

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 6TH BATTALION, 56TH ARTILLERY
APO 96491

AVGHFC

10 August 1968

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 6th Battalion, 56th Artillery, for Period ~~Ending 31 July 1968~~, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)Commanding Officer
97th Artillery Group (AD)
APO San Francisco 963091. (C) Section 1, Operations: Significant Activitiesa. Introduction:

(1) During this reporting period 1 May - 31 July 1968, the 6th Battalion, 56th Artillery, continued operations in support of missions and tasks either specified or implied by 97th Artillery Group (AD) Regulation 525-1 (TSOP). The unit engaged in continuous operations and training throughout the entire 92 days of the reporting period.

(2) The mission of the 6th Battalion, 56th Artillery is to provide Army Air Defense Artillery protection for the Bien Hoa - Saigon - Tan Son Nhut area by attacking low and medium altitude high speed hostile aerial vehicles, to destroy them or to nullify or reduce their effectiveness.

(3) Captain Charles A. Reed became the Battalion S1 on 1 June 1968 vice Captain Larry H. Isakson. On 28 June 1968, Major Joseph M. Lorimier III replaced Major Fernando Espana Jr., as the Battalion S3. Captain Christopher O. Bast assumed the duties of Battalion S4 on 8 July 1968. Three other significant personnel changes took place during the quarter. Captain Spencer E. Hawkins assumed command of Battery B, vice Captain Gerald R. Sullivan on 24 June 1968. Captain Asa E. Stewart assumed command of Battery A upon the departure of Captain John G. Williamson on 24 June 1968. Captain Virgil R. Wells assumed command of Headquarters Battery vice Captain James T. Doughtie Jr. on 4 July 1968. (See Inclosure 2, Roster of Key Personnel).

b. Organization:

(1) Organizational structure and location of units - refer to Inclosure 1.

(2) Organizational changes that have occurred since the last Operational Report - Lessons Learned (ORLL) was submitted. The 246th, 248th and 249th Field Artillery Detachments (Radar) and the 67th Infantry Detachment (Radar) were assigned to Headquarters, II Field Forces

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DOD DIR 5200.10

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Vietnam, effective 6 May 1968 by IIFFV GO 400, 6 May 1968. Effective 30 June 1968, the 246th Field Artillery Detachment was attached to Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 6th Battalion, 56th Artillery, for rations and quarters.

c. Personnel and Administration:

(1) Maintenance of Unit Strength

(a) Battalion Strength

	<u>OFFICERS</u>		<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>		<u>ENLISTED</u>	
	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED
May	40	37	15	15	803	875
June	40	33	15	16	803	864
July	40	39	15	14	803	850

(b) Gains

	<u>OFFICERS</u>		<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>		<u>ENLISTED</u>		<u>AGGREGATE</u>	
	May	9	5	75	89			
June	11	5	80	96				
July	12	0	49	61				

(c) Losses

	<u>OFFICERS</u>		<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>		<u>ENLISTED</u>		<u>AGGREGATE</u>	
	May	7	4	145	156			
June	13	4	95	112				
July	6	2	80	88				

(d) Trends

1 Strength: The quarter showed a downward trend in the assigned strength. This trend has had an effect on the unit mission accomplishment because of created MOS imbalances. Indications are that the trend will continue in the foreseeable future.

2 MOS: Replacements received during the period generally possessed MOS's not authorized in the battalion, or in which a surplus already existed. A criticality developed in some MOS's and others continued to be critically short. Of significance are the following MOS's:

16D50 Grade E9 Sergeant Major: The Command Sergeant Major position was vacant for the last half of the period.

16E40 Grades E5, E6, and E7 HAWK Missile Fire Control Operators: Authorized 24, assigned 18. Shortages exist in the supervisory levels although averages exist in the lower skill levels.

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22K40 Grade E7 HAWK Missile and Launcher Repair Foreman: One authorized, none assigned.

26W40 Grade E6 Radar Repair Supervisor: One authorized, none assigned.

52B Grades E4, E5, Power Generator Operator/Mechanic: Authorized 59, assigned 41.

63A, 63B, 63C Vehicle Repairman: Authorized 48, assigned 28. The mobility of this command has been greatly impaired by the shortages of personnel in those MOS's. The lack of qualified repairmen and supervisors has contributed to a high deadline rate and the inadequacy of proper maintenance.

(c) Promotions: Insufficient promotion allocations have been instrumental in MOS skill level imbalances and have precluded advancement of deserving individuals to supervisory levels where need exists.

(2) Morale and Discipline:

(a) Rest and Recuperation Allocations and Utilizations:

	<u>ALLOCATIONS</u>	<u>TOTAL USED</u>	<u>% OF UTILIZATION</u>
May	74	71	97%
June	64	63	98%
July	55	55	100%

(b) Awards and Decorations Issued:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>BS(V)</u>	<u>BS</u>	<u>ACM</u>
HHB	0	8	5
A	0	4	6
B	0	1	1
C	0	2	1
D	0	1	2

(c) Military Justice: During this period, three enlisted men were tried by summary courts-martial, 50 Article 15's were administered and there were two AWOL's. No significant disciplinary trends or problem areas were noted.

(3) Chapel Program: The chapel program consists of general protestant worship services on Sunday at Battery D, 0800 hours, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1000 hours, Battery B, 1115 hours, and Battery A, 1415 hours. Possibly, Sunday services will be held at Battery C in the near future. The close proximity of Battery C to MiCV Annex Chapel, and the time of day (1330 hours) available for services are factors to be considered. Transportation is made available for all Catholic personnel to their masses. Jewish chaplains are available for counseling

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and services to Jewish personnel. The week-day program consists of Bible study at 1930 hours Sunday evening at Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, and devotional film service on Tuesday with counseling on Monday and Tuesday morning. Character Guidance is held Wednesday morning of each week. Counseling and visitation on Friday at Battery A with film and devotional Friday night. Battery B receives counseling and visitation on Wednesday of each week with Character Guidance the first Wednesday of each month. Counseling and visitation are held each Thursday at Battery C with film and devotional service on Thursday nights. Battery D is counseled and visited each Tuesday. Film and devotional on Sunday night with Character Guidance presented the first Tuesday of each month. In addition to these services being provided to members of the battalion, counseling and visitations are made each Friday with Character Guidance being presented the second Friday of each month to the 79th Ordnance Detachment.

(4) Safety: There has been a significant increase in motor vehicle accidents since the previous reporting period with 13 accidents for the reporting period. Eight of these accidents involved Vietnamese nationals. All batteries have been instructed to emphasize driver safety. There were four personal injuries during the reported period. All injuries were minor in nature with little loss in duty time.

d. Intelligence:

(1) Enemy activity within the battalion's area of interest was at a relatively high level during the beginning of the reporting period due possibly to the beginning of the Paris Peace Talks. Toward the end of the reporting period, enemy incidents reduced considerably due, in part, to the increased reconnaissance in force operations being conducted by allied units in the area.

(2) Since the early part of June, the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment employed an armored cavalry troop on the south perimeter of the Headquarters compound. This troop changes approximately every two weeks. Since the early part of August, E Troop, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, has set up camp on the north-east side of Headquarters compound. E Troop's mission is the reaction force for IIFFV. While the troop that is on the south side of the perimeter has specific missions with one platoon at IIFFV, one platoon at the bridge south of Long Binh Post on Highway 1A, and one platoon stationed on Highway 1 to the area north of the Headquarters.

(3) Taking advantage of the enemy's lull in activity, the battalion continued strengthening its physical security and protection of administrative areas. All batteries continued to improve existing bunkers, defensive plans and revetments around HAWK equipment. Penaprime was applied to existing fortifications to preclude deterioration of sand bags. Headquarters Battery had the outer perimeter defoliated and bunkers re-built and reinforced. Flash flares within 55 gallon containers were installed on the east and north side of the perimeter. Battery

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B installed additional perimeter lighting on its southern boundary and a third concertina fence was constructed around the entire perimeter. Tanglefoot was installed in front of bunkers at Battery D extending out to 20 feet. All obstacles have been removed that would impair the vision of any guard. A tower has been constructed which allows an unobstructed view of 70% of the battery perimeter. This tower is equipped with a Battery Control Scope and a direct communications line to II Field Force Artillery, to report azimuths of sited rocket firing locations.

(4) During the reporting period, the battalion received six new sentry dogs and dog handlers from Okinawa. At the end of the reporting period, the battalion has had 19 sentry dogs and dog handlers assigned of the 20 authorized. During the period, Battery A had one dog that was euthanized. The 936th Veterinary Detachment, located at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, now conducts monthly visits to Battery A.

(5) During this reporting period, there was some difficulty in obtaining Military Security Services (MSS) clearance for Vietnamese Nationals because of the high turnover rate of the indigenous personnel and because of the pending period of two to three months. The problem was alleviated during the latter part of the reporting period by retaining employees and a two week pending period for the clearances.

(6) A courtesy Chemical Biological Radiological inspection was conducted by 97th Artillery Group in preparation for the AGI. The results which brought out the need for a Chemical Biological Radiological Standard Operating Procedure for the sentry dogs. A change to the battalion regulation 190-12 was written to encompass the above deficiency. In the event of a Chemical Biological Radiological attack, the responsibility of the assigned sentry dog handler is to evacuate the dog to a safe area determined by the kind of element used and the concentration of the element in the area. If the assigned dog handler is not available, the sentry dog will remain locked in the kennel area.

c. Operations:

(1) The Battalion Headquarters remained at Long Binh Post (YT 0411) during the reporting period. All batteries remained as reported during previous quarters and as depicted on Inclosure 3, Map of Batteries.

(2) Daily air defense exercises have continued to be effective in maintaining a high state of unit readiness. Continued emphasis has been placed on the requirement that HAWK Batteries remain operational and adhere to the State of Alert Schedule. The battalion operational time was in excess of 90% for the reporting quarter.

(3) Quality control is continually being exercised by the Direct Support Platoon (DSP) to insure all items leaving the maintenance shops

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are in the best possible condition. High Voltage Power Supplies (HVPS) for the High Power Illuminating Radar (HPIR) formerly were not repaired by the Direct Support Platoon are now being repaired. Major changes in procedures in the repair program during the reporting period have resulted in an improvement from 25% to 84% reliability of repaired items. Two hundred and six excess chassis were turned into the supply account with a monetary value of \$250,088.00.

(4) Eight High Power Illuminator Radars with Built-In Test Equipment were received from CONUS on 27 May 1968. The existing four Battery Control Centrals (BCC) were to be modified for compatibility with the new HPIR/BITE; however, four new Battery Control Centrals (BCC) that had BITE modifications were received and issued to all batteries.

(5) On 10 July 1968, the Direct Support Platoon received new field maintenance test equipment consisting of Field Maintenance Test Equipment Shops 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and the Organizational Maintenance Test Equipment. This equipment did not receive required calibration after movement, therefore, all radar chassis and missiles were evacuated to the 79th Ordnance Detachment (GMGS) (HAWK) for repair. This decision was made in order to keep the backlog of work down to a minimum and to keep the operational status of the battalion as high as possible. Calibration is scheduled for early August.

(6) The 97th Artillery Group (AD) Army Air Defense Command Post (AADCP) alerted the Battalion Operations Center (BOC) with nine "Systems Unknown" that posed a possible threat to the defense during the reporting period. This command was further passed to the State I and II batteries. In all cases the target was declared FRIENDLY by the AADCP.

(7) During the reported period, there was a total of 21 HAWK Run exercises passed to batteries in the battalion by the 97th Artillery Group (AD) Army Air Defense Command Post (AADCP). These exercises are designed to test the HAWK defense and protection of assigned areas and installations.

f. Training:

(1) During the reported period, the battalion training consisted of the following:

- (a) Replacement Training
- (b) Battalion Refresher Training
- (c) Organizational Maintenance Training
- (d) AN/TPQ-21 Simulator Training

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(e) HAWK HIPIR BITE Training

(f) Annual Service Practice

(2) Replacement Training consists of five and one half days of intensive orientation designed to prepare the individual for combat in Vietnam. Batteries of the Battalion are responsible for conducting all replacement training. The following table shows the number of personnel trained during the reporting period.

<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>	<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>	<u>AGGREGATE</u>
32	10	204	246

(3) Battalion Refresher Training is conducted by the batteries on a schedule of one day training per battery per week. This flexible scheduling allows timely instruction and also permits each battery to complete its refresher training each month.

(4) A continuous training program has been implemented in the Direct Support Platoon for maintenance operations. One day each week is programmed for training (TAERS, internal operations, safety, technical, etc.) and maintenance of organic tools and equipment.

(5) Mr. Eugene Groth, Equipment Specialist, GS 12, with US Army Missile Command Technical Assistance Division, arrived in country 20 June 1968 for the purpose of conducting HAWK HIPIR BITE training. There was a total of forty enlisted men and four Warrant Officers trained on the equipment during four 56 hour courses of instruction. All personnel completed the training satisfactorily.

(6) During the period 26 May 1968 to 26 June 1968, firing batteries of the battalion participated in the HAWK Annual Service Practice (ASP) conducted by the 97th Artillery Group (AD). Units made administrative moves by air to Hon Tre Island without incident to participate. The results of this Annual Service Practice (ASP) reflect that all batteries are highly trained and fully capable of performing their combat mission. The results are as follows:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>SCORE</u>	<u>RATING</u>	<u>TGT KILLS/MSLS FIRED</u>
Battery A	95.70%	Excellent	1/2
Battery B	94.60%	Excellent	0/2
Battery C	98.10%	Excellent	2/2
Battery D	<u>97.35%</u>	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>1/2</u>
TOTAL	96.44%	Excellent	4/8 or 50%

(7) The AN/TPQ-21 Simulator was used throughout the quarter to give

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battery personnel training on crew drill, electronic counter measures, rules of engagement and for familiarization and evaluation of new arrivals. Each battery conducts a minimum of twelve hours monthly.

(8) An active Missileman Qualification Program continued during the quarter with 110 Officers and enlisted personnel qualifying as either a First or Second Class Missileman.

(9) The Tactical Procedures Examination was administered to 29 officers and enlisted personnel during the reported period with 26 obtaining a satisfactory grade.

g. Logistics: During the quarterly period ending 31 July 1968, logistical activities continued in support of the 6th Battalion, 56th Artillery and its operations.

(1) During the reporting period, the Direct Support Platoon operations increased considerably. There were 4343 requisitions received from customers with 2760 being issued and 1583 passed to the 79th Ordnance Detachment (GMGS) (HAWK). Stock replenishment requisitions from the Direct Support Platoon amounted to 1543. These supply transactions show a demand accommodation of 87% and a demand satisfaction of 73%.

(2) The Direct Support Platoon received 1507 maintenance requests during the period, and completed 1348. A total of 728 chassis were direct exchanged with 232 maintenance requests evacuated to the 79th Ordnance Detachment (GMGS) (HAWK).

(3) A consolidated battalion motor park was established to secure all vehicles and trailers not required for operations. The battalion vehicle deadline rate was less than 8% for the period covered. This represents an increase over the previous period. Some problems were encountered in procuring repair parts. This problem was resolved in some cases by securing salvageable parts from local collection points. The battalion experienced a continued shortage of vehicles during the period. Twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks represent the entire shortage within the battalion. The battalion strived for and has attained a high standard of maintenance. Battery C was presented the Battalion Operational and Maintenance Award for the months of May and June. The Group Combat Readiness (CRE) Evaluation Award for the second quarter of 1968 was awarded to Battery C. Battery C was also the recipient of the semi-annual Group Maintenance Award for outstanding performance in the area of conventional maintenance.

(4) Resupply of Class I, III, and IV to all units of the battalion was adequate; however, perishables, as well as fatigues and boots, were not available for extended period of time at issue points.

h. Psychological Operations and Civil Affairs:

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(1) The period covered by this report, 1 May to 31 July 1968, was significant in that the civic action projects started by this battalion as a result of the destruction brought about by the Tet Offensive were completed. The completion of these projects has helped to reestablish a feeling of security among the local populace and has enabled the villages to return to a more normal daily routine. Of secondary importance is the fact that, in most instances, the restored facilities were of better quality than those destroyed during the Tet Offensive.

(2) Repair and construction projects conducted by this battalion reached a peak with the opening of the two new schools in the village of Tan Thoi Hiep, in the Bion Hoa Province, and the erection of a 40 foot flagpole at the Bion Hoa Chieu Hoi Center. Labor involved in these programs was supplied by the local populace with the battalion supplying most of the materials and all of the supervisory personnel. It was noted that the Vietnamese took great pride in the fact that they provided the labor required in the construction of the buildings. The ceremony opening the school complex in the village of Tan Thoi Hiep was attended by the Battalion Commander and six key staff members. The local village elders along with the village chief, popular forces commander and police chief were also present at the opening ceremony.

(3) Commodity distribution by this battalion remained about equal with last quarter's. This can be attributed to the fact that there was little enemy action in this battalion's area of responsibility. Consequently, there was no apparent new influx of homeless refugees into the area.

(4) The medical civic action program carried out by the Battalion Surgeon was limited primarily to the Chieu Hoi Center. The duties of the Battalion Surgeon at the battalion level are such that he is limited in the time and the area he can cover on the medical civic action program. However, the surgeon and battalion medics have been making weekly scheduled visits into the immediately adjacent area.

(5) Table Of Accomplishments:

(a) MEDCAP: 700 patients treated.

(b) Efforts to Improve Lines of Communications: Process of repairing one main bridge spanning a river approximately 90 feet wide. This bridge is the only bridge in the area and will greatly facilitate all operations in the area plus provide the connecting link between two villages. Presently, all troops and nationals in the area must ford the river or travel a very lengthy distance to the next bridge.

(c) Repair and Construction: Two new school complexes constructed in the village of Tan Thoi Hiep capable of handling 1000 students. One 40 foot flagpole erected at Chieu Hoi Center. Transporting and erecting

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five pre-fabricated houses in the village of Tan Thoi Hiep.

(d) Commodities Distributed: 3000 pounds of food, 16,800 gallons of potable water, 3000 pounds of cement, large quantities of lumber, roofing material and water pipe.

2. (C) Section 2, Lessons Learned: Commander's Observations, Evaluations and Recommendations

a. Personnel

Surplus MOS's

OBSERVATION: MOS 23S20, HAWK Pulse Radar Repairman, and 23Q20, HAWK Fire Control Repairman are companion MOS's in which a surplus exists.

EVALUATION: Lengthy school training is involved in attaining technical qualifications of both MOS's. Prior to the designation of the 23Q20, the 23S20 MOS was school trained on both HAWK Pulse Radar and HAWK Fire Control Repairman Duties. Studies indicated and determined that the amount of equipment was too great for one individual to be knowledgeable on. Thus the creation of the 23Q20 MOS with schooling for technical qualification. The TOE does not authorize the 23Q20; however, the 23S20's received are not qualified to perform on all associated equipment. Changes in the HAWK TOE to authorize the 23Q have not been received but schooling is producing this MOS which is HAWK peculiar only.

RECOMMENDATION: That emphasis be placed in publication of a TOE change authorizing the 23Q20 MOS.

b. Operations

Construction of Bunkers

OBSERVATION: Savings in money and engineer effort can be achieved by using revetment walls instead of sandbags for many types of protective shelters.

EVALUATION: It has been standard usage in Vietnam to construct above ground protective shelters with sandbags over a wood frame. Bunkers constructed with sand filled timber revetting walls afford equal or greater protection and result in saving the difference between the cost of the lumber and sandbags, take less time to construct and there is no replacement cost for resandbagging periodically. The wood revetted shelters are particularly suitable for semi-permanent base camps. It is important that engineer technical assistance be utilized to insure adequate design and construction.

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RECOMMENDATION: That protective shelters be constructed where feasible with revetment walls, rather than sandbags.

- c. Training: None
- d. Intelligence

Intelligence through Civic Action

OBSERVATION: A great deal of enemy information can be gained during MEDCAP's or through the visit of villages by Civic Action Teams.

EVALUATION: To use Civic Action Teams to gain intelligence information, there must be close coordination between S2 and S5. Maximum exploitation of the civil populace as an intelligence source will be attained if intelligence trained and/or briefed personnel actually participate on MEDCAP's and Civic Action projects.

RECOMMENDATION: That intelligence trained and/or briefed personnel participate on MEDCAP's and all Civic Action projects.

- e. Logistics

(1) Restrictions Imposed by TOE Equipment Authorization

OBSERVATION: The restrictions imposed by TOE equipment authorization and the limits of the Troop Self-Help Program render this battalion incapable of obtaining enough water to meet the added requirements of a fixed situation.

EVALUATION: The TOE authorizes sufficient water hauling equipment to meet the tactical needs of this battalion. Presently, the units of this command are located on fixed installations which are situated on large Army posts or Air Bases. The water requirement for these small installations include supplying showers, clubs, billets, dog kennels, and dispensaries, which are excess to the normal tactical water requirements found in the field. In addition, the Self-Help Maintenance Program outlined in USARV Regulation 420-24, requires that troop units haul their own water with augmentation from the Post Engineers. As of this date, no augmentation has been rendered. This unit submitted a formal request to Pacific Architects and Engineers for this augmentation in July. This request is still pending. A previous request to the Long Binh Pacific Architects and Engineers office was disapproved. The submission of a change to the MTOE to expand the unit's water hauling capabilities with additional organizational equipment would be infeasible. In the normal mobile situation for which this unit was intended to operate, this equipment could not be used. In addition, one of the batteries has a fixed water system and no water delivery is necessary.

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RECOMMENDATIONS: That post engineers augment this unit's water hauling capacity, or that temporary authorization be granted for one 5000 gallon trailer per battery.

(2) Turn-In of Excess Equipment

OBSERVATION: This unit attempted to turn in a large number of excess foot lockers to the 266th Supply & Service Company. The lockers would not be accepted by the 266th Supply & Service Company unless they were placed on pallets or packaged. In addition, this unit was directed that future bulk equipment turn-ins must also be packaged.

EVALUATION: This unit does not have capabilities to package equipment. It is almost impossible for Company or Battery sized units to obtain sufficient amounts of lumber to build the pallets required. The delay in obtaining lumber to build necessary pallets would become an obstacle preventing units from returning excess equipment to the supply system.

RECOMMENDATION: That supply points be directed to accept bulk equipment turn-ins from small units without the requirement of having the equipment packaged.

f. Organization: None

g. Other: None



3 Incl

1. Organization and Location of Units
2. Roster of Key Personnel
3. Map of Batteries

WILLIAM R. WARREN
LTC, Artillery
Commanding~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIALORGANIZATION AND LOCATION OF UNITSASSIGNED UNITS

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS BATTERY	LONG BINH	YT 0411
BATTERY A	TAN THOI HIEP	XT 8002
BATTERY B	LONG BINH	YT 0711
BATTERY C	TAN SON NHUT	XS 8197
BATTERY D	BIEN HOA	XT 9714

ATTACHED UNIT (RATIONS AND QUARTERS ONLY)

246TH FIELD ARTILLERY DETACHMENT	LONG BINH	YT 0411
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INCLOSURE 1

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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>NAME, GRADE</u>
HQ, 6/56	BATTALION COMMANDER	JOHN EVANCHICK LTC
HQ, 6/56	EXECUTIVE OFFICER	FELTON A. KEMP MAJ
HQ, 6/56	S1	LARRY H. ISAKSON CPT
		1 June 1968
		CHARLES A. REED CPT
HQ, 6/56	S2	WALLACE J. SAVOY CPT
		17 May 1968
		ARTHUR D. YAMADA 1LT
HQ, 6/56	S3	FERNANDO ESPANA JR. MAJ
		28 June 1968
		JOSEPH M. LORIMIER III MAJ
HQ, 6/56	S4	JOSEPH M. MACKENZIE MAJ
		8 July 1968
		CHRISTOPHER O. EAST CPT
HEADQUARTERS COMMANDING OFFICER BATTERY		JAMES T. DOUGHTIE JR. CPT
		4 July 1968
		VIRGIL R. WELLS CPT

:INCLOSURE 2

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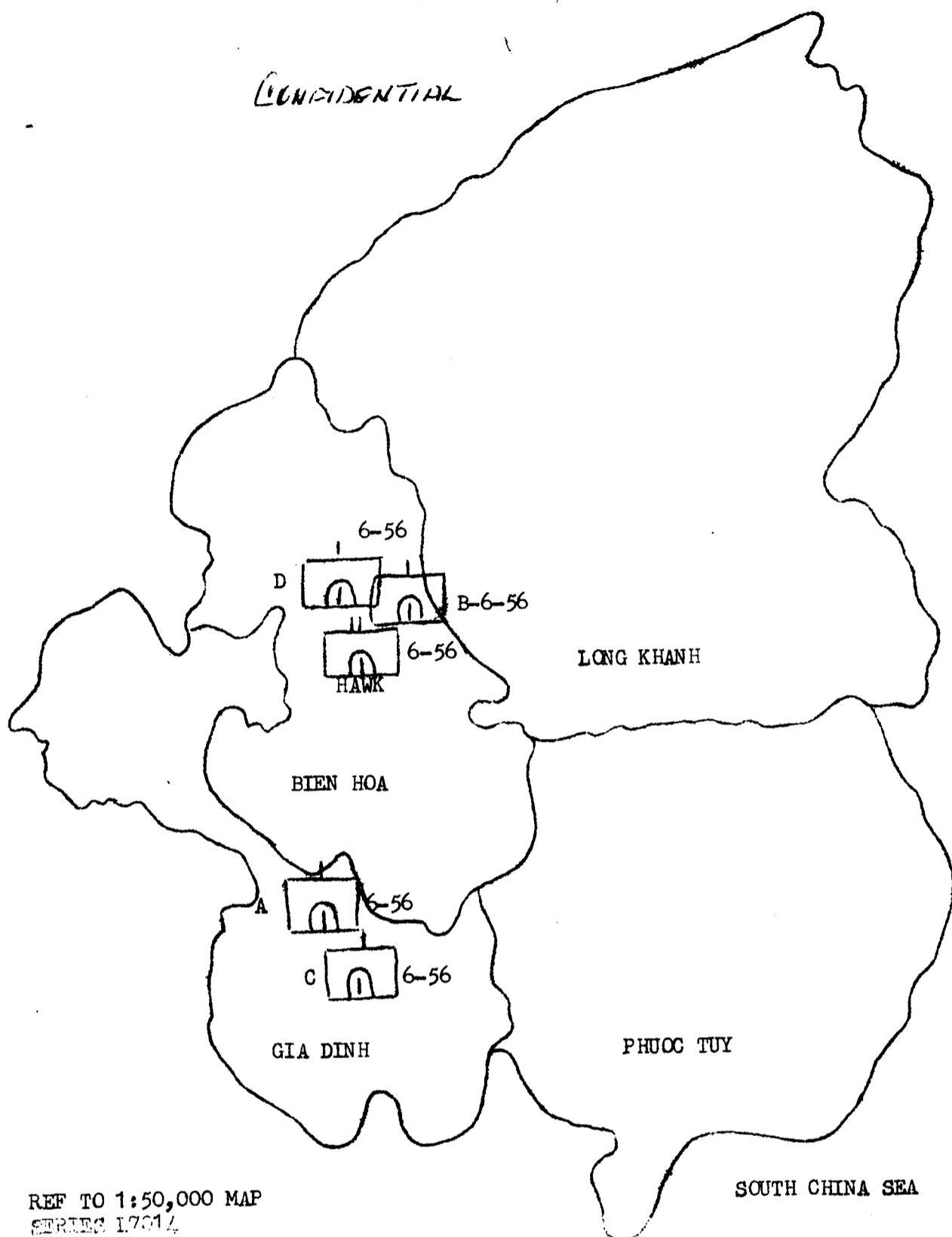
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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>NAME, GRADE</u>
BATTERY A	COMMANDING OFFICER	JOHN G. WILLIAMSON CPT
		24 June 1968
		ASA E. STEWART CPT
BATTERY B	COMMANDING OFFICER	GERALD R. SULLIVAN CPT
		24 June 1968
		SPENCER E. HAWKINS CPT
BATTERY C	COMMANDING OFFICER	THOMAS H. DELAY CPT
		12 May 1968
		FLOYD L. DRAPER CPT
BATTERY D	COMMANDING OFFICER	WELFERT L. BYNUM CPT

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AVNCO-387 (10 Aug 68) 2d Inf (B)

MAJ Klingman/4433

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 6th Battalion, 56th Artillery, for Period Ending 31 July 1968, RCS CSPO-45 (M) (B)

HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375 11 SEP 1968

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: CPOP-37,
APO 96598

This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 July 1968 from Headquarters, 6th Battalion, 56 Artillery and concurs with the report as modified by the preceding endorsement.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

3 Incls
neW. C. ARNTZ
ILT, AGC
Assistant Adjutant GeneralCc: fum:
HQ 97th Arty Gp (AD)
HQ 6/56 Arty

MFR: ORLL was not staffed due to lack of significant unresolved problem areas.

ACTION OFFICER: Major Klingman/4433

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CH RCT DIV	<i>2</i>
CH ISR	<i>OK</i>
CH DOC BR	<i>OK</i>
CH ENG BR	<i>OK</i>
CH LOG BR	<i>OK</i>
CH MED BR	<i>OK</i>

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED WHEN SEPARATED
FROM CLASSIFIED INCLOSURES

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AVNGC-DST (23 May 68) 2d Ind (U) CPT Arnold/dla/IBM 4485
 SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, 6th Bn, 56th Arty for
 Period Ending 30 April 1968 (RGS CEFOR-65 (R1)) (U)

HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375 14 JUN 68

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

1. This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 30 April 1968 from Headquarters, 6th Battalion, 56th Artillery as indicated.

2. Concur with report as submitted.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

2 Incl
ne

Cy furn:
 HQ 97th Arty Gp (AD)
 HQ 6th Bn, 56th Arty

MFR: ORLL was not staffed due to lack of significant unresolved problem areas.

ACTION OFFICER: CPT Arnold/4485

CH DST DIV	de
CH MS BR	
CH DOC BR	C
CH TNG BR	
A/O	de

RAF

de

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1968

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