high angle fire and on additional checkpoints in the sector to provide sufficiently accurate transfer of fires. Operation "Snatch" was received at 080830 February 1952. This plan provided for a "no-fire" during period 101800 February 1952 to 160600 February 1952, unless ordered by regimental or higher headquarters. This plan was carried out as directed. During this period much work was accomplished in improvement of positions; officers' schools were conducted by the S-3, Assistant S-3 and S-2 in conduct a fire, fire direction technique, and map reading. Command inspection of all batteries were made by certain staff officers during the period 13-15 February 1952. 15 February 1952, the 3rd Battalion, 179th Infantry, was ordered to be prepared to execute a counter attack on the division's left flank; right flank of the 3rd Division. Battalion and battery commanders immediately made

reconnaissance and selected positions to support such action in the event.

During the period 18-25 February 1952, a school in Adjustment of Artillery Fire was held for selected infantry officers and NCO's by our battalion liaison officers. 18 February 1952, we received Operation "Plan Swap", ordering the relief of the 279th Infantry by the 179th Infantry, to start 25 February 1952 and to be completed no later than 271000 February 1952. Liaison officers made necessary contacts with the infantry commanders and completed plans for registration and adjustment of defensive fires prior to the time infantry occupied positions. This was accomplished during the afternoon of 24 February 1952. 23 February 1952, we were alerted that "Plan Eveready" might be executed. The Regimental Liaison Officer and I made reconnaissance with the infantry commanders on our right and left flanks in event such a plan was ordered. This plan did not materialized however, and "Plan Swap" was executed as directed. Liaison Officer Number 1 and Battery "A"'s Forward Observers moved into regimental reserve positions 25 February 1952. Liaison Officer Number 2, Liaison Officer Number 3 and the Regimental Liaison Officer moved into positions 26 February 1952. The 179th Infantry closed into their positions, took over the responsibility for the sector 262243 February 1952; likewise our mission changed to direct support at this time; the 160th Field Artillery having the mission of general support, reinforcing our fires. We turned to the 160th Field Artillery Battalion an overlay of the positions we had selected to support the 3rd Battalion, 179th Infantry, in its plan of counterattack in the sector of the 3rd Division. Communications during the period were principally by wire. No significant difficulties were encountered because our wire lines are well overhead and in a majority of cases pole lines or installed. Wire lines were taken over almost intact from the 171st Field Artillery Battalion during "Plan Adjust". Minor improvements were made, however, during the period we were in general support. Liaison lines and lines to the 179th Infantry in anticipation of our forthcoming direct support role were laid well ahead of time; no major problems were encountered in effecting the change to the direct support mission.

The Radar Section made 5 mortar locations 1 February 1952, moved to CT 31943198, 4 February 1952, and 7 February 1952 went out of action because of a broken pothead assembly. The Radar Officer made untiring efforts to obtain this part through every possible supply channel but was unsuccessful. Therefore the set was inoperative during the period 7 - 29 February 1952. Levies were made upon the battalion for administrative and instructor personnel for the Division School of Standards at the latter part of the period. Quotas totaling 18 specialist personnel to attend the first classes were received at the close of the period. An initial survey made of presently assigned personnel who can meet the requirements, especially remaining service, indicates that the filling of these quotas presents a serious problem. Following is a consolidation of missions by type and ammunition expenditures for the period:

Type Missions	Number of Missions	Rounds Expended
H&I	312	3732
Observed	206	3883
Unobserved	17	201
Totals	535	7816

INTELLIGENCE

The 179th Regimental Combat Team is opposed by elements of the 349th Regiment of the 117th Chinese Communist Forces Division, 39th Chinese Communist Forces Army. Regimental strength is estimated to be 2300. Elements of the 375th Regiment, 125th Chinese Communist Forces Division, 42nd Chinese Communist Forces Army, opposes the Regimental Combat Team on the extreme right flank of the sector. Nine (9) infantry companies supported by three (3) self-propelled 76mm guns and approximately five (5) 120mm mortars are believed to oppose this Regimental Combat Team. The morale, combat efficiency and preparedness of the enemy is excellent. All indications point to the fact that the enemy will defend his present positions to the utmost of ability as witnessed to the constant improvement of his positions and the increase in the size and scope of his probing attacks. The division sector is believed to be opposed by one battalion of 75mm mountain howitzers and one battalion of 105mm howitzers. At the present time their artillery is not employed in such a way as to support a general attack.

PERSONNEL

The following is the authorized and assigned strengths of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
010001 February 1952				
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	45	5	630	680
Available for Duty	44	5	635	684
292400 February 1952				
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	45	5	626	676
Available for Duty	43	5	617	665

Two (2) officers and six (6) enlisted men were returned to this organization from the hospital. Five (5) enlisted personnel were received through replacement channels and assigned to various units within this command. An outstanding requisition of three (3) officers, two (2) warrant officers, fifty six (56) enlisted men, and aggregate of sixty one (61) exists at the close of this period. The replacements received to date have been found satisfactory inasmuch as their basic training and military bearing is concerned. They do, however, lack certain specialist training that is needed by artillerymen. Training programs, instituted by this headquarters, or in effect requiring formal, daily training in the further training of our replacements and re-training men who have been with us for some time. In addition to this, newly organized division level schools are in operation and training incoming personnel. Military discipline throughout the battalion is excellent. Two (2) court-martials were tried by the Summary Courts Officer. The number of the delinquency reports received for the month was greatly reduced from those reported in January 1952. The main cause for these reports in the past has been the violation of existing speed limits. Instructions to all personnel regarding the necessity of complying with this regulation were issued, and it is evident from the marked decrease in delinquency reports that all individuals concerned or making effort to abide by this ruling. 4 February 1952, orders issued by the Eighth United States Army Korea (EUSAK) promoting three (3) of our Second lieutenants to the grade of First lieutenant were received. They are: Lieutenants Richard M. McConnell, Eugene L. Smith, and Charles I. Kramer. 15 February 1952, orders were received from the above mentioned headquarters promoting three (3) First Lieutenants to the grade of Captain. They are: Captains Robert E. Shipman, James C. Styron Jr., and Charles A. Thacker. Other officers who have performed their duties in an outstanding manner during the time in combat have been

recommended for promotion under the existing regulations.

The morale of the Battalion remains at high level. 20 February 1952, the 45th Division Special Service Show "Band Wagon" played two performances for the battalion. During these performances all personnel were given an opportunity to attend. The Special Services Officer of this battalion has been procuring current films which are shown nightly in the Headquarters Battery area. Each battery has a PX, and upon receipt of rations; usually twice a month; items such as cameras, watches, pens, pencils, food stuffs, etc., go on sale to all the men. It has been noted, however, that among these items, cameras, watches, and pipes are not sufficient in quantity to meet the demand. The food is of good quality and provides as varied a diet as the season and facilities permit. Every man in this battalion who has been asked, either by representatives of this or higher headquarters, insists that while the facts above are correct there is not a sufficient quantity of it to satisfy his hunger. A Food Service representative from division witnessed the utilization of food at the request of our Headquarters Battery Commander and could find no major or contributing fault in the work of the mess personnel. The Food Service Supervisor of the Division Artillery, upon orders of the Commanding General, 45th Division Artillery, inspected the kitchen processes of all of our batteries and could find no gross waste, misuse, or other grave departure from approved methods. The principal shortages, according to our men, lies in the insufficient potatoes and meat.

Our Battalion Surgeon, First Lieutenant Richard B. Hunter, informed me early in the month that a few men were infected with body lice. As soon as our shower, which we received about this time, was set up, inspected, and put into operation I determined that a complete personal hygiene inspection of all men should be made. The surgeon accomplished this by battery roster the 14 - 17 of the month, at a time when our Forward Observer and Liaison parties were with their respective units and available for the inspections. Upon arrival in Korea insecticide powder had been issued and instructions in its use broadcast; thus the scheduled inspections revealed no cases of crab lice, nits, scabies, nor any incipient cutaneous disorder. Minor skin irritations, not symptomatic of poor personal hygiene, were noted and prescribed for at this time. Five (5) enlisted man visited the Tokyo Yokohama Osaka areas on rest and recuperation. Twenty two (22) enlisted men were placed on TDY at the Chosen Hotel, Seoul, Korea, for a 3-day rest period. Announcement was made by division that commencing on 15 March 1952, personnel of the command would become eligible for rest and recuperation. 450 enlisted man and 50 officers will be sent to Japan every nine days under the program.

Effective 8 February 1952 various officer assignments were made as follows:

1st Lt Edward M. Coon	O-2063368	AO HQ 158 FA Bn	CO Btry "B"
1st Lt Robert E. Shipman	O-949720	CO Btry "B" LNO 1	HQ 158 FA Bn
1st Lt Ted R. Savage	O-557213	LNO 1 HQ 158 FA Bn	Radar Off Btry "C"
2nd Lt Duane L. Milton	O-967720	FO Btry "A"	AO HQ 158 FA Bn
2nd Lt Richard C. Morton	O-978819	FO Btry "B"	FO Btry "A"

LOGISTICS

Our supply trains, supply personnel, all maintenance personnel and maintenance shops, PX Officer and his assistants during the month of February 1952, were located at 333228, Map of Yonchon, Korea, Sheet Number 6638 III, 1/50,000. The Battalion S-4 supported an average strength of seven hundred and twenty three (723) military personnel, ninety three (93) civilians and no prisoners of war for Class I and III supplies during the month of February 1952. He supported an average strength of six hundred and seventy eight (678) military personnel, no prisoners of war and no civilians for Class II and IV supplies during the month of February 1952. There are no captured supplies or equipment of any kind on hand. We have in accordance with directive, 45th Infantry Division, appointed a salvage officer for this battalion and the area assigned the battalion is being constantly policed for salvage and all salvage items or being turned in to the technical officer concerned. We also have constant inspections made in the units to insure that each unit is properly disposing of all salvage. Exchange items present no serious difficulty. We have handled no casualties, prisoners of war. All refugees have been turned over to the Division Civil Affairs Officer as per current directive. No serious problems in highway transportation of supplies have presented themselves. There has at all times been sufficient transportation available to take care of the supply problem. The road net has at all times been sufficient. All supplies of all classes for this organization have been transported by highway. There has been no railway, water, air, or pipeline transportation used by this organization. In addition to supporting ourselves logistically and tactically with our organic transport, we have been called upon to aid other organizations. During the month of February 1952, we furnished the Division Engineers with two 2 1/2 Ton trucks on six different days, on four other occasions we loaned our companion infantry, the 179th Infantry, two, two, five, and two 2 1/2 Ton trucks. Thus we were able to aid the Engineers with their road Improvement program and help our infantry move out of the lines and back into the front lines.

Our Battalion Motor Shop, under the direction of the Battalion Motor Officer, performed the following functions:

Function	Number of Work	Orders Man Hours
Work Orders to Division Ordnance	32	96
Semi Annual Inspections	20	687
Technical Inspections	12	57
Welding Jobs	84	484
Miscellaneous Jobs	47	175
Total Jobs	195	1499
Parts Hunting Expeditions		200
Spot Inspections in Forward Battery Areas		110
Total Man Hours		1809

The Battalion Motor Officer, together with a four-man team, took part in two formal inspections of each of our five batteries that were conducted during our three week period in general support. Following the technical inspection forms, this team took samplings of each battery's motors for driver maintenance, shop records, shop practices to include care of tools, salvageable parts, and general order and cleanliness, vehicle markings, employment of dispatch tickets, and reporting and following follow up of drivers' complaints against vehicles.

CHRONOLOGY

- 4 February 1952: Operation "Snatch" approved, effective. "No-Fire" from 101800 February to 160600 February 1952.
6 February 1952: Operation "Plan Adjust" completed. 179th Infantry Regiment went into Reserve thereby changing our mission to general support, reinforcing of the 160th Field Artillery Battalion.
8 February 1952: Change in duty assignments of five officers became effective.
10 February 1952: Operation "Snatch" became effective. "No-Fire" from 101800 February to 160600 February 1952.
15 February 1952: Orders received from EUSAK promoting 3 First Lieutenants to the grade of Captain. The first captaincies awarded to this battalion and the current tour of active duty. Command inspections of old batteries held by this and higher headquarters.
20 February 1952: 3 instructors and 5 cadre personnel from this battalion reported for duty with the newly organized 45th Division School of Standards.
27 February 1952: 179th Infantry Regiment relieved the 279th Infantry Regiment thereby changing our mission to direct support.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

We are handicapped in our efforts at locating enemy mortars without radar set, AN/TPQ-3, by the scarcity of spare parts for this antiquated device. The Eighth Army Radar Officer informed us that among the parts for this type set on hand in the Yokohama Signal Depot on 13 February 1952, with the following:

Modulator, MD-16/TPS-3	13 each.
Control Unit	1 each.
Cable Assembly, CG-50/TPS-3	13 each.
Transmitter Tube, VT 158	296 each.

The distribution of these parts may be appreciated by the following table showing the status of emergency requisitions of the 45th Signal Company:

Date Requisition Item Quantity Action

26 Dec 1951	Modulator, MD-16/TPS-3	1 each	Not Rec'd	29 Feb 52.
10 Jan 52	Control Unit	1 each	Not Rec'd	29 Feb 52.
7 Dec 51	Cable Assembly, CG50/TPS-3	1 each	Rec'd	29 Feb 52.
6 Dec 52	Transmitter Tube, VT 158	1 each	Not Rec'd	29 Feb 52.

I do not intend to import wrong motives or inefficiency by the facts above set forth, but I do suggest that if, because of the scarcity of these parts, a miserably handmade must dole them out in the interest of supply economy and fairness to all the organizations requiring them, then the requisitioning of them and their distribution should be handled in a lavish manner; courier planes should be employed to carry the requisitions for these parts to the depots wherein they are stored and to deliver the parts to the Division Signal Officer. Parts for the type of a projector, a Bell & Howell, used in the showing of films or unobtainable through Division Signal channels, thereby posing a problem in the continuous operation of the machine. This means that when a lamp, not a long-lived item, burns out, a special trip must be made to a rear area to obtain a new one. I recommend in the Personnel Periodic Report of 29 February 1952, that items such as these be kept in the adequate supply on division level where they would be more accessible to all units.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Charles W. Cleverdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

MARCH 1952 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The 158th Field Artillery Battalion directly supported the 179th Infantry for the entire period. The first group of National Guard personnel left the battalion during the latter part of the month under the current Army phase out program. This group included the officers and enlisted men who had prior military service and dependents. The batteries of this battalion or located within a two mile radius of the Battalion CP.

The unit commanders or as follows:

Headquarters Battery	Captain Donald C. Russell
Battery "A"	Captain Charles V. Wheeler
Battery "B"	1st Lt Edward M. Coon
Battery "C"	Captain Arthur F. Doe
Service Battery	Captain Elihu B. Braunstein

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

During the month of March 1952, the battalion continued its mission of direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. Defensive fires and registrations were completed by the evening of 2 March 1952. Fire support plans were drawn up for all patrols platoon size and larger and distribution was made to all participating units. Fire support plans were partially completed for all anticipated penetrations of friendly lines and fires planned in conformity with counter attack plans issued by our infantry. All fire missions from ground observers were handled by telephone during the month. All wire lines are well overhead and are cable where practical. There were ten air strikes during the month in addition to many reconnaissance flights by mosquito planes. This necessitated stopping and starting artillery fire and in some instances caused delays. On 29 March 1952, Lieutenant Clifford E. Solon of the USAF and a party of two enlisted airman reported into the battalion to install a Fire Support Control Center and conduct an experiment as to whether it would be practical to have the Fire Support Control Center at infantry regimental headquarters or at artillery battalion headquarters. The radar section work satisfactorily during the month and sent in 77 fixes. 1386 rounds were fired on the 77 fixes sent in by the radar section with fire being brought down on enemy mortars about 5 minutes after the mortars were fixed, in most cases. The battalion continued sending students to the Division's School of Standards, in addition to supplying more instructors. Filling present and future quotas for classes is imposing a drain on manpower that will continue until replacements are received. At the

present time all replacements that have arrived have been school trained in the Zone of Interior and all show ample competence.

Plans have been formulated to conduct schools at battalion level during the period when the battalion will be in a mission of general support. Classes will be conducted by battalion for Survey, Fire Direction Center, Wire and Radio Communication, and Conduct of Fire. In addition to the above, batteries will continue their regular training schedules. There were two minor enemy attacks during the month, the first occurring the evening of 9 March 1952. An estimated force of two enemy platoons attacked "L" Company outpost. A fire fight ensued between the enemy and the outpost with a friend friendly patrol nearly coming to the aid of the outpost. 737 rounds were fired by this battalion in support of the outpost and aided in halting the enemy probe thereby enabling the friendly forces to break contact and withdraw to the MLR until the enemy could be driven back. The second attack occurred the night of 22 March 1952, when an estimated enemy force of 150 Chinese attacked a platoon sized outpost at CT 297349. The attack started at 1130 hours on 22 March 1952, and lasted until 0230 hours on 23 March 1952. During that period this battalion fire 1752 rounds in addition to the ammunition expended by the rest of the Division Artillery. The position was ringed with fire until a company of the 179th Infantry Regiment could reach the beleaguered platoon. With the arrival of the relief company the enemy withdrew and artillery fire continued falling on the enemy during their withdrawal. Known enemy losses were 31 KIA, 15 MIA, and 1 prisoner.

Following is a consolidation of missions by type and ammunition expenditure for the period:

Type Missions	Number of Missions	Rounds Expended
H&I	446	5132
Observed	190	9598
Unobserved	569	3387
Propaganda		481
Total		18,598

INTELLIGENCE

The 179th Infantry, which we support, is opposed by the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, 351st Infantry Regiment, 117th Division, 39th Chinese Communist Forces Army on our left and central sector and on our extreme right sector by the 3rd Battalion, 374th Infantry Regiment, 125th Division. The strength per company is estimated to be between 80 and 100 men (Prisoner of War Report). The 1st Battalion, 351st Infantry is said to be in reserve on the hill mass north of that occupied by 2nd Battalion. Combat efficiency is excellent; state of preparedness is of a high order although the moral is thought to be subnormal as shown by an occasional deserter. Mortar activity has increased during the period and the enemy has become more aggressive in his night probing attacks which he conducts in greater strength. Artillery fire has increased slightly although air and armor activity is nil. The enemy is very well dug in at all of his installations and takes advantage of all favorable terrain features to protect himself and hold his lines. Apparently his mortars, artillery, etc., are kept in bunkers, tunnels, or caves until they are needed, thus insuring them a maximum protection from our artillery and air.

PERSONNEL

The following was the authorized and assigned strengths of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 March 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	45	5	643	676
Available for Duty	43	5	617	665
312400 March 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	43	5	643	692
Available for Duty	38	4	561	634

Included in the above report or two (2) officers, one (1) warrant officer, and forty six (46) enlisted men listed as assigned but not available for duty. This group constitutes the phase-out quota for the second increment who departed from this organization on 28 March 1952, but who have not been relieved of assignment with this organization. Two (2) officers were included in the first increment of the phase-out program and departed from this organization on 19 March 1952. One (1) officer and one (1) enlisted man for granted a Granite Mountain leave to the Zone of Interior and later were relieved from assignment with this organization and transferred to the Zone of Interior. Two (2) officers and thirty nine (39) enlisted men were received through replacement channels and assigned to various units within this command. An outstanding requisition of three (3) officers, two (2) warrant officers, and eighteen (18) enlisted men exists. The replacements received to date have been found satisfactory inasmuch as their basic training and military bearing is concerned. The lack of replacements in certain special MOS fields has not been set back or disrupted any phase out or rotation program thus far. Military discipline remained high throughout the battalion. Two (2) court-martials were tried by the Summary Courts Officer. Two (2) delinquency reports were received during the month. 9 March 1952, orders issued by the Eighth United States Army Korea (EUSAK) promoting three (3) of our Second Lieutenants to the grade of First Lieutenant were received. They or Lieutenants Robert L. Kemper, Jack F. Riddle and Bennett B. Smith. Also effective on 9 March 1952, was the battlefield promotion of Sergeant Leslie T. Snodgrass to Second Lieutenant, ORC with concurrent recall to active duty. Lieutenant Snodgrass was a chief of section with Battery "A", this battalion, before his promotion and became the first enlisted man from this battalion to receive a battlefield commission since the division was called to active duty in September of 1950. Lieutenant Snodgrass is now assigned as a forward observer with Battery "C", this battalion. 19 March 1952, orders issued by the above mentioned headquarters promoting two additional Second Lieutenants to the grade of First Lieutenant were received. They are Lieutenant Andrew C. Dunkle and Duane L. Milton. On 22 March 1950, Major Vercil L. Patterson was awarded his First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star Medal in a ceremony conducted at Division Rear. At a farewell formation conducted by Division Artillery for the personnel being phased out of the division, the Division Artillery Commander presented Captain James C. Styron Jr. and Chief Warrant Officer Bunah I. Hardy, Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement during their time in combat. Additional awards presented during the month were to Lieutenant Mize L. Lawrence and Lieutenant Jack F. Riddle, who were awarded the Air Medal for meritorious achievement, to Captain Robert D. Kreigh who received the Thirteenth Oak Leaf Cluster for his Air Medal, and to First Lieutenant Edward M. Coon who received his Third Oak Leaf Cluster to an Air Medal. The morale of the battalion remains high. The USO Shows were given during the month with all batteries being allocated a quota of 33 1/3 % of current strength, with the

exception of Service Battery which was allowed 50%. Current films are still being received and add greatly to the entertainment of all personnel. The Special Service Officer of this battalion has procured gloves, bats, softballs, volleyballs, basketballs, etc., from a wide variety of items offered by the Division Special Services Office. Items received for sale through the Battery Post Exchanges are in greater quantity and wider variety than in previous months. Some items such as camera, watches, etc., remain insufficient in quantity to meet the demand but show signs of improvement over the past. Food remains of good quality and variety. Inspections conducted during the month (and questions of individual men) indicate that there was thought to have been an insufficient allowance of food has righted itself; else the advent of warmer weather has reduced the individuals' food requirements, because now there seem to be no complaints from the men that they leave the mess tents hungry. Those who say they need "seconds" state that second helpings of at least some dishes are available. Commencing on 15 March 1952, this battalion began sending personnel to Japan on Rest and Recuperation leaves at the rate of 2 officers and 15 and enlisted man every 10 days. Reports from those who have returned from the first groups indicate that the Rest and Recuperation program is excellent and a great service for our soldiers.

Major reassignments within the battalion during the month were as follows:

		Rel From	Assign To
Capt Edward D. Lanman	O-1172959	S-1 HQ 158 FA Bn	S-3 HQ 158 FA Bn
1st Lt Joseph R. Campagna	O-949720	Asst XO Btry "C"	LNO 3 HQ 158 FA Bn
1st Lt Bennett B. Smith	O-2204934	FO Btry "C"	S-1 HQ 158 FA Bn
1st Lt Carl E. Rogers	O-2206011	Commo HQ Btry	Commo HQ 158 FA Bn
Wojg James B. Yates Jr.	W-2147162	Unit Admin HQ Btry	Asst S-4 SVC Btry

LOGISTICS

All of our supply trains, supply personnel, all maintenance personnel and maintenance shops, PX Officer and his assistants during the month of March 1952, were located at coordinates 333228, Map of Yonchon, Korea, Sheet Number 6628 III, 1/50,000. The S-4 supported an average strength of six hundred and eighty nine (689) military personnel, one hundred and twenty five (125) civilians and no prisoners of war for Class I and III supplies during the month of March 1952. We supported an average strength of six hundred and sixty five (665) military personnel, no prisoners of war and no civilians for Class II and IV supplies during the month of



March 1952. No severe shortages of supplies of any type during the month of March 1952. We have no captured supplies or equipment of any kind on hand. We have encountered no serious difficulty with exchange items. The Salvage Officer for this battalion appointed in compliance with directive, 45th Infantry Division, is constantly policing all salvage items. He is turning in the salvage items to the Technical Service Officer concerned. Constant inspections are made in the units to insure that each unit is properly disposing of all salvage. We have handled no casualties, prisoners of war. All refugees have been turned over to the Division Civil Affairs Officer as per current directive. We have encountered no serious problem in highway transportation of supplies. There has at all times been sufficient transportation available to take care of the supply problem. The

road net has at all times been sufficient. All supplies of all classes for this organization have been transported by highway. There has been no railway, water, air or pipeline transportation used by this organization. During the month of March 1952, this battalion was levied for a total of 62 2 1/2 Ton trucks to be used by the engineers of this division in the maintenance and construction of road nets. The Battalion Motor Shop, performed during the entire month of March 1952, in the Service Battery area. The table below gives the type and volume of work performed:

To Ordnance	31
Semi-Annuals	28
Welding	58
Miscellaneous	26
Total work Orders	143
Technical Spot Inspections	64
Total Volume	207

CHRONONOLOGY

7 March 1952: Battalion fired 104 rounds of propaganda shells.
 8 March 1952: USO Show appeared in our sector.
 9 March 1952: Orders received from EUSAK promoting three Second Lieutenants to the grade of First Lieutenant. Battalion fired close-in defensive fires on enemy probes.

10 March 1952: Class from School of Standards instructed in Fire Direction Procedures at Battalion Fire Direction Center.
 19 March 1952: Two officers departed for the Zone of Interior under the current Army phase-out policy.
 21 March 1952: Approximately 150 enemy attacked a "K" Company outpost. The battalion fired 1752 rounds in this action. 31 enemy KIA's.
 22 March 1952: Major Vercil L. Patterson presented Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement.
 24 March 1952: Battalion fired its 50,000th round since commitment to combat.
 27 March 1952: Farewell formation held by Division Artillery for phase-out group. Captain James C. Styron Jr. and Chief Warrant Officer Bunah I. Hardy presented Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement.
 28 March 1952: Three officers and forty six enlisted men departed the battalion for the Zone of Interior.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

It is felt that in some regards it would be preferable to have the Fire Support Control Center located at artillery battalion headquarters to facilitate the marking of air targets by the artillery. It is also felt that artillery could be stopped firing much faster with an FSCC at artillery battalion headquarters due to the fact that there are direct lines from this fire direction center to all other artillery fire direction centers within the Division Artillery, thereby going through fewer switch boards. On the other hand, in our opinion, calls for aerial reconnaissance, coming from infantry, as they will, are dealt with more speedily when the Tactical Air Controller and S-3, Air, are located with the regimental headquarters. I hope that the results of the tests mentioned on page 2 will be conclusive.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Charles W. Cleverdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

APRIL 1952 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The 158th Field Artillery Battalion directly supported the 179th Infantry during the preceding period and the battalion's primary mission during the month of April 1952, was that of general support, reinforcing the fires of the 171st Field Artillery Battalion. This mission changed on 28 April 1952, when the battalion, after re-establishing its position in a new area, assumed direct support of the 179th Infantry. During the month of March 1952, the first group of National Guards personnel left the battalion on the current Department of the Army Phase-Out Program and was continued during April 1952, with a second group, which consisted of 4 officers and 65 enlisted men departing from this organization. The enemy situation remaining the same, previous operating procedures were therefore continued on through this reported period. The batteries of this battalion or located within a 2-mile radius of the Battalion CP. The unit commanders or as follows:

Headquarters Battery	Capt Donald C. Russell
Battery "A"	1st Lt Donald W Williams
Battery "B"	1st Lt Edward M. Coon
Battery "C"	Capt Arthur F. Doe
Service Battery	Capt Elihu B. Braunstein

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

From 1 April 1952 to 0600 hours 9 April 1952, the battalion continued its mission of direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. Fire support plans were drawn up for all patrols, platoon size and larger, and distribution was made to all participating units. At 0600 hours 9 April 1952, the battalion's mission was changed from direct support to general support, reinforcing the fires of the 171st Field Artillery Battalion. The battalion departed from the battalion area at 0800 hours 9 April 1952, to participate in Recoil Rehearse (Phase III). One firing battery and the base pieces of the two remaining batteries were left in position plus a skeleton Fire Direction Center. The battalion arrived at the area B-1 at 0930 hours and immediately went into positions ready to fire in support of Line Consolidate. One firing battery was registered on the base point by a liaison plane while the other battery was registered on a check point by a ground observer using land lines. Defensive fires were shot in support of the Line Jamestown. The battalion remained in position B-1 until 0500 hours 10 April 1952, at which time the battalion displaced by echelon to position B-2, the second echelon leaving area B-1 at 0830 hours and closing in area B-2 by 1000 hours and supported the infantry on Line Wyoming. At 0900 hours 11 April 1952, the battalion displaced as a unit to area B-3 arriving at 1100 hours and went into position in support of the infantry on Line Millet and remained until 1300 hours. On orders from Division Artillery the battalion returned to the area at CT 332298 and took up the mission of general support, reinforcing the 171st Field Artillery Battalion.

The battalion continued its mission of general support, reinforcing until 2230 hours 28 April 1952, at which time its mission changed from general support, reinforcing to that of direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. On 27 April 1952, Batteries "A" and "C" displaced to CT 286275 and CT 314280 respectively and a skeleton Fire Direction Center crew accompanied them and started registration on check points. Some defensive fires were shot in. On 28 April 1952, the remaining firing battery and Headquarters Battery displaced to CT 303293 and CT 315266. More defensive fires were shot in with the final normal barrages and defensive fires being fired in by 29 April 1952. On 30 April 1952, targets of opportunity were engaged and check around were fired in various parts of the sector to check the massing of the battalion. The firing battery of the Philippine Expeditionary Force to Korea, 20th Battalion Combat Team was attached to the battalion on 29 April 1952. The Radar Section worked satisfactorily during the month and sent in 53 fixes. The battalion continued sending students to the Division School of Standards although it places a burden on the units in a battalion due to a manpower shortage. Schools were conducted during the period while the battalion was in general support. Classes were held for Survey and Communications personnel.

Following is a consolidation of missions by type and ammunition expended during the period:

Type of Mission	Number Missions	Number of Rounds
H & I	332	3334
Observed	227	3112
Air Observed	24	495
Unobserved	112	2352
Propaganda		150

INTELLIGENCE

Our supported unit, the 179th Infantry, is opposed by the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, 351st Infantry Regiment, 117th Division, 39th Chinese Communist Forces Army on our left and central sector, and by the 3rd Battalion, 374th Infantry Regiment, 125th Division on our extreme right sector. Enemy combat efficiency is excellent. There are definite indications (from Prisoner of War Reports) that morale is subnormal. Contributing factors or poor physical condition caused by lack of sanitary facilities and insufficient food rations; lack of summer clothing to replace winter uniforms; untrained and/or poorly trained replacements. Mortar and artillery activity has increased during the period. Air and armor activity remain dormant. The enemy has increasing during the period, the size of the patrolling elements and show aggressiveness on contact. The enemy is constantly improving his fortifications and emplacements. Friendly artillery does not inflict many casualties in these positions, but instead acts as a neutralizing medium, restricting his movement and activity (Prisoner of War Report). The enemy seems to move his artillery daily. Counter-fixes seldom point to one gun position two days in succession. During the last period the enemy has shown that he can neutralize positions of our Main Line of Resistance with artillery fire.

PERSONNEL

There follows the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period.

010001 April 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	43	5	643	692
Available for Duty	38	4	561	634
302400 April 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	49	6	618	673
Available for Duty	45	6	558	609

Included in the above report are four (4) officers and sixty five (65) enlisted men listed as assigned but available for only limited duty during the period. This group constitutes the National Guard Phase-Out quota for out shipment from the division on 28 April 1952. Eight (8) officers and two (2) warrant officers, and twenty four (24) enlisted men were received through replacement channels and assigned to various units within this command. Replacements received to date continue to be found satisfactory in their basic training and military bearing. Military discipline remained high throughout the battalion. Three (3) court-martials were tried by the Summary Courts Officer. Two (2) delinquency reports were received during the month. Three (3) officers were promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant during the period. They are: Lieutenants Barty C. Chappell, Harry M. Goodson, and Anthony V. Cotroneo Jr. On 27 April 1952, a farewell formation was held in the vicinity of Headquarters Battery for the National Guard Phase-Out personnel from this battalion who departed on 28 April 1952. Awards presented during the ceremony by Brigadier General Hal L. Muldrow, Commanding General, 45th Division Artillery consisted of eight (8) Bronze Star Medals for meritorious achievement and five (5) Commendation Ribbons with medal pendant. The morale of the battalion remains high. Two USO Shows were given during the month with all batteries being given an attendance quota of 33 1/3% of assigned strength with the exception of Service Battery which was allowed 50%. The motion picture projector was turned in to the Signal Company for repair early in the month therefore the battalion was without its only source of daily entertainment for several weeks. Athletic equipment procured during the month of April 1952 is being used extensively now that warmer weather is at hand. Post Exchange service is adequate and much improved over past months. There still remains a large demand for items of the radio, camera, and watch variety. Food issues continue to be a good variety and quantity. Screen wire has been made available and is being used in fly-proofing bread boxes, food storage spaces, and mess areas in general. Mess sanitation is constantly stress throughout this command. The Rest and Recuperation program continues to be a fine service. Favorable reports continue to be received by members of the battalion who have been given the opportunity to visit Japan by means of this program. The battalion quota remains at two (2) officers and fifteen (15) enlisted men every 10 days.

On 26 April 1952, at 1200 hours, I, Lieutenant Colonel Harland V. Logsdon assumed command of the 158th Field Artillery Battalion vice Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Cleverdon reassigned to the Staff of the 45th Division Artillery. Major reassignments within this command during the month are indicated by attached Battalion Special Orders.

LOGISTICS

All supply trains, supply personnel, all maintenance personnel and made maintenance shops, PX Officer and his assistants during the period 1 April through 27 April 1952, were located at coordinates 333228 Map of Yonchon, Korea, Sheet No. 6628 III, 1/50,000. During the period 28 April through 30 April 1952, all supply trains, supply personnel, all maintenance personnel and maintenance shops, PX Officer and his assistants, less ammunition sections were relocated at Coordinates 342103 Map of Yonchon, Korea, Sheet No. 6628 III, 1/50,000. Class V remained at Coordinates 333228 in centralized Division Artillery ASP. The S-4 supported an average strength of six hundred and seventy one (671) military personnel, one hundred and thirty four (134) civilians and no prisoners of war for Class I and III supplies during the month of April 1952. The supported average strength of six hundred and twenty two (622) military personnel, no prisoners of war and no civilians for Class II and IV supplies during the month of April 1952. No severe shortages of supplies of any type during the month of April 1952 have been encountered. No captured supplies or equipment of any kind. The Salvage Officer for this battalion appointed in compliance with directive Headquarters 45th Infantry Division is constantly policing all salvage items. He is turning in the salvage items to the Technical Service Officer concerned. Constant inspections are made in the units to insure that each unit is properly disposing of all salvage. No serious difficulty has been encountered with exchange items. There were no casualties, prisoners of wars. All refugees have been turned over to the Division Civil Affairs Officer as per current directive. The S-4 has recently submitted initial issue requisitions for Special Service equipment and drew the same. There are no serious problems in highway transportation of supplies. There has at all times been sufficient transportation available to take care of the supply problems. The road net has at all times been sufficient. All supplies of all classes for this organization have been sufficient. All supplies of all classes for this organization have been transported by highway. There has been no railway, water, or pipeline transportation used by this organization.

Summary of work performed in the Battalion Maintenance Section:
Semi Annual Services

Welding	70
Miscellaneous	23
Work orders to Ordnance	18
Technical Inspection (Processing new vehicles)	5
Total Work Orders Processed	151
Total Spot Inspections Accomplished in April	68
Total Man Hours Wrecker Services	60
Total Man Hours in Shop	2432

Vehicles shortage in battalion as of 30 April 1952 stand at:

4 each	3/4 Ton Dodge 4 x 4
2 each	1/4 Ton 4 x 4
2 each	2 1/2 Ton GMC 6 x 6

CHRONOLOGY

9 April 1952: Battalion assumed its mission of general support, reinforcing the fires of the 171st Field Artillery. At 0800 hours the battalion began a three-day exercise (Recoil Rehearse III) occupying defensive positions in 3 retrograde movements.

11 April 1952: Battalion returned to permanent positions from Recoil Rehearse III.

12 April 1952: An award of the Air Medal was made at a battery formation to the battalion's only enlisted air observer.

15 April 1952: The second direct appointment to be received by this battalion was conferred on an enlisted man by the Commanding General, 45th Infantry Division.

26 April 1952: At 1200 hours, the command of the 158th Field Artillery Battalion was assumed by Lieutenant Colonel Harlan V. Logsdon vice Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Cleverdon, reassigned.

27 April 1952: At a farewell formation for the second increment of National Guardsmen to phase-out, the Division Artillery Commanding General awarded 8 Bronze Star Medals and 5 Commendation Ribbons.

28 April 1952: 4 officers and 65 enlisted men departed the battalion for the ZI. Battalion assumed the mission of direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. Battalion moved to new positions.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The tactical requirements of the current combat conditions decree that we remain in relatively fixed positions. Moves to alternate areas for support as occupation of the front lines rotate are accomplished in a deliberate fashion. This situation has led to the accumulation of excess personnel belongs on the part of both men and officers and to the accretion of comfort facilities that exceed the accommodations of TO&E transport. Hence, the exercise, REHEARSE III, requiring us to displace to previously prepared retrograde positions, was a blessing. Not only did it reiterate the necessity for keeping the battalion trim; it also gave newcomers to the battalion practice in moving as part of the battalion and acquainted them with the Battalion SOP as no other training at that time, in this situation, could have done. The exercise produced a benefit to us all out of proportion to the time and energy expended.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Harlan V. Logsdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding.

MAY 1952 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The 158th Field Artillery Battalion directly supported the 179th Infantry during the first week in April 1952, and had the mission of general support, reinforcing the fires of the 171st Field Artillery Battalion through the 28 of April 1952, at which time, after re-establishing its position in a new area, assumed direct support for the 179th Infantry. The mission of direct support was continued throughout the month of May 1952. National Guard personnel continued to phase-out during the month as the program is continued from the past month. The enemy situation remained the same as during the preceding period therefore the battalion was able to continue established operating procedures. The batteries are located within a 2-mile radius of the Battalion Command Post with the exception of Service Battery which is located 20 miles away from the Battalion Command Post.

Unit commanders or as follows:

Headquarters Battery	Capt John R. Robertson
Battery "A"	1st Lt Donald W. Williams
Battery "B"	Capt Edward M Coon
Battery "C"	Capt Arthur F. Doe
Service Battery	Capt Elihu B. Braunstein

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

The battalion continued the mission of direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment through the month of May 1952. The artillery battery of the 20th Battalion Combat Team, Philippine Expeditionary Forces to Korea remained attached to the battalion during the month. By attaching the extra battery to the battalion the battalion front was widened to 7200 yards. Even with the wide battalion front the artillery massed at all points satisfactorily. One base point and 8 check points were needed to register the battalion; 3 of the points registered by Air Observation Posts and the balance with Ground Observation Posts. The 3 check points in close to the front lines from which all close-in defensive fires were transferred, were registered on daily. Both enemy and friendly activity increased during the month with active patrolling; the friendly activity reaching its peak on the morning of the 21 May 1952. The plans called for observers to commence firing at daybreak, adjusting the medium howitzers on bunkers on Eerie (CT 297349) at 0600 the target was marked for an air strike and all artillery stopped during the airstrike. As the Air Force cleared the area the artillery commenced firing to cover the advance of the infantry. Artillery fires were lifted and shifted to fire an active enemy mortars in an endeavor to keep them silenced during the attack and subsequent withdrawal to the MLR. The enemy activity reached its peak during the month with an attack on the MLR the night of the 26th and 27th May 1952. Preceding and during the attack the enemy fired over 2,200 rounds of mortar and artillery shells. The enemy attack started about 2330 hours with an attack on the most forward outpost. Artillery was placed on the outpost firing VT and an artillery observer located at the outpost adjusted fire. The enemy hit the MLR

simultaneously in 6 places and was repulsed in each case. Division Artillery and Corps Artillery was called on to deepen and thicken the artillery fire. The attacking forces was estimated as battalion size. The enemy was repulsed and withdrew at approximately 0330 leaving behind dead and wounded. On 31 May 1952, base pieces were exchanged with the 171st Field Artillery Battalion and all base pieces were registered on check points in preparation for this battalion to assume the mission of general support, reinforcing the 160th Field Artillery Battalion. The Radar Section failed to operate satisfactorily during the month due to the fact that all the personnel in the section were rotated and no replacements were received. The Division School of Standards suspended classes in Signal, Survey, and Fire Direction Center until a date to be announced later by division. The battalion continues to send personnel to the following courses; Organization Mechanic, Chemical Biological and Radiological Warfare and Unit Armorer. Plans have been made to conduct battalion schools during the next assignment of general support.

Following is a consolidation of missions by type and ammunition expenditure for the period:

Type Missions	Number of Missions	Rounds Expended
H&I	329	3175
Observed (Ground)	651	9820
Observed (Air)	62	1153
Unobserved	121	3827
Propaganda	50	438
Total	1213	18413

Battery "D" (Attached from the 20th Battalion Combat Team, Philippine Expeditionary Force to Korea):

Type Missions	Number of Missions	Rounds Expended
H&I	119	961
Observed (Ground)	197	2774
Observed (Air)	17	258
Unobserved	97	1373
Total	430	5366

INTELLIGENCE

The battalion's supported unit, elements of the 179th Infantry Regiment, plus the 20th Battalion Combat Team, is opposed by elements of the 1st and 3rd Battalion, 350th Regiment, 117th Division, 39th Chinese Communist Forces Army on the right and by elements of (unknown) 1 x Battalion, 349th Regiment, 117th Division, 39th Chinese Communist Forces Army in the center sector; and by elements of the 2nd battalion, 344th Regiment, 115th Division, 39th Chinese Communist Forces Army in the left sector. The enemy has shown increased activity on continued improvements of old positions and construction of new positions in the vicinity of POKKAE (CT 2734) and the ridgeline from CT 2937 to Eerie. Their occupying these positions has move the enemy's Out Post Line of Resistance into gaps which were originally a "no man's land". The enemy's patrolling action has also increased in frequency, size, and depth. They have also begun a systematic probing of the Main Line of Resistance. Artillery and mortar fire received there in the first half of the period was light to moderate. Toward the end of the period there was an increase with the peak during the period 251800 May to 261800 May 1952. During that 24-hour period there were 2,245 rounds of mixed received in the 179th Regimental sector. Enemy observation of friendly MLR positions has been implemented by the establishing of Observation Posts on Pokkae Ridge and Eerie. Friendly observation posts continue to be manned at CT 276325, 281324, 272335, 286337, 271300, 264306, 271313, 325346, 312344, and 301335. Observation conditions through the period have been favorable allowing deep sightings of enemy personnel and equipment. Sightings increased from moderate at the beginning of the period to numerous at the end. There were two significant changes in enemy activity noted during the past month. The first has been a definite increase in artillery employment. This can probably be attributed to the second significant change which is the sudden increase in the enemy's patrolling and probing activity. Thus, suspected enemy artillery strength has, to some extent, been verified by the fires received in support of the enemy's ground action.

PERSONNEL

There follows the authorized and assigned strengths of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 May 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	49	6	618	673
Available for Duty	45	6	558	609
312400 May 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	48	5	525	578
Available for Duty	47	5	483	535

During the month nine (9) officers and fifty five (55) enlisted man were received through replacement channels. Replacements received to date have been found to be satisfactory in both basic training and military bearing. The quality of enlisted replacements remains inadequate to fill present vacancies throughout the battalion. The military discipline remains good throughout the command; four (4) court-martials were tried by the Summary Courts Officer. The morale of the battalion remains very high. During the past month there were two USO Camp Shows in the division sector in the Division Special Services Show Troops performed on two occasions in our battalion area. There is motion picture entertainment each night with very good attendance. Each battery has set up a volleyball court and intra battalion games are often held. Decorations awarded during the month were: two (2) Bronze Star Medals for Valor, two (2) Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters for the Bronze Star Medal for Meritorious Service, three (3) Bronze Star Medals for Meritorious Service and five (5) Commendation Ribbons. Four officers were promoted during the month; two (2) First Lieutenants promoted to Captain and two (2) Second Lieutenants were promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant. Post exchange items remain adequate. Food issues continue to be good variety and quantity. Messing facilities are adequate.

LOGISTICS

Service Battery, which includes the Battalion S-4, supply trains, supply personnel, maintenance personnel, maintenance shops, and Post Exchange Officer, was located, during the month of May 1952, at coordinates 342103 Map of Yonchon, Korea, Sheet Number

6628 III, 1/50,000. Class V (ammunition) was located at coordinates 333228, Division Artillery Ammunition Supply Point. The battalion supported an average strength of six hundred and six (606) military personnel, and one hundred and thirty (130) civilians, and no prisoners of war for Class I and Class III supplies during the month of May 1952. The battalion supported an average strength of five hundred and sixty (560) military personnel, no prisoners of war, and no civilians for Class II and Class IV during the month of May 1952. The battalion encountered no severe shortages of supplies of any type during the month of May 1952. The Battalion has no captured supplies or equipment of any kind. The battalion is complying with current salvage directives by frequent inspections and turning the salvage into technical service concerned. There have been no casualties or prisoners of war. All refugees have been taken to the Division Civil Affairs officer as directed. No serious problems have been encountered in highway transportation of supplies. There has at all times been sufficient transportation available to properly handle supplies. The road net has at all times been sufficient. All supplies for this organization have been transported by highway. There has been no railway, water, or pipeline transportation used by this organization.

CHRONOLOGY

2 May 1952: Major Neal W. Harris became Battalion Executive Officer vice Major John R. Northup returned to Zone of Interior.
9 May 1952: At a farewell formation for departing National Guard personnel, the Division Artillery Commanding General awarded 6 Bronze Star Medals and 5 Commendation Ribbons with metal pendant.
10 May 1952: 4 officers and 64 enlisted men departed the battalion for the Zone of Interior.
28 May 1952: Division Special Services Show Troops entertained the battalion prior to the regular nightly movie.
31 May 1952: Base pieces from each firing battery moved into new position for registering prior to the battalion move on 1 June 1952.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Doctrine: That currently taught in Service Schools, both general and special, has proven to be of sound fundamentals. No basic changes or indicated by experience in this theater. Organization: The number of liaison sections provided by TO&E 6-26N are inadequate for a direct support battalion. It is particularly noticeable when lateral liaison is required, which is quite frequent. I recommend that one additional liaison section (with standard equipment) be authorized each direct support battalion while in combat by means of a theater authorizing augmentation. Equipment: The AN/TPQ-3 radar currently issued is considered unsatisfactory. Its component parts still will not survive a protracted period of operation nor can the set be moved without a circuit realignment which means more time out of operation. 1/25000 range deflection fans as issued do not possess uniformity in vertex grooving. Thus, when different fans are applied to a given chart similar deflection readings are not obtainable. Some range error is also noticeable. It is suggested that procuring agency set more existing requirements for the manufacture of this item. Administration: Recently this battalion lost a complete radar section by reason of accumulation of rotation points. The Theory of unit replacement is excellent but the practical application is a failure when a total loss of a vital section is permitted without concurrent replacement.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Harlan V. Logsdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding.

JUNE 1952 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The 158th Field Artillery Battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment during the month of May 1952. The Philippine Expeditionary Forces to Korea Battery was attached to the battalion during the month. The last group of National Guard personnel departed for the Zone of Interior completing a program which began in March 1952. The enemy situation remained the same as during the preceding period, therefore the battalion was able to continue established operating procedures. The batteries of this battalion or located within a two mile radius of the Battalion Command Post with the exception of Service Battery which is located 20 miles away from the Battalion Command Post.

Unit Commanders are as follows:

Headquarters Battery	Capt John R. Robertson
Battery "A"	1st Lt Donald W. Williams
Battery "B"	Capt Oliver M. Blackburn
Battery "C"	1st Lt Charles H. Town
Service Battery	Capt Elihu B. Braunstein

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

The Battalion continued the mission of direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. At 0240 hours on 2 June 1952 the mission of the battalion changed to general support reinforcing 160th Field Artillery Battalion. During the period 2 through 11 June 1952, the bulk of the fire missions were in support of 171st Field Artillery Battalion. On 11 June 1952, the mission changed to general support reinforcing 171st Field Artillery Battalion. The mission of the battalion changed on 15 June 1952, to direct support of the Philippine Expeditionary Force to Korea reinforcing the 171st Field Artillery Battalion. All batteries were shifted to cover the center of the Division Sector. On 23 June 1952, the mission of the battalion changed again to general support reinforcing the 160th Field Artillery Battalion with one (1) battery. The continual changing of mission posed a problem in that the batteries had to be shifted so many times and increased the amount of registrations on the various check points across the Division Sector. Batteries were unable to lay on their Normal Barrages between fire missions because all batteries would have to shift trails after each mission. Each battery continued to keep up data for their respective Normal Barrages. On 30 June 1952, at 1300 the battalion was alerted to move to new positions the following day. Base pieces and Fire Direction Center were to move at 1400 hours 30 June 1952. The rest of the battalion moved on 1 July 1952. In anticipation of the Division going into Reserve, a training memorandum was sent to each battery, specifying the subjects to be included in each training schedule and hours to be devoted to each subject. Battery training schedules are to be submitted for approval by 1 July 1952. Staff Officers responsible for technical training are to submit an outline of instruction for approval by 1 July 1952. Communications have been maintained satisfactorily with emphasis placed upon wire. Our wire net has been expanded to such an extent that all units can be reached by two or more means. In a recent operation when our

front lines were being shelled and Forward Observer lines were destroyed, Very High Frequency radio-telephone was utilized to keep contact with our Forward Observer parties. Radio relay stations have been used to supplement our land lines.

Following is a consolidation of missions by type and ammunition expenditure for the period:

Type Missions	Number of Missions	Rounds Expended
H&I	92	1278
Observed (Ground)	440	9497
Observed (Air)	35	655
Unobserved	424	13864
Propaganda	17	189
Total	1008	26,483

INTELLIGENCE

Enemy Order of Battle: At the close of this period, enemy units in contact with our supported infantry were unidentified elements of the 115th Division, 39th Communist Chinese Forces Army, 349th, and 350th Regiments, 117th Division, 339th and elements of 338th Regiments, 113th Division, 38th Communist Chinese Forces Army. During the period friendly forces extended our Out Post Line of Resistance to include Hill 197, 266, 226, 255, 183, and 191. The aggressive action of the enemy endeavoring to make these positions untenable, indicates his recognition of their importance to the defense of our present Main Line of Resistance. Further evidence that the enemy has considered the loss of these terrain features a serious problem is his commitment of increased artillery and mortar fires in our section. Shell-Reps have disclosed the use of 122mm, 150mm, and 152mm in the 45th Division Sector. The enemy has shown evidence of his capability to neutralize our batteries during this period. It is possible, from sightings during the period of unidentified liaison type aircraft that the enemy is now willing to risk the use of air-observation planes in order to facilitate the counter-battery fires. As a result of this periods activity, it can be assumed that the Enemies Artillery is deployed in sufficient depth to: Support his defensive positions. Support his offensive actions against our Out Post Line of Resistance. Conduct a counter-battery program against friendly artillery elements. Friendly Out Posts have reported the enemy constantly improving his defensive positions. The efficiency of his bunkers and entrenchments are verified by Prisoners of War statements. The enemy has paid special attention to constructing these emplacements and positions to a depth that will withstand medium artillery fire.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 June 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	48	5	525	578
Available for Duty	47	5	483	535
302400 June 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	45	9	533	587
Available for Duty	44	9	523	576

During the month of June 1952, sixteen (16) officers and ninety eight (98) enlisted men were received through replacement channels. The quantity of replacements remains inadequate to both fill present vacancies and also permit eligible personnel to rotate to the Zone of Interior. Military discipline remained good in June 1952. There were three (3) convictions by Summary Court during the month. The morale of the battalion remains high. Entertainment for the month of June 1952, consisted of a Special Service Show by Eighth Army and current motion pictures. Attendance was excellent. There were 16 decorations awarded during the month. Four (4) officers were promoted during June 1952. One First Lieutenant was promoted to Captain and three Second Lieutenants were promoted to First Lieutenants. Post Exchange items were much improved during the month of June 1952. Food Service continues to be good.

LOGISTICS

Service Battery, which includes the Battalion S-4, supply train, supply personnel, maintenance personnel, maintenance shops, was located, during the month of June 1952, at coordinates 342103 Map of Yonchon, Korea, Sheet Number 6628 III, 1/50,000. Class V (ammunition) was located at coordinates 333228, Map of Yonchon, Korea, Sheet Number 6628 III, 1/50,000, Division Artillery Ammunition Supply Point. An average strength of five hundred and eighty three (583) military personnel, and two hundred and forty eight (248) civilians for Class I and Class III supplies were supported by this battalion for the month of June 1952. No prisoners of war were supported by this battalion for Class I and Class III supplies during the month of June 1952. An average strength of five hundred and twenty three (523) military personnel have been supported by this battalion for Class II and Class IV during the month of June 1952. This battalion did not support any prisoners of war or civilians for Class II and Class IV during the month of June 1952. This battalion has encountered severe shortages of garnishing for camouflage nets and corporal chevrons during the month of June 1952. No captured supplies or equipment of any kind have been found by this battalion during the month of June 1952. Current salvage directive of the Division is being complied with in this battalion by frequent inspections and evacuation of salvage to the technical service concerned. Refugees found by this battalion have been taken directly to the Division Civil Affairs Officer as directed. This battalion has encounter no serious problems in highway transportation of supplies. Sufficient transportation has been available to properly expedite supplies. All supplies of this battalion have been transported by highway, which has been sufficient at all times. This battalion has not used railway, water, or pipeline transportation during the month of June 1952. This battalion has done a considerable amount of welding a vehicle frames, preventing the necessity of salvaging the entire vehicle.

CHRONONOLOGY

- 2 June 1952: Last of the National Guard personnel were phased-out. A farewell formation for the departing National Guard was held and the Battalion Commander awarded 11 Bronze Star Medals and 4 Commendation Ribbons with Metal Pendant.
- 8 June 1952: Eighth Army Special Service Show Troops entertained the battalion prior to the regularly nightly movie.
- 16 June 1952: Lieutenant Charles L. Warner was Killed in Action while adjusting fire from a stretcher (12 previous wounds

- 21 Jun 1952: from the same action) to become the battalion's first Killed in Action in the Korean Conflict. Battalion fired its 100,000 round this date at 1145 hours. Colonel Day, the Division Artillery Commander autographed the projectile.
- 28 June 1952: Captain Arthur F. Doe became Battalion Executive officer vice Major Neal W. Harris who was transferred to the 171st Field Artillery Battalion to be Commanding Officer.
- 30 June 1952: Base pieces from each firing battery moved into new positions for registering prior to the battalion move on 1 July 1952.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Administration: The time-in-grade requirements for the promotion to the rank of captain of line officers performing strictly combat duty is considered excessive. Many able young officers are denied battlefield promotions because of the present one (1) year requirement. I strongly recommended this requirement be reduced to six (6) months.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Harlan V. Logsdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.



16 June 1952: 1LT Charles L. Warner, O-0064284, Forward Observer, Headquarters Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion, 45th Infantry Division, Killed in Action while fighting the enemy in Tumyong-Dong, North Korea. Entered the service from Pascagoula, Mississippi. Awards include the Distinguished Service Cross, Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Republic of Korea Presidential Citation, and the Army Presidential Unit Citation.

JULY 1952 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The battalion was in general support of the 45th Infantry Division Artillery reinforcing the fires of the 171st Field Artillery Battalion on the last day of June 1952. During the past month the largest group of replacements arrived at the battalion since coming into combat. These requirements caused by the National Guard phase-out program which was completed during June 1952. The first selectees assigned to the battalion in November 1950 were rotated to the Zone of Interior during this month and will continue throughout the month of August 1952. The battalion remained at full strength by receiving 93 Korean Augmentation to United States

Army (KATUSA) personnel during the month of July 1952. Enemy Situation: At the opening of this period, the enemy was engaged in strengthening and replacing elements on line. Due to their losses suffered through June 1952, when the enemy regularly assaulted Outpost Line of Resistances on Hills 266, 255, 191 and Eerie, the enemy was forced to alter his Order of Battle. The enemy had unidentified elements of the 115th division 39th communist Chinese forces Army 349th and 351st regiments 117th Division, 39th Communist Chinese Forces Army; 339th and elements of the 338th Regiment, 113th Division, 38th Communist Chinese Forces Army in contact at the opening of the period. Enemy artillery, which was very active in the period of June 1952, decreased in intensity and frequency. This may be due to the difficulty the enemy experiences to resupply their ammunition stocks. The enemy's morale and fighting power is good to excellent, as evidenced by his constant pressure on our Outpost Line of Resistance.

Firing batteries we're located at the following coordinates: "A" CT 30332931, "B" CT 31442800, and "C" CT 29902671.

Unit Commanders are as follows:

Headquarters Battery	Capt John R. Robertson
Battery "A"	1st Lt Donald W. Williams
Battery "B"	Capt Oliver M. Blackburn
Battery "C"	1st Lt Charles H. Town
Service Battery	Capt Elihu B. Braunstein

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

The battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment from 1 July 1952 to 0430 hours 17 July 1952. During that period If fired in support of patrols and in defense of outposts on "Old Baldy". The Infantry and artillery team during that period rebuked all attempts of the enemy to push back out Outpost Line of Resistance. Defensive fires were constantly improved and rearranged to keep abreast of the situation. Time on Target concentrations were planned for the routes of approach to Hill 266 ("Old Baldy") and the data was revised and kept current with each change of metro and registration so as to be on call 24 hours a day. The battalion moved as a complete unit on 17 July 1952 to positions in X Corps and took over from 38th Field Artillery Battalion at 1730 hours on 18 July 1952 and the mission of the battalion was direct support of the 21st Infantry Republic of Korea Regiment. Defensive fires were planned to suit the immediate needs until the various fire plans of X Corps Artillery could be worked out. Battery "D" of Philippine Expeditionary Force to Korea was attached to the battalion. Training schedules were submitted by each battery to cover a two-week period in the event the battalion was pulled off the line and put into a reserve training area for 2 weeks. Each battery submitted training schedules to cover at least one hour of formal training per day for section. A school was set up to train new Fire Direction Center personnel received in the battalion. In the future all replacements received in the battalion that are to be assigned to Fire Direction Center, Liaison Section and Forward Observer parties will be sent to a battalion school. The school will include subjects taught by Fire Direction Center, Intelligence section and communication sections. The radar set operated a total of 19 hours during the month and made four (4) fixes using the one point method and center of impact. Communications have been maintained throughout the period. Upon several occasions our wire cables were destroyed by enemy shelling but communications were continued by use of radio relay. In the present area radio reception has been excellent and because of adverse weather conditions, radio has been the primary means of communication. A cable pole line under protection of hill masses seems to be the only means of keeping wire communication.

Following is a consolidation of missions by type and ammunition expenditure for the period:

Type Missions	Number of Missions	Rounds Expended
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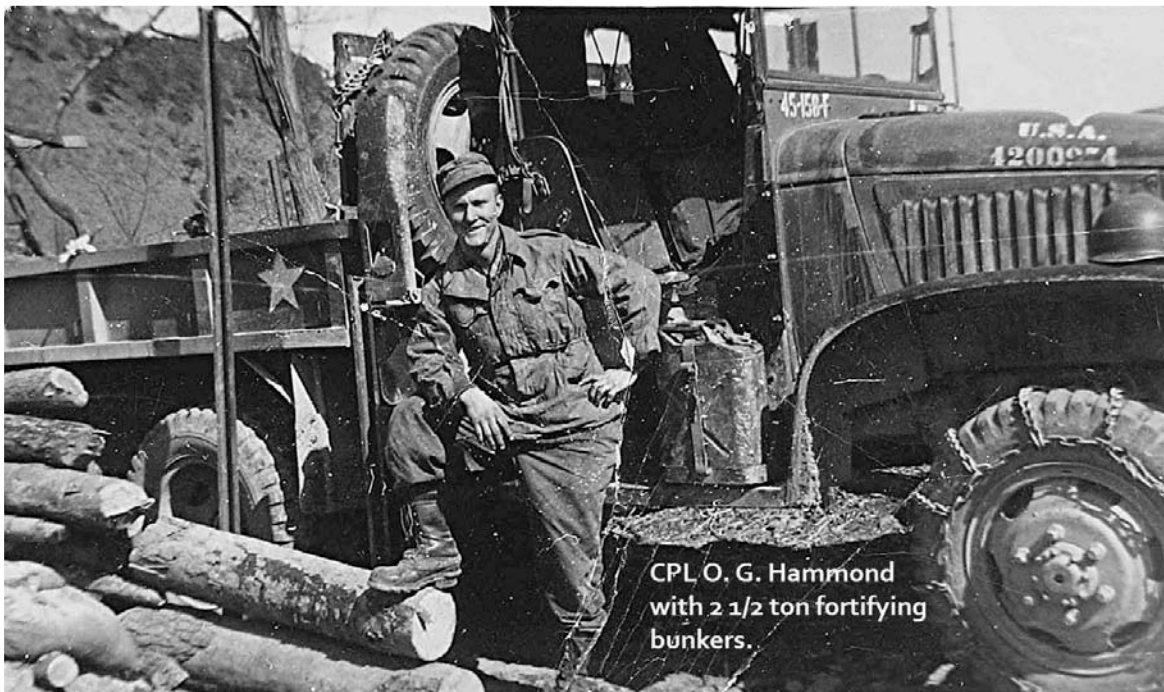
[51]

H&I	316	1915
Observed (Ground)	787	11,167
Observed (Air)	21	552
Unobserved	243	3,984
Propaganda	17	117
Total	1,384	17,735

INTELLIGENCE

The battalion open this period by assuming direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment, 45th Division, I Corps. Enemy order of battle, opposing this sector consisted of unidentified elements of 115th Division, 39th Communist Chinese Forces Army, 349th and 351st Regiments, 117th Division, 39th Communist Chinese Forces Army; 339 and elements of 338th Regiments, 113th Division, 38th Communist Chinese Force Army. Enemy artillery and mortar continued to be active, and showed its ability to neutralize areas preparatory to an attack. Outpost Line of Resistance on Hill 266 and Hill 255 continued to be the primary target of enemy shellings. On 16 July 1952, 4 Forward Observers were dispatched to the X Corps Sector. They relieved Forward Observers of the 38th Field Artillery Battalion which unit this battalion was to be relieved by 20 July 1952. At 17055 hours July 1952, all Liaison and Forward Observers attached to the 179th Infantry Regiment, were relieved by similar personnel from the 37th Field Artillery Battalion. On 181722 hours the battalion assumed control as direct support artillery battalion for 21st Infantry Regiment, 8th Republic of Korea Division, X US Corps. At that time Liaison Officers assumed control and were located as follows:

Regimental Liaison Officer: with the 21st Republic of Korea Infantry Regiment (DT 3140).
 Liaison Officer 241: with the TD Republic of Korea Infantry Battalion (DT 298475).
 Liaison Officer 242: with the 2nd Republic of Korea Infantry Battalion (DT 289469).
 Liaison Officer 243: with the 3rd Republic of Korea Infantry battalion (DT 286443).
 Liaison Officer 244: with the 50th Korean Field Artillery Battalion (DT 309424).



CPL O. G. Hammond
with 2 1/2 ton fortifying
bunkers.

Seven (7) observation posts passed into battalion responsibility. Location of these observation posts are as follows:

Observation Post Number 1: DT 265432
 Observation Post Number 2: DT 280445
 Observation Post Number 3: DT 279454
 Observation Post Number 4: DT 281465
 Observation Post Number 5: DT 293464
 Observation Post Number 6: DT 303464
 Observation Post Number 7: DT 315460

Observation Posts Number One, Four, Six, and Seven were manned by Battalion Forward Observers. Observation Posts Number Two, Three, and Five were manned by 50th Korean Field Artillery Battalion Forward Observers, but remained under this battalion's control. At 240200 hours July 1952, a change in the right regimental limit relieved this battalion of responsibility for manning Observation Post Number Seven.

At the close of this period, the enemy order of battle opposing the supported 21st Republic of Korea Infantry Division consisted of elements for the 89th and 90th Infantry Regiment, 45th Division, III North Korea Corps. Enemy capabilities, both in artillery support and infantry reserves, show indications of being able to: Continue on active defense of prepare defensive positions. Employ limited offensive attacks and patrols for intelligence purposes. By reinforcing their frontline elements with the reserve units, the enemy can launch limited objective attacks to seize key terrain features. The advent of rainy weather pointed out various faults in the

construction of bunkers and observation posts. There were numerous cases of these structures collapsing due to the erosion of supporting earth and sandbags by extended rainy periods. The utmost effort is being employed to correct these defects, and thus provide bunkers immune to both enemy action and natural elements.

PERSONNEL

Listed below are the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 July 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	45	7	533	587
Available for Duty	44	7	523	576
Attached Units	0	0	0	0
312400 July 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	47	7	547	601
Available for Duty	47	7	499	553
Attached Units (KATUSA)			93	93

During the month of July 1952, 8 officers and 51 enlisted men were received through replacement channels. Replacements received appear well-trained; however, proper grades and Military Occupational Specialties remain inadequate. The number of trained and experienced Non-Commissioned Officers is far from that required for efficient and successful operations. Military discipline was satisfactory during July 1952. Four convictions by Summary Court-Martial during the month were tried. The battalion received 93 KATUSA (Korean Augmentation to United States Army) personnel on the 21 July 1952. These soldiers are attached to this battalion and are assigned duties as our soldiers within their capabilities. An interview was held to determine what assignment for which they were best qualified. Their present duties include: Cannoners, wiremen, mechanics, cook helpers and similar assignments. The morale of the battalion remained high despite the fact of a long move, bad weather which delayed mail arrivals and shortage of personnel. There were 11 decorations awarded this month. Captain Edward D. Lanman, S-3, was promoted to Major during July 1952. There were also six (6) Second Lieutenants promoted to grade of First Lieutenant. Post Exchange items were adequate during the period. Food service was very satisfactory during July 1952.

LOGISTICS

The battalion supply train, supply personnel, maintenance personnel, maintenance shops, were located at (CT 342103), Map of Yonchon, Korea, Sheet 1, Number 6628 III, 1/50,000 from 1 July 1952 to 16 July 1952, inclusive. Class V (ammunition) was located at (CT 333228) Map of Yonchon, Korea, Sheet Number 6628 III, 1/50,000, 45th Division Artillery Ammunition Supply Point, from 1 July 1952 to 16 July 1952, inclusive. The Battalion Supply Train, Supply personnel, maintenance shops and personnel, and the ammunition train moved from the above location on 17 July 1952 to vicinity (DT 312331) Sheet Number 6828 IV, 1/50,000, Korea. Class I and Class III supplies are now drawn for Eighth Army Ammunition Supply Point 60-B. Logistical support theoretically by Xth Corps although all supplies other than Class I and Class II and Class V are being drawn from Division installations. An average strength of six hundred and forty two (642) military personnel, and two hundred and twenty five (225) KSC's were supported for Class I and Class III. This includes Artillery Battery 19th Battalion Combat Team, Philippine Expeditionary Forces to Korea and the 119 KATUSA after 22 July 1952, Battery "A" 145th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion after 17 July 1952. An average strength of six hundred and nine (609) military personnel were supported for Class II and Class IV, this includes Battery "A" 145th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion after 17 July 1952. No prisoners of War were supported for Class I and Class III or Class IV in July 1952. This battalion encountered a severe shortage in garnishing for camouflage nets. Replacements for salvaged motor vehicles were poor during the month of July 1952. A severe shortage in truck, 2 1/2 Ton short wheelbase still exists although there has been an issue of truck, 2 1/2 Ton long wheelbase, made in lieu thereof in some cases. No captured supplies or equipment are reported for the month of July 1952. Current salvage directives are being complied with. Refugees are being evacuated through Civil Assistant channels when found by this battalion. With the advent of seasonal rains, highway transportation has been considerably hindered. Although sufficient transportation has been available to facilitate drawing of supplies in this static tactical situation, it is doubtful that the condition of the rebuilt vehicles now in use would sustain a more concentrated effort. Supply lines are now long and over treacherous roads, thereby doubling and in some instances tripling the normal resupply time. It is recommended that two (2) stoves, tent, 1941 with burner, be retained at all times by each unit to facilitate the drying of clothing during the seasonal rains. The problem of drying clothing is acute during the 6 days of incessant rain. Adequate drying facilities must be kept available.

CHRONONOLOGY

3 July 1952: Major Charles C. R. Milstead O-1166565 became Battalion Executive Officer vice Captain Arthur F Doe.
 15 July 1952: First increment of the group of selectees assigned to the battalion at Camp Polk, Louisiana, rotated to the Zone of Interior.
 17 July 1952: The battalion moved from Operational Control with the 45th Division Artillery and became under Operational Control with IX Corps Artillery after a 36 hour road march.
 20 July 1952: 93 KATUSA (Korean Augmentation to United States Army) personnel were attached to the battalion.
 26 July 1952: Captain Edward D. Lanman O-1172957 was promoted to the grade of Major.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Tactics: Recent experience indicates that relieving units are prone to install innovations in the form of revised fire plans and communication installations. I recommend that relieving artillery units, especially direct support battalions, be required to adopt, in principal at least, the plans of the relieved unit for a minimum of 72 hours after completion of relief. Adoption of this suggestion would result in a passing on of experiences gained during contact, such as most usual routes of approach, assembly areas, withdrawal routes, and communication over watch positions found to be necessary.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Harlan V. Logsdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding.



Richard L. Mansfield

2 July 1952: SGT Richard L. Mansfield, US56085673, Battery "A", 158th Field Artillery Battalion, 45th Infantry Division, Loss from Action after he developed Hemorrhagic fever and was evacuated to the 8228th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital where he died. Entered the service from Vancouver, Washington. Awards include the Korean Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Army Good Conduct Medal, Republic of Korea Presidential Citation, and the Army Presidential Unit Citation.

AUGUST 1952 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The battalion remained attached to Groupment "B", X Corps Artillery and in direct support of the 21st Infantry Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) Regiment on the last day of July 1952. The phase-out of high point and ETS men continued, bringing the battalion to its lowest strength since activation, as replacements did not arrive to cover all losses. Enemy Situation: During the last two weeks in July 1952, the enemy order of battle opposing the supported 21st Republic of Korea Infantry Division consisted of elements of the 89th and 90th Infantry Regiment, 45th Division, III North Korean Corps. Enemy artillery, which was frequently active, but not intense, harassed the battalion as well as the supported units until the advent of rainy weather. This indicates that the enemy is extremely hesitant to fire unobserved missions. The capability of the enemy to continue an active defense of prepared positions and to employ limited offensive attacks and intelligence patrols evidenced good morale and fighting power.

The batteries locations and their commanders or as follows:

Headquarters Battery	DT 304402	Capt Charles W. Page
Battery "A"	DT 310407	1st Lt Don K. O'Shay
Battery "B"	DT 311406	Capt Oliver M. Blackburn
Battery "C"	DT 306401	1st Lt Charles R. Town
Service Battery	DT 314325	Capt Elihu B. Braunstein

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

During the month of August 1952, the battalion remained attached to Group "B", X Corps Artillery, and in direct support of the 21st Infantry ROKA Regiment. The battalion participated in the 8th ROKA Division "Operation Squirrel Hunt." This operation was conducted four times and the mission of the battalion was to fire prearranged fires in one area and then cover a friendly patrol action in another area with on-call concentrations. The 45th Infantry Division issued plan "Orange VII" providing for this battalion to be in direct support of the 279th Infantry Regiment. Reconnaissance was made, howitzer positions selected, survey completed, and fire plans formulated. Due to scarcity of targets of opportunity, inclement weather, and poor visibility, an active Harassing and Interdiction program was followed throughout the month. Communications were maintained satisfactorily during the period though enemy shelling and heavy rains hampered the maintenance crews. As land lines went out, radio immediately took over and fire missions were continued without incident. Fire missions were handled completely by radio at various times to provide a communications procedure check. Due to heavy seasonal range the maintenance of land communications posed a continuing problem. Swollen streams washed out all existing pole lines and made difficult their replacement. A new pole line has been installed with terminal checking points facilitating the location of breakdowns.

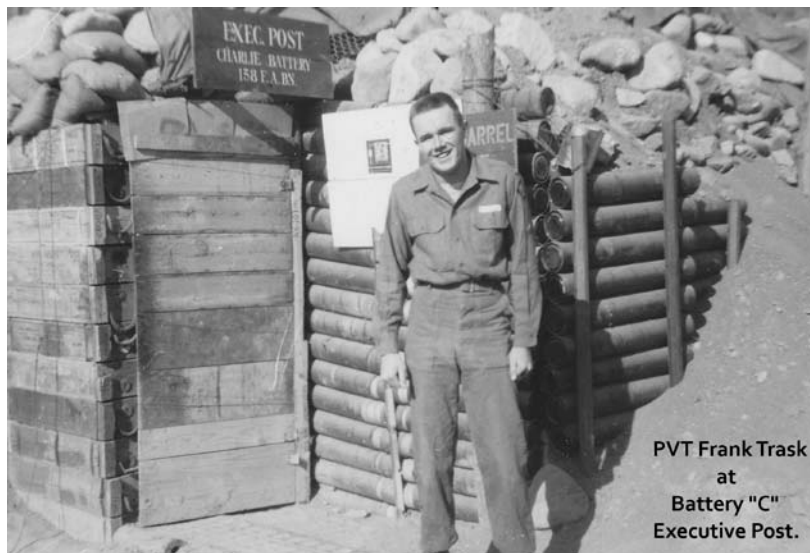
Following is a consolidation of missions by type and ammunition expenditure for the period:

Type Missions	Number of Missions	Rounds Expended
H&I	1139	7584
Observed (Ground)	342	4131
Observed (Air)	5	78
Unobserved	212	2493
Propaganda	107	554

INTELLIGENCE

At the close of this period, the battalion was in direct support of the 21st ROKA Infantry Regiment, 8th ROKA Division. The enemy order of battle opposing the 21st ROKA Regiment is: the 90th North Korean Infantry Regiment, 45th North Korean Division on the left and central front; the 89th North Korean Infantry Regiment, 45th North Korean Division on the extreme right flank. The 91st North Korean Regiment, 45th North Korean Division is in reserve at approximately Coordinates DT 2653. Enemy observation continued to be effective during the period. Hill masses is the enemy's hands afforded them a field of view which is superior to our own, both in height and zone of visibility, Hill 1161 at DT 2447, Hill 1052 at DT 2546, Hill 1190 at DT 2751, and Hill 951 at DT 2950 continued to be the enemy's primary observation posts. As a result of his observation into our rear areas, it was necessary to use chemical smoke screens during the hours of daylight to mask our activity from the enemy. The enemy continued to improve and supplement his present defensive positions. Heavy rains and inclement weather retarded their completion. From Prisoner of War reports, there are indications that the enemy will remain in his present position during the winter. He is preparing his installations for winter by insulation and heating. The bulk of enemy artillery is made up of 76mm Artillery. This is supplemented by the heavier caliber 122mm Artillery, and possibly the 75mm Japanese Howitzer. The greater portion of the enemy's artillery opposing our sector is located in a valley from Coordinates DT 2250 Southeast to Coordinates DT 2748. The artillery regiment of the 45th North Korean Division is supplemented by the 1st Artillery Regiment, 2nd North Korean Division, (whose infantry is now in Reserve in Reserve at DT 1556), and an unknown artillery regiment, 1st North Korean Division, (whose infantry is now in Reserve at DT 2254). The enemy continued to use his artillery mainly with observe fires. The amount of ammunition expended when he found appropriate targets indicates he is continuing to build and/or maintain his present ammunition supply. Reports from friendly observation posts indicate the enemy is now emplacing his artillery pieces on the reverse slopes, rather than directly behind the crest of hills. Formerly it was possible to observe enemy gun flashes; but ground observers must now look for dust clouds set up by muzzle blasts.

There were 113 rounds of counter-battery fire received by this battalion during the period. 93 rounds were estimated 76mm, and 20 rounds were estimated 122mm artillery. Damage sustained consisted of superficial body holes from fragmentation in 1 each 3/4 ton truck, 1 each 3 .5 rocket launcher, and 4 each 50 gallon drums of oil destroyed. During the period a total of 2,268 rounds fell in the sector as follows: 1,355 rounds of mortar, 600 rounds of artillery, 291 rounds of mixed, and 22 rounds (unknown). The bulk of this fire fell in and around the Main Line of Resistance. Enemy casualties caused by artillery fire are as follows: Killed in Action - 16, Wounded in Action - 61, 2 Observation Posts destroyed, 2 each 82mm, 4 each 61mm mortars destroyed, 24 each 82mm mortars neutralized, 1 each 76mm artillery piece destroyed, 13 each 76mm artillery pieces neutralized, and 7 each 45mm recoilless rifles destroyed. Enemy morale does not seem as high as in previous periods. He will not man his pieces under counter battery fire, and will cease his own counter-battery fires as soon as it becomes evident that our fires or seeking him out. The number of deserters surrendering to friendly forces has increased during the period. Interrogation reveals that psychological warfare leaflets and broadcast have influence their action. The enemy has maintained a program of patrols to continue his contact with our forces. There have been no major engagements during this period. Action has been confined to small intelligence patrols and defensive measures. During the period visibility from friendly outposts has been 500 yards or less for 40% of daylight hours. Rain and low cloud ceilings made observed fire and very sporadic; as a result the total number of planned Harassing and Interdiction fires was increased. A Prisoner of War captured on 23 August 1952, stated that artillery fires for accounting for an estimated 30 enemy casualties per day. This indicates that increased Harassing and Interdiction fires during inclement weather for effective.



PVT Frank Trask
at
Battery "C"
Executive Post.

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Observation Posts have been maintained as follows:

Observation Post Number 1: DT 26144311
 Observation Post Number 2: DT 280445
 Observation Post Number 3: DT 279454
 Observation Post Number 4: DT 28254655
 Observation Post Number 5: DT 29274652
 Observation Post Number 6: DT 30214636

Observation Posts 1, 4, and 6 have been manned by American Forward Observers, supplemented by Korean Forward Observers. Observation Posts 2, 3, and 5 have been manned by Forward Observers of the 50th Korean Field Artillery Battalion. Radar has been located at Coordinates DT 29654225 and became operational on 31 August 1952.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
010001 August 1952				
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	47	7	547	601
Available for Duty	47	7	499	583
Attached Units: KATUSA			93	93
312400 August 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	47	8	481	537
Available for Duty	47	8	456	51
Attached Units: KATUSA			89	89

During the month of August 1952, 4 officers, 1 warrant officer and 109 enlisted man were received through replacement channels. Replacements received are far below the requirements of the battalion in total number, grades and military occupational specialties. Personnel are being deprived of rotation under the current criteria in order to maintain the minimum requirements of combat efficiency. This is a great detriment to good morale and defeats the purpose for which the personnel were held. There were five convictions by Summary Courts during the period, principally for minor traffic violations. The morale of the battalion remains high, though it has been endangered by the necessary setback of rotation shipments. New restrictions on promotion for both officers and enlisted man have also added to the problem of maintaining high morale; however the passage of the Combat Pay Act has been very beneficial. There were 17 decorations awarded during the period. Two Second Lieutenants were promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant. Post Exchange items are adequate during the period. Food service was excellent during August 1952.

LOGISTICS

The Battalion supply train, ammunition train, maintenance personnel and maintenance shop are located at Coordinates 317333, Map of Mandae-Ri, Korea, Sheet Number 6828 IV, 1/50,000. Supply Classes I and III are being drawn from Army Supply Point 35.

Classes II and IV Quartermaster are being drawn from the 45th Division Supply located at Chunchon, Korea. Ammunition Supply Point 60-B supplies all Class V. Ordnance and Engineer items are drawn from 45th Division Technical Services. For the month of August 1952, this section drew Class I and III supplies for an average daily strength of five hundred and eighty eight (588) military personnel, one hundred and five (105) KATUSA, one hundred and seventy seven (177) Korean Service Corps personnel. Supported also was Battery "A", 145th AAA AW Battalion, which had an average daily strength report of one hundred and ten (110) military personnel. As of 23 August 1952, responsibilities was assumed for the supplying of Class I items to X Corps Artillery School based on an average strength (daily) of seventy (70) military personnel.

From 1 August 1952 to 31 August 1952, thirty one (31) vehicles were evacuated for major assembly replacement.

Breakdown of assemblies by vehicle type is as follows:

2 1/2 Ton GP Vehicles	3/4 Ton WC	1/4 Ton C & R
7 engines	5 engines	4 engines
6 axle assemblies		4 transmissions
3 transmissions		2 axle assemblies
3 clutches & 2 transfer cases		

In addition to the above, the following vehicles, by type, were salvaged because of broken frames: 1 each 2 1/2 ton truck 6 x 6, 1 each 3/4 ton truck 4 x 4, 4 each 1/4 ton 4 x 4. None of the foregoing were involved in accidents or enemy action. All engine failures examined showed that connecting rod bearing bolts were sheared. It was impossible to determine at this level whether the bearings failed or the broken bolts were the immediate cause. Transmission and transfer cases appeared to be built from parts taken from salvaged like units. These assemblies are extremely noisy, due to the fact that the gears have been different degrees of wear. Within the past few months a prolonged delay in the servicing and repair of typewriters has left the unit without the proper means of preparing and maintaining necessary records. One typewriter was in for repair in excess of three weeks.

CHRONONOLOGY

- 6 August 1952: Captain Charles W. Page O-534116, assigned as Commanding Officer of Headquarters Battery vice Captain John R. Robertson.
- 13 August 1952: First Lieutenant Don K. O'Shay, O-966453, assigned as Commanding Officer, Battery "A" vice First Lieutenant Donald W. Williams.
- 19 August 1952: Captain Charles W. Page, O-534116, was wounded by enemy artillery fire in Headquarters Battery area.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Equipment: All purpose grease, MILG1094, when used as prescribed on 105mm howitzer wheel bearings, is unsatisfactory. The lubricant dissolves, runs on to breaking surfaces, and leaves bearings unprotected. Administration: Moral problems are developing over the implementation of current rotation policy. For example: Within a division the infantry regiment usually runs from 100 to the 105 percent of strength, (overhead units are high as 140 percent) whereas the artillery battalion will average 85 to 92 percent. As rotation criteria is met, the non-artillery soldier is permitted to rotate while his artillery contemporary remains at his post for periods of 30 to 90 days longer. I recommend that no RCP personnel be rotated until such time as it is possible to release all personnel with equal CMS credits.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Harlan V. Logsdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding.



Jack H. Taktakian



Martin S. Eskin

3 August 1952: PFC Jack H. Taktakian, US55075867, Headquarters Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion, 45th Infantry Division, Killed in Action while fighting the enemy in North Korea. Entered the service from Racine, Wisconsin. Awards include the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Army Good Conduct Medal, Republic of Korea Presidential Citation, and the Army Presidential Unit Citation.

25 August 1952: PFC Martin S. Eskin, RA55185922, Battery "C", 158th Field Artillery Battalion, 45th Infantry Division, Loss from Action and died of other causes at the battalion aid station near Kojon-ni, North Korea. Entered the service from Detroit, Michigan. Awards include the Korean Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Army Good Conduct Medal, Republic of Korea Presidential Citation, and the Army Presidential Unit Citation.

SEPTEMBER 1952 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Battalion remained attached to Groupment "B", X Corps Artillery, and in direct support of the 21st Infantry Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) Regiment on the last day of August 1952. Enemy Situation: During the month of September 1952, the enemy order of battle opposing the infantry units supported by this battalion has been elements of the 1st and 3rd North Korean Corps with the 45th North Korean Division being the primary unit in contact. The enemy has assumed a position of aggressive defense. He has employed his infantry skillfully, has improved his delivery and quantity of counter-battery artillery fire. He has increased his unobserved fires, but is still hesitant to expend large amounts of ammunition.

Battery locations and their commanders or as follows:

Headquarters Battery	DT 29883916	Capt Charles W. Page
Battery "A"	DT 30403912	1st Lt Don K. O'Shay

Battery "B"	DT 30103927	Capt Oliver M. Blackburn
Battery "C"	DT 30223910	1st Lt Charles H. Town
Service Battery	DT 31303330	Capt Elihu B. Braunstein

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

At the beginning of the month the battalion was attached to Groupment "B", X Corps Artillery and in direct support of the 21st Infantry ROKA Regiment. This mission continued until the 21st ROKA Regiment was relieved by the 16th ROKA Regiment and this battalion then became the direct support battalion for the 16th ROKA Regiment. At 2300 hours on 22 September 1952, the 279th Infantry Regiment, 45th United States Division, relieved the 16th ROKA Regiment and the mission of this battalion changed to direct support of the 279th Infantry Regiment. The 160th Field Artillery Battalion relieved this battalion of the direct support mission at 1300 hours on 26 September 1952. The battalion then reverted to general support. On 21 through 22 September 1952, there was a general attack at several points on the Division Main Line of Resistance, the two main attacks being on Hill 812 (Coordinates DT 282464) and Hill 854 (Coordinates DT 333481). Numerous probes were repelled by firing VT on these two hills. The battalion was able to deliver fires rapidly to all parts of the Division front due to the fact that all data for current fire plans were computed in advance and only needed the addition of the latest metro corrections. The battalion began movement from the old area on 24 September 1952 and closed in new area on 26 September 1952. Communications for the past month have been maintained very satisfactorily by the diligent work of wire crews. This unit has all front line cables on poles on alternate routes. Each pole line has testing points at 1/4 mile interval. On many occasions radio has been used to control fire missions, using one channel to fire several missions.

Following is a consolidation of missions by type and ammunition expenditure for the period:

Type Missions	Number of Missions	Rounds Expended
H&I	1065	9509
Observed (Ground)	530	5646
Observed (Air)	5	64
Unobserved	210	1603
Propaganda	51	464
Total	1861	17,286

INTELLIGENCE

At the close of this period, the battalion was in general support of the 45th Infantry Division sector. The enemy order of battle opposing the 45th Infantry Division is: the 1st and 3rd North Korean Corps, 45th and 8th North Korean Divisions; and 90th and 91st Regiments of the 45th North Korean Division are online from Southeast to Northwest in that order. The 91st Regiment is flanked on the northwest by the 83rd Regiment of the 8th North Korean Division. The 45th North Korean Division has the 89th Regiment in reserve at approximately Coordinates DT 2653. The position of the reserve elements of the 8th North Korean Division is unknown. Enemy observation continued to be effective during the period. Hill masses in the enemy's hands afforded fields of observation superior to our own. Hill 1161 at DT 2447, Hill 1052 at DT 2546, Hill 1190 at DT 2751, and Hill 951 at DT 2950 continued to be the enemy's primary observation posts. As a result of this observation into our rear areas, it was necessary to employ chemical smoke screens during daylight hours. The enemy continued to improve and supplement his present defensive positions. From prisoner of war reports, there are indications that the enemy hopes to remain in his present position during the winter. The bulk of enemy artillery employed in this sector is the 76mm howitzer and gun. This is supplemented by the 122mm gun, and possibly the 75mm Japanese Howitzer. The greater portion of the enemy's artillery opposing this sector is located in the valley from Coordinates DT 2250 Southeast to Coordinates DT 2748. He has shown greater versatility during this period than formally in his selection of roving gun positions. The artillery regiment of the 45th North Korean Division is supplemented by the 1st Artillery Regiment of the 2nd North Korean Division and an unidentified artillery regiment of the 1st North Korean Division. The enemy continued to use this artillery mainly on observed missions, but the amount of unobserved fire increased over last period. His method of fire indicates his desire to conserve ammunition, however he employ two or more pieces on single targets more than in previous periods. There were 128 rounds of counter-battery fire received by this battalion during the period as follows: 121 rounds of 76mm artillery, 5 rounds of 122mm artillery, and two rounds of mixed or unknown artillery. These fires caused minor personnel injuries and damaged eight vehicles. During the period a total of 7,086 rounds fell in the sector as follows: 927 rounds of mortar, 1,002 rounds of artillery, 5,157 rounds of mixed. The bulk of this fire fell on and around the Main Line of Resistance. Enemy casualties caused by artillery fire or as follows: Killed in Action: 69, Wounded in Action: 105, Mortars destroyed: 2, Mortars neutralized: 30, 76mm artillery pieces destroyed: 1, 76mm artillery pieces neutralized: 12, and 15 recoilless rifles neutralized. There is no notable change in enemy morale. Prisoners of War reports indicate that many would surrender if they were not afraid of being picked up by their own troops before crossing the United Nations' lines. The enemy has maintained a program of patrols to keep contact with our forces. There was one engagement on Hill 812 DT 2846, initiated by the enemy with an approximate company size force which was repulsed after he had occupied a small section of the friendly Main Line of Resistance for 6 and 1/2 hour. 2 attacks were launched by the enemy on Hill 854 DT 3348 approximately battalion size. These three attacks were well executed and timed, indicating he had rehearsed and planned the attacks, and was familiar with the friendly situation. He made no effort to take prisoners or to exploit his gains. Other enemy action has been confined to small intelligence patrols and defensive measures. During the period visibility from friendly observation posts has been 500 yards or less for 10% of the daylight hours.

This battalion operated observation posts as follows from 1 September 1952 to 25 September 1952:

Observation Post Number 1: DT 26144311
 Observation Post Number 2: DT 28004450
 Observation Post Number 3: DT 27904540
 Observation Post Number 4: DT 28254655
 Observation Post Number 5: DT 29274652
 Observation Post Number 6: DT 30214636

Battalion counter mortar radar set is located at DT 29654225. This set located 104 mortar positions during the month of September 1952.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 September 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	47	8	481	537
Available for Duty	47	8	456	511
Attached Units: KATUSA			89	89
302400 September 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	44	8	506	558
Available for Duty	43	7	484	534
Attached Units: KATUSA			90	90

During the month of September 1952, one (1) officers and forty three (43) enlisted man were received through replacement channels. There were 11 convictions by Summary Courts during the period, principally for minor traffic and curfew violations. There were 7 decorations during the period, 3 Bronze Stars and 4 Purple Hearts. Post Exchange items are still inadequate, with such necessities as stationary, razor blades, cigarettes, and soap in very short supply and luxury items such as cameras, watches, fountain pens and film similarly difficult to obtain. Food service was superior during September 1952.

LOGISTICS

The battalion supply installations, ammunition train, and the battalion motor maintenance shops were located at Coordinates DT 317333, Sheet Number 6828 IV, 1/50,000, map of Korea. Class I and II Quartermaster supplies were drawn from Quartermaster Supply Point 35 from 1 September 1952 to 27 September 1952 at which time the battalion reverted to division control. All other supplies except Class V were drawn as usual from division installations. Class V were drawn from ASP 60-B. In the month of September 1952, Class I issues supported a daily average of 552 officers and enlisted men of this battalion, plus the following attachments: 70 officers and enlisted men of X Corps Artillery School, 110 officers and enlisted men from Battery "A", 145th AAA Battalion, 110 KATUSA personnel, and 160 KSC personnel. Class III was drawn to support this battalion plus Battery "A", 145th AAA Battalion. In the month of September 1952, there were no critical shortages of any supply items nor were there any serious maintenance problems. Phasing in of winter clothing and equipment proceeded on schedule and, in general, the supply and maintenance situation was much improved over the previous month.

CHRONONOLOGY

6 September 1952: Second Lieutenant Bobby K. Alsobrook, O-1878881, assumed duties as S-1 vice First Lieutenant Bennett B. Smith.
10 September 1952: Captain B. E. Johnsrud, O-27423, reported for duty and was assigned as Assistant S-3.
19 September 1952: First Lieutenant R. H. Lowther, O-969238, departed for ZI on emergency leave.
25 September 1952: Battalion moved to new position.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Training Discussion: This battalion has conducted complete fire missions by radio daily as a training device designed to improve operator discipline and to check equipment serviceability. Training in this phase of communications paid excellent dividends during the attack on Hills 812 and 854. All wire lines to liaison boards and firing batteries went out during the preparation fires. For a period of approximately 30 minutes, a single SCR 608 radio handled both incoming fire requests and outgoing fire commands. The smooth rapid operation of this net resulted in the timely delivery of fires at all critical points. Recommendation: That radio training be continuously emphasized as a daily practice within artillery battalions, especially in static operations such as those encountered in Korea.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: Harlan V. Logsdon, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding.



The Bronze Star Medal is presented to Private First Class Raymond G. Garner for heroism in action on 22 September 1952 near Ku-dong, Korea. The citation reads: Friendly forces on Hill 812 were savagely attacked by an enemy force of battalion strength. During the conflict, allied wire communications were severed, eliminating contact between the forward observers and the supporting artillery. Immediately the battalion fire direction center requested that an attempt be made to restore contact. Completely disregarding the heavy mortar and artillery concentrations, and the continuous fire from two hostile machine guns in that sector, Pfc. Garner and a companion volunteered for the perilous mission. Although their positions were under constant enemy surveillance, Pfc. Garner and his companion worked relentlessly for more than an hour splicing and relaying the broken lines. Repeatedly enemy fire severed the wires after they had been repaired. Finally the men became convinced that their efforts were too little avail, and returned to the battery area. The heroism and selfless devotion to the mission of his unit displayed on this occasion by Pfc. Garner reflects high credit on himself and the military service. Raymond entered the service in June, 1951 and took his basic training at Fort Sill, Okla. He is with Headquarters Battery 158th Field Artillery Battalion, 45th Infantry Division.

OCTOBER 1952 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery and was in general support of the 45th United States Infantry Division. Enemy Situation: During the month of October 1952, the enemy order of battle opposing the infantry units supported by this battalion were elements of the 1st and 3rd North Korean Corps with the 45th North Korean Division being the primary unit in contact. The enemy assumed a position of aggressive defense. He was hesitant to expend large amounts of ammunition.

Battery locations and their commanders or as follows:

Headquarters Battery	DT 30104890	1st Lt Edward J. Fletcher
Battery "A"	DT 30403912	1st Lt Don K. O'Shay
Battery "B"	DT 30103927	Capt Oliver M. Blackburn
Battery "C"	DT 30223909	1st Lt Charles H. Town
Service Battery	DT 31303330	1st Lt Elwood L. Hill

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

At the beginning of the month the battalion was organic to the 45th Infantry Division and in general support of the division. This mission continued until 20 October 1952 when the mission of general support of the 25th Infantry Division, reinforcing the fires of the 555th Field Artillery Battalion was assigned.

To accomplish this mission positions as listed were occupied:

Headquarters Battery	DT 25893659
Battery "A"	DT 26223668
Battery "B"	DT 25883679
Battery "C"	DT 24813693
Service Battery	DT 31303330

Positions listed on Overlay 1 were cleared at 021400 October 1952 and positions listed on Overlay 2 were occupied at that time. At 220800 October 1952, the 40th Infantry Division Artillery relieved the 25th Division Artillery and the mission of this battalion was changed to general support of the 40th Division Artillery reinforcing the fires of the 555th Field Artillery Battalion.

On 24 October 1952, this battalion was released from its mission with the 40th Infantry Division and resumed the mission of general support of the 45th Infantry Division. Positions as shown on Overlay 1 were reoccupied. This battalion cleared the old position and closed onto the new position at 241000 October 1952. At 270700 October 1952, the battalion assumed the mission of direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment and PEFTOK Battalion. Artillery Battery, PEFROK, was attached at that time. A concurrent mission for the period 040800 October 1952 until 251430 October 1952, was the establishment of a firing point at Chungdap DT 40150628 and firing in support of the X Corps Tank Test. On 28 through 29 October 1952, outposts of companies "G" and "F", 179th Infantry Regiment were attacked by a force of about 20 enemy. Four defensive concentrations were fired on call from the forward observers operating with these companies. These probes withdrew after a three hour fire fight. Communication during the month of October 1952 has been excellent. Wire communication has only rarely been disrupted by enemy fire or other causes. Lines from liaison switchboard to their respective OP's have been the most vulnerable, but hourly line checks and a battalion pre-arranged two-letter code have made it possible for liaison crews to detect line failures immediately and make repairs on a 24 hour basis. Alternate lines and lateral lines between forward observers, liaison officers, and between infantry and artillery units have insured dependable and reliable wire communication. The battalion has instituted a vigorous program of policing up dead wire, of cabling and installing active wire on pole lines wherever possible. The present policy of requiring hourly radio checks insures that radio failure will be detected immediately. Alternate channels of all forward observers are being checked once a daily.

Following is a consolidation of missions by type and ammunition expenditure for the period:

Type Missions	Number of Missions	Rounds Expended
H&I	436	8141
Observed (Ground)	332	2457
Observed (Air)	7	130
Unobserved	150	1682
Propaganda	0	0
Total	925	12,410

INTELLIGENCE

At the close of this period, the battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment, 45th United States Infantry Division. The enemy order of battle opposing the 179th Infantry Regiment is: the 90th North Korean Infantry Regiment, 45th North Korean Division, on the left and central front, the 89th North Korean Infantry Regiment, 45th North Korean Division, on the extreme right front. The 91st North Korean Regiment, 45th North Korean Division, is in reserve at approximate Coordinates DT 2653. Enemy observation continued to be effective in during the period. Hill masses in the enemy's hands afforded a field of view which is superior to our own, both in height and zone of visibility. Hill 1161 at DT 2447, Hill 1052 at DT 2546, Hill 1190 at DT 2751 and Hill 951 at DT 2950 continues to be the enemy's primary observation posts. As a result of this observation into our rear areas, it is necessary to use chemical smoke screens during the hours of daylight to mask some of our activities from the enemy. The enemy continued to improve his present defensive positions. From Prisoner of War reports, there are indications that the enemy will try to man his present Main Line of Resistance during the winter. He has insulated and has installed heating systems in his troop bunkers. The bulk of enemy artillery is still made up of 76mm pieces. This is augmented by the heavier caliber 122mm artillery piece, and possibly the American 105mm howitzer, and the 75mm Japanese Howitzer. The greater portion of the enemy artillery opposing our sector is located in the valley from Coordinates DT 2250 southeast to Coordinates DT 2748. The artillery regiment of the 45th North Korean Division is supported by the 1st artillery Regiment, 1st North Korean Division, and the 2nd North Korean Artillery Regiment of the 2nd North Korean Division and the 31st North Korean Mortar Regiment. The enemy continued to use his artillery primarily for observed fires. The conservative amount of ammunition expended when he found appropriate targets indicates the enemy intends to build a stockpile of ammunition or his present ammunition supply rate is low. Reports from friendly air and ground observers indicate that the enemy has artillery emplaced on the reverse slopes in well fortified positions. The battalion did not receive any counter battery fire during the period. During the period a total of 322 enemy rounds were reported to have fallen in the sector of the supported units as follows: 98 rounds of mortar and 224 rounds of artillery. The bulk of this fire fell in and around positions around the Main Line of Resistance. Enemy casualties caused by artillery fire from this battalion are as follows: estimated 4 KIA, estimated 17 WIA, estimated 1 mortar position destroyed, estimated 24 mortar positions neutralized or silence, estimated 1 machine gun position neutralized or silenced, and 1 bunker damaged. Enemy morale does not seem as high as in previous periods. Both enlisted personnel and officers continue to desert. The enemy has kept up a program of patrols to maintain his contact with our

forces. There have been no major engagements during this period. Action has been confined to small intelligence and harassing patrols and defensive measures. During the period visibility from friendly observation posts has been 500 yards or less for 15% of daylight hours.

Observation posts are being maintained as follows:

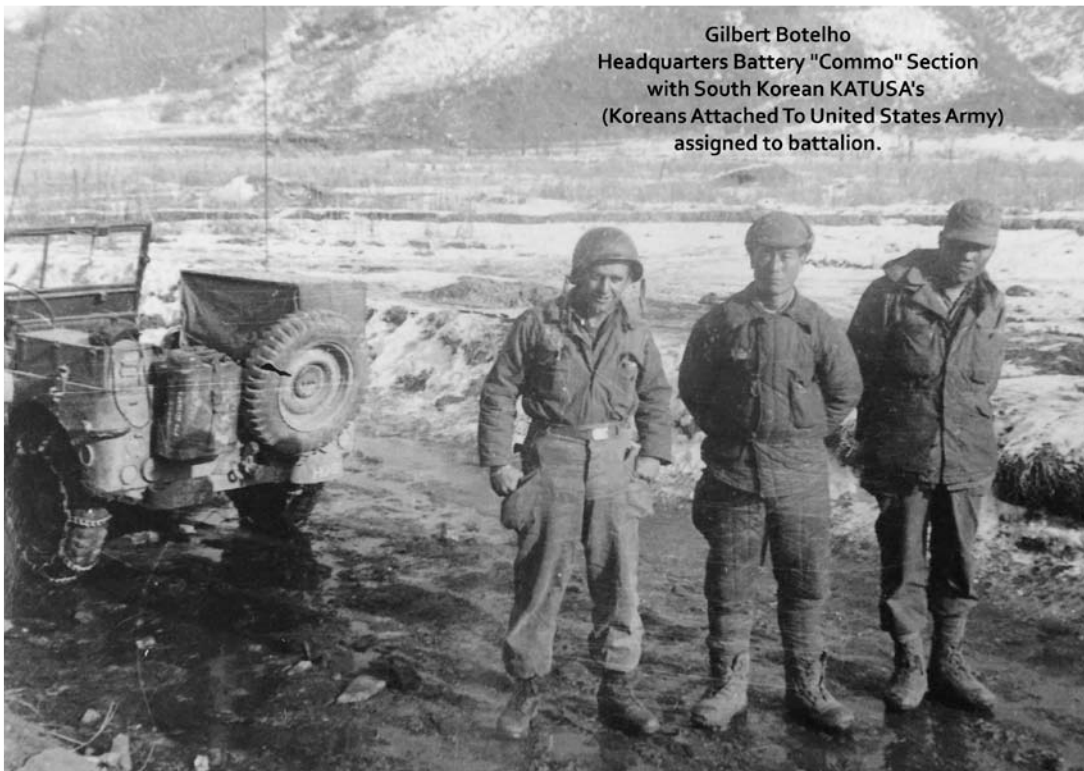
Observation Post Number 1 DT 261431
 Observation Post Number 2 DT 273443
 Observation Post Number 3 DT 279454
 Observation Post Number 4 DT 282465
 Observation Post Number 5 DT 292465
 Observation Post Number 6 DT 302463

The counter mortar radar set, ANTPQ/3, is located at Coordinates DT 29654225. It was operational for 23 days, and non-operational for 8 days during the period. It received 31 requests to search for enemy mortars. It located 44 enemy mortar positions.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 October 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	44	8	506	558
Available for Duty	43	7	484	534
Attached Units: KATUSA			90	90
312400 October 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	46	7	523	576
Available for Duty	46	7	505	558
Attached Units: KATUSA			90	90



Gilbert Botelho
 Headquarters Battery "Commo" Section
 with South Korean KATUSA's
 (Koreans Attached To United States Army)
 assigned to battalion.

During the month of October 1952, twelve (12) officers and seventy eight (78) enlisted man were received through replacement channels. There were four (4) convictions by Summary Court, one (1) by Special Court, and five (5) enlisted men were acquitted by Summary Court during the month of October 1952. Decorations awarded to individuals of this command during the month of October 1952 were as follows: Five (5) Air Medals, two (2) Bronze Stars for Valor, two (2) Bronze Stars for Meritorious Service, and five (5) Commendation Ribbons. Five (5) Second Lieutenants in this battalion were promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. There has been an adequate supply in most Post Exchange items, however, there still is an acute shortage of stationary, razor blades, and pipe tobacco. Food service was very satisfactory during the month of October 1952. Frequent inspections or made of mess halls by the Medical Officer attached to this unit. Efforts to improve messing facilities are being continued.

LOGISTICS

The Battalion Supply Installation, Ammunition Train, and the Battalion Motor Maintenance Shops are located at Coordinates DT 317333, Sheet Number 6828 IV, 1/50,000, map of Korea. All classes of supplies, with the exception of Class IV, were drawn from

Division supply points. Class V were drawn from ASP 60-B. During the month of October 1952, Class I issues supported a daily average of 571 officers and enlisted men of this battalion, plus the following attached units: 45 officers and enlisted men from Battery "A", 145th AAA Battalion, 91 KATUSA personnel, and 245 KSC personnel. Class III was drawn to support this battalion plus two platoons of Battery "A", 145th AAA AW Battalion. In the month of October 1952, there were no critical shortages of any supply items nor were there any serious maintenance problems. Phase I and II of winter clothing issue is 85 percent complete. Two items of Phase III winter clothing have been drawn.

CHRONONOLOGY

10 October 1952: Warrant Officer Frank J. Forman III, W2004623, assumed duties as S-1 vice Second Lieutenant Bobby K. Alsobrook, transferred. Captain Charles W. Page O-534116, Headquarters Battery Commander, rotated to ZI. First Lieutenant Edward J. Fletcher, O-411980, was assigned as Headquarters Battery Commander vice Captain Page.

17 October 1952: Captain Arthur F. Doe, O-1180474 and First Lieutenant Andrew Dunkle, O-982915, rotated to ZI.

18 October 1952: Lieutenant Colonel John H. Carter, O-410471, arrived assigned to battalion.

20 October 1952: Eighty (80) percent of battalion moved to occupy positions in 25th Infantry Division sector.

24 October 1952: Battalion returned to area from 25th Infantry Division sector. Lieutenant Colonel John H. Carter O-410471, assumed command of battalion (see attached general order number # 26 as incl number 1) vice Lt Col Harland V. Logsdon, O-44347, reassigned.

25 October 1952: Captain Elihu Braunstein, O-1166675, First Lieutenant Anthony Controneo, O-2200609 and First Lieutenant Richard C. Morton, O-979819, rotated to ZI. First Lieutenant Elwood L. Hill, O-2207757, was assigned as Service Battery Commander and S-4 vice Captain Braunstein.

28 October 1952: First Lieutenant Robert L. Kemper O-2210483, rotated to ZI.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Discussion: This battalion has conducted daily training in the use of radios to conduct complete fire missions. This training was designed to improve radio operation and procedure and to check the serviceability of radio equipment. Training was also conducted in wire communication to improve methods of installation and operation procedure. Hourly check of radio communication, half-hourly check of wire communication during hours of darkness have improved communications and paid excellent dividends. Recommendation: That training and radio and wire communications be continuously emphasized as a daily practice within field artillery battalions, especially in situations where static or position type defense is being employed.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: John H. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

Headquarters, Eighth U.S. Army, Korea: General Orders No. 597 dated 4 October, 1952 award of the

Distinguished Service Cross. The citation reads: The President of the United States of America, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, Charles L. Warner, ASN: O-64284, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United Nations while serving with serving as a Forward Observer of the 158th Field Artillery Battalion, 45th Infantry Division. Second Lieutenant Warner distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against enemy aggressor forces in the vicinity of Tummyong-dong, Korea, late on the night of 15 June 1952. On that date, Lieutenant Warner was with an infantry company occupying a strategically located hill. Suddenly the company was subjected to an intense artillery barrage followed by a fanatical attack, by a numerically superior hostile force. Despite the fact that he had been wounded early in the action, Lieutenant Warner remained at his post, adjusting artillery fire which inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. With wave after wave of screaming enemy troops assaulting the friendly position, Lieutenant Warner's radio was destroyed by enemy fire, but he continued to call in fire directions by using the company's radio and relaying his adjustments through the infantry battalion. Wounded again, he still refused evacuation, but remained throughout the night in a shallow trench, relaying every request for supporting fire. Early the following morning it was discovered that he had received fourteen wounds, and he was ordered to a rear area for medical treatment. As he was being placed on a stretcher for evacuation, a direct hit by an enemy mortar killed him instantly.

NOVEMBER 1952 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery and was in general support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. For the period 010001 November 1952 to 281200 November 1952, the battalion also supported the 19th BCT (PEFTOK). Enemy Situation: During the month of November 1952, the enemy order of battle opposing the infantry units supported by this battalion were elements of the 3rd North Korean Corps with the 45th North Korean Division being the primary unit in contact. The enemy assumed a position of active defense. He was willing to expend large amounts of ammunition only when profitable targets were observed. Battery locations and their commanders or as follows:

Headquarters Battery	DT 30104890	1st Lt Edward J. Fletcher
Battery "A"	DT 30403912	1st Lt Don K. O'Shay
Battery "B"	DT 30103927	1st Lt Julien R. Marshall III
Battery "C"	DT 30223909	1st Lt Charles H. Town
Service Battery	DT 31303330	1st Lt Elwood L. Hill

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

Throughout the period covered by this report, the battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery. During the period the battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. From 010001 November 1952 until 281200 November 1952, the battalion also supported the 19th BCT (PEFTOK). Artillery Battery, 19th BCT was attached to the battalion during this period. Operations supported included three patrols of platoon size or larger. Operation "Pick Up", was planned and ordered by the 3rd Battalion, 179th Infantry Regiment and conducted by a patrol from "K" Company, 179th Infantry Regiment. This operation was a night raid with the mission of capturing prisoners. The objective assigned was "Lukes Castle" (DT278467). The patrol departed the

Main Line of Resistance at 232200 November 1952. Concentrations from the Line Minnesota Defensive Fire Plan were fired in support of the friendly force on call of the Forward Observer with "K" Company. Contact was made and the forces engaged in a 30-minute firefight. Artillery fire was directed on the enemy. These fires assisted in the disengagement and withdrawal by friendly forces. Operation "Fox Hunt", was planned and ordered by the 2nd Battalion, 179th Infantry Regiment and was conducted during the early morning hours of 27 November 1952 by a two platoon force from "K" Company, 179th Infantry Regiment. The force moved from the vicinity of DT312461 to DT302474. A program to suppress enemy artillery and mortars was fired on call from the Forward Observer with the patrol. Units of the Division Artillery participated in the planning and firing of this program. No contact was made. Operation "Hare Hunt", planned and ordered by the 1st Battalion, 179th Infantry Regiment, was conducted on 30 November 1952 by a twenty man force from "C" Company, 179th Infantry Regiment. This force had the mission of capturing prisoners and was assigned the objective of an enemy position DT264450. Considerable resistance was encountered at the objective. A program to suppress hostile mortars and artillery, also a program to neutralize enemy positions were fired on call from the Forward Observer with "C" Company. Units of the Division Artillery participated in the planning and firing of these artillery programs. After a fire fight of approximately one hour's duration, the friendly patrol broke contact and returned to the Main Line of Resistance. Artillery fire was directed on enemy locations until contact was broken. Numerous contacts with the enemy were made during this month because of aggressive patrolling by the supportive infantry. Communications have been excellent. Wire during the month has rarely been disrupted by enemy fire or by other causes. Lines from the Liaison switchboard to observation posts have been most vulnerable, but a program to install wire in communications trenches has reduced the loss of this communications means to a minimum. Alternate lines have been laid between observation posts, liaison officers was supported infantry battalions, and between infantry and artillery to increase the reliability of wire communications. The battalion has continued a vigorous program of policing up unused wire, of cabling, and of installing testing stations. All wires not in communication trenches were on poles. The present policy of requiring hourly radio checks insures that radio failure will be detected immediately. Alternate channels of Forward Observers are being checked and used several times daily. SCR-608 radios have been installed in bunkers. Wet cell batteries, with PE-210 generators or vehicle generators, are used as a power source. Equipment and operators are protected from weather and enemy action by this type of installation.

Following is a consolidation of missions by type and ammunition expenditure for the period:

Type Missions	Number of Missions	Rounds Expended
H&I	751	10,210
Observed (Ground)	684	7,410
Observed (Air)	2	40
Unobserved	311	2,728
Total	1,748	20,388

INTELLIGENCE

At the close of this period, the battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment, 45th Infantry Division. The enemy order of battle opposing the 179th Infantry Regiment is as follows: the 90th North Korean Infantry Regiment, 45th North Korean Infantry Division, on the left and central fronts, and the 89th North Korean Infantry Regiment, 45th North Korean Infantry Division, on the right flank. The enemy is occupying positions which have been previously constructed for cold weather usage, indicating that he intends to remain in these positions for the winter. His troop bunkers have heating systems and installation installed. Enemy observation was less effective during the period because of limited visibility due to weather conditions. Hill masses in enemy hands afforded a field of observation superior to our own, both in height and zone of visibility. Hill 1161 at DT 2447, Hill 1052 at DT 2546, Hill 1190 at DT 2751, and Hill 951 at DT 2950 continued to be the enemy's primary observation points. Because of his observation into our rear areas, it is necessary to use chemical smoke to screen adjacent units. The position of this battalion, however, is in defilade. The bulk of enemy artillery still consists of the 75mm howitzer and 76mm gun supplemented by the 122mm howitzer. The greater portion of the enemy's artillery opposing this sector is located in the valley from coordinates DT 2250 southeast to Coordinates DT 2748. The artillery regiment of the 45th North Korean Division is supported by two additional artillery regiments, each having one battalion of 76mm guns and one battalion of 122mm howitzers. In addition, the enemy employs nine known regimental batteries consisting of three or four 75mm howitzers or 76mm guns. The enemy continues to employ his artillery mainly on observed fire missions. The amount of ammunition expended when he found appropriate targets, indicates the enemy is continuing to build and/or maintain his present ammunition supply. Most of the enemy artillery is emplaced in well defiladed positions. However, observers report the enemy using some of his lighter field pieces for direct fire from dug in positions on forward slopes. No counter battery fires were received by this battalion during the period. However, a total of eight rounds of estimated 76mm artillery fire have fallen in unoccupied areas adjacent to the battalion position.

During the period a total of 7682 rounds fell in the sector of the supported units. 5033 rounds of mortar, 2472 rounds of artillery, and 177 rounds of unknown caliber comprise this total. The bulk of this fire fell in and around the Main Line of Resistance. Results of the fires of this battalion on the enemy are as follows: 122 estimated WIA, 16 estimated KIA, 68 mortars, 30 direct fire weapons, 22 AW positions, and 3 observation posts neutralized; and 3 propaganda machine silence. Enemy morale has been rated generally fair. The lack of Prisoners of War has made it difficult to determine the status of enemy morale accurately. The enemy has continued an active program of patrols to maintain his contact with our forces. On the evening of 6 November 1952, the enemy probed three companies on our right flank simultaneously. These probes were repelled by the infantry and supporting artillery fire. Other action has been confined to small intelligence patrols and defensive measures. Observation from our own Observation Posts has been hampered by inclement weather. Rain, snow, and low cloud ceilings have limited our effective observation to approximately one-half of the daylight hours during this month. As a result, observed fire missions have been reduced and H&I fires have been increased in the daytime during inclement weather.

Observation posts are being maintained as follows:

Observation Post Number 8 DT 325470
 Observation Post Number 10 DT 314460
 Observation Post Number 11 DT 302464
 Observation Post Number 13 DT 293465
 Observation Post Number 14 DT 283466

Observation Post Number 15 DT 279454

Observation Post Number 16 DT 272442

Observation Post Number 17 DT 261431

Observation Post Numbers 8 and 10 were manned by observers from the 19th BCT, PEFTOK, until 27 November 1952, at which time they were relieved by Forward Observers from the 160th Field Artillery Battalion. All others have been manned by observers from this battalion. The counter mortar radar set, AN/TPQ-3, is located at Coordinates DT 29654225. The set was operational for 17 days, and non-operational for 13 days during the period. It received 60 requests to search for enemy mortars. It located 100 enemy mortar positions. On 19 November 1952, the dipole assembly and auxiliary generator were damaged by incoming 76mm artillery fragments.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 November 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	46	7	523	576
Available for Duty	46	7	505	558
Attached Units: KATUSA			90	90
302400 November 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	46	6	555	607
Available for Duty	44	6	541	591
Attached Units: KATUSA			88	88

During the month of November 1952, seven (7) officers and seventy five (75) enlisted man were received through replacement channels. There were four (4) officers and forty (40) enlisted men losses during the month of November 1952, due to rotation and Expiration of Time of Service. The morale throughout the period of this report has been excellent. Six (6) trials by Summary Courts-Martial were held during this period, all of which resulted in convictions. Decorations awarded to individuals of this command during the month of November 1952, were as follows: One (1) Silver Star, one (1) Bronze Star, two (2) Air Medals, one (1) Purple Heart, and two (2) Commendation Ribbons. Four (4) Second Lieutenants in this battalion were promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. Promotions of enlisted men effected during November 1952 were as follows: Two (2) Master Sergeants, nine (9) Sergeants First Class, seven (7) Sergeants and five (5) Corporals. There has been an adequate supply in most Post Exchange items, however, there still a shortage of single edge razor blades and color film. The food service program as provided, was excellent during the month of November 1952. Frequent inspections are made of mess halls by the Medical Officer attached to this unit. Continued efforts on the part of the mess personnel have resulted in a great improvement of this organization's messing facilities.

LOGISTICS

The Battalion Supply Installation, Ammunition Train, and the Battalion Motor Maintenance Shops were located at Coordinates DT 317333, Sheet Number 6828 IV, 1/50,000, map of Korea. All classes of supplies, with the exception of Class V, were drawn from Division supply points. Class V were drawn from ASP 60-B. During the month of November 1952, Class I issues supported a daily average of 703 officers and enlisted men of this battalion, plus the following attached units: 45 officers and enlisted men from Battery "A", 145th AAA Battalion, 65 officers and enlisted personnel of X Corps Artillery School, 3 enlisted personnel of 19th BCT, 90 KATUSA personnel, and 42 KSC personnel. The battalion started drawing Class I rations on 20 November 1952 for 15 direct hire laborers and 26 personal hire. During the month of November 1952, the battalion consumed 18,690 gallons of gasoline and 19,094 gallons of diesel fuel. During the period covered by this report, the supplies were sufficient for the accomplishment of the assigned mission, except as follows: Engineer Class II: air compressors. Engineer Class IV: lumber and tar paper. Quartermaster Class II: trousers, field cotton, OD, medium and shirt, wool, extra large.

CHRONONOLOGY

- 5 November 1952: WOJG Charles H. Wall, W-2145601, Headquarters Battery Unit Administrator and WOJG Jack I. Weaver RW-2143811, Unit Administrator of Battery "A", re-assigned to Japan.
- 11 November 1952: Major Charles C. R. Milstead, O-1166565, Battalion Executive Officer transferred to KMAG.
- 12 November 1952: Captain Oliver M. Blackburn, O-514377, Commanding Officer of Battery "B", and Captain Jacob M. Krolo, O-1172956, Battalion Motor Officer rotated to ZI. First Lieutenant St. Julian R. Marshall, Jr., O-64887, assigned as Commanding Officer, Battery "B", vice Capt Blackburn.
- 16 November 1952: Second Lieutenant William C. Pullman, O-1878921, Battalion Communications Officer, transferred to Headquarters, 45th Infantry Division.
- 19 November 1952: Major Harry H. Moore, O-1170099 joined and was assigned duty as Executive Officer vice Major Charles C. R. Milstead, transferred EDCSA 14 November 1952.
- 25 November 1952: Major Edward D. Lanman, O-1172959, S-3, rotated to ZI.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Discussion: During the period covered by this report, the following lessons were learned: That cable and telephone wire line and securing them to the forward side of communication trenches will improve wire communications in defensive operations were deliberately prepared positions are occupied. That by placing radios inside of bunkers or digging them into the side of communication trenches and protecting this equipment from adverse weather conditions, will definitely improve radio communications and at the same time ensure that this vital equipment is adequately protected. Recommendation: None.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: John H. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

DECEMBER 1952 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery and at the end of the period was in direct support of the 37th Infantry

Regiment, 12th ROK Division. From 010001 December 1952 to 300600 December 1952, the battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. Enemy Situation: During the month of December 1952, the enemy order of battle opposing the infantry units supported by this battalion were the 89th, 90th, and 91st Regiments of the 45th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, elements of the 83rd Regiment, 8th Division, First North Korean Corps with the 45th North Korean Division being the primary unit in contact. The enemy has assumed a position of active defense. He is willing to expand large amounts of ammunition only when profitable targets or were observed.

Battery locations and their commanders or as follows:

Headquarters Battery	DT 30104890	Capt James C. Osburn
Battery "A"	DT 30403912	1st Lt Don K. O'Shay
Battery "B"	DT 30103927	1st Lt St. Julian R. Marshall Jr.
Battery "C"	DT 30223909	1st Lt Robert M. Huntzinger
Service Battery	DT 31303330	1st Lt Elwood L. Hill

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

Throughout the period covered by this report, the battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery. From 010001 December 1952 to 300600 December 1952 the battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. From 300600 December 1952 to the end of the period the battalion was in direct support of the 37th Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Division. The Battalion Fire Support Coordination Center became operational on 6 December 1952 at 0600 hours. A Tactical Air Control Party from the Fifth Air Force and liaison personnel from the Heavy Mortar Company, 179th Infantry Regiment, were attached to the battalion on that date. On 30 December 1952, personnel from the Counter Fire Platoon, 179th Infantry Regiment, were added to the FSCC. Operation supported during the period: On 7 December 1952, a patrol from "L" Company, 179th Infantry, made contact with an estimated enemy platoon. Three firefights resulted and the battalion fired 194 rounds in support of the patrol. Smoke missions were fired at daybreak to provide a smoke screen which did assist in the disengagement of the friendly forces. On the morning of 25 December 1952, and estimated reinforced enemy company attacked the Main Line of Resistance positions of "K" Company, 179th Infantry Regiment, in the vicinity of Hill 812 (DT 279466). A portion of the OPLR position was temporarily in the hands of the enemy during this attack. Three reinforced platoon size attacks were launched by the enemy after the first attack. The battalion fired 1074 rounds in support of the friendly forces. The FSCC directed fires of the Heavy Mortar Company and expended 184 rounds in support of this operation. At 0520 hours on 25 December 1952, all action ceased. During the period two radios were installed in each observation post on the MLR. This increases the assurance of an operative radio at all times. In carrying out the mission of direct support of a regiment of the ROK Army, wire lines have been extended an augmented to include the attached heavy motor company, the supporting tank company, the counter fire squads, and the anti-aircraft units on the MLR. The radio net has also been expanded to include the attached mortar company thereby materially increasing the available channels of communication.

Following is a consolidation of missions by type and ammunition expenditure for the period:

Type Missions	Number of Missions	Rounds Expended
H&I	506	6760
Observed (Ground)	521	6580
Observed (Air)	0	0
Unobserved	224	2093
Total	1251	15433

INTELLIGENCE

At the close of this period the battalion was in direct support of the 37th ROK Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Division. The enemy order of battle opposing the 37th Regiment is as follows: Elements of the 89th, 90th, and 91st Regiments, 45th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, and elements of the 83rd Regiment, 8th Division, 1st North Korean Corps. The reserve consists of elements of the 89th Regiment, 45th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, 8th Division, 1st North Korean Corps and the 8th North Korean Corps. Enemy observation continued to be effective during the period. Hill masses in enemy hands afforded a field of view which is superior to our own, both in height and zone of visibility. Hill 1161 at DT 2447, Hill 1052 at DT 2546, Hill 1190 at DT 2751, and Hill 951 at DT 2950 continued to be the enemy's primary observation points. As a result of his observation into our rear areas, it was necessary to curtail traffic on the MSR to the bare essentials required for efficient operation. The enemy continued to improve his present defensive positions, however cold weather, freezing, thawing, and snow retarded completion. From PW and PI reports, there are indications that the enemy will remain in his present position during the winter. Personnel bunkers, weapons positions and other installations have been prepared for winter shelter and heating. The bulk of enemy artillery is 76mm Artillery. This is supplemented by the heavier caliber, 122mm Artillery, and possibly the 75mm Japanese Howitzer. The greater portion of the enemy's artillery opposing our sector is located in the valley from coordinates DT 2250 SE to Coordinates DT 2748. The artillery regiment of the 45th North Korean Division is augmented by the 1st Artillery Regiment, 2nd North Korean Division. The enemy continued to use his artillery mainly for observed fires. The amount of ammunition expended when he found appropriate targets, indicates the enemy is continuing to maintain his present ammunition supply. Reports from friendly observation posts indicate that the enemy, while having the majority of his artillery emplaced on the reverse slopes, moves some of his pieces forward to the top or crest of hills frequently to fire direct fire. Mortar fire has been increased, supplementing the fires of artillery. There were no rounds of counter battery fire received during this period. During the period a total of 4651 rounds fell in the sector of the supported units as follows: 2483 rounds of mortar, 1301 rounds of artillery, 37 rounds of mixed, and 830 rounds of unknown caliber. The bulk of this fire fell in and around the MLR. Enemy casualties caused by artillery fire or as follows: 12 estimated KIA, 46 estimated WIA, 2 CP's neutralized, 12 mortars neutralized, 13 direct fire weapons neutralized, 30 mortars silenced, 20 automatic weapons silenced, 28 direct fire weapons silenced, 3 propaganda machines silenced, and 1 artillery piece of unknown caliber silenced. Enemy morale was fair during the period even though our counter fires were increased. Interrogation reports indicate that PW leaflets and broadcast have had average influence on enemy personnel. The enemy has kept up a program of patrols, feeling out the capabilities of our MLR. Primary engagements were made in an effort to secure avenues of access to CP's along the MLR. Major effort was confined to defensive measures and small probes for intelligence purposes. During the period visibility from friendly CP's has been 200 yards or more for 60 percent of daylight hours. Snow and heavy fogs caused observed fires to be sporadic. As a result the number of planned H&I fires was increased.

Observation posts are being maintained as follows:

Observation Post Number 11 DT 30174636
 Observation Post Number 13 DT 29254650
 Observation Post Number 14 DT 28242656
 Observation Post Number 15 DT 27954536
 Observation Post Number 16 DT 27154424
 Observation Post Number 17 DT 26184308

Observation posts were manned by American Forward Observers, supplemented by Korean Forward Observers for the last seven days of the period. Radar has been located at Coordinates DT 2963442254, and has operated for four hours during the period.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:



010001 December 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	46	6	555	607
Available for Duty	44	6	541	591
Attached Units: KATUSA			88	88
312400 December 1952	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	51	5	525	581
Available for Duty	51	5	508	561
Attached Units: KATUSA			89	89

During the month of December 1952, four (4) officers and six (6) enlisted men were received through replacement channels.

During the period, one (1) warrant officer and thirty five (35) enlisted men were dropped due to Expiration of Term of Service and rotation. The morale throughout the period of this report has been excellent. Two (2) trials by Special Courts-Martial and two (2) trials by Summary Courts-Martial were held during the period. All trials resulted in convictions, with the exception of one, which was held by Summary Court. One (1) Air Medal was awarded to an individual of this command during the month of December 1952. One (1) Second Lieutenant of this battalion was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. Promotions of enlisted men affected during December 1952 were as follows: Three (3) Master Sergeants, five (5) Sergeants First Class, thirteen (13) Sergeants, twenty six (26) Corporals, and three (3) Privates First Class. Post Exchange Services: The supply of essential items has been adequate; the supply of critical items has not been adequate to meet the demand. The food service program as provided, was excellent during the month of December 1952. Frequent inspections were made of mess halls by the Medical Officer attached to this unit. Continual efforts on the part of the mess personnel have resulted in a great Improvement of this organization's messing facilities.

LOGISTICS

During the period, the Battalion S-4 Installation, Ammunition Train, and a Battalion Motor Maintenance Shop were located at DT 317333, sheet number 6828IV, 1/50,000 map of Korea. All classes of supplies, with the exception of Class V were drawn from division supply points. Class V supplies were issued from ASP 60-B. During the month of December 1952, Class I issues supported a daily average of 587 enlisted and officer personnel of the battalion plus the following attached units: 84 officers and enlisted personnel of Battery "A", 145th AAA AW Battalion, 67 officers and enlisted personnel of X Corps Artillery School, 88 KSC personnel, 26 direct hire laborers, and 27 personal hire laborers. Equipment in excess of TO&E and/or special allowances was turned in to the technical services of the division. Total line items are indicated for each technical service: Engineer=11, Ordnance=19, Quartermaster=34, Signal=11. On 30 December 1952, the Heavy Motor Company, 179th Infantry Regiment, was attached to this organization for logistical control. During the period, there was no critical shortages of any supply items nor were there any serious maintenance problems.

CHRONONOLOGY

- 1 December 1952: Captain James C. Osburn, O-117893, assigned as Commanding Officer, Headquarters Battery vice First Lieutenant Edward J. Fletcher O-411980. Captain Bernard E. Johnsrud, O-27423, assigned as S-3 vice Major Edward D. Lanman, O-1172959. First Lieutenant Robert W. Huntzinger, O-64772, assigned as Commanding Officer, Battery "C", vice First Lieutenant Charles H. Town, O-1179652. First Lieutenant Charles H. Town, O-1179652, assigned as S-2 vice Captain James C. Osburn, O-1178923. Captain Frederick A. Gadwell, O-157068, assigned as Battalion S-1 vice WOJG Frank J. Forman III, W2004623. WOJG Frank J. Forman III, W2004623, assigned as Unit Administrator of Service Battery
- 21 December 1952: WOJG Frank J. Forman, W2004623, Unit Administrator of Service Battery, rotated to ZI.
- 24 December 1952: First Lieutenant William W. Schwartz, O-988416, Aviation Officer, transferred to 36th Engineer Combat Battalion.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: John H. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

JANUARY 1953 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery and at the end of the period was in direct support of the 37th Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Division. From 010001 January 1953 to 050800 January 1953, the battalion was in direct support of the 37th Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Division. From 050800 January 1953 to 241200 January 1953 the battalion was in general support of the 12th ROK Division. From 241200 January 1953 until 312400 January 1953 the battalion was in direct support of the 37th Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Division. Enemy Situation: During the month of January 1953, the enemy order of battle opposing the infantry units supported by this battalion were the 89th, 90th, and 91st Regiments of the 45th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, with the 7th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, in reserve. The primary unit in contact with the 45th North Korean Division. The enemy continues his mission of active defense with limited objective of attacks. He was willing to expend large amounts of ammunition only when profitable targets were observed.

Battery locations and their commander's were as follows:

Battery	Location	Unit Commander
Headquarters Battery	DT 30104890	Capt James C. Osburn
Battery "A"	DT 30403912	1st Lt John E. Naramore
Battery "B"	DT 30103927	1st Lt St. Julien R. Marshall Jr.
Battery "C"	DT 30223909	1st Lt Robert W. Huntzinger
Service Battery	DT 31303330	1st Lt James L. Cottrell

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

Throughout the period covered by this report, the battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery. From 010001 January 1953 to 050800 January 1953, the battalion was in direct support of the 37th Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Division. From 050800 January 1953 to 241200 January 1953 the battalion was in general support of the 12th ROK Division. From 241200 January 1953 until 312400 January 1953 the battalion was in direct support of the 37th Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Army. During the periods of direct support, the battalion exercised operational control over Heavy Mortar Company, 179th Infantry Regiment, Counter fire Platoon, 179th Infantry Regiment, and the 2nd Platoon, Battery "A", 145th AAA AW Battalion. Liaison personnel from the Heavy Mortar Company, 179th Infantry Regiment and the Counter fire Platoon, 179th Infantry Regiment, were attached to the battalion to constitute the Battalion Fire Support Coordination Center. Operation supported during the period:

On 1 January 1953, two platoons of enemy were reported to be in the vicinity of DT 270460 and two squads in the vicinity of DT 305469. This battalion fired a total of 984 rounds on these areas and dispersed the enemy with an undetermined number of casualties. Fires of other divisional and Corps Artillery battalions as well as 4.2 mortars and M16 quad machine guns were delivered on the call of the Battalion Fire Support Coordinator. On 12 January 1953, an enemy force estimated to be a battalion of infantry assaulted friendly positions on Hill 854 (DT 332481). The Battalion fired 2884 rounds on the call of Division Artillery and the direct support battalion. The MLR remained intact and the enemy was driven off after sustaining heavy casualties.

On 25 January 1953, an enemy force estimated to be an enemy platoon reinforced, attacked friendly positions in the vicinity of Hill 812 (DT 280465). The battalion fired 878 rounds on the enemy and these fires were augmented by 4.2 mortars, M16 quad machine guns and artillery from other Divisional and Corps battalions.

On the night of 26 - 27 January 1953, a raiding party of two officers and forty enlisted men from the 8th and 9th Companies, 3rd Battalion, 37th Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Division, participated in a raid on the "Ice Cream Cone" (DT 278457). A direct support fire plan was prepared for this operation and fires were delivered on schedule. Other Divisional Artillery battalions participated in the scheduled fires. The raiding party discovered three enemy KIA on the objective and evidence of other casualties. After a brief fire fight, the friendly party killed an estimated nine enemy, then disengaged and withdrew. A total of 284 rounds were fired by this battalion in support of the raiding force.

At 0830 hours on 23 January 1953, the battalion was relieved of artillery support of the X Corps Tank Training Center. A team of two officers and 28 enlisted men from Battery "B" had performed this mission and closed into the battalion area at 1830 hours on 23 January 1953. During the month two cycles of the battalion drivers training program were conducted. An additional 81 drivers were qualified as a result of the training program. At the end of the period, the battalion had a total of 376 qualified drivers. Early in the period, the battalion completed an underground telephone wire conduit from OP 14 on Hill 812 for a distance of approximately 400 yards. This conduit contains four pairs of wires, two working and two spares, and spans an area where telephone lines were most frequently knocked out by enemy fire. During the period a vigorous wire police program was carried out. Following is a consolidation of missions by type and number of rounds expended:

Type of Mission	Number of Missions	Number of Rounds
H & I	414	6243
Ground Observed	300	5790
Air Observed	0	0
Unobserved	125	5137
Total	839	17,170

INTELLIGENCE

At the close of this period the battalion was in direct support of the 37th Infantry Division, 12th ROK Infantry Division. The enemy order of battle opposing the 37th Regiment is as follows: Elements of the 89th, 90th, and 91st Regiments, 45th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, with the 7th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps in reserve. Enemy observation continued to be effective during the period. Hill masses in enemy hands afforded a field of view which is superior to our own, both in height and zone of visibility. Hill 1161 at DT2447, Hill 1052 at DT2546, Hill 1190 at DT2751, and Hill 951 at DT2950 continued to be the enemy's primary observation points. As a result of his observation into our rear areas, it is necessary to curtail traffic on the MSR to the bare essentials required for efficient operation. The enemy continued to improve his present defensive positions, however cold weather, freezing, thawing,

and snow retarded his progress. From PW and PI reports, there are indications that the enemy will remain in his present position during the winter. Personnel bunkers, weapons positions and other installations have been prepared for winter shelter and heating.

The bulk of enemy artillery is 76mm Artillery. This is supplemented by the heavier caliber, 122mm Artillery, and possibly the 75mm Japanese Howitzer. The greater portion of the enemy's artillery opposing our sector is located in the valley from coordinates DT 2250 SE to Coordinates DT 2748. The artillery regiment of the 45th North Korean Division is augmented by the 1st Artillery Regiment, 2nd North Korean Division. The enemy continued to use the greater part of his artillery in support of limited objective attacks and observed fires. The amount of ammunition expended when he found appropriate targets, is an indication that the enemy is continuing to maintain his present ammunition supply. Reports from friendly observation posts indicate that the enemy, while having the majority of his artillery emplaced on the reverse slopes, moves some of his pieces forward to the top or crest of hills frequently to fire direct fire. Mortar fire has been increased, supplementing the fires of artillery.

There were no rounds of counter battery fire received during this period. During the period a total of 2516 rounds fell in the sector of the supported units as follows: 2125 rounds of mortar, 373 rounds of artillery, 0 rounds of mixed, and 18 rounds of unknown caliber. The bulk of this fire fell in and around the MLR. Enemy casualties caused by artillery fire or as follows: 34 estimated KIA, 42 estimated WIA, 15 mortars neutralized, 16 automatic weapons silenced, and one propaganda machines silenced. Enemy morale was fair during the period even though our counter fires were increased. Interrogation reports indicate that Psychological Warfare leaflets and broadcast have had average influence on enemy personnel. The enemy has kept up a program of patrols, feeling out the capabilities of our MLR. Primary engagements were made in an effort to secure avenues of access to CP's along the MLR. Major effort was confined to defensive measures and small probes for intelligence purposes. During the period visibility from friendly CP's has been exceptionally good for 90 percent of the time. Observed fires have been placed on targets of opportunity, with inclement weather conditions having little or no effect on our observed missions. Since we have been in direct support of the 37th Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Infantry Division, our H & I program has been increased.

Observation posts are being maintained as follows:

Observation Post Number 11	DT 3017146361
Observation Post Number 13	DT 2924846505
Observation Post Number 14	DT 2823946561
Observation Post Number 15	DT 2794945360
Observation Post Number 16	DT 2714844239
Observation Post Number 17	DT 2618043077

Observation posts were manned by American Forward Observers, being supplemented at each OP by a Korean Forward Observer and interpreter.

Radar was located at Coordinates DT 2963442254, until 15 January 1953. On 16 January 1953, the Radar was moved to DT 068368 where it has been and has operational since 25 January 1953. The Radar was moved to its present location by order of the X Corps Artillery Commander, for the purpose of furnishing Radar in the sector occupied by the 7th ROK Infantry Division.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 January 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	51	5	525	581
Available for Duty	51	5	508	564
Attached Units: KATUSA			89	89
312400 January 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	48	7	601	656
Assigned	46	4	503	553
Available for Duty	44	4	490	538
Attached Units:				

During the month of January 1953, one (1) officers and eight (8) enlisted men were received through replacement channels. During the period, four (4) officers and twenty five (25) enlisted man were dropped due to Expiration of Term of Service and rotation. On 14 January 1953, eighty nine (89) KATUSA personnel were transferred to other organizations. These losses completely depleted this organization of KATUSA personnel. The morale throughout the period of this report has been excellent. Two (2) trials by Special Courts-Martial and nine (9) trials by Summary Courts-Martial were held during the period. All trials resulted in convictions. One (1) Air Medal and two (2) Purple Hearts were awarded to individuals of this command during the month of January 1953. Promotions of enlisted men affected during January 1953 were as follows: Two (2) Master Sergeants, five (5) Sergeants First Class, thirteen (13) Sergeants, twenty six (26) Corporals, and fifty eight (58) Privates First Class. Post Exchange Services: The supply of essential items has been adequate; the supply of critical items has not been adequate to meet the demand. The food service program was excellent during the month of January 1953. Rations continue to be of top quality. Frequent inspections were made of mess halls by the Medical Officer attached to this unit. Continual efforts on the part of the mess personnel have resulted in a great improvement of this organization's messing facilities.

LOGISTICS

During the period 1 through 31 January 1953, the Battalion Supply Office,, Ammunition Train, and the Battalion Motor Maintenance Shop were located at DT 317333, sheet number 6828IV, of Korea. All classes of supplies except Class V were drawn from 45th Infantry Division supply points. Class V supplies were issued from ASP 60-B. From 1 through 11 January 1953, supplies for the support of 603 officers and enlisted personnel of this battalion were issued through the Battalion Supply Office. Supplies were issued through the Battalion Supply Office for the support of 515 personnel of this battalion during the period 12 January 1953 through 31

January 1953. Class I supplies for the support of 88 KSC, 15 Direct Hire, and 27 Personal Hire Korean laborers were also issued during the month of January 1953. Reimbursement for Korean type rations has been made for all Korean personnel supported by this battalion. The Heavy Mortar Company of the 179th Infantry Regiment was attached to this battalion at two different periods during the month of January 1953. From 1 through 24 January 1953, Class I and II supplies were issued in support of 355 officers and enlisted men of that unit. A daily average of 266 personnel were supported from that unit during the period 24 through 31 January 1953. The battalion supported 62 officers and enlisted personnel of the X Corps Artillery School. A daily average of 11 Korean type rations were issued in support of the X Corps Artillery School. Reimbursement for these Korean rations were effected through the X Corps Finance Officer. A shortage of one (1) 4 Ton, four (4) 2 1/2 Ton, one (1) 3/4 Ton and four (4) 1/4 Ton trucks exists within the battalion due to the non-availability of replacements for salvage vehicles.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1 January 1953: First Lieutenant James L. Cottrell, O-972141, assigned as Commanding Officer, Service Battery, and S-4, vice First Lieutenant Elwood L. Hill, O-2207757. First Lieutenant John E. Naramore, O-2209275, assigned as Commanding Officer, Battery "A", vice First Lieutenant Don K. O-Shay, O-966453. First Lieutenant Millard F. Reece, O-965990, assigned as Liaison Officer, vice Capt John R. Robertson, O-1172623. First Lieutenant Don K. O'Shay, O-966453, assigned as Liaison Officer.
- 14 January 1953: Capt John R. Robertson, O-1172623, departed this battalion for further reassignment within FECOM.
- 22 January 1953: First Lieutenant Juan Arzadon, O-1692419, Recon & Survey Officer, rotated to ZI.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: John H. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 1953 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery and at the end of the period was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. From 010001 February 1953 to 031230 February 1953, the battalion was in direct support of the 37th Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Division. From 031230 February 1953 to 032305 February 1953 the battalion was in general support of the 45th Infantry Division reinforcing the fires of the 555th Field Artillery Battalion. From 032305 February 1953 to 071800 February 1953, the battalion was in direct support of the 19th BCT (PEFTOK). From 071800 February 1953 to 110800 February 1953, the battalion was in general support of the 45th Infantry Division reinforcing the fires of the 40th Division Artillery. From 110800 February 1953 211800 February 1953, the battalion was in general support the 45th Infantry Division reinforcing the fires of the 555th Field Artillery Battalion. From 211800 February 1953 to 282400 February 1953, the battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. From 120800 February 1953 to 211800 February 1953, Artillery Battery, 19th BCT (PEFTOK) was attached to the battalion for operational control. Enemy Situation: During the period this battalion was in direct support of the 37th Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Division, the enemy order of battle opposing this regiment was as follows: Elements of the 89th, 90th, and 91st Regiments of the 45th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, with the 7th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, in reserve. During the period this battalion was in direct support of the 19th BCT (PEFTOK), the enemy order of battle opposing this battalion Combat Team was as follows: Elements of the 50th Regiment, 15th North Korean Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, with the 48th Regiment, 15th North Korean Division, 3rd North Korean Corps in reserve. During the period this battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment, the enemy order of battle opposing this regiment was as follows: Elements of the 54th Regiment, 180th Division, 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army and the 3rd Regiment, 1st Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, with the 2nd and 14th Regiments, 1st North Korean Division, 3rd North Korean Corps in reserve. The enemy continues his mission of active defense with limited objective attacks. He was willing to expend large amounts of ammunition only when profitable targets were observed.

Battery locations and their commander's were as follows:

Battery	Location	Unit Commander
Headquarters Battery	DT110359	Capt James C. Osburn
Battery "A"	DT11193589	1st Lt John E. Naramore
Battery "B"	DT12083514 1st	Lt St. Julien R. Marshall Jr.
Battery "C"	DT11843541	1st Lt Robert W. Huntzinger
Service Battery	DT157268	1st Lt James L. Cottrell

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

The battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery. From 010001 February 1953 to 031230 February 1953, the battalion was in direct support of the 37th Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Division from positions as shown on Overlay Number 1. The battalion was relieved by the 625th Field Artillery Battalion, 40th Infantry Division, and moved to positions as shown on Overlay Number 2. From 031230 February 1953 to 032305 February 1953, the battalion was in general support of the 45th Infantry Division, reinforcing the fires of the 555th Field Artillery Battalion. From 032305 February 1953 until 071800 February 1953, the battalion was in direct support of the 19th BCT (PEFTOK). On 7 February 1953 the battalion moved to forward positions, shown on Overlay Number 3. From 071800 February 1953 to 110800 February 1953, the battalion was in general support of the 45th Infantry Division, reinforcing the fires of the 40th Division Artillery. From 110800 February 1953 to 211800 February 1953, the battalion was in general support of the 45th Infantry Division, reinforcing the fires of the 555th Field Artillery Battalion. Artillery Battery, 19th BCT (PEFTOK), was under operational control of the battalion from 120800 February 1953 to 211800 February 1953. On 21 February 1953, the battalion was relieved by the 160th Field Artillery Battalion, 45th Infantry Division, and moved to positions shown on Overlay Number 4. From 211800 February 1953 to 282400 February 1953, the battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment.

Operation supported during the period: At 0015 hours, 3 February 1953, an estimated enemy battalion reinforced attacked the MLR positions of the 7th Company, 37th Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Division on Hill 812 (DT281468). An undetermined number of enemy succeeded in reaching the outpost in front of OP 14. The battalion placed 940 rounds of VT fused projectiles on the OP position. In support of the entire action the battalion fired 4,295 rounds. The fires were augmented by 924 rounds of 4.2 mortar ammunition and 36,000 rounds of cal .50 machine gun ammunition. A total of 14,917 rounds of artillery ammunition were fired by

all Divisional and Corps Battalions capable of reaching into the sector. After a three hour firefight a reserve company from the 1st Battalion, 37th Infantry Regiment, 12th ROK Division, reinforced the position along the MLR. At 0315 hours the friendly positions were reported to be secure. Casualties inflicted upon the enemy were 36 counted KIA, an estimated 100 additional KIA, an estimated 100 WIA, and 1 PW. An outstanding accomplishment during the action was the maintenance of wire communication with the OP throughout the action. Previously under similar circumstances, wire communications had been lost early in the action. An underground conduit of approximately 400 yards in length installed by this organization was instrumental in providing wire communications. At 2240 hours 4 February 1953, an estimated two squads probed the outpost positions of "L" Company, 19th BCT (PEFTOK). A total of 378 rounds were fired in support of the friendly forces and the enemy withdrew with an undetermined number of casualties. During the period 3 - 11 February 1953, the battalion prepared and occupied positions as shown on Overlay Number 3. A position was also prepared for the Artillery Battery, 19th BCT (PEFTOK). During the period a concerted effort was made to improve the maintenance of signal communications equipment.

Following is a consolidation of missions by type and number of rounds expended:

Type of Mission	Number of Missions	Number of Rounds
H & I	99	3860
Ground Observed	473	9618
Air Observed	4	117
Unobserved	163	2586
Total	739	16,181

INTELLIGENCE

At the close of this period the battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment, 45th Infantry Division. The enemy order of battle opposing the 179th Infantry Regiment is as follows: Elements of the 540th Regiment, 180th Division, 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army, and the 3rd Regiment, 1st Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, with the 2nd and 14th Regiments, 1st North Korean Division, 3rd North Korean Corps in reserve. Enemy observation continued to be effective during the period. Hill masses in enemy hands afforded a field of view which is superior to our own, both in height and zone of visibility. Hill 712.4 at DT10024574, Hill 871 at DT15374411, Hill 904.7 at DT11944481, Hill 935.9 at DT15354558, Hill 960.5 at DT13964290, Hill 1018 at DT15504673, and Hill 1143.8 at DT13544693 continued to be the enemy's primary observation points. As a result of his observation into our rear areas, it is necessary to curtail traffic on the MSR to the bare essentials required for efficient operation. The enemy continued to improve his present defensive positions during the period. From PW and PI reports, there are indications that the enemy will remain in his present position during the winter. Personnel bunkers, weapons positions and other installations have been prepared for winter shelter and heating. The bulk of enemy artillery is 76mm Artillery. This is supplemented by the heavier caliber, 122mm Artillery, and possibly the 75mm Japanese Howitzer. The greater portion of the enemy's artillery opposing our sector is located on either side of the Mundung-Ni valley from coordinates DT1142 north and northwest to coordinates DT1046 and coordinates DT1342 north and northeast to coordinates DT1648. An artillery regiment, organic to the 180th Division, 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army is in direct support, being augmented by one battalion of the 21st Regiment, 7th Communist Chinese Forces Motorized Artillery Division. The enemy continued to use the bulk of his artillery along the MLR to harass our troops and interdict their positions. The amount of ammunition expended when he found appropriate targets, is an indication that the enemy is continuing to maintain his present ammunition supply. Reports from friendly observation posts indicate that the enemy, while having the majority of his artillery emplaced on the reverse slopes, moves some of his pieces forward to the top or crest of hills frequently to fire direct fire. Mortar fire has been increased, supplementing the fires of artillery.

There were 5 rounds of counter battery fire received during this period. During the period a total of 1551 rounds fell in the sector of the 179th Infantry Regiment supported as follows: 1256 rounds of mortar, mixed caliber, 205 rounds of artillery, mixed caliber, and 90 rounds of unknown type and caliber. The bulk of this fire fell in and around the MLR. Enemy casualties caused by artillery fire or as follows: 0 estimated KIA, 20 estimated WIA, 47 mortars neutralized, 24 automatic weapons neutralized, 11 direct fire weapons neutralized, 1 enemy truck destroyed, and 3 propaganda machines silenced. Enemy morale was fair during the period even though our counter fires were increased. Interrogation reports indicate that Psychological Warfare leaflets and broadcast have had average influence on enemy personnel. The enemy has kept up a program of patrols, feeling out the capabilities of our MLR. Major effort was confined to defensive measures and small probes for intelligence purposes. During the period visibility from friendly CP's has been exceptionally good for 90 percent of the time. Observed fires have been placed on targets of opportunity, with inclement weather conditions having little or no effect on our observed missions. Since we have been in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment, a portion of our H & I program has been controlled by X Corps Artillery with emphasis being placed on areas deep in the enemy's rear.

Observation posts are being maintained as follows:

Observation Post Number 25	DT1456739854
Observation Post Number 26	DT14153.8-40564.7
Observation Post Number 28	DT14085.5-39134.5
Observation Post Number 29	DT13644.3-40374.1
Observation Post Number 30	DT13053.2-40152.7
Observation Post Number 31	DT13044.5-38692.8
Observation Post Number 32	DT1250539971
Observation Post Number 325	DT11876.2-40269.2
Observation Post Number 33	DT1100240399

Observation posts were manned by American Forward Observers.

Radar was located at Coordinates DT06843706 for this period, with the mission of supporting the 7th ROK Division. It has been and has operational 25 days with a total of 53 hours and 30 minutes on the air. Seventy two (72) counter mortar plots were reported to this battalion's FDC. Fifty six (56) were taken under fire with the remainder being reported to the 45th Division Artillery for action.

PERSONNEL

This organization was reorganized per General Order 75, Headquarters EUSAK, dated 10 January 1953, as amended by General

Order 132, Headquarters EUSAK, dated 22 January 1953, under the provisions of TO&E 6-125 dated 15 May 1952 and paragraph 13, TO&E 6-126, dated 15 May 1952. Reorganization was accomplished on 1 February 1953. Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 February 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	46	4	503	553
Available for Duty	44	4	490	598
Attached Units:			0	0
282400 February 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	47	3	504	554
Available for Duty	47	3	497	547
Attached Units:			0	0

During the month of February 1953, five (5) officers and thirty one (31) enlisted men were received through replacement channels. During the period, two (2) officers and twenty one (21) enlisted man were dropped due to Expiration of Term of Service and rotation. The morale throughout the period of this report has been superior. Three (3) trials by Special Courts-Martial and six (6) trials by Summary Courts-Martial were held during the period. Six (6) convictions and three (3) acquittals resulted from these trials. One (1) Bronze Star Medal, two (2) Purple Heart Medals, two (2) Air Medals, and one (1) Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal were awarded to individuals of this command during the month of February 1953. One (1) First Lieutenant was promoted to Captain and five (5) Second Lieutenants were promoted to First Lieutenant during this period. Promotions of enlisted men affected during January 1953 were as follows: Two (2) Master Sergeants, five (5) Sergeants First Class, thirteen (13) Sergeants, seventy (70) Corporals, and eighteen (18) Privates First Class. Post Exchange Services: The supply of essential items has been adequate. The food service program as provided was excellent during the month of February 1953. Rations continue to be of top quality. Frequent inspections were made of mess halls by the Medical Officer attached to this unit. Continual efforts on the part of the mess personnel have resulted in a great improvement of this organization's messing facilities.

LOGISTICS

The Battalion Supply Office, Ammunition Train, and Maintenance Shop were located at coordinates DT317333, during the period 1 through 5 February 1953. During this five day period, Quartermaster Class II and IV supplies were drawn from the supply points at Chunchon, and Class I and Class III supplies were drawn from the Quartermaster Supply Point of the 40th Infantry Division. All ammunition was drawn from ASP 72 during the first five days of this month. The battalion drew rations in support of five hundred twenty three (523) assigned officers and enlisted men, plus forty (40) rations per day in support of the X Corps Artillery School. Eighty eight (88) KSC personnel of the 122nd KSC Regiment, and forty one (41) indigenous civilian personnel were also supported for rations during this period. Of the indigenous civilians supported, thirty (30) were employed by this organization and eleven (11) were employed by the X Corps Artillery School.

On 6 February 1953, all Service Battery installations except the Battalion Maintenance Section moved to coordinates DT154271. The Battalion Maintenance Section moved to Headquarters Battery area, located at coordinates DT257362 in order to expedite maintenance of all vehicles except those assigned to Service Battery. Service Battery was assisted in its maintenance program by the 700th Ordnance Battalion. The Battalion Maintenance Section returned to Service Battery area, located at coordinates DT154271, on 21 February 1953. From 6 through 28 February 1953, all classes of supplies except Class V were drawn from 45th Infantry Division supply points. Class V supplies were issued from ASP's 72 and 73. During this period, the battalion supported a daily average five hundred and fifty one (551) personnel with Class I, II, III, and IV supplies. One truck, 6x6, 4-Ton wrecker, has been received from the 700th Ordnance Battalion, to replace a like item which was salvaged. The terrain, weather, and average age of the motor vehicles continues to aggravate the maintenance problem. Close command supervision and a high level of technical skill on the part of maintenance personnel is mandatory to meet operational requirements.

CHRONOLOGY

1 February 1953: Capt Frederick A. Gadwell, O-1057068, Arty, relieved from duty as Adjutant and assigned duty as Liaison Officer.
 2 February 1953: First Lieutenant Millard F. Reece, O-956990, Arty, assigned as S-2 vice Capt Charles H. Town, O-1179652, Arty.
 3 February 1953: Battalion moved positions from coordinates DT299388 to coordinates DT255361.
 21 February 1953: Battalion moved positions from coordinates DT255361 to coordinates DT110359.
 24 February 1953: Capt John M. Neilson, O-1169267, Arty, received thru replacement channels and assigned duties as Battalion Motor Officer.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: John H. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

MARCH 1953 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery and during the entire period was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. From 050930 March 1953 until the end of the period, the battalion performed the additional mission of artillery support of the X Corps Tank Training Center. Enemy Situation: At the close of the period, the enemy order of battle opposing the 179th Infantry Regiment was as follows: Elements of the 537th Regiment, 179th Division, 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army, 3rd North Korean Corps, and elements of the 70th Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps. The 75th Regiment, minus, and the 72nd Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; the 48th Regiment, 15th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; the 1st North Korean Corps, and the 68th Communist Chinese Forces Army are capable of intervention. The enemy continued aggressive defensive measures. He was willing to expend large amounts of ammunition only when profitable targets were observed. Battery locations and their commander's were as follows:

Battery	Location	Unit Commander
Headquarters Battery	DT11003590	Capt James C. Osburn
Battery "A"	DT11193589	1st Lt John E. Naramore
Battery "B"	DT12083514	1st Lt Millard F. Reece
Battery "C"	DT11843541	1st Lt Robert W. Huntzinger
Service Battery	DT15502670	1st Lt James L. Cottrell

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

The battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery. During the entire period the battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. From 050930 March 1953 until the end of the period, the battalion furnished artillery support to the X Corps Tank Training Center. A detachment of one officer and two howitzer sections from Battery "B" performed this assignment. Counter mortar activities were of major importance throughout this period. Two radars furnished locations to the Fire Direction Center. The radar section, 158th Field Artillery Battalion, located at DT06843706, reported 69 locations to this battalion, and the radar section 171st Field Artillery Battalion, located at DT1082336466, reported 174 locations to this battalion during the period. Of a total of 243 locations reported, this battalion fired 202 and referred the remaining 41 to Division Artillery for fire. As a result, mortar activity by the enemy has been reduced in total number of rounds received in the sector of the supported unit and in volume during any particular period of shelling. A fire plan for the support of patrols of "I" Company, 179th Infantry Regiment, was made on 23 March 1953. It consists of ten prearranged concentrations and is referred to as "Plan Dagmar". Several concentrations from this plan have been called for on 7 nights during the period. A fire plan was made on 26 March 1953 for "Operation Plan Heartbreak". "Operation Plan Heartbreak" is a counterattack plan of the 224th Infantry Regiment in the event of an enemy penetration along Heartbreak Ridge (DT141405). On 29 March 1953, a practice of "Operation Skyline" was conducted. This is a counter attack plan of the 224th Infantry Regiment in the event of an enemy penetration of the Sandbag Castle (DT192408). Two forward observer parties were sent to join the regiment at an assembly area previously designated. These parties arrived in one hour and twenty minutes after the alert was received by this battalion. During the period, the problem of direct radio communications between CP's and the FSCC was solved by the installation of a remote antenna on an intervening hill mass. A system of radio repair and changing of frequencies which incorporate a roving repair team has been established to service CP and liaison radios without moving the radios unnecessarily. A comprehensive program of cabling and wire salvage has been carried on during the period.

Following is a consolidation of missions by type and number of rounds expended:

Type of Mission	Number of Missions	Number of Rounds
H & I	139	7797
Ground Observed	830	11712
Air Observed	22	500
Unobserved	266	5069
Total	1,257	25,078

INTELLIGENCE

At the close of the period, the battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment, 45th Infantry Division. The enemy order of battle opposing the 179th Infantry Regiment was as follows: Elements of the 537th Regiment, 179th Division, 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army, elements of the 71st Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, and elements of the 70th Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps. The 75th Regiment, minus, and the 72nd Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; the 48th Regiment, 15th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, the 1st North Korean Corps, and the 68th Communist Chinese Forces Army are capable of intervention. Enemy observation continued to be effective during the period. Hill masses in enemy hands afforded a field of view which is superior to our own. Hill 712.4, at DT10024574, Hill 871, at DT15374411, Hill 904.7, at DT11944481, Hill 935.9, at DT15354558, Hill 960.5, at DT13964290, Hill 1018, at DT15504673, and Hill 1143.8, at DT13544693, continued to be the enemy's primary observation posts. These observation points were augmented by individual observation posts immediately in front of our MLR. As a result of his observation into our rear areas, it is necessary to curtail traffic in forward areas to the bare essentials required for efficient operation. It was also necessary to curtail troop activity in the vicinity of the MLR because of continued effective enemy observation. The enemy continued to improve his present defensive positions during the period. From PW and PI reports, there are indications that the enemy will remain in his present position. An extensive improvement program is being conducted by the enemy to maintain trenches, bunkers, weapons positions, and other installations during thawing weather.

The bulk of enemy artillery is 76mm Artillery. This is supplemented by the heavier caliber, 122mm Artillery, and possibly the 75mm Japanese Howitzer. During this period, the enemy employed a weapon (45mm). At the close of the period, it had not been determined whether this weapon was an anti-tank or an anti-aircraft artillery weapon. It was employed in an indirect fire role. The majority of the enemy's artillery is employed on either side of the Mundung-ni Valley from DT1142 northwest to DT1046, north to DT1342 and northeast to DT1648. An artillery regiment, organic to the 179th Division, 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army, is in direct support, being augmented by elements of one battalion from the 21st Regiment, 7th Communist Chinese Forces Army Motorized Artillery Division and an unknown anti-aircraft artillery unit. The enemy continued to employ the bulk of his artillery along the MLR to harass our committed units and interdict their positions. The amount of ammunition expended when he found appropriate targets, indicates that maintenance of weapons and ammunition supply is being accomplished. The enemy is capable of massing artillery fire upon a specific location as evidenced by preparation fire being delivered on limited objectives prior to patrol action. They are capable of massing direct fire weapons and mortars in conjunction with indirect artillery fire. Reports from friendly observation posts indicates that the majority of enemy artillery is in position on reverse slopes. However, he is capable of moving some of these weapons forward to ridge lines in order to deliver direct fire on targets of opportunity. Artillery fire and mortar fire has shown a decrease in the sector of the supported unit. It is believed that aggressive counter fire measures have accounted for this decrease. Although MLR positions have been subjected to mortar and artillery fire augmented by recoilless rifle and machine gun fire, only minor damages have been inflicted upon friendly positions and units. During the period, the following items of information appear significant: The enemy has white phosphorus ammunition available and employs it as a harassing element in front line units as well as endeavoring to divert planned Tactical Air Support missions. Propaganda machines in the enemy's sector are in operation with very little effect upon friendly forces. The text of the propaganda consists of music (popular American and Oriental) and

Oriental conversation. There was one 82mm mortar round of propaganda reported as incoming in the sector of supported units during the period.

The enemy delivers a heavy volume of small arms, artillery, and mortar fire upon friendly positions at prearranged times. They usually are of approximately five minutes duration. The enemy forces are employing machine guns with the majority of their patrols, either organic to the patrol or in a supporting role. Machine gun support has shown an increase as evidenced by harassing machine gun fire being delivered on friendly positions from prepared positions. The majority of enemy patrols contacted have been supported by machine gun fire. Anti-aircraft artillery weapons are being employed as counter fire and anti-personnel weapons. This trend indicates that the enemy is capable of delivering indirect fire upon known areas with anti-aircraft artillery weapons.

A definite increase in the enemy's use of pyrotechnics has been indicated. Amber, yellow, green, and red flares have been sighted in enemy territory. It is unknown as to whether flares are from artillery, mortar, or rifle type weapons. The fact that different colored flares have been sighted during the hours of darkness indicates that the enemy is employing flares as method of communication and illumination along their immediate front. Reports indicate that the enemy is employing flashing lights in their sector to divert ground observer's attention from active weapons. The lights are of bright (white) artificial nature, whereas the weapon flashes are red. This trend indicates that our counter fire measures have been effective.

There were nine rounds of counter battery fire received during the period. During the period a total of 3,093 rounds were reported as incoming in the sector of the supported unit as follows: 2,142 rounds of mixed mortar, 940 rounds of mixed artillery, and 11 rounds of unknown type and caliber. The bulk of this artillery fell in the vicinity of the MLR. Enemy casualties by artillery fire were as follows: 4 known KIA, 6 known WIA, 33 estimated KIA, 373 estimated WIA, 68 mortar positions, 35 automatic weapons positions, and 12 direct fire weapons positions neutralized, and 4 enemy vehicles damaged or destroyed. Enemy morale was good during the period even though our counter fire program was enlarged and all targets of opportunity were attacked aggressively. Interrogation reports indicate that Psychological Warfare leaflets and broadcast have had an average influence on enemy personnel. The enemy has kept up a program of active patrols, and has conducted minor probes for intelligence purposes. Visibility was exceptionally good during this period. Visibility was unrestricted approximately 90 percent of the period, while snow flurries, rain, haze, and ground fog restricted visibility 10 percent of the period. Harassing and interdiction fire was concentrated on areas deep within enemy territory.

Observation posts are being maintained as follows:

Observation Post Number 25	DT1456739854
Observation Post Number 26	DT14153.8-40564.7
Observation Post Number 28	DT14085.5-39134.5
Observation Post Number 29	DT13644.3-40374.1
Observation Post Number 30	DT13053.2-40152.7
Observation Post Number 31	DT13044.5-38692.8
Observation Post Number 32	DT1250539971
Observation Post Number 32.5	DT11876.2-40269.2
Observation Post Number 33	DT1100240399

Observation posts were manned by United States observers.

The 158th Field Artillery Battalion Radar was located at Coordinates DT06843706 for this period, with the mission of direct support of the 7th ROK Division, was under the operational control of X Corps Artillery. The set was in operation twenty days with a total of thirty hours and fifty minutes on the air. Sixty nine counter mortar plots were reported to this battalion FSCC. Fifty one plots were taken under fire, with the remainder being reported to 45th Division Artillery for action. The 158th Field Artillery Battalion radar reported 212 counter mortar plots within its sector of responsibility during this period. The 171st Field Artillery Battalion radar, located at DT1082336466 for this period, with the assigned mission of direct support of this battalion's sector of responsibility. It was in operation nineteen days, with a total of sixty one hours on the air. One hundred seventy four counter mortar plots were reported to this battalion FSCC. One hundred sixteen plots were taken under fire with the remainder being reported to 45th Division Artillery and the 171st Field Artillery Battalion for action. The 171st Field Artillery Battalion radar reported two hundred eighty eight counter mortar plots within its sector of responsibility during the period. Radar counter mortar fixes have enabled this battalion to deliver counter fire on hostile mortars with very little delay and the maximum effect, as evidenced by the reduction of enemy mortar activity. Thirty five counter mortar plots were fired on as result of counter mortar intelligence information maintained by the S-2 Section of this battalion.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 March 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	47	3	504	554
Available for Duty	47	3	497	547
Attached Units:			0	0
312400 March 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	49	4	519	572
Available for Duty	49	4	509	562
Attached Units:			0	0

During the month of March 1953, five (5) officers and forty eight (48) enlisted personnel were received through replacement channels. During the period, thirty three (33) enlisted men were dropped due to Expiration of Term of Service and/or reassignment. four (4) officers and twenty five (25) enlisted man were dropped due to Expiration of Term of Service and rotation. The morale throughout the period of this report has been superior. Two (2) trials by Special Courts-Martial and three (3) trials by Summary

Courts-Martial were held during the period. All trials resulted in convictions. Two (2) Bronze Star Medals (M), and one (1) Commendation Ribbon with Pendant were awarded to individuals of this command during the month of March 1953. Three (3) Second Lieutenants were promoted to First Lieutenant during this period. Promotions of enlisted men affected during March 1953 were as follows: Five (5) Sergeants First Class, eight (8) Sergeants, eight (8) Corporals, and forty nine (49) Privates First Class. Post Exchange Services: The supply of essential items has been adequate. The food service program as provided was excellent during the month of March 1953. Rations continue to be of top quality. Frequent inspections were made of mess halls by the Medical Officer attached to this unit. Continual efforts on the part of the mess personnel have resulted in a great improvement of this organization's messing facilities.

LOGISTICS

The Battalion Supply Office, Ammunition Train, and the Maintenance Shop were located at DT15502670 during the period 1 March through 31 March 1953. All supplies, except ammunition, were drawn from 45th Infantry Division supply points; ammunition was drawn from ASP 73 throughout the month. Rations were drawn in support of five hundred and forty eight (548) assigned and attached officer and enlisted personnel of this battalion. A daily average of seventy (70) indigenous type rations were drawn during the month of March 1953, in support of thirty two (32) Korean Service Corps, fifteen (15) Direct Hire, and twenty three (23) Personal Hire Laborers. Reimbursement to the government has been made through the Division Finance Office for rations drawn in support of the Personal Hire Laborers employed by this battalion. There were no unusual supply or maintenance difficulties encountered during the month of March 1953. Several items were received during March 1953, which were previously in short supply: Ordnance released nine (9) ¼ Ton trucks, Quartermaster issued twenty three (23) tents and two (2) typewriters, and Engineer replaced twenty three (23) one-quart carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers. Requisitions have been placed with 700th Ordnance Battalion for weapons needed to conform to TO&E 6-125. The battalion has turned in to the technical services all excess equipment which was generated by changes in TO&E authorization, except those items for which special authorization has been requested.

CHRONOLOGY

1 March 1953: First Lieutenant Millard F. Reece, O-956990, Arty, assigned as Commanding Officer, Battery "B", vice First Lieutenant St. Julien R. Marshall Jr., O-64887, Arty. First Lieutenant Donald D. Mues, O-1924799, Arty, assigned as S-2, vice First Lieutenant Millard F. Reece, O-956990, Arty.

4 March 1953: Captain John L. Dworak, O-25757, Arty, received through replacement channels and assigned duties as Liaison Officer.

25 March 1953: Captain Frederick A. Gadwell, O-1057068, Arty, relieved of duty as Liaison Officer and reassigned to Headquarters, 45th Infantry Division.

26 March 1953: First Lieutenant Earle S. Downes, O-1688327, Infantry, Liaison Pilot, killed in airplane crash.

31 March 1953: Captain Bernard E. Johnsrud, O-27423, Arty, relieved of duty as S-3 and reassigned to KMAG.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: John H. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.



Earle S. Downes

26 March 1953: 1LT Earle S. Downes, O-1688327, Pilot, Headquarters Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion, 45th Infantry Division, Killed in Action while fighting the enemy in North Korea. Entered the service from West Haven, Connecticut. Awards include the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Republic of Korea Presidential Citation, and the Army Presidential Unit Citation.

APRIL 1953 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery and at the beginning of the period of this report was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. From 050930 March 1953 until the beginning of this period, the battalion performed the additional mission of artillery support of the X Corps Tank Training Center. Enemy Situation: At the beginning of this period the enemy order of battle opposing the 179th Infantry Regiment was as follows: Elements of The 537th Regiment, 179th Division, 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army, elements of the 71st Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, and elements of the 70th Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps. The 75th Regiment, minus, and the 72nd Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; the 48th Regiment, 15th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; the 1st North Korean Corps; and 68th Communist Chinese Forces Army are capable of intervention. The enemy continued aggressive defensive measures. He was willing to expend large amounts of ammunition only when profitable targets were observed.

At the end of the period battery locations and their commander's were as follows:

Battery	Location	Unit Commander
Headquarters Battery	DT11003590	Capt Tandy G. Marshall
Battery "A"	DT11103589	1st Lt John E. Naramore
Battery "B"	DT12083514	1st Lt Millard F. Reece
Battery "C"	DT11043573	1st Lt Robert W. Huntzinger
Battery "D"	DT11603621	Capt Benito P. Trinidad

(Artillery Battery, 19th BCT, Philippine Expeditionary Force to Korea)
 Service Battery DT15502670 Capt John L. Dworak

NARRATIVE OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

The battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery. During the entire period, the battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. From 271200 April 1953 until the end of the period, Artillery Battery, 19th BCT (PEFTOK) was attached for

operational control. During the period the battalion furnished artillery support to the X Corps Tank Training Center. A detachment of one officer and two howitzer sections from Battery "B" performed this assignment.

Counter mortar activities continued to be a major importance. The Radar Section, 158th Field Artillery Battalion, located at DT06843706, reported 13 locations to the battalion, and Radar Section, 171st Field Artillery Battalion, located at DT10823647, reported 270 locations to the battalion during the period. Radar Section, 143rd Field Artillery Battalion, was attached to the battalion for the period 8 April to 18 April 1953, and Radar Section, 160th Field Artillery Battalion, was attached to the battalion from 18 April 1953 to the end of the period. These two sets (AN/PRQ 10), located at DT10293738, reported a total of 26 locations to the battalion. Of a total of 309 locations reported, the battalion fired 151 and referred the remaining 158 to Division Artillery for firing. As a result, enemy mortar activity has continued to be suppressed. On 150004 April 1953, an estimated enemy company attacked the MLR positions of "K" Company, 179th Infantry Regiment. Five hundred twenty (520) rounds were fired in support of the defense of the company positions. The enemy suffered five (5) known KIA, twenty five (25) estimated KIA, and twenty five (25) estimated WIA before withdrawing.

During the early morning 27 April 1953, the battalion fired nine hundred nineteen (919) rounds reinforced in the fires of the 171st Field Artillery Battalion to repel an attack by an estimated reinforced enemy company on the MLR positions of "L" Company, 180th Infantry Regiment. The enemy suffered one (1) known KIA, five (5) estimated KIA, and twenty (20) estimated WIA before withdrawing to their own lines. During the period, the 179th Infantry Regiment planned two simulated attacks designed to seize and hold limited objectives. For each of these plans, a preparation was prepared by the battalion and fired by this and other battalions of the Division and Corps Artillery. The first operation, "Plan Private", was conducted on 10 April 1953 and consisted of a ten (10) minute preparation. The battalion fired four hundred seventy nine (479) rounds of ammunition. The second operation "Plan Crusher", was conducted on 22 April 1953 and consisted of a twenty two (22) minute preparation followed by a smoke screen and three airstrikes conducted by the Air Force. The battalion fired eight hundred fifty six (856) rounds in support of this planned operation. On 25 April 1953 the 180th Infantry Regiment, conducted "Plan Massacre", an operation similar to "Plans Private and Crusher". The battalion fired three hundred sixty eight (368) rounds in support of this plan.

On 30 April 1953, the Division Artillery conducted a plan called "May Day Serenade. This plan consisted of a series of Corps TOT's on twelve (12) known enemy CP areas. The battalion fired a total of five hundred forty four (544) rounds in support of this operation. On 30 April 1953, at practice of "Operation Heartbreak" was conducted. This is a counter attack plan of the 160th Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division, in the event of an enemy penetration of positions on Heartbreak Ridge area (DT142405). One battalion of the 160th Infantry Regiment participated in the exercise. One regimental liaison officer and one battalion liaison officer with parties were sent from the battalion to join the Infantry at assembly areas previously designated.

During the period, a three day program of instruction was given to all CP, Liaison, and other related personnel on the operation, maintenance and capabilities of the radio, AN/PRC-9, which had been issued for the first time to this unit. Instructors for this program were furnished by Signal Corps personnel attached to 8th Army. The new radios were put into operation on the OP's on 29 April 1953. As yet, no definite comparison can be made with the radio formerly used.

The First Platoon, "A" Battery, 145th AAA AW Battalion (SP) continued to be attached for operational control to the battalion during the period. A total of 123,795 API rounds were expended on 63 missions by four M16 quadruple .50 caliber machine gun carriages firing indirect fire from two positions. 30,320 API rounds were expended on forty nine (49) observed missions against enemy personnel. The total observed results were six estimated enemy WIA. The remaining rounds were used for harassing and interdiction fires. This unit has been a valuable asset to the battalion for attack of enemy personnel.

Following is a consolidation of missions by type and number of rounds expended:

Type of Mission	Number of Missions	Number of Rounds
H & I	180	8,462
Ground Observed	900	13,113
Air Observed	24	511
Unobserved	469	10,341
Total	1,573	32,427

INTELLIGENCE

At the close of the period, the battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment, 45th Infantry Division. The enemy order of battle opposing the 179th Infantry Regiment was as follows: Elements of the 537th Regiment, 179th Division, 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army, elements of the 70th and 71st Regiments, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; and elements of the 37th Division, 7th North Korean Corps (attached to the 3rd North Korean Corps). The 70th Regiment, minus, and the 72nd regiment 37th division 3rd North Korean course the first North Korean Coors and the 68th communist Chinese forces army or capable of intervention.

Enemy observation continued to be effective during the period. Hill masses in enemy hands afforded a field of observation which is superior to our own. Hill 712.4, DT10024574, Hill 87, DT15374411, Hill 904.7, DT11944481, Hill 935.9, DT15354558, Hill 960.5, DT13964290, Hill 1018, DT15504673, and Hill 1143.8, DT13544693, continued to be the enemy's primary observation posts. These observations points were augmented by individual observation posts immediately in front of our MLR. As a result of this ability to observe activity in our forward areas, it was necessary to curtail traffic in these areas to the bare essentials required for efficient operation. It was also necessary to curtail troop activity in the vicinity of the MLR because of effective enemy observation. The enemy continued to improve his present defensive positions during the period. From PW interrogation reports, there are no indications that the enemy will launch any offensive action in the immediate future. The enemy continues to repair and maintain his trenches, bunkers, weapons positions, and other installations that have been damaged by effective artillery fire and Tactical Air Support.

The bulk of enemy artillery is 76mm Artillery. This is supplemented by the heavier caliber, 122mm Artillery, and possibly the 75mm Japanese Howitzer. During this period, the enemy continued to employ the 45mm anti-tank gun in an indirect fire role to augment his artillery fires. The majority of the enemy's artillery is employed on either side of the Mundung-Ni Valley from DT1142 northwest to DT1046, and from DT1342 northeast to DT1648. An artillery regiment, organic to the 179th Division, 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army, is indirect support, being augmented by elements of one battalion from the 21st Regiment, 7th Communist Chinese Forces Motorized Artillery Division and an unidentified anti-aircraft artillery unit. The enemy continued to employ the bulk of his artillery along the MLR to harass our committed units and interdict their positions. The amount of ammunition expended when he found appropriate targets indicates that maintenance of weapons and resupply of ammunition is being accomplished in a satisfactory manner. The enemy continues to mass artillery fire on a limited number of targets in conjunction with mortar fire and direct fire weapons. The enemy continues to maintain artillery positions on the reverse slopes and is capable of moving some of his artillery weapons to ridge lines in order to deliver direct fire upon targets of opportunity. The battalion has conducted an aggressive counter fire program against hostile artillery and mortar positions. Although MLR positions have been subjective to mortar and artillery fire augmented by recoilless rifle and machine gun fire, only minor damages have been inflicted upon friendly positions and units.

During the period, the following items of information appear significant: The 7th North Korean Corps is conducting an extensive infiltration and guerrilla warfare training program. The graduates of this training or to be utilized for the purpose of infiltration in and behind friendly lines and the securing of intelligence information. Students are being trained to conduct guerrilla warfare; gather information for pertaining to location; strength and disposition of friendly units; gather information pertaining to secondary lines of defense to include location of minefields, barbed wire, and prepared defensive positions; gather information pertaining to the main supply routes to include condition, type, and width of road; gather information pertaining to the volume of traffic on the main supply routes, size and number of vehicles, and unit markings. Infiltrators have been captured behind friendly lines and all information points toward and extended infiltration program to be conducted by the enemy during the summer and early fall months, during which time the infiltrators will be able to more effectively utilized the natural cover and concealment. The troops are also being trained in techniques to be employed to destroy personnel, vehicles, supplies, bridges, etc. All instances of infiltration within the sector appear to have been well planned and coordinated by the enemy units concerned. The enemy employed light aircraft within the Division sector on one occasion during this period for the purpose of bombing. From all indications the aircraft is of a single engine, slow speed, short range, and liaison type. In this instance, the aircraft was employed during the hours of darkness. The type of ordnance carried consisted of modified 120mm mortar rounds. The projectiles have been modified by spot welding stabilizer fins to the round to insure stable flight and positive detonation. The improvised bombs caused little or no damage to the friendly units or positions.

There were no rounds of counter battery fire received during this period. During the period a total of 7,026 rounds were reported as incoming in the sector of the supported unit as follows: 4,224 rounds of mix mortar, 2,585 rounds of mixed artillery, and 217 rounds of unknown type and caliber. The bulk of this artillery and mortar fire was concentrated in the vicinity of the MLR. Enemy casualties caused by artillery fire were as follows: 16 known KIA, 0 known WIA, 40 estimated KIA, and 188 estimated WIA. 138 mortar positions, 95 automatic weapons positions, and 14 direct fire weapons were neutralized.

Enemy morale was good during the period even though the counter fire program was intensified. All targets of opportunity were attacked aggressively, and well planned unobserved fires have been placed on primary targets. Interrogation reports indicate that Psychological Warfare leaflets and broadcasts have had an average influence on enemy personnel. The enemy has kept up a program of active patrols, and has conducted minor probes for intelligence purposes. The primary mission of all probing forces being to capture prisoners of war. Visibility was exceptionally good during this period. It was unrestricted approximately 95% while rain showers, haze, and ground fog restricted visibility about approximately 5%. Harassing and interdiction fires were concentrated on positions and areas immediately in front of the MLR, with particular attention being concentrated on CP areas, supply dumps, lines of communication, and supply routes.

Observation posts are being maintained as follows:

Observation Post Number 25	DT1456739854
Observation Post Number 26	DT14153.8-40564.7
Observation Post Number 28	DT14372.4-39353.0
Observation Post Number 30	DT13053.2-40152.7
Observation Post Number 31	DT13044.5-38692.8
Observation Post Number 32	DT1250539971
Observation Post Number 32.5	DT01876.2-40269.2
Observation Post Number 33	DT1100240399

Observation posts were manned by American Forward Observers.

The 158th Field Artillery Battalion Radar, located at DT06843706 for this period, with the assigned mission of direct support of the 7th ROK Division, was under the operational control of X Corps Artillery. The set was in operation 12 days with a total of 11 hours and 38 minutes on the air. This radar set reported 40 counter mortar plots within its sector of responsibility during this period. 13 counter mortar plots were reported to this battalion FSCC and taken under fire. The remaining 27 were taken under fire by the 7th ROK Division Artillery. The 171st Field Artillery Battalion radar was located at DT1082336466 for this period, with the assigned mission of direct support to this battalion's sector of responsibility. It was an operation 23 days with a total of 58 hours and 0 minutes on the air. This radar set reported 270 counter mortar plots within its sector of responsibility during the period. One hundred eighteen plots were taken under fire by this battalion with the remainder being reported to the 45th Division Artillery and the 171st Field Artillery Battalion for action. The 143rd Field Artillery Battalion radar (AN/MPQ-10) was located at DT1029437380 from 8 April to 17 April 1953, with the assigned mission of direct support of this battalion's sector of responsibility. It was an operation nine days with a total of 81 hours and 5 minutes on the air. Nine counter mortar plots were reported to this battalion FSCC. Five plots were taken under fire with the remainder being reported to 45th Division Artillery for action. The 160th Field Artillery Battalion radar (AN/MPQ-10) was located at DT1029437380, with the assigned mission of direct support of this battalion's sector of responsibility from 18 April to 30 April 1953. It was in operation 12 days with a total of 84 hours and 59 minutes on the air.

Seventeen counter mortar plots were reported to this battalion FSCC. Fifteen plots were taken under fire by the battalion with the remainder being reported to the 45th Division Artillery for action. Sixty three counter fire fixes were received from the 179th Infantry Regiment counter fire platoon. This battalion fired fifty five counter fixes and eight fixes were referred to 45th Division Artillery for action. Twelve hostile counter mortar plots were fired on as a result of counter mortar intelligence information maintained by the S-2 section and information submitted by forward observers.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 April 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	49	4	519	572
Available for Duty	49	4	509	562
Attached Units:			0	0
302400 April 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	51	5	541	597
Available for Duty	50	5	531	586
Attached Units:			0	0

During the month of April 1953, eight (8) officers, one (1) warrant officer, and seventy two (72) enlisted personnel were received through replacement channels. During the period, three (3) officers and sixty six (66) enlisted man were dropped due to Expiration of Term of Service and/or rotation. The morale throughout the period of this report has been superior. Four (4) trials by Special Courts-Martial and three (3) trials by Summary Courts-Martial were held during the period. These trials resulted in five convictions and two acquittals. Five (5) Bronze Star Medals (M), one (1) Air Medal and one (1) Air Medal (2nd OLC) were awarded to individuals of this command during the month of April 1953. Twenty two (22) recommendations for the award of the Bronze Star Medal (M) and one (1) recommendation for the award of the Commendation Ribbon were initiated. Two Second Lieutenants were promoted to First Lieutenant during this period. Promotions of enlisted men effected during April 1953 were as follows: One (1) Master Sergeant, six (6) Sergeants First Class, twenty six (26) Sergeants, forty three (43) Corporals, and fifty eight (58) Privates First Class. Post Exchange Services: The supply of essential items has been adequate. The food service program as provided was excellent during the month of April 1953. Rations continue to be of top quality. Frequent inspections were made of mess halls by the Medical Officer attached to this unit. Continual efforts on the part of the mess personnel have resulted in a great improvement of this organization's messing facilities.

LOGISTICS

The Battalion Supply Office, Ammunition Train, and the Maintenance Shop were located at coordinates DT155267, during the period 1 through 30 April 1953. All classes of supplies were drawn from supply points of the 45th Infantry Division. Rations were drawn in support of 575 assigned and attached officer and enlisted personnel of this battalion. A daily average of sixty eight indigenous type rations were drawn during the month of April 1953 in support of thirty Korean Service Corps, fifteen Direct Hire, and seventy three personal hire laborers. Reimbursement to the government has been made through the Division Finance Office for rations drawn in support of the Personal Hire Laborers employed by this battalion. During this period the battalion drew 6,809 rounds of steel spiral wrapped ammunition, Lot Number JA-11-2X, of the 7,333 allocated for test firing. Results as yet are inconclusive, but advantage of ease of handling and simplification of supply accounting, which normally accompany large lots of ammunition, were evident. The terrain, weather, and age of motor vehicles resulted in a large number of vehicles being salvaged during the period. Close command supervision and a high level of maintenance throughout the unit resulted in operational mobility in spite of existing adverse factors. A drivers training course conducted by the Battalion Motor Officer during the period 20 April through 27 April 1953, resulted in twenty drivers being trained and issued drivers licenses to alleviate the existing shortages of drivers. This school will be repeated as necessary to insure an adequacy of drivers.

CHRONOLOGY

11 April 1953: Captain Tandy G. Marshall, O-66046, Arty, assigned as Commanding Officer, Headquarters Battery, vice Captain James C. Osburn, O-1178923, Arty.
 12 April 1953: Captain James C. Osburn, O-1178923, Arty, assigned as S-3, vice Captain John L. Dworak, O-25757, Arty.
 13 April 1953: Captain John L. Dworak, O-25757, Arty, assigned as S-4 and Commanding Officer, Service Battery, vice First Lieutenant James L. Cottrell, O-972141, Arty.
 20 April 1953: First Lieutenant Roger Cohrband, O-64912, Arty, assigned as S-3, vice Captain James C. Osburn, O-1178923, Arty.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: John H. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

MAY 1953 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

OPERATIONS

The battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery and throughout the period was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. Headquarters Battery, located at Coordinates DT11003590, was commanded by Captain Tandy G. Marshall. Battery "A" occupied positions at Coordinates DT11103589 and was commanded by First Lieutenant John E. Naramore. Battery "B" was located at Coordinates DT12083514 and commanded by First Lieutenant Millard F. Reece. Battery "C" occupied positions at Coordinates DT11043573 and was commanded by First Lieutenant Robert W. Huntzinger. Service Battery was located at Coordinates DT15502670 and was commanded from 1 May 1953 to 27 May 1953 by Captain John L. Dworak and from 28 May 1953 to 31 May 1953 by First Lieutenant Carl E. Langham. Artillery Battery, 14th BCT (Philippine Expeditionary Force to Korea) was attached for operational control to the battalion and occupied positions at Coordinates DT11603621 and was commanded by Captain Pablo C. Francisco. One officer and two howitzer sections from Battery "B" performed the mission of artillery support for the X Corps Tank

Training Center.

On 18 May 1953, an estimated enemy reinforced battalion engaged a friendly company sized outpost of the 20th ROK Division. This outpost located at DT058421 to DT062419, was partially occupied by the enemy and seven counter attacks were launched by friendly forces. The action continued until 25 May 1953. Operation "Plan Flash", a daylight raid with the mission of capturing prisoners, material, and destroying enemy positions, was planned by the 179th Infantry Regiment. Company "K", 179th Infantry Regiment, provides the raiding force. A direct support artillery fire plan was prepared by this battalion for this operation. Originally planned for 25 May 1953, the operation has been postponed.

During the month, elements of the 179th Infantry Regiment made eighteen contacts with the enemy. This battalion supported these actions with a total of 2,555 rounds. During the period, the battalion received the authorized radios, AN/PRC-6. These radios are being employed to supplement existing means of communication between the computers in battalion FSCC and the firing battery Executive Posts; also as lateral means of communications between OP's. In order to speed up the warning to aircraft in the impact area where VT fused rounds are to be fired, a plan has been developed that permits a single radio operator to transmit simultaneously the warning on the two Division Artillery Fire Direction channels over two separate radio sets. This cuts in half the time required to make this transmission, thus reducing the time necessary to deliver fire on a given target. The base set radio and telephone switchboard installations in the new Battalion FSCC are in alcoves, thereby saving floor space and effectively reducing interference between radio and switchboard operators. During the period, personnel who were armed with the M-1 rifle were given 4 hours of preliminary instruction, and 213 enlisted men fired the familiarization course with this weapon. The battalion fired 1,990 rounds on 25 harassing and interdiction missions, 16, 682 rounds on 1,242 observed missions from ground observation posts, 23,206 rounds on 641 unobserved missions, 175 rounds on 13 missions from air observers, and 406 rounds for X Corps Tank Training Center. Battery "A" fired 12,433 rounds, Battery "B" fired 9,923 rounds plus 406 rounds for X Corps Tank Training Center, Battery "C" fired 12,497 rounds, and Artillery Battery, 14th BCT (PEFTOK) fired 7,280 rounds. The battalion fired a total of 42,539 rounds during the month of May 1953.

INTELLIGENCE

The enemy order of battle opposing the 179th Infantry Regiment was as follows: Elements of the 537th Regiment, 179th Division, 60th CCF Army; elements of the 1st Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; and elements of the 37th Division, VII North Korean Corps (attached to the 3rd North Korean Corps). The 70th Regiment, minus, and the 72nd Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; the 50th Regiment, 15th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; and the 15th and 68th CCF Armies are capable of intervention. Enemy observation continued to be effective during the period. Hill masses in enemy hands afforded a field of observation superior to our own. As a result of his ability to observe activity in our forward areas, it is necessary to curtail traffic in these areas to the bare essentials required for efficient operation. It is also necessary to curtail troop activity in the vicinity of the MLR because of effective enemy observation. The enemy continued to improve his present defensive positions, during the period. From PW interrogation reports, there are no indications that the enemy will launch an offensive in the immediate future. The enemy continues to repair and maintain his trenches, bunkers, weapons positions and other installations that have been damaged by effective artillery fire, tank fire, and tactical air support.

The bulk of enemy artillery is 76mm Artillery. This is supplemented by the heavier caliber, 122mm Artillery, and possibly the 75mm Japanese Howitzer. During this period, the enemy continued to employ the 45mm antitank gun in an indirect role to augment his artillery fire. An artillery regiment, organic to the 179th Division, 60th CCF Army, is in direct support, being augmented by elements of one battalion from the 21st Regiment, 7th CCF Motorized Artillery Division, and an unidentified antiaircraft artillery unit. The enemy continues to harass and interdict our troops and positions along the MLR. The amount of ammunition expended when he found appropriate targets indicates that maintenance of weapons and resupply of ammunition is being accomplished in a satisfactory manner. The enemy continues to mass artillery fire on a limited number of targets in conjunction with mortar fire and direct fire weapons. The enemy continues to maintain artillery positions on the reverse slopes of hills and is capable of moving some of his artillery weapons to ridgelines in order to deliver direct fire on targets of opportunity. During the period, the following information appears significant: On 17 May 1953, the enemy employed a searchlight to illuminate friendly MLR positions. The searchlight was comparable with the sixty inch search light (moonbeam) being employed by friendly forces. The light swept the MLR in an estimated eighty degrees arc and was shone on friendly positions for a period of four minutes. The light was used only once during the period.

Sixty eight (68) rounds of counter battery fire were received during the period. Seven thousand forty nine (7,049) were reported as incoming in the sector of the supported unit as follows: Five thousand three hundred sixty three (5,363) rounds of mixed mortar, one thousand four hundred eighty nine (1,489) of mixed artillery, and six hundred ninety seven (697) rounds of unknown type and caliber. The bulk of this artillery and mortar fire was concentrated in the vicinity of the MLR. Enemy casualties caused by artillery fire were as follows: thirteen (13) known KIA, twenty four (24) known WIA, eighty four (84) estimated KIA, and one hundred eighty five (185) estimated WIA. Two hundred (200) mortar positions, one hundred five (105) automatic weapons positions, and five (5) direct fire weapons were neutralized. Enemy morale was good during the period even though the counter fire program was intensified, targets of opportunity were attacked aggressively, and well planned unobserved fires have been placed on primary targets. PW interrogation reports indicate that Psychological Warfare leaflets and broadcasts have had an average influence on enemy personnel. The enemy has kept up a program of active patrols, and has conducted minor probes for intelligence purposes. The primary mission of all probing forces being to capture prisoners of war.

Nine observation posts were maintained by this battalion and were manned by United States observers. The radar set organic to this organization (AN-MPQ 10) was located at DT06843706 for this period. The set was in operation thirty one (31) days with a total of one hundred fifty eight (158) hours and five (5) minutes on the air. This radar set reported four hundred ten (410) counter mortar plots within its sector of responsibility. Two hundred fourteen (214) counter mortar plots were reported to this battalion FSCC. One hundred seventy six (176) plots were taken under fire by this battalion and thirty eight (38) plots were reported to 45th Division Artillery for action. The remaining one hundred ninety six (196) were taken under fire by the 16th and 57th Field Artillery Battalion (ROKA). The 160th Field Artillery Battalion Radar set (AN-MPQ 10) attached to this organization for operational control was located at DT10293738 with the assigned mission of direct support of this battalion's sector of responsibility. It was in operation twenty four

(24) days with a total of one hundred ninety one (191) hours and eighteen (18) minutes on the air. Eighty (80) counter mortar plots were reported to this battalion FSCC. Seventy three (73) plots were taken under fire by this battalion with the remainder being reported to 45th Division Artillery for action. Seventy seven (77) counter fire fixes were received from the 179th Infantry Regiment counter fire platoon. This battalion fired sixty five (65) counter fire fixes and eight (8) fixes were referred to 45th Division Artillery for action. Twenty seven (27) hostile counter mortar plots were fired as a result of counter mortar intelligence information maintained by the S-2 Section and information submitted by forward observers.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 May 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	51	5	541	597
Available for Duty	50	5	531	586
Attached Units:			0	0
312400 May 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	50	4	550	604
Available for Duty	50	4	543	597
Attached Units: KATUSA			21	21

Five day rest and recuperation leaves were awarded to 6 officers and 65 enlisted men during the month of May 1953. During the month of May 1953, nine (9) officers and seventy seven (77) enlisted men were received through replacement channels. During the period, seven (7) officers, one (1) warrant officer, and sixty one (6) enlisted man were dropped due to Expiration of Term of Service and/or reassignment. The morale throughout the period of this report has been superior. One (1) trial by Special Court-Martial and three (3) trials by Summary Courts-Martial were held during the period. All trials resulted in convictions. Fourteen (14) Bronze Star Medals (M), two Bronze Star Medals (V), four Commendation Ribbons, and one (1) Air Medal were awarded to individuals of this command during the month of May 1953. Twenty three (23) recommendations for the award of the Bronze Star Medal and four (4) recommendations for the award of the Commendation Ribbon were initiated. Two (2) Second Lieutenants were promoted to First Lieutenant during this period. Promotions of enlisted men affected during May 1953 were as follows: Two (2) Master Sergeants, five (5) Sergeants First Class, four (4) Sergeants, twenty five (25) Corporals, and twenty two (22) Privates First Class. A total of 0 KIA and 1 WIA was reported for the period. Post Exchange Services: The supply of essential items has been adequate. The food service program as provided, was excellent during the month of May 1953. Rations continue to be of top quality. Frequent inspections were made of mess halls by the Medical Officer attached to this unit. Continual efforts on the part of the mess personnel have resulted in the maintenance of the high standards of this organization's messing facilities.

LOGISTICS

No critical shortages existed during the period which had adverse effect on the mission of the battalion. Phase I through IV turn in of winter equipment was completed. Summer equipment was drawn and issued to all personnel. The terrain and age of motor vehicles resulted in thirty (30) vehicles being salvaged during the period. Sixteen vehicles (16) were received to replace those salvaged. Close supervision and proper maintenance resulted in operational mobility in spite of these existing conditions. The following recommendations are submitted: TO&E Notification: The size and weight of the 30 caliber rifle, M-1, presents a problem to all artillery units. The normal mission of artillery does not require hand to hand combat. If in unusual circumstances, artillery units are over run by enemy forces, it is felt that employment of howitzer, 30 caliber and 50 caliber machine guns in the direct fire role would be more appropriate than the use of the M-1 rifle. The weight (91/2 lbs) and length (43.6") of the M-1 rifle is such that it is cumbersome and tends to inhibit the personnel carrying the weapon in the performance of their normal duties. A solution would be to replace the M-1 rifle with the 30 caliber carbine M-2 which has proven to be easier to carry and less cumbersome. It is recommended that consideration be given to replacing the M-1 rifle, now authorized by the TO&E, with the 30 caliber carbine M-2.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: John H. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

JUNE 1953 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

During June 1953, the 158th Field Artillery Battalion remained in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment.

OPERATIONS

The battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery and throughout the period was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. Headquarters Battery located at Coordinates DT11003590, was commanded by Captain Tandy G. Marshall. Battery "A" occupied positions at Coordinates DT11103589 and was commanded by First Lieutenant John E. Naramore from 1 June to 4 June 1953 and First Lieutenant Donald P. Kelly Jr. from 5 June to 30 June 1953. Battery "B" was located at Coordinates DT12083514 and was commanded by First Lieutenant Millard F. Reese. Battery "C" occupied positions at Coordinates DT11043573 and was commanded by First Lieutenant Albert A. Lamas. Service Battery was located at Coordinates DT15502670 and was commanded by First Lieutenant Carl E. Langham. Artillery Battery, 14th BCT (Philippine Expeditionary Forces to Korea) was attached for operational control and was commanded by Captain Pablo C. Francisco. This battery occupied positions at Coordinates DT11603621.

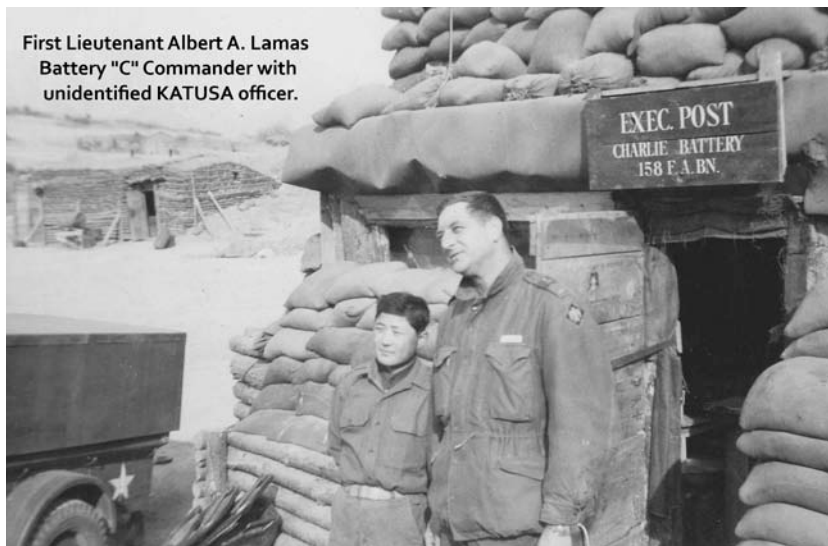
On 1 June 1953, a battalion size attack was launched by the enemy against positions in the Sandbag Castle area at Coordinates DT184402. This battalion fired 2,074 rounds in support of friendly forces engaged in this action. On 10 June 1953, a battalion size attack was launched by the enemy against a company size outpost located at DT053423 in the 20th ROK Division sector. This action continued until 18 June 1953. This battalion fired 15,373 rounds in support of friendly forces engaged in this action.

During the month, elements of the 179th Infantry Regiment made twenty two (22) contacts with the enemy. This battalion supported these actions, firing a total of 3,180 rounds. This battalion fired 3,180 rounds on 98 harassing and interdiction missions, 14,438 rounds on 1,059 observed missions from ground observation posts (8 rounds of this total were illumination shells), 26,362

rounds on 720 unobserved missions (226 rounds were propaganda shells), and 239 rounds on 6 missions from air observers. Battery "A" fired 11,065 rounds, Battery "B" fired 11,165 rounds, Battery "C" fired 11,935 rounds, and Artillery Battery, 14th BCT (PEFTOK) fired 10,054 rounds. The battalion, plus attachment, fired a total of 44,219 rounds during the month of June 1953. During this period, personnel who are armed with the submachine gun, caliber .45 M3, were given five hours of preliminary instruction in preparation for familiarization firing. On 30 June 1953, personnel of Headquarters Battery and Battery "A", fired the familiarization course. Operation Plan Number 4, known as Operation Plan "Big Star Baker", was issued by this headquarters to occupy new positions in defense of Line "Badger Switch" and Line "Kansas" in the event of a retrograde movement from our present position. Guns assigned to this battalion were calibrated by firing during this period. 229 rounds were expended for calibration. Artillery Battery, 14th BCT (PEFTOK) participated in the calibration by firing. This battery expended a total of 56 rounds for calibration.

INTELLIGENCE

The enemy order of battle opposing the 179th Infantry Regiment was as follows: Elements of the 98th Regiment, 33rd Division, attached to the 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army; elements of the 76th Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; and elements of the 70th Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps. The 70th Regiment, minus, the 71st Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; the 50th Regiment, 15th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; the 204th Division, 68th Communist Chinese Forces Army; elements of the 202nd and 203rd Divisions, 68th Communist Chinese Forces Army; the 179th and 180th Divisions, 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army, and the 15th Communist Chinese Forces Army are capable of intervention. Enemy observation continued to be effective during the period. Hill masses in enemy hands afforded a field of observation superior to our own. The enemy continued to improve his present defensive positions during the period. There are no indications that the enemy will launch an offensive within this sector in the immediate future. The enemy continues to repair and maintain his trenches, bunkers, weapons positions, and other installations that have been damaged by effective artillery and tank fire, and Tactical Air Support.



First Lieutenant Albert A. Lamas
Battery "C" Commander with
unidentified KATUSA officer.

The bulk of enemy artillery is 76mm artillery. This is supplemented by the heavier caliber 122mm artillery, and possibly the 75mm Japanese Howitzer. During this period, the enemy continued to employ the 45mm anti-tank gun in an indirect role to augment his artillery fires. An artillery regiment, organic to the 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army, is in direct support, being augmented by elements of one battalion from the 21st Regiment, 7th Chinese Communist Forces Motorized Artillery Division, and an unidentified anti-aircraft artillery unit. The enemy continues to harass and interdict our troops and positions along the MLR. The amount of ammunition expended when he found appropriate targets indicates that maintenance of weapons and resupply of ammunition is being accomplished. The enemy continued to mass artillery fire on remunerative

targets in conjunction with mortar fire and direct fire weapons. During the period the following information appears significant: On 16 June 1953, the enemy employed a chemical smoke mortar shell on friendly MLR positions. The shell emitted a gray smoke and a peculiar odor. This shell was used only once during the period. Three hundred seventy six (376) rounds of counter battery fire were received during the period. Five thousand eight hundred eighty five (5,885) rounds were reported as incoming in the sector of the supported unit, as follows: Three thousand six hundred forty four (3,644) rounds of mixed mortar, two thousand one hundred ninety six (2,196) rounds of mixed artillery, and forty five (45) rounds of 45mm (anti-tank). The bulk of this artillery and mortar fire was concentrated in the vicinity of the MLR. Enemy capabilities caused by artillery fire were as follows: eight (8) known KIA, thirty one (31) known WIA, eight (8) estimated KIA, and seventy nine (79) estimated WIA. Two hundred seventy two (272) mortar positions, forty one (41) automatic weapons positions, and sixty three (63) direct fire weapons were neutralized. Enemy morale was good during the. Period even though an intense counter fire program was continued, targets of opportunity were attacked aggressively, and well planned unobserved fires were placed on selected targets. PW interrogation reports indicate that Psychological Warfare leaflets and broadcasts have had an average influence on enemy personnel. The enemy has kept up a program of active patrols and has conducted minor probes for intelligence purposes. The primary mission of all probing forces being to capture prisoners of war.

Nine observation posts were maintained by this battalion and were manned by United States observers. The radar set organic to this organization (AN/MPR-10) was located at DT06843706 for this period. This set was in operation six hundred and forty (640) hours and forty five (45) minutes with five hundred seventeen (517) hours and twenty (20) minutes on the air. This set reported three (3) artillery plots and two hundred sixty eight (268) mortar plots within its sector of responsibility. One hundred twenty (120) plots were reported to this battalion FSCC. One hundred eleven (111) mortar plots were taken under fire by this battalion. Six (6) mortar and three (3) artillery plots were referred to the 45th Division Artillery for action. The remaining one hundred fifty one (151) motor plots were taken under fire by the 16th and 57th Field Artillery Battalions (ROKA). The 160th Field Artillery Battalion radar set (AN-MPQ) attached to this organization for operational control was located at DT10293738 with the assigned mission of direct support of this battalion's sector of responsibility. It was in operation five hundred one (501) hours and fifteen (15) minutes with three hundred seventy two (372) hours and forty five (45) minutes on the air. Fifty one (51) artillery plots and one hundred eighteen (118) mortar plots were reported to the battalion FSCC. Ninety six (96) mortar plots were taken under fire by this battalion. Twenty two (22)

mortar plots and fifty one (51) artillery plots were referred to the 45th Division Artillery for action. One hundred twenty (120) counter fire fixes were received from the from the 179th Infantry Regimental Counter Fire Platoon. One hundred and three (103) counter fire fixes were fired by this battalion and seventeen (17) counter fire fixes were referred to the 45th Division Artillery for action. Forty two (42) hostile counter mortar plots were fired as a result of counter mortar intelligence information maintained by the S-2 section and information submitted by forward observers.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 June 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	50	4	550	604
Available for Duty	50	4	543	597
Attached Units: KATUSA			21	21
302400 June 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	49	2	559	610
Available for Duty	49	2	555	606
Attached Units: KATUSA			25	25

Five day rest and recuperation leaves were awarded to two (2) officers and twenty three (23) enlisted men during the month of June 1953. During the month of June 1953, five (5) officers, and ninety eight (98) enlisted personnel were received through replacement channels. During the period, eight (8) officers, one (1) warrant officer, and eighty four (84) enlisted man were dropped due to Expiration of Term of Service and/or reassignment. The morale throughout the period of this report has been superior. There were no trials by courts-martial during this period. Fourteen (14) Bronze Star Medals (M), six (6) Commendation Ribbons, and one (1) Air Medal were awarded to individuals of this command during the month of June 1953. Nineteen (19) recommendations for the award of the Bronze Star Medal (M) and thirteen (13) recommendations for the award of the Commendation Ribbon were initiated. Three Second Lieutenants were promoted to First Lieutenant during this period. Promotions of enlisted men effected during June 1953 were as follows: One (1) Master Sergeant, twenty two (22) Sergeants First Class, thirty five (35) Sergeants, eighty one (81) Corporals, and one hundred twenty seven (127) Privates First Class. A total of zero (0) KIA and seven (7) WIA were reported for the period. Post Exchange Services: The supply of essential items has been adequate. The food service program as provided was excellent during the month of June 1953. Rations continue to be of top quality. Frequent inspections were made of mess halls by the Medical Officer attached to this unit. Continual efforts on the part of the mess personnel have resulted in a great improvement of this organization's messing facilities.

LOGISTICS

No critical shortages existed during the period which had any effect on the tactical mission of this battalion. Phase V, final turn-in of winter equipment, was completed. The terrain and age of motor vehicles resulted in twenty seven (27) vehicles being salvaged during the period. Seven (7) reconditioned 2 1/2 Ton, 6x6, trucks, nine (9) 1/4 Ton, 4x4, trucks (M-Series), and seven (7) 3/4 Ton, 4x4, trucks (M-Series) were received during the period. Through close supervision and well performed maintenance, operational mobility was maintained. The following recommendations are submitted: None.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: John H. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

Authors Note:

Two of the most important discoveries I learned of were in the 45th Division News. The first was in Vol. VIII, No. 39 dated 1 June 1953. The article was written by John Bush and it was entitled: "Artillery Howitzers Bring Terror to Communists". This particular edition dedicated the entire page to the 158th Field Artillery Battalion, featuring a "Charlie" Battery Gun crew, Fire Direction Centers, and the Liaison officers, ending the article with this quote: "They were the men who made Old Baldy Bald." The next article was in Vol. VIII, No. 52 dated 31 August 1953. The article was entitled: "Looking Back 158th Artillery Holds Unit Day Celebration," and was written by B. B. McMahon and here he states the battalion was self-styled as "The Light Battalion That Made Old Baldy Bald!"

The battle for Hill No. 266, which held a strategic importance since it dominated terrain in three directions, lasted over from 4 July 1952 thru March 1953 and during this period the United Nations forces had 357 deaths and the Chinese forces had just over 1,000 casualties. The hill was captured and exchanged hands seventeen times. Hill had a flourishing forest at the top, but concentrated artillery barrages by United Nations and communist artillery decimated every tree on the hill and soon it was called "Old Baldy" by the soldiers who fought there. During a two day battle 64,623 rounds and in one month 163,000 rounds of ammunition were fired upon it.

JULY 1953 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

During period 1 July to 110800 July 1953, the 158th Field Artillery Battalion remained in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. On 031400 July 1953, the battalion was given the additional mission of direct support of 14th BCT (Philippine Expeditionary Forces to Korea). The battalion was relieved of the direct support mission to the 14th BCT (PEFTOK) on 062400 July 1953. On 110800 July 1953, the battalion was relieved from direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment and assigned the mission of general support of the 45th Infantry Division. On 161800 July 1953, the battalion was relieved of general support mission of the 45th Infantry Division and assigned the mission of direct support of the 5th Regimental Combat Team (-). On 311305 July 1953, the battalion was relieved from direct support of the 5th Regimental Combat Team and assigned the mission of direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment.

OPERATIONS

The battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery. Headquarters Battery located at Coordinates DT11003590 from 1 July 1953 to 161030 July 1953 and vicinity Coordinates DT034346 from 161230 July to 31 July 1953, was commanded by Captain Tandy G. Marshall from 1 July to 262300 July 1953. From 270001 July 1953 to 31 July 1953, Headquarters Battery was commanded by First Lieutenant Michael M. Davis. Battery "A" which occupied positions vic Coordinates DT11183589 from 1 July to 161230 July 1953 and in vic Coordinates DT0364535220 from 161515 July to 31 July 1953, and was commanded by First Lieutenant Donald P. Kelly Jr. Battery "B" which occupied positions vic Coordinates DT12083514 from 1 July to 161030 July 1953 and in vic Coordinates DT0348534914 from 161425 July to 31 July 1953, and was commanded by Captain Millard F. Reese. Battery "C" which occupied positions vic Coordinates DT11043573 from 1 July to 160830 July 1953 and in vic Coordinates DT0351234685 from 161330 July to 31 July 1953, and was commanded by First Lieutenant Albert A. Lamas. Service Battery, which was located vic Coordinates DT15502670 from 1 July to 091400 July 1953 and in vic Coordinates DT086305 from 091400 July to 31 July 1953, and was commanded by First Lieutenant Carl E. Langham. Artillery Battery, 14th BCT (PEFTOK) was attached for operational control from 1 July to 161100 July 1953 at which time it was relieved from attachment for operational control. This battery occupied positions vic Coordinates DT11603621 and was commanded by Captain Pablo C. Francisco. 217th Field Artillery Battalion (ROKA), attached (for training and operational control) 121230 July 1953. This battalion which occupied positions vic DT074325 from 121230 July to 31 July 1953, was commanded by Major Han Kyung Ho.



On 9 July 1953, a reinforced battalion size attack was launched by the enemy against positions in the M-1 Hill area vic Coordinates DT098402. The 158th Field Artillery Battalion fired two thousand five hundred ninety four (2,594) rounds in support of friendly forces engaged in this action.

On 15 July 1953, a regimental size attack was launched by the enemy against positions in Christmas Hill area vic Coordinates DT05104338. The 158th Field Artillery Battalion fired three thousand forty five (3,045) rounds in support of friendly forces engaged in this action. On 162315 July 1953, an enemy platoon plus a reinforced platoon attacked against friendly outposts located vic Coordinates DT001404 and DT016408. This action continued until 170330 July 1953. This battalion fired one thousand nine hundred twenty one (1,921) rounds in support of friendly forces engaged in this action.

From 1 July to 11 July 1953, elements of the 179th Infantry Regiment made two (2) contacts with the enemy. This battalion supported these actions, firing a total of sixty (60) rounds. From 16 July to 31 July 1953, elements of the 5th Regimental Combat Team (-) made five (5) contacts with the enemy. This battalion supported these actions firing a total of five thousand fifteen (5,015) rounds.

This battalion fired four thousand six hundred sixty two (4,662) rounds on one hundred thirty nine (139) harassing and interdiction missions, eight thousand nine hundred sixty five (8,965) rounds on six hundred thirty (630) observed missions from ground observation posts (twenty three (23) rounds of this total were illumination shells), fifteen thousand twenty (15,020) rounds on four hundred forty two (442) unobserved missions, (three hundred eighty eight (388) rounds were propaganda shells) (four hundred thirty four (434) rounds were fired on counter fire targets), and eighty (80) rounds on six (6) missions from air observers. Battery "A" fired eight thousand one hundred ninety (8,190) rounds, Battery "B" fired seven thousand nine hundred thirty nine (7,939) rounds, Battery "C" fired eight thousand three hundred nine (8,309) rounds, and Artillery Battery, 14th BCT (PEFTOK) fired four thousand two hundred eighty nine (4,289) rounds. The battalion, plus attachment, fired a total of twenty eight thousand seven hundred twenty seven (28,727) rounds during the month of July 1953. During this period, selected personnel from Headquarters, "A", "B", and "C" Batteries were given twenty two hours of instruction in the fundamentals and techniques of Fire Direction Center operation.

Following the signing of a truce, which set forth the hour of cease fire as 272200 July 1953, friendly forces withdrew to; and

organized new defensive positions along Post Armistice Main Battle positions. An operation plan, 45-US-OP-7-53, was issued by the 45th Infantry Division, to implement the plan of withdrawal.

INTELLIGENCE

At the close of the period, the battalion was in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment, 45th Infantry Division. On 27 July 1953, at the close of hostilities, the battalion was in direct support of the 5th Regimental Combat Team (-). The enemy order of battle was as follows: Elements of the 536th and 537th Regiments, 179th Division, 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army. The unit capable of intervention was the 535th Regiment, 179th division, 60th Communist Chinese Forces Army. Enemy observation during the period of hostilities continued to be effective. Hill masses in enemy hands, both in the "Mundung-Ni Valley" area and in the "Christmas Hill" area afforded fields of observation superior to our own; both in height and zone of visibility. The enemy continued to improve his positions during the period. He made the maximum possible use of caves and terrain features which would conceal him from friendly observation. The bulk of enemy artillery is 76mm artillery. The bulk of enemy mortar is 82mm mortar. This is supplemented by the heavier caliber 120mm mortar. The enemy continued to use the bulk of his artillery and mortar to harass and interdict our troops along the main battle position. The amount of artillery and mortar ammunition expended when he found appropriate targets indicated that the enemy continued to maintain his ammunition supply.

Thirty five (35) rounds of counter battery fire was received during the period. Three thousand two hundred thirty three (3,233) rounds were reported as incoming in the sector of the supported unit, as follows: One thousand six hundred forty four (1,644) rounds of mortar, one thousand thirty two (1,032) rounds of mixed artillery, five hundred thirty seven (537) rounds of mixed mortar and artillery. The bulk of this fire fell in and around main battle positions. Enemy capabilities caused by artillery fire were as follows: twenty two (22) known KIA, fifty four (54) known WIA, forty four (44) estimated KIA, and sixty five (65) estimated WIA. One hundred fifty seven (157) mortar positions, twenty seven (27) automatic weapons positions, and forty seven (47) direct fire weapons were neutralized. PW interrogation reports indicates that artillery fire was effective and dreaded by the enemy. Psychological Warfare leaflets and broadcasts have had an average influence on enemy personnel. An intensive fire program was continued during the period of hostilities, and well planned unobserved fires were placed on selected targets. The enemy pursued a program of active patrols and conducted probes for intelligence purposes.

Twelve observation posts were maintained by this battalion for a period of ten days. During the time the battalion was in general support, there were no observation posts being maintained. Since the signing of the truce, the battalion has maintained three observation posts. These observation posts were manned by U.S. observers. The radar set organic to this battalion (AN/MPR-10) was located at DT06843706 for this period, and this set was in operation five hundred and fifty six (556) hours and forty (40) minutes with four hundred sixty two (462) hours and ten (10) minutes on the air. This set reported eight (8) artillery plots and two hundred forty eight (248) mortar plots within its sector of responsibility. Two mortar plots were taken under fire by this battalion. The remaining plots were taken under fire as follows: two hundred seven (207) by the 171st Field Artillery Battalions; four (4) by the 189th Field Artillery Battalion; two (2) by the 16th ROKA Field Artillery Battalion; fourteen (14) by the 57th ROKA Field Artillery Battalion; seven (7) by the 98th ROKA Field Artillery Battalion; nine (9) by the 69th ROKA Field Artillery Battalion; three (3) by the 93rd ROKA Field Artillery Battalion. The radar set organic to the 160th Field Artillery Battalion (AN-MPQ-10) was located at DT10313737 and was under operational control of this battalion from 010001 July to 110800 July 1953. During this period it was in operation two hundred six (206) hours and zero (0) minutes with one hundred forty eight (148) hours and thirty (30) minutes on the air. This set reported six (6) artillery plots, twenty two (22) mortar plots within its sector of responsibility. Six (6) artillery plots and eight (8) mortar plots were taken under fire by this battalion. The remaining mortar plots were referred to 45th Division Artillery for action. One hundred (100) counter fire fixes were fired by this battalion and eleven (11) were referred to 45th Division Artillery for action. Seventy four (74) hostile counter mortar plots were fired as a result of counter mortar intelligence information maintained by the S-2 section and information submitted by forward observers.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 July 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	49	2	599	610
Available for Duty	49	2	555	606
Attached Units: KATUSA			25	25
312400 July 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	46	2	575	623
Available for Duty	46	2	552	600
Attached Units: KATUSA			25	25

Five day rest and recuperation leaves were awarded to one (1) officer and eleven (1) enlisted men during the month of July 1953. During the month of July 1953, one (1) officers, one (1) warrant officer, and sixty six (66) enlisted personnel were received through replacement channels. During the period, six (6) officers, one (1) warrant officer, and forty six (46) enlisted man were dropped due to Expiration of Term of Service and/or reassignment. The morale throughout the period of this report has been superior. There were no trials by courts-martial during this period. Eleven (11) Bronze Star Medals (M), ten (10) Commendation Ribbons, and two (2) Air Medal were awarded to individuals of this command during the month of July 1953. Eighteen (18) recommendations for the award of the Bronze Star Medal (M), twelve (12) recommendations for the award of the Commendation Ribbon, and one (1) recommendation for the award of the Air Medal were initiated. One First Lieutenant was promoted to Captain four Second Lieutenants were promoted to First Lieutenants during the period. Promotion of enlisted men effected during July 1953 were as follows: One (1) Master Sergeant, twenty seven (27) Sergeants, one (1) Corporal, and twenty nine (29) Privates First Class. A total of zero (0) KIA and two (2) WIA were reported for the period. Post Exchange Services: The supply of essential items has been adequate. The food service program as provided was excellent during the month of July 1953. Rations continue to be of top quality. Frequent inspections were made of mess halls by the Medical Officer attached to this unit. Continual efforts on the part of the mess personnel have resulted in the maintenance of the high standards of this organization's messing facilities.

LOGISTICS

No critical shortages existed during the period which had any effect on the tactical mission of this battalion. Due to the age of vehicles and the terrain over which they operated, nineteen vehicles were salvaged. Twelve new M series vehicles, (3 ¼ Ton and 9 2 ½ Ton trucks) were received on initial issue. Phase I, Issue of Winter Clothing, was requisitioned on 20 July 1953. The following recommendations are submitted: None.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: John H. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

AUGUST 1953 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

During period 1 August to 111200 August 1953, the 158th Field Artillery Battalion remained in direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment. The battalion was relieved from direct support of the 179th Infantry Regiment on 111200 August 1953 and attached, for operational control, to the X U.S. Corps, further assigned the mission general support of III ROK Corps, reinforcing fires of the 7th ROK Division.

OPERATIONS

The battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery. Headquarters Battery, which occupied positions vic Coordinates DT034346 from 1 August 1953 to 111120 August 1953 and vic Coordinates DT1610131251 from 111120 August to 31 August 1953, was commanded by First Lieutenant Michael M. Davis. Battery "A" which occupied positions vic Coordinates DT0364535220 from 1 August to 111120 August 1953 and in vic Coordinates DT1607631586 from 111120 August to 31 August 1953, and was commanded by First Lieutenant Donald P. Kelly Jr. Battery "B" which occupied positions vic Coordinates DT0348534914 from 1 August to 111200 August 1953 and in vic Coordinates DT1588831503 from 111200 August to 31 August 1953, and was commanded by Captain Millard F. Reese. Battery "C" which occupied positions vic Coordinates DT0351234685 from 1 August to 111320 August 1953 and in vic Coordinates DT1593231315 from 111320 August to 31 August 1953, and was commanded by First Lieutenant Albert A. Lamas. Service Battery, which was located vic Coordinates DT086305 from 1 August to 100800 August 1953 and in vic Coordinates DT156271 from 100800 August to 31 August 1953, and was commanded by First Lieutenant Carl E. Langham from 1 August 1953 to 182400 August 1953. From 190001 August to 31 August 1953, Service Battery was commanded by First Lieutenant Jose Luis Rodriguez. 217th Field Artillery Battalion (ROKA), attached (for training and operational control) occupied positions vic DT072283 from 1 August 1953 to 110700 August, and in vic Coordinates DT13812532 from 110700 August to 31 August 1953, was commanded by Major Han Kyung Ho.

During this period, selected personnel from Headquarters, "A", "B", and "C" and Service Batteries were given forty four hours of drivers instruction on the M-Series vehicles. Selected personnel from Headquarters, "A", "B", and "C" and Batteries were given twenty hours of instruction in the fundamentals and techniques of battalion survey operations. During this period, the battalion continued improvement of new positions. Construction of FDC bunkers, ammunition bunkers, and individual slit trenches were completed. The remainder of time was utilized to conduct field problems (RSOP's) by all batteries.

INTELLIGENCE

At the close of the period, the battalion was in general support of the X Corps Artillery reinforcing the fires of the 7th ROKA Division Artillery. Enemy units in forward areas were as follows: The 45th and 48th Regiments, 15th North Korean Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; the 70th and 76th Regiments, 37th North Korean Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; the 182nd and 181st Regiments, 61st Division, 21st Communist Chinese Forces Army, and an unidentified division of the 21st Communist Chinese Forces Army. The units capable of intervention are the 50th Regiment, 15th North Korean Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; the 71st Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps; the 183rd Regiment, 61st Division, 21st Communist Chinese Forces Army; the 134th Division, 54th Communist Chinese Forces Army; and the 67th, 68th, and 15th Communist Chinese Forces Armies. Enemy observation during the period was effective in the "Christmas Hill" sector due to hill masses which afforded fields of view superior to our own; both in height and zone of visibility. The enemy has started to build new positions north of the demilitarized zone. He is employing the same principles used in his old positions. Enemy sightings by forward observers of this battalion during the period were as follows: Four company size units; two small groups from five to twenty persons; five gun positions; three small water craft. All of these sightings were in the vicinity of Hill 931, CT9943. Three observation posts were maintained by this battalion for a period of eleven days, (1 August to 11 August 1953) in the "Christmas Hill" Sector. The battalion maintained one observation post north of Pia Ri, DT17093745 from 18 August 1953 to the end of the period. These observation posts were manned by U.S. observers.

The radar set organic to this battalion (AN/MPR-10) was located at DT06843706 for the period 1 August to 19 August 1953, whereupon this radar set relieved of its mission of supporting front line units, and displaced to this battalion area. At the close of the period, this radar set was preparing to displace on 45th Division Artillery order, to be used in a training role under 45th Division Artillery control. The Battalion S-2 Section remained completely operational throughout the period, maintaining situational maps, sightings charts, and counter mortar and counter battery charts.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of this battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 August 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	46	2	575	623
Available for Duty	46	2	575	623
Attached Units: KATUSA			23	23
312400 August 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	44	1	518	563
Available for Duty	44	1	518	563
Attached Units: KATUSA			23	23

Seven day rest and recuperation leaves were awarded to 3 officers and 38 enlisted men during the month of August 1953. During the month of August 1953, 7 officers, and 48 enlisted personnel were received through replacement channels. During the period, 10 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 103 enlisted man were dropped due to Expiration of Term of Service and/or reassignment. The morale throughout the period of this report has been excellent. There were no trials by courts-martial during this period. 12 Bronze Star Medals (M), 19 Commendation Ribbons, and 1 Air Medal were awarded to individuals of this command during the month of August 1953. 32 recommendations for the award of the Bronze Star Medal, 10 recommendations for the award of the Commendation Ribbon, and 1 recommendation for the award of the Air Medal were initiated. 1 First Lieutenant was promoted to Captain, 4 Second Lieutenants were promoted to First Lieutenants during the period. Promotion of enlisted men effected during August 1953 were as follows: 3 Master Sergeants, 16 Sergeants First Class, 33 Sergeants, 62 Corporals, and 68 Privates First Class. No casualties were reported for the period. Post Exchange Services: The supply of essential items has been adequate. The food service program as provided was excellent during the month of August 1953. Rations continue to be of top quality. Frequent inspections were made of mess halls by the Medical Officer attached to this unit and continued efforts on the part of the mess personnel have resulted in a the maintenance of the high standards of this organization's messing facilities.

LOGISTICS

No critical shortages existed during the period which had any effect on the tactical mission of this battalion. Due to the age of vehicles and the terrain over which they operated, 12 vehicles were salvaged. These and 11 other World War II type vehicles were replaced by 23 new M-Series vehicles, (14 each ¼ Ton, 7 ¾ Ton, and 2 each 2 ½ Ton trucks) were received as initial issue. Phases II and III, Winter Clothing and Equipment were requisitioned on 1 August and 15 August 1953, respectively. A negative report was submitted on Phase IV. The following recommendations are submitted: None.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: John H. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.



The Bronze Star Medal is presented to Sergeant Peter J. DiStefano. The citation reads: The Bronze Star Medal for Meritorious Service is awarded to Sergeant Peter J. DiStefano, US51148096, Artillery, United States Army, Headquarters Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion, 45th Infantry Division, distinguished himself by meritorious service in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, in Korea, from 29 July 1952 to 10 July 1953. As Computer and Horizontal Control; Operator, Sergeant DiStefano played a key role in the success of the battalion's mission of direct support. The immediate and accurate fire needed by the infantry units was supplied largely because of Sergeant DiStefano's exemplary efforts. He responded quickly to orders given him and transmitted data with minimum delay. His enthusiasm and decisiveness served as an example to men working with him and reflects great credit on Sergeant DiStefano and the military service. Entered the Federal service from New Jersey.

SEPTEMBER 1953 - MONTHLY COMMAND REPORT

During the period 1 September to 30 September 1953, the 158th Field Artillery Battalion remained under operational control of X US Corps and in general support of the III ROK Corps, reinforcing the fires of the 7th ROK Division.

OPERATIONS

The Battalion remained organic to the 45th Division Artillery. Headquarters Battery occupied positions vic coordinates DT1610131251 from 1 September to 130815 September 1953 and vic coordinates DT290155 from 130815 September to 200900 September 1953 and vic coordinates DT1610131251 from 200900 September to 30th September 1953, and was commanded by First Lieutenant Michael M. Davis. Battery "A" occupied positions vic coordinates DT1607631586 from 1 September to 130830 September 1953 and vic coordinates DT290155 from 130830 to 200910 and vic coordinates DT1607631586 from 200910 to 30 September 1953 and was commanded by First Lieutenant Donald P. Kelly Jr. Battery "B" occupied positions via coordinates DT1588831503 from 1 September 1953 to 130845 September 1953 and vic coordinates DT290155 from 130845 to 200920 September 1953 and vic coordinates DT1588831503 from 200920 to 30 September 1953 and was commanded by Captain Millard F. Reese. Battery "C" occupied positions in vic coordinates DT1593231315 from 1 September 1953 to 130900 September 1953 and vic coordinates DT290155 from 130900 to 200930 September 1953 and vic coordinates DT1593231315 from 200930 to 30 September 1953 and was commanded by First Lieutenant Alfred A. Lamas from 1 September 1953 to 092400 hours September 1953. Battery "C" was commanded by First Lieutenant Richard B. Bisbee from 100001 September to 30th September 1953. Service Battery occupied positions in vic coordinates DT156271 from 1 September to 130925 September 1953 and vic coordinates DT290155 from 130925 September to 200940 September 1953 and vic coordinates DT156271 from 200940 to 30 September 1953 and was commanded by First Lieutenant Jose Luis Rodriguez. The 217th Field Artillery Battalion (ROKA), attached (for training and operational control) occupied positions vic coordinates DT13812532 from 1 September to 30 September 1953 and was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ahn Kyung Ho. During this period, the battalion continued improvement of main battle positions. A program for winterization of tents was initiated. During the period 13 September to 20 September 1953, the battalion conducted field problems for all batteries in preparation for ATT # 6-1. Battery "A" completed the test on 18 September 1953, with a final Score of 91.8%. Battery "B" completed the test on 17 September 1953, with a final score of 82.9%. Battery "C" completed the test on 19 September 1953, with a final score of 72.6%.

The battalion fired seven hundred sixty two (762) rounds for training. One hundred fourteen (114) rounds were fired on ATT # 6-1. Battery "A" fired four hundred and five (405) rounds. Battery "B" fired two hundred twenty four (224) rounds. Battery "C" fired two hundred fifty (250) rounds. The battalion fired eight hundred seventy nine (879) rounds during the month of September 1953. Four (4) rounds of this were white phosphorus, eight hundred seventy five (875) rounds were high explosive.

INTELLIGENCE

At the close of the period, the battalion was in general support of I Corps Artillery reinforcing the fires of the 7th ROKA Division Artillery. Enemy units in forward areas were as follows: the 45th and 48th Regiments, 15th North Korean Division, 3rd North Korean

Corps, the 70th and 76th Regiments, 37th North Korean Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, the 181st and 182nd Regiments, 61st Division, 21st Communist Chinese Forces Army and an unidentified division of the 21st Communist Chinese Forces Army. The units capable of intervention are the 50th Regiment, 15th North Korean Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, the 71st Regiment, 37th Division, 3rd North Korean Corps, the 183rd Regiment, 61st Division, 21st Communist Chinese Forces Army, the 134th Division, 54th Communist Chinese Forces Army, and the 67th, 68th, and 15th Communist Chinese Forces Armies. Our observation post is so located as to afford an excellent field of view of the Demilitarized Zone and deep into enemy held terrain. The enemy is building intensively along the northern boundary of the Demilitarized Zone. He is employing the same principles used during the period of hostilities. Enemy sightings by forward observers of this battalion during the period were as follows: Twenty nine (29) working parties were sighted during this period. Each party varied in size. The average number ranged from 8 to 12 men per party. These working parties concerned themselves mainly with the construction of bunkers, supply routes and trenches. Vehicles were seen transporting tools and various materials for these working parties. All sightings were in the vicinity of Hill 650, DT15844041 and Hill 550, DT16384017. One observation post was maintained by this battalion for the period north of Piari Pass, DT17093745. This observation post was named U.S. observers. The radar set, organic to this battalion (AN-MPQ-10) is under the operational control of the 45th Division Artillery for training purposes. On 24 September 1953, this radar set was displaced to the Inje Artillery Range to be used in a training role. The battalion S-2 Section remained completely operational throughout the period, maintaining situation maps, sightings charts and counter mortar and counter battery charts.

PERSONNEL

Listed below is the authorized and assigned strength of the battalion for the beginning and ending of the reported period:

010001 September 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	44	1	518	563
Available for Duty	44	1	518	563
Attached Units: KATUSA			23	23
302400 September 1953	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	47	7	598	652
Assigned	36	1	469	506
Available for Duty	36	1	469	506
Attached Units: KATUSA	1	0	59	60



Seven day rest and recuperation TDY was awarded to four (4) officers and fifty five (55) enlisted men during the month of September 1953. During the month of September 1953, five (5) officers and eleven (11) enlisted personnel were received through replacement channels. During the period thirteen (13) officers and sixty three (63) enlisted men were dropped due to Expiration of Term of Service and/or reassignment. The morale throughout the period of this report has been excellent. There were no trials by court-martial during this period. Fifteen (15) Bronze Star Medals (M), and four (4) Commendation Ribbons were awarded to personnel of this command during the month of September 1953. Ten (10) recommendations for the award of the Bronze Star Medal and two (2) recommendations for the award of the Commendation Ribbon were initiated. The promotion of enlisted men effected during September 1953 were as follows: Two (2) Master Sergeants, two (2) Sergeant First Class, twenty two (22) Sergeants, fifty (50) Corporals, and forty seven (47) Privates First Class. No casualties were reported for this period. Post Exchange Services: The supply of essential items provided by the post exchange was adequate. The Food Service Program as provided, was excellent during the month of September 1953. Rations continue to be of top quality, frequent inspections are made of mess halls by the Medical Officer attached to this unit and continued effects on the part of mess personnel have resulted in the maintenance of the high standards of this organization's messing facilities.

LOGISTICS

No critical shortage existed during the period which had any effect on the tactical mission assigned to this battalion. Two World War II-type vehicles were salvaged due to wear and tear, and the terrain over which they operated. A total of twenty two (22 World War II-type vehicles were turned in, and fifteen (15) new M-Series 1/4 Ton vehicles were received as an initial issue. Phase 1 and part of Phase 2 Winter Clothing and Equipment were received and issued to units. Ten (10) Quonsets and lumber for construction of tent winterization kits were received, and are being erected and utilized in the winterization program of this unit. Eight hundred seventy nine (879) rounds of 105mm howitzer ammunition were expended in practice for and undergoing AFF TT 6-1 for Light Field Artillery Battery. The following recommendations are submitted: None.

End of monthly Command Report and signed by: John H. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery, Commanding.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION

Awarded by citation dated 30 September 1953, by Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea, for exceptionally meritorious service to the Republic of Korea during the period 10 December 1951 to 31 July 1953, inclusive, with citation as follows:

The 45th United States Infantry Division continually exhibited extraordinary valor in combat and an unsurpassed excellence in the training and coordinating of Republic of Korea forces. In June 1952, the Division initiated a series of brilliant surprise attacks in order to establish a formidable outpost line beyond the existing main line of resistance and acquired many new positions, including the now famous hill masses of "Eerie" and "Baldy." The outposts were held securely in spite of the intense enemy counterattacks to recapture the strategic sites. Without yielding any of the newly acquired gains, the Division inflicted heavy losses upon the foe before it was replaced after over two hundred days of continuous combat. At this point, the men of the 45th United States Infantry Division undertook the important task of technically training Republic of Korea troops. Their efforts were rewarded by a display of brilliant combat effectiveness throughout the Republic of Korea forces. The return to front line positions in September 1952 by the Thunderbird Division created a new chapter in the military accomplishments of both United States and Korean troops as the two fused and fought together with a rare display of unity. During the Communist summer offensive of 1953, the 45th United States Infantry Division once again exhibited its fighting spirit and singleness of purpose as it frustrated enemy attacks and preserved vital positions on "Sand Bag Castle," "Heartbreak Ridge" and "Christmas Hill." The steadfast devotion to duty, gallantry in battle and cooperative spirit with which Republic of Korea troops were made an integral part of a unified force reflect the greatest credit upon the 45th United States Infantry Division and uphold the most esteemed traditions of the military profession.

DEMOBILIZATION

The Forty-fifth Division remained in Korea until it sailed for the United States in groups that embarked between 15 February and 15 March 1954. On April 18, 1954 the US Navy Transport the General J. H. McRae, carrying 1,130 Thunderbirds; 53 officers and 1,077 enlisted men; arrived at Staten Island, NY. They had left Inchon on March 14, 1954.

On 22 April 1954, a ticket tape parade, witnessed by 250,000, up lower Broadway was held for these men, as well as the men from the Forty-second Division and the Ninth Division. It was hosted by New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens and speakers included General Matthew B. Ridgway and Lieutenant General Raymond S. McLain.

The men were moved to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey for out processing, where most were given their final furloughs and discharged. At this time there were very few Oklahoman's in the ranks of the Forty-fifth Division due to the mere fact that most national guardsmen had already rotated home by June 1952.



On 30 April 1954, the division was released from federal service and returned back to National Guard Control. It was determined by the Department of the Army that the division would receive its battle flags and the battalion colors with all the appropriate pomp and circumstance and the venue selected was the state fair in Oklahoma City on 25 September 1954, to be called "Operation ColorBack." Battery "C", 158th Field Artillery Battalion, Weatherford, commanded by Lieutenant David L. Tautfest, were selected to fire the 19 gun salute Saturday night for Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens with 105mm Howitzers. Some 10,000 Oklahomans turned out for the spectacle. On 22 November 1954 General Orders No. 80 by order of the Secretary of Army, General Matthew B. Ridgway was published and the 158th Field Artillery Battalion was awarded its battle streamers for its service in the Korean peninsula.

45th Division News

Vol. VIII, No. 39

Korea, June 1, 1953

Eight Pages

158th Artillery: Awarded Bronze Stars were Sfc. Albert N. Lee, Sgt. Burton L. Frizzell, Sgt. Merion Johnson and Cpl. Edward J. Watson. Pfc. Robert L. Eubanks is on TDY to the 82nd Airborne, reassigned to other units in FECOM are Sgt. Hendrie A. Samyn, Pvt. Victor Vittorini and Pfc. Frank G. Nawrocki.

June 1, 1953

45TH DIVISION NEWS

PAGE 5

Arty Howitzers Bring Terror To Communists

By John Bush

"Fire Mission! Fire Mission!" came a clear sharp voice into the Fire Support Control Center's switchboard.

With lightning speed the intricate mechanisms of the 158th Artillery swung into action. The operator pulled one plug from his board and inserted another. Across the room another phone was raised.

"Send your mission," exclaimed the horizontal control operator.

The forward observer began his smooth sequence of commands. "This is OP 172. Coordinates 20448715 enemy digging in trenches—fire for target." As the horizontal control operator received and remembered, he mechanically repeated the orders. A computer across the table hurriedly jotted them down.

He put down his phone. Both he and the vertical control operator picked up their protractors and triangles. They moved them with speed and precision across celluloid covered maps, plotting death while their foe confidently dug on.

Three computers, one from each of the battalion's firing batteries, glanced anxiously at the operations officer.

"Battalion," his command began, "shell HE—charge six—fusing VT—one volley—time on target. Time on target meant fifteen

shells would hit simultaneously. VT meant they would explode 15 to 25 yards in the air, showering death on everything below.

As the operations officer was giving his orders they were passed to the battery executive posts. Before he had finished horns had blown. Every man in the firing batteries had shouted "fire mission." They had come scurrying out of their bunkers and into position.

Howitzers turned their ugly noses skyward and moved to the left. Ammunition racks were uncovered and shells snatched from their cradles.

The horizontal and vertical control operators had finished their plotting. Computers looked at them eagerly. "Range 875—deflection 45." The computers manipulated their slide-rules to convert these figures for their batteries. In seconds they passed separate commands to their executive posts.

Guns still in motion were corrected to the exact position. Then they stopped. "Ready!" shouted the section chiefs. "Ready" came word from the executive posts. "Ready" said the computers as they gazed at the operations officer once more.

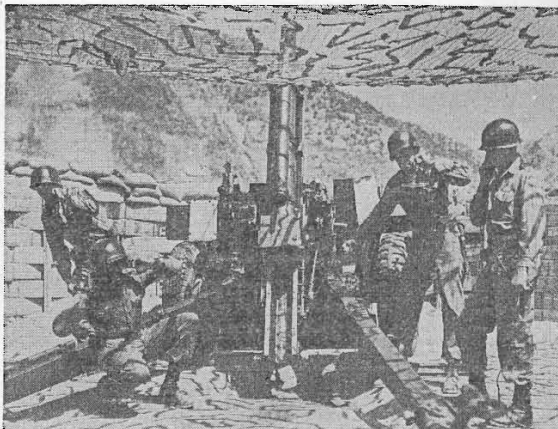
They were all old hands at this but a tenseness settled over the room. Able Battery would be the first to fire because they were farther away. All the rounds had to get there at the same time if the fire was to accomplish maximum results.

All telephone lines were open to relay the final all-important order. The observer was listening. The executive posts were listening. The section chiefs were listening. The operations officer picked up his stop-watch and spoke.

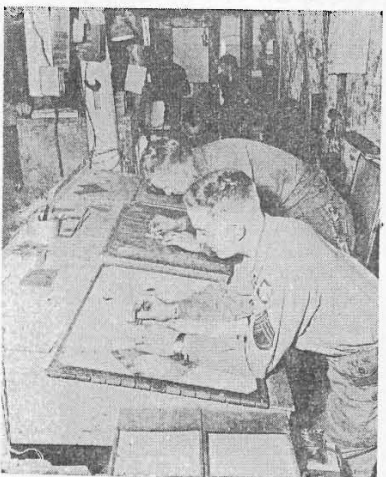
"Time on target will be 30 seconds from now: two-nine, two-eight, two-seven, the Able Battery computer set his eyes and jaw. "Battery," two-six, two-five, two-four, two-three, two-two, then Baker and Charley's computers. "Battery," two-one, two-zero.

The ground around the control center shook from the tremors of simultaneous blasts. Dust seeped through the ceiling of the huge bunker. "On the way" went the report to the observer. Fifteen seconds—ten—five—then the observer's voice again broke through with an unmistakable note of approval. "Cease fire—end of mission—enemy dispersed—estimated ten killed or wounded."

The tension lifted. Slide-rules and protractors were placed back in their holders. Nothing was said but men looked at each other and smiled. It was a smile of confidence. Confidence in themselves and their profession. They were what they were, professionals. They were the "Men Who Made 'Old Baldy' Bald."



A CREW, manning their 155 mm howitzer, from C Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion, fires on enemy positions. (Photo by Richard Balza)



PLOTTING fire mission in the fire direction center are (left to right) Sgt. Merlin E. Ritchey, chief computer, 158th Artillery Bn, and Pfc. Richard C. Walker, computer. Photo by Wilkins

shells would hit simultaneously. VT meant they would explode 15 to 25 yards in the air, showering death on everything below.

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All telephone lines were open to relay the final all-important order. The observer was listening. The executive posts were listening. The section chiefs were listening. The operations officer picked up his stop-watch and spoke.

"Time on target will be 30 seconds from now: two-nine, two-eight, two-seven, the Able Battery computer set his eyes and jaw. "Battery," two-six, two-five, two-four, two-three, two-two, then Baker and Charley's computers. "Battery," two-one, two-zero.

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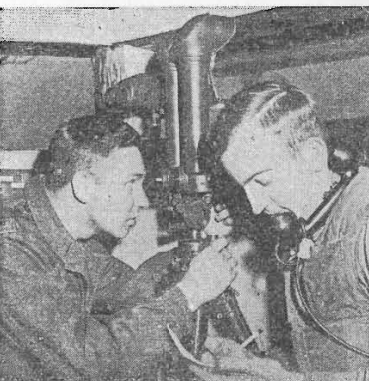
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COMPUTING fire missions for their 158th artillery batteries are (front in rear) Pfc. Carroll D. Cone, A Battery computer; Pfc. Charles H. Sackow, B Battery computer; and Pvt. David Archuleta, Hq. Battery computer. (Photo by Covington)



RECEIVING a fire mission for their battery are (left to right) Pfc. James C. Robinson, recorder for C Battery, 158th Artillery, and Sgt. James L. Selmyer, also a recorder for C Battery, 158th. (Photo by Covington)



FIRST Lt. Francis Sackett, liaison officer with the 158th Artillery Battalion, adjusts a fire mission while Cpl. John A. Burns, scout observer with Hq. 1st Bn. 179th Infantry, records the adjustments. (Photo by Covington)

Articles Transcribed

45th Division News: Vol. VIII, No. 39 dated 1 June 1953 entitled: Artillery howitzers bring terror to communists.

By John Bush. "Fire Mission! Fire Mission!" came a clear sharp voice into the Fire Support Control Center's switchboard. With lightning speed the intricate mechanisms of the 158th Artillery swung into action. The operator pulled one plug from his board and inserted another. Across the room another phone was raised. "Send your mission," exclaimed the horizontal control operator. The forward observer began his smooth sequence of commands. "This is OP172. Coordinates 20344978, 15 enemy digging in trenches, fire for effect". As the horizontal control operator received and remembered, he mechanically repeated the orders. A computer across the table hurriedly jotted them down. He put down his phone. Both he and the vertical control operator picked up their protractors and triangles. They moved them with speed and precision across celluloid covered maps, plotting death while their foe confidently dug on. Three computers, one from each of the battalion's firing batteries, glanced anxiously at the operations officer. "Battalion," his command began, "shell HE, charge six, fuse VT, one volley, time on target." Time on Target meant fifteen shells would hit simultaneously. VT meant they would explode 15 to 25 yards in the air, showering death on everything below. As the operations officer was giving his orders they were passed to the battery executive posts. Before he had finished horns had blown. Every man in the firing batteries had shouted "fire mission." They had come scurrying out of their bunkers and into position. Howitzers turned their ugly noses skyward and moved to the left. Ammunition racks were uncovered and shells snatched from their cradles. The horizontal and vertical control operators had finished their plotting. Computers looked at them eagerly. "Range 8275, deflection 45." The computers manipulated their slide rulers to convert these figures for their batteries. In seconds they passed separate commands to their executive posts. Guns still in motion were corrected to the exact position. Then they stopped. "Ready!" shouted the section chiefs. "Ready" came word from the executive posts. "Ready" said the computers as they gazed at the operations officer once more. They were all old hands at this but a tenseness settled over the room. Able Battery would be the first to fire because they were farther away. All the rounds had to get there at the same time if the fire was to accomplish maximum results. All telephone lines were open to relay the final all important order. The observer was listening. The executive posts were listening. The section chiefs were listening. The operations officer picked up his stop-watch and spoke. "time on Target will be 30 seconds from now: two-niner, two-eight, two-seven, the Able Battery computer set his eyes and jaw, "Battery," two-six, two-"fire"-five, two-four, two-three, two-two, then Baker and Charley's computers, "Battery", two-one, two-"fire"-zero. The ground around the control center shook from the tremors of simultaneous blasts. Dust seaped through the ceiling of the huge bunker. "On the way," went the report to the observer. Fifteen seconds-ten-five then the observer's voice again broke through with an unmistakable note of approval. "Cease fire, end of mission, enemy dispersed, estimated ten killed or wounded." The tension lifted. Slide rules and protractors were placed back in their holders. Nothing was said but men looked at each other and smiled. It was a smile of confidence in themselves and their profession. That's what they were, professionals. They were the "Men Who Made 'Old Baldy' Bald!" Photo Caption: A crew, manning their 155mm howitzer, from "C" Battery, 158th Field Artillery Battalion, fires on enemy positions. (Photo by Richard Balza). Photo Caption: Plotting fire mission in the Hq. fire direction center are (left to right) Sgt. Merlin E. Ritchey, chief computer, 158th Artillery Bn., and Pfc. Richard C. Walker, computer. (Photo by Wilkins). Photo Caption: Computing fire missions for their 158th artillery batteries are (front to rear) Pfc. Carroll D. Cone, "A" Battery computer; Pfc. Charles H. Sackse, "B" Battery computer; and Pvt. David Archuleta, Hq. Battery computer (Photo by Covington) Photo Caption: Receiving a fire mission for their battery are (left to right) Pfc. James C. Robinson, recorder for "C" Battery, 158th Field Artillery and Cpl. James L. Sellmyer, also a recorder for "C" Battery, 158th Field Artillery. (Photo by Covington). Photo Caption: First Lt. Francis Tackett, liaison officer with the 158th Artillery Battalion adjusts a fire mission while Cpl. John A. Burns, scout observer with Hq., 1st Bn., 179th Infantry, records the adjustments (Photo by Covington). 158th Artillery: Awarded Bronze Stars were SFC Albert N. Lea, Sgt. Burton L. Frizzell, Sgt. Marlon Johnson and Cpl. Edward J. Watson. Pfc. Robert L. Eubanks is on TDY to the 801st Ord. Bn. Reassigned to other units in FECOM are Sgt. Hendrie A. Samyn, Pvt. Victor Vittorini and Pfc. Frank G. Nawrockl.

45th Division News: Vol. VIII, No. 52 dated 31 August 1953 entitled: Looking back. 158th Artillery Holds Unit Day Celebration. By B. B. McMahon. Unit day was commemorated recently by the 158th Field Artillery Battalion, self-styled as "The Light Battalion That Made Old Baldy Bald." In a message to members of his command, the battalion commander, Lt. Col. John H. Carter reported in resume the activities of the unit during the year past. It was only slightly more than a year ago when the unit was commended for its outstanding performance against the enemy in the Chorwon sector when the 180th Infantry Regiment attacked, seized and defended the important outposts on Old Baldy and Hill 255 as a part of the relocation of the outpost line of advance all across the Thunderbird Division front. The 158th was in support of the Warrior Regiment during the crucial enemy counterattacks. When the 180th Infantry attacked and seized Outpost Eerie on T-Bone Hill, the battalion fired regimental support against repeated regimental and battalion sized attacks on the Warrior front. During a two-day hand-to-battle fought by the Warriors, artillery fired 64,623 rounds of ammunition. In one month over 163,000 rounds were fired. Christmas and New Years saw enemy surges against Thunderbird OP's on Hill 812 in the vicinity of Luke's Castle and 158th observers were decorated for calling in accurate fire support. At this time observers were located in OP's only 40 yards from enemy positions, closer to the enemy Main Battle Positions than any other point on the United Nations 155-mile front. The 45th Division was relieved on January 26 by the 40th Division and the battalion moved into the Punchbowl in support of the 19th BCT (PEFTOK) and in general support of Division Artillery. 158th Awards, Medals awarded recently at the 158th Artillery Battalion by Lt. Col. John H. Carter, battalion commander, include: Bronze Star to M/Sgt Frank Gernich; SFC's Charles K. Copeland and Richard C. McManus and Sgt's Kenneth C. Suhler and Charles R. Stanley. Air Medal to LT's James D. Hale, Jr. and Richard E. Bjork. Commendation Ribbon with Medal Pendant to LT's Roy C. Parker and William D. Anderson, Jr., SFC Billy E. O'Dell, SGT James A. Young and CPL's Robert Silano and Elmer D. Bowling.

New Radios Installed In Div. Vehicles

Nearly 900 vehicle radios, described by Division Signal Supply Officer 2nd Lt. Patrick H. Jones as "the new

45th Division News



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Eight Pages

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In July 1866 David Glasgow Farragut was commissioned an Admiral by an Act of Congress. He was the first officer of the Navy to be so honored.

158th

Field Artillery

3955 Cannoneer Field Road

Fort Sill, Oklahoma 73503



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