1946

28th Infantry Regiment, 8th Infantry Division

Harold E. MacGregor

United States Army

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EIGHTH INFANTRY DIVISION

A COMBAT HISTORY BY REGIMENTS AND SPECIAL UNITS
HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH INFANTRY DIVISION
UNITED STATES ARMY
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

To the Officers and Men of the 8th Infantry Division:

The proud record of the 8th Division in battle and service is unsurpassed.

You won your battles in the recent war by courage and by devotion; by the bravery of the men, and by the peerless example of the leaders.

With great pride in your accomplishments and with humility before the heroic self-sacrifice of the officers and men of this great Division, I subscribe myself.

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]

Major General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.,
24 September 1945.
BRYANT E. MOORE
MAJOR GENERAL, U. S. ARMY
Commanding General, Eighth Infantry Division
THE EIGHTH IN ACTION

Failure to get into action during World War I was no fault of the Eighth Infantry Division. It was simply a question of being beaten to the punch by the arrival of the Armistice. As a consequence, the Eighth Division was, prior to Normandy D-Day, young in both experience and point of service. It was young in service for it had been activated first in January 1918. It was young in point of experience because it was just preparing to move out of its training camps in France and up to the front lines when that November morning in 1918 occurred.

To offset this dual handicap, the Eighth took into its re-activated organization, 1 July 1940, units which had impressive histories of long and meritorious service. In some cases this service dated as far back as the beginnings of our constitutional government.

None of the units which now comprise the Eighth Division was to be found in the original organization: 13th, 28th and 121st Infantry Regiments, Special Troops Units and Division Artillery Battalions.

So it was that, although the Division, as such, was untried, it hit Omaha Beach, Normandy, France, on 4 July 1944, with units of highly colorful tradition.

Here, as a member of the VIII Corps, which had gained the barest footholds on the enemy's shore, the Eighth Division had only to wait four days before attacking to the south in the Le Heye Du Puits sector. For the first five gruelling days of combat experience for the young, untried Division, it advanced rapidly against stiff, well-organized resistance, until, on 13 July, it reached the hard-earned north bank of the Ay River. The Division dug in and held on until 26 July, when it effected a difficult crossing of the Ay to establish the bridgehead which was to enable the remaining units of the VIII Corps and the Fourth and Sixth Armored Divisions to rupture the wall of resistance and spill over into Brittany and Northern France.

Racing closely behind these pile-driving units, the Eighth Division rolled up impressive advances, moving rapidly through Coutances, Granville and Avranches, against a Germany Army which was showing the strain by becoming increasingly disorganized.

Driving relentlessly south from Avranches, the Division had seized the key communications city of Rennes by nightfall of 3 August. Here, for the next ten days, the Division dug in for the valiant defense of this nerve center which was so vitally important to the suc-
tremendous mission, the Division’s 121st Infantry Regiment was temporarily attached to the 83rd Division to take part in the ferociously bitter fighting then going on in the St. Malo area. In the course of this fighting, the 121st took Dinard by storm on 14 August, sweeping aside the stubbornly resisting German garrison.

From Rennes, the Division, preceded by a task force of 28th Division, began the hard drive through dense, forbidding forests, clinging mud and ever-present mines to seize the town of Hurtgen. Many casualties and exhausting difficulties were suffered in the Hurtgen Forest, for seven difficult days. After one more day of slow, bloody and torturous street fighting, the town was captured on 28 November, paving the way for the next offensive: against the town of Kleinhau, which was summarily taken the next day.

In rapid succession, Brandenberg fell on 3 December and Bergstein on 5 December. Other foot troops of the Division fought their way through heavily mined woods and dug-in bunkers of concrete and logs to reach the Roer River along a six-mile stretch, east of Bergstein.

Building efficient all-around defenses, the Division held its positions firmly during the powerful German counter-drive in mid-December. On 21 December, the Division began a hard drive through dense, forbidding forests, clinging mud and ever-present mines to seize the town of Hurtgen. Many casualties and exhausting difficulties were suffered in the Hurtgen Forest, for seven difficult days. After one more day of slow, bloody and torturous street fighting, the town was captured on 28 November, paving the way for the next offensive: against the town of Kleinhau, which was summarily taken the next day.

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a brief ten days, taking approximately 50 German towns, more than 10,000 prisoners; and destroying tons of equipment that the enemy could ill afford to lose.

The Division's 13th Infantry was attached to the Third Armored Division, cutting another wide, bleeding swath to the Rhine, and seizing the northern third of the key city of Cologne.

Still involved in the Cologne offensive, the Division, after six days in Corps Reserve, took over the Cologne-Bonn sector of the west bank of the Rhine, where it fought and held until the early days of the Remagen bridgehead. Then, on 28 March, troops of the Division began the move across the Rhine in the Remagen area. On the following day, the entire Division began its attack north of the Siegen area. As a result of this, Division elements crossed the Sieg River on 1 April. After three days of fierce, determined enemy resistance, the city of Siegen fell.

Two days later, the Division, now integrated into the team of the XVIII Corps, began the drive which was to result in the entrapment or annihilation of more than 350,000 German troops. In a mere ten days, the Division rolled up a satisfying advance of more than sixty miles, seizing a total of nearly 200 towns and villages and capturing well over 40,000 completely beaten Wehrmacht veterans. With this outstanding successful completion of its mission, the Division next received orders to occupy and govern the Dusseldorf-Wuppertal-Wissen-Mulheim area.

Once again shifting to new commanders, the Division was ordered under the control of the British Second Army, with which organise-
The troops which followed us entered Duren through the courtesy of the Eighth Division.

tion it crossed the Elbe River, early on the morning of 1 May, at Bleckede, which then marked the extreme northeast sector of the Allied front. A lightning stab toward the Baltic Sea netted more than a hundred German towns before the Division reached Schwerin at noon of 2 May. Here, at the capital city of the province of Mecklenberg, the Division halted and stepped aside to permit the British troops to sweep on to the Baltic.

By now, the disorganization and demoralization of the enemy were rushing toward a feverish climax, as was evidenced by the large bodies of German troops which marched up to surrender all along

**CROSSING THE ROER RIVER AND ON TO COLOGNE**
the roads of advance. So great was the enemy's desire to capitulate that, by 4 May, when the final announcement of the surrender of all German troops in the north came, the division's bag of prisoners reached a grand total in excess of a quarter of a million men.

By 3 May, elements of the Division had made triumphant and joyous contact with the Russians, thus marking the end of the long and arduous struggle to convince the hard-headed adversary that he was beaten.

And so, with the complete and ignominious capitulation of all German land, air and sea forces, the combat record of the Division in World War II was completed.

The Eighth Infantry Division had come of age in service and experience.
TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 28TH U.S. INFANTRY:

The proud record of the 28th U.S. Infantry, in two major wars against Germany, places you in the front rank of those famous units that deserve so well of our country.

With pride in your battle accomplishments, and with a sense of humility before the courage and self-sacrifice of the officers and men of your great regiment, I subscribe myself,

Yours very respectfully,

BRYANT E. MOORE,  
Major General, U.S. Army,  
Commanding.

Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.,  
24 September 1945.
THOMAS H. BECK
COLONEL, INFANTRY
Commending, 28th Infantry Regiment
BENJAMIN C. CHAPLA
Lieutenant Colonel
Executive Officer

DONALD R. WARD
Lieutenant Colonel

LUTHER E. MELLEN
Major
Regimental P & T Officer

DANIEL B. CHURTON
Captain
Chaplain

JOSEPH R. CROMWELL
Captain

LEE W. FRITTER
Captain
Regimental S-3

HENRY M. GOLD
Captain
Regimental Dental Surgeon

JOHN C. KELLEY
Captain
Regimental Dental Surgeon

LAWRENCE R. PATRICK
Captain
Regimental Ammunition Officer

KENNETH PIERCEY
Captain
Chaplain

RALPH L. RIGLER
Captain
Regimental S-4

NORMAN J. ROSE
Captain
Regimental S-2

EUGENE E. CAHOON
First Lieutenant
Assistant Regimental S-3

GEORGE M. CUNNINGHAM
First Lieutenant
Adjutant

JOHN E. DONOVAN
First Lieutenant
Club Officer

HAROLD E. MCGREGOR
First Lieutenant
Assistant Regimental S-3

ROBERT A. MCDONALD
First Lieutenant
Regimental Athletic Officer

EDWARD D. PALMER
First Lieutenant
Assistant Regimental S-2

MARK E. SERRING
First Lieutenant
Lieutenant Officer
MEN OF THE 28TH INFANTRY THAT WERE KILLED IN ACTION

ABINGTON, Tom J., 1st Lt.
AICHEL, Gideon, Sgt.
ALEXANDER, Carl H., 2nd Lt.
ALEXINE, Clifford A., 2nd Lt.
ALEN, Byron B., Pvt.
ALEX, Olaf O., Pvt.
ALLESON, Francis E., 3rd Lt.
ALMADO, Leopoldo M., Pfc.
ALVARADO, Frank L., Pfc.
AMES, Kenneth E., Cpl.
AMICO, Giuseppe, Pvt.
AMMONS, Robert J., 2nd Lt.
ANDERSON, Charles R., Pvt.
ANDREWS, Charles, Pvt.
ANDREWS, Joseph J., Jr., Pvt.
ANGUS, Daniel, Pfc.
ANTHONY, William E., Pvt.
APGAIR, Bernoys A., Pvt.
AQUINO, Rufino, Sgt.
ARD, Filmore, Pfc.
ARNOLD, Millard B., 2nd Lt.
ARTHURS, Robert G., Pvt.
ASER, Matthew M., Pvt.
ASHWORTH, Max G., Pvt.
ASMAN, William E., Pvt.
AST, Robert F., 2nd Lt.
ATTAWAY, Erminy E., Pfc.
AUTHERI, Ira U., Pvt.
AVERY, Roy A., Pfc.
BAASCH, Warren J., Pvt.
BAASASS, George E., Pvt.
BABCOCK, Robert W., 1st Lt.
BACH, James P., 1st Lt.
BADZGAN, John R., Jr., Pvt.
BAILEY, Louis R., Pvt.
BAKER, Martin Jr., Pvt.
BAKER, Paul D., Pvt.
BAIL, Joseph E., Pvt.
BALLANCE, Charles E., 1st Lt.
BALL, Conrado, Pvt.
BALTZ, Harold W., Pfc.
BANASZAK, Casimir, Pvt.
BANISTER, Joe R., Pvt.
BARBEE, Howard E., Pvt.
BARICH, John, 1st Lt.
BARILETTANO, Umberto, Pvt.
BARNABY, Pvt.
BARNUM, James, 3rd Lt.
BARNETT, Robert M., Pvt.
BASKIN, Jack, Pvt.
BATTLES, Arville L., Pfc.
BAUM, Yenne E., Pvt.
BEADLE, Jerome J., Pvt.
BECHE, Edward K., 2nd Lt.
BEING, George J., Pvt.
BELL, Edward J., Pvt.
BELL, Frank L., Pvt.
BELLEAUX, Anthony J., Pfc.
BELLEUR, Robert F., Pvt.
BERG, Robert L., Pfc.
BERGER, John M., Pvt.
BERGERTON, John B., Pfc.
BERGERON, Richard W., Pvt.
BERK, Donald L., 2nd Lt.
BET, Floyd L., Sgt.
BIONDO, Vito, Pfc.
BISHOP, Frederick A., 3rd Lt.
BLOLED, Walter O., Pfc.
BLOOM, Arthur W., Pvt.
**BREAKDOWN OF CASUALTIES**

4 July 1944 to 12 May 1945

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>403</td>
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**K-I-A**: Killed in action
**M-I-A**: Missing in action
**W-I-A**: Wounded in action
**N-B-C**: Non-battle casualties
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Awards</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
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<tr>
<td>D.S.O.—Distinguished Service Order (British)</td>
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<td>D.C.M.—Distinguished Conduct Medal (British)</td>
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<td>M.M.—Military Medal (British)</td>
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<td>C.M.G.—C.M.G. (British)</td>
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<td>S.S.—Silver Stars</td>
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<td>B.S.—Bronze Stars</td>
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<td>Cross of France</td>
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<td>Medal of Honor (French)</td>
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### OFFICERS

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank and Service</th>
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<tr>
<td>Beck, Thomas H.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 6 May 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Binder, Phillip A.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 13 Jan 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greer, Fielder P.</td>
<td>B.S. 25 Nov 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olmstead, Merritt E.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 29 March 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapla, Benjamin C.</td>
<td>Lt. Col., B.S. 7 Aug 44; Cluster B.S. 13 Oct 44; Second Cluster B.S. 31 Oct 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bailey, Frederick J. Jr.</td>
<td>Lt. Col., B.S. 24 Oct 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hollingsworth, Clarence K.</td>
<td>Lt. Col., S.S. 22 Nov 44; C.S. 21 Jan 45; B.S. 28 Jan 45; D.S.O. (British) 8 March 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, Edgar M.</td>
<td>Lt. (Posthumous) B.S. 26 Oct 44; S.S. 21 Feb 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Usher, John F.</td>
<td>Lt. Col. (Posthumous), S.S. 24 Oct 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilcox, Donald R.</td>
<td>Lt. Col., S.S. 4 Oct 44; Cluster S.S. 8 Oct 44; C.S. 45</td>
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<td>Wilk, Jack F.</td>
<td>Lt. Col., B.S. 12 Oct 44; S.S. 10 May 45</td>
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<td>Beckley, Henry A.</td>
<td>Maj., B.S. 1 Apr 45</td>
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<td>Dughi, Louis J.</td>
<td>Maj., B.S. 4 Oct 44; Cluster B.S. 21 Apr 45; S.S. 8 June 44</td>
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<td>Haden, John H.</td>
<td>Maj., B.S. 7 Aug 44</td>
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<td>Lowery, Thomas R.</td>
<td>Maj., S.S. 4 Nov 44</td>
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<td>Mayo, Joseph B.</td>
<td>Maj., B.S. 12 Oct 44</td>
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<td>Wheeler, George C.</td>
<td>Maj., B.S. 7 Nov 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wyand, Preston W.</td>
<td>Maj., B.S. 31 Oct 44; Cluster B.S. 31 Oct 44</td>
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<td>Amyx, James W.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 4 Nov 44; S.S. 2 Jan 45; Cluster B.S. 12 April 45</td>
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<td>Bierge, Arthur B.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 21 May 45</td>
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<td>Burrows, Herbert E.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 30 May 45</td>
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<td>Briel, Henry P.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 20 Oct 44</td>
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<td>Byars, Frank L.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 25 Oct 44</td>
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<td>Churton, Daniel B.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 20 May 45</td>
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<td>Crowell, Joseph R.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 13 Aug 44</td>
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<td>Culfhane, Francis M.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 13 Jan 44</td>
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<td>Dannew, Ernst F.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 24 Dec 44</td>
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<td>Dry, Frederick A.</td>
<td>Capt., S.S. 9 Aug 44; C.S. (French) 25 Jan 45; B.S. 25 May 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dunham, Charles F.</td>
<td>Capt. (Posthumous), B.S. 11 Jan 45; S.S. 23 Apr 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emerson, Phil S.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 7 Nov 44; Cluster B.S. 1 May 45; S.S. 30 May 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engen, Millard C.</td>
<td>Capt., S.S. 8 Sept 44; Cluster S.S. 5 Sep 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Everett, Robert D.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 25 May 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hillman, Joseph C.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 5 Jan 45</td>
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<td>Hilts, Robert L.</td>
<td>Capt., S.S. 23 Jan 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horowitz, Samuel</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 30 Nov 44; Cluster B.S. 13 June 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keenan, Frederick</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 2 April 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leber, Eugene L.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 24 May 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Longley, Alfred C.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 8 Sept 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marks, Raymond D.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 3 April 45</td>
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<td>Mabry, Charles C.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 12 May 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murray, William M.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 7 Aug 44</td>
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<td>Patterson, Frederick D.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 19 Jan 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Price, Arthur J.</td>
<td>Capt., S.S. 30 Nov 44</td>
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<td>Pritchard, Waldemar L.</td>
<td>Capt., S.S. 20 July 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riegler, Ralph L.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 21 April 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rose, Norman J.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 4 Oct 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ross, George Jr.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 10 June 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singleton, Joe B.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 1 Nov 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stauffer, Reuben J.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 1 Nov 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tate, George E.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 14 Jan 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tisdale, Charles F.</td>
<td>Capt., S.S. 3 Jan 45; Cluster S.S. 13 April 45</td>
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<td>Weisman, Robert C.</td>
<td>Capt., S.S. 4 Oct 44</td>
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<td>Wham, George S. Jr.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 25 July 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson, Norbert W.</td>
<td>Lt. B.S. 21 April 45</td>
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<td>Baker, James E.</td>
<td>1st Lt., B.S. 20 July 44</td>
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<td>Buffman, David J.</td>
<td>1st Lt., B.S. 22 May 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bush, Leonard J.</td>
<td>1st Lt., B.S. 11 Jan 45; Cluster B.S. 13 Feb 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Byars, Warner S.</td>
<td>1st Lt., B.S. 9 Oct 44</td>
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<td>Cahoon, Eugene C.</td>
<td>1st Lt., B.S. 25 May 45</td>
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<td>Aarkeelen, Arthur</td>
<td>1st Lt., S.S. 5 June 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Becher, Matthew J.</td>
<td>1st Lt., B.S. 20 Aug 45</td>
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<td>Chivas, Norman J.</td>
<td>1st Lt., B.S. 1 Nov 44</td>
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<td>Chastain, Kenneth L.</td>
<td>1st Lt., S.S. 16 Jan 45</td>
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<td>Cincotta, Anthony P.</td>
<td>1st Lt., S.S. 25 March 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clingscales, Ruben P.</td>
<td>1st Lt., S.S. 13 June 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Close, John H.</td>
<td>1st Lt., S.S. 27 July 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conlon, Paul W.</td>
<td>1st Lt., D.S.C. 31 March 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cunningham, George M.</td>
<td>1st Lt., B.S. 14 Feb 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dillon, Willard S.</td>
<td>1st Lt., S.S. 8 Sept 44; C.S. (French) 25 Jan 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dormer, Thomas L.</td>
<td>1st Lt., S.S. 5 May 45; B.S. 13 May 45</td>
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<td>Drastel, Eugene J.</td>
<td>1st Lt., B.S. 19 Jan 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ellis, Lawrence</td>
<td>1st Lt., B.S. 30 May 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hisher, Hugh</td>
<td>1st Lt., B.S. 20 April 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuller, Samuel T.</td>
<td>1st Lt. (Posthumous) S.S. 26 Oct 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gallagher, John B.</td>
<td>Capt., B.S. 30 May 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gallo, Louis S.</td>
<td>1st Lt. (Posthumous) S.S. 23 Sept 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glogan, Donald</td>
<td>1st Lt., D.S.C. 28 March 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greaves, Donald L.</td>
<td>1st Lt., S.S. 25 Aug 44; Cluster S.S. 13 Jan 45; C.S. (French) 25 Jan 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hall, Carlson W.</td>
<td>1st Lt., S.S. 9 Aug 44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hanson, Ranel W.</td>
<td>1st Lt., B.S. 9 June 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hart, Edward P.</td>
<td>1st Lt., B.S. 12 June 45</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL AWARDS**

**20 July 1944 to 18 September 1945**

**D.S.O.—Distinguished Service Order (British)**

**D.C.M.—Distinguished Conduct Medal (British)**

**M.M.—Military Medal (British)**

**C.M.G.—C.M.G. (British)**

**Cross of France**

**Medal of Honor (French)**

**D.S.C.—Distinguished Service Cross**

**S.S.—Silver Stars**

**B.S.—Bronze Stars**

**S.M.—Soldiers Medal**

**M.M.—Military Medal (British)**

**C.M.G.—C.M.G. (British)**

**Cross of France**

17
SULLIVAN, Steven
STICKELLS, Philip
COHICK, Earl
ANTHONY, Alvin
ARRICH, William
KIRST, RUBIN, Gurka, Mitchel, S/Sgt., B.S.
BEAR, Robert E., B.S. 14 May 45
MUNKO, Henry, 1/Sgt., B.S. 13 Sept. 45
BYRNE, T/Sgt., B.S. 21 March 45
S.S. 17 Oct. 44
S.S. 20 July 44
S.S. 21 April 45
BERRY, Donald L., 2nd Lt. (Posthumous), S/S. 21 Feb. 45.
CAMPBELL, George F., 2nd Lt., Missing in Action, S/S. 23 May 45.
CUPPS, Cecile C., 2nd Lt., S/S. 12 March 45.
JARETT, John H., 2nd Lt., B.S. 25 March 45; Cluster B.S. 1 May 45.
KRAFT, Allan H., 2nd Lt., B.S. 12 March 45.
MARTIN, Joseph E., 2nd Lt., B.S. 22 Sept. 44; Cluster B.S. 18 April 45.
NIEBRAUL, Edward J., 2nd Lt., B.S. 30 March 45.
O'LAUGHLIN, Charles J., 2nd Lt., S/S. 17 Oct. 44.
PALUZZI, Joseph E., 2nd Lt., S/S. 20 July 44.
REED, Ernest L., 2nd Lt., S/S. 17 Oct. 44.
RIDGE, Thomas E., Jr., 2nd Lt., S/S. 17 May 44.
ROH, George H., 2nd Lt., S/S. 17 Oct. 44.
SNIDER, Thomas B., 2nd Lt., S/S. 1 May 45.

ADDITIONAL AWARDS
SLATER, Francis T., Capt., Second Cluster B.S. 12 Sept. 45.
COLEMAN, John J., 1st Lt., S/S. 12 Sept. 45.
HARDY, Alexander Jr., 1st Lt., B.S. 13 Sept. 45.
MCCLEARY, Dan O., 1st Lt., S/S. 12 Sept. 45.
GREASON, Mike R., 1st Lt., B.S. 12 Sept. 45.

ENLISTED MEN
DANIEL, Thomas, T/Sgt., B.S. 13 May 45.
EVANS, David N., T/Sgt., B.S. 12 Feb. 45.
FETCHO, John M., T/Sgt., B.S. 23 May 45.
FRIZZEL, Dehner E., T/Sgt., B.S. 13 April 45.
GERLING, Leo V., T/Sgt., S/S. 9 Aug. 44; B.S. 6 June 45.
HOWLEY, James, T/Sgt., S/S. 17 May 45.
HAYES, Kally, T/Sgt., S/S. 17 March 45.
HOYT, Rowland, T/Sgt., S/S. 22 Sept. 44.
HENDRICKSON, Russell E., T/Sgt., S/S. 20 July 44; B.S. 20 March 45 (Posthumous).
KISKEWICZ, John S., T/Sgt., B.S. 17 Feb. 45.
LACYCOCK, Theodore, T/Sgt., B.S. 13 Aug. 44; Cluster B.S. 27 May 44.
LIVINGSTON, Cavanagh, S/Sgt., S/S. 22 Sept. 44.
FRENCH, Sidney M., T/Sgt., B.S. 11 Jan. 45; Cluster B.S. 13 Apr. 45.
LOCKWOOD, Harold C., T/Sgt., S/S. 10 Jan. 45.
LYNN, Robert T., T/Sgt. (Posthumous), S/S. 24 Oct. 44.
MARTIN, Massel, T/Sgt., B.S. 23 Jan. 45.
MARTIN, Joseph D., T/Sgt., B.S. 22 Sept. 44.
McGINNIS, William G., T/Sgt., B.S. 7 May 45.
McKINNEY, Paul B., T/Sgt., B.S. 25 Mar. 45.
MURPHY, John P., T/Sgt., B.S. 19 Dec. 44.
JALICKI, Henry M., T/Sgt., S/S. 22 June 44.
O'NEAL, Jessie W., T/Sgt., B.S. 23 Jan. 45.
POPP, Raymond W., T/Sgt., S/S. 20 July 44.
RUPERT, Buddy F., T/Sgt., B.S. 2 June 45.
SCARBERT, Charles E., T/Sgt., D/S.C., 16 June 45.
SCHMIDT, Chasenston, T/Sgt., B.S. 30 May 45.
SMITH, William R., T/Sgt., S/S. 13 Feb. 45; M/M (British) 8 March 45; Cluster S/S. 1 May 45; Cluster S/S. 7 May 45.
SMITH, Lawrence G., T/Sgt., B.S. 16 March 45.
SOLAK, Stanley S., T/Sgt., B.S. 9 June 45.
STECKLER, William G., T/Sgt., B.S. 23 April 45.
STOWE, Andrew W., T/Sgt., B.S. 31 Oct. 45.

TOWERS, Maxwell E., T/Sgt., B.S. 1 June 45.
VALDEZ, Jose, T/Sgt., S/S. 8 June 45.
WATKINS, John E., T/Sgt., B.S. 23 Dec. 44.
WEST, Francis E., T/Sgt., B.S. 7 June 45.
WHITE, Herman D., T/Sgt., B.S. 13 Feb. 45.
ZERBE, Robert J., T/Sgt., B.S. 6 Jan. 45.
BARNUM, Joseph E., S/Sgt. (Posthumous), B.S. 28 Aug. 44.
BATT, Melville, Jr., S/Sgt., B.S. 20 April 45.
BIRLEY, Byron E., S/Sgt., B.S. 11 Feb. 45.
BOGLE, Huston, Jr., S/Sgt., B.S. 1 May 45.
BOKESKI, Alexander F., S/Sgt. (Posthumous), S/S. 23 Sept. 44.
BOYDEN, Chester D., S/Sgt., B.S. 12 June 45.
BRAWNER, Orice, S/Sgt., B.S. 1 Jan. 45.
BRYSON, Everett, S/Sgt., B.S. 24 May 45.
BRENNER, Robert P., S/Sgt., B.S. 27 July 44; Cluster 12 March 45.
BURNET, Robert W., S/Sgt., B.S. 1 Nov. 44.
BUTCHER, Leo E., S/Sgt., B.S. 12 June 45.
CARAVAGH, Charles J., S/Sgt., B.S. 13 Aug. 44.
D'AMBROSIO, Aldo L., S/Sgt., B.S. 12 March 45.
DANIEL, William P., S/Sgt., B.S. 8 April 45.
DEY, Frank M., S/Sgt., B.S. 14 April 45.
DIXON, Carletti R., S/Sgt., B.S. 21 May 45.
DONSBECKI, Benjamin F., S/Sgt., B.S. 30 May 45.
DOWNS, Oscar E., S/Sgt., B.S. 8 June 45.
DROGE, Klas, S/Sgt., B.S. 24 April 45.
DRUM, Raymond J., S/Sgt., B.S. 22 Sept. 44; S/S. B.S. 10 Oct. 44.
DUFFIN, Robert W., S/Sgt., S/S. 17 May 45; Cluster S/S. 13 June 45.
WITZIGMAN, CARLUCCI, BAKER, Claude, Jr., SPRONK, WELHOUSE, WALBERT, Bruce E., T/5, SMULLENS, SLATER, BREWER, Vernie J., BAILEY, MINAROVICH, LAYTON, ZHUNGA, Peter S., S/Sgt., B.S.

KEE CHURCHILL, Lindley COOK, BROCK-JONES, ROSENTHAL, Val, RAJ SULLIVAN, Paul CRE IGRLTON, DEINECKE, Harry HONEK, KAUFMAN, BYRNE, LANDZERT, Aug.

Cluster March Samuel, W., S/Sgt., S.S.

William F., Thomas F., 12

Earl E., 44.

Fred C., Allen G., T/5, Thomas, Laurence, T/5, (Posthumous), B.S.

Sept. 45.

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B.S.

B.S.

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7 Dec. 44.

7 Dec. 44.

7 Dec. 44.

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9 June 44.

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The 28th Infantry Regiment was organized in 1901 at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and earned its spurs in the Philippine jungles of Mindanao and added to its laurels during World War I in the forest of Cantigny.

Shortly after its organization, the regiment was sent to the Philippines. For two years it remained on the island of Mindanao, building military roads through the dense jungles and suppressing the Moros, savage inhabitants of that island. Raids and ambushes by these treacherous headhunters were a constant danger. Moros with their bolos, crept up on lone sentinels and small groups of soldiers in the blackness of night, and at dawn slashed bodies of the victims would be found. Disease followed the men of the 28th from camp to camp of the malaria infested swamps. In spite of the hardships, they continued on their mission. Through Jolo, Pantar, and Marahui, the road was rushed to completion. The Moros conquered, pacified, or killed, the 28th returned to the United States.

For the next ten years the regiment performed ordinary garrison duties. It was stationed for a time at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and later in Texas. Little information is available of this period. Then in 1913, there were serious outbreaks along the Mexican border. President Taft ordered the Regiment to patrol the Rio Grande River. The city of Vera Cruz was seized by the United States Navy in April, 1914, and later taken over by the Army. The 28th infantry was a member of this expedition, until November, 1914, patrolling the streets and guarding Public Utilities.

Rumbling of the war that was soon to engulf most of the world were already being heard from Europe. Then came Sarajevo, and the mistaken notion that America could stay out of the European war. Finally when the Lusitania had been sunk, President Wilson's "watchful waiting" came to an end, and Congress declared war on Germany.

Hardly had the nation entered the war before the 28th, as a member of the First Infantry Division in General Pershing's American Expeditionary Force, was on the way to France. On June 28, 1917, the regiment arrived at the port of St. Nazaire, and early the next morning, the men of Company K became the first American combat unit to set foot on European soil.

Immediately the Regiment entrained for the province of Lorraine, where it began a program of rigorous training under the famous French "Blue Devils," the 52d Battalion of Chasseurs. All through the following winter the 28th was in training, and when spring came it had been moulded into a rugged, hard-hitting combat team.

The Regiment had occupied the trenches before the city of Toul when the Germans drove a powerful salient between the British and French forces in the vicinity of Montdidier. To the American First Division was given the task of overcoming this dangerous drive which was aimed at the all-important Channel ports. The first American offenswe of the war began near Cantigny on May 28, 1918. Fighting was vicious, and the battle lasted three days; but after counterattacking five times the Germans withdrew.

The American forces had gained their objective. No longer was there any doubt in the minds of the British and French as to the fighting ability of the Americans. Not only was their victory a great military success, the psychological effect upon the Allied armies was tremendous. On that day the tide of battle turned in favor of the Allies. The regiment was cited for gallantry in action by Marshal Pétain, and Colonel Ely, its commander, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. The 28th had already made an important contribution to the complete victory that was destined to come.

There were more victories for the American forces—and the 28th Infantry. On July 18, 1918, the 28th, despite terrific artillery bombardment and heavy resistance, succeeded in cutting the German line of communication in the Battle of Soissons. Despite severe casualties—56 officers and 1,760 enlisted men—the regiment's spirit remained unbroken. For three years the Germans had maintained this wedge deep within the Allied lines, the enemy's tenacity, and in the face of bitter cold and rain, the Americans smashed through.

Then came the Battle of the Argonne, a month of steady sluging in the tangled underbrush and dense thicket against a stubborn enemy. Again the Germans were driven back. There was more bloody fighting before heavily fortified Sedan; and when the Americans had fought their way into position to take the city, they stepped aside and allowed the French to march in and reclaim the prize which they had lost to the Germans in 1871.

The war had been won, and the 28th Infantry had played no small part in the victory. To the French, no display of gratitude seemed too great, as they decorated the members of the Regiment with the Fourraguerre. Great, too, were the casualties suffered by the men of the unit in battle. More than 5,000 officers and enlisted men had been killed or wounded.

After the Armistice was signed, the 28th began its triumphant entry into Germany. Marching through the Duchy of Luxembourg, the regiment crossed the Rhine and on December 13 entered the American bridgehead area. There it kept the "Watch on the Rhine" until the treaty of peace was signed.

Returning to the United States in September, 1919, the 28th paraded in New York and Washington, D. C., and then took up its station in Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. In 1920, the regiment was transferred to Fort Dix, New Jersey, and in June, 1922, it was moved to the State of New York. There, one battalion was stationed at Fort Niagara, another at Fort Ontario. The First Battalion garrisoned Fort Porter until it reverted to inactive status in 1933.

The 28th remained a member of the First Division until 1933.
October, 1939, when the Army was reorganized, and Divisions became triangular. During 1939-1940, the regiment underwent a period of Winter training in northern New York, testing ski, snowshoes and other equipment for use in cold climates. In the summer of 1940, the First Battalion was re-activated at Fort Niagara, and the entire regiment was brought to peace-time strength. It then proceeded to Fort Jackson where, on July 1, 1944, it was assigned to the Eighth Infantry Division.

To recount all the events in the four years from the day it joined the 8th Infantry Division to D-Day, July 4, 1944, would be simply to list the innumerable steps in the training routine of an American Infantry Regiment through all its phases. There are however, the highlights and a number of unusual incidents during this long period of training and preparations, and these form an essential part of the history of the 28th.

Beginning in September, 1941, the 8th Division already well through its preliminary stages of training, took part in the Carolina Maneuvers. For more than three months, a large proportion of the Nation's armed forces was engaged in extensive operations throughout the Carolinas, and the men of the 28th took a major part in them.

Then came Pearl Harbor. The Japanese had crippled the American Navy, and with packs of German submarines roaming the Atlantic, there was the constant threat of an attack against the American mainland. For two weeks after December 7, the 28th patrolled all vital installations in South Carolina.

On March 26 the 28th went on patrol along the Atlantic Seaboard, the Regimental Headquarters was moved to Atlanta, Ga., and remained there until June 5, when the regiment was relieved and returned to Fort Jackson to rejoin the Division. During this time the Division had become motorized.

In September, 1942, the 28th as a unit of the 8th Division began a Motor March to the area of the Tennessee Maneuvers. Two more months of war games further hardened the troops of the 28th. Then, after a brief stay in tents at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, the Division set out for its new station, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. From December 1942, to March 1943, there was another period of comparative calm.

In March, 1943, the 8th Division moved to Camp Lagoona, Ariz., for six strenuous months of desert training. During the latter part of this period the Division was demotorized, reverting to its original status as a standard infantry division. It was also during this period of desert training that the band of the 28th was transferred to the 65th Division at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Upon completion of desert training, the Division returned briefly to Camp Forrest. Preparations were begun immediately for an overseas movement. Late in November, the 8th Division arrived at the staging area at Camp Kilmer, N. J. Then, on December 5, 1943, a convoy, bearing the 8th Infantry Division, sailed from New York Harbor.

Ten days later, after a crossing uneventful except for the severe winter storms, the Division arrived at Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Headquarters for the Regiment were established at Enniskillen, County Fermanagh. The 1st Battalion was located at Camp Breandrum, Enniskillen. The 2nd Battalion at Castle Coole, also in Enniskillen, and the 3rd Battalion was at Crom Castle outside of Newton-Butler.

Training in Northern Ireland was as varied as the limited terrain permitted. Greatest emphasis was placed on small unit tactics. There was an abundance of scouting and patrolling, with one-third of all training conducted at night. A rigorous physical conditioning program was put in effect. Firing of all types of infantry weapons throughout the entire period.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower visited Enniskillen in April, during one of his tours of inspection of Allied troops. The Supreme commander witnessed a number of small unit problems, and later a Regimental Review by the 28th. Lieutenant General George S. Patton, Third Army Commander, also inspected the troops while in Northern Ireland. The Regiment also participated in a Division assembly for him. Every two weeks during the period in Northern Ireland, the Regiment sent three officers and fifteen enlisted men to a British training camp and received an equal number of United Kingdom troops. This was in accordance with an exchange plan worked out by Military authorities of the two nations. It proved beneficial from a training standpoint, and helped to promote a better understanding among Allied soldiers.

As the time for the invasion of Europe drew near, the training program was expanded to include battalion and regimental combat exercises, command post exercises, and the study of German tactics. Elementary amphibious training was given to all troops, and some units began language classes in French and German.

Then on July 1, 1944, a convoy of four troop ships and twelve motor transports steamed out of Belfast Harbor carrying the 8th Division to the continent of Europe. On July 4, twenty-eight days after D-Day of the Allied invasion of Normandy, the Regiment began debarking at Utah Beach on the Cherbourg peninsula. Next day it had assembled in the vicinity of Montbourg where final preparations for battle were completed.

Allied invasion armies at this time held only a few square miles of the territory of France. The city of Cherbourg had recently been taken, and the Germans had been driven from the northern tip of the peninsula to a point just north of La Haye du Puits. From there the enemy line extended through Carenton and St. Lo eastward to Caen and Orne River estuary. German resistance in most sectors was heavy even against already achieved air superiority.

On July 6 the Regiment moved to an assembly area near the town of St. Sauveur Le Vicomte, the following morning orders were received to take over a section of the line, one kilometer south of La Haye du Puits.

The plan for the Division, was to attack to the south, passing through the 82nd Airborne Division, taking over the center of the Corps front. The main effort of the drive was to be made in this sector.
At daylight on the morning of the 8th the First Battalion moved through a concealed sunken trail to the line of departure, the enemy anticipating action in this sector had laid down a heavy concentration of Mortar and Artillery fire, killing four and wounding nine, this was prior to reaching the line of departure and was the first taste of combat for these men who were badly shaken up. Only aggressive leadership pulled the men through.

The advance forward was extremely difficult, and casualties were severe, the slow advance was reported to the Regimental Commander and orders came back to push forward and ask for Artillery fire. The Artillery forward observers reported that the fires could not be observed, because of the wooded hedgerows.

The first day's advance was 1500 yards, the units on the right were unable to advance with the first battalion. A strong counterattack was launched against the left flank, and it was necessary to call up the reserve company. While this was being stopped, a counterattack from the front was started. This was also repelled. Then a strong counterattack was launched against the open right flank. When the attack was ended, almost 5,000 yards had been lost. The entire line was reorganized and the men dug in for the night. The first day's casualties were 63 killed or wounded.

During the night of July 8-9, the 2nd Battalion was committed on the left of the 1st Battalion, and at 0600 the two battalions attacked with Companies B and C of the 1st Battalion leading and Companies E and F of the 2nd Battalion leading. The 3rd Battalion remained in Regimental reserve. Progress was slow due to the greenness of the troops and inexperience in hedgerow fighting. Difficulty was encountered in maintaining wire communications due to enemy artillery fire. The attack carried about two kilometers to a point north of LeBarville, 30 prisoners being captured. The German counterattack on the exposed right flank of the First Battalion forced them to use the Second Battalion's area to bring up supplies.

The Division Commander continually insisted on the battalions advancing, regardless of whether the flanks were protected or not. At approximately midnight the Division Commander relieved Colonel Webb as Regimental Commander and Lt. Col. Kunzig assumed command.

On the morning of the 10th of July the order came down, to attack at 0700 and both the 1st and 2nd Battalions jumped off on time. At 0800 both Battalions committed their reserve companies, holding a Platoon of each company in reserve. With artillery and Infantry coordinated, the attack continued in the direction of LeBarville. The location of the exposed right flank was given to the 79th Division on the right so that contact could be made. The 3rd Battalion was alerted to be ready to move to protect either flank or reinforce the attack. At the end of the day the 1st Battalion had reached a point 1000 meters south of LeBarville, but the 2nd Battalion had run into heavy opposition and was held up, outside of Mobeceq.

Two days later, the 3rd Battalion having replaced the 1st in the line, had advanced to a point south of Vesly, when their leading elements ran into extremely heavy fire from 88's. In the Company L zone Lt. Becker was shot and killed by a prisoner and Lts. Enswiler and Shull were seriously wounded by shell fire. The company became disorganized. The first Sergeant while trying to reorganize the company was killed by machine gun fire. The company was finally reorganized by Lt. Kaufman, Company M, leader of an attached mortar section, and advanced the company 700 yards. Later that afternoon the enemy started a counterattack from both flanks using both tanks and infantry. A tank company which was attached to the Battalion accounted for two of the enemy tanks, and Lt. Paluzzi got one with a Bazooka. The battalion was forced back to its original position, suffering heavy casualties which included the Battalion Commander and disorganizing the companies due to the loss of officers and NCO's.

On the 13th of July the regiment received orders that it would revert to Division Reserve after being relieved by the 13th Infantry. The 28th had been through its first action of World War II, had reached its first objectives and suffered its first casualties. The territory it had taken was slight; the advance had been slow. The lessons learned, however, were many. Commanders and troops had become battle-wise to the enemy's tactics, and hedgerows had become as familiar as the hills of Tennessee and Northern Ireland.


Plans were made throughout the day of the 23rd of July, for the regiment to go back into the line. This was accomplished before dark and contact was made with the 121st Infantry on the left and the 314th Infantry on the right. Patrolling was carried on until the 26th, when orders came for an attack, the jump off coming at 0530 on the morning of the 26th, which was the start of the breakthrough and great push which carried up to the German Border and resulted in the liberation of Paris.

The line of the Ay River, from the mouth, west of Lessay to a point near the bridge at Lessay was so swampy, and so strongly held along its south bank, as to make it impracticable for the 79th Division on the right to advance South. The bridge at Lessay was destroyed, and the only ford was so heavily mined and covered by hostile fire, as to be unusable. A similar situation confronted the 90th Division on the east flank of the 8th Division, and north of the swampy ground along the Seves River. The "island" on which is located the village of St. Germain Sur Seves was strongly held by the Germans who had successfully resisted several attempts by the 90th Infantry Division to capture it, as an area of departure for a continuation of the Division's attack to the South. On the entire Corps front the only practicable ground lay on the frontage held by the 8th Division. As the 79th and 90th Divisions could not ad-
vance it remained for the 8th Division to overcome strong enemy defenses south of the gap and establish a bridgehead at least as far south as the railroad running west from Perriers. When this Division established this bridgehead, it was planned to pass the 79th Division through the gap, then fan out to the southwest, flanking the German defenses south of the Ay River in the 79th Division zone. On the east, the 90th Division would similarly take advantage of the breakthrough, bypass the "Island" and advance to the south. Therefore the entire success of the operation of the Corps depended on the ability of the 8th Division to achieve these results.

On the 26th of July the 28th Infantry jumped off and met strong resistance immediately. The enemy mortar fire was heavy and extremely accurate. He had established an observation post in the tower of a church in Milliers, which commanded observation of the major portion of the Division's front. It proved very difficult to destroy this observation post as both Corps and Division artillery fired on it for two days before it was relinquished as an observation post. The 1st and 2nd Battalions with two companies of Tanks, two companies of Tank Destroyers, two platoons of AAA's, and a company of engineers attached, jumped off. Heavy mine fields, both Teller and anti-personnel, covered the route of advance assigned to the two Battalions. Engineers were kept busy clearing paths through the mine fields, so the infantry could advance. The area immediately to the front of the line of departure became an inferno of lead and shrapnel. Officers and NCO's became casualties and the companies became disorganized, and it was only through the work of the remaining officers and NCO's who heroically reorganized their units under the most difficult conditions that they were able to continue on with the attack. First Sergeant Auchenbach, company C, for the second time in two weeks, when his officers became casualties, assumed command, reorganized his company and led it on. An enemy tank attack forced the Battalions to stop after an advance of about 500 yards. In the early afternoon a coordinated attack was again launched by both Battalions, and the advance moved forward fairly well. The anti-personnel mine fields stopped the Second Battalion advance considerably, but by 1900 the battalions had reached the main road running east and west between Perriers and Lessay. Small islands of resistance were encountered during the afternoon, especially in the Second Battalion sector. The Third Battalion moved behind the leading battalion and mopped up snipers and small groups of enemy which had been by-passed by the First and Second Battalions. The First Battalion received a counterattack at 2000 which the enemy supported with a few tanks. This attack died down about 2200 and the forward Battalion established local security for the night with an outpost line along the highway. The total advance that day was over 2,500 yards.

On July 27, due to the fact that the 121st Infantry on the left had not advanced as far as the 28th, the Regiment was ordered to hold the lines established the day before, until the other Regiment could gain contact with the 28th on the Periers-Lessay road, at which time a coordinated attack would be launched. The 121st did not come up on this line until early afternoon, and the time for the attack was set for 1500. At that time the First and Second Battalions again jumped off and by nightfall had advanced to the high ground south of Milliers. Anti-personnel mines again played a big part in slowing the advance, and all roads had to be swept. A few vehicles were lost because of this and the Engineers worked day and night to clear all roads. The advance for the day was approximately 3,000 yards, but it permitted the advance of the two adjacent divisions. This marked the beginning of the large scale retreat of the German Seventh Army. The Fourth and Sixth Armored Divisions were already passing through the division, and the Germans were on the run.

Resuming the attack on the morning of July 28, the regiment advanced rapidly against light resistance, until it had taken all objectives. The 1st Battalion had been relieved on the line by the Third Battalion. Enemy planes strafed and bombed the roads but did no material damage. South through Coutances, and Avranches the march continued, until the regiment had reached an assembly point two miles east of Rennes, making over night bivouacs at Au Pelley, Trely, La Haye Pesnel, Ponts, Ducey and St. James, clearing out small pockets of resistance and securing road nets and vital installations along the route of march. During the period the regiment remained near Rennes, personnel had showers, were issued new clothes and had a well-earned rest. The 2nd and 3rd Battalions were ordered to establish road blocks, blocking off main roads leading from the south and east. Motorized patrols were maintained between outposts. Many German supply installations were uncovered during this period including warehouses and ammunition dumps, a number of prisoners were picked up and much useful information was gained pertaining to German defense plans in other areas.

On August 8, 1944, the 1st Battalion was attached to Combat Command A of the 6th Armored Division ordered to the vicinity of Landivisiau on the Brittany Peninsula. At Huelgoat a guide was to meet the Battalion and lead it over a comparatively safe route to Landivisiau, upon arrival at Huelgoat no guide was found. Apparently the Battalion had arrived sooner than expected. After a reasonable wait the Battalion Commander decided to route the Battalion along back roads suggested by a Free French guide, as the main road was still held by the enemy. When the battalion arrived at St. Theognac, darkness had set in and Free French there reported that there was no American troops in Landivisiau and that the enemy had infiltrated into the town from the north and northeast.

The battalion bivouaced near the road and a patrol was sent back to Huelgoat to await the arrival of the guide, at daybreak the patrol returned with the guide and the Battalion moved into bivouac in the vicinity of Plabennac. The Battalion Commander reported to the Commanding General of Combat Command A where a mission was assigned and general plans concerning the containing and capture of the fortress city of Brest were discussed. Their mission was to help contain and feel out the enemy strong points, until
the rest of the Division and Corps could arrive and begin the attack. During this period casualties were fairly heavy, due to the fact that this type of fighting: attacking heavily fortified positions, was new to the men. The men learned fast and by the time the remainder of the regiment joined them, they were past masters at this type of fighting. This was the beginning of the Battle of Brest.

At Brest, an estimated 50,000 enemy troops were trapped within an arc drawn tightly around the city and its port, the second largest in France. The German commander of the port, Lt. Gen. Hermann Bernhard Ramcke, was a ruthless soldier who had previously led the German airborne invasion of the Island of Crete. He was under the direct orders from Adolf Hitler to hold out for at least four months, and had already refused two allied demands to surrender. The troops under his command included three German Divisions, and a number of marine units and labor battalions. The defenses of the old city on the tip of the Brittany peninsula were as formidable a series of strong points and obstacles as were encountered anywhere in France, and they were bolstered by numerous heavy coast artillery guns which had been turned around to fire inland.

On August 14, a task force composed of the 3rd Battalion, plus one platoon Cannon Company, one battery of Field Artillery, one company of T.D.'s, and one company of 4.2 Mortars, received orders to proceed to the vicinity of Cap de Frehial to clean up a pocket of about 300 Germans who were reported there, being held by Free French forces. After a few brief skirmishes in which the enemy saw that our forces were too powerful for them, the Germans totaling 293 surrendered.

The remainder of the Regiment, less the Second Battalion, which had been left in Rennes on guard duty, joined the 3rd Battalion. The regiment then received orders to join the 1st Battalion at Landernau. The 2nd Battalion was ordered to move from Rennes to Landernau, and the Regiment was together once again. Outposts were established by the 2nd and 3rd Battalions on the Landernau-Brest road. The 1st Battalion Commander, Lt. Col. B. C. Chapla, visited the Command Post and gave them much valuable information on enemy positions, types of troops, and terrain features.

On August 20, the Regiment was relieved by elements of the Second Division, and moved to a new position in the center of the line. The three divisions of the American VIII Corps, the Second, 29th, and Eighth were assigned the battle for Brest. Tremendous artillery strength was brought up to assist in the attack. The Corps plan was to use all three divisions to close in on the German defenders from three sides. The 2nd Division was to attack from the east, the 29th from the west, and the Eighth Division was to make the main effort with a frontal attack from the north.

Shortly before midnight on August 24, elements of the 13th and 28th Regiments, on line, began infiltrating toward preliminary objectives from which the attack was to jump off. With the 2nd Battalion on the right, 3rd Battalion on the left, the move was made forward without encountering enemy opposition. Patrols were sent forward with the mission to contact the enemy, but reported no enemy contacted in that area. At 0130 hours the attack began, after advancing about 500 yards, the Battalions ran into heavy artillery and mortar fire and were slowed up. At the end of the day, an advance of 1,200 yards had been made against heavy resistance.

Enemy resistance increased during the following day and it was found necessary to commit the First Battalion, less Company A which was in Regimental reserve, on the right of the 3rd Battalion. They received very heavy fire on their way to the line of departure, and were not able to cross is until 1750 hours that afternoon. The following day the three Battalions jumped off together, but were unable to make any progress during the day and a night attack was ordered. The Battalions again running into trouble, Company C was unable to advance due to heavy mortar and machine gun fire; the 1st Battalion reported that they were unable to make objective because of flares and continuous machine gun fire. After a slight gain the Third Battalion was forced to withdraw to their previous positions. The 2nd Battalion ran into less opposition and at 0610 hours Company G reported that they were on objective, at 0645 hours Company E reported that they were on objective. Patrols were sent out from Company F to contact and protect the flanks of Companies E and G. At 0720 hours word was received that Companies E and G were being fired upon from their rear by enemy who had been by-passed during the night. The 3rd Battalion reported that a captured tank was being used by the enemy and was firing on the 2nd Battalion from the rear of Company G, and a report of more German mechanized activity, with mortar and flanking machine gun fire was received from Company G. At 0930 hours the Third Battalion reported that a truce had been called to evacuate the dead and wounded, the truce to be over at 1155 hours. At 1220 hours communication with Companies E and G was severed and an officer petrol was sent out to investigate.

An artillery forward observer reported two companies of U. S. troops moving south toward Brest, troops appeared to be prisoners and were believed to be Companies E and G having been cut off and captured. The reserve company, Company A was moved into position formerly occupied by Company G and Company F was put into the position vacated by Company E. On the following day plans were made for the relief of the 28th by the 121st Infantry. On August 31, 1944, Col. K. S. Anderson was relieved from command and Colonel Merritt E. Olmstead assumed command. Casualties suffered during this period were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Injury</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Enlisted Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Missing in Action</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded in Action</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed in Action</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Battle Injuries</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From August 31, to September 10, the Regiment remained in Division reserve, at which time it moved to the vicinity of Coat-Ly-Ogan, less the 2nd Battalion which remained in Division reserve, to relieve elements of the 29th Division, which had been making only limited gains in its
sector. This consisted mainly of patrolling and keeping contact with the enemy. Finally orders were received on September 13, that the regiment would be replaced by the 29th Division, and that on the 14th of September, they were to begin a move to the Crozon Peninsula.

At this time the 8th Division was sent to the Crozon Peninsula, reportedly a strongly held finger of land which would menace the port of Brest and prevent its use by Allied forces, ever after it had been taken. On the Crozon peninsula, Task Force A, under command of Brig. Gen. Herbert L. Earnest, had been holding the Germans west of a line about fifteen miles from the four tips of the peninsula. The enemy forces had prepared strong defenses. Crozon was expected to be a tough nut to crack, and when the Division moved into its attack position on September 14, it had attacked, in addition to its normal attachments, Task Force A.

West of the line of departure, two main ridges ran parallel to the axis of the peninsula to a point where it branched into four fingers. A stream ran between the two ridges. The 28th Infantry was given the mission of advancing along the north ridge, where an air field near Lanveoc was expected to be stubbornly defended.

The plan of attack for the Regiment, called for the attack to be made in a column of Battalions, the 3rd Battalion leading, followed by the 1st and 2nd, in that order, supported by Tanks, Tank Destroyers, a company of 4.2 mortars, and artillery. The 3rd Battalion started to infiltrate forward from the assembly area to the line of departure, followed by the 1st Battalion, the 2nd remaining in reserve. At 0800 hours the 3rd Battalion jumped off after a terrific barrage laid down by our artillery and mortars. Initially very little resistance was met, with the exception of small arms fire. By 1000 hours the 3rd Battalion had advanced 500 yards, by this time they were receiving very effective mortar and artillery fire and the advance was slowed up. The 1st Battalion while still in the assembly area received very heavy fire and had suffered 43 casualties before jumping off. The advance continued slowly and the regimental commander made plans to commit the 1st Battalion on the right of the 3rd. By 1900 hours the 3rd Battalion was about 50 yards from St. Eflez and completely pinned down, at which time they were ordered to dig in for the night. The 1st Battalion was ordered to infiltrate forward and take up positions on the right of the 3rd. This was accomplished with few casualties and some prisoners were taken.

On the morning of September 15, after a terrific barrage by heavy and light artillery and chemical mortars, the attack began. In the zone of the 28th Infantry, the 3rd Battalion led the attack, and by 0930 hours it was approaching the hamlet of St. Eflez. The 3rd Battalion and the 1st following it were under heavy flanking fire from the south ridge. All the officers of Company L became casualties, and Technical Sergeant Charles E. Balance, reorganized the company and took command of it. He was killed by a sniper the next day. In the vicinity of St. Eflez the resistance grew so fierce that it was apparent that the main line of enemy defenses had been reached. On the 16th the 1st Battalion went in on the right of the 3rd. The Battalions continued to penetrate the enemy's lines, reducing emplacements and machine gun nests. Prisoners were taken continuously and from information received from them it was believed that no reserves were available to the enemy. The reserve company of the 3rd Battalion, Company L was pinned down by a by-passed pocket of resistance and all efforts to eliminate the strong point were thrown back. The 45th Field Artillery was ordered to fire on this point behind our lines and with one gun finally reduced this point. However, heavy fires from the 121st Infantry sector continued to pin down Company L and this company was not able to extricate itself until darkness had fallen. That night the enemy launched a strong counterattack against the 1st Battalion and heavy concentration of defensive fires were placed in front of the battalion. This counterattack was held and finally drawn off at 2400 hours after much hard fighting. During the day the advance was only 300 yards, but numerous strong points were reduced and 149 prisoners were taken. A map of the 3rd Battalion area showing artillery positions in the Crozon peninsula and the enemy line of withdrawal to the north and south peninsula was of great value in formulating the plan of battle for the next day.

The following day the 1st and 3rd Battalions jumped off on time and pushed forward rapidly, taking quite a few prisoners right after the jump off. At 1300 hours the 1st Battalion reported that they were in the town of Lanveoc, and were ordered to continue on. They hit strong point after strong point until they had taken Hill 73, where they dug in for the night. The 8th Recon, Troop was attached to the regiment and moved into position between the 1st and 3rd Battalions under the cover of darkness. Total casualties for the day were 140 killed and wounded, and approximately 400 prisoners had been taken.

On the morning of the 18th the attack jumped off again, the 8th Recon, leading, followed by the 1 and R Platoons, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions, moved forward without meeting opposition. Numerous prisoners were taken during the day, it was apparent early in the day that the German line had collapsed and they would withdraw to the north and south peninsula. The 1 and R Platoons reported that they were at the German hospital in Le Fret. There were more than 1,500 patients in the hospital including U. S. forces. From then until 2030 hours the following day, when all fighting on the Crozon peninsula ceased, patrols were constantly sent out to maintain contact. A total of 1,400 prisoners were taken during the period.

On September 21, preparations were made for the move from the Crozon Peninsula to the vicinity of Landernau. At 1240 hours the following day the regiment has closed into the area. The men had showers and a USO show was presented for the men. Motion Pictures were shown in the evening, it was the second show and the first picture since landing in France.

From September 21 to 26, the order of the day called for rest, recreation, and some training. On the 26th a regimental review was held and a presentation of awards was made by the Commanding General.

While the 8th Division was taking part in the fight to destroy the Germans trapped on the Brittany peninsula, other Allied forces had exploited the break-through in Normandy to its fullest. Caught within an Allied ring of men and steel, Von Kluge's German Seventh Army was all but obliterated by air and artillery bombardment, its scattered remnants sent in headlong flight across the Seine. The British Second Army, thrusting northward to the Dutch border, had trapped the bulk of the German Fifteenth Army along the channel coast, where it was methodically destroyed by the Canadians.

The American First Army swept into Belgium and Luxembourg, and mopped up the stragglers from the disintegrating enemy units fleeing towards the German border. American Third Army troops drove eastward to the Moselle, leaving a trail of charred enemy armor, weapons and vehicles strewn across France. From the south a new landing by the American Seventh and French First Armies cleared the Germans from most of southeastern France and developed
rapidly into a drive to a junction with the Third Army near the Swiss-German border.

More than three hundred thousand prisoners had been taken in the Allied onslaught. Most of France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and part of Holland, had been liberated. Allied armies had breached the Siegfried Line, the German border defense, and along a continuous front from the Netherlands to Switzerland. American, British, French, and Canadian forces were poised for the thrust into Germany to complete the destruction of the Nazi military machine. On this front, the 8th Infantry Division was now to resume its part in the fight to crush the enemy.

Ordered to the Ninth Army sector of the West Wall, the 8th Division began the long move from the Crozon peninsula to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on September 26. Foot troops and tracked vehicles made the journey by rail. Motorized elements drove in convoy, arriving near Ettelbruck, Luxembourg, on September 30.

The front assigned to the 8th Division was a stretch of more than twenty-three miles along the Our River, which was the German-Luxembourg boundary. It was divided into three general sectors. In the central sector approximately thirty thousand yards wide, no American offensive had been undertaken. This was the sector assigned to the 28th Infantry.

The Regimental Headquarters was set up in the small town of Grosbuss, using the local kindergarten. At 0800 hours on the 1st of October, the Commanding Officer took his Battalion commanders on a detailed reconnaissance of the area to be occupied by the Regiment, pointing out general locations that each was to move into. By 2000 hours that night the 1st and 3rd Battalions were in their new positions. The 2nd Battalion remaining in reserve. The following day Regimental Headquarters was moved to the vicinity of Conschum. The Siegfried Line remained intact across its entire front, and it was anticipated that it would remain quiet with patrols of both sides operating rather freely in a "no man's land." A long north-south ridge, approximately in the center of the area commanded observation of the German lines and was the logical line of defense.

The 28th Infantry, strongly reinforced by two companies of the 707th Tank Battalion, and the 8th Recon. Troop, along with a Battalion of light artillery, and two companies of the 644th Tank Destroyer Battalion, set up a series of small outposts, connected by foot and motor patrols. The bulk of the Regiment was then centrally located and maintained as a mobile reserve in the event of an enemy attack. Additional vehicles were attached to this force for greater mobility, and the terrain was thoroughly reconnoitered for most suitable positions and routes of movement. Additional artillery was to reinforce the Division front. Wide employment of the roving guns of the Tank Destroyers and, if necessary, the tanks, was planned to give the impression of greater artillery strength than actually existed.

By October 3, this plan had been put into effect. Since the Division was essentially without a formed reserve, and because the line was thinly held, it was decided to form a provisional battalion from the administrative units. Organization of this unit was completed on October 8. Eight companies of approximately 200 men comprised the battalion. Training of this unit, under the command of Lt. Col. Henry B. Kunzig, was continued until October 20, at which time, it was believed that the unit was sufficiently trained to repel any possible enemy threat to the Division Headquarters area in Wiltz, Luxembourg.

The hilly wooded terrain of Luxembourg afforded the enemy ample opportunity for infiltration, ambush and the more treacherous methods of Nazi warfare. During daylight on October 7, a vehicle bearing Lt. Cols. Frederick J. Bailey and John P. Usher of the 28th Infantry, was traveling well in the rear of the front lines when it was stopped by what appeared to be a United States Army captain and sergeant, standing beside their half-track. Pulling alongside, and hearing the "captain" talking wildly in German, although they were American combat jackets and helmets, the 28th Infantry officers opened fire and killed the two men. An enemy machine gun and at least one rocket launcher opened fire from the edge of the woods. Realizing that they had driven into an ambush the American officers dismounted and started shooting it out with the Germans. Lt. Col. Usher was killed. Bailey continued to fire back until the Germans were killed or withdrew. The driver of the jeep had disappeared, presumably captured by the enemy.

Photographs of the American-clad Germans were taken, so that this violation of international codes of warfare could be substantiated. The division commander ordered that in the future no vehicle would go forward of the Division command post without at least two armed guards or passengers in addition to the driver. During the hours of darkness, no vehicle was to proceed beyond these limits without another vehicle following it.

Also during this period, flying bombs, the Nazi rocket propelled terror weapon, began to fall in the 8th Division area. There were numerous reports of thre projectiles flying over front line positions. Several of them landed within the regimental installations, causing some damage, but no loss of life.

Among the high military commanders who visited the 8th Division during this period in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg were General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, and General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander. General Marshall, who in World War I had served as an officer with the 28th Infantry, discussed immediate problems of the Division with Major General Stroh and his staff. Later he appeared before a group of officers and enlisted men, explaining to them the broad picture of the world battlefronts.

While visiting the Division, General Marshall presented the Silver Star medal with Oak Leaf Cluster to Lt. Col. (then Major) Donald R. Ward, 3rd Battalion Commander of the 28th Infantry, for courageous exploits on the field of battle.

General Eisenhower, accompanied by Lt. Gen. Omar S. Bradley, 12th Army Group Commander, remained with the Division long enough to pin Silver Star Medals on several members of the regiment, join in a brief discussion with General Stroh, and chat informally with a group of the enlisted men.

From time to time during this relatively quiet period, minor changes in the Regimental plan were required. In the broad central sector which was the Regimental front, the 8th Recon. Troop and the Recon. Company of the 644th Tank Destroyer Battalion had been, between them, outposting and patrolling an area approximately 13,000 yards wide. This required virtually all personnel to be on continuous duty. Men were beginning to show the strain of repeated contact with the enemy. A plan was worked out to rotate the troops. Beginning on October 19, one platoon at a time was relieved. To accomplish this the Reconnaissance Platoon of the 709th Tank Battalion was attached to Combat Team 28, which was responsible for this sector.

On October 20, the 9th Armored Division, recently assigned to the VIII Corps, closed into the area. Although the newly arrived organization was intended primarily as a Corps reserve, its elements, it was believed, could be given valuable battle indoctrination by attachment to front line divisions of the Corps. For this reason the 89th Recon-
naissance Squadron was attached to the 28th Infantry.

This made it possible to relieve the 8th Reconnaissance Troop, the Reconnaissance Company of the 644th Tank Destroyer Battalion and elements of the 709th Tank Battalion. The reserve battalion of the 28th Infantry, no longer needed in the southern sector of the front, was moved to the town of Alsheid and held motorized for possible use to reinforce the 9th Armored Division. This arrangement remained in effect until November 9. At that time, the 89th Reconnaissance Squadron reverted to their parent unit, and the original plan for holding the Our River front was again put into effect.

In the town of Clerf (or Clerveaux) in Luxembourg, the 8th Division established a rest camp to provide relaxation for the battle weary front line troops. To this pleasant village, which in prewar years had been a popular tourist center, each combat unit of the division was permitted to send a quota of men every three days. Soldiers were given clean, comfortable rooms in the town hotels, provided with adequate recreational opportunities, and granted freedom to spend their time as they saw fit.

Here far removed from the mud, shelling and strict discipline of the battlefield, men could renew their grip on life. They were served meals in dining rooms, complete with such luxuries as table cloths and plate service. The Division Band provided concerts and jam sessions. The American Red Cross girls served coffee and doughnuts. In the friendly village taverns, beer was plentiful.

While the 28th Infantry continued its holding mission on the Luxembourg-German border, a large scale American offensive had developed in the Aachen area. The Siegfried Line had been breached, and the fortress city of Aachen encircled by powerful First Army pincers, reduced to rubble by air and artillery bombardment, and then taken in bitter house to house fighting.

Large scale German counterattacks were beaten back, and American strength rapidly built up for a renewal of the assault upon Germany. Southeast of Aachen, in the V Corps sector, the 28th Infantry Division began a limited objective attack early in November. The plan for the 28th Division was to take and hold the towns of Vossenack and Schmidt to the east, and to uncover the enemy defenses near Hurtgen, in preparation for a general attack in this sector by the VII Corps.

By November 3, both Vossenack and Schmidt had been taken, and a line of departure for the attack upon Hurtgen secured. So difficult was the terrain, however, that only foot troops could get through to Schmidt. There was no road between the two captured towns over which armor and anti-tank guns could move.

The enemy reacted promptly and violently, throwing one panzer and two infantry divisions into the counterdrive to retake the towns he had lost. Heavy artillery shelled the 28th Division positions ceaselessly. Tanks, instead of overrunning the infantry, who were well dug in, stopped short of the foxholes and fired their guns point blank at the doughboys.

After their truck slipped off the icy highway into a ditch near the Hurtgen Forest area, Germany, these men get busy and reload equipment which shifted with the accident.
Still unable to get armor through to the foot troops, the 28th Division was forced to withdraw from Schmidt on November 7. At one time, the Germans also recaptured half of Vossenack, but here they were again driven back. Casualties had crippled the 28th Division, and it was decided that the unit should be withdrawn. The 8th Division was transferred to the V Corps and ordered to relieve the 28th. The latter Division took the place of the 8th as a member of the VIII Corps on the Our River front in Luxembourg.

On November 16, the troops of the Division began the motor march to the V Corps sector, and by nightfall of the 19th, all elements of the division had closed into their positions in the area southeast of Achen. The 2nd Ranger Battalion, 893rd Tank Destroyer Battalion and the 86th Chemical Battalion were attached to the Division for its new mission. Orders had already been received from the V Corps commander, to undertake an important offensive. One regiment, strongly reinforced, was to break out of the Hurtgen forest and seize the Hurtgen-Kleinhau ridge, considered by the enemy the key to his defenses west of Duren and the Cologne plain. That this was the German belief was evident from the elaborate defenses and the strength in men and guns massed in this area. The terrain west of Hurtgen was heavily wooded, boggy and irregular, with numerous gullies and steep cliffs. German engineers had expertly laid anti-personnel mine fields almost across the entire front of the zone of advance. Heavy wire entanglements blocked possible routes of approach. Enemy automatic weapons were well situated to cover all obstacles. Mortars and artillery batteries were zeroed in upon habitable assembly areas and possible points of penetration. Enemy combat teams, all seasoned units reinforced with stragglers, were committed to the enemy defense of Hurtgen.

During the night of November 18, and the early morning of the 19th, the three battalions moved into position relieving elements of the 109th Infantry of the 26th Division. During the relief, light casualties were suffered due to mortar and artillery fire coming from three sides. Anti-tank Company swapped guns with the 109th because they were in exposed positions and any undue movements immediately brought down mortar and artillery fires. This was the beginning of a two and a half month period of the hardest fighting the regiment was to experience. The Battle of the Hurtgen Forest. The 1st Battalion went into position on the left of Vossenack. The route over which the Battalion went to position, left the town of Vossenack through an open field and down a sharp slope for a distance of several hundred yards. At the bottom of the slope, in a location referred to in the Army as a "draw" ran a small stream. On the other side of the stream, a heavily wooded area extended down to the water's edge, the stream running between two steep slopes. This wooded area was the eastern fringe of the Hurtgen Forest. On the side of the stream nearest Vossenack the Germans had planted an extensive mine field of "S" type anti-personnel mines. It

An American jeep passes through a flooded street in Hurtgen, Germany, flooded from a quick thaw.
was impossible to remove this mine field as the Germans had observation on this spot during the day and any movement immediately brought down a heavy artillery barrage.

It was found necessary to form carrying parties to take food, ammunition, water and other supplies to the 1st and 2nd Battalions. On their return trip the casualties were brought out. The carrying parties suffered heavy casualties from the enemy artillery while going through the draw, and from enemy who had infiltrated in and threw hand grenades as our men passed.

The enemy was active day and night, over 5,000 rounds fell into the area during the day of the 20th of November. The Regimental Command Post was shelled several times during the day and movement was kept at a minimum. It was very evident that the enemy had a great deal of artillery massed in front of the Regiment, due to the fact that the weather was so bad visual observation of this artillery was out of the question. It was absolutely impossible for our artillery liaison planes to fly.

It was discovered that the enemy had moved in, in strength behind the 1st Battalion and the supply situation became critical. Supplies could only be taken in at night by carrying parties, who on their return evacuated the casualties, it was necessary at times for the carrying parties to fight their way in to the Battalion and out again.

On November 23 Company I under Capt. James W. Amyx was attached to the 1st Battalion and given the mission of cleaning out the area behind the 1st Battalion. The enemy consisting of well over a hundred infantrymen, were strongly organized, well dug in and expertly camouflaged. Ten enemy machine guns gave all around interlocking bands of fire. An enemy artillery forward observer radio team were dug in on high ground within the position. Six captured American mortars gave supporting fire. German Teller mines placed shoulder high in trees were connected to ground trip wires.

The Company Commanders' attack order called for three platoons echeloned to the left rear to advance on a given azimuth. Shortly after the attack jumped off the trip wires activated the Teller mines, alerting the enemy, bringing down heavy machine gun cross fires and stopping the advancing platoons. The company commander with the leading platoon decided to maneuver this platoon by infiltration to the left flank. The third platoon was to act as a base of fire by firing at an increased rate. This second attack was stopped by observed mortar and artillery fire. The company commander then endeavored to maneuver all three platoons to the left supported by fire of the light machine gun section, but once again the enemy's all around defense pinned down the advancing riflemen.

Undaunted by these setbacks, the company commander decided to deploy his entire company in a skirmish line with one platoon attacking from the left flank and two assaulting frontally. Once in position, the company commander and
platoon leaders jumped to their feet and yelled: 'The enemy is retreating, bayonets fixed, everybody up, machine gun fire, over the top. The men sprang to their feet yelling and shooting as they ran. The shock action took the enemy by surprise and the Americans were in their midst before they could bring down their defensive fires. The ferocious bayonet assault unnerved the enemy that they poured out of theiremplacements and surrendered in groups. Over one hundred prisoners were taken in addition to a large number of enemy dead and wounded. The enemy artillery observer team was captured and documents taken from them revealed the exact location of

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Wearing the new GI snow cape, infantrymen make their way past barbed wire at a road block as they return from a patrolling mission, somewhere in Germany.

sergeants were captured. In order to beat off this attack Capt. Edward Williamson, Liaison Officer with the 45th Field Artillery Battalion, laid down and adjusted fire in the draw between the reserve company and the front line. The enemy suffered severe casualties and finally withdrew.

At the same time Company I was hit, front line companies were attacked from the right front. The Germans kept calling for them to surrender, which only made the men fight that much harder. They moved the Germans down as they rushed the positions, 49 prisoners were taken during this counterattack. It was estimated that at least 100 Germans were killed and as many wounded. Col. Hollingsworth decided to button up for the night as they were, communications were good and it was getting dark. The next big problem was supply and the evacuation of the wounded. Everyone but the 3rd Battalion had failed to move, thus leaving both flanks exposed. The only possible route was through the mine-infested woods which was impassible to vehicles. Once more carrying parties had to be resorted to.

Ammunition and supplies were to leave the rear area at approximately 1730 hours. The carrying party consisted of Headquarters Company 3rd Battalion almost entirely, mortar platoon Company M, 12 men from Regimental Headquarters, and 20 men from Cannon Company. The guide who was to lead the carrying party forward got lost, and it was necessary to send a patrol back from Battalion to pick them up and lead them in. The carrying party, and the patrol met at approximately 2330 hours. The supplies and ammunition were delivered to the companies at 0200 hours 2 December 1945. The trip was over about 3,000 yards of the toughest terrain imaginable. The carrying party was almost beaten by the time they reached the front line companies, but the wounded had to be gotten out. There was a total of twenty litter and thirty walking wounded. The carrying party finally returned with the wounded at 0730 hours. Nothing but sheer guts and fortitude ever got them over the steep hills and through the thick woods with the litters.

The rolls and overcoats of the men had been dropped in the previous area and could not be gotten up to the men. Between the enemy artillery and mortar fire and the cold and rain the men spent one of their most miserable nights huddled together in their foxholes.

Company A of the 1st Battalion was attached to the 3rd Battalion and was put on the right flank to give protection on the open flank. The mission of the 3rd Battalion for the following day was to assist the attack of the 1st Battalion on the right by fire only. Artillery and mortar fire was heavy. The enemy counterattacked at approximately 1000 hours. The attack was completely repulsed with heavy casualties being inflicted on the enemy. The supplies were again carried over the tortuous 3,000 yards route by hand and the wounded evacuated by the same route. It was still raining and temperature getting lower, the men still had
This sled which is attached to the jeep will be used to haul ammunition to their unit over snowy roads

no rolls or overcoats. No fire could be built to get warm. The men gritted their teeth and held on.

On December 3, 1944, the 121st Infantry on the left started moving into Brandenburg. Company L was hit by a counterattack from their left rear. 25 Germans were killed and 5 captured in repulsing this attack. Late in the afternoon patrol contact was made with combat Command R of the 5th Armored Division in Brandenburg. The 3rd Battalion of the 28th Infantry was assigned the mission of cleaning out the woods just west of Brandenburg and then outposting the town. This mission was accomplished. The long supply route was again used.

On December 4, 1944, Combat Command R attacked Bergstein, the 3rd Battalion, 28th Infantry was to attack at the same time across the open ground southwest of Bergstein. This mission was accomplished with few casualties. The Battalion strength on line at this time consisted of approximately 250 men. The supplies were now taken through Brandenburg by jeep relieving the supply and evacuation difficulties. Rolls and overcoats that could be secured were brought up to the men but a large number of these coats and rolls had been demolished by direct hits from enemy artillery and mortar fire.

On December 5, 1944, the enemy launched a counterattack at Bergstein in the strength of two infantry Battalions with tanks attached, from the direction of Schmidt, Company K plus an attached machine gun platoon of Company M were in the wake of the attackers. The machine gunners allowed the enemy within 25 yards of their positions before they opened fire. When the machine gun and riflemen opened up it was at point blank range, the enemy had come across approximately 300 yards of open ground before they were fired on by the machine gunners and riflemen. The initial burst of fire from all weapons threw the enemy into a panic and he started retreating across the open ground. The artillery caught them in the open without cover and completed the massacre. Company K took 35 prisoners, knocked out one tank, killed at least 150, and wounded many more. Meanwhile the attack bounced off all the way up and down the Battalion line. The information received from the prisoners taken during this counterattack indicated that the ground was to be retaken regardless of the price in lives to the Germans. They were promised the Iron Cross 3rd class and furloughs to their homes.

On December 6, 1944, the 3rd Battalion not only annihilated the enemy but gave such confidence to the C.C.R. 5th Armored Division and the 2nd Ranger Battalion who were on their flank that they did not retreat. The following two days were spent in reorganizing and preparing to attack in the direction of Schmidt.

On the night of December 8, 1944, the Battalion was relieved from the line and were assigned to the 13th Infantry to act as reserve Battalion. During the relief of the Battalion, Company K was given the mission of protecting the northeast flank of Bergstein and to be prepared to counterattack Hill 400 which the enemy were storming with
At approximately 0200 hours, December 9, 1944, Company L was assigned the mission of supporting Company I of the 13th Infantry in clearing the gap between the 121st and Hill 400 and down to the banks of the Roer River. This action brought trials and tribulations, the enemy had to regain Hill 400, but despite repeated day and night counter-attacks, his efforts availed him little. Three of these counter-attacks were beaten off in fierce hand to hand combat. During this period Company L of the 28th Infantry completed all missions assigned to it and in two cases assisted units of the 13th in obtaining their objectives.

The period between November 28, 1944, and December 16, 1944, the Battalion had over 380 officers and men as casualties. The number of prisoners taken was 139 and it was estimated that over 700 Germans were killed and in excess of that number wounded.

For their outstanding work in the Hurtgen Forest the 3rd Battalion received a Presidential citation and are now the proud wearers of Distinguished Unit Badge. While this had been happening to the 1st and 3rd Battalions, the 2nd Battalion, 28th Infantry had relieved 2nd Battalion, 109th Infantry in a sector of the line in the woods to the north of Vossenack. Horses and carts were used to supply the front line companies as it was impossible to send a vehicle into the area. This worked all right as long as there was no artillery or mortar fire. The horses were afraid and shied away from the noise. It ended with carrying parties supplying the front line companies. The Germans countered almost daily sometimes two and three times a day. The men had to be continuously on the alert, and because of the rain and cold and almost continuous artillery and mortar fire, the men had a miserable time. Half of the times they could not leave the foxholes during the day and a few minutes at night were the only times they got out of their holes.

On November 29, 1944, the Battalion was ordered to extend their left flank. At 0700 hours on the morning of the 30th, one platoon of Company E moved out and immediately ran into strong enemy positions where they were held up by heavy enemy machine gun, artillery and mortar fire, our own mortars and artillery pounded the draw just north of the position, then Company E attacked again and gained their objective although they suffered heavy casualties doing so. At 0700 hours December 1, 1944, Company F received orders to attack and extend the flank still further. An artillery and mortar barrage was laid down and when it stopped Company F jumped off. They had only gone a short distance when they ran into heavy enemy wire entanglements and were stopped. A patrol from Company F was sent out to investigate and reported back that the enemy were well dug in behind the wire and were using American 30 caliber and 50 Caliber machine guns, A barrage from 155-mm. guns and 4.2 mortars was placed on the positions but the enemy were too well dug in, and when the barrage was lifted, Company F was still unable to advance. After several attempts it was decided to wait until morning. The following morning two Platoons of Company G were sent around through Vossenack to attack the flank. This action took the enemy by surprise and very little resistance was met in taking the objective. Shortly after taking the objective a radio message was received ordering the platoons to withdraw. This was done and it was then discovered the message had been of German origin. It was then decided to infiltrate Company G back into these positions during the night. At 0400 hours on December 3, 1944, Company G, moved out from Vossenack on an azimuth of 162 degrees, they advanced only a short distance before running into heavy machine gun and mortar fire, and were
stopped. A platoon of tanks were attached to the Battalion and were sent down to assist Company G, but due to the mud and woods were unable to coordinate properly and were withdrawn. Company F was then sent out to attack from the front, they too ran into heavy machine gun and mortar fire. A coordinated attack was then tried but was stopped by enemy artillery. Another attack was launched later in the day, and for the first time since Normandy, the Luftwaffe joined in strafing and bombing our positions, this together with the artillery and mortars stopped the attack and the companies were forced to withdraw to their old positions, where they buttoned up for the night.

On the morning of December 4, 1944, Major Regan the battalion commander called Regiment and asked for additional help as he had a front of 1,600 yards to defend and only 366 men left on the line, and that it was impossible to attack and make any headway with the line so thinly held. According to estimates the enemy numbered 200 and were well dug in with plenty of machine guns, mortars and artillery to support them. It was then decided to attack a company of tanks and to lay down a heavy artillery barrage previous to the jump off. This was tried and at 1515 hours the Battalion moved out. At 1645 the objective still had not been taken and as it was getting dark the battalion was ordered to return to their old positions and dig in for the night. Heavy artillery and mortar fire was laid on the enemy positions all night long. The following morning Company G jumped off into the attack on the eastern end of Vossenack, but ran into such excessive machine gun and small arms fire that it was impossible to move any further and the Company was ordered to return to their old position. The tanks fired on enemy positions and in return were fired upon by enemy tanks from the vicinity of Kimmerscheidt. This tank duel continued for three hours with neither side making any headway. Things continued about the same for the next two days. On December 6, 1944, Col. P. D. Ginder, an attack expert from the V Corps, came down to take over the battalion for this operation. The Regimental Intelligence and Reconnaissance platoon and Cannon Company were attached to the 2nd Battalion. This still did not solve the problem and for two days no headway was made. On the 8th of December the 13th Infantry took over the portion of the line occupied by Company F who went into another part of the line. This cut down the Battalion front considerably. At the same time Anti-Tank Company and Ammunition and Pioneer Platoon was put into the line with the 2nd Battalion. A task force consisting of the I & R Platoon, Cannon Company, AT Company and the A & P Platoon, supported by tanks began driving on the enemy positions. Companies E and G were hitting the left flank and Company F came in from the right. At 0815 hours the task force was on the objective. A strong counterattack developed, but with the help of the tanks it was beaten off. One tank was knocked out but immediately replaced. At noon 21 cooks from the Battalion kitchens were brought up for a reserve. During the afternoon enemy planes again came over strafing and bombing. Over 50 prisoners were taken during the day. By 0900 hours the next morning Companies E, F, and G
Under German artillery fire, these infantrymen in Duren, Germany, seek out a Nazi sniper

had tied in with the Task Force. The rest of the morning was spent in reorganizing and consolidating positions. In the meantime another Task Force had jumped off and made good progress. At 1530 hours the task force reported that they were just about surrounded by Germans, and a counterattack developed. One platoon from Company E was cut off and captured. The attack was finally repulsed with heavy casualties on both sides. On December 10, 1944, it was still the same story, attack, counterattack, and heavy casualties before the objectives were reached and the flanks tied in.

December 11, 1944, an advance party of the 311th Infantry arrived to look over positions, an order came down that the 2nd Battalion would be relieved by elements of the 311th Infantry on December 13.

During the period from November 18, 1944, to the 13th of December, 1944, the 2nd Battalion had over 500 casualties, or about 60 per cent of the Battalion. Officer casualties were proportionately heavier, amounting to almost 75 per cent.

For their heroic work during this time 1st Lt. Paul W. Cowden and 1st Lt. (then S/Sgt.) William W. Mosenstein were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

On December 15, 1944, the 2nd Battalion was sent back into the line to relieve the 1st Battalion. Their main mission being to assist the 13th Infantry in taking their objectives. By 24 December this had been accomplished and except for patrols and digging in a Regimental Reserve line very little was done. On February 8, a journal entry states, "Thus ended the Battle of the Hurtgen Forest—probably the most contested spot in Germany."

During the remainder of January and February the Regiment continued its holding mission along the west bank of the Roer River. Units improved their defenses with additional mine-fields, barbed wire and Anti-Tank obstacles. There was little enemy activity. German patrols, usually five or six men operated intermittently in the Regimental zone. Patrol activity, however, was mostly of a defensive nature. The enemy attempted to obtain American prisoners in an effort to learn Allied intentions in this area. Occasionally small enemy groups harassed the Regiment by cutting communication wires. One large patrol was driven off in the Bergstein area. Enemy mortar and artillery fire throughout the period was light. There was little air activity. Smoke was used by the Germans on several occasions, probably to cover relief of troops. Very few prisoners were taken during the month of January. Snow capes were made for the men, many were improvised from sheets requisitioned from German civilians and sewed by
German women from the nearby towns. Some vehicles were painted white.

On the 5th of February, 1945, the Division was transferred to the VII Corps, First Army. By 8 February 1945 all units of the Regiment had been relieved and had taken up new positions in the area formerly held by the 104th Division at Lendersdorf opposite Niederau. Along the entire west bank of the Roer River, from Linnich to Bergstein, Infantry and Armored Divisions of the First and Ninth Armies were poised to assault the major water barrier West of the Rhine. The Germans had blown the sluice-gates of the Schwammenauel Dam containing the bulk of the headwaters of the Roer and which had been the primary objective of most Allied offensive action in this sector. The normally placid, knee-deep Roer River rose to a depth of more than 10 feet in the Duren area.

On the 8th of February Engineers were moving bridging material to forward areas. Repairs on roads were being conducted for the heavy traffic of trucks and tanks that would soon roll over them.

The 8th and 104th Divisions were to attack on the morning of 10 Feb. 45, seize Duren and the VII Corps bridgehead and draw the Germans off balance for the stronger assault by the Ninth Army to the north on the following day. On 10 Feb. 45, the Roer was still rising. The attack was postponed.

The Regimental front was held by the 3rd Battalion while the other two battalions continued training troops in river crossings and street fighting. By 15 Feb. 45, the Roer had reached its highest point and was beginning to recede. Meanwhile, the attack was again postponed and the regiment continued training in river crossings by assault boats. Patrol activity across the flooded Roer was particularly hazardous since many of the enemy land-mines had been inundated, making it difficult to land with safety on the Eastern bank of the river. Several Engineer and Infantry parties had crossed the river in assault boats, although most of these operations proved more costly than practical. On the night 16-17 Feb. 45, three men of the Regiment were rowed across the river by an Engineer crew. They were equipped with a radio and enough food for the following day. It was planned to contact them again the next night and to return them to the West bank of the river. On the following night and two succeeding nights attempts were made to reach the stranded patrol. They were unsuccessful, however, and it was presumed that the patrol had been captured.

Small enemy groups were intermittently improving their positions on the east bank of the river. Enemy air activity increased. Several formations of jet-propelled planes appeared over the regimental sector, bombing and strafing front lines and rear installations. The river although receding steadily was still above its normal level. The current was exceedingly rapid.

D-Day for the Roer crossing was again set. This time for 23 Feb. 45. Detailed plans were again completed. Di-
vision assault elements were to cross the river on a front of approximately 7,000 yards. The 28th Infantry was given a sector approximately 4,000 yards wide, including the town of Niederau. The 1st Division on the right flank was not to cross the river until the 28th Infantry had secured its bridgehead, consequently the Division south flank would be open. Plans called for troops of the assaulting units to cross in boats powered by 22 and 50 HP motors. One foot-bridge, one Infantry support bridge and one Treadway Pontoon bridge was to be constructed in the regimental sector. In addition, a Class 40 Bailey Bridge was to be erected in the 13th Infantry sector.

The Roer River had receded only slightly and was still approximately seven feet deep and flowed at a speed of approximately 10 MPH. At 0245 on the morning of 23 Feb. 45, the heaviest artillery barrage ever fired by the 8th Division artillery, began to pound enemy river defenses and communications along the entire Roer River front. Heavy artillery batteries of the First and Ninth Armies joined in the barrage which preceded H-Hour. At 0245, 45 minutes before the scheduled jump-off of all other units, Maj. Edward J. Regan and his 3rd Battalion, 28th Infantry climbed into their assault boats on the extreme south flank of the Division front and pushed for the enemy held east bank of the Roer. Men of the 12th Engineer C Battalion and the 3rd Battalion A.&P. Platoon manned the boats. The raging 12 MPH current was as hazardous as No-Man's-Land as the men of the 3rd Battalion ever crossed. In spite of the current and the difficult east bank of the river, approximately 60 per cent of Regan's men reached the opposite shore. Companies K and L crossed in the first wave, drove quickly into a system of trenches on the opposite river bank and came out with 23 German prisoners, apparently still dazed by the tremendous artillery concentration. They did not realize as yet that any troops had crossed the river. Half of the men who survived the river crossing lost their rifles and helmets. All mortars and three of the four machine gun sections were also lost.

Grenades were redistributed and rifles were taken from the German prisoners. Major Regan led his men south of Niederau to a road fork at edge of a patch of woods. The men of Companies K and L went all the way preceded by a rolling barrage of white phosphorus artillery shells, reaching the edge of the woods at 0430. Here they waited for Company I to join them.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 28th Infantry, attempting to cross 1,000 and 2,000 yards to the north at 0330 encountered ever more serious difficulties. Six 1st Battalion assault boats overturned in mid-stream and men and equipment were carried far down the river. Heavy enemy mortar and artillery fires caused many casualties. All motor-powered and 75 per cent of the assault boats were destroyed in the first crossing. Only elements of Companies A, B, C, and F, reached the east bank of the river north of Niederau, where they reorganized and prepared for offensive action.
Meanwhile Company I crossed the river and joined Companies L and K at the road fork near the edge of the woods southeast of Niederau. Troops of Companies L and K had taken 19 more prisoners, when they surprised a group of Germans, capturing them while they were still in bed, seizing also, a 75-mm. gun intact. An enemy wire party and a supply party were also captured as they were moved along the road from Stockheim to Niederau, completely oblivious of American troops in the area.

Troops of the 2nd Battalion, who were to clear the southern part of Niederau and were then to relieve the 3rd Battalion at the road fork, had not been able to cross the river. Major Regan received instructions by radio to move his battalion forward to the eastern edge of the woods. Although virtually isolated, the battalion began moving east through the woods along the Niederau-Stockheim road. Company L on the right ran into an enemy strong point. Company I moved around to the south of Company L and dug the Germans out of log bunkers. The advance was resumed, although to the south were several more bunkers which had been by-passed. The 3rd Battalion reached the eastern edge of the woods by nightfall, meeting only light resistance. Here the troops dug in. Enough German weapons had been obtained so that all the men were again armed. In one instance when the enemy counter-attacked, a machine gunner allowed the Germans to come within 25 yards of his position before mowing them down. Because as he explained, "Then the men can get the Krauts' weapons for themselves." 25 Panzerfaust (German Bazooka) were taken and classes in their operation were conducted on the spot. During the night of 23-24 Feb. 45, the enemy made a serious effort to knock out from the air whatever river installations the Division had been able to construct across the Roer. Jet-propelled ME-262s swooped down repeatedly bombing and strafing the river line. Except for one ferry, which was destroyed in the 28th Infantry sector, enemy aircraft had little success.

At darkness, Engineers had begun work on the Class 40 Bailey Bridge in the 13th Infantry sector. By 0530 the bridge was opened for use of foot troops and shortly thereafter vehicular traffic of all regiments started moving across to the eastern side of the Roer.

Sounds of Armored movement in the Stockheim area heard during the night from positions of the 3rd Battalion, 28th Infantry. Shortly after dawn the enemy hurled the first of six counterattacks during the day, against Major Regan's isolated battalion. Three enemy tanks supported the attack of a Company of Infantry. They came again and again from all sides. It was that the battalion was surrounded. Then at 1355 the enemy began an all-out assault on the trapped battalion, charging in from all sides in an attempt to annihilate the American forces. Major Regan called for the massed concentrations of all Division and Corps artillery which had been planned for such a situation as this. With perfect precision the tremendous volume of fire from every gun of every battery of six Field Artillery Battalions crashed...
down on all sides of the surrounded battalion. Some of
the men described it as the most fearsome defensive ever.
Many of the enemy were killed beneath the avalanche of
shrapnel which boxed in the 3rd Battalion. The counter-
attack decisively broken. Only six of Major Regan's men
were hit by shell fragments, although shells dropped as close
as 75 yards from the battalion position. This, one of Major
Regan's staff officers pointed out was an unquestionable
indication of the accuracy with which the Battalion Com-
mmander "pin-pointed" his unit's position on the map. It
was also a tribute to the perfection with which Division
Artillery men planned their massed fires.

Troops of the 1st and 2nd Battalions had meanwhile, been
transported. The 1st Battalion fought its way through
Niederau from the north, clearing the town early in the
day against only moderate resistance. The 2nd Battalion
through the southern part of Niederau and began moving
through the woods to establish contact with the 3rd Bat-
talion. At 1900 that night Company E after a brisk fight
reached the weary troops of the 3rd Battalion, opening the
way for supplies and ammunition to be brought up.

Stockheim was the primary objective of the 28th Infantry
troops now massed in the woods west of that town. At
least six enemy SP guns fired on the troops as they emerged
from the woods and advanced on the town across open
ground. The 1st and 2nd Battalions converged on the
strongly defended town and street fighting continued
throughout the day. The enemy had to be dug out of
cellars and trenches. By midnight the town of Stockheim
was cleared except for a small group of buildings in the
southern outskirts.

The 3rd battalion, meanwhile, had maneuvered to the
north, relieving the 121st Infantry in Binsfeld at dusk, taking
12 additional prisoners out of town and then moving east
to continue to attack the towns of Binsfelderburg, Rommel-
sheim and Berg-Rubenheim during the night. Attacking
in a column of companies, the Battalion took the three towns
in quick succession. As foot troops advanced on each town,
a terrific artillery concentration was called down. When
the artillery lifted, doughboys rushed the town before de-
defending troops could come out of the cellars to man their
guns. By 0500 all three towns had been taken. Prisoner
count was high, 104 being captured in Burg-Rubenheim
alone. Two SP guns which had eluded the 3rd Battalion
the night before were finally captured and destroyed in Burg-Ru-
benheim.

Maj. Gen. W. G. Weaver was evacuated on 25 February
1945. Brig. Gen. Bryant E. Moore, former Assistant Division
Commander of 104th Infantry Division took command of
the 8th Infantry Division.

The 8th Reconnaissance Troop took over the town of
Stockheim from the 2nd Battalion, 28th Infantry on the still
exposed Division right flank. The 28th Infantry, meanwhile,
had moved to Bergerhausen. The 3rd Battalion was given
the mission of moving through the woods of Kirpen during
the night and seizing a large Rhenish Castle "Schloss
Lorsfeld." The Battalion in column of Companies moved
through the woods unobserved, until at 0100 the castle was
reached. The men of Company L surrounded the moated
fortress of several centuries ago, shot a guard and stormed
through the gates. After a brief skirmish, the enemy garrison
surrendered and 30 prisoners were taken.

Six men of Company L were left to guard the castle
while the remainder of the Battalion returned to Berger-
hausen.

On the night of 1 March 45, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions
were assigned a more hazardous mission. The battalions
were to cross the Erft Canal at Goltztenkichen, a village in
the 104th Division sector, which was found unoccupied by
a patrol on the previous afternoon. They were then to
advance south against Modrath on a two-battalion front,
attacking the town in conjunction with the 121st Infantry.
The crossing was made without any mishaps shortly after
darkness. The troops swung across the water barrier on
the girder of a blown bridge and moved into the thick
woods east of Erft. The 2nd Battalion then moved directly
south along the east bank of the canal. The 3rd Battalion
moved further east maneuvering to take the castle and
small buildings at Boisdorf, from there advance southward
against Modrath.

The column of Companies of the 3rd Battalion had ap-
proached within 125 yards of the castle without being de-
tected. Suddenly several explosions broke the silence. The
toiletry column had walked into a dense mine-field. The
enemy was alerted and heavy small arms fire from the castle
and the woods hit the trapped infantrymen. The com-
manders of both Companies K and L were killed. Several
other officers and men were wounded and the rest scattered.
Major Regan reorganized his force as rapidly as possible.
The troops of the Battalion rushed the castle, battling with the enemy defenders in fierce hand-to-hand
combat, took the castle. They then settled down to occupy
the castle and surrounding buildings for the remainder of
the night. All communications with Company L was lost
until the following day. Others of the scattered troops
found their way into the buildings now occupied by the
battalion.

Shortly before dawn, a group of soldiers were observed
approaching Boisdorf. Not knowing whether they were
The crew of a forward observation wire team lays wire for a forward observations post in Stockheim, Germany.

A scene in the outskirts of Cologne near the Rhine River.
American or German troops Major Regan called to them to halt. They continued to advance and the Battalion Commander gave the signal to open fire. Some of the enemy troops had come so close to the buildings occupied by 3rd Battalion troops that a hand grenade which dropped out of a window killed three Germans. The counterattacking forces were finally driven back until they were trapped in several buildings, which they had re-occupied. At dawn, artillery fire was called down upon the enemy held buildings, causing many casualties until at least 52 Germans had surrendered.

The 2nd Battalion, supported by elements of the 644th Tank Destroyer Battalion moved south against light opposition and entered the northern outskirts of Modrath early on the morning of March 2. The 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry fared into Modrath in support of the troops of the 28th Infantry, while continuing to hold its railroad embankment positions.

A tank dozer brought up during the morning to clear the rubble blocking an underpass through the embankment was knocked out by an enemy SP gun. Another underpass was discovered further to the south. By noon the canal had been bridged by the Engineers and tanks and Tank Destroyers moved across. Enemy resistance was fierce when German foot troops were bolstered by SP guns, but crumbled as soon as the guns were knocked out. Artillery fire was fierce. The fight continued during most of the day. With the 2nd Battalion moving in from the north and the 121st Infantry coming in from the west, the town was cleared before nightfall. Simultaneously with the battle in Modrath, the 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry was fighting for the town of Habbelrath to the northeast. After a wide flanking maneuver, during which enemy planes strafed the troops repeatedly, the Battalion entered Habbelrath after daylight. Resistance in the town, particularly from SP guns was strong. Enemy strong points were marked by artillery smoke shells and at 0900 an air bombardment mission was flown against the town. The troops then moved in quickly and cleared Habbelrath by 1000.

The enemy counterattacked from the southwest shortly thereafter, but was thrown back.

That night, while the 2nd Battalion, 28th Infantry relieved elements of the 121st Infantry in Modrath, the 1st and 3rd Battalions were to continue the attack to the south. The 3rd battalion left Boisdorf shortly after midnight, passed through the 2nd Battalion in Modrath and attacked towards Bottembroich. Company L, which had rejoined the Battalion during the day, led the column of companies. At the approaches to Bottembroich, dense machine gun fire pinned down the company. Company K maneuvered around Company L, hit the enemy pocket from the west and wiped it out. Company L then moved on to seize Bottembroich. Company L drove beyond the town and mines, to the factories southeast of it. As the company neared this area, a terrific artillery barrage was laid down. At 0455 the artillery lifted. Companies K and L stormed the factory.
area, quickly cleared the enemy from the above-ground installations and discovered the mine-shaft leading into the earth. One guard was killed, the other two quickly surrendered. With Major Regan leading, the men of Company L, climbed down seven 15-foot ladders. At the bottom they came upon an elaborate network of more than two miles of underground passages. 200 civilians were found living in the subterranean corridors. Among them, were found 91 members of the German Army, who were quickly rounded up.

The 1st Battalion reached the northern edge of Grefrath at approximately 0300. The fire from enemy SP guns became intense. As the first Battalion troops came in, enemy guns withdrew. The town was taken after a brisk street fight. Gains were consolidated and mopping-up the area continued during the day. At 1930 that evening, the 1st and 2nd Battalions began an advance along a motor route between the network of lignite mines towards the city of Frechen, two miles south of Cologne. One hour later, the 3rd Battalion began a wide enveloping movement from the southwest.

Frechen was to be attacked from three sides. The lignite mines were a chain of huge pits approximately 50 to 100 feet deep which honeycombed the entire area over which an advance against Frechen must move. Only routes of approach to the city were narrow causeways between the pits, which could easily be defended by the Germans. Along these causeways the three attacking forces moved. Moving into the attack, the 1st Battalion, advancing directly...
Infantrymen walk and ride tanks as they advance to the front near the Erft Canal at Bergheim, Germany.

toward the city from the west immediately encountered intense mortar fire. The Battalion continued to advance in spite of the enemy fire and by 2200, Company A had reached the western edge of Benzelrath. Company C advancing astride the main road also entered the town, only to find the bridge over one of the pits along the route to Frechen had been blown.

The 2nd Battalion advancing along a much longer route met only light resistance from enemy small-arms fire and entered Frechen shortly after midnight. The 3rd Battalion infiltrated through 2,000 yards of enemy held territory before it ran into a strong point covering a 100-foot gap in the causeway. Unable to move to the other side of the gap without meeting intense enemy fire, the battalion spent the remainder of the night on the narrow ledge, 100 feet from the enemy. Company L succeeded in crossing to the other side, farther to the north, shortly after daylight and took the enemy strong point from the flank. Enemy machine guns were emplaced in cement bunkers and covered by a series of logged emplacements, manned by 12 to 15 riflemen. 50 prisoners were taken by the men of Company L. Many of the enemy were killed and the remainder fled.

The battalion then drove swiftly toward Frechen.

Meanwhile the 2nd Battalion encountered little resistance within Frechen, had cleared the entire northeast section by daybreak. Engineers had quickly constructed a bridge across the gap which was holding up the 1st Battalion at Benzelrath. The battalion then advanced through the town followed closely by the bulk of the 644th TF and 740th Tank Battalions. Resistance was strong particularly in the Benzelrath area.

Early in the afternoon the 1st and 3rd Battalions linked up and by darkness the city was completely cleared. Company B which had been attached to the 3rd Battalion during this maneuver around the southern part of the city, seized the town of Bacheim, southeast of Frechen. During the night Company K cleared the factory area 1000 yards east of Frechen.

On the night of 4-5 March 45, the 121st Infantry passed through the 28th Infantry and the regiment took up the duties of guarding the open right flank.

Shortly after midnight 5 March 45, the 2nd Battalion attacked and cleared Kalscheuren. The 3rd Battalion then passed through the 2nd Battalion and drove forward to Konraderhof, taking that town by 0130. The 3rd Battalion then advanced towards Rondorf along the main road. Four Mark IV tanks which had been by-passed through the 3rd Battalion, the men not immediately recognizing them, thinking they were our own tanks, let them pass. Once within the column, the tanks began to fire on the troops, disorganizing the battalion. Then the tanks withdrew, continuing to harass the Battalion as they attempted to reorganize. A

An ailing German civilian is evacuated from Hurth, Germany
Kandenick, Germany, recently captured, retains some of the Old World Charm in this dog drawn milk cart.

Bazooka team firing on the tanks soon sent them fleeing. The battalion reorganized and continued the movement into Rondorf.

By the time the foot troops entered the town, the civilians had already gathered all rifles from the German soldiers. The town fell without a fight.

The 1st Battalion attacking also at midnight, quickly seized the towns of Berenrath and Knapsack, in neither of which did the enemy show much will to fight.

On the night of 6-7 March 45, the regiment continued the attack. The 1st Battalion advancing towards Meschenich, reached the town shortly after midnight. Resistance in the town was severe. At dawn, when the town had fallen, a strong counterattack, supported by three tanks.
hit the Battalion. Friendly artillery fire fell on the troops of the Battalion, causing 30 casualties. The enemy counter-attack was finally gotten under control and repulsed. Driving on toward Mendendorf, the 1st Battalion was again hit. This time by four tanks. The 3rd Battalion was ordered to take the town. Smoke was placed on the town and at 1500 that afternoon the men of Company I, riding tanks of the 740th Tank Battalion, stormed Immendorf and took it within an hour at a cost of only six men wounded.

That night the 3rd Battalion was ordered to take Rodenkirchen on the Rhine. Moving through the 104th Division in Cologne, the Battalion hit the suburb of Rodenkirchen from the north. At the edge of the town a machine gun nest was silenced by a grenade throwing patrol. No further resistance was encountered. Forty prisoners surrendered without a fight. The 3rd Battalion continued driving down the west bank of the Rhine toward Weissenkirchen. The Battalion hit the town at 0000, and while Company L closed in on the town from the west across open terrain, Godesf, also on the Rhine, fell to the 1st Battalion during the night of 6-7 March 45.

The next morning the 1st and 2nd Battalions joined to clear Surth, with the mopping-up of enemy stragglers (including four roaming SP guns) that afternoon. All organized resistance in the Division sector west of the Rhine had been destroyed. Several rounds of artillery fire was aimed at several barges which were carrying tanks and infantry attempting to reach the east bank of the Rhine.

On March 8, the Division was placed in Corps reserve. This was the first time, except for brief periods of travel from one sector to another that the Division was not in contact with the enemy during the eight months since first going into action on July 8, 1944. The Regiment was relieved by elements of the 104th Division and went into an assembly area.

Training and re-habilitation programs were set up and troops were given a respite from constant contact with the enemy. After six days in reserve, the Division received orders to relieve the 1st Infantry Division, holding the Rhine River line directly south of the former 8th Division sector, and the 28th Infantry again faced the enemy across the Rhine.

At this time major First Army efforts were directed towards enlargement of the bridgehead east of the Rhine opposite the Remagen bridge, which had been captured intact on 9 March 45. Constant watchfulness along the Rhine was required to frustrate possible enemy attempts to destroy the bridge. Except for intermittent light artillery shelling and movements of individuals and small groups east of the Rhine, this was a comparatively inactive period. Small numbers of prisoners continued to be picked up, most of them stragglers and deserters.

On March 22, orders were received to relieve the 104th Division in the adjacent sector to the north. The 28th now held the sector which had originally been held by the Division. Comparative inactivity continued.

Meanwhile, First Army troops had broken out of the Remagen bridgehead in multiple thrust, deep into the heart of Germany.

On the night of 29-30 March 45, the 28th Infantry was relieved by elements of the 86th Infantry Division, recently arrived on the continent and along with the rest of the Division, went into the trans-Rhine sector, taking up a position along the south bank of the Sieg River. Small enemy groups scattered throughout the difficult terrain harassed attacking elements and impeded their advance. The 28th Infantry encountered only light resistance from small arms weapons. Five towns were taken during the day as units of the Regiment moved north to reach the Sieg River in several places. The captured towns were: Wissen, Alsdorf, Scheuerfeld, Burche and Betzdorf. The enemy resisted fiercely in Betzdorf and Scheuerfeld with heavy small arms, mortar and artillery fires. For the most part, however, resistance was disorganized and numerous prisoners were taken. The following day the town of Insdorf was seized and patrols sent across the Sieg River.

Reconnoitering a railroad tunnel, they discovered four cars loaded with bombs and two cars of small arms ammunition. During the night of March 31, orders were received for the Division to cross the Sieg River and establish a bridgehead sufficiently wide so that the east-west road along the river could be used. The 2nd Battalion crossed the Sieg River and advanced almost to the bridgehead objective. During the night 100 enemy infantrymen crossed the Sieg River south of the 2nd Battalion, temporarily cutting off two companies. These enemy troops were rounded up and Wissen was cleared for the second time. The 1st and 3rd Battalions secured the high ground north of the river in their sector against moderate resistance and cleared the towns of Kirchen and Betzdorf during the night.

On the night of April 4, Company A was almost completely cut off by a strong force of enemy troops which had infiltrated behind them during the night. The enemy counter-attacked the following morning and was driven off later in the morning with the assistance of Company B.

On April 5, the Regiment was relieved by the 310th Infantry, 78th Division and in turn relieved the 8th Reconnaissance Troops and elements of the 121st Infantry on the right flank of the Division sector. This was in preparation for a full offensive to be opened on April 6, 1945.

The coordinated campaign to destroy or capture all enemy forces trapped in the Ruhr-Sieg pocket began on the morning of April 16. From the north, units of the Ninth U.S. Army were to apply pressure against the enemy in the heavy industrial area of the Ruhr River. All along the southern rim of the pocket, units of the First U.S. Army were to drive north from the Sieg River. Other First Army units, driving deep into central Germany, had effectively sealed off the enemy pocket from the east.

Major General Ridgeway’s XVIII Corps (Airborne), consisting of the 8th, 78th, and 86th Infantry Divisions and the 13th Armored Division, was to make the main effort, driving swiftly northwest to cut the pocket in two. The 78th Division, on the left, and the 8th Division were to begin the Corps assault.

With all three Regiments abreast, the 8th Division began its attack at 0600. Major General Ridgeway’s XVIII Corps (Airborne), consisting of the 8th, 78th, and 86th Infantry Divisions and the 13th Armored Division, was to make the main effort, driving swiftly northwest to cut the pocket in two. The 78th Division, on the left, and the 8th Division were to begin the Corps assault.

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Advances up to ten miles were made on each of the following two days. Enemy forces were thoroughly disorganized, and offered very little resistance. In a tunnel, troops discovered three carloads of ammunition, six rail-guided guns, and two locomotives with steam up. So effectively had Allied fighter planes taken command of the air than trains did not dare move during daylight hours.

Upon reaching the industrial section north and west of Schwelm, enemy resistance suddenly became very heavy. The enemy defense consisted of four tanks, five self-propelled guns and a number of panzerfausts. Crossroads were defended with heavy small arms and automatic fire. In the town much sniper fire was received. Despite the strong opposition, Schwelm, Milse, Vorde, and many smaller towns were cleared and over 2,000 prisoners were taken.

During this time the 13th Infantry had made contact with elements of the 79th Division at the Ruhr River, and the Ruhr pocket had been completed, orders were received on April 15 to continue the offensive operations, attacking west along the south bank of the Ruhr River. For this operation, the CC'R' of the 13th Armored Division was attached to the 8th Infantry Division. The westward advance began at 1000, April 15, when the 121st Infantry passed through elements of the 28th. The 28th Infantry, meanwhile had continued its drive north to the Ruhr River.

All resistance in the Ruhr pocket ended on the morning of April 17. Only mopping up operations and the rounding up of remaining German soldiers many of them in civilian clothes, remained to be accomplished.

Problems of supply and signal communication in the fast-moving campaign were numerous. Wire crews, particularly, worked long hours to keep communication with forward elements. On days of most rapid advance Radio and Liaison officers and men were often the only means of communication, and the only way the Regiment had of keeping abreast of the situation.

From April 18 to April 26, the Regiment was employed in the military occupation of a section of the Ruhr-Rhine area, with headquarters at Waldbroel. A number of officers and men were attached to the Military Government section to facilitate administration of so large an area.

Among the chief problems of military government officials during this period was the control of displaced persons. The larger towns and cities of the Ruhr were heavily over-populated with Russian, Polish, Italian, and French slave laborers. When these areas had been cleared of German forces, displaced persons began looting and pillaging to gain revenge against the Germans and to obtain food and clothing. Several instances of near violence occurred in the Regimental area until the situation was brought under control. Transient displaced persons were placed in camps and provided with food for the most part from German civilian stores.

Less that ten days after the beginning of its mission of occupation and military government in the Ruhr-Rhine area, the Division received orders for another combat mission. Still under XVIII Corps control, the Division was to travel north by motor to the Luneberg area. The XVIII Corps which included at this time also the 82nd Airborne Division, and the 7th Armored Division, was to attack across the Elbe, east of Hamburg, with the primary mission of protecting the right flank of the British Second Army. British units, after crossing the Elbe northwest of the XVIII Corps, were to drive northeast to Wismar, cutting off the Danish peninsula.

On April 29th the 82nd Airborne forced a crossing of the Elbe at Bleckede. During the afternoon of May 1 the 28th Infantry crossed the Elbe to join the attack with the 8th Reconnaissance Troop attached for this operation.

British troops, which had crossed the Elbe at 0200 on the 20th of April, were advancing rapidly against light resistance. The enemy was believed incapable of anything more than token resistance to the Allied drive. Reconnaissance flights detected a large scale westward movement of German troops and civilians north of the British and American advance, presumably fleeing from the Russian armies.

Task Force Canham, consisting principally of the 121st Infantry, 594th Tank Destroyer and 740th Tank Battalions, supported by 56th Field and 83rd Armored Field Artillery Battalions, a battery of the 445th Anti-aircraft Artillery Battalion, Company C of the 8th Medical Battalion, Company C of the 121st Engineer Combat Battalion, Company C of the 39th Chemical Battalion, and led by the assistant Division Commander, swung into the attack at 0600, May 2.

With doughboys riding tanks and tank destroyers and in trucks, they started off. Light initial resistance was brushed aside, and the powerful 8th Division force swept northward virtually unopposed. Followed as closely as possible by the 28th Infantry who gathered up by-passed enemy and cleared the woods and fields on both sides of the route used by Task Force Canham. More than a hundred cities, towns, and villages, including the large air base and city of Hagen, fell to the 8th Division that day. All along the routes of advance large groups of enemy troops awaited arrival of American troops to which they could surrender. Roads were jammed with steady streams of prisoners. On foot, on bicycles and horseback, in all types of horse-drawn and motor vehicles, troops of the defeated German armies were moving to the southwest. Men with their women and children, their animals and whatever worldly goods they could transport, surrendered at the already overcrowded prisoner of war enclosures. The Seventh Panzer Division, or what was left of it, totaling 2,500 drove into the 28th area in tanks to surrender.

On the following day all available troops of the regiment were engaged in directing officers and men of the disintegrating Wehrmacht into regimental prisoner of war enclosures. The convoys of motor vehicles, tractors and trailers, horse-drawn carts and foot troops brought in more than 80,000 captives. Among them were ten German generals including the 27th Corps commander and his subordinates. Captured war material reached such huge proportions that much of it wasn't even counted. Near the town of Sulsdorf a complete V-Bomb assembly plant was found, with over 60 V-1 bombs ready to launch and enough nitro-glycerine and ammunition to level or badly damage everything within a twenty-mile area.

Near the town of Wobbelin, in the Regimental area, Capt. Frederick A. Dry, Regimental Surgeon, uncovered a concentration camp where approximately 2,500 near-starved political prisoners still remained alive. These men were evacuated and cared for under supervision of the 8th Medical Battalion. Several hundred emaciated bodies of men who had been starved and beaten to death in the Wobbelin concentration camp were unearthed and buried after funeral services in the town squares of nearby communities. The civilian population was ordered to attend the burials, and many German men and women were taken through the camp itself.

The 28th Infantry had fought its final battle in the European Theater of Operations. In ten months of combat, the units of the Regiment had captured over 115,000 prisoners of war and vast stores of enemy war material. The Regiment had taken a major part in the Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland and Central European campaigns.


These markers are for the graves of eighty victims of the Nazis found in Ludwigelust, Germany. The entire population of Schwerin, Germany, was ordered by the Military Government to attend funeral rites conducted by U. S. Army chaplains.
BACK IN THE STATES

Lieutenant Colonel Ben C. Chapala, executive officer and Major Luther E. Mellen, S-3

Below: Captain Fritter, S-1
Bottom: Captain Longley, Chaplain

Below: Major Mellen, Captain Cromwell and Lieutenant Cahoon, at work
Bottom: Headquarters clerks
Headquarters clerks

Military Police class

Company L carbine class
Recreation Hall

Below: K.P.'s dishing chow for officers
Bottom: Barracks clean-up

Below: K. P.
Bottom: Messhall scene
Church is out

Catholic services

Protestant Services
REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

FIRST ROW:
BEAR, Robert E., 1/Sgt., Rt. 4, York, Pa.
ALBI, Frank P., M/Sgt., 1647 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GELBERT, Solomon, T/Sgt., 2714 Wallace Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
SMITH, Lawrence, T/Sgt., 401 Marshall St., Elizabeth, N. J.

SECOND ROW:
GOMBAR, Andrew J., S/Sgt., 517 Union Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
HARVEY, Firman C., S/Sgt., Meeker, Colo.
SHAW, Harold, S/Sgt., Hadley, N. Y.
CONROY, Philip J., Sgt., 29 Cedar St., W. Lynn, Mass.

THIRD ROW:
DE PAOLI, Antonio, Sgt., 221 E. 88th St., New York, N. Y.
GRANTSKY, Donald F., Sgt., 4110 Humboldt, Lincoln, Neb.
JASPER, Malcom, Sgt., 1314 23rd St., Lasalle, L. I., N. Y.
MAGLIO, Michael, Sgt., 113 Princeton St., East Boston, Mass.
MELLEN, Frank S., Sgt., 5607 Somerset, Detroit, Mich.

FOURTH ROW:
NAVARRO, S. D., Sgt., Box 137, Rocklin, Calif.
SEYMOUR, John G., Sgt., Rt. 1, No. Plank Rd., Newburgh, N. Y.
ARONSON, Nathan, T/4, 633 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ERICKSON, Victor V., T/4, Rl, 2, Box 38, Cambridge, Minn.
HODGSON, Blankford B., T/4, Boone, N. C.

FIFTH ROW:
KINN, Edward A., T/4, Port Washington, Wis.
ALBAN ESE, Rocco, Cpl., 33-38 Prince S., Flushing, N. Y.
CAMPIGNOLLO, William, Cpl., 99 Edison St., Buffalo, N. Y.
GATES, Samuel K., Cpl., Box 13, Martinsburg, Pa.

SIXTH ROW:
WILLIAMS, Samuel, Sgt., Rt. 2, Jacksonville, N. C.
SULLIVAN, Herman E., Jr., Pfc., 314 Sewanh St., N.E., Washington, D. C.
REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

FIRST ROW:
Dyer, William E., T/5, 1003 Genessee St., Blue Rapids, Kan.
Fleming, Percy H., T/5, Rt. 2, Box 14-C, Crossett, Ark.
Harrison, Donald E., T/5, 626 Mable St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Popp, Kenneth J., T/5, Rt. 1, Leicester, N. Y.
Schwartz, Meyer S., T/5, 112 W. Clark St., Champaign, Ill.

SECOND ROW:
Van Leeuwen, William A., T/5, 2803 Elder Lane, Franklin Park, Ill.
Anderson, Robert H., Pfc., 461 S. Rexford Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
Balo, Salvatore, Pfc., 877 Shepherd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Billman, Virgil E., East Troy, Wis.

THIRD ROW:
Bouchard, Remy J., 507 Harding Ave., Lindhurst, N. J.
Brawner, James B., Pfc., St. Francis, Ark.
Cain, Virgil A., Pfc.
Couper, Paul T., Pfc., 38 Agawam, Lowell, Mass.
Davis, Charles S., Pfc., 2108 Hubbard Ave., Detroit, Mich.

FOURTH ROW:
Diedrich, Harold P., Pfc., 1606 S. 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Evans, James P., Pfc., 723 E. Broadway St., Griffin, Ga.
Giannini, Frank D., Pfc., 130 1st St., Chisholm, Minn.
Gilmour, William G., Pfc., 42 North Lane, Blairsville, Pa.

FIFTH ROW:
Hovind, Eldon W., Pfc., Rt. 1, Menomonie, Wis.
Hughes, Paul E., Pfc., Rt. 1, Millersburg, Ohio.
Ingram, John M., Pfc., Rt. 1, Thomasville, Ga.
Jennings, Charles E., Pfc., Box 852, Roanoke, Va.

SIXTH ROW:
Moya, Cirio, Pfc., Chama, N. M.
Piegaro, John G., Pfc., 22 Delancy St., Newark, N. J.
Rickards, Charles J., Pfc., 413 Savenah Rd., Lewes, Del.
Schaefer, George C., Pfc., 120 E. Walnut St., Stockton, Calif.

SEVENTH ROW:
Suter, P. J., Pfc., 400 N. Zane Highway, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
Vouras, Peter, Jr., Pfc., 12 Orchard St., Madison, Conn.
West, Delton T., Pfc., Rt. S, Box 107, Dunn, N. C.
Wilk, John E., Pfc., 10 Hoosic St., Adams, Mass.

EIGHTH ROW:
Wood, Charles O., Pfc., 26 Cloud Ave., Franklin Square, N. Y.
Paul, Arlo A., Pvt., Box 574, Harvey, N. D.
Feldt, Robert O., Pvt., 102 Rustic St., Rochester, N. Y.
Perron, Chester, Pvt., Park Falls, Wis.
First Lieutenant
Transportation Officer

Leon R. Tice
Second Lieutenant
Special Service Officer

Stanley H. Keen, Jr.
Warrant Officer (jg)
Assistant Adjutant

James Mackie
Warrant Officer
Assistant Transportation Officer

James J. Morrell
Warrant Officer (jg)
Assistant Munitions Officer

Carlson W. Hall
First Lieutenant

Service Company

First Row:

Denman, Robert L., 1/Sgt., 4685 Burleigh Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Ducat, Edmund, M/Sgt., 33 Ivy St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Feldstein, Monroe J., M/Sgt., 229 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Wojan, Robert A., M/Sgt., 315 Lincoln St., Antigo, Wis.

Eisfelder, Fred J., T/Sgt., 771 Fawcett Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Rumbeck, Vincent E., T/Sgt., 814 Prairie Ave., Kewanee, Ill.

Second Row:

DiVincenzo, Michael A., S/Sgt., 1219 Lovejoy St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Fegley, Kenneth C., S/Sgt., 427 E. Mansfield St., Bucyrus, Ohio.

Michelson, Bernard, S/Sgt., 1990 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.


Von Seversluijs, Orval, S/Sgt., 118 Smith St., M. Clemens, Mich.

Fenn, J. W., Sgt., Hotel Detroit, Detroit, Mich.

Third Row:

Hokinon, W. H., Sgt., 111 Saluda St., Chester, S.C.


Parrent, W. W., Rt. 2, Princeton, Ky.

Solis, Albert R., Sgt., 580 Fox St., Bronx, N.Y.

Cokrell, James T/4, 20 Craigie Ave., Scoll, N. Y.

Danger, Lloyd H., T/4, Braham, Minn.

Fourth Row:

Francis Hugh J., T/4, Chococolaso, Ala.

Hohnsinner, B. E., T/4, 5702 Georgia Ave, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Holloway, Thos B. Jr., T/4, Marianna, Fla.

Kile, Earl G., T/4, 1791 Lanier Pl., Washington, D.C.

Lee, Richard T/4, New Matamoras, Ohio.

Logan, Art, T/4, 1505 Bradbury Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
### FIRST ROW:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMITH, Henry H.</td>
<td>T/4</td>
<td>West St., Ext., Rt. 1, Gloversville, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALDERSHOFF, Henry Cpl.</td>
<td>415 Mumford St., Schenectady, N. Y.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HANSON, John Cpl.</td>
<td>625 E. 140th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAPELUCK, John Cpl.</td>
<td>36 Division Ave., Garfield, N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KRAUSE, Waldemar L. Cpl.</td>
<td>841 Liberty, Salem, Ore.</td>
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### SECOND ROW:

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<tr>
<td>MARTIN, James Cpl.</td>
<td>2124 E. 17th Ave., Denver, Colo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WARREN, Thomas Cpl.</td>
<td>28 Louis St., Rochester, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FARMER, Robert M. T/5</td>
<td>419 S. Washington St., Butler, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FOX, Burt J. T/5</td>
<td>50 Fayette St., Brockport, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEITZ, Robert L. T/5</td>
<td>500 Valley Blvd., North Canton, Ohio.</td>
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### THIRD ROW:

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<tr>
<td>GRASSL, Frank T/5</td>
<td>3457Pearl Ave., Bronx, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>JOHNSTON, Cecil C. T/5</td>
<td>Rt. 3, Danville, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEWIS, Boyd T/5</td>
<td>Poplar Real St., Porterville, Calif.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MCKENNA, Robert L. T/5</td>
<td>2018 Downing St., Denver, Colo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MCENEMY, James F. T/5</td>
<td>213 Market St., Brockton, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MILLARD, Robert A. T/5</td>
<td>724 Buffalo Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.</td>
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### FOURTH ROW:

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<tr>
<td>MOGOS, John T/5</td>
<td>4102 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOON, William D. T/5</td>
<td>381 Elm St., Battle Creek, Mich.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PECKENPAUGH, Lonie D. T/5</td>
<td>1133 Corona, Denver, Colo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KEYNOLDS, Malcolm T/5</td>
<td>214 Steuben St., Rome, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROONEY, John A. T/5</td>
<td>214 Steuben St., Boston, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHAH, Eugene D. T/5</td>
<td>474 Buffalo Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.</td>
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### FIFTH ROW:

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>BUTLER, Austin Pfc.</td>
<td>4102 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRYE, Dewey W. Pfc.</td>
<td>Rt. 1, Box 49, Gray, Ky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HENRY, James J. Pfc.</td>
<td>118 E. 102nd St., New York, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HILL, Roy A. Pfc.</td>
<td>922 42nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>JONES, Clyde K. Pfc.</td>
<td>212 E. Fourth St., Covington, Ky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEVINSON, Albert Pfc.</td>
<td>901 Seventh St., Golden, Colo.</td>
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### SIXTH ROW:

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<tr>
<td>LOOMA, Arnold E. Pfc.</td>
<td>Rt. 1, Box 124, Cloquet, Minn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARTIN, Charley H. Pfc.</td>
<td>Yeager, Ky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MCCORMICK, George E. Pfc.</td>
<td>Vostburg, Miss.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARTIN, Barry L. Pfc.</td>
<td>Box 533, Hamilton, Tex.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MUNIKA, Anthony L. Pfc.</td>
<td>Countyline Rd., Dallas Center, N. Y.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'SHEA, C. P. Pfc.</td>
<td>85-43 150th St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.</td>
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### SEVENTH ROW:

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<tr>
<td>ROME, George L. Pfc.</td>
<td>Draper Lane, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SANGER, Ben Pfc.</td>
<td>Powhatan, Ohio.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WESTBY, Winfield S. Pfc.</td>
<td>311 Haws Ave., Norristown, Pa.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GRABLE, Russell E. Pvt.</td>
<td>76 N. Fremont Ave., Bellefonte, Pa.</td>
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### EIGHTH ROW:

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<tr>
<td>PIRBEE, James C. T/5</td>
<td>424 Oak St., Ogdenburg, N. Y.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MASENHEIMER, Charles Pfc.</td>
<td>1074 Leeds Ave., Baltimore, Md.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANTITANK COMPANY

FIRST ROW:
WALL, Andrew J., 1/Sgt., 273 Washington St., Somer-
ville, Mass.
BLASCOLE, James V., T/Sgt., 610 Second St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.
CANTRELL, Clyde P., T/Sgt., 5002 Illinois Ave., Nash-
ville, Tenn.
CARNEY, Alfred F., T/Sgt., 214 Treaslan St., Nash-
ville, Tenn.
KENNEDY, Frank, T/Sgt., 236 Short Hills Ave., Spring-
field, N.J.
BRAWNER, Otis, S/Sgt., Box 392, Hot Springs, Ark.

SECOND ROW:
BROCATO, Joe., S/Sgt., 453 W. Franklin St., Balti-
more, Md.
BUTCHER, Leo D., S/Sgt., 400 Ilchester Ave., Baltimore,
Md.
HANSEN, Abe A., S/Sgt., 221 W. North Logan, Utah.
PLATZMAN, Matty, S/Sgt., 1158 Bayton Ave., Bronx,
N.Y.
RYAN, Charles V., S/Sgt., 73 Green St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THIRD ROW:
SWANSON, Harold E., S/Sgt., 1240 Coffeen St., Water-
tow, N.Y.
WILDER, Leo V., S/Sgt., Box 103, Dexter, N.Y.
ZINKUS, Peter, S/Sgt., 21 Miller St., Westfield, Mass.
BEAN, Sam, Sgt., Barton, Md.
CERTAIN, Robert, Sgt., Rt. 2, Goshen, N.Y.
GRONBACH, Gordon W., Jr., Sgt., 646 Neil Ave.,
Columbus, Ohio.

FOURTH ROW:
RUTKOWSKI, Marcel J., Sgt., 1 Center St., Natrona, Pa.
BARKER, James W., T/4, 81, 4, Centralia, Mo.
BELAIN, Andrew J., Cpl., Box 691, Phillips, Wis.
BULIN, Joseph P., Cpl., 9414 Searle St., Philetton, Pa.
CAMPBELL, Amos J., Cpl., Rockville, Tenn.

FIFTH ROW:
MORRIS, Herman W., Box 280, Red Key, Ind.
ANTITANK COMPANY

FIRST ROW:
GRAHAM, Andrew S., Pfc., 3205 Frederick Ave., Baltimore, Md.
GRAY, George, Pfc., Carorton Ave., East Islip, N. Y.
GRAY, Woodford, Pfc., 112 Eagle St., Dayton, Ohio.

SECOND ROW:
HEMERLY, Clinton T., Pfc., Rt. 2, Slatington, Pa.
HOSGOOD, Charles, Pfc., Porterville St., Wisconsin, Pa.
JASAITIS, Albert J., Pfc., 103 S. Poppleton St., Baltimore, Md.
JOHNSON, Ray, Pfc., Box 115, Baudette, Minn.

THIRD ROW:
JONES, Otis R., Jr., Pfc., 4205 Falls Rd., Baltimore, Md.
KLING, Fellman, Pfc., Dutchtown, La.
KUICK, Ben, Pfc., 2205 Gough St., Baltimore, Md.
LANDRUM, Melvin, Pfc., 2839 Sand Springs Rd., Tulsa, Okla.
LEE, Willard C., Pfc., Beaver Creek, Ore.

FOURTH ROW:
LINDSEY, Jack W., Pfc., 19 Elm St., Porterdale, Ga.
MALTZ, Ty D., Pfc., Gen. Del., Oak Ridge, Mo.
MARCHESE, Bennie, Pfc., 2009 Tenth Ave., Tampa, Fla.
McENROE, Sidney A., Pfc., 48 Newfield St., Each, Orange, N. J.
MEDINA, Manuel, Pfc., 2016 N. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

FIFTH ROW:
NIEMAN, Clarence H., Pfc., Coloma, S. D.
RAMES, Elwood, Pfc., McKee, Ky.

SIXTH ROW:
SOLTIS, Paul J., Pfc., 1311 Margaret St., Ironwood, Mich.
STOTTS, Harold E., Pfc., 1008 Rutger St., Louis, Mo.
THUROW, Raymond N., Pfc., 153 Hannet St., Winona, Minn.
TIMMER, John, Pfc., Parkersburg, Iowa.

SEVENTH ROW:
TODD, Lowell M., Pfc., 1012 Army Post Rd., Des Moines, Iowa.
TURNER, Roy F., Pfc., 244 S. Melbury St., Hagerstown, Md.
VELASQUEZ, Robert E., Pfc., Box 36, Antonio, Colo.
VITTORIOSO, E., Pfc., 470 Fountain St., Providence, R. I.

EIGHTH ROW:
WARD, Alfred L., Pfc., 1123 W. Princess St., York, Pa.
WEAVER, John W., Pfc., Gillette, Wyo.
WEEMS, Lola E., Pfc., 213 Church St., Greenville, Tenn.

NINTH ROW:
WISNOWSKI, Walter, Pfc., 944 E. 173rd St., Bridge, N. Y.
WITTE, Reuben D., Pfc., 4001 Warwick Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
WRIGHT, Clarence W., Pfc., 1407 Gilmer Ave., Neosho, Ya.
ATKINSON, Paul J., Pvt., 27 Victoria St., Revere, Mass.

TENTH ROW:
MELLON, Jack, Pvt., 54 E. Pressott St., Columbus, Ohio.
RICHARD, Joseph J., Pvt., 34 Court St., Meriden, Conn.
SAPAONE, Dominick J., Pvt., 92 Parry Ave., Fort Chester, N. Y.
THOMPSON, Weda, Pvt., 21, Garner, N. C.
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<tr>
<td>BROWN, Clarence D., Pfc., Rt. 3, Box 128, Chaffee, Mo.</td>
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<td>BUSH, Carney D., Pfc., Rt. 5, Springfield, Tenn.</td>
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<td>CALANDRIELLO, John, Pfc., 42 Centre St., Jersey City, N. J.</td>
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<td>CALERON, Inesolco, Pfc., Box 391, Clovis, Calif.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLEVELAND, Wilbur D., Pfc., Perry, Okla.</td>
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<td>CONNOR, Russell I., Pfc., 469 Sherwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVIGAN, George, Pfc., 9 North Side Ave., South River, N. J.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DEVOE, Lester, Pfc., Delavan, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FERRARO, Tony, Pfc., 1206 Frederick St., Racine, Wis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GERCHMAN, Paul J., Pfc., West Avon Rd., Unionville, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HARDISON, Joseph L., Pfc., Williamston, N. C.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HARRISON, Lawrence B., Pfc., 1628 S. Vermont St., Arlington, Va.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HOYLE, Richard N., Pfc., Box 497, Snyder, Tex.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HUMPHREY, Clayton, Pfc., Rt. 5, Glasgow, Ky.</td>
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<td>LANERARDT, Howard J., Pfc., 2434 Foster Ave., Baltimore, Md.</td>
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<td>LAU, Tony H., Pfc., 4127 Nineth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>LONG, Ben R., Pfc., Rt. 1, Williamsport, Ohio.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MANTINI, Augustine, Pfc., 213 Cedar St., Somerville, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARTINEZ, Emilio, Pfc., 1403 10th Ave., Tampa, Fla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>McGOVERN, Thomas, Pfc., 11 Monroe St., Burlington, Vt.</td>
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<td>MCKEE, Mallie, Pfc., Oronogo, Mo.</td>
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<td>MILLER, Richard, Pfc., Owensville, Mo.</td>
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<td>NELSON, Glenn, Pfc., West, N. C.</td>
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<td>PENTICOFF, Robert L., Pfc., 302 S. Hancock Ave., Freeport, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SANTORA, Frank B., Pfc., 24 Ann St., Greenwich, Conn.</td>
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<td>SIRAK, Joseph, Pfc., 11 E. Chalmers Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.</td>
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<td>STARR, Harry, Pfc., 1946 76th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
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<td>WILLIAMS, L. C., Pfc., Arapahoe, La.</td>
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<td>YATES, John T., Pfc., W. Elm St., Marion, Ky.</td>
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<td>CRUM, Merl, Pvt., 610 W. 38th St., Marion, Ind.</td>
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<td>CURREY, John C., Pvt., O'Donnell, Tex.</td>
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<td>HARPER, Louis, Pvt., Rt. 2, Fletcher, N. C.</td>
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<td>JOHNSON, Tilden, Pvt., Durham, N. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LINDQUIST, Richard D., Pvt., 324 N. Main St., Royal Oak, Mich.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LUDVIGER, Robert, Pvt., 925 Mcauliffe Ave., Waukegan, Ill.</td>
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<td>MITCHELL, Robert E., Pvt., 6 West 102nd St., New York, N. Y.</td>
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<td>NORRIS, Floyd, Pvt., 164 S. Vannes St., West Gastonia, N. C.</td>
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<td>WEEKLEY, R. E., Pvt., 1212 Fifth St., Meridian, Miss.</td>
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<td>WEISSBLUM, Max, Pvt.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

64
FIRST BATTALION STAFF

ROBERT C. LYBROOK
Major
Commanding

Russell J. Manzolillo
Major
Executive Officer

Herbert E. Burrows
Captain
S-1

Fred D. Patterson
Captain
S-3

Lawrence Taylor
Captain
Battalion Surgeon

Leonard R. Bush
First Lieutenant
S-4

Joseph R. Giganti
First Lieutenant
Motor Transportation Officer
**HEADQUARTERS COMPANY**

**FIRST BATTALION**

**FIRST ROW:**
- RUDDER, Ernest W., M/Sgt., Apt. 7, 246 11th St., Atlanta, Ga.
- BENGNIC, Samuel E., T/Sgt., 377 W. Glenaven Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.
- FRANK, Warren J., T/Sgt., 1088 S. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
- CONROY, Joseph F., S/Sgt., 347 First Ave., New York, N. Y.

**SECOND ROW:**
- L'ABBE, Daniel M., S/Sgt., 28 Rice Ave., Tomahawk, Wis.
- McPEAK, Charles F., S/Sgt., 626 W. Charles St., Bucyrus, Ohio.
- FREST, Paul N., Sgt., 2206 Locust St., Terre Haute, Ind.

**THIRD ROW:**
- BALLARD, Harold E., T/4, 9 Birch Crescent, Rochester, N. Y.
- OLSON, Henry L., T/4, 4046 Garfield B., Minneapolis, Minn.
- WILSON, James A., T/4, 113 Dow St., Belleville, N. Y.
- BRADFORD, Marcus C., Cpl., 2008 Buckman St., Jacksonville, Fla.
- DENICOLLO, Anthony P., Cpl., 85-36 Keene Ave., Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.

**FOURTH ROW:**
- JOSEPH, Fred, Cpl.
- SEXTON, J. E., Cpl., Box 96, Happy, Tex.
- WHITTLE, Jett, Jr., Cpl., Loop St., Tahlequah, Okla.
- KENT, Leo F., T/5, 49 N. Main St., N. Easton, Mass.
- SMITH, Clark W., T/5, 3455 Peabody Ave., Dallas, Tex.

**FIFTH ROW:**
- DREWES, William F., Pfc., 7115 70th St., Glendale, L. I., N. Y.
- KOLAKOWSKI, Edward, Pfc., 112 Ell, Buffalo, N. Y.
- WILLIAMS, James B., Pfc., 543 Albany St., Little Falls, N. Y.
FIRST ROW:
FENSTERBERG, Sam, 1/Sgt., 570 Ft. Washington Ave.,
CASSARD, Edwin, 1/Sgt., Preston Apts., Baltimore, Md.
EVANS, John E., T/Sgt., Heath Springs, S. C.
HARRIS, Raymond, T/Sgt., 1 Pett Pt., Glen Cove, N. Y.
LAND, Clement, T/Sgt., Rt. 1, Box 45, Clementsville, Ky.
McGINSIE, William G., T/Sgt., 325 N. Monroe St., Muncie, Ind.

SECOND ROW
MURRAY, Joseph D., T/Sgt., Peterboro, N. H.
NATION, Ralph O., T/Sgt., Mt. Eden, N. Y.
CERACOLO, Anthony, S/Sgt., 183 Beacon Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
CALAMAN, Dale, S/Sgt., Rt. 4, Carlisle, Pa.
GEORGE, Arthur L., S/Sgt., 205 Factory St., Texarkana, Tex.

THIRD ROW:
HERTZ, Horace W., S/Sgt., Morris, S. Dak.
MANCHAK, Francis, S/Sgt., 419 Fifth Ave., Johnstown, Pa.
MARKS, Robert C., S/Sgt., 1029 E. 147th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
MARSHALL, Robert T., S/Sgt., 715 Lansing St., Water- town, N. Y.

FOURTH ROW:
MATZCINSKI, James F., S/Sgt., 186 A. N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
MELTON, Harold E., S/Sgt., 1023 McClure St., Sallie- bury, Ill.
MESSINA, Admanto, W., S/Sgt., 6222 26th Ave., Brook- lyn, N. Y.
ROSENTHAL, Val., S/Sgt., 1304 N.W. 63rd St., Miami, Fla.
SCHNEIDER, Samuel, S/Sgt., 3014 Mermaid Ave., Brook- lyn, N. Y.
FIRST ROW:
PALKOWSKI, Bernard J., T/Sgt., 309 N. Johnson St., South Bend, Ind.
GERLING, Leo V., T/Sgt., Germantown, Ill.
LIVESAY, Oscar M., T/Sgt., Rogersville, Tenn.
McSARTLAND, Lawrence, T/Sgt., Rt. 3, Box 127, Turtle Creek, Pa.
PHELPS, Archie, T/Sgt., Rt. 3, Foreman, Ark.

SECOND ROW:
GARIPOLI, Luke E., S/Sgt., 68 Bilton St., West Englewood, N. J.
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HAMPTON, Clyde T., S/Sgt., Salem, Mo.
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THIRD ROW:
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STANLEY, Howard A., S/Sgt., 1311 Blake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
STEWARD, Junior U., S/Sgt., Rt. 3, Moulton, Ala.
TULLER, Harold W., S/Sgt., 2791 Washington St., Fresno, Calif.

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BENINGTON, Edgar, S/Sgt., Rt. 5, Carrollton, Ohio.
DEWAR, Floyd, Sgt., 514 Lake Ave, Traverse City, Mich.
GEE, Roy G., S/Sgt., 726 Casteler, Los Angeles, Calif.
GOUL, Albert C., Sgt., Cresco, Pa.
HAILEY, William A., Sgt., 2112 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
COMPANY B

FIRST ROW:
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HIPES, Joyce S., Sgt., 541 Shasta Dr., Chula Vista, Calif.
HOIT, Francis H., Sgt., 1318 61st St., South Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.
JERRELL, Ulyss, Sgt., Rt. 1, Jonesville, Va.

SECOND ROW:
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MADURA, Fred J., Sgt., 131-46 134th St., South Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.
JERRELL, Ulyss, Sgt., Rt. 1, Jonesville, Va.

THIRD ROW:
ORTIZ, Vidal, Sgt., 1378 W. Sixth St., San Bernardino, Calif.
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PRESSLEY, Lee, Sgt., Rt. 2, Box 464, Charlotte, N. C.
ROBINSON, Darrell D., Sgt., Rt. 3, Ellsworth, Miss.

FOURTH ROW:
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SWAYA, George S., Sgt., 604 Hadapp Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
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DILLO, Cosmo P., Cpl., 12 Anne Pi., Morrisstown, N. J.
JONES, Edwin, Cpl., Colfax, Iowa.
KACZALA, Theodore J., Cpl., 39 Henry St., Utica, Miss.

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SECOND ROW:
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HINKLE, Harold E., Pfc., 508 S. Ardenwood St., Gainesville, Fla.
HODGE, Carl J., Pfc., Dale Creek, Tenn.

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HUNT, James, Pfc., 124 Sheppard, Penneyan, N. Y.
JENKINS, Donald A., Pfc., Dresden, Ohio.

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SECOND BATTALION

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EASTER, Leroy, 5/Sgt., Watertown, N. Y.
ELLSMORE, John C., 5/Sgt., 47 Massena St., Lebanon, N. H.

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SEETS, George, 5/Sgt., Rt. 1, Olatho, Colo.
WHITE, Richard J., 5/Sgt., Rt. 1, Clyde, N. Y.
HINES, Raymond F., Sgt.
LARSON, Edward, Sgt., Bruce Crossing, Mich.
LYON, Dale L., Sgt., Rt. 2, Delivale, Kan.

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MONTANARI, Fred, Sgt., South Fork, Pa.
SCHER, Abraham, Sgt., 1884 75th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BROWN, Ralph L., T/4, Rt. 2, Nottingham, Pa.
POUNTAIN, Oswald E., T/4, Rt. 1, Keeseville, N. Y.

FOURTH ROW:
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OPLER, Morlinuer, T/4, 111 82nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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GALLOWAY, George W., Cpl., 21 Garfield St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FIFTH ROW:
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MCREA, Joe, Cpl., 417 Wadsworth, Collinsville, Ill.
FECUSH, Maynard W., Cpl., 1429 46th St., Dos Moines, Iowa.
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HEADQUARTERS
COMPANY

FIRST ROW:
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HENRY, Robert W., T/5, East Concord, N. Y.
KEIFER, Otto, T/5, Rt. 1, Batavia N. Y.
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THOMAS, Allen G., T/5, 110 South St., Reading, Pa.
WALBERT, Bruce, T/5, Joliet, Pa.

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OFFHAUS, Clifford R., T/5, West Falls, N. Y.
THOMAS, Allen G., T/5, 110 South St., Reading, Pa.
WALBERT, Bruce, T/5, Joliet, Pa.

EIGHTH ROW:
MAGYAR, Anthony J., T/5, 8412 Thaddeus St., Detroit, Mich.
OFFHAUS, Clifford R., T/5, West Falls, N. Y.
THOMAS, Allen G., T/5, 110 South St., Reading, Pa.
WALBERT, Bruce, T/5, Joliet, Pa.

NINTH ROW:
MAGYAR, Anthony J., T/5, 8412 Thaddeus St., Detroit, Mich.
OFFHAUS, Clifford R., T/5, West Falls, N. Y.
THOMAS, Allen G., T/5, 110 South St., Reading, Pa.
WALBERT, Bruce, T/5, Joliet, Pa.

DICKINSON, John W., Pvt., Towanda, Pa.
HEWITT, Glen C., Pvt., Rt. 1, Jacksonville, N. C.
HICKMAN, Alfred E., Pvt., Rt. 2, Dundee, Ohio.

TENTH ROW:
JULIANO, Anthony C., Pvt., 259 Dekalb Ave., Brook­lyn, N. Y.
KARCHINSKI, Tony H., Pvt., 323 W. Cedar St., Durant, Okla.
KARAKAMIS, George, Pvt., 1477 Penall St., Chicago, Ill.
QUINN, James, Pvt., Mastic, Long Island, N. Y.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Role</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harrel P. Hesterly</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Commanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allan Bergh</td>
<td>First Lieutenant</td>
<td>Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. Elder</td>
<td>First Lieutenant</td>
<td>Platoon Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin A. Leising</td>
<td>First Lieutenant</td>
<td>Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter H. Ankiwicz</td>
<td>Second Lieutenant</td>
<td>Platoon Leader</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Company E**

**First Row:**
- Schannkon, Walter, 1/Sgt., 416 N. Brevard St., Apt. 4, Charlotte, N. C.
- Bennet, Joel H., T/Sgt., Box 462, Mulberry, Fla.
- Berris, Spencer C., T/Sgt., Rt. 2, Roanoke, Ind.
- Jansik, Milan, T/Sgt., 3008 Oake St., Orlando, Fla.
- Barnes, Joseph J., 302 Bow Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

**Second Row:**
- Daybison, Galen E., S/Sgt., Box 79, Idarville, Ind.
- Deforess, Bruce E., S/Sgt., 726 Egleston Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Godbenschwenger, Edward C., S/Sgt., Rt. 1, Albion, Pa.
- Gracey, Everett L., S/Sgt., 2906 Mabel St., Berkeley, Calif.

**Third Row:**
- Jennings, James, S/Sgt., 489 Palmer St., Fall River, Mass.
- Lamb, George W., S/Sgt., Box 24, Utica, Ill.
- Parks, Beryl E., S/Sgt., 107 N. Ohio St., Sheridan, Ind.
- Schultz, Melvin C., S/Sgt., 2410 Applewood Ave., Lincoln Park, Mich.
- Smith, Perry C., S/Sgt., Grain Valley, Mo.

**Fourth Row:**
- Anderson, Virgil, Sgt., 728 Michigan Ave., Waukeesa, Wis.
- Armenia, Duvo R., Sgt., Rt. 2, Box 25, Delmar, Colo.
- Caywood, Benjamin T., Sgt., Rt. 5, Box 19, Wichita Falls, Tex.
- Dabbs, Thomas A., Sgt., Rt. 3, Milan, Tenn.

**Fifth Row:**
- Drexler, Robert H., Sgt., 133 Cardholders Ave., Carnegie, Pa.
- Glendon, James E., Sgt., 5919 19th St., Oakland, Calif.
- Reding, Harold J., Sgl., Cottonwood, Minn.
- Hartman, Chester G., Sgt., Rt. 2, Millford, Iowa.
- McKeeler, Jumilee, Sgt., Rt. 10, Box 280, Tulsa, Okla.

**Sixth Row:**
- Russell, Clay W., Sgt., Rt. 4, Clinton, Tenn.
- Stepienski, Henry P., 500 Seventh Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Tumolo, Louis, Sgt., 1486 McCrea Pl., Plainfield, N. J.
- Smith, Manuel, T/4, 25 Roosevelt St., Taunton, Mass.
- Hartman, Michael, Cpl., 1072 Fry St., Chicago, Ill.

**Seventh Row:**
- Connor, Russell L., Pfc., 419 Sherwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.
- Scully, Clement D., Pfc., 1924 E. 93rd St., Cleveland, Ohio.
COMPANY E

FIRST ROW:
KING, Walter E., Pfc., 1221 Vinecrest St., Detroit, Mich.
KING, William L., Pfc., Tuscaloosa, Ala.
KNUDSEN, Halffan K., Pfc., 5416 W. Addison, Chicago, Ill.
KROEMER, Fred C., Pfc., 8722 77th St., Woodhaven, N. Y.

SECOND ROW:
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O'NEILL, Arthur D., Pfc., 3075 39th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
OSLER, Lawrence J., Sr., Pfc., 6508 Lexington Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

THIRD ROW:
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REID, Wilfred R., Pfc., Rl. 1, Winchester, Ohio.

FIFTH ROW:
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ROJCIWICKSK., Leo C., Pfc., Rl. 1, Castorland, N. Y.

SIXTH ROW:
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VENTU QUATTRO, Pertiello E., Pfc., Rl. 4, Huntington, W. Va.
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MCKEON, George, Sgt., Paris, Tenn.

SECOND ROW:
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ADLER, Michael, Cpl., 274 Copeland Ave., Lyndhurst, N. J.

FOURTH ROW:
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BORMAN, Louis G., T/5, 7105 Greenhaven Dr., Jennings, Mo.
MANSFIELD, Lyles W., T/5, Alma, Ala.

FIFTH ROW:
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WILSON, Edward, T/5, 2632 Helen St., Duluth, Minn.
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ALHANANDRA, Lee J., Pfc., White Rocks, Utah.

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BLAKE, Albert L., Pfc., Box 16, Goddard, Mass.
BROOKS, William G., Pfc., Rt. 2, Crawford, Ohio.

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BRYANT, Fred, Pfc., Rt. 1, Cooperstown, Tenn.
BACHMAN, Carl, Pfc., Rt. 1, West Salem.
BUTHER, Edward, Pfc., 83 Lombard St., Buffalo, N. Y.
CLARK, Elmer L., Pfc., 9 Champagne St., Canton, N. Y.
CONNALLY, John T., Pfc., Rt. 2, Seneca, S. C.

EIGHTH ROW:
CAULEY, Robert, Pfc., 2905 S. Oakwood Ave., Gary, Ind.
DANLEY, Bernard J., Pfc., 1011 S. Franklin St., Wilmington, Del.
EDWARDS, Ralph, Pfc., 2768 Federal St., Camden, N. J.
FITZGERALD, Robert J., Pfc., 35 S. 33rd St., Camden, N. J.

NINTH ROW:
FLICKHAUSER, William F., Pfc., Rt. 3, Boone, Iowa.
FOOSHES, James G., Pfc., Rt. 1, Sanford, N. C.
FREDERIC, John A., Pfc., 1121 S. First St., Springfield, Ill.
FRENCH, Jacob H., Pfc., 104 W. Second St., Trenton, Mo.
HALE, ANDREW J., Pfc., Rt. 2, Greenback, Tenn.
HARRISS, Hanko, Pfc., Racine, Minn.

TENTH ROW:
HART, Russell, Pfc., 425 Center St., Kenton, Ohio.
HAWKINS, B. Bar, Pfc., Rt. 3, Box 311, Montgomery, Ala.
HOLTZ, Howard W., Pfc., 187 Niagara St., Lockport, N. Y.
HUDSPETH, Street Pfc., Port Neches, Tex.
JENSEN, Milton B., Pfc., Viborg, S. D.
KAPFMAN, Neali, Pfc., 604 Prospect Pl., Cincinnati, Ohio.
COMPANY F

FIRST Row:
KIESCHNER, John R., Pfc., 506 Ridge Ave., Hagerstown, Md.
KING, John E., Pfc., 21 Alpine St., Cambridge, Mass.
KING, Leonard A., Pfc., Hillville, Md.
KISHTER, Israel, Pfc., 5224 13th St., N.W., Washing­ton, D.C.
KNIGHT, Willis R., Pfc., 9 Seymour St., Milford, Mass.

SECOND Row:
LANDE, Carl, Pfc., 108 W. Calendar Ave., LaGrange, Ill.
LOKEE, Raymond, Pfc., Ellicott City, Md.
MALLARD, Robert, Pfc., 5682 W. Lafayette St., Detroit, Mich.
MAPLES, Hollace, Pfc.
MARTIN, Leonard A., Pfc., Dept. 4, Fabens, Tex.

THIRD Row:
MALDONADO, Robert, Pfc., 2013 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
MAY, Raymond, Pfc., 4912 Hamlin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
MCNALLY, Frank P., Pfc., 4542 59th St., Woodside, L.I., N.Y.
MERRILL, Robert J., Pfc., 1014 E. Western Ave., South Bend, Ind.
MORGAN, Jesse L., Pfc., 50 Moultrie Ave., Mattawan, Ill.

FOURTH Row:
FOTOFICK, Peter, Pfc., 1108 Lincoln St., North Chicago, Ill.
FRANCE, Curtis R., Pfc., 810 Kipp St., S. Jacksonville, Fla.
REYNOLDS, Dewey, Pfc., Rt. 1, Granville, IIl.
REYNOLDS, James H., Pfc., 221 Hurd St., Greenville, Mass.
RHINEHART, Joe, Pfc., Alliance, N.C.
RICHARD, George, Pfc., 29 Howard St., Lewiston, Me.

FIFTH Row:
RICHLISON, James E., Pfc., 2004 Jasper St., Wichita Falls, Tex.
ROBINSON, Bert B., Pfc., Olmstead, Ky.
SCHIEFELBEIN, Carl T., Pfc., 2729 Jasper St., Phila­delphia, Pa.
SEAMANS, Austin G., Pfc., 25 Connell St., Quincy, Mass.

SIXTH Row:
SHERMAN, Samuel, Pfc., 501 Summit St., Attica, Ind.
SMITH, Kenneth C., Pfc., Box 179-A, Fabius, Ala.
STEEL, James B., Pfc., Rt. 1, Cairo, Ga.
SUTTAITA, David, Pfc., Robstown, Tex.
SWANN, Louis F., Pfc., 755 Grantley St., Baltimore, Md.

SEVENTH Row:
SWISTAK, Fred, Pfc., Box 90, West Hollywood, Calif.
TAMBONE, Joseph, Pfc., 42 Columbus Ave., Tuckahoe, N.Y.
TAYLOR, Maurice, Pfc., Rt. 1, Jenkintown, Pa.
UBANOFSKI, Henry W., Pfc., 2422 S. Beverly, Rt. 6, Dearborn, Mich.
WALER, Beverly A., Pfc., 145 S. Ada St., Fallon, Nev.

EIGHTH Row:
ALLEN, Walter E., Pfc., 401 S. Pearl St., Thornton, Ind.
ANDERSON, Frostie B., Pvt., 3001 Oscar Dr., Fort Worth, Tex.
CLIFTON, Raymond, Pvt., 1016 Dayton St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
DAVIS, James E., Pvt., 2006 Highland, Fort Worth, Tex.
DEEDS, Howard, Pvt., Rt. 2, Copleston, Oh.
DIKINSON, Jimmie C., Pvt., Rt. 5, Box 291, Mary's Creek Dr., Fort Worth, Tex.

NINTH Row:
DUMONT, George J., Pvt., 15 Harman St., Biddeford, Me.
FITZGERALD, James W., Pvt., 189 Ferry St., Malden, Mass.
GREGORIO, Angelo, Pvt., 85 Macy St., Providence, R.I.
MOORE, Sam, Pvt., Rt. 1, Essex, Iowa.
MORELAND, J. C., Pvt., Box 846, Amity, Tex.
PAYNE, Robert D., Pvt., Rt. 3, Roselle, Ill.

TENTH Row:
Pigg, Hurley E., Pvt., Rt. 2, Bentley, Mass.
RICHARDS, James V., Pvt., Rt. 1, Des Arc, Ark.
SCHERZ, Clyde C., Pvt., 958 Marion Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
TALLY, John G., Pvt., 225 Rollstone St., Fitchburg, Mass.
WILDER, Paul, Pvt., 56 Madison St., Gary, Ind.
FIRST ROW:
FREDA, Frank J., Pfc., 743 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
GALLO, John V., Pfc., 179 Mauler St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GIERE, Vernon M., Pfc., Rt. 2, Menomonie, Wis.
HACKER, Ray., Pfc., Hector, Ky.
HALT, Eilsworth, C., Pfc., 587 E. 24th St., Paterson, N.J.

SECOND ROW:
HAMILTON, James L., Pfc., 1280 Mine No. 42, Wind­
ber, Pa.
HARDIN, Herman P., Pfc., Rt. 2, Fairmont, N. C.
HEFFERNAN, Edward J., Jr., 69 Levinson St., Pough­
keepsie, N. Y.
HENRY, Merle E., Pfc., 1528 W. 52nd St., Seattle, Wash.
HENRY, William R., Pfc., 532 Broadway Circle, Cumber­
land, Md.

THIRD ROW:
HORKMAN, Harold A., Pfc., 811 Matthews St., Con­
cordia, Kan.
HUSEMAN, Edwin F., Pfc., Star Rt., Mauch­
small, Pa.
KAPLAN, Marvin, Pfc., 1063 Walton Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
KIMMEL, Bernard E., Pfc., 916 Cumberland St., Leba­
ton, Pa.

FOURTH ROW:
LAMBERTI, Menno W., Pfc., Gibson City, Ill.
LAMONDO, William J., Pfc., 1701 Lincolnton, Peek­
skill, N. Y.
LANE, Francis D., Pfc., 425 S. Cicott St., Logans­
port, Ind.
LEE, Norman, Pfc., 2818 67th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
LEWIS, Wallace, Pfc., 1133 Boone Lane, Caledon, Mich.
LINCOLN, Roy F., Pfc., Sanders, Idaho.

FIFTH ROW:
MacFADDEN, Robert J., Pfc., Bridgeport, Conn.
MADRID, Oscar E., Pfc., 129 S. Townsend Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
MANN, Willis F., Pfc., S. Levy St., Jasonville, Ind.
MARSH, Clarence E., Jr., Pfc., 107 W. Ave., Dickson, Tenn.
MARSHALL, Robert H., Pfc., Rt. 2, Hixson, Tenn.
MAXWELL, Robert H., Pfc., Morehouse, Mo.

SIXTH ROW:
McCALLISTER, Paul C., Pfc., Box 113, Alderson, W. Va.
MCDANIEL, Lawrence, Pfc., Rt. 1, Saloh, Wash.
McGRATH, Frank J., Pfc., 418 E. Pearl St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
NELSON, John R., Pfc., 54 Frederick St., Stamford, Conn.
NOWAKOWICZ, Edward J., Pfc., 4116 Mitchell, De­
troit, Mich.
PETRO, Andrew, Pfc., 3481 E. 153rd St., Cleveland, Ohio.

SEVENTH ROW:
PHILLIPS, Douglas L., Pfc., 2202 Orange Ave., Santa Ana, Calif.
PICK, Bernard A., Pfc., Sack Rapids, Minn.
PRESTON, Harold O., Pfc., 3429 Elm St., Rockford, Ill.
RICE, David L., Pfc., Rock Creek, Ohio.
RICKEY, Harold B., Pfc., N. 4421 Nevada St., Spokane, Wash.

EIGHTH ROW:
RUBACHA, Matthew J., Pfc., 137 Eureka St., Sym­
dale, N. Y.
SOBOLELSKI, Ted, Pfc., 2741 Cody St., Detroit, Mich.
THOMAS, Delbert C., Pfc., 52 Marshall Ave., Mohawk, N. Y.
WAGGONER, John J., 451 W. Adams St., Frank­
lin, Ind.
WILLIAMS, Jerry, Pfc., Guadalupe, N. M.

NINTH ROW:
WOODUFF, David E., Pfc., Atlanta, Ga.
ZENK, John, Pfc., 546 Brook St., Elgin, Ill.
BENDER, Elbert M., 100 W. 5, St. Gas City, Ind.
JONES, Jack E., Pvt., Dillwyn, Va.
NAYLOR, Charles, Pvt., 80 Elbert St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
FIRST ROW:
MURPHY, Edward J., T/Sgt., 4710 E. 104th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PEARSON, William, T/Sgt., Ferguson, N. C.
DURFEY, Melvin, S/Sgt., Rt. 1, Chicago Pike, Monclova, Ohio.
ECKMAN, Alex F., S/Sgt., 118-78, River View St., St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
SECOND ROW:
GORGA, William H., S/Sgt., 743 Oak St., Warren, Ohio.
HARRIS, Edgar, S/Sgt., Granite City, Ill.
HARTMANN, Edward, S/Sgt., 60-44, 55th St., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
HENDRY, Robert L., S/Sgt., 585 S. Male St., Clover, S. C.
PARDIEFF, Richard E., S/Sgt., Natural Bridge St., Va.
THIRD ROW:
TOBIAS, George J., S/Sgt., 10056 Avenue "N", Chicago, Ill.
TOLBERT, John C., S/Sgt., 2217 Windsor Ave., Bristol, Tenn.
ECKHARD, Fred J., Sgt., 627 Columbus Ave., New York, N. Y.
MARTINEZ, Juan J., Sgt., Box 116, Fort Isabel, Tex.
MILLER, Everett, Sgt., Reelfield, Ind.
FOURTH ROW:
MULLIN, John J., Sgt., 41 Fern Terr., Yonkers, N. Y.
NICKEL, Joseph, Sgr., 144-18 42nd Ave., Corona, N. Y.
REED, Charles W., Sgr., 620 Pine St., Gainesville, Ga.
THOMAS, Frank, Sgr., 4722 Melville Ave., East Chicago, Ind.
THORN, Edward H., Sgr., 3325 Handsome St., Fort Worth, Tex.
YATES, Russell, Sgr., Rt. 1, Bristol, Va.
FIFTH ROW:
WHITEHEAD, William L., Pfc., Rt. 2, Box 205, Laurel, Md.
COMPANY H

FIRST ROW:
RICE, H. L ace L., T/4, 709 Church St., Greensboro, N. C.
GOERGER, Tug H., Cpl., 462 Main Ave., Wood Ridge, N. J.
GRISHAM, Everett, Cpl., Dumas, Miss.
KINNEY, Russell, Cpl., Rt. 1, Otisville, Mich.
LORCICO, John, Cpl., 37 Summer St., Bristol, Conn.

SECOND ROW:
SANDS, Joseph R., Cpl., Third St., Benton, Pa.
SPITZER, David, Cpl., 1524 Clement Ave., Utica, N. Y.
SPOOK, Robert, Cpl., Castor, N. Y.
TROTTA, Anthony J., Cpl., 90 East 16th St., Bronx, N. Y.
WIELAND, William, Cpl., 69-25 63rd St., Glendale, N. Y.

THIRD ROW:
ZARANTENELLO, Anthony R., Cpl., 48 W. 115th St., Chicago, Ill.
ELLMyer, Wesley, T/5, 101-04 Sutter Ave., Ozone Park, N. Y.
McNEAL, Michael J., T/5, 1417 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore, Md.
BEA, Frank, Pfc., Brownsville Hotel, Brownsville, Pa.
BIRCH, Norman, Pfc., 621 Lefferts Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOURTH ROW:
BRUMFIELD, Frank, Pfc., Rt. 2, Box 133, Elon College, N. C.
CLARK, George, Pfc., 213 John St., Rome, N. Y.
COATES, Burton, Pfc., Rt. 1, Siren, Wis.
COPELAND, Jesse C., Pfc., Rt. 1, Walnut Hill, Ill.
COSTA, Alvin, Pfc., Box 7, Stratford, Calif.

FIFTH ROW:
COSTELLESE, Pasquale, Pfc., 94 Spring St., Johnston, R. I.
DILLARD, Joel, Pfc., Rt. 1, Etta, Miss.
DOHAGER, Robert C., Pfc., Rt. 2, Mulberry Grove, Ill.
DRILL, Irving, Pfc., 527 S. 18th St., Newark, N. J.
DVOROZNAK, John J., Pfc., 3121 Chatham Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

SIXTH ROW:
EASTMAN, Denson, Pfc., Rt. 4, Sulligent, Ala.
EHRISMAN, Adolph J., Pfc., 203 W. Rice St., Chicago, Ill.
FARRIS, Grady E., Pfc., Rt. 1, Delmar, Ala.
FIGLEWSKI, Stanley, Pfc., 225 Dodge Ave., East Haven, Conn.
FITZGERALD, Robert C., Pfc., 1534 Melvane St., Topeka, Kan.

SEVENTH ROW:
FORSYTH, James, Pfc., 6605 Sherwood Rd., Baltimore, Md.
FOWLER, Hoyt, Pfc., Rt. 2, Cumming, Ga.
GEARHART, William L., Pfc., 116 W. Indiana Ave., South Bend, Ind.
GERKEN, Edward, Pfc., 1028 Floral Ave., Stockton, Ill.
GILBERT, Oscar G., Pfc., Rt. 4, Cordele, Ga.

EIGHTH ROW:
GLASS, Woodrow, Pfc., Rt. 1, Brighton, Tenn.
GOODRICH, Glen, Pfc., 960 Gladstone, Detroit, Mich.
GRAHAM, Jack K., Pfc., Merkol, Tex.
GREEN, Joseph, Pfc., Gay, N. C.

NINTH ROW:
GRIER, Herbert, Pfc., Box 134, Chattahoochee, Ga.
HALLE, Charles, Pfc., Cresapstown, Md.
HANER, Randle L., Pfc., 931 E. 24th St., Oakland, Calif.
HANSEN, Ernest, Pfc., 121 Dihadral Dr., Baltimore, Md.
HARRIS, Cameron, Pfc., 2000 Wells Ave., Baltimore, Md.
# Company H

## First Row:
- Hartleb, Fred, Pfc., 8859 Myrtle Ave., Glendale, L. I., N. Y.
- Hays, George, Pfc., Mt. Enterprise, Tex.
- Heggman, Louis C., Pfc., 26 Montfith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Hicks, Charles E., Pfc., Rt., Dunlap, Tenn.
- Keller, Frank L., Pfc., 101-18 128th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

## Second Row:
- Kelly, Frank, Pfc., 4001 Belair Rd., Baltimore, Md.
- King, Harold L., Pfc., Rt. 9, Box 74, Dallas, Tex.
- LOUVIERE, Harold, Pfc., Rt. 2, Box 74, Jeanerette, La.
- Loveland, Rex., Pfc., Rogersville, Mo.
- Malinowski, Casimir, Pfc., 48 Oliver St., Everett, Mass.

## Third Row:
- Mancinelli, Raymond, Pfc., 1615 Taylor Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
- Manetta, Louis, Pfc., 5072 Fairview, Detroit, Mich.
- Martin, Arthur, Pfc., Rt. 7, Box 127, Tylerstown, Miss.
- Martin, Robert J., Pfc., 2646 Pratt St., Toledo, Ohio.

## Fourth Row:
- Massa, Michael, Pfc., 33 Shore Dr., Winthrop, Mass.
- McDonald, Charles P., Pfc., 508 Wells St., Darlington, Wis.
- McGrath, Martin J., Pfc., 215-12 102nd Ave., Queens Village, L., L., N. Y.
- McClamma, James A., Pfc., Box 131, Trilby, Fla.

## Fifth Row:
- Minaz, Francis, Pfc., 120 Roosevelt.
- Morris, Claude, Pfc., 2432 St. Thomas St., New Orleans, La.
- Perry, Andrew J., Pfc., Rt. 1, Box 96, Goose Creek, Tex.
- Pieske, Marvin M., Pfc., Brooten, Ill.

## Sixth Row:
- Riddle, James B., Pfc., Erwin, Tenn.
- Stiffler, Robert L., Pfc., 907 Huron St., Toledo, Ohio.
- Syniewski, Henry, Pfc., 110 Forman St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Thompson, Gerad L., Pfc., Holmen, Wis.

## Seventh Row:
- Torres, Felix S., Pfc., Box 618, Del Norte, Colo.
- Tresler, Raymond, Pfc., 24 E. Warren St., Peru, Ind.
- Trudell, Murray A., Pfc., 912 Bond St., Green Bay, Wis.

## Eighth Row:
- VanDenBerghe, Carl, Pfc., 420 W. Fifth St., Rochester, Mich.
- Weaver, Loyd M., Pfc., Rt. 1, Campobello, S. C.
- Wielch, Homer N., Pfc., Kerman, Calif.
- Wilson, Warner L., Pfc., 227 Horizon Ave., Venice, Calif.

## Ninth Row:
- Young, Clayton, Pfc., 409 S. Ransom St., Ottumwa, Iowa.
- Zaycek, Stanley F., Pfc., 78 Third Ave., Gloversville, N. Y.
- Ford, Joseph, Pvt., 204 E. Fulton Ave., Evansville, Ind.
- McQueen, Ralph B., Pvt., Rt. 2, Nevada, Mo.
LOUIS J. DUGHI
Major
Commanding

THIRD BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

FRANCIS M. CULHANE
Captain
S-3

FRED KETCHAM
Captain
Battalion Surgeon

ROBERT E. BURRILL
First Lieutenant
S-4

JOHN B. GALLAGHER
First Lieutenant
Communications Officer

ROBERT MCCULLOUGH
First Lieutenant
S-2

HARRY E. PENDER
First Lieutenant
Adjutant

CLYDE D. VINCENT
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Adjutant
LAWRENCE ELLIS
First Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

VINCENT J. KIRST
First Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

ROBERT F. SPURRIER
First Lieutenant
Motor Transportation Officer

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
THIRD BATTALION

FIRST ROW:
SHANK, Louis F., 1/Sgt., 1171 17th Ave., Columbus, Neb.
FALCON, Joseph D., 1/Sgt., 2046 E. First St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
PRICE, Donald E., 1/Sgt., Hinkley, Me.
ARCE, Domingo, 1/Sgt., 517 Oblete Ave., Mission, Tex.
BOYOE, Louis F., 1/Sgt., 1,010 Starr Ave., Burlington, Ia.
ELDIS, Arthur J., 1/Sgt., 18500 Westphalia, Detroit, Mich.

SECOND ROW:
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line, Colo.
MCCARTHY, Clifford H., 1/Sgt., 118 Argus St., Bef.
olo, N.Y.
RAT, Doyle, 1/Sgt., Balleville, Miss.
WITHAM, Harry, 1/Sgt., 114 Durland Ave., Watkins
Gene, N.Y.
SULLIVAN, Thomas, 1/Sgt., 731 Napier Ave., Lawrence
Park, Erie, Pa.
WOODWARD, Ernest A., 1/Sgt., Sonora, Tex.

THIRD ROW:
KODNAR, Ted S., Sgt., 107 Allview St., Uniontown, Pa.
MATHWES, Charles H., Sgt., 2977 Stoddard Ave., San
Bernardino, Calif.
SIMPSON, William B., Sgt., Rt. 1, Newell, N. C.
SKWOWRON, Henry F., Sgt., 205 Lempire, Buffalo, N. Y.
SMITH, Fred J., Sgt., 17 Weeks Ave., Rockville Center,
N. Y.
SINZITZ, George, Sgt., 457 High St., Morgantown,
W. Va.

FOURTH ROW:
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N. Y.
STUH, Willis C., Sgt., Pierson, Fla.
TAYLOR, Robert B., Sgt., 410 S. West St., Porton, Mich.
LUECH, Lloyd E., T/4, Orleans, Neb.
PETERS, John B., T/4, 2405 Decatur St., Richmond,
Va.
SHECHTER, Israel, T/4, 1591 S. 49th St., Philadelphia,
Pa.

FIFTH ROW:
SCANCARELLA, Charles, Sgt., 32 Monument Ave.,
Hartford, Va.
MERZBACH, William R., Pfc., 316 W. 103rd St., New
York, City.
FIRST ROW:
HEATH, Vilas W., 1/Sgt., Callao, Mo.
EVANS, William, T/Sgt., Union, Miss.
LOOMIS, Roland, T/Sgt., 23 Washington St., Westfield, N.Y.
WORTHAM, Edward, T/Sgt., 5217 Colonial Ave., Dallas, Tex.

SECOND ROW:
DAIGLE, Linus, S/Sgt., Church Point, La.
DECKER, Guy., S/Sgt., Box 307, Monticello, Ky.
FOESCH, Clifford, S/Sgt., 226 Buffalo St., Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
FOSTER, Harry E., S/Sgt., 104 Moffitt St., Elkton, Md.
GARNER, James, S/Sgt., 510 Church St., Dublin, Ga.

THIRD ROW:
HOUCK, William R., Sgt., Rt. 1, Coos Creek, Ky.
HOVIK, Steve O., S/Sgt., 4406 N. Mississippi, Portland, Ore.
HUBBARD, Jack, S/Sgt., 17th and Austin Ave., Gaston, Ala.
HURST, Orville C., S/Sgt., Rt. 1, Rising Fawn, Ga.
MILLER, John E., S/Sgt., 411 S. Girard St., Baltimore, Md.

FOURTH ROW:
POLESKY, Carl J., S/Sgt., 705 S. Jackson, Belleville, Ill.
PRICE, Kenneth A., S/Sgt., 1611 Emerson St., Moberly, Mo.
SWANSON, Stanley A., S/Sgt., Box 581, Hayward, Wis.
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EWOLDT, Delmer, Sgt., Rt. 1, Hartley, Iowa.

FIFTH ROW:
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HELLER, Henry J., Sgt., Rt. 2, Uniontown, Ohio.
HUBNER, Frederic E., Sgt., 1804 Newberry Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.
JULKOWSKI, Walter, Sgt., 425 Jefferson St. N.E., Minneapolis, Minn.
LENOX, Robert J., Sgt., 267 Teaneck Rd., Ridgefield Park, N.J.
COMPANY I

FIRST ROW:
LEPAGE, Adrien, Sgt.
MIREBELLE, Vito A., Sgt., 303 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
PAYNE, Maynard C., Sgt., 715 W. Locust St., Shelbyville, Ind.
PYNE, Gerald R., Sgt., 22 Grace St., Lowell, Mass.
SCHMITT, Courtney M., Sgt., Rt. 3, Bad Axe, Mich.

SECOND ROW:
BLAIR, Eugene C., Cpl., Greenville, Ala.
BERECZ, Louis A., Cpl., 76 Orland St., Bridgeport, Conn.
CHAPMAN, Cherus M., Cpl., 5115 Elm, Dallas, Tex.
COBB, John K., Cpl., 1221 W. 41st, Kansas City, Mo.
COOPER, William F., Cpl., 9 S.E. 31, Oklahoma City, Okla.

THIRD ROW:
CORBELL, Maxie, Cpl., Rt. 3, Russellville, Ala.
HENDRICKS, Robert W., Cpl., 1526 E. 68th St., Chicago, Ill.
MCDONALD, Lawrence, Cpl., 659 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
McDONOUGH, Peter J., Cpl., 2 Rowe St., Duxbury, Mass.
MENTZEL, John, Cpl., 104 Komorn St., Newark, N. J.

FOURTH ROW:
NORCOTT, Sidney S., Cpl., 5 Victor Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
SMOLINSKI, Chester, Cpl., 277 E. Lake St., Toledo, Ohio.
ZAMENSKI, Bernard J., Cpl., 630 S. Tolna St., Baltimore, Md.
FELDMAN, Bernard, Pfc., 3348 Hull Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

FIFTH ROW:
MOSSMAN, Ralph A., T/5, 5629 Broomall St., Philadelphia, Pa.
OWENBY, Cecil C., T/5, Rt. I, Box 776, Garden Grove, Calif.
Tobin, Patrick J., T/5, 928 Fourth Ave., Brackenridge, Pa.
WURZER, John, T/5, Elton, Wis.

SIXTH ROW:
BIEMESDERFER, Charles D., Pfc., Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.
BOOKER, John H., Pfc., Rt. 5, Mt. Airy, N. C.
BRENER, Donald M., Pfc., 421 S. Lafayette, Shawano, Wis.
BRISTOW, Nolan H., Pfc., Rt. 1, Box 361-C, Rosewell, N. M.
AUBREY, Carlyle, Pfc., Franklinville, N. C.

SEVENTH ROW:
CONWAY, Paul B., Pfc., 3090 Monroe St., Sioux City, Iowa.
COPLAN, J. C., Pfc., Ola, Ark.
COSTA, James S., Pfc., 92b S. Water St., New Bedford, Mass.
COX, John H., Pfc., 1001 Riverside Dr., Fort Worth, Tex.

EIGHTH ROW:
CRAIN, Gordon C., Pfc., 1810 Toneyaw Terr., Chicago, Ill.
DIXON, Warner H., Pfc., Lisbon, N. H.
EMANUEL, Jerry, Pfc., 106 Whitefield Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
FELDMAN, Bernard, Pfc., 2346 Hall Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

NINTH ROW:
FIREKINS, George H., Pfc., 517 E. Church St., Orlando, Fla.
FRANZEE, Michael F., Pfc., 31 Bow St., Medford, Mass.
GARCIA, Esteban M., Pfc., Rt. 2, 100 Sixth Ave., Greerly, Colo.
GILLESPIE, Gene S., Pfc., 1718 S. Waco St., Wichita, Kan.
GILLET, Arthur, Pfc., Canton, N. C.

TENTH ROW:
GOMBERG, Israel, Pfc., 2493 Overlook Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
HALKOLA, David T., Pfc., 1003 Broad St., Connestee, Ohio.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Platoon/Company</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Ross, Jr.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Commanding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond C. Tigner</td>
<td>First Lieutenant</td>
<td>Company Commander</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben B. Benya</td>
<td>First Lieutenant</td>
<td>Platoon Leader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony P. Cincotta</td>
<td>First Lieutenant</td>
<td>Platoon Leader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinal A. Humphries</td>
<td>Executive Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vito P. Murgiет</td>
<td>Second Lieutenant</td>
<td>Platoon Leader</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominic LeE</td>
<td>S/Sgt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>64 E. Fifth St., Oswego, N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kelly Hayes</td>
<td>T/Sgt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rt. 1, Austin, Ind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homer Haywood</td>
<td>T/Sgt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>224 Sauford St., Eufaula, Ala.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raymond Hogan</td>
<td>T/Sgt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>201 Boggin St., Macon, Ga.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louis Loyita</td>
<td>T/Sgt.</td>
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<td>Rt. 1, Dillonvale, Ohio.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steve Shekso</td>
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<td>137 Nevada Ave., Warren, Ohio.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charlie C. Adams</td>
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<td>3708 Lowe, Fresno, Calif.</td>
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<td>George R. Gonzales</td>
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<td>Willis McRae</td>
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<td>1405 Spruce St., Coffeyville, Kan.</td>
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<td>Clarence Morton</td>
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<td>329 Badull St., Corry, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles R. Newberry</td>
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<td>713 E. Main St., Livingston, Tenn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ford Peterson</td>
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<td></td>
<td>403 N. Stela St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russell W. Sadler</td>
<td>S/Sgt.</td>
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<td>219 Greensburg Pike, Turbin Creek, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austin Schwarz</td>
<td>S/Sgt.</td>
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<td>Clyde, Tex.</td>
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<td>John Semkow</td>
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<td>Fred Smitherman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alton Bell</td>
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<td>2179 East Seventh St., Austin, Texas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joe Burke</td>
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<td>418 River St., Scranton, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Royce Butler</td>
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<td>Rt. 1, Box 136, Rhoadesville, Va.</td>
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<td>1117 N. Commonwealth Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lawrence Cervantes</td>
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<td>1114 Chapman St., Houston, Tex.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James A. Chapman</td>
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<td>45 Springleale Ave., East Lynn, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill B. Cornett</td>
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<td>3200 W. Fourth St., Fort Worth, Tex.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hugh CREE</td>
<td>S/Sgt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rt. 1, Walton, Ind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vito DiVito</td>
<td>S/Sgt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>326 Third St., Brooklyn, N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dale WEST</td>
<td>Pic., Box 436 Springer, N. Mex.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FIRST ROW:**

**SECOND ROW:**

**THIRD ROW:**

**FOURTH ROW:**

**FIFTH ROW:**

**SIXTH ROW:**
FIRST ROW:
FISHER, J. C., 1/Sgt., Avilla, Ind.
ADKINSON, Elsworth S., 1/Sgt., 21-24 43rd St., Long Island City, N. Y.
BERNARDE, Walter J., 1/Sgt., Rt. 2, Box 107, Bimanwood, Wis.
LUTHER, Kenneth, 1/Sgt., 334 Hemlock St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
BOUN, Lawrence T., 5/Sgt., Oliver Springs, Tenn.
CARLILE, Clayton W., 5/Sgt., Longview, Wash.

SECOND ROW:
GREENE, Howard B., 5/Sgt., Rt. 1, Tryon, N. C.
KILLEEN, Charles, 5/Sgt., 102-29 112th St., Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.
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THIRD ROW:
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WAINWRIGHT, Russell F., 5/Sgt., Rt. 2, Box 429, Johnstown, Pa.
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FOURTH ROW:
ZIMMERMAN, Sam, Sgt., Middleburg, Pa.
BOGGISS, Allen, Sgt., High St., Hampton, N. H.
DUNGER, Clarence, Sgt., Kow, Okla.
BDMISTON, Corbin A., Sgt., Rt. 1, McClellan, Pa.
FOPPIEMA, Louis A., Sgt., 48 Carr St., Whitinsville, Mass.
COMPANY L

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SEVENTH ROW:
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FIRST ROW:
GRAY, Harry B., Pfc., Endover, S. C.

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HARRISON, Edgar R., Pfc., 34 East Main St., Plymouth, Pa.

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HELMS, James B., Pfc., Rt. 3, Lincolntown, N. C.

FOURTH ROW:
HILLIARD, Eugene, Pfc., Yanceyville, N. C.
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FIFTH ROW:
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WALKER, Virgil T., Pfc., Rd. 1, Westlake, Tex.
ZAMFERI, Enzo G., Pfc., 249 N. Main St., Barre, Vt.
JOSEPH C. HILLMAN
Captain
Commanding

JOSEPH P. CRUMBLISS
First Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

MICHAEL R. GREESON
First Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

EDWARD L. HART
First Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

ROBERT W. JACKSON
First Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

A. WRIGHT LAKE
First Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

DAN O. MCCLARY
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer

JOHN L. RUBINK
First Lieutenant
Platoon Leader

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Regimental Surgeon

RAYMOND D. MARKLE  
Captain  
Assistant Regimental Surgeon

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First Lieutenant  
Assistant Battalion Surgeon

DAVID BUFFUM, JR.  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant Battalion Surgeon

HOWARD B. SMITH  
Second Lieutenant  
Assistant Battalion Surgeon

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**

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SALMAnSON, A. L., Cpl.
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FIFTH ROW:  
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MCNEILL, Roderick E., Pfc., 1143 24 St., Newport News, Va.  
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OLIVER, Thomas A., Pfc., Springdale, Ark.  

SIXTH ROW:  
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POSE, Arthur S., Pfc., 1033 1/4 Que St., Sacramento, Calif.  
RAMEY, Monroe, Pfc.  

SEVENTH ROW:  
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SOLIS, Juan M., Pfc., Box 204, Donna, Tex.  
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EIGHTH ROW:  
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SIMMONS, Charles D., Pfc., 706 N. Fourth St., Temple, Tex.  

BISIGNANO, Anthony, Pvt., 120 Highland Ave., Newark, N. J.  
CASSIDY, Robert J., Pfc., 706 N. Fourth St., Temple, Tex.  

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