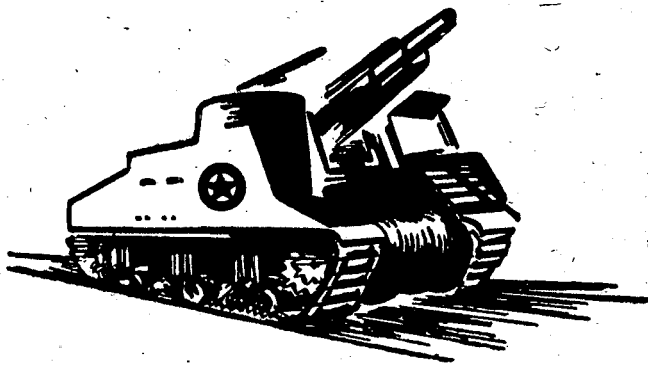


# ... AFTER FIVE

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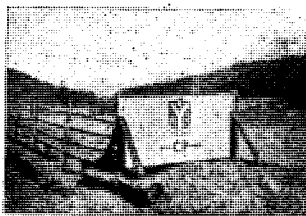
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HISTORY OF  
THE 93RD ARMORED FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION

5/6



# . . . AFTER FIVE



*"Perform the Mission at Hand"*

HISTORY OF  
THE 93RD ARMORED FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION

HISTORY COMPILED BY  
1ST LIEUT. LEIF C. REINERTSEN, F.A.

PRINTED IN GERMANY  
DRUCK UND EINBAND: WILH. ROCK, WEINSBERG



LT. COL. JOHN SHANKLIN III

DEDICATED  
TO  
OUR HONORED DEAD

S/Sgt	John A. McWilliams, killed in action 6 November 1943
2nd Lt	FRANK A. REID, killed in action 9 November 1943
Pvt	Noah H. Dolan, killed in action 11 November 1943
Tec 4	Homer C. Couch, killed in action 18 November 1943
Tec 5	Harold Keller, killed in action 18 November 1943
Pvt	Albert J. Pittman, killed in action 18 November 1943
Pvt	Paul W. Miller, killed in action 18 November 1943
Pvt	George W. Temples Sr., killed in action 18 November 1943
Tec 5	Howard W. Rector, killed in action 21 November 1943
Pvt	William R. Carter, died of wounds 8 December 1943
Cpl	Herbert B. Ehr Gott, died of wounds 5 February 1944
Pvt	Fred W. Apoldo, killed in action 17 February 1944
Pvt	Fearonce G. LaLand, killed in action 17 February 1944
Tec 5	James W. Blanton, died 8 May 1944
Capt	ROBERT B. CONLON, killed in action 21 May 1944
1st Sgt	William G. Hanlon, killed in action 26 May 1944
Tec 5	George L. Dawson, killed in action 28 June 1944
Pvt	Thomas Wallace, killed in action 28 June 1944
Sgt	Clarence L. Patrick, died of wounds 15 August 1944
PFC	Jose E. Aragon, died of wounds 15 August 1944
Tec 5	Samuel S. Johnston, died of wounds 15 August 1944
Capt	HERBERT E. MCKENZIE, killed in action 29 August 1944
PFC	Henry F. Newton, killed in action 29 August 1944
PFC	Delbert P. Hyman, killed in action 6 February 1945
Lt Col	JOHN SHANKLIN III, killed in action 8 April 1945
Sgt	Edward A. Cox, killed in action 8 April, 1945.
PFC	Michele D'Addio, killed in action 8 April 1945
Sgt	Arthur H. Quiroz, killed in action 21 April 1945
Tec 5	Frank Costanzo, killed in action 21 April 1945

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## FOREWORD

"AFTER FIVE" brings to a close the history of the 93rd Armored Field Artillery Battalion. When our standards are furled and cased for the last time there will be only this short narrative and your memories to remind you of the battalion. This history is not concerned with the "big picture", but rather is intended to preserve a memory of our days in combat.

It is noteworthy that the 93rd A.F.A. was one of the few self-propelled artillery battalions in the U.S. Army engaged in combat before the invasion of France. Its employment as non-organic artillery was even more exclusive in the field of pioneering at that time. That this new type of American artillery proved its worth has been of great satisfaction to us and we can feel justly proud of our part in its development.

Because many requests have been received for copies of "AFTER THREE", written for the battalion by Lt. Col. Shanklin, the original has been incorporated as a part of this narrative. In addition, rosters, pictures, and a map showing our route of march through Italy, France, Germany and Austria are included as part of this history.

It would be difficult to recognize the outstandingly meritorious and brave actions of many individuals in the course of this short narrative. Your deeds have been too numerous, and, where possible, have been accorded reward by decoration and commendation. It is hoped you all can enjoy sufficient tribute to your work in the accomplishments of the battalion contained herein.

I cannot close without adding my personal heartfelt wish that you will all be successful in your next undertaking whether as soldiers, or civilians; and my many, many thanks for the loyalty, cooperation, and wonderful fighting spirit contributed by each one of you in the destruction of our enemy.

GERMANY

1945

JAMES E. DOWNES, JR.

Major

## FOREWORD

(The following Foreword was written by  
Lt. Col. Shanklin for "AFTER THREE")

This is not the history of the 93rd Armored Field Artillery Battalion. That will be written at the end of the war.

This is a brief account of the campaigns and battles in which the battalion figured during its first year of combat.

When you read it you will not remember the discomforts, the dangers, and the deaths of your comrades; they are all a part of the story, it is true, but those memories are deep inside you.

You will remember that: it wasn't bad all of the time; you did have some fun; you always accomplished your mission.

FRANCE

JOHN SHANKLIN

1944

Lt. Col.



# An examination of . . . . .

## \* Our Status \*

The United States infantry division has four organic artillery battalions; three light battalions . . . one for each rifle regiment, and one medium howitzer battalion. The War Department has long recognized the fact that this is an insufficient amount of artillery to support the division in many types of actions, i.e. the assault of prepared defensive positions, river-crossings, establishment of beachheads, and many others. In addition, other artillery is needed for specialized missions. Some of these are: counter-battery fires, long-range interdiction fires, and fires to destroy field fortifications.

Separate artillery battalions were formed to meet this need. Now, with the exception of the medium battalion in each division, all artillery larger than the 105mm howitzer is organized in that manner.

The case of the 93rd AFA is unusual in that it is one of the few separate light artillery battalions in the army. In the summer of 1942 the final planning for the invasion of North Africa was drawing to a close. Task Force A, under the command of Lieutenant General George S. Patton, Jr., consisted of an armored division and elements of two infantry divisions. At the last moment, it was decided to add more light artillery to provide direct support fires for the armored col-

umns which were to be used after the landing. The artillery of the 6th Armored Division had distinguished itself in training and was therefore selected for this mission. In August of 1942 the three battalions of that division were detached therefrom. They were re-assigned to the newly-formed 6th Armored Artillery Group . . . the old Division Artillery.

In January 1944, near Ceppagna, Italy, the Group was redesignated the 6th Field Artillery Group. Under the then existing War Department policy, groups had no battalions assigned to them. Thus it was that the 93rd AFA became a separate battalion, assigned to Fifth Army. It seems highly likely that the battalion will never be assigned to any unit smaller than an army.

#### \* Our Missions \*

The Army Commander, acting upon advice from his Artillery Officer, attaches his separate artillery battalions to corps for operations. After considering the entire picture of the mission of the corps; the Corps Artillery Commander disposes his attached battalions to best fit that picture.

In the employment of artillery in battle there is one hard and fast rule to follow: actual and complete flexibility must be, and is achieved. There are innumerable methods in which the Corps Artillery Commander may employ his battalions. He may place them under control of a group headquarters; then place the groups in direct support of the divisions. Or, he may keep the groups under his control. In many cases the battalions are attached to the divisions,

and are handled tactically by the Division Artillery Commander.

A description of the types of missions which the 93rd AFA is assigned follows:

**Direct Support . . .** the battalion is responsible for the close-in fires which support the attacking infantry and tanks in the advance, and for the fires which protect the infantry and tanks from enemy counter-attack. When the battalion has this type of mission, the battalion commander works closely with the commander of the supported troops, and forward observers move with the commanders of the leading companies. This is the most difficult type of mission, but, at the same time, it is the most satisfying and the battalion has always performed in an outstanding manner in accomplishing these missions. The organic battalions of the division handle the direct support fires for their infantry. When special task forces are formed, the 93rd AFA is often selected to provide the direct support.

**General Support . . .** the battalion, when called upon, fires in support of any unit within its range. Missions are usually received from Division Artillery Headquarters. Forward observers are not sent out with the infantry. A battalion OP is maintained, and the observer fires upon any observed enemy activity.

**Reinforcing Mission . . .** the battalion reinforces the fires of a direct support battalion. Close liaison is maintained, and the observers of the direct support unit fire the 93rd AFA in addition to their own battalion. Forward observers are sometimes sent out to improve the coordination of the fires, but this is not the rule.

It is noted here that the mission which the battalion was assigned at Gap, France, is not covered in the

textbooks published at the Field Artillery School. The battalion commander, in this instance, was told, "you will prevent the enemy from moving through the passes at Col du Larche and Mont Genevre". These passes were a hundred miles apart, and Gap was seventy-five miles from either of them. No action resulted as the enemy did not attempt the passage.

Due to the special equipment and training of the 93rd AFA, it is always remembered and called upon when an opportunity arises to make a bold infantry-armor thrust through the enemy. It is during these actions that the battalion more than justifies the expense of its equipment and training.

#### **\* Our Lot \***

Shortly after the disassociation from the 6th Armored Artillery Group, it became apparent to all that there was no higher headquarters deeply concerned about the welfare of the battalion. Or, if there were such a headquarters, its concern was never converted into active aid. The battalion quickly developed the habit of looking out for itself.

The headquarters to which the battalion has been attached have always been courteous, solicitous, and very-nice-to-work-for. It still remains that in matters of all kinds of supply, in the procurement of recreation and rest facilities, in finding books and radios, and in doing all the little things that have to be done to make the soldier's life in the field more bearable, the battalion has had nothing upon which it could depend except its own resourcefulness.

The 93rd AFA does not begrudge this lot. On the contrary, it rather enjoys it. The very feeling that it is on its own has built esprit to such a degree that members of the battalion can smile patronizingly upon the men of other units around them . . . feeling somewhat sorry for them because they will never be allowed to join this exclusive club.

The past of the 93rd AFA is a very satisfying thing upon which to reflect. The battalion motto

**"SUSCEPTUM PERFICE MUNUS",**

"Perform the Mission at Hand", was always accomplished in a manner which brought highest praise from all supported units. Those who met and fought with the 93rd AFA in Italy, France Germany and Austria will remember how well this battalion played its part towards winning final victory over the enemy.

## Before . . . . .

The 93rd Armored Field Artillery Battalion was activated at Fort Knox, Kentucky on February 15, 1942. It was an organic artillery battalion in the 6th Armored Division.

The cadre came from the older armored divisions, most of them from the 2nd Armored Division, then stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia.

On March 15, 1942 the cadre moved from Fort Knox to Camp Chaffee, Arkansas with the Division. This was the permanent station. The fillers were received during the month of April. Basic training was commenced early in May and completed in July. The 6th Armored Division was scheduled to maneuver in Louisiana in September. The battalion did not accompany it.

The battalion was relieved from assignment to the Division on August 23rd and alerted for overseas movement. This movement was delayed and, in January 1943, the 93rd AFA was placed under the command of the Replacement and School Command, Army Ground Forces.

The Field Artillery School's interest in self-propelled artillery had increased after the Armored Force developed it successfully. That interest resulted in the battalion's move to Fort Sill where it joined the list of school troops.

As a military post Fort Sill was generally disliked

by the members of the battalion. However, the training absorbed there was invaluable. In the performance of school requirements a great deal of firing was done and, Service Battery not excluded, all personnel developed into fast and accurate gunners.

After several additional alarms and excursions the 93rd AFA, at long last, closed in Camp Shanks, N.Y. on August 14, 1943 ready for overseas shipment.

The United States Naval Transport, USS Thurston, with the men of the 93rd AFA stowed safely below decks, slid quickly through the waters of New York's Lower Harbor on August 21st and joined a fast convoy . . . destination Oran. Landing in Oran on the second of September, the battalion moved immediately to a staging area near Fleurus, Algeria.

A complete set of new combat equipment was drawn in Oran, and more than a month was spent getting it ready for action. One day of firing checked the guns and, on October 14th, the battalion loaded on LSTs for the voyage to Italy.

The battalion landed in Bagnoli, Italy on October 23rd, moved to the Crater to bivouac, and was immediately greeted with its first good air raid.

\* \* \*

By the end of October the VI American Corps had fought its way across the plains of Salerno, through the mountains to the east and north, forced a crossing of the flooded Volturno River, and was pursuing the enemy who was falling back on his winter positions. The 93rd AFA was attached to the corps and, at last, occupied its first firing position near Pietravairano on October 31, 1943.

## The First . . . . .

The 3rd Infantry Division advanced rapidly around the western edge of the mountain at Pietravairano, north up Highway 6, and bogged down in front of Mignano on the second of November. The battalion, in a reinforcing role with the Division, displaced twice in that time. The second position was the unforgettable one at the base of Mount Fiello. It was in this position that all men learned one lesson . . . if the German can see you he can get you.

Until the sixth of December the battalion stayed at Fiello, firing first for the 3rd Division, and later, for the 36th Division. On December 2nd, the First US Special Service Force was committed for the first time. It cleared the Camino hill mass in half a day. It then became possible for the battalion to advance from Fiello.

The battalion had taken many casualties at Mount Fiello. It had taken them and had continued to fire all missions for which there was a call.

The second position in the Mignano valley was nearer to the village. On December 20th, a displacement into the valley west of Venafro was made. The battalion was placed in direct support of the FSSF for the operation at Mt. Sammucro, Mt. Majo, and Hill 1109.

While supporting the Force in this operation the fires of the 93rd AFA were highly successful. On two



different occasions the Landsers of the 44th German Infantry Division raised the Geneva Convention Flag to gain time in which to evacuate their casualties. More than a hundred litter-loads were carried from the reverse slope of Hill 609 near Radicosa. The battalion had fired only one volley, timefire. Again, after the Force had secured Mt. Majo the enemy launched a counterattack up a rocky draw toward the summit. The observer quickly brought fire into the force which was estimated to consist of seven hundred men. Fragmentation was perfect against the solid rock walls and not a German reached the top... not one left the draw.

With rest for an objective, the battalion moved to Gioia di Sannitica on January 12th. The rain and mud were as wet and deep as they were at the front, however, and little rest was possible.

\* \* \*

Mt. Trocchio, overlooking Cassino, had fallen quickly. Plans were laid to take advantage of this success immediately. The 36th Division was given the mission of establishing a bridge-head over the Rapido River at San Angelo, just south of Cassino. Combat Command B, 1st Armored Division, was held in readiness to exploit the breakthrough into the Liri Valley. The 93rd AFA was attached to the Combat Command on January 15th.

\* \* \*

On January 19th, the battalion moved into position near the south end of Mt. Trocchio, a thousand yards east of the Rapido River. From this position, the battalion was to support the crossing, then move across the river when the first Bailey bridge was built.

That night, the 36th Division crossed the river. After several days of the most bitter fighting of the Italian Campaign, they were forced to fall back under the weight of a severe enemy counter-attack. This circumstance placed the batteries of the 93rd AFA in the MLR in that sector. Local defense and security patrolling were increased accordingly.

By the end of January, the 34th Division had successfully crossed the Rapido River north of Cassino, and had taken the northern third of the village. Sniper activity was so serious that rations were brought in by tanks.

During the first week of February the Second New Zealand Corps relieved all American units in that sector with the exception of the corps artillery battalions and Combat Command B.

The plan of attack remained the same: Second New Zealand Corps would establish the bridgehead across the river and CC B would pass through and advance rapidly up the Liri Valley.

After many delays, due to bad weather which prevented the employment of the Mediterranean Strategic Airforce, on March 15th, Cassino was erased from the map by the heavy bombers and the New Zealanders drove forward.

By last light of the first day, every ruin in Cassino had been taken, with the exception of the Continental Hotel. The fighting swirled back and forth for the next ten days. It was impossible to move tanks through the piled debris of the broken village; it was impossible to throw the Germans back enough to allow the engineers to clear the route. The tank attack was never launched.

The failure at Cassino a reality, Combat Command



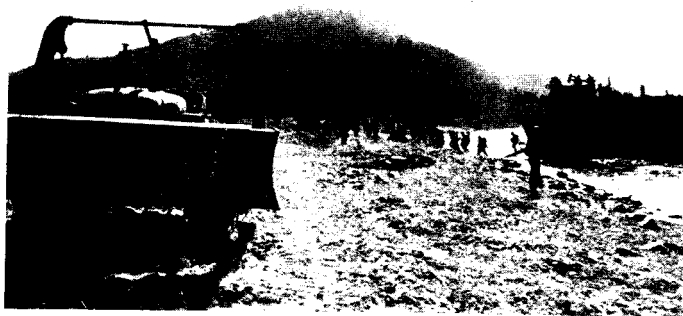
THE VAST AND COMPLEX HAND OF INVASION WAS  
LAID DOWN



"MAKE STRAIGHTWAY FOR THE BEACH"



*THE RADAR TOWER LED A CHARMED LIFE*



*THE INFANTRY WAS ENGAGED IN A FIGHT IN THE  
PINE WOODS*



*A TASK FORCE WAS IN ORDER*



*... THE RATIONS WERE "C"*



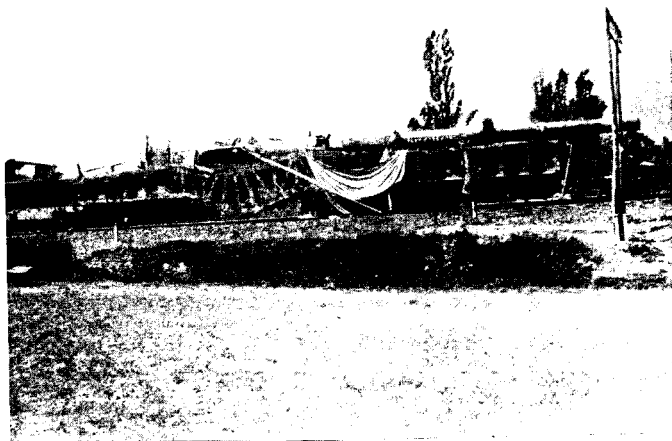
*LONG TIME BETWEEN HAIRCUTS*



*... BUT NOT FOR SOME*



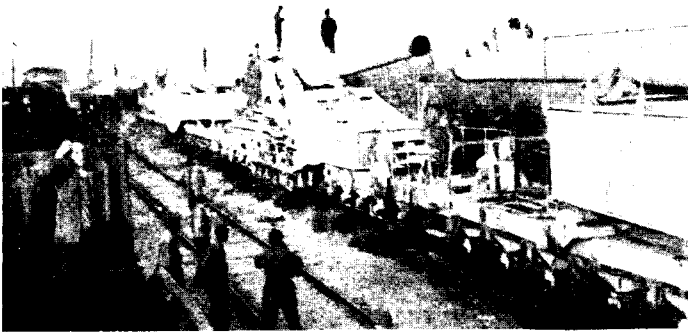
*THE MONTELIMAR DESTRUCTION WAS COMPLETE*



*THE MONSTER OF MONTELIMAR*



*THE GERMAN 19TH ARMY FLED IN TATTERED REMNANTS  
UP THE RHONE VALLEY*

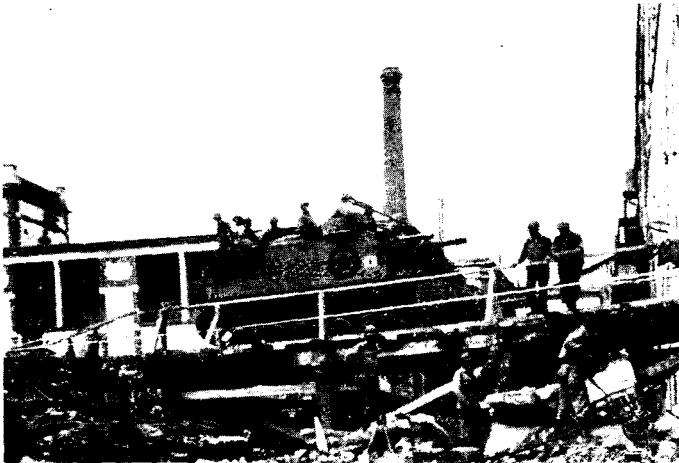


*... WITH THE STINGER OUT*

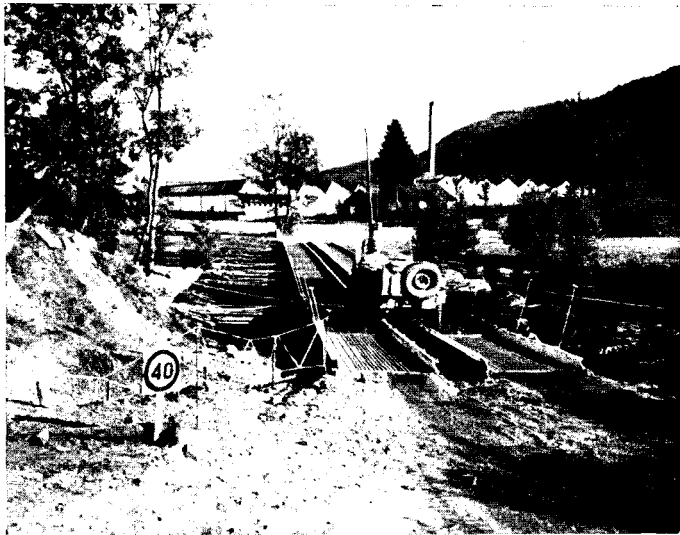




*THE MOSELLE WAS FAST  
FLOWING . . .*



*CROSSED BY COURTESY OF THE . . . TH ENGINEERS*



*IN THE VOSGES WHERE TOWNS HAD NAMES ENDING  
IN "MENIL" OR "RUPT"*



*CHECKING COMMUNICATIONS TO CP IN REMIREMONT*

B was ordered to move to the vicinity of Capua for rest.

This, then, was the end of the first . . . .

## Between One and Two . . . . .

It is not far from Mt. Trocchio to the banks of the Volturno River near Capua . . . not in miles. It was a march long in meaning for the men of the battalion. Here was the long anticipated period for rest and re-fitting. The battalion closed in bivouac on the twenty fifth of March in an olive grove three miles east of Capua . . . camping grounds used long ago by Hannibal's army in another war.

On March 29, 1944 the battalion held its first ceremony in Italy. Major General Geoffrey Keyes, commanding II Corps, presented awards to members of the unit who had distinguished themselves in combat. In an address to the troops, General Keyes praised the combat record of the battalion and all its members. When asked if he would take a review, the general surprised his aides by accepting. This was the first time he had reviewed troops in Italy.

Training schedules were restfully light during the period and opportunities to visit nearby towns and places of historic interest were available. Many trips to Naples were arranged but, generally speaking, Torre Annunziata, a small coastal village near the ruins of Pompeii, was the favorite vacation spot for the members of the 93rd AFA.

It was at this time that Lt. Col. Beverley E. Powell left the battalion to take up new duties on the staff of II Corps. Colonel Powell had trained the 93rd AFA,

fought it through its first campaign, and with it achieved distinction. Both Colonel Powell and the battalion were sorry to see the separation. Major R. J. Meeker, former executive officer, assumed command.

\* \* \*

The II Corps Artillery Section had made a thorough study of the enemy artillery picture in the corps sector, which extended from Castelforte to the sea just south of Formia. A program was devised to confuse the enemy and, at the same time, provide information to the corps counterbattery section. This was called the "Pistol-gun battery" program, or, locally, "de Shazo's Commandos".

A composite battery, consisting of M-7s, M-10s, and M-4s, moved out each night to occupy several different positions, two guns at each location. On a synchronized time schedule, the guns fired at maximum rate into prearranged targets and then moved on to other positions to repeat the fires.

This fire program was believed to be effective in harrassing the enemy. In several cases, it was hair-raising to friendly troop installations which were afforded the unpleasant sight of armored vehicles blasting away from positions close by them. Despite their natural concern, very little enemy fire was drawn down upon them. A certain corner by a bridge is remembered, however, as being very near the center of a German concentration.

\* \* \*

The preparation for the big May offensive was well underway. On the first of May, positions were selected on the north side of the Garigliano River. The approach

to these positions was under observation for a distance of five miles. In view of this, elaborate steps were taken to conceal activity. The positions were completely dug-in and camouflaged; all work was done at night. After dark on May 10th, under cover of the noise provided by friendly artillery, the battalion idled the tanks across the river and into the positions.

The ammunition was clean, the gunners were rested, the hands laid heavy on the lanyards.

## The Second . . . . .

At 112300B May, on the front from Cassino to the sea, two thousand cannon spoke. The Allied Armies in Italy moved forward.

For six days of heavy fighting, the battalion fired for the 88th Division. The fortifications in the Gustav Line were reduced one by one . . . the line was broken. A pursuit force of tanks and infantry was formed; it was supported by the battalion.

The fighting swept quickly through Formia to Gaeta, through Itri and on to Fondi. The next determined enemy resistance was encountered at Terracina, where a long bare ridge ran down to the sea. On top of this ridge was a heavy stone building which the enemy used as an OP. One battery fired direct fire into this position, and white flags soon were seen flying above it. The infantry dismounted from the tanks and took over a hundred prisoners from the ridge.

Displacing around the mountain into the plains of the Pontine Marshes, the battalion marched on Sezze where it took its worst pasting in the campaign. Three enemy tanks caught one battery just as it was leaving the road; casualties were high.

On the twenty-third of May, the beachhead forces at Anzio made their breakout. By the twenty-sixth, the SSF was in Ardena and under heavy attack by the enemy. The battalion was placed in direct support of the Force once more. After Valmontone was captured by

the 3rd Division, the SSF was ordered to move on Rome as quickly as possible.

One battery had been attached to the Ellis Task Force, which had the same mission as the SSF. There is a question still unsettled within the battalion . . . which force entered Rome first?

The battalion had a curious experience south of Rome. Upon occupation of a position which had been hastily evacuated by the enemy, a search of the area produced the official history of the 93rd Field Artillery Regiment of the German Army. It had been reported by intelligence that this unit was operating in Italy, but the pleasure of overrunning their positions was unexpected, indeed.

From a position in a factory in the south edge of Rome, fancies and desires of the men of the 93rd AFA rambled far. Ah joy! Ah Rome! The Eternal City . . . the crumbled Forum. The city where Keats had died . . . If there could be a pass . . . Ah Pass! A few days strolling through the white-walled city . . . This was June the fifth.

In position slightly west of the 27th kilometer post north of Rome, in midafternoon of June sixth, the battalion was in support of another pursuit force. Two more days carried it northward another forty kilometers. Then . . . orders were received directing that the battalion return to an assembly area about ten miles from Rome. This march was made in a rapid and orderly manner. Ah Rome . . . the Sistine Chapel, a few days strolling . . .

\* \* \*

The new IV Corps had the mission of pursuing the enemy to the north. The 93rd AFA had been assigned



to this corps on the eleventh of June. The corps formed a new task force which included the battalion. On the 12th, the battalion was fighting in the Tuscan Hills 120 kilometers north of Rome. Ah Rome.

The fighting carried on past Orbetello, past Grosseto, on to the north.

In the last week of June, Major Meeker was hospitalized, and Lt. Col. John Shanklin assumed command.

With Task Force Howze, 1st Armored Division, the battalion moved on through Lardello, Pomarance . . . on north of Volterra. From the last positions short of the Arno River, the 93rd AFA turned its back on the Italian Campaign and moved on the night of July 11th to assembly areas near Piombino.

With Italy it was finito.

## Between Two and Three . . . . .

By LST from Piombino, and by marching down the length of Italy, the battalion moved back to Naples Port where it had landed eight months before. By the twentieth of July, the battalion was closed in bivouac and the preparation for invasion had begun.

For long months, the high army staff had been planning for the invasion of Southern France. Now, it was time for the small units . . . the ones which were to do the fighting . . . to make their own plans.

\* \* \*

The 93rd AFA had been relieved from assignment to Fifth Army and assigned, first to AFHQ, then, later, to Seventh Army. It had been further attached to VI Corps which was to make the assault. The Corps had attached it to the 36th US Infantry Division. The Division had the mission of securing its part of the initial beachhead line . . . the right flank of the corps

The 141st Infantry was selected to make the assault on the division beaches. Due to the fact that the 93rd AFA was an armored battalion, and to the fact that while moving its guns are pointed at the enemy instead of away from him, it was chosen to be the first artillery ashore. The assigned mission was that of direct support of the 141st Infantry until such time as the organic battalion could get ashore and into position. Actually, its mission was to get ashore and



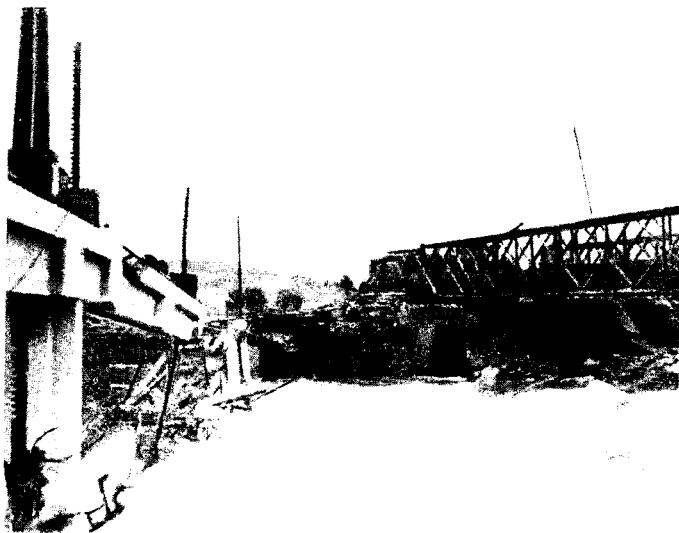
*STRASSBOURG WAS REACHED WITHOUT INCIDENT*



*... AND WAS ALREADY IN FRENCH HANDS*



*PAST COUNTLESS ROAD BLOCKS*



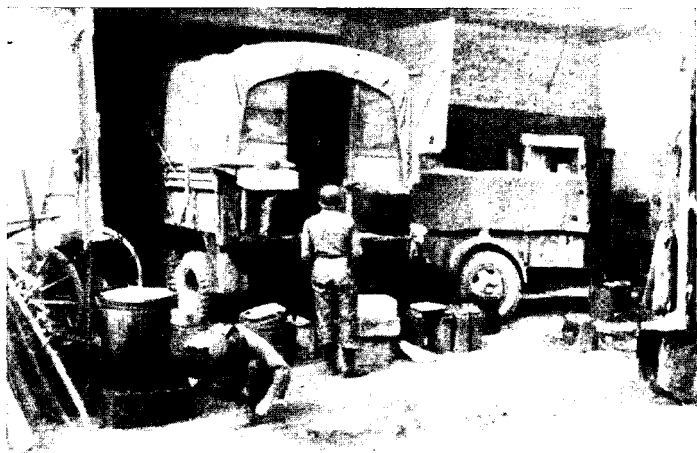
*... AND BLOWN BRIDGES*



*THE ASSAULT ON HAGENAU HAD BEGUN*



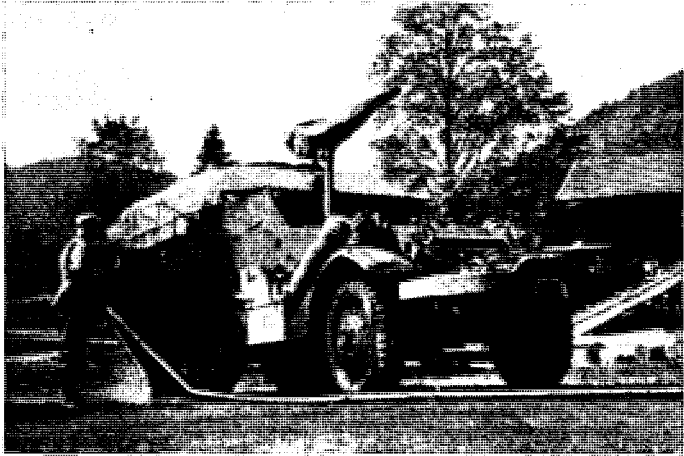
*MEALS WERE LEFT UNFINISHED AS WE RECEIVED A  
HURRIED MARCH ORDER*



*THE KITCHEN CREW SET UP*



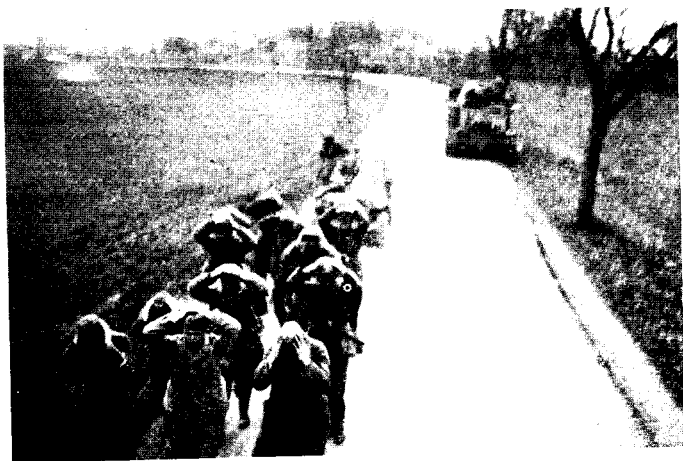
*BATTALION MAINTENANCE MANNED THE 88mm's*



*MAINTENANCE PERIODS WERE SCARCE*



*ARTILLERY KEPT FORBACH OFF LIMITS*



*ONE BATTERY CAPTURED MANY PRISONERS*



*THE NOT SO SUPER SUPERMEN*





*THE GUN MECHANICS KEPT BUSY*



*... NOT ALWAYS EASY*



*THE ENEMY FELL BACK TO ITS SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES*



*... AND ENTRANCE WAS DENIED US FOR THE TIME  
BEING*

shoot back at anything which was shooting at the battalion or at the infantry preceding it.

The planning within the battalion was conducted with two objectives in mind: one, that no excess personnel be included in the assault echelon, this to prevent unnecessary casualties; two, that everyman in the assault be equipped and trained to shoot at the enemy both with cannon and his personal weapon.

In amphibious operations, there is always the possibility that the landing craft will be unable to reach the beach proper. This can be caused by uncharted sand-bars of which the navy is unaware; beach and under-water obstructions, or, as in other similar operations, heavy enemy fire. The vehicles of the battalion were therefore waterproofed to provide fording ability in water to the depth of seven feet.

The firing batteries, stripped of all vehicles which were not absolutely necessary, loaded on LCTs on August 8, 1944. The necessary Headquarters and Service Battery vehicles loaded on an LST on the eleventh. They were to sail in different convoys.

On August 9th, the LCT convoy moved smoothly from Baia Port. The voyage was uneventful, and on the thirteenth the convoy stood into Ajaccio Bay, in Corsica, to await the faster convoys then moving out of Naples. A pleasant day was spent on the beaches. It was a long day.

\* \* \*

At dawn, on the fifteenth of August, the sea was glassy and smooth off the coast of the Riviera. During the night, the LST and troop transport convoys had joined the LCTs and they lay together, for the first time since the embarkation, in a large and disorderly

pattern. In the first grey hour before seven o'clock it was strangely quiet. Then, the vast and complex hand of invasion was laid down... battleships and cruisers opened fire, fighter-bombers wheeled and dove into the haze over the beaches, destroyers and gunboats stood in close with cannon blazing. The radar tower on the hill facing the fleet led a charmed life... it was never hit. The first wave went roaring by like waterbugs over the sea, the rocket-ships moved in to fire, the smoke on the beach grew dense, and the craft carrying the battalion moved quickly around the marker-ship, and the boatmaster gave the thumbs-up sign and shouted through his megaphone "Make straightway way for the beach".

## The Third . . . . .

When the ramps dropped down on the beach in Southern France, the 2nd Battalion of the 141st Infantry was already across the sand and was engaged in a fight in the pinewoods just beyond. Every man knew what he was supposed to do. Get across the beach . . . keep moving. In a matter of minutes, one battery had moved through the woods and was in a position from which it could fight; another battery had moved quickly along the coast road toward Agay, capturing many prisoners who had quit their pillboxes the instant the guns were laid on them.

Although the beach was raked by machine-guns and direct-fire cannon in casemates to the right flank, and although every landing craft used by the battalion was hit by this fire, only two casualties were suffered in the landing. Enemy artillery fire increased through the day, and one battery lost a section by a direct hit in the early hours of the afternoon.

In order to exploit the initial success of the landing, the division commander ordered the 142nd Infantry to make a flanking march to the right on the night of D Day. This regiment then cut back to the left and moved west into the valley north of Saint Raphael. The 93rd AFA was ordered into the support of this regiment on the morning of D plus 1.

In the course of marching along the infantry route, which had not been cleared, the battalion was forced

to spend the best part of D plus 1 fighting infantry skirmishes with enemy forces who had not yet decided to surrender.

On the seventeenth of August, after the long, rapid march to Draguignan, the junction with the air-borne troops was made. Three days were spent in that city while reconnaissance elements searched for the enemy.

The fog was thick in the Basses Alpes on the morning of August 20th when the battalion, as the advance guard for an infantry column, made the ninety mile march from Draguignan to Sisteron. The route used was the same as that of Napoleon upon his return from Elba.

No contact was made with the enemy, although we were using his Main Supply Route for the Riviera front. On the following day, the battalion moved on to Gap . . . another eighty miles. One battery was detached to move on Grenoble.

The war had taken on a carnival-like character. The principal danger during this period was from the fast flying fruit, sometimes soft, which the grateful French people insisted upon hurling at the marching vehicles.

By August 24th, Task Force Butler had located the enemy. He was trying to withdraw up the Rhone Valley with a force of two infantry divisions and one panzer division, the Eleventh. On that day, the battalion marched westward for 110 miles with its infantry riding the decks of the tanks. It passed through Die and Crest and by nightfall was in the middle of the fight in the Montelimar Pocket.

Placed in support of Task Force Butler on the 27th, the 93rd AFA marched the next day to the vicinity of Mirmande, outflanking the enemy column.

The best shooting in the history of the battalion was enjoyed for the next two days. One tank and one M-7 were moved up onto the ridge overlooking the valley road and the helpless German column. At a range of less than a thousand yards, these guns blasted at the enemy. They scored hits on enemy ammunition half tracks, thereby jamming traffic on the road so that the battalion was able to smother them with fire.

By dawn of August 30th, the battle in the Rhone Valley was ended. The battalion marched around and through the countless enemy vehicles and formations which they had destroyed. The pursuit flew on . . . to Lyons, to Macon, to Besançon. The battalion marched by night for hundreds of miles. The problems of supply were incredible. Ammunition and gasoline were hauled from the beaches hundreds of miles to the rear. Rations were "C", but the French were generous, and the men ate well.

The American Armies were now against the borders completed sweeping the Nazis from Southern France. On and on, to Vesoul . . . and then on the fifteenth of September, one month after landing on the beaches of the Riviera, the battalion marched into Luxeuil-les-Bains . . . the campaign was ended.

## The Fourth . . . . .

The German 19th Army had fled in tattered remnants up the Rhone Valley and the pursuit was on again. Could this German Army reach the safety of Belfort Gap before the Seventh and Third Armies cut it off from this avenue of escape? General Dahlquist of the 36th Division posed the problem and said the answer would lie in the willingness of the troops to endure further privations in order to maintain the pursuit that would spring the trap.

The guns rolled forward, churning up huge clouds of dust, but not for long. Luxeuil-les-Bains was left in the distance as the first rains began to fall, the season was changing. Meadows turned into bogs and roads disappeared under the mud. The pursuit slowed and many Germans got away. We were entering the Vosges foothills.

\* \* \*

The Moselle River as it runs through Remiremont is fast-flowing although it is a narrow channel measured by American standards. It was along this river line that the Germans had determined to make their first stand in the Vosges. The Battalion, still in support of the 36th Division, took up positions just west of the river in the wooded hills. There were memories of Rapido days but this time everything went smooth-



ly, thanks to the enthusiastic assistance of a seventy-eight year old French Major. A bridgehead was won and secured after intense opposition had been overcome. The Battalion moved across the river to the town of Eloyes and ran into the first. German air activity in over a month. The Germans fell back slowly, grudging every foot of easily defended ground. At Chenimenil it became apparent that it was going to be a slow process to clear the heavily-wooded Vosges mountains. Plans were made for shower bath unit, rest center, and the rear installations moved into the town where they stayed almost the entire month of October.

If October in the Vosges was unusual it was because even the French were willing to admit that it was raining a lot. Where towns had names ending in "menil" or "rupt" and sometimes beginning with an "X" the only solution to the cold damp climate that surrounded this ocean of mud was a pair of wooden shoes. Whether the French used them for dryness or just to keep afloat was hard to tell but they used them to good advantage in digging up their potatoes and burying their stock beets.

\* \* \*

The German Vosges winter line stretched in the sector of the VI Corps from Raon l'Etape down to St. Die and then on to Gerardmer and Belfort in the sector of the French First Army. As the French assumed more of the front, the Corps sector moved north. The progress of the Corps was measured in yards as each hill became a successive obstacle.

Suddenly new vehicles and freshly equipped person-

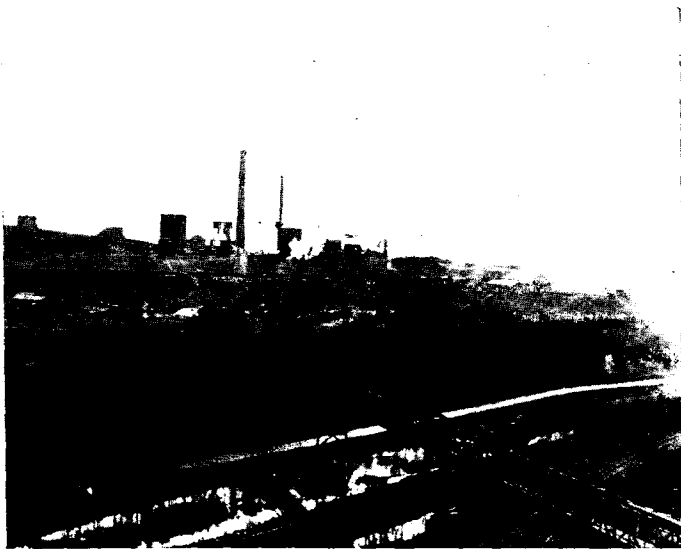
nel began to arrive. Talk soared about relief. Three new divisions made their appearance on the line during November with a combat team of Japanese-Americans. But there was no relief; everyone just moved over and took up a more normal division front.

The German determination to make a stand in the Vosges was evident in his employment of artillery, mines, and boobytraps, the first we had encountered since Mirmande and Besançon. Our roads and cross roads and often battery positions felt the weight of his continuous harassing program. Our counterbattery targets grew in number and an artillery slugging match developed. The German was bound to lose this contest just as he had lost previous ones but it was hard on the French towns, particularly Bruyeres, whose pro-Nazi mayor had to be led away, screaming after the Battalion had fired a preparation along one street of the town to permit our infantry to advance across open ground to assault and capture the town.

As the Battalion moved into a muddy plateau beside the village of Belmont the fog turned to frost at the higher elevation . . . Here the ammunition trucks struggled through fields of mud as they resupplied our guns which kept up harassing and counterbattery missions on the enemy, hidden in the fog and cloud-laden hills before us. The nights grew colder and one morning we awoke to find the first snow had effectively camouflaged the many wheel ruts and trails it had seemed impossible to hide.

\* \* \*

During this time extensive plans were made to break through the German winter line before us. The 36th



WE MOVED TO POSITIONS IN THE VICINITY OF  
MERLEBACH



THE GERMAN SELF-PROPELLED



*THE SIEGFRIED LINE WAS COMPLETELY PENETRATED*



*... AND WE CARRIED INFANTRY THROUGH THE  
SIEGFRIED LINE*



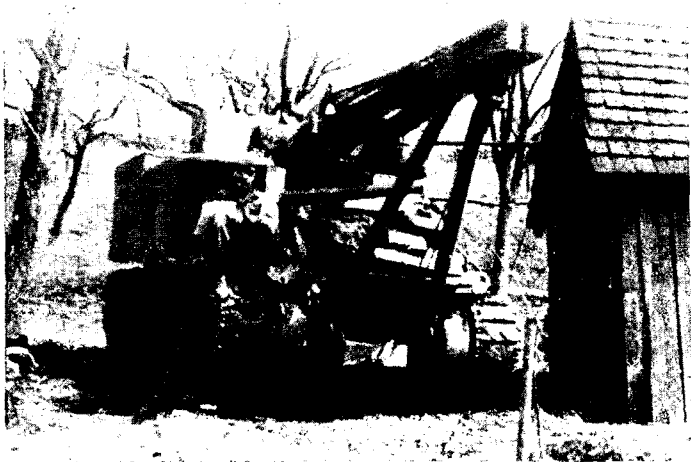
... TYPICAL TASK FORCE MENU OF "EAT WHAT YOU CAN, WHEN YOU CAN"



... NOT LIKE HOME, BUT GOOD



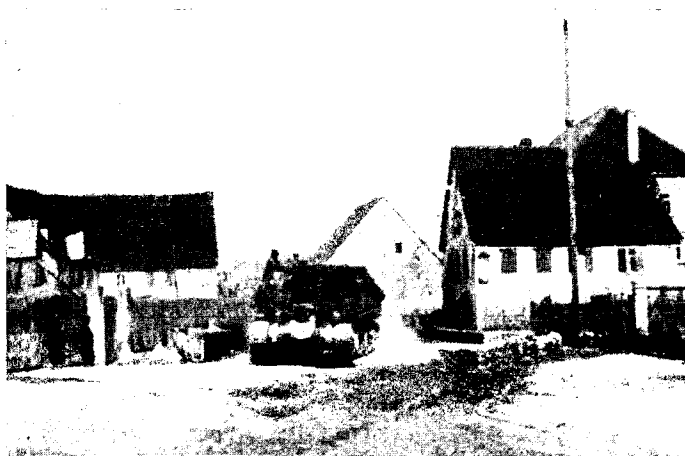
*NON-FRATERNIZATION REMINDER*



*BATTALION MAINTENANCE STOOD BY*



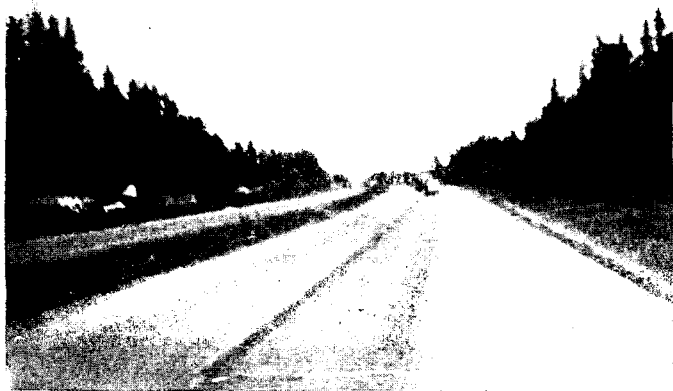
*WHITE FLAGS REPLACED THE SWASTIKAS*



*OUR M-7s ROLLED OVER THE "WEINSTRASSES"*



*ON MARCH 28TH WE CROSSED THE RHINE . . .*



*THE AUTOBAHN WAS SMOOTH RIDING*





*IT WASN'T BAD ALL THE TIME; YOU DID HAVE FUN . . .*



*. . . . A LOT OF LAUGHS*



*THE GERMANS BLEW ALL THE BRIDGES*



*WE MET THE LUFTWAFFE ON THE GROUND*

Division which we had supported since the day of our landing in Southern France was now firmly entrenched just beyond the town of Bruyeres. The Division was on the Southern flank of VI Corps. To their north was the American Third Infantry Division and to their south the French First Army . . . All of these on a line running roughly north and south through Bruyeres. The 36th Division was astride an excellent route of communications leading to St. Die and through the Vosges. Avoiding this obvious route of approach the Corps massed its strength to the north behind its veteran 3rd Division. The newly arrived 100th Division was put into line north of the 3rd Division. The Corps artillery was infiltrated into position behind these two divisions in tremendous strength on a narrow front. Prior to the final assault of the winter line however certain important ground had to be secured west of the Meurthe River. The 3rd Division started into the hills with the mission of going to the Meurthe River to the northwest of St. Die. The 36th Division was to take certain ground west of St. Die. In the course of this action, the 141st Infantry had a battalion isolated by a strong German force which prevented supplies from reaching them. The Japanese-Americans heroically battered their way to this "Lost Battalion" and brought relief to the doughboys who had existed for seven days on a shell delivered chocolate diet and had sustained many attacks during this period. With the attack across the Meurthe all set the Battalion was relieved from attachment to the 36th Division and attached to the 3rd Division.

\* \* \*

The approach to the Meurthe from the west was across a wide valley in plain view of the enemy's prepared positions on the opposite hills. Positions were selected in the valley as close as possible to the river and were prepared by details working under cover of fog or at night two days prior to the occupation. Each battery became its own engineers as bridges were built and roads corduroyed. Occupation in the dark added difficulties to an already trying situation, but in spite of a few casualties sustained, the occupation was completed and a large pile of ammunition laid ready beside each gun.

"H" hour was 0700, November 20, 1944. The enemy awoke to the tune of a "serenade" from a valley filled with artillery. The thoroughness of the plans of attack routed the enemy from their inadequately manned defenses and the river was bridged with light casualties. A task force was in order . . .

One battery became attached to Task Force "Whirlwind" together with the 3rd Division's Combat Patrol, a few medium tanks, and two reconnaissance cars. A meeting in the candle-lit, map strewn War Conference Room soon disclosed that the mission of the task force was to move on Strasbourg, only 80 miles away. The enemy having the problem of guarding the many mountain roads through the Vosges and determining the location of the attack, was completely outmaneuvered and outguessed. The task force moved out just before dusk and followed little traveled mountain roads through snow and mud and halted at the foot of the mountains before St. Blaise. Singing German soldiers leading horse-drawn wagons loaded with mines and artillery ammunition up into their seemingly impregnable mountain positions were

amazed and confused when American guns far behind their lines opened up. During this time, the battery in support of the task force had its hands full with snipers and stragglers and had to supplement the small infantry force accompanying it for protection against the constant threat of infiltration and sniping. The other two batteries, following close behind the task force, opened the wedge further through this corridor and assisted in the prepared fires on St. Blaise. After the attack on St. Blaise, the task force moved rapidly through this town and countless other small towns encountering light resistance, but not without casualties, to Rothau, where a confused garrison of enemy service troops laid down their arms. The Wehrmacht food supplies they had brought up the night before added sardines and canned fish delicacies to what had been a typical task force menu policy of "eat what you can, when you can."

The old Franco-Prussian border had been passed and the people now spoke German as their native tongue; the names above the shops were German and the "Cafe" now became the "Gasthaus". As the long columns of American troops and vehicles wound through the narrow mountain roads and debouched on to the Alsatian plain they saw their first flat ground in months. Everyone heaved a sigh of relief ... the German winter line was smashed.

\* \* \*

Task Force "Whirlwind" was dissolved when the 3rd and 45th Divisions joined near Mertzig. The battalion was then placed in direct support of the 117th Reconnaissance Squadron with the mission of screening the left flank of the 3rd Division drive to relieve

Strasbourg. Strasbourg had been captured in a lightning like thrust of the French 2nd Armored Division after breaking through the Saverne Gap to our north. The French 2nd Armored Division was operating with the American XV Corps to the north of the VI Corps. Outstripping the rest of the XV Corps, General LeClerc's famous division found itself in Strasbourg without adequate infantry support. All of which gave rise to General LeClerc's much quoted laconic suggestion that some infantry be sent. Under a thick ground haze the only contact we made was with friendly troops and Strasbourg was reached without incident. Some months later we received a lithographed calendar from the mayor of Strasbourg in commemoration of the liberation of his city.

\* \* \*

Effective the 27th of November 1944, the Battalion was transferred from the VI Corps after having fought from "D" day on through Southern France as part of this Corps. The new assignment placed us in the XV Corps attached to the 79th US. Infantry Division.

The Battalion joined the Division Artillery near the town of Brumath. The 79th Division was on the right flank of the XV Corps... with its right flank in turn secured against the Rhine. It began moving north toward the Siegfried Line.

The Black Forest of Germany was now visible and German shells from the other side of the Rhine began to fall in our sector. It was rather disconcerting to hear shells coming in from the right rear as well as from the front and right flank.

The assault on Hagenau had begun and the 93rd was employed in the common task of clearing its

approaches through the Hagenau Forest. Bischweiler was taken and the way ahead was clear except for a few of the Wehrmacht who did not show on the map. The enemy fell back to its Siegfried Line defenses and the Battalion rolled into position in the Rhine border town of Lauterburg, 2000 yards from the infantry, poised and ready for an assault and breakthrough. German artillery concentrated on this small town and the shell reports turned in covered an azimuth arc of 260 degrees from the northwest around to the east and then south. The guns of the Siegfried Line both on the east and on the west side of the Rhine had opened up. The initial assault made little progress and entrance to the Reich was denied to us for the time being. Two captured 88mm guns went into action with the Battalion maintenance section as the gun crews.

During this time the Battalion mission was changed to protecting the right flank of the Division — XV Corps — Seventh Army, in fact all forces in the European theater. The Battalion was on constant alert with rations and full fuel tanks in readiness for what has often been referred to as our "Rhine River Patrol Mission". The alert materialized and the Battalion moved out one night under blackout conditions for Dambach La Ville in Alsace, 40 miles south of Strasbourg. We were now supporting the 2nd French Armored Division, part of the French First Army.

\* \* \*

The French First Army was containing and attempting to destroy the Colmar Pocket, stretching from below Strasbourg to Mulhouse. Several American units were attached to them for this purpose. Coinci-

dent with the offensive in the Ardennes the Germans launched a series of strong local counter-offensives seeking to enlarge their Colmar Pocket.

Life here was anything but tranquil as the front lines consisted of a series of unconnected strong points. Enemy agents were constantly being reported in the sector and guards had to be always on the alert. Wearing colored scarfs was death, for enemy agents identified each other that way. Passwords were good but if you didn't know in addition why firemen wore red suspenders, or that Sinatra's first name was Frankie, you found two rifles leveled in a business-like manner, and you were regarded as more than suspicious.

Christmas Eve came and each gun section had its own Christmas tree selected from the nearby wood, and decorated with tinsel made from cut strips of anti-radar silver paper. Alsace white wine and Christmas songs provided a peaceful spirit until the gun phones rang with a fire mission.

When New Years' Eve came along, the 93rd AFA was moving over snow and ice-covered roads to meet the new German threat which was developing in the north. After travelling 53 miles, the Battalion went into a defensive position near Hunspach to meet an expected German thrust. The German was now turning his attention away from Colmar to the Saar and Northern Alsace Plain. The attack did not develop and at the following noon, meals were left unfinished as a sudden immediate march order was received. The Battalion was on the road again, this time to Mulhausen where a rough session was in store for all concerned.

We were now attached to the 70th US Infantry Di-



vision and were functioning as the organic artillery of the 276th Infantry Regiment. None of the Division artillery units had arrived in the Theater and so we filled the role of the normal support artillery of one of the Regiments.

The German was trying to gain control of the high ground north of Rothbach, excellent for observation on the vital pass which would have enabled him to pour his armor out and onto the Alsatian Plain unmolested. Guns were continuously laid on "Normal Barrage", in anticipation of the expected counter-attacks. The counter-attacks came, but the Battalion was ready and over 18,000 rounds of 105mm ammunition made a definite impression on the enemy elements, particularly the elite 6SS Nord Division which must have made a considerable change in their strength reports after having caught one of these barrages. During the 48-hour period 101800 to 121800 over 4000 rounds were expended and one hundred eighty-six fire missions were cleared. At one time during this operation, the Battalion was in direct support of seven infantry battalion. The furious and vicious counter-attacks were stopped and while the enemy licked his wounds, the 93rd AFA was given a new mission . . . The German effort had shifted to the east. Marching miles to meet this threat we took up positions near Niederbronn-les-Bains in support of the 274th Infantry Regiment of the 70th Division. After a series of bitter encounters here the German attacks dwindled off and we reverted to the support of the 276th.

The 276th Infantry Regiment still awaiting its organic artillery, was in defensive positions near Theding. The 93rd AFA was placed in direct support and the only thing it fought here was the snow and cold

weather. However, inasmuch as friendly forces were limited and the Germans were of such attitude to launch an offensive-defensive action of some strength in order to protect his Saar River industrial area, all units carefully deepened defenses more than usual. Engineers prepared road blocks, laid wire and mine fields. The Battalion had alternate surveyed positions in the defenses of the Maginot Line so that an organized retrograde movement might be made with maximum artillery support, if the Germans launched a concentrated attack in the sector.

The Battalion settled down to its snow covered defensive position. Intelligence personnel tediously studied air photos and analyzed all intelligence reports for unusual enemy activity. When no activity was observed and our forces were slightly reinforced we launched local attacks, attacks which never would reach the pages of a history book, but attacks during which men bled and died.

\* \* \*

The organic artillery of the division having arrived, the 93rd AFA left these positions and moved to new positions in the vicinity of Freyming on the 9th of February. Our mission was to render direct support to the 106th Cavalry Group and later the 101st Cavalry Group.

The firing batteries now had positions just inside Germany with such cryptic names as "Scorpion Stinger", "Scorpion Battle", and others so labeled indicating their locality and potency. These were the firing positions that were occupied only when firing. In the event the Germans launched an attack the batteries were to fire from reserve positions.



*COLUMNS OF GERMANS SURRENDERED*



*REST CENTER IN FREYMING*



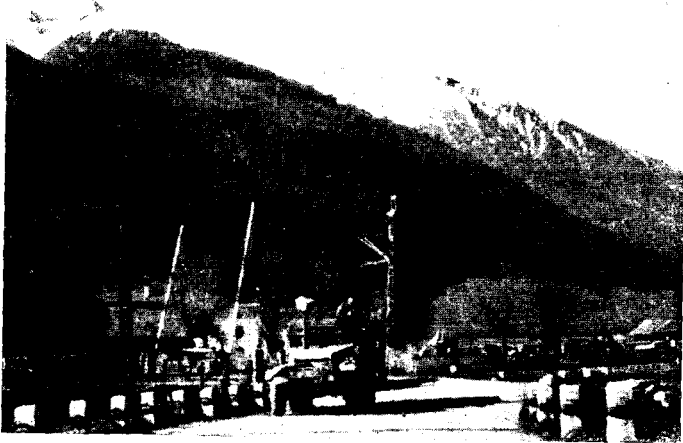
*WE LEARNED THIS LAUNDRY SYSTEM ON  
THE U.S.S. THURSTON*



*JERRY DOSEN'T LIVE HERE ANY MORE*



*ON MAY 1ST, SNOW FLURRIES*



*WE TOURED THE SCHWABIAN ALPS*



*RENDEZVOUS IN AUSTRIAN ALPS*



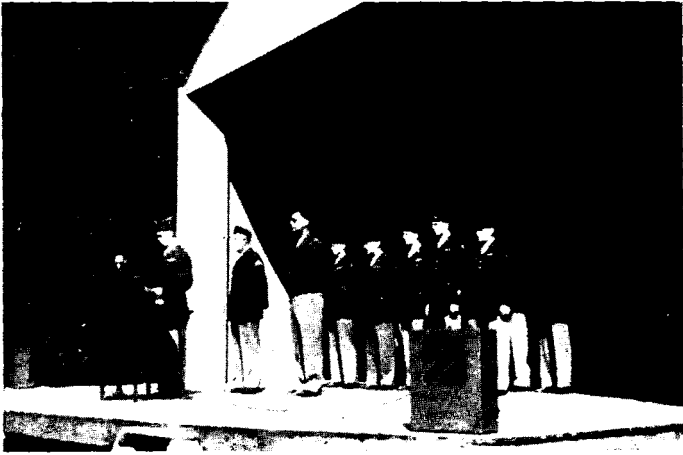
*THE FERN PASS OBSTACLE WAS OVERCOME*



*MISSION ACCOMPLISHED — READY FOR SALVAGE*



*"AFTER FIVE"*

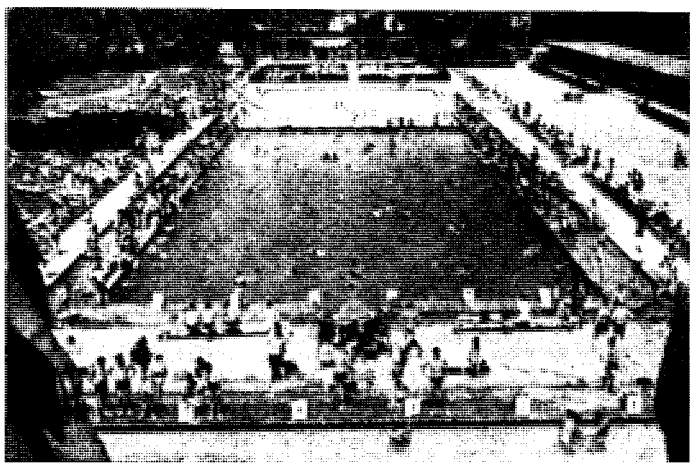


*... KILLED IN ACTION ...*

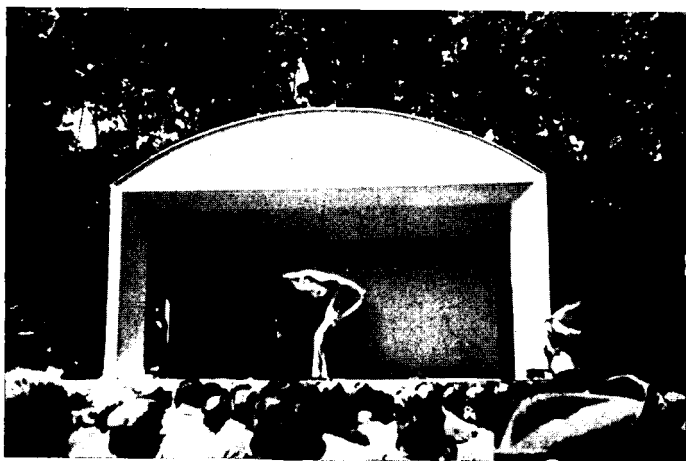


*SALUTE TO THE DEAD*





*WE CELEBRATED THE 4TH OF JULY*



*THE U.S.O. CAUGHT UP WITH US*



*THIS WAS HEILBRONN*



*THE LAST MARCH ORDER*

With an Armored Division in a reserve position and an elaborate defensive system completed, the tactical situation was well under control and the next move would likely be an attack by our forces to finish the Krauts which would no doubt be an arduous undertaking. No rest appeared likely for the Battalion. Col. Shanklin decided that two missions; the one of getting sorely needed relaxation, and the other of continuing direct support for the cavalry might be accomplished simultaneously. Dances were permitted as long as enough men were left at each battery position to carry on fire missions if needed. The mission of the Cavalry was to hold down the left flank of the Seventh Army and to maintain the Maginot Line defenses.

Taking advantage of the unusual lack of enemy activity, dances were held in Freyming and Cité Jeanne d'Arc. These were the days to which Colonel Shanklin must have referred when a long while before he had said, "You will remember that it wasn't bad all of the time, you did have some fun....". The people in this part of Lorraine accepted us with open arms and particularly the young girls who for five years could not dance, but were forced to work in German industries instead.

After supporting the 101st Cavalry in an offensive which cleared the south side of the Saar River of German troops and accomplishing our mission in this sector, the 93rd AFA was on the move again. This time the Battalion, still in direct support of the 101st Cavalry Group, moved to Kleinblittersdorf, seven miles north of Saargemund.

The Battalion was again in position to force the Siegfried Line exactly three months from the day it

had first delivered its fires against the line at Lauterbourg. The 101st Cavalry Group claimed to be the first troops in the 7th Army to completely penetrate the Siegfried Line. When the line was breached and the breakthrough made the Battalion transported Infantry through the Siegfried Line on our vehicles and proceeded into the Rhine Valley to assist the 71st Division in clearing the enemy from the west bank of the Rhine.

American mechanized equipment, rolling over the "Weinstrasses" where once had marched German soldiers with their horse-drawn artillery and supplies, left the German people gaping in amazement. Full truth and realization of American strength and the lies of German propaganda struck them with a terrific blow.

## The Fifth . . . .

On March 27th the Battalion was attached to the 10th Armored Division and put in direct support of Task Force Richardson. A CCB spearhead unit composed of three teams of tanks, TD's and Armored Infantry. With a battery following each team, our artillery was always well forward. On March 28th we crossed the Rhine River near Worms and headed south towards Mannheim. With the capture of the city by the 63rd US Infantry Division the Task Force passed through the infantry and spearheaded the southernmost attack of the 7th Army until the end of the war.

The initial mission was to drive south and clear the valley east of the Rhine and join the French Forces who were to establish a bridgehead north of Karlsruhe. It was a battle through the Rhine flak belt . . . chiefly against the respected dual purpose German 88. Rapid delivery of fire at all times was largely responsible for the slight losses suffered in men and materiel prior to joining the French at Bruchsal. The night before this junction was made, a clean break through the enemy was effected, and dumbfounded Krauts were greeted with direct 105 mm fire as well as smaller calibers. It was a new experience for us also, but was only a foretaste of things to come. With the entire Rhine Valley cleared in the 7th Army sector our sights turned east and in that direction lay Heilbronn.

In Unterowisheim, a name that never made a battle report, the Germans launched their first determined counterattack since we crossed the Rhine. A large proportion of over 200 SS troops died for Hitler due to our artillery fire, which was strictly charge 1 range. Battery outpost defenses increased the prisoner bag. After their stinging repulse the Krauts recoiled to Heilbronn, except for small delaying forces.

\* \* \*

Upon arrival on the outskirts of Heilbronn by CCB, it was found that CCA of the 10th Armored had driven to Crailsheim on a more northernly route and had been cut off. It was vital to reopen the supply line to these troops who were being threatened by a reported 3000 Krauts.

Thus began the trip down the now famous "Bowling Alley". The journey was long and dangerous and the situation was at all times critical. Numerous strong points were by-passed only to later become serious threats to our own supply trains.

Infantry troops were to follow up the Task Force and clean out the woods and pockets of Germans left behind. They were unable however to keep pace with the armor and the supply road remained dangerous for any "soft" vehicles. Single vehicles were subjected to artillery, direct fire, sniper fire and Panzerfausts from the side of the road. It was considered as risky to go to the rear as to lead the point of attack.

On one occasion an officer was attempting to come from the rear to the forward Command Post, and was held up by a road block. The road passed through woods filled with Germans. Using a radio, the officer called for fire from an artillery battalion in the rear

and adjusted it on the road and woods bordering it. At the conclusion of the fire for effect the road was once again open for traffic.

It was on April 8th that the battalion suffered one of its greatest shocks. Our battalion commander had gone to a forward observation post in the town of Herbshausen to adjust fire on self-propelled guns which had been firing from the left flank of the advance of the Task Force. After knocking out one self-propelled gun our battalion commander while returning to the headquarters of the Task Force, was killed by enemy artillery. The death of Lt. Col. John Shanklin was keenly felt by all. We lost a friend and a great leader.

It was with a vengeance that on the same day a counterattack of 400 Germans was wiped out. Our air observer spotted the Krauts emerging from a woods. Knowing the position of our guns he requested Pozit and on the two round adjustment the Krauts conveniently gathered in a ditch that ran through the center of the field. Everyone realizes the effect of air bursts on personnel in the open. One of our forward observers passed the area a short while after the fire for effect. He said he saw the greatest number of dead Germans he had ever seen in one area in all his combat experience.

On April 9th the road to Crailsheim was open. However, the decision was made to abandon Crailsheim. Task Force Richardson was selected to cover the withdrawal of CCA and other elements of CCB. The night of April 10th was one of the most anxious nights of the month. The battalion covered the withdrawal to Mulfingen and the Crailsheim incident was closed.

Three relatively quiet days were spend in Mulfingen during which time maintenance was stressed. A two

day attachment to the 117th Cavalry Squadron was abruptly ended at midnight of the 15th when CCB was ordered to pass through the 63rd Infantry Division at Kupferzel and get in behind and cut to pieces the enemy then facing the 63rd and 100th Infantry Divisions.

Despite difficult terrain, defended road blocks, blown bridges, and self-propelled guns, Task Force Richardson succeeded in driving through the enemy by-passing Schwabish Hall, Schwabish Gmund, and arriving in Kirchheim the evening of the nineteenth.

On this drive, as on the journey to Crailsheim, the main threat was from enemy on the flanks and rear. Pockets of Germans which had been by-passed were again a constant threat to the main supply route. The infantry, following our task force kept up very well, however there were still many cases of ambushed parties.

On April 21st, in the vicinity of Ebersbach, a convoy of our vehicles consisting of a jeep, T-2, M-7, half-track, and  $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton was ambushed and our casualties were very heavy. The convoy was going from Service Battery to the forward Command Post. The driver of the lead vehicle had employed the same road the day before and assumed it to be clear. The ambush was as sudden as it was effective. The leading vehicle was instantly knocked out; the half-track was set afire and destroyed by a direct fire weapon; the  $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton vehicle was completely riddled by small arms fire and could not be evacuated until the following day; and the M-7 suffered two direct hits while withdrawing with the wounded personnel. One man was not able to escape until later that night when he was aided by a friendly Russian to bypass a German outpost and made his way back to prevent a friendly





THE SCORPION'S PATH  
THROUGH ITALY, FRANCE,  
GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

convoy from taking the same road and encountering a similar fate.

Perhaps no day in combat proved the ability and flexibility of the battalion as the 22nd of April. The day started out cold and cloudy. Before us were the highest of the Schwabian Alps. Initially there was no opposition, but as we approached the area of a military maneuver grounds all road junctions and towns were zeroed in. The S-3 half-track was knocked out by artillery fire and the Liason half-track was disabled by one of our own TDs'. With memories of Fort Sill the thoughts of running the gauntlet across the reservation were foreboding. At this time a heavy snow storm of short duration occurred and, for the first time in combat, was a godsend. With the enemy's observation cut we made the run without serious accident.

The Danube River loomed within range and our force drove forward to attempt to capture a bridge intact. As we moved into the narrow valley just short of the river the Germans lay in wait at the bridge site. The German's planned ambush was supported by self-propelled guns and mortars, and had not one of the batteries rapidly laid down a smoke screen, it would have taken a heavy toll of men and equipment. The bridge was blown, but there were others in the vicinity and after reorganization, attempts were made to seize them.

During the day the batteries had literally shot from the hip. Many small columns of Germans, infantry and artillery, were shot at attempting to flee from the attack. Battery positions were occupied and evacuated on a minutes' notice. The battery fire direction sections performed well.

As night closed in it was decided to await daylight

before attempting to seize another bridge intact. The batteries fired harassing missions all night on bridge sites, to prevent the Germans from destroying them although everyone was greatly in need of sleep.

The harassing fires paid dividends. At the bridge site that was attacked the next day, captured Germans complained that the artillery fire had cut their wire lines and as a result they didn't receive an order to blow the bridge. The Battalion crossed the Danube near Rotternach on April 23rd and the drive turned southeast to outflank Ulm and seize a bridge across the Iller river south of that city.

After making slow progress all night, at which time French First Army Forces were contacted, the lead team of the Task Force was bogged down on an almost impassable road. A reconnaissance was made for an alternate route over an uncleared and untravelled road to the town ahead. The battalion used this route and was waiting in the next town for the lead team to clear their obstacle.

The Germans took no chances on the bridges over the Iller; they blew them all before we came within artillery range. Positions were occupied in Dietenheim and some by-passed German columns came into the town unescorted to surrender. Everyone hoped to spend the night sleeping while the engineers constructed a pontoon bridge. Most everyone slept, but two incidents made the night unusual.

About 2200 radio transmissions from the air sections were heard. The group air strip had received reports of a large body of Germans moving in the direction of the airstrip. Although the sun was down the decision was made to take off and locate another airstrip. After much confusion and radio transmitting all pilots

landed safely without incident except for one who became lost. Flares, bon-fires, and all sorts of pyrotechnics were used to guide him in. Finally, after he seemed hopelessly lost, he picked up some 50 cal. tracer bullets and landed safely. No radio act in the states ever contained the drama and realism that was put out over the FMs that night.

The other incident was indicative of the confusion of the Krauts and of the resourcefulness of our engineers. About 0300 a German column skirted the town of Dietenheim and attempted to cross the Iller on the bridge the engineers were constructing. Before the dismayed Germans could recover from the realization that the old bridge had been blown, the engineers had grabbed their weapons and began to operate as infantrymen. Some Germans escaped but many were killed or captured. A team was alerted to go to the aid of the engineers, but the help was not needed.

The Iller river, the last important river barrier, was crossed on the 25th of April and our attack turned south. By this time we had so disrupted the enemys rear that opposition was usually of short duration. Memmingen was taken the afternoon of the 26th and again we got a nights sleep probably due to the fact that CCA on the left was some distance behind.

We started out again early the 27th and by daylight of the 28th we entered Fussen. On the drive from Memmingen to Fussen many unexpected contacts were made with the Germans; at least they were unexpected by the Germans. We had long before learned to expect anything when operating with more of the enemy to the rear and flank than to the front. A decided break-up of resistance on the part of the Germans was also evident. Whole columns surren-

dered when fired upon. We entered Fussen without firing a shot but after occupying the town for only two hours it was obvious that there were at least five times as many German soldiers in the town at the time of our entry as there were in our entire Task Force.

The Battalion crossed the Austrian border at 0230 hours on the morning of the 29th and proceeded to Lermoos; where we were in position at the close of the month.

At the beginning of April the German resistance was stubborn to the point of fanaticism. His fight for Crailsheim seemed to indicate that he held a definite line and would fiercely contest each and every attempt to break south into the redoubt area. Combat Command "B" to which the Battalion was attached faced the difficult problem of crossing the Lowenstein Mountains of the Schwabian Alps and the Danube and Iller Rivers. The terrain was in no way suitable for Armor. However, after the fall of Heilbronn, CCB was able to penetrate far behind the enemy lines and disrupt his communications, thus making organized resistance on a large scale impossible. Towards the latter part of the month prisoners were streaming in by the thousands, and it became evident that complete victory was to be ours.

During the month of April, the battalion traveled seven hundred and twenty-four miles. Road marches at night in the attack, under blackout conditions, accounted for over two hundred of these miles. The campaign was one of constant movement, and the strain on both men and vehicles was terrific. At all times the flanks were exposed and the supply road was in danger of being cut. Reports were constantly being

received of enemy columns of thousands of troops to the flanks, which it seemed might well wipe out the Task Force. It was necessary to keep attacking and advancing to survive.

During this month the battalion fired eight thousand two hundred and seventy-four rounds of 105 mm ammunition. Several hundred prisoners of war were captured or sent to the rear without formal capture.

In other months the battalion had fired more rounds, but never had the fires of the battalion been more important or significant.

On May 1st the battalion was still in Lermoos, Austria. Heavy snow flurries were an unusual sight for this time of the year. On this day the battalion was relieved from attachment to the 10th Armored Division and was attached to the 44th Infantry Division with the mission to reinforce the fires of the organic division artillery.

The infantrymen were temporarily held up by terrain and enemy action at Fern Pass. On May 2nd, two of our batteries were harrassed by some of the last artillery fired by the German in the war. Although about twenty rounds landed in or near the battery positions, no casualties were inflicted, nor any great damage done.

The Fern Pass obstacle was overcome and the battalion moved into the Imst Valley. From the 2nd of May until the 5th, various cease fire orders were given to encourage the negotiations for surrender of the Germans facing us.

On the morning of May 5th the battalion participated in an Artillery Show of strength in conjunction with the 44th Division Artillery by firing sixteen battalion concentrations in draws and wooded areas in

the Imst Valley. The last concentration fired before the Germans surrendered was at 1146 hours, 5 May 1945, all batteries firing. The German 19th Army signed unconditional surrender terms the afternoon of the 5th of May.

As for the record, the bare statistics do not really say much . . . such things never do . . . except to the men who made them. Three Armies . . . Seven Corps . . . Fifteen Divisions . . . Groups . . . Task Forces . . . like the rivers, mountains and villages, they came and went. Two hundred and thirty-five thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five rounds of 105mm fired at targets ranging from, artillery, motorcycles, canal boats down to Tiger tanks and everything else that the German rode in, carried on his shoulder, or pulled behind a truck. Yes . . . 235,855 rounds . . . a lot of cursing, a lot of sweating, a lot of laughs, a lot of sore arms and backs . . . one hell of a lot of shooting.

# LETTERS OF COMMENDATION



**LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL KEYES  
COMMANDING GENERAL II CORPS**

**HEADQUARTERS II CORPS  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 19. U. S. ARMY**

27 May 1944.

TO II CORPS:

In an operation that will long be cited as an outstanding example of speed, skill, courage and stamina you have as a team accomplished in a little over two weeks the juncture with the ANZIO BEACHHEAD, the conquest of 472 square miles of enemy held territory, the capture of over 2000 prisoners of war together with much armament and equipment.

You have operated and fought through terrain unbelievably difficult, and broken the enemy's strongly fortified positions. You have advanced nearly 50 miles.

You have accomplished successfully the missions assigned by the Army Commander. The feats accomplished and the high standards set in your victorious battles will incite envy and admiration in your comrades and will instill fear in and exact respect from the enemy.

You are American soldiers and you should be proud of that fact and of the record you have just made. But remember your reputation will endure only if jealously guarded and nourished by you.

I am proud of you and of the privilege of having commanded you in this operation.

**GEOFFREY KEYES  
Major General, U.S.A.,  
Commanding.**

COMMANDING 91ST RECONNAISSANCE  
LETTER FROM LT. COL. ELLIS,  
SQUADRON  
HEADQUARTERS  
91st RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON  
APO No. 464, U.S. Army.

CAE/rbb/ljs  
In the Field, Italy,  
22 June 1944.

SUBJECT: Commendation.

TO: Commanding Officer, 6th AFA Group,  
APO 464, US. Army.

1. It is with genuine satisfaction to inform you of the excellent cooperation and support rendered to this Squadron by the 59th AFA and 93rd AFA Battalions. The batteries of each battalion responded eagerly and efficiently whenever called upon for fire missions, during our continuous operations, with TASK FORCE RAMEY.

2. I desire to add the same expression of cooperation by the 6th AFA Group for its missions enroute to and North of ROME with TASK FORCE ELLIS.

3. The liaison officers, Captains Rush and Tutwiler were efficient, attentive and displayed excellent initiative at all times. It is inspiring to work with such commendable combat efficient units.

4. The pleasant and cooperative efforts of your headquarters under exemplified leadership has enhanced the morale of all personnel of this Squadron. We hope to have the privilege of your continued support in the future.

CHARLES A. ELLIS  
Lieut. Col., Cavalry  
Commanding.

**LETTER FROM LIEUT. GENERAL CLARK,  
COMMANDING GENERAL, FIFTH ARMY**

**HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY**

A.P.O. 464, U.S. Army.

TEL/MWC/vv/lys

8 July 1944

Colonel Thomas E. de Shazo,  
Commanding Officer,  
6th Field Artillery Group,  
A.P.O. 464, U.S. Army.

Dear Colonel de Shazo:

It is indeed a sad day for your Fifth Army comrades to witness the separation from our ranks of the officers and men of the 59th, 69th and 93rd Armored Field Artillery Battalions comprising the 6th Field Artillery Group.

The armored field artillery battalions of your Group have been assigned many and varied missions during the Italian Campaign. You have supported parachute troops, infantry of special task forces, reinforced the fires of division artillery and lately directly supported tanks of the 1st Armored Division. Your three battalions have accomplished all assigned missions in a superior manner and are held in high esteem by all supported units.

I am well aware of the difficulties and hardships of both operation and maintenance that were overcome in keeping your fires continuously "on call" during the recent rapid advance from the Garigliano to Cecina. The difficult terrain, scarcity of roads, long supply lines and the rapidly changing tactical situation presented greater obstacles to armored field artillery than to other types.

I have passed through the territory strongly defended by the enemy and the scenes of death and destruction caused by accurate artillery fire eloquently testify to the efficiency of Fifth Army artillery.

Your leadership and combat efficiency throughout the entire campaign have been of the highest. The flexibility of your organization, weapons and training and the skill and boldness with which you fought have solicited many commendations from corps and division commanders to which you were attached.

Together with my congratulations, I extend my very best wishes to you and your armored field artillerymen in your new assignment. I shall follow your future achievements with great pride.

Sincerely,

MARK W. CLARK

Lieutenant General, United States Army,  
Commanding.

**LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL DAHLQUIST  
COMMANDING GENERAL, 36TH DIVISION**

**HEADQUARTERS 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION**

APO 36, U.S. Army

9 December 1944

**MEMORANDUM**

**COMMENDATION**

The following commendation for the 36th Infantry Division has been received from Major General Edward H. Brooks, Commanding General, VI Corps:

"As you pass to another command I want to express to you my deep appreciation for the part played by the

36th Infantry Division in clearing the enemy from his strong positions in the Vosges Mountains.

"Your sagacious handling of the troops at your disposal, spread over an extended front, and their constant pressure and aggressive attitude for several days prior to the Corps attack, held the attention of the enemy and forced him to commit local reserves which later were not available to oppose the main thrust of the VI Corps.

"The capture by the 36th Infantry Division of the St. Marie Pass and its continued attacks, culminating in the debouchment into the Alsatian Plain near Ribeauville, not only blocked the enemy on the right but forced him to fight and continued to deny him the use of his troops elsewhere.

"This was all done without fuss or feathers and in a manner worthy of the splendid Americans under your command."

I wish to add my personal appreciation to every member of the Division and of the attached troops. Your continued splendid work marks you as members of one of the great divisions of the U.S. Army.

JOHN E. DAHLQUIST  
Major General, U.S. Army  
Commanding.

**LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL WHITE,  
COMMANDING GENERAL 6TH ARMY GROUP**

**HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY**

**APO 758 US.Army**

**BULLETIN)  
NUMBER 46)**

**1 April 1945**

**COMMENDATION**

The contents of the following commendation from the Commanding General, 6th Army Group, to the Commanding General, Seventh Army, will be brought to the attention of all members of this command:

"After nearly three months of aggressive defensive fighting, the Seventh Army and attached Allied troops launched an attack on the 15th of March. That attack was a complete success. Seventh Army troops are on the east bank of the Rhine River.

"I want the officers and men of your great Army to know that their feats are recognized and appreciated. For years the Germans have trumpeted to the world of the impregnability of their vaunted Siegfried Line. It is now obvious to the world that their words meant nothing to the Seventh Army. In less than ten days you cleared France from the Moder River to the German border, breached the Siegfried Line and in conjunction with the Third Army, cleared the Saar pocket and closed to the Rhine River. The losses which the enemy suffered from your operations were staggering in both men and materiel.

"Then, acting boldly and without giving the enemy a chance to recover from your aggressive and rapid advances, you crossed the Rhine and established a firm bridgehead on the east bank.

"The last great barrier to entering Germany has been crossed. With the other six Allied Armies, you are ready to deliver the final blow on the Western front. Through long, black, and tedious years, the free world has awaited this moment when the scourge of Europe, Naziism, would be eradicated from its face. I have learned what to expect from the Seventh Army, and I want all ranks to know that I look forward to your coming operations with complete confidence.

"To every officer and man of the Seventh Army and the attached Allied troops I say I am proud of you. You have made and are still making a record that will be forever bright in the annals of military history."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUT. GEN. PATCH:

ARTHUR A. WHITE.  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff

**LETTER FROM COLONEL METZGER  
COMMANDING 10TH ARMORED DIVISION  
HEADQUARTERS DIVISION ARTILLERY  
10TH ARMORED DIVISION  
APO 260, US. Army**

11 May 1945

SUBJECT: Commendation.

TO: : Commanding General, VI Corps.

THRU : Channels.

1. It is desired to commend and express appreciation for services rendered by the following Corps Artillery units attached to or assigned in direct support of the operations of this Division during the period from 1 April to 1 May 1945. This period covered all operations immediately following the crossing of the

RHINE by VI Corps units, to include the final operation in which the Division participated.

Hq & Hq Btry 405 Field Artillery Group

59th Armored Field Artillery Battalion

93rd Armored Field Artillery Battalion

17th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm How)

141st Field Artillery Battalion (155mm How)

634th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm How)

939th Field Artillery Battalion (4.5" Gun)

Btry "B", 976th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm Gun)

Unit commanders and other personnel have been recommended for appropriate awards.

2. The following units performed outstanding services as indicated and are especially commended:

a. Hq & Hq Btry, 405 Field Artillery Group were in direct support of Combat Command "B" in all of its operations and acted as the coordinating agency and the division artillery headquarters for this command. By aggressive reconnaissance and command, excellent liaison and the superior functioning of communication, the assigned mission was performed in a superior manner.

b. The 93rd Armored Field Artillery Battalion attached from 26 March to 1 May 1945 were placed in direct support of Task Force Richardson of Combat Command "B". Though at first the personnel of the two units were not acquainted as is desired between direct support artillery and its supported unit, through diligent effort and the superior performance of this battalion, they gained the same confidence from the supported unit as held by the organic division battalion. The aggressiveness and good judgment exercised by the Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. JOHN SHANKLIN III. (killed in action) and Maj JAMES E.



DOWNES, JR. was of particular note as the battalion successfully participated in many difficult and dangerous actions throughout this period.

c. The 634th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm How) was reinforcing the fires of the armored battalions in support of Combat Command "A" and Reserve Command. Though the advance of the Division was rapid, with changes of direction and situation which required artillery support in all directions, this battalion by the aggressive spirit which prevailed throughout the command was at all times in position to give medium artillery support where and when required. Without the protection of armored units and though necessary to pass through areas not cleared of the enemy, the battalion at all times moved forward without hesitation into forward areas in order to accomplish its mission.

d. The 939th Field Artillery Battalion (4.5" Gun) was in direct support of Reserve Command from 1 April to 9 April 1945 and in general support of the Division from 9 April to 29 April 1945. During the first period this unit, although equipped and trained primarily for general support and reinforcing missions, undertook a direct support role of Reserve Command in its operation against elite troops of the 17th SS Division in the area east of HEIDELBERG and north of the NECKAR River; this mission was in difficult terrain with exposed flanks and rear. The 939th Field Artillery Battalion without armored protection and adequate facilities supported this operation in a very commendable manner and contributed measurably to the success of the operations.

EDWARD H. METZGER  
Colonel, Field Artillery  
Artillery Commander.

1st Ind

OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL, 10TH ARMD  
DIV, APO 260, US. Army, 20. MAY 1945.

TO: Commanding General, VI Corps, APO 46,  
US. Army.

1. I concur in the above commendation.

2. The artillery support provided by the units listed in paragraph 1 of basic communication was consistently executed in an efficient manner and contributed materially to the honors and successes of this division.

W. H. H. MORRIS JR  
Major General, U. S. Army  
Commanding

AG 200.6

2d Ind

HEADQUARTERS VI CORPS, APO 46, US Army,  
24 May 1945.

TO; Commanding General, VI Corps Arty, APO 46,  
US Army.

W. F. R.

3rd. Ind

CAB: jar

HEADQUARTERS VI CORPS ARTILLERY, APO 46,  
US Army, 28 May 1945.

To; Commanding Officer, 93rd AFA Bn, APO 758,  
U. S. Army.

I take great pride in forwarding this expression of appreciation. It adds to your long and brilliant combat record another evidence of the timely and effective support which the Corps Artillery has rendered to units fighting with the Sixth Corps.

CARL A. BAEHR  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army  
Commanding.

**LETTER FROM BRIG. GENERAL HERREN,  
ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER  
70TH INFANTRY DIVISION**

HEADQUARTERS 70TH INFANTRY DIVISION  
Office of the Assistant Division Commander  
APO 461, U. S. Army

10 February 1945.

AG 330.13 (ADC)

Subject: Commendation.

To: Commanding Officer, 17th Field Artillery Group.  
(Thru Commanding General, 70th Infantry-Div.)

1. The support rendered Task Force Herren during the period 15 January 1945 to 3 February 1945 by units of your group has been accurate, continuous and effective.

2. Liaison details and forward observers have been of inestimable value to infantry commanders. In the performance of their duties, they have demonstrated a high state of training and exhibited outstanding qualities of intelligence, initiative and courage. It is a pleasure to commend you for the superior manner in which your group accomplished its mission.

THOMAS HERREN,  
Assistant Division Commander.  
Brigadier General, U.S., Army

AG 330.13 (CG) 1st Ind.  
HEADQUARTERS 70TH INFANTRY DIVISION, APO  
461, U. S. Army 10 February 1945.

To: Commanding Officer, 17th Field Artillery Group.  
(Thru Commanding General, XV Corps)

The Division Commander desires to add his appreciation for the excellent support rendered to this Division during this period to include 8 February 1945.

A. J. BARNETT,  
Major General, USA,  
Commanding.

Basic: Ltr. Hq 70th Inf Div to CO 17th FA Gp, file  
AG 330.13 (ADC), dated 10 February 1945,  
subject: Commendation.

AG 201.22-(E) 2nd Ind.  
x330.13  
(10 Feb 45)

HEADQUARTERS XV CORPS, APO 436, U. S. Army,  
16 February 1945.

To: Commanding Officer, 17th Field Artillery Group.

I am gratified to note and pass on to you the commendation of General Herren for the fine support rendered his task force by units of your group.

WADE H. HAISLIP  
Major General, U. S. Army  
Commanding.

**LETTER FROM GENERAL EISENHOWER  
COMMANDING GENERAL ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY  
FORCES**

**SUPREME HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE**

**TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY  
FORCE:**

The task which we set ourselves is finished, and the time has come for me to relinquish Combined Command.

In the name of the United States and the British Commonwealth, from whom my authority is derived, I should like to convey to you the gratitude and admiration of our two nations for the manner in which you have responded to every demand that has been made upon you. At times, conditions have been hard and the tasks to be performed arduous. No praise is too high for the manner in which you have surmounted every obstacle.

I should like, also, to add my own personal word of thanks to each one of you for the part you have played, and the contribution you have made to our joint victory.

Now that you are about to pass to other spheres of activity, I say Good-bye to you and wish you Good Luck and God-Speed.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

**REPRODUCTION OF LETTER IN BEACHHEAD NEWS  
15 NOVEMBER 1944.**

**LIEUT. COLONEL GIVES BEACHHEAD NEWS HELL**

The Editors,  
The Beachhead News.  
Sirs:

As an old beat-up, separate battalion, assigned only to armies and loved only by God, that has fought with two armies, been with the Punjab Rifles the Poles, and the Paratroopers; supported Britishers, New Zealanders, South Africans, Goums, Ghurkas and members of the National Christians Democratic Party, attached to the First Special Service Force, the Butler Task Force, and other task forces until hell won't have it, the press has only tipped its hat. (A photo of one of our tanks and some of the personnel did make the front page of Yank, but it is not in accord with WD regulations to permit the identification of separate units, or something like that.) Our permanent limited service backs are singularly free from the prints of any hot-patting hands. On the priority list for supply, you will find us just below the 119th Mechanized Messkit Repair Company. But, I don't intend to state the case of the forgotten battalions . . . the pure anguish of the whole thing would crush your heart.

It is in the interests of accurate journalism that I hurl this blurb at you: in a column one, page two Beachhead News, October 15th edition, you state that a Pfc fired the opening round of this campaign. This is just too much. We' ve hat it. It just wouldn't be-

fair to Pfc if he were allowed to go through life and 17 American Legion smokers prefacing each remark with — 'Now, when I fired the first round in Southern France —'. The fact is that numerous Pfc's and other ranks of this unit had fired hundreds of rounds, before any other artillery was in position to shoot on its particular beach, which was Green.

We shall go manfully on, bearing our great cross, with the unshakeable conviction that Truth Crushed to Earth Shall Rise Again.

Respectfully,

JOHN SHANKLIN, III  
Lt. Col., 93rd A.F.A.

(ED. NOTE: Truth crushed to earth hereby rises.)

FOLLOWING ARE THE UNITS WITH WHICH THE  
93RD ARMORED FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION  
PARTICIPATED IN ITS COMBAT ROLE:

**ITALY**  
**FIFTH ARMY**

3rd Infantry Division	VI Corps
34th Infantry Division	II Corps
36th Infantry Division	IV Corps
504th Paratroop Regiment	2nd New Zealand Corps
1st Armored Division	6th Armored Field Artillery Group
Canadian-Americ. Spec. Serv. Force	
88th Infantry Division	
760th Tank Battalion	
85th Infantry Division	
Task Force Ellis	
Task Force Ramey	
Task Force Howze	

**FRANCE — ALSACE LORRAINE**  
**SEVENTH ARMY — FIRST FRENCH ARMY**

36th Infantry Division	VI Corps
3rd Infantry Division	2nd French Army Corps
Task Force Frazier	17th Field Artillery Group
Task Force Butler	
Task Force Whirlwind	
117th Cavalry Group	
79th Infantry Division	
2nd Division Blinde (French)	
45th Infantry Division	
14th Armored Division	
Task Force Herren	
70th Infantry Division	
101st Cavalry Group	
63rd Infantry Division	

**GERMANY**  
**SEVENTH ARMY**

71st Infantry Division	XV Corps	36th Field Artillery Group
10th Armored Division	XXI Corps	405th Field Artillery Group
Task Force Richardson		

**AUSTRIA**  
**SEVENTH ARMY**

103rd Infantry Division	XXI Corps
44th Infantry Division	



The Battalion and its personnel have won Five Battle Participation Bronze Stars for its Combat Achievements:

Naples — Foggia . . . . .	Campaign
Rome — Arno . . . . .	Campaign
Southern France . . . . .	Campaign
Rhineland . . . . .	Campaign
Central Europe . . . . .	Campaign

In addition the Battalion is authorized to wear the "BRONZE SERVICE ARROWHEAD" for the invasion of Southern France on "D" Day, 15 August 1944.

# Headquarters

93RD ARMORED FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION  
APO 758, U.S. Army

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## Roster of Awards

### DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

CAPTAIN

CONLON, ROBERT B.

### LEGION OF MERIT

2ND. LT.

BAUSINGER, HAROLD L.

### SILVER STAR

T/5	ALLISON, Clarence W.	Sgt	JANKUNAS, B. J.
T/5	AMEND, August M.	Cpl	JENSEN, Daniel G.
1st LT	BEDSOLE, John W.	S/Sgt	JONES, Griffith
Pvt	BONGIORNO, Walter B.	Sgt	LANDAU, David W.
1st LT	BRADY, John F.	MAJOR	MEEKER, Roland J.
T/5	BREEDEN, Valvert E.	Sgt	MORGAN, Herbert S. JR.
1st LT	BUCKFELDER, John F.	Pfc	MUMBAUR, Clair S.
CAPT	CROWLEY, Daniel F.	LT. COL	POWELL, Beverley E.
T/5	CURCIO, Joseph A.	Sgt	QUIROZ, Arthur H.
T/5	DEAL, John L.	T/3	RAUCHWERGER, Leon
Pvt	DUMMERMUTH, D. G.	Pvt	ROBBINS, Horace J.
1ST LT	GAYTON, Harold R.	1ST LT	RUDD, Hughes D. JR.
1ST LT	GOLDIAN, Joseph M.	2ND LT	THRIFFILEY, Paul J. JR.
CAPT	GOOD, Joseph H.	T/4	VAIL, James W.
1st Sgt	HANLON, William G.	Sgt	WILLDIS, Harry J.
1ST LT	HATHAWAY, Warren H.	1ST LT	WINEGARDNER, Jay A.
CAPT	HAYES, Thomas F.	S/Sgt	YATES, Roy
CAPT	HOLT, Jack P.		

### FIRST OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO SILVER STAR

1ST LT BEDSOLE, John W.

1ST LT GAYTON, Harold R.

## SOLDIER'S MEDAL

Sgt	COCHRAN, James W.	Pfc	UPTON, Willis M.
1st Sgt	PORTER, Walton E.		

## BRONZE STAR

Sgt	ADDLEBURG, John W.	CAPT	GLASSBURNER, F. R. Jr.
Pfc	ANDRYAUSKAS, Joseph	1st Lt	GOLDIAN, Joseph M.
T/5	ALLISON, Clarence W.	CAPT	GOOD, Joseph H.
S/Sgt	BACON, Jacob	S/Sgt	HAGEDORN, C. W.
Pvt	BAIN, John H.	1st Sgt	HANLON, William G.
T/4	BARNARD, Gilbert E.	T/5	HAPNER, Edward E.
1ST LT	BATTISTA, Michael C.	Pvt	HICKS, Bill
T/Sgt	BEETZEL, Delmar L.	Sgt	HOFFMAN, Jerome
Pfc	BLAKEY, James R.	Cpl	HOELTZER, Herman C.
Cpl	BRAINER, Adam JR.	CAPT	HOLT, Jack P.
Sgt	BROWN, Lunda E.	T/4	HOSS, William F.
S/Sgt	BUSH, Gerald H.	Sgt	HOWDESHELL, Owen R.
T/4	CALI, Rocco	Pfc	HYMAN, Delbert P.
Sgt	CARLSON, Richard N.	1ST LT	JONES, Ernest T.
1ST LT	CASTER, Robert K.	S/Sgt	JOHNSON, Holger M.
Pfc	CAULDER, Paul E.	T/5	KALNOSKI, Joseph
Sgt	COCHRAN, James W.	Pfc	KIVETT, William C.
Sgt	COX, Edward A.	Pfc	KNABLIN, John M.
Pvt	DANZI, Michael F.	S/Sgt	KNOX, Daniel W.
T/4	DAVIS, Benjamin S. JR.	T/4	KOEHLER, John L.
S/Sgt	DEVANEY, Frank M.	Sgt	KOY, Alfred R.
Pfc	DEWS, Louellen	CAPT	KUNTZ, William M.
Cpl	DIDOMENICO, Mario J.	1st Sgt	LEMEN, Bernard C.
MAJOR	DOWNES, James E. JR.	T/5	MARVIN, Harold C.
S/Sgt	DUKES, Isaac F.	T/5	MEANS, Stanley H.
Cpl	EHRGOTT, Herbert B.	CAPT	MILLER, Francis M.
S/Sgt	FEIDER, Charles M.	T/5	MILLER, Frederick G.
T/3	FERTILE, Frank T.	1st Sgt	MOLESKI, John
Sgt	FIELD, Joseph E. JR.	Sgt	NILSSEN, Emil
Sgt	FUNK, Carl F.	Sgt	NORTON, William H.
T/5	GANTT, Carl J.	Sgt	OLIVER, William C.
T/4	GAVIN, Thomas W.	T/Sgt	PARDUE, Leonard W.
1ST LT	GAYTON, Harold R.	Sgt	PARNELL, James W.
CAPT	GEIGER, Roy S. JR.	S/Sgt	PERKINS, Kyle C.

T/5	PESSEK, George A.	LT COL	SHANKLIN, John III
S/Sgt	PILGER, Norman A.	CAPT	SHINDELL, Earl
CWO	PODKOWA, Joseph W.	Sgt	SIMON, George A.
M/Sgt	PORTER, J. Walter G.	1st Sgt	SMITH, John A.
LT COL	POWELL, Beverley E.	Sgt	SNYDER, Charles E.
1ST LT	PYLE, Frank L.	T/Sgt	STICKLER, Linford K.
Sgt	QUIROZ, Arthur H.	1ST LT	STONE, Fred T.
Pvt	RAMSEY, Edward S.	T/5	STRAUB, Kay L.
Sgt	RATAJCZYK, Frank D.	Pfc	TEDONE, Paul A.
T/4	REDLICH, Willard D.	Sgt	VAIL, James W.
1ST LT	REINERTSEN, Leif C.	CAPT	VANDEVENDER, W. H.
T/4	RICHTER, Paul J.	Pfc	VARGAS, Bievenido
S/Sgt	RITCHIE, Bill V.	T/5	VONDEKAMP, Vinc. L.
PFC	ROCTZ, Frank	Sgt	VOYNICK, John
1ST LT	SARCONA, Gasper	Sgt	WALDRON, Roy M.
T/5	SCALEA, Vincent J.	2ND LT	WEEKS, William L.
S/Sgt	SCATTAREGIA, Francis A.	Cpl	WILDERMUTH, Joseph A.
Sgt	SCHNETZKA, John J.	CAPT	WOODRUFF, John
T/4	SCOTT, Herman G.	Cpl	WOODS, Robert E.
Pfc	SCOTT, Woodrow W.	1ST LT	WOODWARD, C. W. Jr.
2ND LT	SEELEY, Harlan A.	Pvt	YANIKE, Ralph J.
CAPT	SHACKELFORD, L. T.	S/Sgt	YURICK, George M.

### OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO BRONZE STAR

Sgt	ADDLEBURG, John W.	Pfc	KIVETT, William C.
Pfc	DEWS, Louellen	T/5	PESSEK, George A.
MAJOR	DOWNES, James E. JR.	1ST LT	PYLE, Frank L.
CAPT	GEIGER, Roy S. JR.	CAPT	SHACKELFORD, L. T.
CAPT	HOLT, Jack P.	CAPT	WOODRUFF, John

### AIR MEDAL

1ST LT	BUCKFELDER, John J.	CAPT	GOOD, Joseph H.
1ST LT	COURTNEY, Robert M.	1ST LT	LINDBERG, Stanley J.
S/Sgt	FOSTER, Alva R.	2ND LT	MILLER, Robert E.
2ND LT	GLEASON, David J.	1ST LT	RUDD, Hughes D. Jr.

### OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO AIR MEDAL

S/Sgt	FOSTER, Alva R.	2ND LT	MILLER, Robert E.
2ND LT	GLEASON, David J.	1ST LT	RUDD, Hughes D. JR.
1ST LT	LINDBERG, Stanley J.		

## PURPLE HEART

Sgt	ADDLEBURG, John W.	Pvt	CORDER, William G.
Pfc	ALLBEE, Glen A.	T/5	COSTANZO, Frank
Pfc	ANDREWS, James P.	Pfc	COSTELLO, Michael A.
Pvt	ANDREWS, Melvin R.	T/4	COUCH, Homer C.
Pvt	APOLDO, Fred W.	Sgt	COX, Edward A.
Pfc	ARAGON, Jose E.	S/Sgt	CRAIG, Richard L.
Pvt	APSELOFF, Stanley	T/5	CROSS, George W.
Pfc	AUSTIN, John L.	Pfc	D'ADDIO, Michele
Pvt	BACA, Carlos	T/5	DAVIS, John H.
Pvt	BAIN, John H.	T/5	DAWSON, George L.
Cpl	BARNABY, Donald W.	T/5	DEAL, John L.
1ST LT	BATTISTA, Michael C.	Pfc	DIENER, William F.
Pfc	BENERMAN, Howard L.	Pvt	DILLARD, Harold E.
T/5	BINKOWSKI, Max W.	Pfc	DIXON, Roy
Pvt	BISHOP, Donald R.	Pvt	DOLAN, Noah A.
T/5	BLACK, Fletcher W.	Pvt	DUGAN, Jesse J.
2ND LT	ELUNT, Lewis H.	T/4	EASLEY, Robert L.
T/5	BOEHM, Harold T.	T/4	ECKSTEIN, Petter M.
Pfc	BOZZA, Michael A.	Sgt	EDIC, Gerald F.
Pfc	BRANSON, Herman W.	T/5	EDWARDS, Lester
Pfc	BROWN, Charles W.	Cpl	EHRGOTT, Herbert B.
Sgt	BROWN, Harry V.	T/4	FETROW, Curtis L.
Sgt	BROWN, Lunda E.	Pfc	FISHER, Lester
Pfc	EROWN, Walter	Sgt	FUNK, Carl F.
Cpl	BRUNMEIER, Emil	Pfc	GIBNEY, Francis E.
1ST LT	BUCKFELDER, John J.	1st LT	GILLIS, Thaddeus F.
Sgt	BURKET, Charles E.	T/4	GOODHART, Wallace S.
T/Sgt	CAMARATO, Angelo J.	T/4	GREEN, Lloyd
Sgt	CARLSON, Richard N.	S/Sgt	HAGEDORN, Carleton W.
Pvt	CARTER, William R.	CAPT	HAMMEL, Charles M.
1ST LT	CASTER, Robert K.	1st Sgt	HANLON, William G.
Sgt	CHAZOTTE, William C.	Pfc	HARRELL, Horace H.
Pfc	CHRISTLEY, B. P. Jr.	Pvt	HARRIS, Ovie H.
T/4	CIESLA, Edward	Pfc	HILLHOUSE, Arthur
Cpl	CLEMENTS, Joseph E.	CAPT	HOLT, Jack P.
Pfc	CLEMMONS, Carl J.	Pvt	HOPPE, John R.
Sgt	COCHRAN, James W.	Sgt	HOWDESHELL, Owen K.
CAPT	CONLON, Robert B.	Pfc	HUSTON, John R.
Cpl	COOK, Leonard J.	Pfc	HUTCHISON, W. R.

Sgt	HOFFMAN, Jerome	Cpl	FILLEY, Ethelbert H. JR.
PFC	HYMAN, Delbert P.	Pvt	PITTMAN, Albert J.
T/5	JAMES, Thomas E.	Pfc	POPE, Dewey H.
Sgt	JANKUNAS, Benjamin J.	T/4	PORTER, Jack
T/5	JENICH, Albert R.	Pfc	PRICE, Oscar K.
T/5	JOHNSTON, Samuel S.	1ST LT	PYLE, Frank L.
T/4	JONES, Robert G.	Sgt	QUIROZ, Arthur H.
Pvt	JONES, Thomas E.	T/3	RAUCHWERGER, Leon
T/5	KALNOSKI, Joseph	T/5	RECTOR, Howard W.
PFC	KEATING, Frank J.	2ND Lt	REID, Frank A.
Pvt	KELLEY, James B.	1ST LT	REINERTSEN, Leif C.
T/5	KELLER, Harold	T/4	RICHTER, Paul J.
Pfc	LABARBERA, Adam	Pvt	ROBBINS, Horace J.
Pvt	LA LAND, Fearance G.	1ST LT	RUDD, Hughes D. JR.
Pvt	LAW, Robert W.	Pvt	RUSCZAK, Steve F.
1st Sgt	LEMEN, Bernard F.	T/4	SCOTT, Herman G.
1ST Lt	LINDBERG, Stanley J.	Pvt	SCOTT, Woodrow W.
T/5	LYLES, William Q.	2ND LT	SEELEY, Harlan A.
T/5	MANGOLD, William J.	Sgt	SEKVA, Dalibor
Pfc	MARTINEZ, Joe O.	Lt Col	SHANKLIN, John III
Pvt	MATHIS, John T.	Pfc	SHAPIRO, Jack, H.
T/4	MC BROOM, Millard D.	Pfc	SHIRLEY, Forrest E.
PFC	MC DONALD, Eddy H.	T/5	SITTE, Norman S.
CAPT	MC KENZIE, Herbert E.	Pfc	SMITH, Edward J.
S/Sgt	MC WILLIAMS, John A.	Pfc	SMITH, Robert E.
T/5	MEANS, Stanley H.	Pvt	STACY, Richard J.
Pfc	MEYER, Harry E.	Pfc	STERN, Abraham L.
Pfc	MERZ, John J.	Pvt	SVOBODA, Roy R.
Pvt	MILLER, Paul W.	T/5	SWANSON, Carl R.
Pfc	MINIKEL, Valentine J.	Pvt	TAYLOR, Maurice F.
Pfc	MONAHAN, John J.	Pvt	TEMPLES, G. W. SR.
Pfc	MOZEK, John L.	T/5	THOMPSON, Albert J.
Pvt	MUZIJKOVICH, John	T/5	THOMPSON, George B.
Pfc	NEWTON, Henry F.	2ND LT	THRIFFILEY, Paul J. JR.
Pvt	NUGENT, Thomas E.	Pvt	TOMKO, Joseph
Pvt	O'BOYLE, William	T/5	VAN BENNEKOM, J. J.
Pvt	O'KANE, Wayne L.	Pfc	VANDERLUGT, Adolph J.
Pvt	OPIOLA, Leo	T/5	VONDERKAMP, V. L.
Sgt	PATRICK, Clarence L.	T/5	VOYLES, Douglas W.
Cpl	PHILLIPS, George A.	Sgt	WALDRON, Roy E.
Pvt	PILCHER, John L.	Pvt	WALLACE, Thomas

Pfc	WATSON, Calvin C.	Pfc	WINGAR, Johnny W.
T/5	WATSON, Wyman H.	Pfc	WISE, John D.
2ND LT	WEEKS, William L.	CAPT	WOODRUFF, John
Pfc	WEHR, Rodney V.	T/5	WRIGHT, Charles G.
Sgt	WHITE, Hugh P.	T/5	WYMER, William J.
Pfc	WIBBELS, John W.	Pvt	YEDLINSKY, John I.
Pfc	WIEMERS, Lenard B.	Pvt	YOHMAN, Albert V.
T/5	WIGGINS, Jeff M.	Pfc	YOUNG, George S.
T/5	WILLIAMS, Mike	Pvt	YOUNT, Charles L.
Pfc	WILLIAMS, Ralph L.	PFC	ZEHR, William H.
T/5	WILLER, Russell F.	Pfc	ZONITA, John
T/4	WILSON, Percy E.		

### OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO PURPLE HEART

Pfc	ALLBEE, Glen A.	Sgt.	HOFFMAN, Jerome
PFc (2Cl.)	ANDREWS, James P.	PFc (2Cl.)	MERZ, John J.
Cpl	BARNANY, Donald R.	T/5	SEKVA, Dalibor
1ST. LT	BATTISTA, Michael C.	T/5	VOYLES, Douglas W.
Cpl.	CLEMENTS, Joseph E.	Sgt.	WALDRON, Roy M.
Sgt.	EDIC, Gerald F.	Pfc	ZONITA, John

### FRENCH "CROIX DE GUERRE"

2ND LT	SEELEY, Harlan A.	CAPT	SHACKELFORD, Louis T.
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**ROSTER OF PERSONNEL**  
**ASSIGNED BETWEEN 21 AUG 1943 AND 6 May 1945**  
**OFFICERS**

1st Lt.	BATTISTA, Michael C.	1st Lt.	LINDBERG, Stanley J.
2nd Lt.	BAUSINGER, Harold L.	Captain	MASON, Walter N. JR
1st Lt.	BEDSOLE, John W.	Captain	MC KENZIE, Herbert E.
2nd Lt.	BELL, Joseph C.	Captain	MC VAY, Paul A.
2nd Lt.	BERBERT, Henry J.	Major	MEEKER, Roland J.
1st Lt.	BRADY, John F.	Captain	MILLER, Francis M.
2nd Lt.	BLUNT, Lewis H.	2nd Lt.	MILLER, Robert E.
1st Lt.	BUCKFELDER, John J.	Major	MOONEY, Charles W.
1st Lt.	CASTER, Robert K.	2nd Lt.	MORE, Robert B.
Captain	CONLON, Robert B.	2nd Lt.	NUNNALLY, Marwin P.
1st Lt.	COURTNEY, Robert M.	C. W. O.	PODKOWA, Joseph W.
Captain	CROWLEY, Daniel F.	Lt. Col.	POWELL, Beverley E.
2nd Lt.	DARST, George I.	1st Lt.	PYLE, Frank L.
Major	DOWNES, James E. JR	2nd Lt.	REID, Frank A.
1st Lt.	DRESSLER, Arthur C.	1st Lt.	REINERTSEN, Leif C.
Captain	FIELDER, Jesse W.	Captain	ROTH, Herbert S.
Wo (JG)	FREDERICK, John S.	1st Lt.	RUDD, Hughes D. JR.
1st Lt.	GAYTON, Harold R.	1st Lt.	SARCONA, Gasper
Captain	GEIGER, Roy S. JR.	2nd Lt.	SEELEY, Harlan A.
1st Lt.	GILLIS, Thaddeus F.	Captain	SHACKELFORD, Louis T.
Captain	GLASSBURNER, F. R. JR.	Lt. Col.	SHANKLIN, John III.
2nd Lt.	GLEASON, David J.	Captain	SHINDELL, Earl
1st Lt.	GOLDBERG, Stanley J.	1st Lt	STONE, Fred T.
1st Lt.	GOLDIAN, Joseph M.	2nd Lt.	THORPE, Clyde A.
Captain	GOOD, Joseph H.	2nd Lt.	THRIFFILEY, Paul J.
Captain	HAMMEL, Charles M.	Captain	TUTWILER, Peyton III.
1st Lt.	HATHAWAY, Warren H.	Captain	VANDEVENDER, W. H.
Captain	HAYES, Thomas F.	2nd Lt.	WEEKS, William L.
2nd Lt.	HOFFMAN, Sidney	1st Lt.	WINEGARDNER, Jay H.
Captain	HOLT, Jack P.	2nd Lt.	WHITE, Joseph T.
1st Lt.	JONES, Ernest T.	Captain	WOODRUFF, John
Captain	KERSTEIN, Gerson	1st Lt.	WOODWARD, C. W. JR.
Captain	KUNTZ, William M.		



## ENLISTED MEN

PFC	ABBOTT, Thomas L.	Pvt	BATCHELOR, G. W.
Sgt	ABERNETHY, Harrison P.	Cpl	BAYLESS, Fred E.
Pvt	ABEYTA, Theodore L.	Pvt	BEARD, Howard A.
Pvt	ACTOR, William J.	PFC	BEASON, Dewey D.
Sgt	ADDLEBURG, John W.	PFC	BECK, William A.
PFC	ADKINS, Carl Jr.	PFC	BEDNARCZYK, Harold S.
Pvt	ALBERSON, Vernon	PFC	BEELER, Paul L.
PFC	ALLBEE, Glen A.	T/Sgt	BEEZEL, Delmar L.
PFC	ALLEN, Leroy J.	PFC	PENERMAN, Howard L.
Pvt	ALLEN, Raymond C.	PFC	BENTLEY, Donald F.
PFC	ALLEY, Robert P.	PFC	BENTLEY, Edwin
Tec 5	ALLISON, Clarence W.	Cpl	BERKAL, Milton
PFC	ALTMAN, Cleveland	Tec 4	BERRA, Herman C.
PFC	AMAIMO, Edwin L.	Tec 5	BEST, Joseph H.
Tec 5	AMEND, August M.	Pvt	BIGGER, Joseph W.
PFC	AMENDOLA, Mike J.	Tec 5	PINKOWSKI, Max W.
Sgt	ANDERSON, Charles G.	Pvt	BISHOP, Donald R.
Pvt	ANDERSON, Russell P.	Tec 5	BLACK, Fletcher W.
PFC	ANDREWS, James P.	PFC	BLAKEY, James R.
PFC	ANDREWS, Melvin R.	Tec 5	ELANTON, James W.
PFC	ANDRYAUSKAS, Joseph	Sgt	BLAUDOW, Ralph W.
Pvt	APOLDO, Fred W.	Tec 5	BLISS, Forrest R.
Pvt	APSELOFF, Stanley	Pvt	BLOM, Arthur
PFC	ARAGON, Jose E.	Tec 5	BOEHM, Harold T.
Tec 5	ARCHER, George B.	Tec 5	BOGGS, James H.
PFC	ARONHALT, Clarence E.	PFC	BOLICK, John G.
PFC	ATKINSON, Charles R.	Pvt	EONDER, Ralph C.
PFC	AUSTIN, John L.	Tec 5	BONEBREAK, Charles N.
Pvt	AUSTIN, John W.	Pvt	BONGIORNO, Walter B.
PFC	BACA, Carlos	PFC	BOOTH, James A.
S/Sgt	BACON, Jacob	Tec 4	BORLAND, Henry
PFC	BAIN, John H.	PFC	BOYDSTON, Wayne H.
Sgt	BAKER, Paul J.	Pvt	BOZARTH, Herbert
PFC	BALENTINE, David W.	PFC	BOZZA, Michael A.
PFC	BANDOS, Thomas F.	S/Sgt	BRADY, Elmer F.
Cpl	BARNABY, Donald G.	PFC	BRAGAZZI, Louis A.
Tec 4	BARNARD, Gilbert E.	Cpl	ERAINER, Adam JR.
Pvt	BARROW, Bill J.	PFC	BRANSON, Herman W.
PFC	BASS, Isaac W.	Tec 5	BREEDEN, Valvert E.

PFC	BREESE, Wintford L.	Pvt	CARTER, William R.
Tec 5	BREIER, Frank	Pvt	CAVAGNERO, Edward J.
PFC	BRETTNER, Arthur T.	Pvt	CECCONELLO, Albert E.
Pvt	BRIDGES, Fred O.	Sgt	CHAZOTTE, William C.
Sgt	BRODESKI, Robert W.	Cpl	CHICCHIRICHI, Antonio
T/4	BROTHERTON, Horace A	Pvt	CHIKLAKIS, Ross
Tec 4	BROWN, Carl	S/Sgt	CHITTESTER, Wilber D.
T/4	BROWN, Clyde	Tec 5	CHMIELEWSKI, Edw. J.
PFC	BROWN, Charles W.	PFC	CHOJECKI, Frank W.
Sgt	BROWN, Harry V.	PFC	CHRISTLEY, B. P. Jr.
Sgt	BROWN, Lunda E.	PFC	CICCARELLA, Frangesco
PFC	BROWN, Walter	Tec 4	CIESLA, Edward
PFC	BRICKLER, Thomas J.	PFC	CIEZADLO, John E.
Cpl	BRUNMEIER, Emil	Pvt	CLARK, Arnold W.
Pvt	BRZUSZEK, Walter M.	Cpl	CLEMENTS, Joseph E.
PFC	BUFORD, Gordon L.	PFC	CLEMMONS, Carl J.
Pvt	BULLARD, Honree	Tec 5	COAKLEY, Joseph F.
Pvt	BURKE, Thomas C.	Tec 4	COBURN, Wills B.
Sgt	BURKET, Charles E.	Sgt	COCHRAN, James W.
Tec 5	BURLINGAME, Arthur M.	PFC	COGAR, Richard F.
Pvt	BURNS, James R.	Pvt	COMBS, Newel G.
S/Sgt	BUSH, Gerald H.	Pvt	CONARD, James
Pvt	CAIN, Jack, E.	PFC	CONKLIN, Vernon F.
Tec 5	CALANDRA, James T.	Pvt	COOK, Frank J.
Tec 4	CALI, Rocco	Pvt	COOK, Leonard J.
T/Sgt	CAMARATO, Angelo J.	Pvt	CORDER, William G.
Pvt	CAMP, Robert S.	Tec 5	CORRIGAN, Andrew P.
Sgt	CANIPE, Fitzhugh L.	S/Sgt	CORUM, Raymond H.
PFC	CAPORALE, Antonio	PFC	CORY, George R. JR.
Pvt	CARBONARO, M. A.	Tec 5	COSTANZO, Frank
Pvt	CAREY, Fred E.	PFC	COSTELLO, Michael
PFC	CARLO, John	PFC	COSTELLO, Michael A.
PFC	CARLSON, Edwin W	Tec 4	COUCH, Homer C.
Sgt	CARLSON, Richard N.	Sgt	COX, Edward A.
Pvt	CARPENTER, Edgar R.	Pvt	COX, Miller L.
PFC	CARSTAIRS, David J.	Pvt	COX, Warney R.
PFC	CARTER, Mack A	S/Sgt	COX, William C.
Cpl	CASH, Paul A.	T/Sgt	COX, William E.
PFC	CASKEY, Delmar L.	S/Sgt	CRAIG, Richard L.
PFC	CASSIDY, Richard P.	Tec 5	CRATES, Gene R.
Pvt	CARTER, John W.	S/Sgt	CRAWFORD, Henry I.

Tec 5	CROSS, George W.	S/Sgt	DUKES, Isaac F.
S/Sgt	CRUGNALE, Nicholas A.	Cpl	DUMMERMUTH, D. G.
Tec 5	CUMMINGS, Dougal B.	Tec 5	DURANT, Samuel P.
Pvt	CUMMINGS, Robert E.	Tec 5	DURHAM, James K.
Tec 5	CURCIO, Joseph A.	Pvt	DUTTON, Howard F.
Tec 5	CURRY, Bertrran A.	PFC	DUTTON, James L.
PFC	CURTIN, Daniel J.	1st Sgt	EADS, Essex P.
Pvt	CURTIS, Donald J.	PFC	EARLS, Carbon E.
PFC	CUTE, Edward J.	Tec 4	EASLEY, Roger L.
Tec 4	CZARNOWSKI, Harry J.	Tec 5	EASTERLY, David E.
PFC	D'ADDIO, Michele	PFC	ECHERD, Lawrence F.
S/Sgt	DAHL, Philip E.	Tec 4	ECHSTEIN, Petter M.
Pvt	DAMRAU, Edwin C.	Sgt.	EDIC, Gerald F.
Tec 5	DANLEY, Claude A.	Tec 5	EDWARDS, Lester
Pvt	DANOS, Francis W.	Tec 5	EGGERS, Willard W.
Pvt	DANZI, Michael F.	PFC	EHLERS, William H.
Tec 4	DAVIS, Benjamin S. JR.	Cpl	EHRGOTT, Herbert B.
Tec 5	DAVIS, Douglas W.	PFC	ELBERT, Ralph G.
Tec 5	DAVIS, John H.	Tec 5	ELLEFSON, Lloyd D.
Tec 5	DAVIS, Marvin B.	Pvt	ELLIS, Rynal
Tec 5	DAWSON, George L.	Cpl	EMBRY, Jesse J.
Tec 5	DEAL, John L.	Pvt	EMORY, Robert G.
Tec 5	DEBROSSE, Tomas C. E.	M/Sgt	EPES, Edward S.
PFC	DECAMP, Paul A.	PFC	ESCOBEDO, Nati
PFC	DELTUFO, Joseph C. JR.	Pvt	ESPY, Arthur H.
Pvt	DETAMORE, Carl D.	Pvt	ESTEP, Charles
Pvt	DEUTSCH, Michael F.	Pvt	EVANS, Lenard R.
S/Sgt	DEVANEY, Frank M.	Pvt	EVANS, Leroy
PFC	DEWS, Louellen	Pvt	EVENETT, Gregory E.
Cpl	DI DOMENCIO, M. J.	Tec 4	EYLER, Louis S.
PFC	DIENER, William F.	PFC	FAVILLA, Anthony
PFC	DILLARD, Harold E.	S/Sgt	FEIDER, Charles M.
PFC	DILWORTH, James S.	Pvt	FELT, Wesley D.
Cpl	DINGER, Willard E.	Tec 3	FERTILE, Frank T.
PFC	DIXON, Roy	Tec 4	FETROW, Curtis L.
Pvt	DOBBS, Homer R.	PFC	FIALKO, Edward R.
Tec 4	DODD, Harold P.	Sgt	FIELD, Joseph E. Jr.
Pvt	DOLAN, Noah H.	PFC	FILLIATER, Francis M.
Pvt	DONAHOO, Norman M.	PFC	FISHER, Lester
Tec 5	DUEY, Ernest L.	Pvt	FINLEY, Nelson
Pvt	DUGAN, Jesse J.	PFC	FLANAGAN, Clarence W.

PFC	FLASCHBERGER, J. F.	Pvt	GRAHAM, John L.
S/Sgt	FLICK, Leo J.	Tec 4	GRAHAM, Ralph J.
Pvt	FLORIDA, Rufus A.	Cpl	GREATHOUSE, J. A. Jr.
Cpl	FLOYD, Joseph A.	Tec 4	GREEN, Lloyd
PFC	FONDE, Joseph	Pvt	GRIFFIN, Walter R.
Tec 5	FORGACS, John J.	Pvt	GRIJALVA, Elizario G.
Pvt	FORTUNA, Anthony	Pvt	HABECK, Raymond O.
S/Sgt	FOSTER, Alva R.	S/Sgt	HAGEDORN, C. W.
PFC	FRANCE, James	PFC	HAGEMAN, Theodore L.
Cpl	FOWLIE, Donald C.	PFC	HAGGERTY, William F.
Tec 4	FRANK, Laurence S.	S/Sgt	HALLOWAY, William W.
PFC	FRAZIER, Harlan G.	Tec 5	HAMILTON, James, H.
Tec 5	FREE, Kyle M.	PFC	HANCOCK, Roy M.
PFC	FREEMAN, Conan C.	Tec 5	HANGER, Emil
Tec 5	FRYE, George W.	1st Sgt	HANLON, William G.
Sgt	FUNK, Carl F.	Tec 5	HAPNER, Edward E.
PFC	GADDIS, Stewart G.	Cpl	HARRIS, George W.
Tec 5	GALATI, John	Pvt	IIARRIS, Ovie H.
Tec 5	GANTT, Carl, J.	Pvt	HARTMANN, Paul F.
Tec 4	GARD, Charles H.	Pvt	HARELL, Horace H.
Pvt	GARLOCK, Clarence E.	Pvt	HARRIS, Samuel
Tec 4	GAVIN, Thomas W.	PFC	HARVEY, Everett L.
PFC	GEORGE, Rue M.	Pvt	HASFURTHER, C. A.
PFC	GIBNEY, Francis E.	Cpl	HAYES, Clayton F.
Pvt	GIGLIO, Frank	Cpl	HAYNES, George R.
PFC	GILLESPIE, James W.	S/Sgt	HEALY, Jeremiah. J.
Pvt	GILLESPIE, Leslie J.	Tec 5	HENDERSON, Arlin E.
Pvt	GILLLAND, Claude N.	Pvt	HENDERSON, Wm. W.
Tec 3	GILLIN, Robert L.	Sgt	HENDRICKS, John W.
Pvt	GINSBURG, Ben	PFC	HENRY, Charles R.
PFC	GLEMBO, Joseph	Cpl	HERZBERG, Morris
Tec 5	GLYNN, William J.	S/Sgt	HICKS, John W. Jr.
Pvt	GNIECH, Clarence A.	PFC	HICKS, Bill
Cpl	GODLEWSKI, Eugene	PFC	HICKS, Lenard A.
1st Sgt	GOEDDEL, Nelson E.	Sgt	HIERSTEIN, Henry J. Jr.
PFC	GOLDSBERRY, Earl	PFC	HILLHOUSE, Arthur
PFC	GOLIO, Joseph	Tec 4	HODSON, Shiel B.
Pvt	GOODHART, Wallace S	Cpl	HOELTZER, Herman C.
Pvt	GOODMAN, Benjamin	Sgt	HOFFMAN, Jerome
Tec 4	GOODMAN, Philip K.	Tec 5	HOGGATT, Harold
Tec 5	GRACZYK, John J.	Cpl	HOLFORD, Robert A.

PFC	HOMIN, Stanley W.	Pvt	JONES, Wade H. Jr.
Pvt	HOOVER, Melvin A.	Tec 4	JONES, Walter E.
Pvt	HOPPE, John R.	Tec 4	KACZYNSKI, Benny
Tec 4	HOPPLE, Quay O.	Tec 5	KALNOSKI, Joseph
Pvt	HORN, Carl E.	Sgt	KAMINSKI, Bernard R.
Tec 5	HORN, Henry W.	PFC	KAMINSKI, Bruce E.
Tec 4	HOSS, William F.	Pvt	KAMLER, Donald E.
Sgt	HOWDESHELL, Owen K.	Pvt	KANE, Michael E.
PFC	HUBBARD, Roy	PFC	KEATING, Frank J.
PFC	HUDSON, Earl L.	PFC	KEELEY, James B.
Sgt	HUMBLE, Stuart C.	Pvt	KELLER, Edward M.
Tec 5	HUNT, Howard	Tec 5	KELLER, Harold
PFC	HUSTON, John R.	Tec 5	KENNEDY, Owen R.
PFC	HUTCHISON, William R.	Pvt	KIESLING, Joseph M.
Tec 5	HUTTULA, Arnold O.	Tec 5	KINSEL, William J.
PFC	HYMAN, Delbert P.	PFC	KINNEAR, Alvin S.
Tec 5	IACONO, Pacifico J.	Pvt	KIRKLAND, Jack J.
PFC	INGRAM, Euell C.	Tec 4	KIRKLEY, Don
Pvt	JACKSON, James F.	Tec 5	KIRKPATRICK, Murry M.
Pvt	JACKSON, John E.	Tec 5	KISSANE, Orla E.
Tec 5	JACKSON, Raymond S.	PFC	KIVETT, William C.
Tec 5	JAGIELSKI, George Jr.	Tec 5	KLETTKE, William R.
Tec 5	JAMES, Thomas E.	PFC	KNABLIN, John M.
PFC	JANICZEK, Anthony	S/Sgt	KNOX, Daniel W.
Sgt	JANKUNAS, B. J.	Tec 4	KOEHLER, John L.
Tec 5	JASKOWIAK, Stanley J.	Tec 4	KOILE, Carlton W.
PFC	JASON, Jimmie	PFC	KONKOL, Paul
Tec 5	JENICH, Albert R.	PFC	KONOPKA, Stanley W.
PFC	JENKINS, Kenneth N.	Tec 5	KOPSI, Carl H.
Cpl	JENSEN, Daniel G.	PFC	KOSLOSKI, Paul J.
PFC	JERNIGAN, Vernon E.	Sgt	KOY, Alfred R.
Tec 5	JERRELL, Rufus G.	Pvt	KOZAK, Alphonse J.
S/Sgt	JOHNSON, Holger M.	PFC	KOZNARSKI, Edward T.
Pvt	JOHNSON, William E.	Tec 4	KRALOWSKI, Felix
Tec 5	JOHNSTON, Samuel S.	PFC	KRAFT, Edward W.
PFC	JOLLEY, James O.	Cpl	KRAMER, Howard R.
PFC	JONES, Claude M.	Pvt	KUBIATOWICZ, Don. A.
Pvt	JONES, Griffith	Tec 5	KUREK, Stanley J.
Tec 4	JONES, Robert G.	Pvt	KURIGER, Marshall F.
Cpl	JONES, Junior J.	PFC	LA BARBERA, Adam
Pvt	JONES, Thomas E	PFC	LA CLUYSE, Albert T.

PFC	LA FURNO, Vincent	Pvt	MATHIS, John T.
Pvt	LA LAND, Fearonce G.	Tec 5	MATTHEWS, Thomas
PFC	LANAHAN, Claude E.	PFC	MATYZIK, Mike J.
Sgt	LANDAU, David W.	Pvt	MAW, Paul W.
Pvt	LE COMPTE, Louis C.	Tec 5	MAY, Kenneth M.
1st Sgt	LEMEN, Bernard N.	PFC	MAYFIELD, Clifton H.
PFC	LENZ, Louis A.	Tec 4	MAZURKA, William
PFC	LEONARD, John W.	Sgt	MC BROOM, Millard D.
PFC	LEVEK, Raymond J.	Tec 5	MC CARTY, Jerry P.
PFC	LEW Do Quay	Cpl	MC CAULLEY, Stanley E.
PFC	LIDDELL, Daniel L.	Cpl	MC COLLUM, T. R. Jr.
Pvt	LINDENTHAL, Isidor	PFC	MC CORMACK, John J.
Cpl	LITSKY, Sidney	PFC	MC COY, Oscar
Tec 4	LITZ, John A.	PFC	MC DONALD, Eddy H.
Tec 5	LOEHER, Bernard C.	Sgt	MC DONALD John F.
PFC	LONG, Joseph P.	Pvt	MC DONOUGH, L. A.
PFC	LOUCK, Fay	Tec 5	MC GARVEY, Harry C.
PFC	LOYD, Herbert S.	PFC	MC KINLEY, James S.
Pvt	LORENTOWICZ, Peter	Pvt	MC MANIS, Alvin E.
PFC	LUCY, Otis L.	S/Sgt	MC WILLIAMS, John A.
PFC	LUNSFORD, John B.	Tec 5	MEANS, Stanley H.
Sgt	LUPLOW, Hilbert C.	PFC	MEDINA, Juan
PFC	LUTZ, Francis P.	Cpl	MEDLIN, John B.
Pvt	LYBARGER, Clifford	PFC	MEEKINS, James C.
Tec 5	LYLES, William Q.	Pvt	MELE, Leonard
PFC	LYON, Alexander P.	Pvt	MENDICINO, Ross A.
PFC	MAC CORMACK, J. W.	PFC	MERRITT, Leo Jr.
Cpl	MACHEL, Walter J.	PFC	MERZ, John J.
Pvt	MACHNAK, TED J.	PFC	MEYER, Harry E.
Tec 5	MAHAFFEY, James W.	Tec 5	MILES, Russell W.
PFC	MALONEY, James J.	PFC	MILLER, Bert
Tec 5	MANGOLD, William J.	Tec 5	MILLER, Frederick G.
PFC	MARCHESE, Patrick	Pvt	MILLER, Glenn D.
PFC	MARKOWICH, W. J.	PFC	MILLER, John S.
Cpl	MARKUSZKA, Peter J.	Cpl	MILLER, Marshall E.
PFC	MARTIN, Harold J.	Pvt	MILLER, Paul W.
Tec 5	MARTIN, Michael E.	PFC	MILLS, Robert I.
PFC	MARTINEZ, Joe O.	PFC	MINIKEL, Valentine J.
Pvt	MARTINO, Anthony	Pvt	MITCHELL, Wallace W.
Pvt	MARTUCHI, Arthur R.	PFC	MODLIN, Byron G.
Tec 5	MARVIN, Harold C.	1st Sgt	MOLESKI, John

PFC	MONAHAN, John J.	Pvt	PEARSON, Harry R.
Tec 5	MONTGOMERY, D. L.	PFC	PENCE, Jacob D.
Pvt	MOONEY, Burl F.	Tec 5	PERKINS, Hollis
Pvt	MOORE, Roy	S/Sgt	PERKINS, Kyle C.
Sgt	MORGAN, H. S. Jr.	PFC	PERKINS, Laverne
PFC	MORR, Ellsworth W.	PFC	PERRY, Delmar M.
Tec 4	MOSER, Paul J.	Tec 4	PERRY, Kenneth
PFC	MOZEK, John L.	Tec 5	PESSEK, George A.
PFC	MOZER, Mike Jr.	PFC	PETERS, Ralph H.
Pvt	MUENZER, Richard	PFC	PETRONE, Adolph J.
PFC	MULLANEY, Edward J.	Tec 5	PHILLIPS, Arthur
PFC	MUMBAUER, Clair S.	Pvt	PHILLIPS, Charles R.
Tec 5	MURRAY, Marvin W.	Cpl	PHILLIPS, George A.
Pvt	MUSGROVE, William E.	Pvt	PHILLIPS, William J.
PFC	MUZLAKOWICH, John	Pvt	PIGG, Johnnie
Pvt	MYERS, Robert M.	S/Sgt	PILGER, Norman A.
PFC	NAVARA, John J.	PFC	PILCHER, John L.
Tec 5	NEESE, Bryce	Cpl	PILLEY, Ethelbert H. Jr.
Pvt	NEIS, Virgil, M.	Pvt	PITTMAN, Albert J.
Sgt	NELSON, Dennis L.	Pvt	PITTS, James H.
PFC	NEWTON, Henry F.	PFC	PLUNKETT, T. F. Jr.
S/Sgt	NICHOLSON, John J.	Pvt	POLK, Richard B.
Pvt	NICKENS, James F.	Tec 5	POLLEY, Hubert D.
Sgt	NILSSEN, Emil	Pvt	POOLE, Marcus P.
Sgt	NORTON, William H.	PFC	POPE, Dewey H.
Pvt	NUGENT, Thomas E.	Pvt	POPE, Theron U.
Pvt	O'BOYLE, William	M/Sgt	PORTER, J. Walter G.
PFC	OBRIN, Mike R.	Tec 4	PORTER, Jack
PFC	O'GRADY William G.	PFC	PORTER, Nelson
PFC	O'KANE, Wayne L.	1st Sgt	PORTER, Walton E.
Sgt	OLIVER, William C.	Tec 5	POWELL, Cleveland C.
PFC	OPIOLA, Leo	Pvt	POWERS, David C.
Pvt	ORSO, Johnnie	Pvt	PRICE, Denzil
T/Sgt	FARDUE, Leonard W.	PFC	PRICE, Joseph W.
Tec 4	PARKER, Lloyd S.	PFC	PRICE, Oscar K.
S/Sgt	PARKS, George T.	Pvt	PRUETT, Paul D.
Sgt	PARNELL, James W.	Cpl	FUZAK, William J.
PFC	FATMAN, William S.	Cpl	FUZIO, Joseph
Sgt	PATRICK, Clarence L.	Pvt	PYTKO, Walter J.
PFC	PAXTON, Glen M.	Sgt	QUIROZ, Arthur H.
PFC	PAYNE, Clarence M.	Tec 5	QUILLMAN, Miles S.

Tec 4	QUIRK, Frank P.	PFC	RUSSELL, James R.
Cpl	RADAKER, William E.	PFC	RUTBERG, Harry
Cpl	RAGUCCI, Anthony F.	Cpl	RYAN, Edwin E.
Pvt	RAKACZEWSKI, E. J.	T/5	RYDER, William T.
PFC	RAMIREZ, Alfred E. Jr.	PFC	SALTER, Willis R.
Pvt	RAMSEY, Edward S.	PFC	SALYER, James O.
Sgt	RATAJCZYK Frank D.	Tec 5	SAMPLES, Cecil L.
Tec 3	RAUCHWERGER, Leon	Pvt	SANTISTEVAN, Jose S.
PFC	RAWLINGS, Russell B.	Sgt	SARDICH, John
PFC	RAY, Chesley C.	S/Sgt	SCATTAREGIA, F. A.
Tec 5	RECTOR, Howard W.	S/Sgt	SCHMIDT, Garland F.
Tec 4	REDLICH, Willard D.	Sgt	SCHNETZKA, John J.
PFC	REED, Henry C.	T/5	SCHROEDER, Florian S.
PFC	REESE, Lewis L.	Tec 4	SCHULTE, Harold W.
PFC	REIM, Howard R.	Tec 4	SCOTT, Herman G.
Pvt	REMEZO, George	PFC	SCOTT, Woodraw W.
Sgt	REINHARDT, Calvin L.	PFC	SEALE, J. B.
Tec 5	REMISZEWSKI, E. D.	Sgt	SEARS, Robert M
PFC	RHYNE, Roy G.	Pvt	SEGAN, Benjamin D.
PFC	RICHARDS, Bernard J.	T/5	SCALEA, Vincent J.
PFC	RICHOUBOURG, Kenneth G.	Pvt	SCHRADER, Irvin W.
Tec 4	RICHTER, Paul J.	Tec 5	SEKVA, Dalibor
Pvt	RIDDLE, Wayman R.	PFC	SELLAZZO, John
Tec 5	RIEMER, Frederick A.	Cpl	SEPANEK, Robert R.
Tec 5	RIETHMILLER, K. L.	PFC	SHAFFER, Richard. C.
Pvt	RIFFLE, Albert H.	PFC	SHAPIRO, Jack H.
1st Sgt	RIGGLE, David G.	Tec 4	SHATZ, Alexander
Tec 4	RINKER, Richard L.	Tec 4	SHERWOOD, John H.
Pvt	RIPLEY, Clarence A.	PFC	SHIRLEY, Forrest E.
S/Sgt	RITCHIE, Bill V.	Tec 4	SHONTZ, Williard E.
PFC	RIZZUTO, Joseph F.	T/5	SIKORSKI, Joseph B.
Pvt	ROBBINS, Horace J.	Tec 5	SIKORSKI, Stanley L.
PFC	ROBERTS, Walter L.	Pvt	SILAGI, Lewis
PFC	ROCTZ, Frank	Tec 4	SILBERMAN, Irving
Pvt	RODZINKA, Edward C.	PFC	SILER, Albert V.
Cpl	ROGERS, Horace H.	PFC	SIMONS, Arthur W.
PFC	ROVIG, Marle G.	Sgt	SIMON, George A.
Tec 4	RUDOLPH, Edward H.	PFC	SIMPSON, Alvin W.
PFC	RUPERT, John R.	Tec 4	SIRHAN, Adam A.
Tec 5	RUPKE, Richard	Tec 5	SISK, Arthur M.
PFC	RUSCSAK, Steve F.	Tec 5	SITTE, Norman S.



PFC	SKIDMORE, Kenneth L.	PFC	SULLIVAN, Jewell W.
Pvt	SKILES, John	T/5	SVOBODA, Roy R.
Pvt	SKOOG, Oliver W.	Pvt	SWANN, Carl C.
PFC	SLOPEY, Richard O.	T/Sgt	SWANSON, Arthur R.
Tec 5	SLOVIK, Leon J.	T/5	SWANSON, Carl R.
PFC	SMITH, Edward J.	Pvt	TARPLEE, Pike E.
Pvt	SMITH, Fred G.	PFC	SYPUA, Walter M.
T/4	SMITH, George W.	PFC	TAYLOR, Garret C.
Cpl	SMITH, Herman S	Pvt	TAYLOR, Maurice F.
T/5	SMITH, Joseph, S.	Sgt	TAYLOR, Richard B.
1st Sgt	SMITH, John A.	T/5	TEAGARDEN, Hubert L
Cpl	SMITH, Raymond	PFC	TEDONE, Paul A.
Pvt	SMITH, Robert E.	Pvt	TEMPLES, George W. Sr.
T/5	SMITH, Samuel	Pvt	TEMPLES, Samuel E.
T/4	SMOLIGA, Michael	T/5	THOMAS, James W.
Sgt	SNYDER, Charles E.	Cpl	THOMAS, Seaborn
PFC	SOERGEL, Elwood C.	T/5	THOMPSON, Albert J.
Sgt	SOLES, Roscoe	Pvt	THOMPSON, Floyd A.
Cpl	SOSNOSKIE, Joseph E.	Tec 5	THOMPSON, George B.
Tec 4	SPEESE, Blaine M.	Sgt	THOMPSON, L. W. Jr.
Pvt	STACY, Richard J.	T/4	TRASHER, W. L. T.
Tec 4	STALLARD, Glenn B.	Tec 5	TIMBERLAKE, R. R.
PFC	STANTON, Jacob	Cpl	TOMKO, Joseph
Cpl	STARK, Edwin E.	Tec 5	TURNBULL, James W.
T/5	STARRETT, William G.	Pvt	UMLAND, Richard A.
PFC	STEADING, Roy	PFC	UPTON, Willis M.
PFC	STEARNS, Edward R.	PFC	URSEL, Wilbert
Tec 4	STEGER, Hilbert P.	Sgt	VAIL, James W.
PFC	STERN, Abraham L.	Tec 5	VAN BENNEKOM, J. J.
Tec 4	STEVENS, Albert L.	PFC	VANDER LUGT, A. J.
PFC	STEWART, Billy S.	PFC	VARGAS, Bienvenido
T/Sgt	STICKLER, Linford K.	Tec 4	VERCIMAK, George W.
PFC	STIDHAM, Charles	Tec 5	VILLANO, Frank J.
PFC	STINCHCOMB, I. L.	Tec 5	VINSON, Luther T.
PFC	STOCKDALE, Howard V.	Tec 5	VONDEMKAMP, V. L.
Tec 5	STRAIN, Robert J.	Tec 5	VOYLES, Douglas W.
Tec 5	STRAUB, Kay L.	Sgt	VOYNICK, John
PFC	STRICKLAND, Avel R.	Pvt	WAGGONER, Carl E.
Tec 4	STRICKLAND, Brant W.	PFC	WAKEMAN, Edward F.
T/5	STROMBERG, Axel O.	Pvt	WAITS, James D.
Cpl	STROUSE, William D.	Sgt	WALDRON, Roy M.

PFC	WALETITSCH, Frank A	Pvt	WILLIAMS, Harold E.
Pvt	WALLACE, Thomas	Pvt	WILLIAMS, Roland I.
Tec 5	WALLER, Ernest J.	Tec 5	WILLIAMS, Mike
Pvt	WALLER, Ervin G.	PFC	WILLIAMS, Ralph L.
T/Sgt	WALTER, John M.	Tec 5	WILLIAMSON, James E.
PFC	WARD, John S.	Tec 4	WILSON, Percy E.
Tec 4	WARD, Thomas J.	PFC	WILSON, Willie R.
T/Sgt	WARD, William J.	PFC	WINEGAR, Johnny W.
PFC	WARGO, George J.	Tec 5	WIRT, John O.
Tec 5	WARREN, Herbert T.	PFC	WISE, John D.
Cpl	WATSON, Calvin G.	PFC	WISNENSKY, Stanley
Pvt	WATSON, Wyman H.	Tec 5	WITT, Alfred R.
Tec 5	WEBSTER, Jessie L.	S/Sgt	WOCKNITZ, Gilbert B.
Tec 3	WEDEL, Mark L.	PFC	WOJAHN, Irvin L.
Cpl	WEHR, Rodney V.	Pvt	WOLAK, Andrew J.
PFC	WELCH, Clem B.	Cpl	WOLFF, Albert F.
Pvt	WELCH, Mosby P.	Tec 5	WOLFE, Albert J.
Pvt	WENRICH, Allen H.	T/Sgt	WOOD, William R.
Tec 5	WERDIG, Frank L.	Tec 5	WOODMANSEE, Rob. B.
Cpl	WERNER, Paul J.	Cpl	WOODS, Robert E.
Tec 5	WEST, Johnnie I.	PFC	WOODS, Walter B.
PFC	WHISENANT, Noel S.	Pvt	WOOTEN, Homer P.
Sgt	WHITE, Hugh P.	Tec 4	WORKMAN, Willard A.
S/Sgt	WHITE, Robert B.	Tec 5	WORTHAM, Clopvis L.
Pvt	WHITELEATHER, Lloyd O.	Tec 5	WRIGHT, Charles G.
Pvt	WHITT, James JR.	Pvt	WRIGHT, Walter C.
PFC	WHYSONG, Lawrence D.	Tec 5	WRIGHT, Yuill
Cpl	WIANT, Isaac J. JR.	Tec 5	WYMA, Albert D.
PFC	WIBBELS, John W.	Tec 5	WYMER, William J.
Cpl	WIELICZKO, Frank C.	Pvt	WYRICK, William C. JR
PFC	WIEMERS, Lenard B.	PFC	YANCEY, Ralph T.
S/Sgt	WIETECKI, Chester L.	PFC	YANIKE, Ralph J.
Tec 5	WIGGINS, Jeff M.	PFC	YAROSH, Raymond
Pvt	WILBURG, Alvin A.	M/Sgt	YATES, Hilery H.
S/Sgt	WILCOSKY, Albert S.	S/Sgt	YATES, Roy
Pvt	WILD, Robert J.	Pvt	YEDLINSKY, John I.
Tec 5	WILDER, Virgil D.	Pvt	YOHMAN, Albert V.
Cpl	WILDERMUTH, J. A.	Tec 4	YOHO, Harold D.
PFC	WILKIE, Paul E.	PFC	YOUNG, George S.
Sgt	WILLDIS, Harry J.	Pvt	YOUNT, Charles L.
Tec 5	WILLER, Russell F.	S/Sgt	YURICK, George M.

PFC ZEHR, William H.  
PFC ZELKER, John M.  
Sgt ZERBA, Peter  
PFC ZIATYK, Michael

PFC ZINDER, William  
PFC ZIOBRO., Mitchell P.  
Cpl ZOLOTOW, Milton  
PFC ZONITA, John

# List of Stations

21 Aug.	43 New York Harbor	8 June	44 Carboignano
	AFRICA	10 June	44 Lake Bracciano
2 Sept.	43 Oran, Algeria	13 June	44 Manciano
3 Sept.	43 Fleuris, Algeria	15 June	44 Scanseano
18 Oct.	43 On Mediterranean Sea	16 June	44 Pancole
		17 June	44 Polvevaia
		18 June	44 Sabatini
	ITALY	20 June	44 Campagnatico
23 Oct.	43 Naples	22 June	44 Montepescali
30 Oct.	43 Dragonia	24 June	44 Roccatederigha
2 Nov.	43 Pietravairano	25 June	44 Melera
3 Nov.	43 Terrelli	26 June	44 Boccagiano
4 Nov.	43 Vezzarola	27 June	44 Montieri
5 Nov.	43 La Cave	28 June	44 Travale
6 Nov.	43 Conca	29 June	44 Montigegno
7 Dec.	43 Mignano	30 June	44 Castelnuovo
23 Dec.	43 Ceppana (Venafrò)	1 July	44 Pomarance
12 Jan.	44 Gioia	3 July	44 Volterra
19 Jan.	44 St. Lucia (Cassino)	11 July	44 Castagneto
25 Mar.	44 Capua	13 July	44 Piombino
8 Apr.	44 Pignataro	15 July	44 Piombino Port on LST
14 Apr.	44 Fasani	17 July	44 Qualiano
10 May	44 Minturno (Garigliano)	8 Aug.	44 Naples Port on LSTs & LCIs
16 May	44 Castellano	12 Aug.	44 Ajacia, Corsica
18 May	44 Mt. Campese		
19 May	44 Mt. Conca (Itri)		FRANCE
20 May	44 Fondi	15 Aug.	44 Invasion of France on Green Beach
22 May	44 Terracina		Cap de Drammont
25 May	44 Sonnino	16 Aug.	44 Suveret
26 May	44 Priverno		Valescure
28 May	44 Sezze		St. Raphael
29 May	44 Cori	17 Aug.	44 Frejus
2 June	44 Cave	17 Aug.	44 Draguignan
3 June	44 Mt. Campatri		
3 June	44 Rome		
6 June	44 Campignano di Roma		

20 Aug.	44 Sisteron Malijai Aubignese	20 Oct.	44 Prey
21 Aug.	44 Gap	24 Oct.	44 Bruyeres Belmont
22 Aug.	44 La Mure	14 Nov.	44 Biffontaine
22 Aug.	44 Vizille Grenoble	18 Nov.	44 St. Renny
23 Aug.	44 Chanos	21 Nov.	44 Clairefontaine
25 Aug.	44 Valence Roynac	22 Nov.	44 Menil
26 Aug.	44 Marsanne (Montelimar)	23 Nov.	44 St. Stail
28 Aug.	44 Mirmande	24 Nov.	44 Fouday St. Blaise Rothau
29 Aug.	44 Loriol	25 Nov.	44 Urmatt
30 Aug.	44 Crest	26 Nov.	44 Still
31 Aug.	44 Alixan Montelier	27 Nov.	44 Strasbourg
1 Sept.	44 Pact	28 Nov.	44 Bernolsheim
2 Sept.	44 Meyzieux	1 Dec.	44 Weitbruch
3 Sept.	44 Pusignan	11 Dec.	44 Bischweiler
4 Sept.	44 Sermeyer	12 Dec.	44 Soufflenheim Forestfeld
5 Sept.	44 Germain	14 Dec.	44 Neiderrodern
6 Sept.	44 Poligny	15 Dec.	44 Oberlauterbach
7 Sept.	44 Beaure	18 Dec.	44 Lauterbourg
9 Sept.	44 Peuilley	20 Dec.	44 Winzenbach
10 Sept.	44 Bonnevent Mont-le-Vernois	21 Dec.	44 Schaeffersheim
12 Sept.	44 Saye	22 Dec.	44 Dambach la Ville
14 Sept.	44 Breurey Villers-les- Luxeuil	31 Dec.	44 Barr
15 Sept.	44 Luxeuil-les-Bains	1 Jan.	45 Hunspach
18 Sept.	44 Fontaine-les- Luxeuil	2 Jan.	45 Mulhausen
20 Sept.	44 La Racine	13 Jan.	45 Niederbronn les Bains
22 Sept.	44 St. Nabord	17 Jan.	45 Thedingen
24 Sept.	44 Eloyes	8 Feb.	45 Merlebach
25 Sept.	44 Chenimenil	1 Mar.	45 Cite Jeanne D'Arc Freyming
1 Oct.	44 Xamontarupt		GERMANY
13 Oct.	44 St. Jean du Marche	1 Mar.	45 Lauterbach
		17 Mar.	45 Kleinbittersdorf
		22 Mar.	45 Dorst
		23 Mar.	45 Klein Fischlingen Gommersheim
		24 Mar.	45 Gleisweiler

25 Mar.	45 Rinkerbergerhof	14 April	45 Bruchlingen
26 Mar.	45 Schifferstadt	16 April	45 Kupferzell
28 Mar.	45 Mannheim	17 April	45 Sulz
30 Mar.	45 Frederichsfeld	18 April	45 Uttenhofen
31 Mar.	45 Eppelsheim	19 April	45 Pfersbach
1 April	45 Eppelsheim	20 April	45 Kircheim
	Waldorf	21 April	45 Wielheim
	Neckarbrucken	22 April	45 Kirchen
	Hambrucken	23 April	45 Dietenheim
2 April	45 Bruchsal	24 April	45 Illertissen
3 April	45 Frankenbach	26 April	45 Memmingen
4 April	45 Hochtberg	27 April	45 Markt Rottenbach
5 April	45 Assamstadt	28 April	45 Füssen
6 April	45 Bonfeld		AUSTRIA
8 April	45 Wallhausen	30 April	45 Lermoos
	Wachbach	3 May	45 Imst
	Hertshausen	5 May	45 Schonweis
	Bartenstein	8 May	45 Kiefersfelden
	Riedbach		GERMANY
9 April	45 Wallhausen	17 May	45 Heilbronn
11 April	45 Mulfingen		