

From the Commandant's desk

It is with tremendous pride that I assume the responsibility as the 51st Chief of the Field Artillery and Commandant of the United States Field Artillery School. In the upcoming months, I look forward to continuing to work with and for our Field Artillerymen and women, and maintaining momentum on all our initiatives, including advances in precision fires, capabilities and accuracy standards for target location error, fire support coordination at the Corps and Division level, the introduction of the newly designed Division Artillery, and the re-design of the Field Artillery Brigade.

A lot of exciting things are happening within our branch and school, and this month's edition of the Redleg Update captures a lot of that excitement. From the rebirth of the 1st Armored Division DIVARTY {see page 3} to the completion of a Precision Guidance Kit (PGK) New Equipment Training (NET) here at Fort Sill {see Page 5}, I am confident that as a branch we are on the right azimuth to maintaining

the world's premier Fires Force; organized, equipped and trained to employ and deliver Joint and Combined Arms Fires.

The 1st Armored Division was the first to stand up its DIVARTY, and I am proud to report that the rebirth of our DIVARTYs across the force is in full swing. Each active component Division will stand up a DIVARTY no later than FY 2016. Going forward, DIVARTYs will provide FA capabilities (planning, synchronization, and coordination) in order to execute strategic, operational and tactical fires in support of Unified Land Operations (ULO) and to provide effective mission command for the training and readiness of attached FA units.

The DIVARTY is a proven force design that will play a key role in reversing the continuing atrophy of FA skills, halt the erosion of professional and leader development in the fires Warfighting Function, and restore the art and science of synchronizing precise and discriminating fires into the scheme

of maneuver.

Additionally, PGK continues to be a game changer for the Field Artillery by providing a tremendous near-precision asset to the maneuver commander. Recently, instructors from the Fort Sill NCO Academy and from the 1st Battalion, 78th Field Artillery Regiment, "Teamwork" Battalion completed the PGK New Equipment Training (NET) on 21-23 July, 2014. Starting in FY15 the FCoE NCO Academy will execute a PGK strike with each of the 13B/D/F classes during their culminating training event. I am proud of all the work these instructors and new equipment training team have accomplished; for more details and the results of their PGK live fire {See Page 5}.

In closing, I would like to say that every year we recognize the most exceptional battery in the Field Artillery with the Henry A. Knox award for the active com-



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Purpose: Founded in 2011, the *Redleg Update* provides past and present Field Artillery leaders with a monthly update of informational highlights to assist in their individual, collective and professional training efforts, as well as report on activities occurring throughout the Field Artillery community.

Official Distribution: The *Redleg Update* is distributed by the Commandant of the U.S. Army Field Artillery to key members of the Field Artillery chain of command across the U.S. Army. Past and current editions are also archived on FKN @

<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/files/34549741>

William A. Turner

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Colonel (P), U.S. Army
Commandant,
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RFIs, Notes, and Notices: To submit a Request for Information (RFI), please email the POC listed below. The FA Commandant's Office will acknowledge receipt of RFIs within 24 hours and will attempt to provide an answer within 72 hours.

Points of Contact: We appreciate those who have provided announcements, notices, articles and lessons learned.

Additionally, if you have a story of interest or wish to initiate a discussion on any topic or issue facing the Field Artillery community, contact Mr. John Folland, (580) 558-0831, or the editor of the *Redleg Update*, Ms. Sharon McBride, Field Artillery STRATCOM officer, (580) 558-0836.

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ponent and the Alexander Hamilton award for a National Guard battery. With the Gruber award we recognize excellence and outstanding contributions by an individual. Nominations are due to the FAPO office by Nov. 1, 2014. For program details and where to find the MOI on tailoring nominations [{See Page 11}](#).

Once again, I want to say I am looking forward to my tenure as the 51st Chief of the Field Artillery and Commandant of the United States Field Artillery School. If you haven't done so already, please connect with me on our USAFAS and branch facebook page @ <https://www.facebook.com/fieldartilleryredleglive>. On this page you will find the latest news and updates that affects our branch.

***King of Battle!
Fires Strong!***

COL (P) William A. Turner

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Photo by Sgt. Larry B. Barnhill, 1st Armored Division Public Affairs

Soldiers of the new 1st Armored Division Artillery Brigade assemble prior to the re-flagging of 212th Fires Brigade ceremony. The brigade became the 1st Armored Division, Division Artillery (DIVARTY) July 23, 2014 at 1 AD Field at Fort Bliss, Texas. The ceremony marks the return of DIVARTY to the Army after a seven year absence. The 1st Armored Division DIVARTY was to stand down in 2007 and is the first to return to operation Army wide.

Division Artillery Returns to the Army

By Sgt. Alexander Neely and Master Sgt. Joel Peavy,
1st Armored Division Public Affairs

The 1st Armored Division Artillery was the very last ‘DIVARTY’ to stand down in order to make room for a Fires Brigade in May of 2007, but now they are the first to stand up as the Army brings back Division Artillery to the ranks and capabilities of its 10 divisions.

For more than seven years the 1st Armored Division DIVARTY colors remained cased in the National Archives in Washington, D.C., while the 212th Fires Brigade carried the mission of providing long range, deep-fight capabilities. That ended on July 23rd with a ceremony that bid farewell to the 212th and welcomed back the unit known as the “Iron Steel Brigade” at Fort Bliss.

Many artillery Soldiers held a sentiment that was expressed by then DIVARTY Commander, Col. Darryl Williams, during the 2007 ceremony that closed the doors on the Army’s last DIVARTY.

“It’s bittersweet in the sense that DIVARTY goes away, but (that) the artillery will still maintain its place in our division,” said Williams at the casing ceremony.

Flash forward seven years, Col. Heyward Hutson, the commander of the former 212th Fires Brigade

and now the 1st Armored Division, Division Artillery recognized the amount of work it took to return DIVARTY to the ranks and the effects it brings.

“(There’s) excitement in bringing back the 1st Armored Division Field Artillery,” Hutson said. “There’s a pride in the hard work of the Soldiers, both in the DIVARTY and across the Division who have assisted us in getting this far. We are the first in Army. We are literally blazing a path for the other artillery units across the Army.”

The change in colors to 1st Armored Division, DIVARTY will allow the former 212th Fires Brigade to engage in operational-level fires and well-trained fire by, with and through the brigade combat team and the modular force. Additionally, the DIVARTY’s will provide effective mission command for the training and readiness of the attached units.

Soldiers of 212th will now participate in high-intensity conflict operations by integrating and synchronizing field artillery capabilities for maneuver units. The DIVARTY’s experienced field artillery senior leaders will further improve the core competencies

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DIVARTY ...continued from Page 3

and leader development throughout the division.

Maj. Gen. Sean MacFarland, the 1st Armored Division Commanding General, noted the true significance of field artillery in our nation's previous wars and how the return of this element will impact the fighting force in the future.

"Throughout our nation's history, the reliability of the United States Army's artillery has enabled our maneuver troops to gain battlefield dominance," MacFarland said. "With its (DIVARTY) return to our formation, we are ensuring the 'King of Battle' reigns supreme in the American Army for years to

come."

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Armored Division Artillery was originally constituted as the Artillery Section, Headquarters, 1st Armored Division, and activated at Fort Knox, Ky., July 15, 1940. The Division Artillery Command participated during the Second World War in North Africa and Italy; a service period so commendable, the unit received six campaign streamers before being deactivated following World War II.

Over five years later, March 7, 1951, the unit was reactivated at Fort Hood, Texas. Since then,

elements of the unit participated in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm; Task Force Eagle, in support of Operations Joint Endeavor; Operation Joint Guard and Operation Joint Forge; and peace-keeping missions with Operation Allied Force in Albania and Operation Joint Guardian in Kosovo.

The 1st Armored Division, Division Artillery was last deactivated on May 1, 2007 as the Army transformed its formations for counterinsurgency operations, yet now returns as the Army prepares to face new challenges on the battlefields.

Update on Modernizing Gunnery

While the methods of manual gunnery and traditional fire support historically taught at USAFAS continue to be a critical aspect of the way artillerymen are trained, efforts are being made to modernize the instruction and material in order to remain at the forefront of today's fight.

One of the primary enhancements to gunnery instruction is the addition of simulation exercises to the program of instruction.

Students are able to transmit numerous mission types through voice and digital communication nets to a fire direction center that can process the missions, and send down fire commands for execution by the simulator; this completes the digital loop, with observation utilizing the *Virtual Battle Space 2 (VBS2)*.

This process greatly enhances instruction by creating a controlled environment in which the instructors can modify problem sets and provide instantaneous feedback not possible during current live-fire exercises. Additionally, the gunnery instruction is continuing to instruct students on the current software systems by integrating *Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System 6.8*, *Digital Fire Control System 4.1.0.1*, and *Digital Fire Control 2.0.0* for the *M777A2* and *M119A3* howitzers respectively.

As the Army transitions from *VBS2* to *VBS3*, the push to incorporate Precision Target Location Equipment such as the LLDR2H and a developed Precision Strike Refinement capability via FOS or PFED with PSS-SOF or PFI in a VME setting will be key to

providing the necessary training. While the Fire Support Community strives to achieve Joint Fires Capabilities, CAS equipment such as video downlink capability and system interoperability with other VBS systems will be essential to providing the best Fires Training possible.

Many general elements of the Gunnery Module of BOLC-B instruction are being revised or updated in order to leverage modern technological capabilities without sacrificing the quality of gunnery instruction. Particular emphasis is being placed on incorporating multiple interactive media methods of instruction, such as virtual reality environments and gaming, in order to streamline and improve the necessary training of manual theory in a digital environment.

Regaining our Luster:

How Fort Sill institutional training is improving to meet requirements for the 21st Century Field Artillery NCO

By CPT Cal A. Thomas, C BTRY Commander, 1st – 78th FA,
and SFC Jonathan S. Delong (JD), Senior 13F Small Group Leader, USANCOA

As Operation Enduring Freedom draws down to its inevitable conclusion, the way ahead for the role of Fire Support in linear and non-linear battlefields is a question for every leader and trainer within the branch. The senior artilleryman is extremely proficient in high intensity conflict because the nature of training early in their career was geared toward this type of warfare. However, the mid-level leaders and junior Soldiers of today have limited understanding of high intensity conflict, but a great understanding of asymmetric warfare, rules of engagement, and collateral damage concerns forged through the nearly thirteen years of this type of conflict in the Middle East. Unfortunately, the senior artilleryman and their invaluable skill sets are being lost through attrition as they conclude their careers and retire. Moreover, as history has shown,

the military has a proclivity to train for the last war instead of focusing their efforts on the next war. The Joint Fires Support Executive Steering Committee published guidance stating that the intended future of Fires is to focus its training and posturing for a “Near Peer, forcible entry situation.” This entails having the ability to not only fight in conventional and unconventional wars but have the ability to fight in a GPS denied, laser and infrared denied, or counter-measured area within limited lines of resupply. Essentially, Fire Support must have the means to utilize all modern systems but be sufficiently prepared to have a degradation of systems within each unique battlefield environment.

The way ahead for training at all echelons must be a hybrid approach that encompasses both types of battlefield environments to

limit the atrophy of critical skills in conjunction with the lessons learned from Operations Enduring and Iraqi Freedom in accordance with Unified Land Operations.

General George S. Patton famously said of his experience in World War II, “I do not have to tell you who won the war. You know the Artillery did.” Fast forward to the Maneuver Commanders of today and they may not share the same sentiment as this iconic General. Currently, Maneuver Commanders are more likely to rely on Close Air Support due to its precision, accuracy, and lethality or to mortars, because they are organic and typically faster to employ. Additionally, having lower collateral damage is a concern within the new operational environment. For the Artillery to resume dominance over

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Instructors from the Fort Sill NCO Academy and from the 1st Battalion, 78th Field Artillery Regiment, “Teamwork” Battalion completed the PGK New Equipment Training (NET) on 21-23 July, 2014. Starting FY15 the FCoE NCO Academy will execute a PGK strike with each of the 13B/D/F classes during their culminating event.

the battlefield, modern technology and highly trained Artillerymen must be the way ahead. Collectively, we must take great strides to regain the relevance once enjoyed. The solution is, Modernization of Fire Support starting with the incorporation of 80/10/10 targeting methodology as well as a renewed emphasis on manual means essential to conventional combined arms and maneuver warfare.

The 80/10/10 targeting methodology facilitates the observer's ability to provide accurate target location is an emerging technological advancement ensuring that the Fire Support Team can meet the Five Requirements for Accurate Fire (5RAF). Using precision targeting, 80% of fires must have a Category 1 Target Location Error (TLE) of less than six meters (Mensurated Grid). 10% must have Category IV TLE of less than 30 meters and the remaining 10% will rely on Category V/VI, TLE +/- 305 meters.

There will ultimately be limitations as some targets will not be visible on the imagery utilized in precision fires. However, rapidly developing technological advancements have enabled this goal to be a developing reality within the Fire Support community. At the Fires Center of Excellence (FCoE), institutional training Advanced Leader Course (ALC) / Senior Leader Course (SLC), the incorporation of precision targeting has been an integral portion of training for the last three years. Within the NCOA alone, the 13F Advanced Leaders Course students receive training in Target Mensuration Only (TMO), and in 2015 will receive familiarization training in Weaponing and Collateral Damage Estimation (CDE). At the Seniors Leaders Course, the 13F students receive



*Fort Sill instructors install the PGK fuze.
Photo courtesy of The Fort Sill NCO Academy*

a more robust variation of TMO, Weaponing, and CDE tailored to Battalion and above echelons.

Modernization of gunnery is concurrently being facilitated to enhance the abilities of all Fire Supporters. Examples of this include the use of the AFATDS version 6.8, which has been referred to as the "centerpiece of modern instruction" as well as improving the current methods of teaching ballistic theory. The 13D courseware has made strides with the use of the Command Profiler allowing MET data to be processed at the battalion level. Within the 13B courseware, the incorporation of the Gun Laying Positioning System (GLPS), the employment of Field Artillery ammunition fuze setter,

the Paladin Howitzer Digital Fire Control System (PDFCS), and the M777A2 Digital Fire Control System (DFCS) enable the Cannon Section Chief and Platoon Sergeant to meet the requirements of an ever changing battlefield environment. The 13M courseware is evolving to meet this training mandate through the upgrading of the MLRS and HIMARS over the past two years with technological advances to enhance their overall warfighting capabilities by adding long-range radio communications (LRC), Blue Force Trackers (BFT), and thermal imaging screens into both systems. The LRC equipment adds enhanced voice and digital communications

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PGK

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while the BFT enables a more in-depth battlefield perspective along with real-time reporting.

As the systems and capabilities improve the overall outlook of Fire Support's role within the battlefield, the munitions that are being employed must improve as well. The predominant precision rounds within the Artillery's arsenal are the Excalibur, the GMLRS, and the Unitary Missile. These rounds provide precision, however in keeping with the 80/10/10 targeting methodology, a capability gap has been identified. There is a need for munitions which provide near-precision accuracy, enable a smaller logistical footprint, as well as incorporate the existing stock of munitions. The capability gap is solved with the development of the Precision Guidance Kit (PGK). The PGK is a near-precision fuze that is mated to a conventional projectile and uses GPS technology to make minor trajectory corrections which assists the round in remaining on the ballistic computed trajectory, thus improving the rounds precision down to 50 meters or less circular error probable (CEP). It is important to note, this munition is course correcting (near precision), not coordinate seeking (precision). Therefore, if you are not meeting the five requirements, it will not have its intended effect as the munition simply corrects for dispersion. Currently, the PGK can support the 155mm M795 and M549A1 high explosive artillery projectiles and is compatible with the M777A2, M109A6, and future systems. Eventually, PGK may support the 105mm munitions as well. PGK also maintains 90% range capability of the current conventional projectiles, greatly reduces collateral damage and will



*Fort Sill instructors set the PGK fuze.
Photo courtesy of The Fort Sill NCO Academy*

impact as a dud if it is not within 150 meters of the desired coordinates. This round is invaluable, as it serves as a bridge between conventional ordnance and the precision munitions the artillery currently has in its arsenal. Essentially, the PGK can replace the need for the excessive use of conventional rounds to meet the desired intent of the Maneuver Commander. For example, utilizing a Battery one with PGK rounds can have the same desired effect as using a Battery three with conventional rounds.

Fire Mission Processing must be near and dear to every Fires Soldier's heart. At the end of the day, a Soldier's life on the other end depends on it. With organic Fire Support systems available to

the Maneuver Commander, and given the fact that Field Artillery is all weather, stays on station continuously; the first option for target engagement in a Maneuver Commander's thought process must be from a near precision or precision artillery option. Fort Sill NCO Academy, ALC instructors, and several instructors from the 1st Battalion, 78th Field Artillery Regiment, "Teamwork" Battalion completed the PGK New Equipment Training (NET) on 21-23 July, 2014. This training clearly validated the tactical application, lethality, and accuracy of the system.

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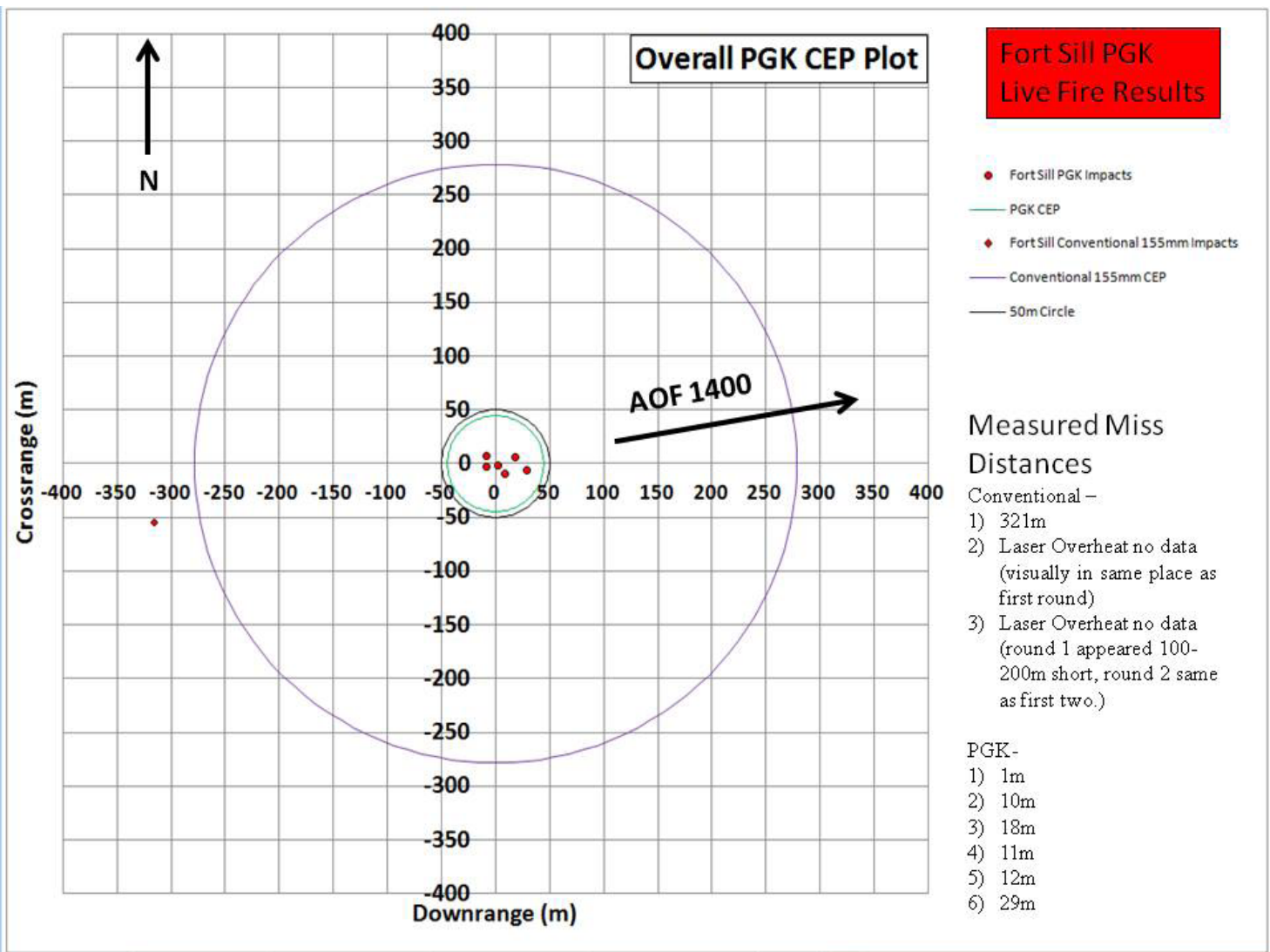
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Starting FY15 the FCoE NCO Academy will execute a PGK strike with each of the 13B/D/F classes during their culminating event. As part of the Field Artillery precision training strategy, students will have the ability to see firsthand the effectiveness of near precision munitions. The 13F ALC students will gain an invaluable lesson mensurating the target location utilizing the pocket sized forward entry device (PFED), securely transmitting that information to the Fire Support Element (FSE) for validation and further refinement using TMO, Weaponering, and CDE before being processed by the


Fire Direction Center (FDC). Our 13Ds, having already extracted MET data for accurate fires from the MSD Profiler, correlate Propellant Efficiency for the PGK fuze as these combinations have a significant effect on the ballistic trajectory on the round. Finally, the 13B students are learning how to properly set the PGK Fuze with the Enhanced Portable Inductive Artillery Fuze Setter (EPIAF) and delivery with either the M777A2 or M109A6 platform, overall ensuring timely and accurate fires in support of the Maneuver Commander.


After receiving the PGK NET, instructors are now well versed in


teaching students the requirements associated with delivery of near precision and precision munitions. In addition to the requirements, graduates will be able to clearly articulate to commanders the advantages and appropriate opportunities to utilize both the PGK and Excalibur munitions. Once Commanders see firsthand the CEP at extended ranges, reduced CDE and a better understanding of when to employ near precision and precision munitions, the “King of Battle” will retake its rightful role on the battle field and remain modern and relevant within the ever changing operational environment.





THEATER - PGK COMPLETED TRAINING


 4th SBCCT 2nd ID – 2/12FA
28 Mar 2013 28 Soldiers


 1st BCT 1st AD – 2/3 FA
2 Apr 2013 31 Soldiers


 1st BCT 1st AD – 2/3 FA
5 Apr 2013 29 Soldiers


 1st BCT 3rd ID – 1/41 FA
8 Apr 2013 57 Soldiers


 1st BCT 1st AD – 2/3 FA
9 Apr 2013 27 Soldiers


 1st BCT 10th MTN – 3/6 FA
28 May 2013 42 Soldiers

 1st BCT 10th MTN – 3/6 FA
28 May 2013 47 Soldiers


 4th BCT 1st CAV – 5/82 FA
7 May 2013 32 Soldiers


 4th BCT 1st CAV – 5/82 FA
7 May 2013 40 Soldiers


 1st BCT 3rd ID – 1/41 FA
10 Apr 2013 22 Soldiers


 1st BCT 3rd ID – 1/41 FA
13 Apr 2013 24 Soldiers


 2nd BCT 3rd ID – 1/9 FA
17 Apr 2013 22 Soldiers


 3rd BCT 1st ID – 1-6 FA FA
21 June 2013 34 Soldiers


 3rd BCT 1st ID – 1-6 FA FA
24 June 2013 12 Soldiers


 4th BCT 101st ABN – 4/320 FA
3 June 2013 29 Soldiers


 4th BCT 101st ABN – 4/320 FA
3 June 2013 30 Soldiers


 4th BCT 101st ABN – 4/320 FA
16 June 2013 28 Soldiers


 2nd BCT 1st CAV – 3/82 FA
23 July 2013 35 Soldiers

 2nd BCT 10th MTN – 2/15 FA
17 Apr 2013 30 Soldiers

 4th BCT 3rd ID – 1/76 FA
25 Apr 2013 32 Soldiers


 1st BCT 101st ABN – 2/320 FA
27 Apr 2013 41 Soldiers


 4th BCT 101st ABN – 4/320 FA
28 May 2013 25 Soldiers


 4th BCT 101st ABN – 4/320 FA
28 May 2013 23 Soldiers


Total Soldiers Trained to Date: 720
Total Crews Trained to Date: 46
Total FOBs Trained to Date: 23


FY 14 PGM COMPLETED SUPPORT


 3rd BCT 1st AD 4/1 FA Excalibur Live Fire
8 Oct 2013 Ft Irwin 30 Soldiers


 2nd BCT 101st ABN - 1/320 FA PGM NET
15-18 Oct 2013 Ft Campbell 83 Soldiers


 1st ID – 1/5 FA PGM Overview
5 Nov 2013 Ft Riley 148 Soldiers


 4th BCT 4th ID – 2/77 FA Excalibur Live Fire
7 Nov 2013 Ft. Irwin 27 Soldiers


 2nd BCT 101st ABN - 1/320 FA PGK Live Fire
10 Nov 2013 Ft Polk 83 Soldiers


 1st ID – 1/5 FA PGM NET & LUT
16-18 Jan 2014 YPG 84 Soldiers

 3rd CR Steel Squadron PGM NET
28-29 Jan 2014 Ft Hood 139 Soldiers
8 Gun and 4 FDC Crews trained

 2nd BCT 1AD – 4/27 FA PGM NET & Live Fire
4-6 Mar 2014 Ft Bliss 174 Soldiers
14 Gun and 3 FDC Crews trained

 3rd CR Steel Squadron PGK Live Fire
13-14 Mar 2014 Fort Irwin 139 Soldiers

 3rd CR Steel Squadron Excalibur Live Fire
13-14 Mar 2014 Fort Irwin 139 Soldiers

 101 ABD-3BDE-3-320th FA PGK NET
8-9 May 2014 Ft Campbell 91 Soldiers
6 Gun and 2 FDC Crews trained



Field Artillery NCO Academy
21-23 July 2014 Fort Sill 31 NCOA/1-78th FA Instructors

FY 14

Total Soldiers Trained to Date: 807

Total BCTs Trained to Date: 6

Total SQDNs Trained to Date: 1

NOTE: BCTs/SQDNs trained field does not reflect total BCTs/SQDNs trained. It reflects that XX amount of personnel were trained from XX BCT/SQDN.

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PGK VIDEO

Click mouse to view PGK Demo Video on FKN
<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/doc/39352250>

Combined Arms Training Strategies Mobile Training Teams

Combined Arms Training Strategies (CATS) Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) are available to units upon request.

CATS Unit Visits provide feedback and training of Soldiers and units on how to use CATS, the Digital Training Management System (DTMS) and ATN CATS viewer to assist units in unit training plan and METL development.

Any Army Unit can request a CATS MTT; the only constraints are the availability of CATS team analysts, and the availability of travel funds.

CATS Unit Visit and MTTs are funded by the CATS Program. Units only need to be available for the training and provide feedback on CATS.

For efficiency, CATS MTTs

visit are usually conducted for Brigade or multiple Battalions audiences, but exceptions are given full consideration.

Visits are tailored to unit requirements and typically include plenary sessions that introduces Training Management Doctrine, Unit Training Management, and a detailed briefing on CATS development which is referred to as the CATS “101” brief. Also, visits include an online demonstration of the CATS delivery tools in the Army Training Network (ATN) and DTMS.

CATS vetting (review) sessions are two way discussions between the unit leaders and the CATS analyst on the unit’s CATS. Participants include: unit leaders, CATS analyst(s) and if possible,

proponent representative(s). Duration of an MTTs vary depending unit requirements and type of visit.

In addition to the CATS MTTs used for vetting CATS, other training opportunities are available:

- Leader Development Training, (1-3 Hours),
- METL or UTP workshops, (1/2 to 1 day training),
- “Train-the-Trainer” trainer for DTMS Managers, operations shops, (1/2 to 1 day training).

To inquire about scheduling a CATS MTT, units/Soldiers can use the “Ask a Trainer” feature on ATN or contact Mr. Francisco Melero via email @ francisco.j.melero.ctr@mail.mil or call (913) 684-7613.

Knox, Hamilton & Gruber



Recognizing the Best Within Our Branch

2014 KHG DEADLINE IS 1 NOV 2014!



Packets must be emailed to the FAPO POC, SFC Shepherd at vincent.r.shepherd@us.army.mil or mailed to the Field Artillery Proponet Office at Room 278, 730 NW Schimmelpfenning Road, Fort Sill, OK 73503-9035.

For more information and MOI go to the FAPO FKN page at <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/doc/43264290>

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY "AUGUST"



3 August 1917, A small contingent of French officers with combat experience in World War I reported to the School of Fire for Field Artillery to serve as instructors.

8 August 1917, Construction of Henry Post Army Airfield was begun on the same site used by the First Aerial Squadron in 1915. The airfield was named after Lieutenant Henry B. Post of the 25th Infantry who was killed in an airplane accident near San Diego, California in 1914 while he was attempting to set an altitude record.

8 August 1929, Snow Hall, the Field Artillery School's main academic building, burned down. Named after Major General William J. Snow, Snow Hall housed the Field Artillery School headquarters and a majority of the classrooms.

14 August 1954, The Artillery School officially opened Snow Hall (B730) to replace McNair Hall built in the 1930s. Snow Hall housed classrooms and administrative offices and was air conditioned. The building had 190,000 square feet of floor space and facilities to accommodate 2,500 students and furnished the school with a centralized location for classrooms and headquarters.

17 August 1990, The first III Corps Artillery units on Fort Sill received their alert notices for movement to the Persian Gulf in support of Operation Desert Shield.

20 August 1794, Major General Anthony Wayne's small King howitzers participated in the victory over the Miami Indians in the Northwest Territory, opening the land for white settlement with the Treaty of Greenville of 1795.

NOW AVAILABLE

U.S. ARMY FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL
ANNUAL HISTORY
(RCS CHIS-6 [R4])

1 JANUARY 2013 THROUGH 31 DECEMBER 2013



FIELD ARTILLERY BRANCH HISTORIAN'S OFFICE

FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

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