



HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

OCMH

SUBJECT: Certificate of Lineage and Honors

15 JUN 1963

TO: Commanding Officer
4th Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery
Fort Hancock, New Jersey

1. Transmitted herewith are the official certificates of Lineage and Honors of your command and its parent regiment with several reproduced copies of each. As mentioned in the attached notice, the document pertaining to your unit constitutes your unit's "birth certificate," its "deed" to organizational properties, and its "service record."

2. Although the regimental headquarters, mentioned in paragraph 60, AR 870-5 is the repository of all regimental honors, all elements of the family share in the regiment's glory. A comparison of the regimental certificate with the certificate of your command, will indicate those regimental honors in which your command shares, any honors which accrue to the regiment as a result of your command's history and any honors for which your command alone has received campaign participation credit.

3. A detailed record of your unit's operational history is not available in this office. However, the inclosed pamphlet entitled "Organizational History - Its Preparation and Use", will assist you in locating any histories of your unit which may have been published, and in securing retired records for use in preparing the unit history prescribed by AR 870-5.

FOR THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY:

4 Incl
as

Raymond C. Ball
RAYMOND C. BALL
Colonel, Artillery
Chief, Historical Services
Division

RG 338 - ENTRY - UU-WW-2224, BOX 1
FILE 4/71ST ARTILLERY

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY
Washington 25, D. C.

OGH 314.7

29 August 1958

SUBJECT: Unit History

TO: Commanding Officer
4th Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery
Fort Hancock, New Jersey

Reference: AGAO-O (M) 322 (1 Aug 58) DCSPER, 12 August 1958,
subject: Change in Status of Certain Units.

1. The establishment of the Combat Arms Regimental System throughout the Army, a complete departure from former organizational structures, has resulted in the creation of many newly-designated units, one of which is yours. These organizations are new in name only. In the past they were regimental companies whereas now they are expanded into color-bearing units designated as battle groups, squadrons, or battalions. The new units remain as organic elements of the parent Regiment. Over the years the companies made history and earned honors which they bestowed upon the Regiment. Under the new system each Regiment retains its endowed history and honors. Also, each new color-bearing unit, such as yours, is entitled to its own history and honors, and in time will receive its own Official Statement of Lineage and Battle Honors (CMH Form 4). That Statement will be the unit commander's authority for requisitioning campaign streamers and decorations. Until this Office has determined specifically the unit's official lineage and honors these items will not be issued by The Quartermaster General.

2. Determination of lineage and honors requires that the history of each new unit be traced step-by-step from the date of its origin to its reorganization under the Combat Arms Regimental System. In addition, it is necessary to make an exhaustive search of retired historical documents in order to insure that each unit is properly credited with all its battle honors. Naturally, this work will be time consuming.

2-11

OCMH 314.7

SUBJECT: Unit History

3. This Office recognizes your need for tools with which to establish a firm troop military history indoctrination program. It suggests that until you receive your unit's Official Statement of Lineage and Battle Honors you emphasize the history and accomplishments of the parent Regiment. To assist you a brief outline of historical facts concerning your parent Regiment is furnished as Inclosure #1. The battle honors listed thereon are those of the Regiment. Those of your command may or may not be the same. Again, you are cautioned that the facts outlined relate to the Regiment and cannot be used as authority for requisitioning campaign streamers and decorations for your command.

FOR THE ACTING CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY:

1 Incl
Outline Regt'l Hist

/s/ D. G. Gilbert
/t/ D. G. GILBERT
Colonel, Infantry
Chief, Lineages-Honors
and Properties Division

312 (29 Aug 58)
SUBJECT: Unit History

1st Ind

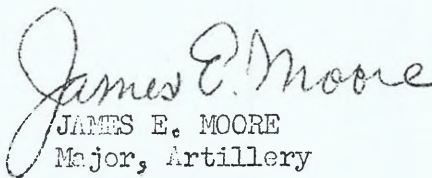
HEADQUARTERS 4th Msl Bn (NIKE-AJAX), 71st Arty, Ft Hancock, N.J. 20 Oct 58

TO: Commanding Officer, Btry A, 4th Msl Bn, 71st Arty, South Amboy, N.J.
Commanding Officer, Btry B, 4th Msl Bn, 71st Arty, Leonardo, N.J.
Commanding Officer, Btry C, 4th Msl Bn, 71st Arty, Ft Hancock, N.J.
Commanding Officer, Btry D, 4th Msl Bn, 71st Arty, Holmdel, N.J.
Commanding Officer, 215th SDRM, Ft Hancock, N.J.

Forwarded for information.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl
n/c


JAMES E. MOORE
Major, Artillery
Adjutant

DESIGNATION

COMPONENT

71st ARTILLERY

Tentative	Lineage
Constituted 2 May 1918 and organized 10 May 1918 in Coast Defenses of Boston, Massachusetts, as 71st Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps	
Demobilized 6 March 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts	
Reconstituted 1 July 1940 and redesignated 71st Coast Artillery Regiment	
Activated 3 January 1941 at Fort Story, Virginia (less 1st Battalion activated 1 July 1940 at Fort Story)	
Regiment broken up 1 September 1943 as follows:	
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Group	
1st Battalion redesignated 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion	
2d Battalion redesignated 384th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion	
3d Battalion redesignated 241st Antiaircraft Artillery Searchlight Battalion	
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Group, inactivated 25 March 1946 at Bielefeld, Germany; redesignated 15 September 1949 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion and activated 30 September 1949 at Fort Bliss, Texas, with Batteries of former 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion (formerly 1st Battalion, Regiment) (less Battery D newly constituted); redesignated 22 July 1953 as 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun)	
71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion reorganized with new Batteries 10 January 1945 and redesignated 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Composite Battalion; redesignated and reorganized 1 September 1945 as 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion; redesignated 3 August 1953 as 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun)	
384th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion inactivated 18 August 1944 at Camp Pickett, Virginia; disbanded 26 October 1944; reconstituted 28 June 1950 and consolidated with 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion (see Annex) and consolidated unit designated 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion; redesignated 3 August 1953 as 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun); inactivated 20 December 1957 at Fort Totten, New York	
241st Antiaircraft Artillery Searchlight Battalion inactivated 5 August 1944 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi; disbanded 4 September 1944	
71st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun) redesignated 6 July 1954 as 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion; 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion to be inactivated in September 1958	
526th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun) redesignated 13 February 1954 as 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion; Artillery Missile Battalion to be inactivated in September 1958	

DESIGNATION

COMPONENT

71st ARTILLERY Cont'dTentativeLineage

71st Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, and 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion to be consolidated, reorganized and redesignated 71st Artillery

Elements of 71st Artillery activated in September as follows:

- 1st Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery at Fort Belvoir, Virginia
- 2d Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery at Fort Bliss, Texas
- 3d Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery in Europe
- 4th Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery at Fort Hancock, New Jersey
- 16th Detachment, 71st Artillery at Fort Bliss, Texas

* * * *

ANNEX - 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion

119th Coast Artillery Battalion constituted 25 February 1943 in Army of the United States

Activated 2 April 1943 at Camp Haan, California

Redesignated 28 June 1943 as 119th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion

Inactivated 17 December 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey

Redesignated 13 October 1948 as 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion and allotted to Regular Army

Activated 8 June 1949 at Fort Bliss, Texas

Consolidated 28 June 1950 with reconstituted 384th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion and consolidated unit designated 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion

CAMPAIGN STREAMERS:

World War I

Without inscription

World War II

Normandy

Northern France

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

DECORATIONS:

None

A TRUE COPY:

Grant R. Lasher
GRANT R. LASHER

Captain, Inf

Incl # 1

COAT OF ARMS OF THE
526TH ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY MISSILE BATTALION

SHIELD: OR, ON A CANTON GULES A HURTE FIMBRIATED ARGENT BEARING THREE MULLET, TWO AND ONE OF THE LIKE.

CREST: None

MOTTO: DIE ET NOCTE VIGILARI
(Watchful Night and Day)

DESCRIPTION

The shield, which bears the coat of arms of the former 504th Coast Artillery Regiment in the canton was assigned to the 71st Coast Artillery Regiment, parent unit of the 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion.

The shield is red (Gules) for Artillery. The charges were selected from three submitted by the enlisted personnel of the battalion. The three stars are taken from the state flag of Tennessee signifying that Tennessee was the third state to be admitted to the union after the original thirteen.

The 504th Coast Artillery Regiment was formed as an organized reserve unit with headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

HISTORY OF THE
526TH ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY MISSILE BATTALION

The history of the 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion began with the constitution and organization of the 71st Artillery Regiment of the Coast Artillery Corps, located in the Coast Defense of Boston, Mass.

Constituted on 2 May 1918 and organized 10 May 1918, elements of that regiment have been redesignated, inactivated, and activated until 30 September 1949, when orders for the organization of the present unit were published.

The parent unit (71st C.A.C.) was deactivated on 6 March 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, reconstituted and redesignated the 71st Coast Artillery Regiment on 1 July 1940, with the 1st Battalion concurrently activated at Fort Story, Va. (Other elements of the regiment were activated on 3 January 1941 at Fort Story, Va.)

On September 1, 1943, the regiment was broken up and the First Battalion was redesignated and reorganized as the 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion. Later on 10 January 1945 the 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion was reorganized and redesignated the 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion on 1 September 1945.

Redesignated 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion on 3 August 1953. The battalion was further redesignated as the 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion on 13 February 1954.

Battle honors for the 526th AAA Missile Battalion were earned in the Aleutian Island Campaign of World War II.

Inactivated after World War II, the unit was reorganized as the 526th AAA Gun Battalion, under the AAA expansion program, on 30 September 1949 at Fort Bliss, Texas, being assigned to Fourth Army and attached to the 35th AAA Brigade. Shortly afterwards, the ranks began to fill with basic cadre from the 79th AAA Gun Battalion. These cadre underwent twelve weeks of cadre training before enough men were obtained to start unit training.

On 10 January 1950, authorization was granted to organize a Medical Detachment from members of Headquarters Battery. In February the 526th and the battalion started six months of grueling, specialized training in the desert around El Paso, Texas.

On December 18, 1950, orders were received to move the battalion to Fort Totten, New York. Christmas was spent loading equipment on flat cars and trucks. The guns and personnel were transported by rail, while the fire control equipment went by convoy.

The battalion arrived at Fort Totten on the 29th of December, 1950. All equipment was emplaced ready to fire. The battalion along with the 69th AAA Battalion were the first Antiaircraft Artillery in the defense of New York City.

On 29 October 1951, Battery A occupied the first permanent site at Englewood, New Jersey.

During December 1953 the 526th AAA Gun Battalion was converted to the 526th AAA Missile Battalion (NIKE) and occupied sites at Fort Hancock, New Jersey. In December of 1953 NIKE package-trained personnel, both officers and enlisted men, began arriving from the 1st Guided Missile Group at Fort Bliss, Texas to begin conversion of the 526th AAA Gun Battalion. The package personnel supplemented with personnel already in the battalion began the momentous job of building revetments, mounds for antennas, tunnels for underground cables and emplacing the Radar and Launcher equipment. These activities were conducted during the winter months of 1954 and were hampered by snow and cold weather; however, the job was accomplished quickly and efficiently. On the 14th of February 1954 the 526th Gun Battalion was officially converted to a missile battalion. On the 14th day of May 1954 Battery C of the 526th AAA Missile Battalion became operational and the second missile battalion in the United States to become tactical. For the first time the AA Defense of metropolitan New York, with its nine million inhabitants was protected from enemy air attack by the newest of AA Weapons, the NIKE guided missile. Following Battery C on 14 May 1954, Battery B became operational on 24 May 1954, Battery A on 28 May 1954 and Battery D on 4 June 1954.

For the next several months the 526th Battalion continued participating in the AA defense of New York and dressing up the temporary sites.

During April of 1955 Battery D of this battalion was the first of our units to occupy a permanent NIKE site near a civilian community located at Holmdel, New Jersey. Also during April of 1955 Batteries B and C of the 526th Battalion moved to permanent sites on Fort Hancock, New Jersey. In October of 1955 Battery A moved and occupied a permanent site near the town of Old Bridge, New Jersey.

During April 1957 Battery B and C were reorganized. Battery C became a dual site and all personnel and equipment from Battery B were assigned Battery C. Battery B was redesignated as Battery D 737th AAA Missile Battalion, less personnel and equipment, and was to remain active but unfilled.

Battery D, 737th AAA Missile Battalion was redesignated as Battery B, 526th AAA Missile Battalion with Station Fort Tilden, New York. During May 57 and June 57 all personnel and equipment of Battery B moved to their present site at Chapel Hill, New Jersey.

COMMANDING OFFICERS

4TH MISSILE BATTALION (NIKE-HERCULES) 71ST ARTILLERY

George H. Best	Major	Sep 1949 - Feb 1950
Oscar W. Lancaster	Lt Col	Feb 1950 - Apr 1951
Michael J Gruttaduria	Major	Apr 1951 - Jul 1951
Gerhard E Brown	Lt Col	Jul 1951 - 10 Feb 1952
James A Kelly	Lt Col	10 Feb 1952 - 10 Aug 1952
Joseph Koshoffer	Major	10 Aug 1952 - 10 Sep 1952
Robert W Molloy	Lt Col	10 Sep 1952 - 21 May 1953
Willis T Lind	Lt Col	21 May 1953 - 1 Nov 1953
Carl F Chirico	Lt Col	1 Nov 1953 - 10 Dec 1953
Robert W Molloy	Lt Col	10 Dec 1953 - 22 Sep 1954
Walter J Wellman	Lt Col	22 Sep 1954 - 11 Oct 1956
Harold Broudy	Lt Col	12 Oct 1956 - ^{12 July} 4 Apr 1958
John H Thorne	Lt Col	^{12 July} 4 Apr 1958 - 12 Oct 1960
J. J. TALORMINA	MAJ	12 Oct 1960 - 28 Nov. 1960
C. D. DAVENPORT	Lt Col	28 Nov. 1960 -

HISTORY OF THE 4TH MISSILE BATTALION (NIKE-HERCULES) 71ST ARTILLERY

The history of the 4th Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery began with the constitution and organization of the 71st Regiment of the Coast Artillery Corps, located in the Coast Defenses of Boston, Mass.

Since its constitution on 2 May 1918 and organization on 10 May 1918, elements of the 71st Regiment have been redesignated, inactivated and activated until 1 September 1958, when orders for the organization of the 4th Missile Battalion (NIKE-AJAX) 71st Artillery were published.

The parent unit (71st CAC) was demobilized on 6 March 1919 at Camp Devens, Mass., reconstituted and redesignated the 71st Coast Artillery Regiment on 1 July 1940 with the 1st Battalion concurrently activated at Fort Story, Va. (Other elements of the regiment were activated on 3 January 1941 at Fort Story, Va.).

On 1 September 1943 the regiment was broken up and the 1st Battalion was redesignated and reorganized as the 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion. Then on 10 January 1945 the 71st Antiaircraft Gun Battalion was reorganized and redesignated the 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Composite Battalion. On 1 September 1945, the 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Composite Battalion was reorganized and redesignated the 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion.

Battle honors for the 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion were earned in the Aleutian Island Campaign of World War II.

Inactivated after World War II, the unit was again reorganized and activated 30 September 1949 at Fort Bliss, Texas, being assigned to 4th Army and attached to the 35th AAA Brigade. Shortly afterwards, under

the command of Major George H Best, the ranks began to fill with basic cadre from the 79th AAA Gun Battalion. This cadre underwent twelve weeks of cadre training before sufficient personnel were obtained to start unit training.

On 10 January 1950, authorization was granted to organize a Medical Detachment from members of Headquarters Battery. In February, Major Oscar W. Lancaster, now Lt Col, assumed command of the 526th and immediately started into six months of grueling, specialized training in the desert around El Paso, Texas. This training was composed of moving to and from position areas and field problems, both under simulated battle conditions and firing the big 120mm Guns at distant flying targets. The battalion filled more than seventy-thousand sandbags to fortify one tactical position on a single occasion.

After completing this summer training in the dry desert around Fort Bliss, the unit received orders to move to Fort Devens, Mass. This movement was accomplished by train between the 11th and 15th of September 1950. The big 31 ton guns offered quite a task for the men to load and block on the railroad flat cars.

At Fort Devens the battalion went into an advanced training period while a small cadre was selected to train new men who had joined the unit. Most of these men were used as filler personnel after receiving their training.

In December 1950 the battalion went into winter training with a two week exercise in the field. Much was learned by all personnel as to the effect of cold weather and snow on Antiaircraft Artillery.

On 18 December 1950 orders were received to move the battalion to Fort Totten, New York. Christmas was spent loading equipment on flat cars and trucks. The guns and personnel were transported by rail, while the fire control equipment went by convoy.

The battalion arrived at Fort Totten on the 29th of December 1950. All equipment was emplaced ready to fire. The battalion along with the 69th AAA battalion was the first Antiaircraft Artillery in the defense of New York City. March 1951 saw the battalion assume the responsibilities of training new men. A provisional training battalion was activated at this time with each battery sending expert officers and enlisted personnel. On 19 April, Lt Col Lancaster received orders to a new station and he was succeeded by Major Michael J. Gruttaduria.

On Armed Forces Day 1951, Battery A paraded in New York City. Much work was spent getting the equipment ready as this was the first exhibition of the heavy equipment of the Antiaircraft Artillery. Many pictures were taken of the battalion during this time, for publication in newspapers and movies of the unit appeared on television.

Montauk Point, Long Island had been selected as a firing point for the New York units and during May and June the battalion fired service practice.

On 7 July notification of the death of Major Gruttaduria was received as a result of an automobile accident. Lt Col Gerhard E Brown assumed command of the battalion on 10 July 1951. The battalion during this time spent its time moving to and from assigned sites to become proficient in case of actual alert.

On 26 August 1951 letter batteries moved into the field to take part in an exercise that was to test the defenses of the United States. This lasted approximately 30 days and during this time the unit was able to discover and solve many problems that beset them as a tactical unit.

On 29 October, Battery A occupied a tactical site at Englewood, New Jersey that was to be permanent for the battalion. A rotation policy between batteries was set up at this time. One battery would occupy the site at all times.

Christmas of 1951 found the battalion ready to perform it's mission. Although the year 1951 saw many changes in policy and personnel, the unit was more secure in it's ability to do it's job.

As the battalion entered 1952, they did not yet fully realize the huge job that was ahead of them in the next two years. On site construction proved to be the biggest challenge to the unit. Between service practices and alerts the men put everything into construction. Prefab barracks, gun emplacements, generator sheds were all built by personnel of the battalion. Lt Col James A Kelly assumed command of the 526th on 10 February 1952. On 10 August 1952 Major Joseph Koshoffer became battalion commander for a short period. Lt Col Molloy relieved Major Koshoffer on 10 September 1952 and remained with the battalion until 3 April 1953. He was placed on D.S. to the 52d Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade, Fort Wadsworth, New York at this time being relieved on 21 May 1953 by Lt Col Willis T Lind. A large portion of the planning and construction was accomplished under Lt Col Molloy, who spent many hours in the field with batteries helping with problems that were ever present.

The summer of 1953 found Headquarters and Battery A at Englewood, N.J., Battery B at Nutley, N.J., Battery C at Fort Totten, N.Y. and Battery D at Moonachi, N.J. The battalion was redesignated on 3 August 1953 to become the 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Guns). Lt Col Willis T Lind remained as battalion commander until 1 November 1953. He was succeeded by Lt Col Carl F Chirico who was formerly commanding officer of the 41st AAA Gun Battalion.

Lt Col Robert W Molloy was assigned to the unit again as battalion commander on 10 December 1953. Word was received late in 1953 that the battalion had been selected as the first battalion in the New York area to convert to Guided Missiles. As a result of this order the batteries were relieved from their respective positions and ordered to Fort Hancock, N.J. All respective Artillery equipment had been turned in and the move was accomplished by 5 January 1954. Trained officers and enlisted personnel in Guided Missiles arrived from Ft Bliss, Texas during January 1954. Again the battalion started site construction and training, with the same problems present as before.

On 13 February 1954, the designation of the battalion was changed from the 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun) (120mm) (Static) to the 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, by General Order.

On 14 May 1954, Battery C of the 526th AAA Missile Battalion became operational and the second missile battery in the United States to become tactical. For the first time the AA Defense of New York was protected from enemy air attack by the newest of AA weapons, the NIKE-AJAX guided missile. Following Battery C, Battery B became operational on

24 May 1954, Battery A on 28 May 1954 and Battery D on 4 June 1954.

For the next several months the 526th Battalion continued participating in the AA defense of New York and dressing up the temporary sites. The battalion played host to many distinguished visitors which included General Lewis, General Mickelson, General Henning, General Brunell, General Herren and about 500 West Point Cadets.

On the 22d day of September 1954, Col Molloy left the battalion for an overseas assignment and Lt Col Walter J Willman assumed command.

During April of 1955 Battery D of this battalion was the first of our units to occupy a permanent Nike site near a civilian community located at Holmdel, N.J. Also during April Batteries B and C of the 526th Battalion moved to permanent sites on Fort Hancock, N.J. In addition in October of this same year Battery A moved to and occupied a permanent site near the town of Old Bridge, N.J.

In April 1957, Battery B was combined with Battery C to become Battery C, a double battery. During the same month Battery D, 737th Missile Bn, Fort Tilden, N.Y. became Battery B, 526 Msl Bn and moved to their permanent location at Leonardo, New Jersey, by Movement Order 16 dated 15 April 1957, Hq 1st US Army. All batteries have now moved to their permanent sites.

On 22 May 1958, while modifications were being performed on Ajax missiles by Ordnance personnel, six members of Battery B were killed due to eight Ajax missiles exploding. The site itself was almost completely destroyed and only a miracle prevented more fatal casualties.

On 12 July 1958, Lt Col Harold Broudy was replaced as battalion commander by Lt Col John H Thorne.

On 1 September 1958, the 71st AAA Msl Bn, 526th AAA Msl Bn and 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Bn were consolidated, reorganized and redesignated the 71st Artillery. The 526th AAA Msl Bn became the 4th Msl Bn, 71st Artillery. Other elements of the 71st Arty were:

1st Msl Bn, 71st Arty located at Fort Belvoir, Va.

2nd Msl Bn, 71st Arty located at Fort Bliss, Texas.

3rd Msl Bn, 71st Arty located in Europe.

16th Det, 71st Arty located at Fort Bliss, Texas.

During January and February 1959 personnel from Battery C were sent to Fort Bliss, Texas for conversion training to NIKE-HERCULES. On 25 January 1959 the designation of the 4th Msl Bn (NIKE AJAX) 71st Artillery was changed to 4th Msl Bn (NIKE HERCULES) 71st Arty and reorganized under TOE 44-546T. During March and May of 1959 personnel from Battery D went to Fort Bliss also for NIKE HERCULES conversion training. C-2, 4th Msl Bn became operational as a NIKE HERCULES battery on 7 May 1959, C-1 became operational on 29 June and Battery D became operational as a HERCULES unit during the month of September.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

LINEAGE & HONORS

71ST ARTILLERY

Constituted 2 May 1918 in the Regular Army as the 71st Artillery (C.A.C.)

Organized 12 May 1918 in the Coast Defenses of Boston, Massachusetts

Demobilized 6 March 1919 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts

Reconstituted 1 July 1940 in the Regular Army as 71st Coast Artillery (AA). Concurrently, 1st Battalion activated at Fort Story, Virginia

Reminder of Regiment activated 3 January 1941 at Fort Story, Virginia

Regiment broken up 1 September 1943 and elements reorganized and redesignated as follows:

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Group

1st Battalion redesignated 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion

2d Battalion redesignated 384th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion

3d Battalion redesignated 241st Antiaircraft Artillery Searchlight Battalion

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Group, inactivated 25 March 1946 at Munich, Germany; redesignated 15 September 1949 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion (120mm); activated 30 September 1949 at Fort Bliss, Texas, with Batteries of former 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion (formerly 1st Battalion of Regiment) (less Battery D newly constituted); redesignated 22 July 1953 as 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun) (120mm) (Static); reorganized and redesignated 6 July 1954 as 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion; inactivated 1 September 1958 in Washington - Baltimore Defense Area

71st ARTILLERY

71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion reorganized with new Batteries and redesignated 10 January 1945 as 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Composite Battalion (Type A); reorganized and redesignated 1 September 1945 as 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion; redesignated 3 August 1953 as 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun) (120mm) (Static); reorganized and redesignated 13 February 1954 as 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion; inactivated 1 September 1958 at Fort Hancock, New Jersey

384th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion inactivated 18 August 1944 at Camp Pickett, Virginia; disbanded 26 October 1944; reconstituted 23 April 1946 as 384th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion; activated 8 May 1946 at Fort Bliss, Texas; disbanded 31 January 1949 at Fort Bliss, Texas; reconstituted 28 August 1950, concurrently, consolidated with 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion (see ANNEX) and consolidated unit designated 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun) Battalion (90mm); redesignated 3 August 1953 as 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun) (90mm) (Static); inactivated 20 December 1957 at Fort Totten, New York

241st Antiaircraft Artillery Searchlight Battalion inactivated 5 August 1944 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi; disbanded 4 September 1944

71st Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, and 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion consolidated, reorganized and redesignated 31 July 1959 as 71st Artillery, a parent regiment under the Combat Arms Regimental System

* * * *

ANNEX

Constituted 25 February 1943 in the Army of the United States as 119th Coast Artillery Battalion

Activated 2 April 1943 at Camp Meun, California

Redesignated 28 June 1943 as 119th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion

Inactivated 17 December 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey

Redesignated 13 October 1948 as 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion. Concurrently, designated a Regular Army Unit

Activated 8 June 1949 at Fort Bliss, Texas

* * * *

4th MISSILE BATTALION, 71st ARTILLERY

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War I
*without inscription

World War II
Normandy
Northern France
Ardennes-Alsace
Rhineland
Central Europe

DECORATIONS

None

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

s/J. C. Lambert
t/J. C. LAMBERT
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

SECTION II
IMPORTANT EVENTS

I NARRATIVE OF UNIT HISTORY:

- (a) Battery D, 4th Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery, Holmdel, New Jersey, originated as Battery D, 526 AAA Missile Battalion. The unit was formerly located at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, and was moved to Tactical Site #54, Holmdel, New Jersey, per movement order number 7, Headquarters, 1st Army, Governors Island, New York, 13 April, 1955.
- (b) The battery is divided into two areas, the Integrated Fire Control Area and the Launcher Control Area. Administration and Fire Control are located in the IFC Area; missile storage and maintenance are located in the LCA Area.
- (c) Battery D is a NIKE-HERCULES Air Defense Unit which has the primary mission of protecting New York City against air craft attack.
- (d) Following is a list of the highlights of the battery from February, 1955, to the present time:

Feb 1955 - Unit conducted its annual service practice achieving two kills out of three with the AJAX missiles.

Apr 1955 - Battery completed movement to new location in Holmdel, New Jersey and became operational.

Jan 1956 - Unit conducted annual service practice at Red Canyon achieving two kills and one miss firing the AJAX missile.

Feb 1957 - Unit conducted ASP at Red Canyon with two kills and one unsuccessful with a total score of 2388 for highest score in the battalion.

Apr 1958 - Unit conducted ASP at Red Canyon achieving two kills and one unsuccessful round for a total of 2293 points.

Sep 1958 - Battery redesignated Battery "D", 4th Missile Battalion, (NIKE-AJAX) 71st Artillery, Holmdel, New Jersey.

Mar 1959 - Maintenance personnel departed for Fort Bliss, Texas, for NIKE-HERCULES conversion program.

May 1959 - Package personnel reported to Fort Bliss, Texas, for NIKE-HERCULES conversion program.

Jul 1959 - Unit fired one HERCULES and two AJAX missiles at McGregor Range achieving one kill out of two with the AJAX missile and one kill with the HERCULES missile.

Jul 1959 - Package personnel arrived back on site.

Aug 1959 - (a) Equipment shipped from Fort Bliss, Texas, arrived on site.

(b) Battery became operational with a NIKE-AJAX capability only.

(c) Successfully passed 80th Group's Equipment and Facilities Inspection.

(d) Successfully passed First Region's Equipment and Facilities inspection.

Sep 1959 - Six warheads were received, mated and made operational.

100% OPERATIONAL with Nike-Hercules capability

Oct 1959 - (a) Two warheads were received, mated and made operational.

(b) Passed 80th Group's TPI Inspection.

Nov 1959 - (a) Passed USARADCOM TPI Inspection.

(b) Passed Dept. of the Army TPI Inspection.

Dec 1959 - Passed first Regional ORI with total points lost:30.

Feb 1960 - Two warheads, ~~orig. under new TOTE 44-541.~~

Mar 1960 - (a) Passed annual ordnance inspection. *orig. under new TOTE 44-541*

(b) AWARDED 80th Group pennant for WEST BTRY, operational-wise for the 1st quarter of 1960.

Apr 1960 - Greek officers visited our site to study in preparation for a site of their own.

May 1960 - (a) 80th Group CMI & CI Inspections passed.

(b) Passed First Regional ORI with total points lost:55.

II ANNUAL SERVICE PRACTICE:

1. Feb 1955 - Two out of three kills with AJAX missiles.

2. Jan 1956 - Two out of three kills with AJAX missiles.

3. Feb 1957 - Two out of three kills with AJAX missiles; 2388 score; highest in Battalion.

4. Apr 1958 - Two out of three kills with AJAX missiles. *2293 Points*

5. Jul 1959 - One out of two kills with AJAX missiles, and One out of One kills with the HERCULES missile. *2440 Points*

HEADQUARTERS
526TH AAA MISSILE BATTALION
Fort Hancock, New Jersey

319.1

17 March 1957

SUBJECT: Narrative Report of Annual Service Practice

TO: Commanding General
Army Antiaircraft Command
Fort Air Force Base
Colorado Springs, Colorado
ATTN: G3 O&T

1. This organization, plus Battery D, 737th AAA Missile Battalion, conducted its annual service practice at the Red Canyon Range Camp, Carrizozo, New Mexico, during the period 11 February 1957 to 14 February 1957. Personnel designated to conduct the practice departed in two increments. The advance party, consisting of the battery missile assembly crews, departed Newark Air Terminal on 2 February 1957; the main body departed Newark Air Terminal on 9 February 1957 with the exception of Battery B, which was delayed for twenty-four hours. The return trip was accomplished in one movement consisting of three flights, which departed El Paso International Airport on 17 February 1957 and arrived at Newark Air Terminal on 18 February 1957.

2. Pertinent information required by paragraph 29, Training Memorandum Number 6, Headquarters Army Antiaircraft Command, 10 October 1956 follows:

a. Air Transportation.

(1) To El Paso. With the exception of one chartered C-46 aircraft, the air movement to El Paso was excellent. The C-46 was owned and operated by the SSM Airlines and was chartered as CAM 307L. It was scheduled to depart Newark Air Terminal at 1830 hours 9 February 1957. The airplane did not arrive at the terminal until 2130 hours and upon inspection was found to have a faulty engine. At 2400 hours the aircraft was still in the process of being repaired and arrangements were made for the personnel of Battery B to be billeted at the Douglas Hotel in Newark. After breakfast on 10 February, the battery arrived at the terminal at 0915 hours and loaded at 1115 hours 10 February 1957. A few minutes later, a gust of wind hit the vertical stabilizer and broke the control cable. Interior inspection of the aircraft revealed broken seats and unusable safety belts. The personnel were unloaded and fed the dinner meal at the terminal restaurant.

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(2) A representative of the Civil Aeronautics Authority checked the aircraft and ordered that it be grounded for at least two days. A substitute aircraft was procured from the All American Airlines. This plane departed Newark Air Terminal at 1715 hours 10 February 1957 and arrived at El Paso International Airport at 0510 hours 11 February 1957. The personnel of Battery B lost approximately one day of range time at Red Canyon Range Camp due to the unsatisfactory condition of the originally chartered aircraft.

(3) From Red Canyon. Transportation from El Paso to Newark, consisting of three DC-4 type aircraft, was excellent.

b. Vehicular Transportation.

(1) From El Paso to Red Canyon Range. Two of three busses provided for the transportation of the main body broke down enroute, one at Tularosa and the other at Alamogordo.

(2) From Red Canyon to El Paso. Satisfactory.

c. Administrative Details at Red Canyon Range. The administrative assistance and support provided by the permanent party personnel at Red Canyon Range was excellent.

d. Condition of Nike Sets. The condition of the NIKE sets assigned to the battalion was excellent.

e. Condition of Nike Missiles. Condition of the NIKE I missiles received by the battalion was satisfactory.

f. Condition and Sufficiency of Test Equipment and Tools. Tools and test equipment were sufficient in quantity and in good condition.

3. Preparation Phase. The period 0700-1730 hours on 11 February 1957 was utilized to conduct daily and weekly checks, transporting missiles down range and to perform RF checkout of missiles.

4. Training Phase. The period 0700-1730 hours on 12 February 1957 and the period 0700-1100 hours on 13 February was utilized to perform dynamic tests and tracking tests for all units. All tests were successful. Commencing at 1100 hours all units, except Battery D (526th), performed training tests and proceeded immediately to salvo firing. Equipment failure delayed conduct of dynamic and tracking tests by Battery D (526th) until the late afternoon of 13 February 1957.

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5. Firing Phase.

a. Firing was commenced at 1100 hours on 13 February. By 1600 hours, four batteries had fired salvo shoots. (Battery D, 526th was delayed due to equipment trouble). All five batteries were ready to fire the cold shoots the same evening, however, a range hold from White Sands was imposed between 1830 and 2200 hours. It was decided to conduct the cold shoots the following evening. On Thursday, 14 February, Battery D, 526th concluded its salvo shoot and, beginning at 1745 and ending four hours and five minutes later, all five batteries successfully accomplished the 30-minute cold shoot.

b. The major range hold and the frequent short holds imposed by White Sands on 13 February resulted in wasted time during the daylight hours of the 14th. Range holds generally lowered the efficiency of the conduct of the annual service practices.

6. Results of the Preparation. In order to analyze the status of training of the individual batteries, the points awarded for the preparation have been extracted from those awarded for effect on target. The scores are unofficial:

SCORING AREA	MAXIMUM SCORE	A	B	C	D	D-737
Comp Dynamics	25	25	25	25	25	25
ECA Prep	100	100	92	100	68	100
ICA Prep	150	148	130	145	150	146
Tng Test	100	89	83	73	100	100
Tracking Test	50	50	50	50	50	50
Post Firing Checks (15)	50	42	50	42	50	50
Post Firing Checks (30)	50	42	50	50	50	50
Missile Assembly	300	290	285	285	280	275
Firing Prep (15)	400	325	335	398	390	395
Firing Prep (30)	425	423	381	420	425	425
40K Bonus	75	75	75	75	0	0
TOTAL	1725	1609	1556	1663	1588	1636

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SUBJECT: Narrative Report Of Annual Service Practice

7. Results of Firing.

BTRY	ASST	TYPE	TYPE	RESULTS	REMARKS
A	42	Salvo-1	PIT	Kill	Radial miss distance 26 yards.
A	43	Salvo-2	Frag	Unsuccessful	Flight normal until 10 seconds before intercept when missile took abrupt left turn. Computer sent right turn order which was not executed. 5 seconds later the missile broke up.
A	50	30-min	PIT	Successful	Radial miss distance 34.6 yards. Missed being a kill by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
B	46	Salvo-1	PIT	Successful	Radial miss distance 47.9 yards.
B	47	Salvo-2	PIT	Unsuccessful	Flight normal until fire plus 28 seconds, then missile beacon failed and fail-safe occurred. Post firing checks normal.
B	51	30-min	Frag	Kill	Radial miss distance 13.2 yards.
C	44	Salvo-1	PIT	Unsuccessful	Radial miss distance 110 yards. Flight normal until 5 seconds before intercept. Terminal computer orders were correct but missile did not respond. Tentative diagnosis: Loss of hydraulic fluid.
C	45	Salvo-2	PIT	Kill	Radial miss distance 25.8 yards.
C	52	30-min	Frag	Unsuccessful	Flight normal until 5 seconds before intercept. Missile apparently broke up.
D	48	Salvo-1	PIT	Unsuccessful	Flight normal until 10 seconds before intercept when TTR lost target. AGC out of adjustment prior to fire. Failure due to bad magnetron which was changed after fire and/or personnel error.
D	49	Salvo-2	PIT	Kill	Radial miss distance 20.5 yards.

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BTRY	ASP#	TYPE	MID TYPE	RESULTS	REMARKS
D	54	30-min	Frag	Kill	Radial miss distance 12.1 yards.
D-737	40	Salvo-1	PIT	Successful	Radial miss distance 63.1 yards.
D-737	41	Salvo-2	PIT	Kill	Radial miss distance 19.9 yards.
D-737	53	30-min	Frag	Kill	Radial miss distance 75 yards, which would normally be scored unsuccessful, however, target was rendered unflyable.

8. Total Score (unofficial).

	A	B	C	D	D-737
Preparation phase (paragraph 6)	1609	1556	1663	1588	1616
Effect on target (paragraph 7)	700	700	450	900	1150
TOTAL	2309	2256	2113	2488	2766

9. Range to Intercept at Fire.

a. It was the policy of this battalion to fire at the earliest possible time and, if possible, beyond 40,000 yards range to intercept. This policy was based on the desire to train for actual battle conditions. On Thursday, 14 February, an informal discussion with Lt Col Burkett, G3 Section, ARACOM, indicated that an analysis of all ASF firings revealed that the best range to intercept for a hit or kill was 32 to 28 thousand yards due to the poor reflective characteristics of the OQ198. Before firing the cold shoots, each battery commander was instructed not to fire until range to intercept was 30 thousand yards or less. As a result, of the missiles fired, three were kills and one successful.

b. When missiles are poorly prepared it is believed that they are most likely to break up during the 7g dive or shortly thereafter. After the missile is on trajectory, assuming no ground guidance malfunctions or personnel errors, it is literally in the lap of the gods if the missile intercepts the target.

c. All of the missiles fired by this battalion that were unsuccessful failed well beyond the completion of the 7g dive. It is interesting, therefore, to speculate what the results of the firing might have been were the information in subparagraph 9a available to the battalion before the salvo shoots.

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10. The Scoring System. TM 6 is believed to be basically sound. These items of constructive criticism are offered:

a. Weighting of Items. Using as an example paragraph 2a, Annex 18 (WTR Adjustments) 25 points are awarded if all adjustments are performed and in proper sequence. There are perhaps a hundred separate operations involved. There is no guidance furnished the evaluator for weighting the error or errors made.

b. Post Firing Checks (Annex 20, TM 6). It is a well known fact that items such as ATC, range zero, angle sensitivity and AFC drift in a very short period of time. If these adjustments are correct prior to firing, it is believed unfair to cut points for drifts that might have occurred during firing. If post firing checks are to be scored, then consideration should be given to scoring the ability of the operators to make necessary adjustments correctly.

c. Scoring for the Firing Phase.

(1) Forty-five percent of the score is based on the effect on the target. It has been found that about 61% of the missiles fired during ASP's are successful. Therefore, each battery commander can not reasonably hope for more than 2/3 of the possible 1350 points for effect, and only then if he has the good luck to get kills. The battery that is finally trained, makes no personnel errors or has no ground equipment troubles, can easily hit the low end of the probability curve and have three unsuccessful missiles. This battery's morale and confidence in the missile system will be severely shaken. The best battery in this battalion received the lowest score due to a kill and two unsuccessful although it attained 96.41% of the points possible during the preparation phase.

(2) Other incongruities exist. For example, on a salvo shoot, the first round is unsuccessful but the second round scored a kill. Total points would be 450. On another salvo shoot both rounds are successful, (but neither are a hit or kill), total points would be 500. In the case of ASP round #50, the radial miss distance was such that only 4 1/2 feet closer would have made the difference between a successful and a kill. ASP round #53 would have normally been scored as an unsuccessful due to a radial miss distance of 75 yards. However, it was scored as a kill since the target was rendered unflyable.

(3) It is realized that perfect scoring is probably unattainable. It is respectfully submitted however, that the present scoring system does not truly indicate the state of training of the unit if total score is the criteria. Too much is dependent on pure luck. Until the

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missile and system reliability improves, it is felt that consideration should be given to a "points for preparation and training" and a "narrative for effect on target" type system, such as used in paragraph 6 and paragraph 7.

HAROLD BROUDY
Lt Col, Arty
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS
526th AAA Missile Battalion
Fort Hancock, New Jersey

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2 MAY 1958

SUBJECT: Narrative Report of Annual Service Practice

THRU: Channels

TO: Commanding General
USARADCOM
Ent Air Force Base
Colorado Springs, Colorado
ATTN: G-3 O & T

1. Reference is made to TM3, Headquarters, USARADCOM, dated 29 November 1957.

2. The undersigned accompanied the advance party of this organization to Red Canyon, departing Newark Airport at 2100 hours, 19 April via commercial air (converted C-46). Transportation to El Paso, thence to Red Canyon was most satisfactory in all respects. Transportation of the main body was accomplished departing Newark Airport 26 April and, together with the return trip of all personnel, was also most satisfactory.

3. Comments on Missile Assembly (21-24 April)

a. Only eight missiles were available to the battalion on Monday morning due to deadlining of seven rebuilt by Benicia Ordnance Depot. Substitute missiles were delivered at intervals, the last one arriving at Tuesday noon. All missiles were in excellent condition. Assembly operations were completed by Thursday noon. Personnel of Battery C fueled two missiles in 19 minutes, which was stated to be a range record.

b. Considerable confusion exists in the requirements for missile assembly. Extensive errata sheets for annexes 8 and 9, TM3, were given the battalion upon arrival. A new Annex 13 was provided the following Monday. Only one copy of the revised 1st GM Group Range Safety SOP was available. There are literally hundreds of ground rules to be learned - usually after points have been lost. These do not seriously affect the missile assembly procedure but constitute a handicap to the units.

c. Evaluation was thorough and fair. An outstanding evaluator in the missile assembly portion was GWO W-2 Frank Kish, W2151803.

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4. Comments on ASP 28 April - 2 May

a. A two hour briefing was held by the evaluation team and permanent party on Monday morning, 28 April. Here again confusion resulted in the promulgation of changes to TM 3, FM 44-80 etc., and announcement of local ground rules. It is felt that all changes to directives, ground rules, interpretations and the like be in writing and, if possible, distributed before the unit arrives at Red Canyon.

b. The balance of Monday and Tuesday were used to complete dailies, weeklies and prefiring tests. The equipment in both areas was found to be generally in good condition. No serious delays were encountered.

c. Firing commenced at 1030 hours on Wednesday. The fifteenth round was fired at 0030 Thursday.

5. Reclamas: All reclamas were presented verbally to the OIC, evaluation team, at the critique.

a. Story C2: This battery was declared non-operational in both IFC and launcher areas on the prefiring test (Annex 14, TM3). A formal protest in writing was presented the OIC (Major Bryan) before the second prefiring test commenced. This protest was based on the following:

(1) IFC Area: The acquisition operator of this fire unit was unable to pick up the target in the Bravo orbit at 11,000 feet altitude due to clutter. This resulted in being awarded 60 points for a non-operational acquisition radar, 24 points for crew performance, 15 points for target transfer and 24 points for time to ready to fire. It is felt that this was an unfair and undue multiplicity of demerit points and in effect, "quadruple jeopardy", to the acquisition operator.

(a) The acquisition radar was not non-operational. It was able to acquire targets on the Delta orbit at all altitudes from 5,000 to 21,000 feet and on the Bravo orbit at altitudes of 15,000 feet and higher. On the morning of April 23rd (the day following the first prefiring test) Major Bryan, (OIC) and Captain Whitfield, (evaluation team), the battery commander and the undersigned observed the acquisition operator attempt to pick up the target on the Bravo orbit under the same conditions of altitude (11,000 feet) that existed on the original prefiring test. He was unable to do so, due to clutter. The set was then turned over to a member of the permanent party who endeavored for 23 minutes to acquire the target and failed to do so. A sweep generator and sweep amplifier were installed, but this did not affect operation. On the second prefiring test, with the target at 15,000 feet, no trouble was experienced.

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(b) It is felt that when the acquisition radar was declared non-operational no additional point should have been awarded for crew performance. The evaluator (Captain Whitfield) stated the 24 points for crew performance were due to inability of the operator to acquire the target but that the remainder of the crew performed in a superior manner. It is realized that the grading of the crew performance is subjective, however it is submitted that if all eight members of the IFC crew did everything that is possible to do incorrectly - the maximum 24 points would be awarded! It is further submitted that the acquisition operator is the least necessary of all crew members. Attention is invited to USARACOM Operational Directive #1, dated 11 January 1957, subject: Operation of M1K9 and M13 Fire Control Systems Without Acquisition Radars (U). It is felt that if the acquisition radar is declared non-operational no additional demerit points should be awarded the acquisition operator for crew performance.

(c) Twenty-four points for time to ready fire (21 minutes) and fifteen points for target transfer were a direct result of the inability of the operator to acquire the target in clutter on the Bravo orbit.

(2) Launcher Area: The launcher area was declared non-operational as a result of all no-torque valve plugs found loose on the three missiles. This conclusion is based on the fact that at the briefing it was stated that certain portions of the prefiring test could be conducted in advance, with the concurrence of the battery commander concerned. In this case the evaluator made his examination of the missiles without the concurrence of the battery commander and in violation of paragraph 2a, annex 14 and paragraph 3a annex 15, TM3. The evaluator's technique of inspection is seriously questioned. In this case, the evaluator (CWO Beaphill) inserted a 25¢ piece into the guidance section access port screw channel and exerted pressure in the uncovering direction. He was able to crack the plugs loose on all three missiles and thus declared them non-operational. This technique was used on all plugs with the same results. None of the plugs in question (air filling plug, guidance section access ports, and starting fluid filler valve plug) have torque values. By using a 25¢ piece, it has been found that 40 inch pounds torque can be exerted by a well built soldier. It is felt that the declaration of these missiles as non-operation is invalid. Attention is invited to page 7, Issue 46, PS magazine, 1958 series, which emphasizes that the air fill plug should be inserted lightly.

(3) During the firing of the salvo shoot, this fire unit was credited with a kill at 21,000 ft on the Bravo target and a kill at 5,000 ft on the Delta target. No difficulty was experienced in acquiring the Bravo target at this altitude.

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(4) For the reasons stated, it is requested that consideration be given to declaring the first prefiring test of Battery C void and that the final score be readjusted to reflect the score attained on the 2nd prefiring test.

b. Army D: Part 4 Annex 14 (Target transfer time), requires that average transfer time from one target to another be measured. During the prefiring test of this battery only one target was available. Transfer time on this target was 5 seconds. No other targets being available, the evaluator directed the BCO to designate a permanent echo. The PE designated happened to be in a clutter area and 15 seconds were required to transfer. The third transfer time used in the average was that in the salvo shoot, which was 8 seconds. The average of these 3 transfers was computed and resulted in the battery losing 15 points (30 points when doubled) in this portion of the prefiring test. It is requested that consideration be given to voiding the transfer time to the permanent echo as being in violation of Annex 14, TM3, and the final score readjusted accordingly.

6. Administrative details at Red Canyon were excellent. Test equipment and tools were in good condition and adequate in quantity.

7. Recommendations: It is recommended that:

a. Changes to TM3 be distributed to field as early as possible.

b. Ground rules, interpretations, and the like be made a matter of written record at the prefiring briefing.

HAROLD BROUDY
Lt Col Arty
Commanding

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

1-5 Jul 60	Receive XM74 Training devices	C/4 & A/5
2 Jul 60	ASP Main Body Departs for Ft Bliss	4th Msl Bn
3-9 Jul 60	Annual Service Practice	4th & B/2
14-18 Jul 60	Remedial Wrecker Operator Training by Gp	4th Msl Bn
1-5 Aug 60	Receive XM74 training devices	C/2 & D/4
Wk 20 Aug 60	Parade	4th Msl Bn
20 Aug-3 Sep 60	Summer Training National Guard (254th)	A/4 *
Sep-Oct	AGI	4th Bn & SDRM **
12-13 Sep 60	Supply School conducted at Gp Hq	All ***
12-16 Sep 60	Winter driving orientation Phase 1	All - Conducted by Btry
22 Sep 60	Group TPI	D/4
3-13 Oct 60	USARADCOM TPI	B2/5 & D/4 - Tentative
9 Nov 60	Cold weather indoctrination	All****
21 Nov 60	Gp TPI	C/4
1-10 Dec 60	Submission of Clutter & Coverage Diagrams	All

* Hq will be at Hancock, Btry A at Site 60, B at 73, C at 53, D at 83

** Tentative

*** Property Book Officers & Supply Sergeants. Cover universal errors.

**** TML, 1st Region ARADCOM

5-
FILE
COPY

ADANY-FH-A (12 Dec 61) 2nd Ind
SUBJECT: Anniversary and/or Organization Dates

HEADQUARTERS, 4TH MISSILE BATTALION (NIKE-HERCULES), 71ST ARTILLERY, Fort Hancock, New Jersey, 3 January 1962.

TO: Commanding General, 52d Arty Bde (AD), Highlands Air Force Station, Highlands, New Jersey.

In compliance with paragraph 2, basic correspondence, the following unit history of the 4th Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery is submitted:

Constituted 2 May 1918 and organized 10 May 1918 in Coast Defenses of Boston, Mass., as 71st Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps.

Demobilized 6 March 1919 at Camp Devens, Mass.

Reconstituted 1 July 1940 and redesignated 71st Coast Artillery Regiment

Activated 3 January 1941 at Fort Story, Virginia (less 1st Battalion activated 1 July 1940 at Fort Story).

Regiment broken up 1 September 1943 as follows:

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Group.

1st Battalion redesignated 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion 2d.

2d Battalion redesignated 384th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion.

3d Battalion redesignated 241st Antiaircraft Artillery Searchlight Battalion.

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Group, inactivated 25 March 1946 at Munich, Germany; redesignated 15 September 1949 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion and activated 30 September 1949 at Fort Bliss, Texas, with Batteries of former 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion (formerly 1st Battalion, Regiment) (less Battery D newly constituted); redesignated 22 July 1953 as 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun).

71st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion reorganized with new Batteries 10 January 1945 and redesignated 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Composite Battalion; redesignated and reorganized 1 September 1945 as 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion; redesignated 3 August 1953 as 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun)

11-2

SUBJECT: Anniversary and/or Organization Dates (Cont'd)

3 Jan 1962

384th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion inactivated 18 August 1944 at Camp Pickett, Virginia; disbanded 26 October 1944; reconstituted 28 June 1950 and consolidated with 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion (see Annex) and consolidated unit designated 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion; redesignated 3 August 1953 as 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun); inactivated 20 December 1957 at Fort Totten, New York.

241st Antiaircraft Artillery Searchlight Battalion inactivated 5 August 1944 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi; disbanded 4 September 1944.

71st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun) redesignated 6 July 1954 as 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion; 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion to be inactivated in September 1958.

526th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (Gun) redesignated 13 February 1954 as 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion; Artillery Missile Battalion to be inactivated in September 1958.

71st Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, 526th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, and 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion to be consolidated, reorganized and redesignated 71st Artillery.

Elements of 71st Artillery activated in September 1958 as follows:

1st Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery at Fort Belvoir, Virginia
2d Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery at Fort Bliss, Texas.
3d Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery in Europe.
4th Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery at Fort Hancock, N. J.
16th Detachment, 71st Artillery at Fort Bliss, Texas.

* * * * *

ANNEX - 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion

119th Coast Artillery Battalion constituted 25 February 1943 in Army of the United States.

Activated 2 April 1943 at Camp Naam, Calif.

Redesignated 28 June 1943 as 119th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion.

Inactivated 17 December 1945 at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

Redesignated 12 October 1948 as 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion and allotted to Regular Army.

SUBJECT: Anniversary and/or Organization Dates (Cont'd)

3 Jan 1962

Activated 8 June 1949 at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Consolidated 28 June 1950 with reconstituted 38th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion and consolidated unit designated 41st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion

CAMPAIGN STREAMERS:

World War I

Without inscription

World War II

Normandy

Northern France

Rhineland

Ardenes-Alsace

Central Europe

DECORATIONS:

None.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

ALBERT N TURNER
Capt Arty
Adjutant

INFORMATION OFFICER
52D ARTILLERY BRIGADE (AIR LAUNCH)
HIGHLANDS AIR FORCE STATION, NEW JERSEY

ADAM-1

12 DECEMBER 1961

SUBJECT: ANNIVERSARY AND/OR ORGANIZATION DATES

TO:
10. 24TH ARTILLERY GROUP, FREDRICKTOWN, NEW JERSEY
10. 5TH MISSILE BATTALION 7TH ARTILLERY, TAPPAHAN, N.Y.
10. 30 MISSILE BATTALION 51ST ARTILLERY, FT TILDEN, N.Y.
10. 4TH MISSILE BATTALION 71ST ARTILLERY, FT HANCOCK, N.J.

1. REQUEST EACH ADDRESSEE SUBMIT TO THIS HEADQUARTERS, ATTN: INFORMATION OFFICER, MLT 22 DEC 1961 A LIST OF RECOGNIZED ANNIVERSARY AND/OR ORGANIZATION DATES OF ALL UNITS WITHIN THEIR ORGANIZATION WHICH ARE NORMALLY CELEBRATED WITH APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES.

2. IT IS ALSO REQUESTED THAT A CURRENT HISTORY FOR EACH SUCH UNIT BE FURNISHED THIS HEADQUARTERS, ATTN: INFORMATION OFFICER, MLT 12 JAN 62.

3. ABOVE REPORTS ARE DUE UP PAR 17 AG, AR 535-15.

STEWART E. DUNN
CAPTAIN, ARTILLERY
INFORMATION OFFICER