

# 1st Cavalry Division

**Nickname:** The troops prefer to be called "Cavalry Troopers."

**Shoulder Patch:** Shield of yellow for yellowlegs (Cav. color), black bar for first ("in name and battle") and a black horse's head (thoroughbred).

**Song:** None official. "Garry Owen" (7th Cav. Regt.) is acclaimed.

**Source:** Regular Army.

## History

Organized: 31 Aug., 1921, Ft. Bliss. Units date back: 5th organized as 2d in 1855, commanded by (then) Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee; 7th, 1866, was with Custer in his last stand; 8th, 1866, and 12th, 1901.

## Training

A Regular Army division, the 1st remained stationed at Ft. Bliss, Tex. Maneuvers: East Texas - Western Louisiana, 1940; La., Third Army, 1941. Dehorsed, 1942. Overseas: May, 1943 (SWP).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift, 19 Apr., 1941, to 19 Aug., 1944. Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, 19 Aug., 1944, to July, 1945; Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, July, 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of May, 1943) 1st Cav. Brig.: 5th, 12th Cav. Regts.; 2d Cav. Brig.: 7th, 8th Cav. Regts.; 61st, 82d, 99th, 271st FA Bns. joined overseas. Higher Command: Sixth Army.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 2d Sq., 5th Cav., for action on Los Negros Island, Feb. 29-Mar. 2, 1944; to Troop A, 5th Cav., for action on Leyte, Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 1944; to 7th Cav. Recon. Troop for action on Kwajalein, Jan. 31-Feb. 5, 1944; to Troop G, 7th Cav., for action on Leyte, 12-18 Dec., 1944; to Troop G, 12th Cav., for action on Los Negros, 7 Mar., 1944.

## Combat Highlights

It was the 1st Cavalry Division which raised the Stars and Stripes



over Tokyo, climax of hard fought campaigns by the only active cavalry division in World War II.

Hyane Harbor, Los Negros, Admiralty Islands, first felt their might, Feb., 1944. They took Momote airstrip, Pajitalai Mission and Lombrum. At Momote, a reconnaissance force fought one of the wildest actions of the war.

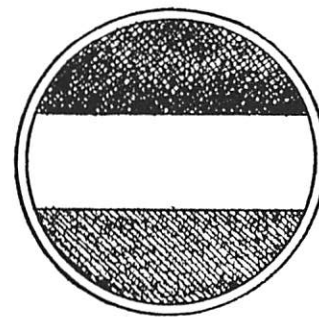
Imperial Jap Marines launched a "Banzai" attack. They were big men, some were drunk, some had long poles with bayonets tied on the end, all shouted "Banzai." some sang, "Deep in the Heart of Texas" (Jap version). The 1st held firm.

At Leyte, the 1st was spotted by a unit, 20 Oct., 1944, capturing the San Airfield after five hot hot going on to fight for 72 days out relief.

Landing at Lingayen (Luzon), 17 Jan., 1945, the Division headed for Manila meeting their first resistance at Cabanatuan, north of the city. They cut through to the Angat river, fording streams and blasting road blocks to clank (first) into Manila 3 Feb. When they took and occupied Malacana Palace and smashed the Santo Tomas University walls, they freed 3700 Allied civilians held by the Japs.

# COMBAT DIVISIONS

## of WORLD WAR II (Army of the United States)



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# Foreword

With the surrender of Japan, 1 September 1945, hostilities formally came to a close in the global conflict known as World War II. During that titanic struggle, the United States deployed 90 Army combat divisions. These included one cavalry division, five airborne, 16 armored, one mountain, one Filipino Scout and 66 ordinary divisions. All of them were numbered except two, the Americal and the Philippines divisions.

All were fired upon by the enemy except one. That one, the 98th, was ready to sail from Hawaii when hostilities ceased. The Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, had correctly forecast that 90 U. S. Army divisions would be needed to win the war.

Here, in one compact booklet, are the histories of all those divisions. Included are the nicknames; the important dates of activation and as in the case of those with history prior to this war, the dates of reactivation; lists of commanding generals, past and present; pictures and descriptions of the insignia or shoulder patches; lists of principal units within divisions; lists of unit and division awards and commendations, and brief records of combat action.

It is hoped that this little book will be placed by each soldier who reads it, among his souvenirs of the war. It will serve, when recollections are dimmed by the passage of years, as a reminder and a reference to the brilliant accomplishments of our heroic divisions.

1 January 1946

Army Times, 1419 Irving St. N. W., Washington 16, D. C.

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# Acknowledgment

Publication of these histories of the 90 divisions deployed in World War II was necessarily a job of condensation. It cannot be stated that any individual history is complete. The writing followed too closely on the heels of victory to permit completeness or freedom from error.

In due time, historians will weigh data, not now available, to write the authentic histories. In the meantime, soldiers who served with them are impatient to read what their outfits did, to remember the names of their commanding officers, the stations where they trained, when they went overseas, what were the component units, what were the principal actions and what awards were made to minor units or to the divisions themselves.

### Orchids To SIS

For such soldiers, concentrated historic capsules were prepared by Special Information Section, Office of Technical Information, Army Ground Forces, Army War College and from those capsules, called "Fact Sheets," these published histories were written.

That such data was collected at all and with a minimum of errors is to the credit of the Office of Technical Information. It was a difficult job, dangerous to reputation, the type of job which is usually thankless.

The history of the divisions is the history of the war. The Air Force smashed the enemy at home and in the battle arenas; the Navy crushed his seapower and battered his homelands; the Marines (six divisions) made slashing, spectacular landings on enemy isles.

Along came the footslogging dough to take and hold ground. His

progress was the progress of our arms. He was the pin citizens kept moving forward on the war map. Until he was there, the position was not officially, permanently ours. They took and held the bloody ground.

### Always Occupation!

He absorbed everything the enemy could throw at him, delivered haymakers in return. The nation can be thankful that his invariable military cycle was induction, training, shipment, assault, occupation. The soldiers of no other nation travelled so far in such great numbers to be in at the death in so many campaigns.

Those who would piece together the history of the only global war the world has known, must first piece together the histories of the American divisions. Unit by unit, like pieces in a jigsaw puzzle, they fit together to outline the great campaigns.

In fact, one of the great difficulties OTI encountered in getting the fact sheets together was due to conflicting claims made by divisions which fought side by side in the great campaigns.

### Glory Is Theirs!

The adjudication of such claims is something for historians of the future. At this moment, there seems ample glory for all without worrying too much about credit for minor actions.

As the years pile up, the hardships, the suffering and even the differences of opinion will mercifully fade. The lustre of the glory will grow brighter. No divisions in our military history have added more glory to its pages.



**GENERAL JACOB L. DEVERS, AGF COMMANDER**

**Previous Commanders**

Lt. Gen. Leslie J. McNair (March 9, 1942-July 10, 1944)

Lt. Gen. Ben Lear (July 11, 1944-January 18, 1945)

Gen. Joseph Stilwell (January 24, 1945-June 26, 1945)

Gen. Jacob L. Devers (June 29, 1945-

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# 1st Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Fighting First (also The Red One).

**Shoulder Patch and Origin:** Red Arabic numeral "1" on solid olive drab background. Patch is a pentagon; the upper portion forms a rectangle, with the lower end shaped off as a triangle. Patch originated in World War I when 1st Division man clipped piece of red cloth in shape of "1" from cap of enemy, pinned it to his sleeve.

**Slogan:** "No mission is too difficult, no sacrifice too great."

**Song:** "The Spirit of the First Division."

**Type of Division:** Regular Army.

**History**

The 1st Division is the Army's oldest, activated June 8, 1917. It (World War I) was first to arrive in France, to fire on the enemy, to suffer casualties, to capture prisoners, to stage a major offensive, to enter Germany.

**Training**

In Mar., 1942, the division was sent to Camp Blanding, Fla., for further training and later to Indiantown Gap, Pa.

Left this country: Aug., 1942. Served in North African and European Theaters. Overseas training: Amphibious training in England in preparation for "D" Day.

**Commanding Generals**

Maj. Gen. Donald Cubbison, July, 1941, to May, 1942; Maj. Gen. Terry de la Mesa Allen, June, 1942, to July, 1943; Maj. Gen. Clarence D. Huebner, July, 1943, to Dec., 1944; Maj. Gen. Chft Andrus, Dec., 1944, to present.

**Component Units**

(As of Aug., 1942): 16th (dating back to 1793), 18th and 26th Inf. Regts.; 5th (M), 7th, 32nd and 33rd (L) FA Bns. Higher Command: (combat) First Army.

**Awards**

The 16th and 18th Regts. 1st



Bn., the Distinguished Unit Citation. Units with each regiment have additional awards. Entire division cited at end of World War I. Many units received Fourragere from Marshal Foch.

**Combat Highlights**

The African beachhead was the baptism of fire for the 1st Division, on Nov. 8, 1942. Invasion of Sicily, July 10, 1943, was another high point of their combat action.

On D-Day in France the division stormed one of the strongest fortified sections, Omaha Beach in Normandy. Units suffered as high as 30 per cent casualties in the first hour of fighting, but division fought on, swept through obstacles and destroyed the entire German 352nd Infantry Division.

In July, 1944, the 1st spearheaded the drive that opened the Cotentin Peninsula to Brittany. Sept. 15, 1944, it breached the Siegfried Line, captured Aachen Oct. 21, took part in the Battle of the Ardennes Bulge in Jan., 1945, pushed forward with the 9th Armored at Remagen bridgehead to race through Germany. At the end of war the 1st was at Karlsbad, Germany.

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## 2nd Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Indian Head.

**Shoulder Patch:** A red faced Indian head on a white star, superimposed on a black shield.

**Slogan:** "Second to None."

**Source of Division:** Regular Army.

### History

Organized: Bourmont, France, Aug., 1917. Actions: Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Blanc Mont and Soissons.

### Training

Airborne training, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. to Nov., 1942; winter training Camp McCoy, Wis., Dec., 1942, to Mar., 1943. Third Army maneuvers, Louisiana, Aug.-Sept., 1943. Left for ETO, Oct., 1943.

### Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Nov., 1941, to May, 1943; Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson, May, 1943, to June, 1945; Brig. Gen. W. K. Harrison, June-Sept., 1945; Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond, Sept., 1945, to present.

### Component Units

(As of Oct., 1943): 9th, 23rd and 38th Inf. Regts.; 12th (M), 15th, 37th and 38th (L) FA Bns.; 2nd Engr. (C) and 2nd Med. Bn. Higher Commands: Third and Ninth Armies.

### Awards

Only American division in which every wartime unit is entitled to wear the Fourragere (France) for World War I action. Distinguished Unit Citation awarded 2nd Signal Company, 2nd Engr. Bn., Regt. Hq. Co., 38th Inf.; all nine Inf. Bns. (3rd Inf. Bn., 23rd Inf. got cluster); Meritorious Service Plaque to 2nd QM Co., with star; 702nd Ord. Co., with star; 2nd Med. Bn., with star; Service Cos., 38th, 23rd and 9th Inf.; 2nd Sig. Co., 2nd MP Platoon.

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2nd Div. Band, Service Btys., 12th, 37th and 38th FA Bns.

### Combat Highlights

Division went into action D plus 1—on June 7, 1944, at St. Laurent sur Mer, France, liberated TREVIERES, struck German defense line June 11 against 3rd Parachute Division of the Wehrmacht.

Fight for Hill 192 was vital struggle on the way to St. Lo. Hill was finally taken July 11.

Division slammed through Normandy during the fighting around St. Lo to capture Tinchebray. Then the division began a 300-mile journey to battle for Brest, which fell Sept. 18, 1944.

In Oct., 1944, the division started to bite into the Siegfried Line, in Belgium.

In Jan., 1945, the division battled the Germans during the breakthrough, but by February the tide had turned and the 2nd was inching forward into Germany. Monschau and Ahrweiler were the key German towns taken by the division in Feb. and Mar., 1945. By the end of April the division was at Pilsen, Czechoslovakia.

## 3rd Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Marne Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** A square with three diagonal white stripes against a dark blue field, blue for Inf.; three stripes for major operations and numerical designation.

**Motto:** (Unofficial) "Nous restons la." "We are staying there!" —Brig. Gen. Preston Brown's words at the Marne.

**Song:** "The Dogface Soldier."

### History

Organized: Nov., 1917, Camp Greene, S. C., from RA units. Overseas: Apr., 1918. Actions: Chateau Thierry, Champagne-Marne offensive, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne.

### Training

Amphibious training: 1940-41, Ft. Ord, Calif., and Hunter Liggett Military Reservation. AGF control: Mar., 1942. Other stations: San Diego and Monterey Bay, Calif.; Camp Pickett, Va. Overseas: Oct. 24, 1942 (Africa).

### Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. John P. Lucas, Sept., 1941, to Feb., 1942; Maj. Gen. Jonathan W. Anderson, Mar., 1942, to Mar., 1943; Lt. Gen. (then MG) Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., Apr., 1943, to Jan., 1944; Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, Feb. 1944, to July, 1945; Maj. Gen. William R. Schmidt, Aug., 1945, to present.

### Component Units

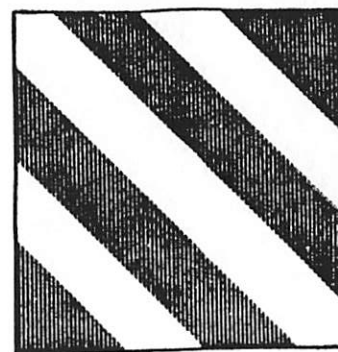
(As of Oct. 24, 1942): 7th, 15th and 30th Inf. Regts.; 10th, 39th, 41st (L) and 9th (M) FA Bns. Higher Commands: Fifth Army (Africa-Italy) and Seventh Army (Germany).

### Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation for division, Colmar, France action, Jan. 22 to Feb. 6, 1945. Ten units of the 3rd have also received DUC.

### Combat Highlights

It is not possible to compress the



astounding combat record of the famous 3rd into a brief paragraph or two. It participated in four amphibious invasions—North Africa, Sicily, Anzio and France—suffering more casualties than any other division—27,628 killed, wounded or missing. Its troops earned 34 Medals of Honor in 531 battle days.

Names of North African points where the 3rd won glory are Fedala (initial landing), French Morocco and Bizerte.

Sicily came next with Licata, Agrigento, Palermo and Messina.

In Italy, principal actions were at Salerno, Acerno, Avellino. The Volturno river crossing, Migano, costly Cassino, the Anzio landing, Cisterna and Rome.

Most costly day of action: May 23, 1944, when the 3rd stopped three German divisions ordered by Hitler to drive them into the sea at Anzio. The Marnemen lost 995 killed and wounded.

In France and Germany were added the lustre of St. Tropez landing, Aix-la-Provence, Montelimar, Besancon, Mortagne river crossing, Meurthe river, Vosges Mts., Colmar, Zweibrucken, Rhine crossing, Nurnberg, Augsburg, Munich, Salzburg.

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# 4th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Ivy Division (Famous Fourth).

**Shoulder Patch:** Green, with four ivy leaves extending from a circle N, S, E and West. The four leaves represented the numeral IV or I-Vy.

**Source:** Regular Army Units.

## History

Organized: Camp Greene, N. C., 1917. Overseas: June 5, 1918 (56 casualties en route from torpedo). Actions: Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns; occupation of Germany, seven months.

## Training

Reactivated: June 1, 1940, Fort Benning. Other stations: Camp Gordon. Second Army; Fort Dix, N. J.; Camp Gordon Johnston (amphib training), and Fort Jackson, AGF, Mar., 1942, to Dec., 1943. Overseas: Jan., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Harold R. Bull, Oct.-Nov., 1941; Maj. Gen. Terry de la Mesa Allen, Dec., 1941; Maj. Gen. Fred C. Wallace, Jan.-June, 1942; Maj. Gen. Raymond O. Barton, July, 1942, to Dec., 1944; Maj. Gen. Harold W. Blakeley, Dec., 1944, to present.

## Component Units

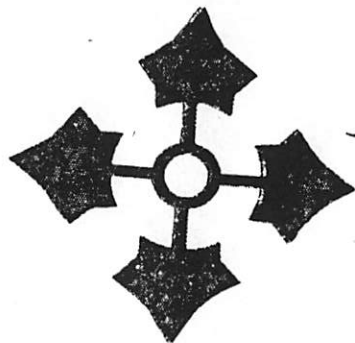
(As of Jan., 1944): 8th (first activated 1838), 12th (first organized 1798) and 22nd first organized 1866) Inf. Regts.; 29th, 42nd, 44th (L) and 20th (M) Self-Propelled FA Bns. Higher Command: (combat) Third Army.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 8th Regt. for action June 6, 1944; DUC to 22nd Regt. for action July 26 to Aug. 1, 1944; and DUC to 3rd Bn., 22nd Regt., June 6-9, 1944. All this service was in Normandy.

## Combat Highlights

The Ivy Division's 8th Inf. Regt. was first on the beaches of Nor-



mandy, D-Day, June 6, 1944. It broke through the vital road center of St. Mere Eglise.

In four days, the 4th pushed to Le Theil, captured Tourlaville June 25 and swept to Cherbourg.

Pausing in the Periers area for the Third Army smash, the 4th went along to liberate Paris by Aug. end. Early in September, the Division fought into Belgium. A patrol of the 22nd Inf. was claimed to be first American unit to cross the Reich border (Sept. 11, 1944). The 4th in December was fighting in the Hell of Hurtgen Forest.

A brief lull in Luxembourg followed, broken by the von Rundstedt offensive, Dec. 16. The 4th held firm at Dickweiler and Osweiler.

The Ivy men crossed the Sauer Jan. 18, 1945, overran Fuhren and Vianden and by Jan. 21, completed capture of all objectives. By Jan. 26, the Germans were in headlong flight, the 4th pursuing. The 4th crossed the Prum river and took Prum Feb. 9. Then with the 11th Armored it crossed the Kyll at the beginning of March. A task force dashed 20 miles ahead to take Adenau and Reifferscheid.

The Division piled up notable firsts, suffered 21,550 casualties.

# 5th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Red Diamond.

**Shoulder Patch:** A red diamond.

**Slogan:** "It Shall Be Done."

(Regt. slogans: 2nd — "Nolo Me Tangere (Don't Touch Me)"; 10th — "Courage and Fidelity"; 11th — "Semper Fidelis.")

**Source:** Regular Army units.

## History

Organized Camp Logan, Tex., Dec. 1, 1917. Overseas May, 1918. Actions: Vosges Mts., St. Mihiel, Meuse.

## Training

Reactivated: Oct., 1939, Fort Custer home station. First element, 10th Regt. (reinforced) to Iceland, Sept., 1941. Remainder of the Fifth to La. for maneuvers with Second Army. Division reunited in North Iceland for field training. Overseas departure: March, 1942.

## Commanding Generals

Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges, Oct., 1939 to Sept., 1940; Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Cummins, Sept., 1940 to July, 1941; Maj. Gen. Charles M. Bonestell, July, 1941 to Aug., 1941; Maj. Gen. Curtland Parker, Aug., 1941 to June, 1943; Maj. Gen. Stafford L. Irwin, June, 1943 to Apr., 1945; Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown, Apr., 1945, to present.

## Component Units

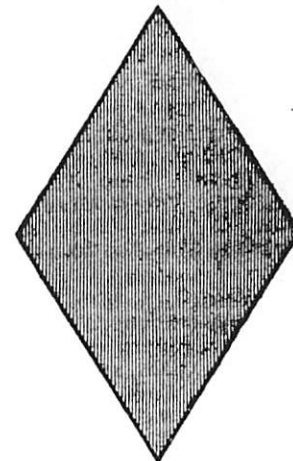
(As of March, 1942): 2nd, 10th and 11th Inf. Regts.; 19th, 46th, 56th (L), and 21st (M) FA Bns. Higher command: First Army (France invasion) and Third Army.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 3rd Bn., 2nd Inf., for action 6-9 June, 1944.

## Combat Highlights

Early in July, 1944, the 5th Inf. Div. launched its first attack on French soil. This action was in the vicinity of Viederville. Continuing a successful attack, the Division rolled on East to St. Lo.



In Aug., 1944, smashing drives carried them past Angiers and in September the offensive went beyond Chartres. In Oct., 1944, the Division was transferred from the First to the Third Army.

Men of the Fifth were soon bearing down on the Moselle river and by early November, were in position for frontal assault on Metz. Metz fell Nov. 22, 1944.

Metz climaxed a 700-mile drive by the Fifth across France, during which crossings were forced on the Main, Seine, Yonne, Marne, Aisne, Meuse and Moselle rivers. Prisoners captured: 7800.

In the desperate Nazi breakthrough, Dec., 1944, the Fifth was one of the units selected by General Patton to attack the flank of the Bulge.

In Jan., 1945, the Division was fighting around Prieux, France, and during the next two months in and about Eischen and Wolfendange, Luxembourg. Next came fighting in Czechoslovakia, where by the end of the war, the Fifth had reached Winterberg.

# 6th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Red Star Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Red star with six points for the numeral.

**Source:** Regular Army units.

## History

Organized: Nov., 1917. Stations: Camp McClellan, Ala.; Camp Forrest, Tenn., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Actions: Vosges Mts., Meuse-Argonne, Argonne. The 1st Inf. dates back to 1784, the 20th to 1812.

## Training

Reactivated: Oct., 1939, Ft. Lewis, Wash. Other stations: Ft. Jackson, S. C.; Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.; Camp Young, Calif., and Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif. Maneuvers: Tenn., 1942; Desert Training Center, 1943. Overseas: July, 1943 (T. H.)

## Commanding Generals

Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott, Oct., 1939, to Oct., 1940; Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Uhl, Oct.-Dec., 1940; Maj. Gen. Clarence S. Ridley, Jan., 1941, to Aug., 1942; Maj. Gen. Durward S. Wilson, Sept.-Oct., 1942; Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Sibert, Oct., 1942, to Aug., 1944; Maj. Gen. Edwin D. Patrick, Aug., 1944, to Mar., 1945 (KIA); Maj. Gen. Charles E. Hurdis, Mar., 1945, to present.

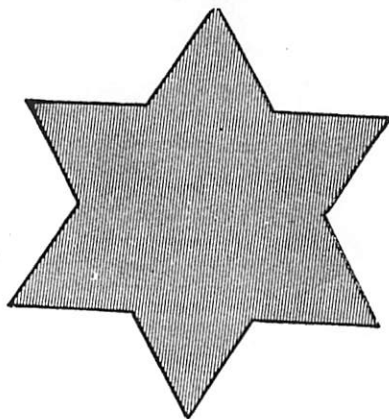
## Component Units

(As of July, 1943) 1st, 20th and 63rd Inf. Regts.; 1st, 51st, 53rd (L) and 80th (M) FA Bns. Higher command: Sixth Army.

## Combat Highlights

First Hawaiian chore of the 6th was defense of Southern Oahu; the next, defense of the whole island. In Jan.-Feb., 1944, the division moved to Milne Bay, New Guinea, moving on to enter combat in the Toem-Wakde area, June, 1944. The 6th beat the Japs in bloody battle at Lone Tree Hill.

The 6th made an amphibious landing at Sansapor, July 30, se-



cured the Sansapor coast from the Ker to the Wesan River.

Landing in Lingayen Gulf, Jan. 9, 1945, the 6th entered a phase of bitter mountain fighting to clear Luzon of Japs. No more intense artillery fire from the Japs had been encountered by American troops. It was exceeded only later in Okinawa. Moving from peak to peak, the 6th killed 5000 Japs.

In a fierce fight at Munos, the Red Star troops wrecked 57 Jap tanks and many artillery pieces.

Later in Cagayan valley, the 6th fought through to Dingalen Bay, Feb. 12, 1945, splitting Luzon, and moved on to dig the Japs out of the Carabello Mts. Elements of the 6th supported the landing of the 38th Division at Mariveles Harbor. The clearing of Marakina watershed followed.

With the 1st Cav. Division and the 43rd Inf. Division, the 6th cracked the Antipolo-Wawa line Mt. Mataba (Apr. 12) and Kayapa June 23) fell to the 6th, Bolog (July 1), Mt. Santo Domingo (July 10) and Kiangan (July 15). By July 26, 1945, the 6th had contacted Philippine forces near Bonaue.

# 7th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Hourglass Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Red circular patch bearing black hourglass which is formed by a "7" resting on an inverted "7."

**Type:** Regular Army.

## History

Organization directed Dec. 6, 1917, assigned Camp Wheeler. Overseas: July to Sept., 1918. Action: Villers-en-Haye.

## Training

Reactivated: July, 1940, assigned Ft. Ord, Calif. Moved to San Luis Obispo, Apr., 1942. Maneuvers: Desert Training Center, Aug.-Oct., 1942 and Camp Young (prior to overseas). Special amphibious training, Feb., 1943. Overseas: Apr., 1943 (Alaska).

## Commanding Generals

Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, July 1, 1940, to Aug., 1941; Maj. Gen. C. H. White, Aug., 1941, to Oct., 1942; Maj. Gen. A. E. Brown, Oct., 1942, to Apr., 1943; Maj. Gen. C. H. Corlett, Apr., 1943, to Feb., 1944; Maj. Gen. A. V. Arnold, Mar., 1944, to present.

## Component Units

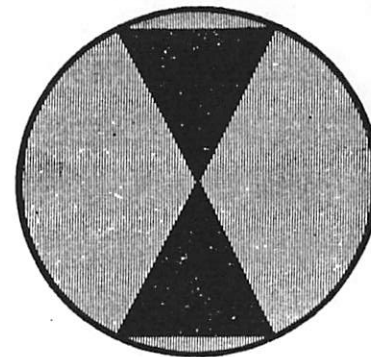
(As of Apr., 1943): 17th, 32nd and 184th Inf. Regts.; 48th, 49th, 57th (L) and 31st (M) FA Bns. Higher Command: Tenth Army.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation for following organizations: 17th Inf. Regt's. Co. B. action May 16, 1943; Co. F., May 16, 1943; Service Co., May 29, 1943; 32nd Inf. Regt's Co. E, May 20-21, 1943; Co. I, May 26, 1943; Co. K, May 26, 1943; Recon. Troop and Med. Bn., May, 1943.

## Combat Highlights

The 7th Division was among the forces sent to guard the Aleutian approaches and the first commitment to combat of Hourglass Division elements involved the erasure of Jap threats represented by their



occupation of Attu and Kiska Islands.

From May 11 to June 2, 1943, combat teams of the 7th participated in the bitter and violent struggle on Attu. Battling atrocious weather and a firmly entrenched and fanatical foe, the 7th Division troops fought so successfully and heroically that at least eight Distinguished Unit Citations were awarded to the various units.

Out of the cold Aleutians after the campaign came the Division to team up with the 4th Marine Division early in 1944 as spearhead of the combined force ordered to secure control of Kwajalein Atoll. Both the weather and the action was hot in that bit of duty.

The Mandated Islands campaign and the subjugation of the Marianas was about complete when on Oct. 20, 1944, the 7th participated in the landing on Leyte as part of General MacArthur's forces.

It was here that intensive training paid big dividends. The 7th was fighting a foe who was being constantly reinforced. Pill boxes, dense jungle growth and stubborn Japs made for vicious battles.

After the Philippines campaign, the Division moved on to Okinawa.



**Shoulder Patch:** Red Taro Leaf (for Hawaiian Division-source) with gold lightning bolt (speed).

**Source:** Regular Army units.

#### Training

Activated: Oct., 1941, upon disbandment of old Hawaiian Division, utilizing 27th and 35th Inf. Regts. of that unit as nucleus. The 3d Regt., 296th, from Hawaiian NG was later replaced by 161st of Wash.-Ore. National Guard. Overseas prior to Jap sneak attack, elements of the division defended installations in Hawaii and underwent strenuous jungle training after Dec. 7, 1941.

#### Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Maxwell Murray, Oct., 1941, to May, 1942; Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, May, 1942, to Jan., 1944; Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins, Jr., Jan., 1944, to present.

#### Component Units

(As of Jan., 1943): 27th, 35th and 161st Inf. Regts.; 8th, 64th, 89th (L) and 90th (M) FA Bns. Higher Commands: Sixth Army.

#### Awards

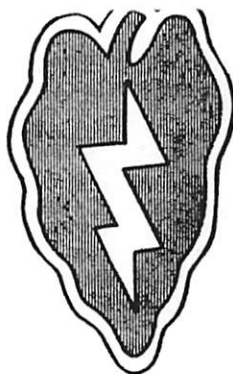
Distinguished Unit Citation to Cannon Co. and Co. E, 161st, for action at San Manuel, Luzon, P. I., in Jan., 1945.

#### Combat Highlights

Action on Guadalcanal, in New Georgia, on Vella LaVella and in Luzon highlighted the bitter jungle campaign of the Tropic Lightning division. It was bombed at Pearl Harbor 7 Dec., 1941.

On Guadalcanal, upon entry for combat Jan. 10, 1943, the 25th seized Mt. Austen, knocked out three main Jap pockets and drove through the jungle to a point east of Cape Esperance to end the campaign.

After five months of garrison duty and a brief stop in the Russell Islands, the 25th moved on New Geor-



gia. The struggle for Munda Airfield, July 21 to Aug. 7, by the 161st was first action for 25th troops. By that time the 27th Regt. was taking Zieta and Piru Plantations.

Bairoko fell to the 25th after a 19-day jungle march through mud to that important port. Then Arundel Island was occupied (Sept.) and Vella LaVella Island.

Rest in New Zealand and New Caledonia was in order and the division began training for the big jump to the Philippines.

On Jan. 17, 1945, the 25th went into action on Luzon, taking Binalonan and cutting Hiway 8 in the first slash, an action which resulted in capture of 10,000 Jap artillery shells. San Manuel was taken and a Banzai attack repelled.

U. S. divisions rushing for Manila were protected on the North by the 25th which then took Hiway 5 northward to Balete Pass. It required 60 days to force a passage into the Cagayan Valley.

The division had to scale 1500-foot ridges to seize the Balete Pass, but with its capture, the most rugged, strongly defended positions left to the Japs in that area had fallen.

Division is so named because it was originally composed of National Guard troops from New England.

**Shoulder Patch:** The patch is khaki-colored, in the shape of a diamond. In center of patch, in blue, are letters "Y" and "D," in form of a monogram. The letters stand for Yankee Division.

**Source:** Massachusetts National Guard Units (World War II).

#### History

The Division, composed then of Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I. and Vt. troops, was called into service, 1917, and trained in New England. It was first concentrated as a division in France, Jan., 1918.

Campaigns included Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. The 26th claims the distinction of leading all National Guard Divisions in number of awards, World War I, and stood fourth on the list of American Divisions in citations.

#### Training

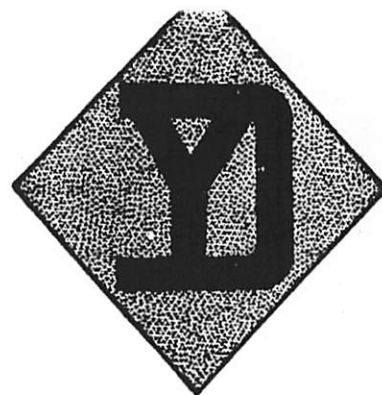
First training was at Camp Edwards, Mass., World War II. North Carolina (First Army) maneuvers, Nov., 1941. In Feb., 1943, the Division moved to Fort Jackson, coming into the Second Army. Other training: Camp Gordon, Ga., Camp Campbell, Ky., and maneuvers with Second Army in Tennessee. The 26th left the U. S., Aug., 1944.

#### Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Jan., 1941, to Aug., 1943; Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, Aug., 1943, to June, 1945; Brig. Gen. Harlan N. Hartness, June-July, 1945; Maj. Gen. Stanley E. Reinhart, July, 1945, to present.

#### Component Units

(As of Aug., 1944) 101st, 104th and 328th Inf. Regt.; 101st, 102nd, 263rd (L) and 180th (M) FA Bns. Higher Command: Third Army.



#### Awards

Early in 1945, commendation from Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy on speed in acquiring fighting spirit of veterans and high courage and constant aggressiveness in battling across Lorraine.

#### Combat Highlights

Relief of the beleaguered American Forces at Bastogne and spearheading the drive of the Third Army to link with the Seventh Army are among the highlights in the 26th's combat record.

First action: Sept. 29, 1944, SE of Verdun, between the Meuse and Moselle rivers. Oct. 8 the 26th relieved the 4th Armored Div. near Nancy.

Other actions included Metz, Saarguemines, crossing of the Saar, crossing of the German frontier at the Blies river, capture of Habkirchen, Ardennes sector of battle to reduce the German salient in Belgium, relief of Bastogne, Saarlautern, as a spearhead in the Third Army drive to a juncture of Walldorf and Weissendadt, capture of an airfield SE of Raemelsurth, crossing of the Regen river, occupation of Passau and action N of Linz in the final drive into Germany.

# 27th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** New York Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** The patch is khaki-bordered and circular in shape. Against a black background and within a red circle are the letters "NY" worked into a monogram. Within the red circle are stars representing the constellation, Orion, in honor of World War Commander Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

**Song:** "Hymn of the 27th Division." (Words available in OTI file).

**Source:** New York N. G.

## History

First employment of NYNG troops as a complete tactical division was on the Mexican border where the division was called the 6th. Redesignated the 27th by WD in July, 1917, inducted Aug. 5, 1917, the division trained at Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C. Overseas: Early summer, 1918. Actions (by elements or division): Meuse-Argonne, Dickebush Lake and Scherpenberg (later merged into Ypres-Lys offensive). Somme offensive, smashing of Hindenberg line.

## Training

Inducted Oct. 15, 1940, Ft. McClellan, Ala. Maneuvers: Tenn., La. and Ark. (1941). Overseas Apr., 1942 (Hawaii).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Ralph McT. Pennell, Oct., 1940, to Nov., 1942; Maj. Gen. Ralph C. Smith, Nov., 1942, to June, 1944; Maj. Gen. George W. Griner, Jr., June, 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Apr., 1942) 105th, 106th 165th (the "Fighting 69th" of World War) Inf. Regts.; 104th, 105th, 249th (L) and 106th (M) FA Bns. Higher Command: Tenth Army.

## Combat Highlights

New York Division elements were island hoppers. They annihilated



the Japs on Makin Nov., 1943, in three days of bloody fighting, wiping out all Japs. They went on to Enewetok in Feb., 1944, to capture that tiny island and destroy all Japs there.

With the Marshall Islands campaign successfully concluded, the New Yorkers after a period of intensive preparation jumped off for Saipan. The division was teamed up with the Marines for a night amphibious landing on bloody Saipan (Marianas), June 16, 1944.

By June 18, a bridgehead was established and 27th troops reached within 200 yards of Aslito airstrip in the area where the first B-29s later took off to assault Japan.

Garapan and Tanapag fell in an advance which was gaining momentum. On July 7, the division suffered severe losses when its left flank was overrun by a powerful Jap Banzai charge. Saipan campaigning then became a series of mopping-up operations.

With the Marianas secure, the 27th went on to Okinawa, Apr. 15, 1945, for the next battle action. During the intensive fighting there, elements of the 27th made a side trip to Kume Island, 50 miles to the west and captured it.

# 28th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Keystone Division (Called by the Nazis: "Bloody Bucket" Division).

**Shoulder Patch:** Red keystone for Keystone State, Pennsylvania.

**Source:** Pennsylvania N. G. units.

**Slogan:** Roll On.

## History

Organized Sept., 1917, Camp Hancock, Ga. Overseas: May-June, 1918. Actions: Argonne, Marne.

## Training

Inducted: Feb. 17, 1941, Indian-town Gap, Pa. Other stations: Camp Livingston, La.; Carrabelle, Fla.; Camp Pickett, Va.; Camp Bradford, Va. Maneuvers: A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Aug., 1941; Louisiana, Third Army, Sept.-Nov., 1942. West Virginia, Aug.-Sept., 1943. Overseas: Oct. 8, 1943 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, Feb.-Dec., 1941; Maj. Gen. J. Garesche Ord, Jan.-May, 1942; Maj. Gen. (Now Gen.) Omar N. Bradley, June, 1942, to Jan., 1943; Maj. Gen. Lloyd Brown, Jan., 1943, to July, 1944; Brig. Gen. James E. Wharton, Aug., 1944 (one day—fatally wounded a few hours after taking command); Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota, Aug., 1944, to present.

## Component Units

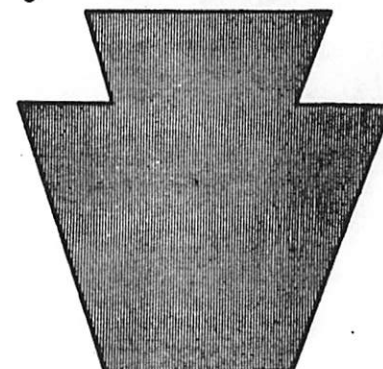
(As of Oct., 1943): 109th, 110th and 112th Inf. Regts.; 107th, 109th, 229th (L) and 108th (M) FA Bns. Higher Commands: (combat) First Army and Third Army.

## Awards

French Croix de Guerre to 109th Regt. for capture Colmar, Feb., 1945.

## Combat Highlights

By the fury of its assaults launched on Normandy beaches July 22, 1944, the 28th became known to the Germans as the "Bloody Bucket" Division. By August, the Division was in the thick of hedgerow fighting, capturing Percy, Gathemo and



St. Sever forest.

Emerging from the hedgerows by Aug. 20, the 28th was rolling toward Paris. Verneuil, Breteuil and Damville fell and on Aug. 29, the Division entered Paris. It crossed the Meuse Sept. 6.

Averaging 17 miles a day, the 28th moved into Belgium and swept on a north-south line into Luxembourg. On Sept. 11, the 28th became the first division to enter Germany in force.

It was ordered Nov. 2, 1944, to secure Hurtgen Forest. Storming through the "green Hell" the Division captured Vossenack, Kommer-scheidt and Schmidt, completing conquest of the forest by the end of November.

The Keystone men were on the Our river, near Wallenstein, Dec. 15, 1944, when the Nazi winter offensive began. The division rocked under the attack of five Nazi divisions hurled across the Our river the first day. Later, the 28th faced nine divisions and held its ground.

Early in 1945, the 28th defended the Meuse, went on to capture Colmar. Later it crossed the Rhine-Rhone canal, took positions on Olef river, Feb. 23, 1945, and struck at the Ahr river Mar. 28, reaching Kaiserlauten by war's end.



# 29th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Blue and Gray.

**Shoulder Patch:** Circular with monad. Korean symbol of eternal life. Half blue and half gray because some units fought for the Union and some for the South.

**Slogan:** "29th, Let's Go!"

**Song:** "Hurrah! 29th, Let's Go!" by WO Irving L. Smigel.

## History

Organized: Camp (now Ft.) McClellan, Ala., July, 1917, from Va., Md., Penn. and D. C. NG units. Action: Meuse-Argonne.

## Training

Reactivated: Ft. Meade, Md., Mar. 9, 1942. Maneuvers: Carolinas. Other stations: A. P. Hill Mil. Res.; Camp Blanding, Fla. Overseas: Sept., 1942 (ETO). Received intensive amphibious training.

## Commanding Generals

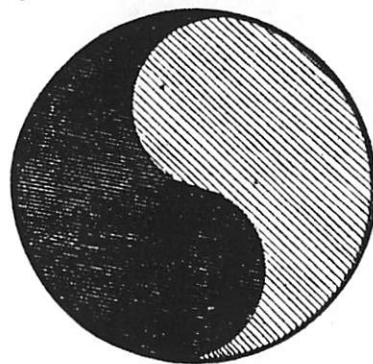
Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, Feb., 1941, to Jan., 1942; Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, Feb., 1942, to July, 1943; Maj. Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt, July, 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Sept., 1943): 115th (dates back to Revolutionary War), 116th and 175th Inf. Regts.; 110th, 111th, 224th (L) and 227th (M) FA Bns. Higher Commands: (combat) First and Ninth Armies.

## Awards

The following units of the division received the Distinguished Unit Citation: the 115th Inf. Regt. for action on D-Day at St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France; the 116th Inf. Regt. for action on D-Day on northern coast of Normandy, France; the 1st Bn. of the 116th Inf. Regt. for action at Vire, France, on Aug. 7-8, 1944; 1st Bn. of the 175th Inf. Regt. for action on June 17-18 at St. Lo, France; the 121st Eng Combat Bn. for action in Normandy on D-Day.



## Combat Highlights

The capture of St. Lo, bitter fighting for the fortress of Brest and capture of Meunchen-Gladbach in Germany are highlights.

The Blue and Gray Division jumped off D-Day, June 6, 1944, at Omaha Beach and soon captured Isigny (Normandy). Then began the bitter fighting in the hedgerows.

The division's first major action came on July 11 at St. Lo, which fell on the 18th. Vire came next, July 28 and the city fell on the 7th of the following month.

Along with the 2nd and 8th Divisions, the 29th advanced on the fortress city of Brest. When the city surrendered Sept. 18, 13,000 Nazi prisoners were taken.

Ordered to advance on the Roer river, the 29th attacked northeast of Aachen. Nov. 16, 1944. The Roer was crossed. Siersdorf, Setterich, Durboslar, Bettendorf, Julich Sportplatz and Hasenfeld Gut fell.

The Division next launched an attack across the Rhine, Feb., 1945, and in five days took 48 places. Sweeping across the Cologne plain, the division slugged a way into Meunchen-Gladbach. The division assisted in mopping up the Ruhr area and the Klotze Forest.

# 30th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Old Hickory Division. (After Andrew Jackson's nickname.)

**Shoulder Patch:** An oval monogram OH containing Roman numerals, XXX, representing Old Hickory and the 30th. The OH is worn vertically now although it was first worn in error horizontally.

**Source:** S. C., N. C., Ga. and Tenn. National Guard troops.

## History

Formed (from NG troops): Oct., 1917, Camp Sevier, N. C. Most of training was overseas with the British. Actions: Canal Sector of Ypres, Ypres-Lys offensive, Somme offensive, Bellicourt, LaSalle river, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne.

## Training

Called to Federal service: Sept. 16, 1940, Fort Jackson. Maneuvers: Carolina, Oct.-Nov., 1941; Tennessee, Sept., 1943. Z.I. stations: Camp Blanding, Camp Forrest and Camp Atterbury. Overseas: Feb., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Henry D. Russell, Dec. 31, 1940, to Apr., 1942; Lt. Gen. (then MG) William H. Simpson, May to July, 1942; Maj. Gen. Leland S. Hobbs, Sept. 9, 1942, to present.

## Component Units

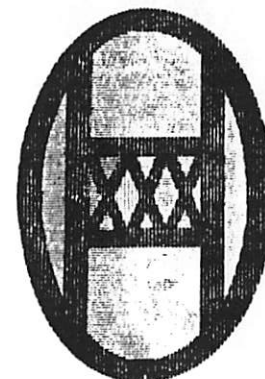
(As of Feb., 1944): 117th, 119th and 120th Inf. Regts.; 113th (M), 197th, 118th and 230th (L) FA Bns. Successive High Commands: First, Seventh and Ninth Armies.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 1st Bn., 117th Inf. Regt. for action Aug. 7, 1944, at Mortain; and to Co. E, 117th Inf., for action in Germany, Oct. 16, 1944.

## Combat Highlights

The 30th came ashore in Normandy, June 15, 1944, spearheaded the St. Lo breakthrough, kept in the forefront of the fighting all the



way to Paris and into Germany. It was the first to enter Belgium and Holland, was one of the first to fan out from the Rhine bridgehead and aid in circling the Ruhr. Old Hickory troops were called "Heroes of the Bulge" when they helped stop Von Rundstedt's breakthrough.

The first mission of the Division on landing in France was to secure high ground north of the Vire et Taute Canal. Le Ray soon fell and the 30th reached the high ground by June 17. There followed rapidly the crossing of the Vire river and penetration to St. Jean-de-Day.

At Mortain in August, the 30th was suddenly attacked by five Nazi Armored Divisions aiming at Avranches. The 1st Bn., 177th Regt., bore the brunt, using every available man and held fast.

Other important actions for the 30th were: capture of Reuilly, crossing of the Seine, the offensive launched near Tournai and Brussels for Horbach, Germany via the Albert Canal and the Meuse river, encirclement of Aachen, crossing of the Ruhr river, and subsequent encirclement of the great Ruhr area. At the end of the war, the 30th Division was stationed at Saalfeld.

# 31st Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Dixie Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** The patch is a white disc on which is a red circle. Within the circle are two red Ds back to back, for Dixie Division.

**Slogan:** "It Shall Be Done."

**Source:** National Guard Units.

## History

Organized: Oct., 1917, Camp Wheeler, Ga. Overseas: Sept.-Oct.-Nov., 1918.

## Training

Inducted: Nov. 25, 1940, Camp Blanding, Fla. Other stations: Camp Bowie, Camp Shelby and Camp Pickett. AGF: Mar. 9, 1942. Maneuvers: La., 1941; Carolinas, La., 1943. Overseas: Feb., 1944 (SWP)

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. John C. Persons, Nov., 1940, to Sept., 1944; Maj. Gen. Clarence A. Martin, Sept., 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Feb., 1944): 154th, 155th and 167th (dates back to 1836) Inf Regts.; 114th (M), 116th, 117th and 149th (L) FA Bns. The 154th Regt. was disbanded overseas and replaced by the 124th Inf., which dates back to 1887. Higher Commands (Combat) Sixth and Eighth Armies.

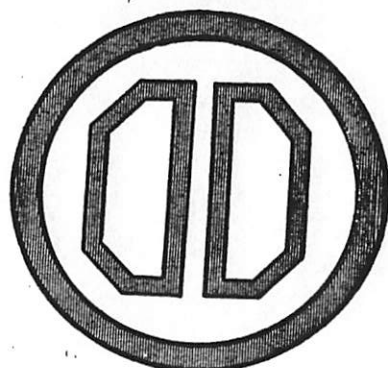
## Awards

Commended by Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger, Commanding General, Eighth Army, for splitting Jap forces in Mindanao.

## Combat Highlights

The 124th Inf. saw action first at Aitape in Mar., 1944. In bloody fighting along the Drinimor river, the Regt. killed 3000 Japs and helped to trap 30,000 more.

The 155th and 167th Regts. had it a bit easier in the Wakde-Samni area and captured Wakde, May 18, killing 1000 Japs.



The Division sailed from Maffin Bay for Morotai and on Sept. 15, 1944, hit the beaches there, seizing Pitoe Airdrome by noon of D-Day. Capture of Morotai gave U. S. forces control of Halmahera Sea and cut off 20,000 Japs.

A combat team of the 167th, Nov. 15, backtracked several hundred miles to take Mapia Island and knock out a Jap spotter station. The Battalion killed 167 Japs, losing 12 Americans killed. A reinforced Company of the 124th landed in the Asia Island group but found no Japs.

After months of defense operations in the Morotai area, the 31st was sent to Mindanao, P. I., Apr., 1945. The Division pushed North from Kabacan and headed off a Jap force advancing to attack that city. The Japs were defeated in a 6-hour engagement.

Working through central Mindanao, the 31st reached and captured the former American air base at Valencia, May 18. Five days later, the Division paced a nine-division assault to clean out the last major Japanese resistance in the Philippines and to capture the provincial capital of Malaybalay, last big enemy-held city on Mindanao.

# 32nd Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Red Arrow (called Les Terribles, World War I).

**Shoulder Patch:** Red line shot through with red arrow (it pierced all enemy lines faced).

**Song and Publisher:** "32nd Division March." Ward-Brodt Music Co., Madison, Wis.

**Source:** National Guard (Michigan and Wisconsin).

## History

Inducted: Camp MacArthur, July, 1917. Overseas: Mar., 1918. Actions: Haute-Alsace sector, Meuse-Argonne.

## Training

Camp Beauregard, La., on activation 15 Oct., 1941; Camp Livingston, La.; maneuvers, Louisiana and Carolinas. Departed for SWP 2 Apr., 1942.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Irving J. Fish, Oct., 1940 to Mar., 1942; Maj. Gen. E. F. Harding, Mar., 1942, to Jan., 1943; Maj. Gen. W. H. Gill, Feb., 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Apr., 1942) 126th, 127th and 128th Inf. Regts.; 120th, 126th, 129th (L), 121st (M) FA Bns. Higher command Sixth Army.

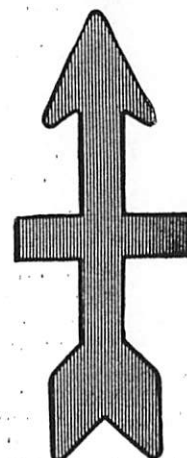
## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation given Division Headquarters and Headquarters Company, each of the three Infantry Regiments and all Field Artillery battalions for action on Leyte, Nov., 1944.

## Combat Highlights

The 32nd was one of the first American Infantry units to strike the Japs a hard blow. The 32nd piled up 600 combat days in action at Buna, Saidor, Morotai, Leyte, Luzon, generally credited as more combat time than any other World War II division.

The Japs were within 32 miles of



Port Moresby when the 32nd was hastily moved in to the port in late Sept., 1942. Elements went into action on the Goldie river, 28 Sept. After helping to force the Japs into retreat up the Kokoda Trail, the 32nd elements flew to bases E. of Buna—all but the 2nd Bn., 126th Inf., which remained behind to cross the Owen Stanley Mts.

After a rest for all hands in Australia following the Buna-Sananda victory, the 126th landed with Aussie troops at Saidor, 2 Jan., 1944, crushing all resistance by 14 Apr. The 32d next landed at Aitape 22 Apr., where six weeks of combat featured by action on the Drinimor river followed. Japs killed numbered 9300.

Other actions by the division or its elements included: Morotai, 15 Sept.; the Biak landing, 27 May, 1944; Leyte, 14 Nov., 1944, including Limon, Culasion Point, the Yamashita line, and Tananga Bay; Luzon, 30 Jan., 1945, including Villa Verde Trail (119 days of mountain fighting), Balete Pass. More than 9000 Japs were killed.

# 33rd Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Illinois Division. (Division is also known as Prairie Division since Illinois is the Prairie State and Illinois National Guard units make up the division.)

**Shoulder Patch:** The patch is circular in shape and contains a gold cross on a field of black. Its origin is reputed to derive from practice by a regiment of the division of marking property with a yellow cross during the Moro campaign, yellow being taboo to Mohammedans. Ordered to mark their equipment with divisional insignia during the World War, the division marked it with left-over yellow paint, recalling the Moro campaign practice of one of its regiments.

**Song:** "33rd Division Marching Song," music by Mark R. Foutch and words by Paul R. Ballard.

## History

Organized July, 1917, at Camp Logan, Texas. Elements of the 33rd arrived in France May and June, 1918. Actions at Amiens, Verdun, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. The 33rd suffered 7255 casualties; capturing 3987 prisoners.

## Training

Inducted Mar. 5, 1941, the 33rd was assigned to Camp Forrest, Tenn., under III Corps, Second Army. Maneuvers: Louisiana, under Second Army. The division came under AGF Mar. 9, 1942, and was moved to Ft. Lewis, Aug., 1942, and afterwards (Mar., 1943) to Camp Young, Calif. Maneuvers: Desert Training Center, Apr. to June, 1943. Overseas: July, 1943 (Hawaii).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Samuel T. Lawton, Mar., 1941, to May, 1942; Maj. Gen. Frank Mahin, May-July, 1942; Maj. Gen. John Millikin, Aug., 1942, to Sept., 1943; Maj. Gen. Percy W. Clarkson, Oct., 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of July, 1943) 123rd, 130th



and 136th Inf. Regts., 122nd, 124th, 210th (L) and 123rd (M) FA Bns. Higher command: Eighth and Sixth Armies.

## Combat Highlights

The Illinois Division got its initial action in New Guinea, following duties in perimeter defense with participation in the fight for Wakde, May, 1944. On Dec. 24, 1944, the 33rd jumped off for the second battle of Morotai (Halmahera) and on completion of that operation moved on (Feb., 1945) to Luzon. Action on Luzon began with helping to secure terrain in the Demortis-Rosario-Pozorrubio area.

Ultimate objective of the 33rd's campaign in Luzon was the liberation of Baguio, summer capital of the Philippines. It was uphill all the way and during three months of fighting, the 33rd traversed the most rugged terrain on Luzon. There was bitter fighting to take Pugo, Mount Calugong and finally Hill 24-A atop Mount Mirador dominating Baguio.

With the 37th Division, the 33rd took Baguio and nearby Camp John Hay. Later the division completed mopping up the area and moved on to break the San Nicholas-Tebho-Itogon route. As late as July the division was still engaged in action against remaining die-hard Japs.

# 34th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Red Bull Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** A bovine skull, in red on an olla of black. An olla is a Mexican water flask, suggestive of training in New Mexico.

**Slogan:** "Attack, Attack, Attack!"

**Source:** N. D., S. D., Ia. and Minn. N. G. units.

## History

Organized: Camp Cody, N. M., Oct. 17, 1917. Overseas: Sept.-Oct., 1918.

## Training

Reactivated: Feb. 20, 1941, Camp Claiborne, La. Maneuvers: Louisiana, Sept., 1941. Overseas: May, 1942 (NATO). O/S training: North Ireland, Scotland and Algiers.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, Feb. to Aug., 1941; Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, Aug., 1941, to May, 1942; Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, May, 1942, to July, 1944; Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte from July, 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Jan., 1942) 133rd, 135th and 168th Inf. Regts.; 125th, 151st, 175th (L) and 185th (M) FA Bns. Higher commands: (Combat) East. Assault force (NA): Br. First Army, Fr. XIX Corps; Fifth Army.

## Awards

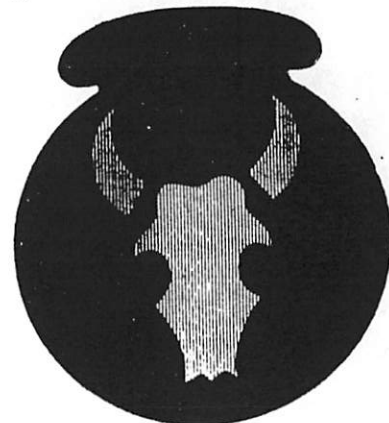
Distinguished Unit Citations: 1st Bn., 168th Inf. Regt., for action on Mount Pantano, Nov.-Dec., 1943; 2nd Bn., 168th Inf. Regt., for action, Jan. 6-13, 1944.

## Combat Highlights

First American division to be sent to the ETO, the 34th entered combat near Algiers, Nov. 8, 1942.

Although some of its units were pulled out to serve in the early Tunisian battles, the 34th launched its first offensive in Tunis toward Fondouk Gap, Mar., 1943.

The 34th's most brilliant victory



in Tunisia was capture of Hill 609, May 1.

The 34th landed at Salerno, Italy, Sept. 9, 1943, pushing ahead to cross the Volturno. By year's end, the division rested after 76 days' contact with the enemy. Early in January, 1944, the division was again attacking.

The enemy pulled back into the Gustav Line, and by mid-February an exhausted division had achieved its objective — Cassino. On Mar. 11 the 34th was ordered to prepare for the beachhead operation at Anzio, took much of the pounding on that sector until May.

The 34th, with the 1st Armored, pursued the enemy north and northeast of Rome. Then came the crossing of the Cecina River, capture of many cities, including Leghorn, July 19, 1944.

In Sept., 1944, the 34th was in the assault on the Nazi's Gothic Line; in Oct. the 34th dug into defensive positions south of Bologna.

In Feb., 1945, the drive on Bologna plains were under way. In April the Germans were in headlong retreat.



# 35th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Santa Fe Division.  
(Named because ancestors of personnel blazed the old Santa Fe Trail.)

**Shoulder Patch:** Santa Fe Cross, original marker on Santa Fe Trail. Patch has blue outer circle with inner, white circle containing white cross which divides circle into quarters.

**Source:** Kan., Mo. and Neb. National Guard troops.

## History

Originally formed: Aug., 1917, but some of the units date back to the Indian Wars. This division had an artillery officer, Capt. Harry S. Truman, now President of the United States.

## Training

Reactivated: Dec., 1940, Camp Robinson. Reorganized as triangular. Mar. 1, 1942. Assigned AGF. Jan., 1943. Maneuvers: La., Tenn. Stations in Z. I.: Camp San Luis Obispo, Camp Rucker and Camp Butler. Overseas: May, 1944.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. R. E. Truman. Dec., 1940, to Oct., 1941; Maj. Gen. William H. Simpson, Oct., 1941, to Apr., 1942; Maj. Gen. Maxwell Murray, May, 1942, to Jan., 1943; Maj. Gen. Paul W. Baade (then BG), Jan., 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of May, 1944) 134th, 137th and 320th Inf. Regts.; 127th (M), 218th, 219th and 161st (L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: First, Third and Ninth Armies.

## Combat Highlights

The crack Santa Fe Division justified its nickname (from a long trail) in France and Germany, where it traveled over 1300 miles. Pouring into Omaha Beach, July 5-7, the Division headed for St. Lo. They reached La Meauffe and "Purple Heart Corner," taking Chateau St. Gilles.



Elements of the Division next launched a drive north of St. Lo toward forbidding Hill 122, dominating the town. Emilie fell after house-to-house combats. In three intensive days, the Nazis counter-attacked 12 times but gained only 100 yards. The 35th took Hill 122 and the road to St. Lo was open.

Plunging across the Cherbourg peninsula, the 35th threw back a counterattack threatening Avranches and to the east recaptured ground near Mortain, rescuing the 30th's famed "lost battalion."

Streaking through France, the 35th crossed the Loing, Seine, Loire, Marne and Meuse rivers and by mid-September captured Nancy. On Dec. 5, the 35th fired its first shot into Germany, taking Saarguemines the next day.

Von Rundstedt launched his counterattack and the 35th plunged into the Battle of the Bulge Dec. 27, beating back four Nazi divisions in the first onslaught.

Subsequent actions included crossing of the Rhine, crushing of the Wesel pocket, drive into the Ruhr, capture of Villers, Lutrebois and Lutremange.

In the jump-off for the Rhine, the 35th rolled 30 miles and took 23 towns in less than a week. The Division took Recklinghausen Apr. 3 and a week later, Herne.

# 36th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Texas Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Blue flint arrowhead (for Okla.-Old Indian Ter.) with a khaki "T" for Texas.

**Song:** "The Eyes of the World Are Upon You, 36th," by Sgt. John Forte.

## History

Organized: Camp Bowie, Tex., July, 1917. World War I actions: Freeing of Rheims, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne.

## Training

Inducted: Nov., 1940, Camp Bowie, Tex. Other stations: Camp Blanding, Fla., VI Corps; Camp Edwards, Mass. Maneuvers: La., 1941, Third Army. Overseas: Apr., 1943 (North Africa TO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Claude V. Birkhead, Nov., 1940, to Sept., 1941; Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker, Sept., 1941, to June, 1944; Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist, July, 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Apr., 1943): 141st, 142nd and 143rd Inf. Regts.; 155th (M), 131st, 132nd and 133rd (L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: Fifth Army (Italy), Seventh Army and French First Army (France).

## Awards

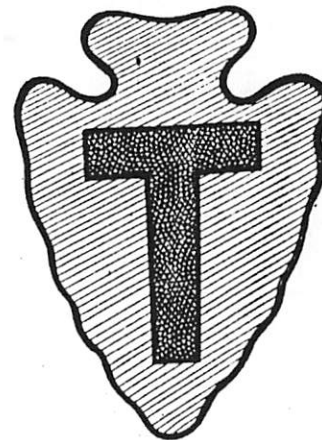
Distinguished Unit Citation to 3rd Bn., 141st Inf., for action at Paestum (Italy), Sept. 9, 1943.

## Combat Highlights

The famous Tex. Division made an enviable record for itself in the tough Italian campaign and later in the conquest of Southern France.

The 36th hit Italian beaches first at Salerno and before resting pushed on to the La Costa river.

Mountain training paid off at Mignano Gap where the 36th took Maggiore (2800 feet) and Sammucro (4000 feet). Later at Mt. Rotondo and Mt. Lungo, the 36th was under fire 24 days and nights.



Winter was on and in taking the mountains about San Pietro, the 36th suffered 2400 casualties. They paid heavily again to cross the Rapido river and went on to bitter fighting at Cassino.

Taking off from Anzio beachhead the 36th (May 25, 1944) smashed the Velletri line paving the way for assault on Rome. The division passed through the city and took thousands of German prisoners June 4, 1944.

At San Rafael (Southern France), the Texans hit the beaches. After 32 days of fighting, the division reached the foothills of the Vosges Mountains, 300 miles north.

The Moselle was crossed Sept. 12 and the 36th moved through dense forests of the Vosges, crossed the Meurthe river, broke enemy resistance and stormed their way into the Alsatian plains.

Other actions included: Saarbourg, the fight at Haguenau, crossing the Moder river, capture of Oberhoffer, ringing of the Annweiler Forest, capture of Wissembourg and Kaiserlautern.

# 37th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Buckeye Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Brilliant red circle on a circular background of white; the patch was adopted from the Ohio State flag which was a red circle on white near the center of the red, white and blue banner. (Troops refer to their div. insignia as the "fried egg" patch.)

**Song:** None officially, although "Rodger Young," the Infantry song, was written about a Medal of Honor winner in the unit.

**Source:** Ohio National Guard.

## History

Organized Aug., 1917; overseas June, 1918. Actions: Baccarat Sector; Meuse-Argonne; Montfaucon; St. Mihiel; Ypres-Lys; crossing the Scheldt.

## Training

Inducted Oct., 1940, and assigned to Camp Shelby, Miss. Maneuvers: June and Aug., 1941, under V Corps, Camp Claiborne, La. Transferred to Indiantown Gap, Pa., Feb., 1942, and overseas May, 1942. Overseas training Fiji Islands.

## Commanding General

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, Oct., 1940, to present.

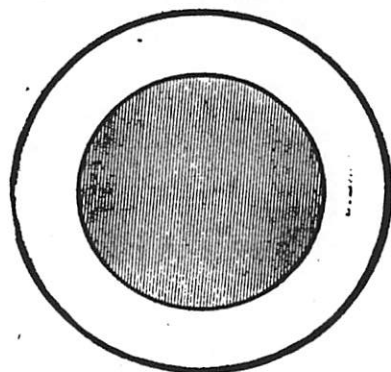
## Component Units

(As of May, 1942): 129th, 145th and 148th Inf. Regts.; 6th, 135th, 140th (L) and 136th (M) FA Bns. Higher Commands: (combat) Sixth and Eighth Armies.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to Cos. E and F, 148th Inf., for action on Hill 700, Mar. 11-12, 1944 (Bougainville); DUC to Co. F, 129th Inf. Regt., for action at Empress Augusta Bay, Mar. 15-26, 1944; DUC to Hq. Co., 129th Inf., for action battalion perimeter, Mar. 12-26, 1944; (Bougainville); DUC Hq. Co., 148th Inf. Regt., for action Hill 700, Mar. 11-12, 1944; DUC to Co. F., 145th Inf. Regt., on Hill 700, Mar. 9-12, 1944.

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## Combat Highlights

Space permits only a sketchy account of the brilliant action by the 37th Buckeyes, called the Heroes of Hill 700, crucial hill of the second battle of Bougainville, when the infamous Jap 6th Div. attempted to push the Ohio men into the sea.

They were masters of Clark Field and Ft. Stotsenberg, and liberators of Bilibid prison internees during their later Philippines campaign. The 37th fought at Bairoka Harbor landing (New Georgia Island); Munda Airfield (New Georgia); Bougainville; Lingayen Gulf landing (Philippines); capture of Clark Field and Ft. Stotsenberg; seizure of San Fernando; penetration of Manila; crossing of the Pasig river; mopping up operations around Baguio, the Cagayan Valley and Baleta Pass, and liberation of 2000 internees at Bilibid Prison.

The 37th slew 8000 Japs in two weeks at Bougainville; with the 1st Cav. Div. accounted for 10,000 more in Luzon; suffered 3800 casualties in the Manila operation.

Among the heroes of the Buckeye Division, outstanding are Pvt. Rodger Young, of Clyde, O., and Pfc. Frank J. Etrarca, Cleveland, O.

# 38th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Cyclone Division.

While the Division was in training at Camp Shelby, Miss., during World War I its tent city was leveled by a storm and the 38th promptly became known as the Cyclone Division. After its action at Bataan during this war, the 38th began to use the phrase, "Avengers of Bataan," as a divisional nickname.

**Shoulder Patch:** The patch is in the form of a shield divided vertically into a field of red and a field of blue. In the center of the shield in white, are the letters "C" and "Y" interlocked. A scroll, with the words, "Avengers of Bataan," has been placed above the letters since the Division's action at Bataan.

**Source:** Ind., Ky. and W. Va. NG.

## History

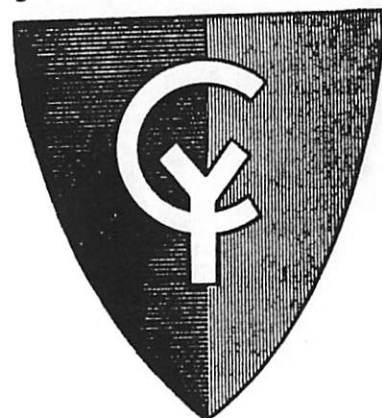
Organized and trained, Camp Shelby, Miss., and went overseas Sept.-Oct., 1918; last element returned from France and demobilized June, 1918. Never saw action as a division in France. History of individual units: 149th Inf. Regt. once commanded by Daniel Boone as 2nd Ky. Inf.; 138th FA Bn., commanded by George Rogers Clark as 1st Ky. Inf.; 152nd Inf. Regt., organized as 2nd Ind. Regt. (Tippecanoe.)

## Training

Inducted Jan. 17, 1941. Trained Camp Shelby, Miss. Third Army maneuvers, La., Sept., 1941. Came under control of AGF Mar. 9, 1942, and assigned IV Corps, Third Army Third Army maneuvers, La., Sept., 1942. Amphibious training, Carrabelle, Fla., Nov., 1942. Camp Livingston, La., Mar., 1943. Furnished 8 cadres, parts of 14 tank forces and produced 4000 to 5000 officer candidates. Overseas: Dec., 1943.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Robert H. Tyndall, Jan., 1941, to Apr., 1941; Lt. Gen.



(then Maj. Gen.) Daniel I. Sultan, Apr., 1941, to Apr., 1942; Maj. Gen. Henry L. C. Jones, Apr., 1942, to Feb., 1945; Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, Feb., 1945, to July, 1945; Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving, Aug., 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Dec., 1943): 149th, 151st and 152nd Inf. Regts.; 138th, 139th, 163rd (L) and 150th (M) FA Bns. Higher Command: Eighth Army.

## Combat Highlights

Battle action of the 38th centered in Bataan and the region NE of Manila, beginning Dec. 7, 1944.

These are the places where blood of the gallant Division troops was shed: Leyte, mopping up; Subic Bay, landing on Bataan; Zig-Zag Pass, key to Jap defense of Bataan; Mariveles, amphibious landing; Balanga, Pilar and Bagac (March-of-Death route); Corregidor, landing; Zambales Mts. (stormed); Cabello, Fort Drum and Carabao Islands (overrun); the Marakina watershed (Manila's water supply); the Sierra Madre Mts. and the Shimbu Line (almost impassable terrain); Marakina river line (seized); Wawa Dam, captured.

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# 40th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Sunburst Division.  
**Shoulder Patch:** The insignia is in the shape of a dark-blue diamond; and on it, in yellow, is the sun, with twelve rays. The sun is circled in red. The patch is symbolic of the Golden West sunshine, and a perfect sky.

**Source:** National Guard of California, Nevada and Utah.

## History

Division was organized July 18, 1917, and training started at Camp Kearney, Calif. Overseas movement completed Aug. 21, 1918. Designated as 6th Depot Division, unit was stationed at La Guerche-sur-L'Aube, France, to receive, train, equip and forward replacements.

## Training

After induction, Mar. 3, 1941, Division reported to Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., for training. On Dec. 8, 1941, with other troops under Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, undertook defense of Southern California Sector. Sent to Fort Lewis for advanced training Apr., 1942. Overseas training, Hawaii; departing U. S. Aug., 1942.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Walter P. Short, Mar., 1941, to Sept., 1941; Brig. Gen. Ernest J. Dawley (later Maj. Gen.), Sept., 1941, to Apr., 1942; Maj. Gen. Rapp Brush, Apr., 1942, to present.

## Component Units

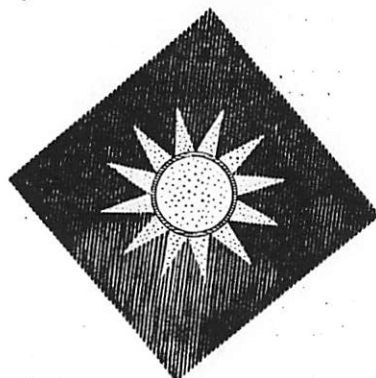
(As of Aug., 1942): 108th, 160th and 185th Inf. Regts.; 143rd, 164th, 213th (L) and 222nd (M) FA Bns. Higher Command: Eighth Army.

## Awards

The reinforced 3rd Platoon of Co. F, 185th Inf. was awarded Distinguished Unit Citation for action Mar. 29, 1945, for landing at Patik, Negros. P. I.

## Combat Highlights

The 40th first tasted combat in jungle fighting Dec., 1943; on New



Britain after staging on Guadalcanal. The 185th Regt. jumped off at Talasea to take Cape Hoskins' Airdrome, 25 miles east, closing a trap on Japs in the Rabaul area.

After practice landings at Lae, New Guinea in the fall of 1944, the 40th sailed to Lingayen Gulf, arriving Jan. 9, 1945. The 160th Regt. made blitz speed, marching day and night toward Clark Field and Manila, entering Tarlac, strategic railroad and highway junction 11 days later. The division infantrymen were the first troops to reach Clark Field.

The Division captured Fort Stotsenburg and Camp O'Donnell and pushed the Japs 10 miles into the Cambusilan mountains, sealing thousands of Japs in caves. In 53 days of continuous fighting, the 40th killed or captured 6145 Japs.

Subsequent action included pacification of Panay Island in the Visayas; invasion and capture of Negros including the capital, Bacolod. These campaigns accounted for 4732 Japs killed and captured by the 40th. In Panay, the Division captured and converted airfields at Santa Barbara and Munduriao, enabling American planes to land there in record time.

# 41st Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Jungleers Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** The patch is semi-circular, has a red background with sun and 12 orange rays against blue (representing the ocean). The patch symbolizes the sun setting in the Pacific.

**Song:** "41st Division Marching Song" by Pvt. Frederick Valdez. (Additionally: "First in Old Manila" for 162d Inf.) Songs are in SIS file.

**Source:** Ore., Wash., Idaho and Mont. National Guard units (this war).

## History

Organized: July, 1917, Camp Greene, N. C. Overseas: Feb., 1918. Actions: Chateau-Thierry, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel (but division did not see action as a division). Demobilized: June, 1919. The 162d dates back to 1899 (2d Ore. Volunteers).

## Training

Inducted: Sept., 1940, Ft. Lewis. Maneuvers: Hunter Liggett Military Res. Overseas: Mar., 1942 (Australia).

## Commanding Generals

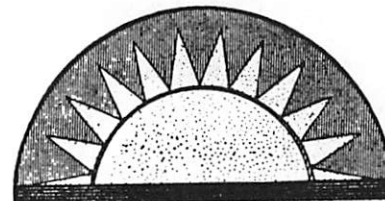
Maj. Gen. George A. White, Sept., 1940, to Nov., 1941; Brig. Gen. Carlos A. Pennington, Nov.-Dec., 1941; Maj. Gen. Horace H. Fuller, Dec., 1941, to June, 1944; Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe, June, 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Mar., 1942) 162d, 163d and 186th Inf. Regts.; 146th, 167th, 205th (L) and 218th (M) FA Bns. Higher Commands: Eighth and Sixth Armies.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 163d Inf. Regt. for action in Papuan campaign, July 23, 1942, to Jan. 23, 1943; DUC to 2d Platoon, Co. L, 163d for action Aitape, Apr. 27, 1944; DUC to 1st Bn., 162d for action Salamaua, June 29 to Sept. 12, 1943.



## Combat Highlights

From Papua's bloody Sanananda to equally bloody Zamboanga in the Philippines the 41st has set a combat record which is among the foremost in the Pacific theater.

The 163d, first of the Jungleer units to go into action, was committed at Sanananda, Jan. 2, 1943, to help stop the Japs short of Port Moresby. At the end of 21 days they came out jungle-ragged but had stopped the Japs. Storming ashore at Salamaua, June 29, 1943, the 162d began 75 days of jungle fighting unrelieved, a record.

The Division then began a 1000-mile campaign up through the New Guinea jungles—assault landings at Aitape, actions at Hollandia, Toemwakde, Biak Islands (where the 41st liquidated 8000 Japs and fought the first tank battle against the Japs, destroying 11 tanks without loss of a single U. S. tank).

Elements of the 41st's 186th struck Palawan, P. I., Feb. 28, 1945, but the major landing of 41st elements was at Zamboanga with the Eighth Army, Mar. 10. Zamboanga City fell the next day. Actions which followed: capture of Pasanoca, Capi-san, Palawan and Basilan Island.

Liberation of the Sulu archipelago began Apr., 1945, with the Division landing first at Bongao and the Sanga Sanga Islands, later taking Jolo Island and Sibuco. By 8 June, 1945, an additional 2000 Japs had been killed.

# 42nd Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Rainbow Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** A rainbow, chosen because the World War I Division was composed of men from so many states.

**Song:** "Mountain Dew" (semi-official). Sprague-Coleman Co.

## History

The Division was organized in Aug., 1917, from National Guard Units of 26 states and the District of Columbia. It reached France by Nov., 1917, and went into the line in the Luneville sector in March, 1918. Action: Champagne-Marne and Aisne-Marne offensives.

## Training

The Division was activated July, 1943, at Camp Gruber, Okla., under the X and XVI Corps. Overseas: Nov., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding General

Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins, July, 1943, to present time.

## Component Units

(As of Nov., 1944) 222nd, 232nd and 242nd Inf. Regts.; 232nd, 392nd, 402nd (L) and 542nd (M) FA Bns. Higher Command (Combat): Seventh Army.

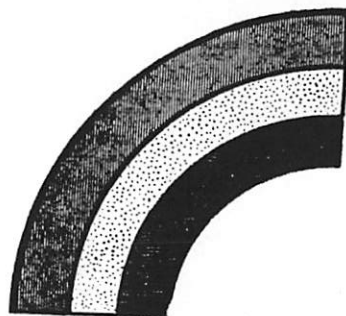
## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 1st Bn., 242nd Inf. for action Jan 9-10, 1945

## Combat Highlights

The Rainbow Division, famous in World War I history, was hailed by newspapers upon its going overseas in Nov. 1944, as a noted unit which would add lustre to old laurels and acquire new ones in the present war. Reactivated and trained too late for the initial landing on the Normandy beaches, it went into action first in Dec., 1944, under the Seventh Army on the right flank of Saarbrücken, serving as an emergency task force plugging gaps and weak points in the line.

In January the Seventh Army was holding along a two-army front



while the Third Army helped to fight back the Nazi bulge on the First Army front. The following month the Seventh Army was readied for renewal of attacks and it was this month the Rainbow Division was announced as part of the Seventh Army.

In Jan., 1945, Sgt. Veto R. Bertudo, Decatur, Ill., won a Medal of Honor at Hatten, France.

Its first penetration of Germany was made by the 42nd in March when the Division drove through the Harde Mts. Heroes of that difficult action included Pfc. Russell J. Kubiak, of Milwaukee; Cpl. Richard B. Jones, of Washington, D. C., and Sgt. Daniel J. Wofford, of Rudy, Ark., winners of silver stars.

April saw the fall of Dahn and Busenbourg. Rolling some 25 miles east of the Rhine, the 42nd took Furth and Schweinan, added Schweinfurt in May and struck southeast toward Nurnberg.

The Rainbow men were first to enter Munich and were co-liberators of 32,000 victims of the torture camp, Dachau. The outfit then drove into Austria, crossing the Inn river, capturing important Nazi general officers and shortly after V-E Day, occupying Ritzbahl, German film capital.

# 43rd Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Winged Victory Division. Division received its nickname on Luzon, formed from the name of its commanding general, Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Wing, and the ultimate goal of the division.

**Shoulder Patch:** The patch is a black grapeleaf imposed on a red quatrefoil background. The patch is khaki-bordered. The grapeleaf represents the fact that the four states whose NG troops originally made up the division—Me., Vt., Conn. and R. I.—were called Vinland.

## History

Organized Mar. 21, 1925, in 1st Corps Area. History of its units: 103rd Inf. Regt., 1861 (Civil War), the companies going back as far as 1800; 169th Inf. Regt., 1739 (Colony of Connecticut); 172nd Inf. Regt., 1765 (Vt.-Green Mt. Boys).

## Training

Inducted Feb. 24, 1941, and assigned to Camp Blanding, Fla. Louisiana maneuvers, July, 1941; Carolinas maneuvers, Nov., 1941. Moved to Camp Shelby, Miss., Feb. 8, 1942, coming under AGF, Mar. 9, 1942. Moved to Fort Ord, Calif., Aug., 1942, for amphibious training. Overseas: Oct., 1942 (SWP).

## Commanding Generals

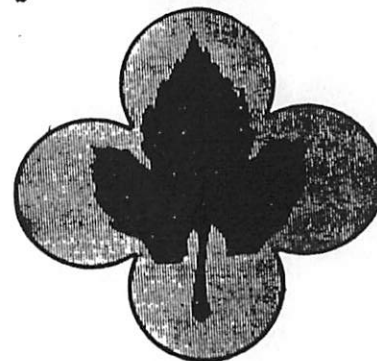
Maj. Gen. Morris B. Payne, Feb., 1941, to Aug., 1941; Maj. Gen. John H. Hester, Aug., 1941, to July, 1943; Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Wing, Aug., 1943, to inactivation Oct., 1945.

## Component Units

(As of Oct., 1942) 103rd, 169th and 172nd Inf. Regts.; 103rd, 152nd, 169th (L) and 192nd (M) FA Bns. Higher command: Sixth Army.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 1st Bn., 169th Inf. Regt. for action at Pozorrubio, Luzon, Jan. 15-17, 1945; DUC to 2nd Bn., 169th Inf. Regt., for action at Seison, Luzon, Jan. 20,



1945; DUC to 3rd Bn., 169th Inf. Regt. for action on Mt. Alava (Seison, Luzon) Jan. 20, 1945; DUC to 2nd Bn., 172nd Inf. Regt. for action at Ipo Dam, Luzon, May 7, 1945.

## Combat Highlights

The Winged Victory Division participated in four campaigns, Guadalcanal, Northern Solomons, New Guinea and Luzon, during which it established its place among the great fighting divisions of the U. S. Landing in New Zealand, late in 1942 as a reserve against a possible Jap invasion, the 43rd moved on to New Caledonia and later (Jan., 1943) into Guadalcanal, near the end of the campaign here.

Combat actions which followed were assault on New Georgia at Rendova Island (the 43rd killed 4000 Japs in 81 days of fighting); Munda Airfield; Aitape, New Guinea; the battle of the Drinimuor river, where Japs from Wewak were stopped; landing at Lingayen (Luzon).

In the Luzon campaign which followed, the 43rd was in action at Baguio, Fort Stotzenberg area; the Zambales Mts.; crushing of the Shimbun Line; capture of Ipo Dam and blasting of the Shinshu forts near Ipo Dam.

# 44th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** None recorded.

**Shoulder Patch:** A circular patch containing two Arabic 4s, back to back. The 4s are of blue, on a field of orange and the entire patch has a blue border. The colors are those of the House of Nassau, under which the Dutch settled what is now New York and New Jersey.

**Slogan:** "Prepared in All Things."

**Division Song:** "The 44th Division Marching Song" by Lt. Albert D. Fallows, AGD.

**Source of Division:** National Guard units from New York and New Jersey.

## Training

**Activated:** Sept., 1940, Fort Dix, N. J. Maneuvers: Carolinas. In Jan., 1942, Camp Claiborne, La., then Fort Lewis, Wash. From Feb. to April, 1944, maneuvers in Louisiana, then Camp Phillips, Kans. Left this country Sept., 1944, for ETO.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell, Sept., 1940, to Aug., 1941; Maj. Gen. James I. Muir, Aug., 1941, to Aug., 1944; Maj. Gen. Robert L. Spragins, Aug., 1944, to Jan., 1945; Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, Jan., 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Sept., 1944) 71st, 114th and 324th Inf. Regts.; 157th (M), 158th, 217th and 220th (L) FA Bns. Higher Command: (combat) Seventh Army.

## Awards

2nd Battalion of the 114th Infantry Regiment awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation for action north of Schalbeck, France, Nov. 25, 1944.

## Combat Highlights

The 44th first went into the line in an area east of Luneville, France, took part in the Seventh Army drive to secure the Vosges passes.

Six days after being in combat the division held back a counterattack



by German forces. By mid-November the 44th had broken through the Vosges Mountains along with the 2nd French Armored Division.

During this period the 2nd Battalion of the 114th Infantry Regt. held ground on a front 4000 yards wide against a German onslaught with numerically superior tank and Infantry units. The battalion's action probably saved the entire division from elimination as an effective fighting force.

On New Year's Day, 1945, the 44th attempted to cross the Saar River 10 miles southeast of Saarbrücken. Six attempts were made, but strong enemy counterattacks beat the crossing back. Eventually the crossing was effected and a penetration made of two miles.

During the latter part of Jan., 1945, the division was holding lines below the Saar. During the following months the 44th sped on into Austria.

By the end of the war it had occupied large areas of German territory and finally pulled up at Imst, Austria.

The 44th Division had 203 days of combat service with the Seventh Army. During that period the Division captured a total of 44,000 prisoners.

# 45th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Thunderbird Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Golden bird (Indian symbol for sacred bearer of unlimited happiness) against red diamond (ancient Spanish color).

**Slogan:** Semper Anticus (Always Forward).

**Activated:** 1924.

## Training

Inducted: Sept. 16, 1940, Fort Sill, Okla. Other stations: Camp Berkeley, Fort Devens, V and VI Corps; Camp Edwards (Amphib. Tr.); Pine Camp, XIII Corps; Camp Pickett, 2nd Army (Mt. and Amphib. Tr.). Maneuvers: Louisiana, March, 1942. Overseas June, 1943 (North Africa).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. William S. Key, September, 1940, to October, 1942; Maj. Gen. Troy H. Middleton, October, 1942, to December, 1943; Maj. Gen. William W. Eagles, December, 1943, to December, 1944; Maj. Gen. Robert T. Frederick, December, 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of June, 1943) 157th, 179th and 180th Inf. Regts.; 158th, 160th, 171st (L) and 189th (M) FA Bns. Higher Command (combat) Seventh Army.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to Co. I, 157th Inf., for action near Carroceto, Italy, Feb. 17-21, 1944; DUC to 2nd Bn., 157th, for action in Italy, February, 1944; DUC to Co. G, 180th, for action near Padiglione, Italy, Feb. 18, 1944. Croix de Guerre with palm, to entire division on July 2, 1945.

## Combat Highlights

The Thunderbird Division has had four D-Days, Sicily, Salerno, Anzio and Southern France.

Landing in Sicily, July 10, 1943, the 45th fought its way across the island. It captured Motta Hill ("Bloody Ridge") in four days.

Salerno (Sept. 10) came next.



After 46 days of bitter fighting, the division crossed the Volturno, then fought 73 days longer.

They went ashore at Anzio, Jan. 22, 1944, and entered upon four months of desperate fighting to keep the Nazis from carrying out their orders to drive the Americans into the sea. May 23, the Thunderbirds joined in breaking through the Anzio ring, helped clear the approaches to Cassino and swept north of captured Rome.

The landing in Southern France came Aug. 15, 1944, the 45th spearheading a drive for Belfort Gap. Epinal fell in September, and shortly afterward, the 45th crossed the Moselle, fought through the heavily-wooded Vosges foothills and crossed the Meurthe.

The Zintzel river crossed, the division found itself Dec. 13, 1944, well through the Maginot defensive belt and in the Lembach-Wingen Valley.

A brief rest taken, the 45th (March, 1945) moved to Sarreguemines. Actions to the end of the war included: the Saar district, Rhine crossing (near Wurms), Aschaffenberg drive, Nurnberg, the Danube crossing, liberation of the Dachau victims and the march on Munich. It had 511 combat days.



# 63rd Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Blood and Fire Division (from statement in Casablanca conference that the enemy would "bleed and burn").

**Shoulder Patch:** An upright sword of gold with a spot of blood on its tip set against a background of flame, all on a field of olive drab. The patch is pear-shaped.

## Training

Activated: June, 1943, Camp Blanding, Fla., assigned to VII Corps. Later it was transferred to Camp Van Dorn, Miss., where it first came under the IX Corps, Third Army. Later it became part of the XXI Corps. Overseas: Dec., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding General

Maj. Gen. Louis E. Hibbs, June, 1943 to present.

## Component Units

(As of Dec., 1944) 253d, 254th and 255th Inf. Regts.; 718th (M), 861st, 862d and 863d (L) FA Bns. Higher Command: Seventh Army.

## Awards

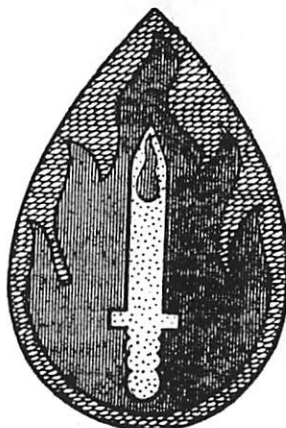
Distinguished Unit Citation was awarded the 254th Inf. Regt. for action from Jan. 22 to Feb. 6, 1945, near Colmar bridgehead in Alsace. At that time the regiment was attached to the 3d Inf. Division.

## Combat Highlights

Some of the units of the 63d Division had had their initial baptism of blood and fire Dec. 22, 1944. But the Division was not committed as a unit until Feb. 8, 1945. At this time the 63d was announced as a division under the Seventh Army in Alsace.

The Division crossed the Saar north of Sarreguemines and led the Seventh Army back on German soil. One of the first major prizes Blood and Fire men gained was the fortress town of Ommersheim.

A few weeks later the 63d led the Seventh Army into the lower



Siegfried Line on a two-mile front, just south of Sauerbrücken. From Mar. 15th to the 21st, the 63d troops fought hard and valiantly. Two belts of the Siegfried Line were cracked open by the Division, the first break in that tough line on the Seventh Army front.

The artillery of the 63d during Mar. 24th to 27th supported the crossing of the Rhine River. On Mar. 30 the Division attacked south through Heidelberg and Mannheim, an action which expanded the Rhine bridgehead.

Now combat-toughened, the Division troops (early in April) mauled and destroyed the Nazi 17th SS Division, fought through Hardthäuser Woods and crossed the Neckar and Kocher Rivers, helping the 10th Armored Division over.

The "rat race" to the Danube river followed, Apr. 23-25, the 253d and 254th Infantry Regiments crossing the river on the 25th. The Wertech and Lech were crossed on the 30th and the capture of Landsberg effected.

In May, the 63d teamed with the 100th to gain steadily on the Seventh Army's right flank.

# 65th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Battle-Axe.

**Shoulder Patch:** Blue shield bearing a white battle-axe.

## Training

The Battle-Axe Division was activated Aug., 1943, Camp Shelby, Miss. Overseas: Jan., 1945 (ETO).

## Commanding General

Maj. Gen. Stanley E. Reinhart, Aug., 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Jan., 1945): 259th, 260th and 261st Inf. Regts.; 720th (M), 867th, 868th and 869th (L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: Fifteenth Army and Third Army.

## Combat Highlights

During the initial assignment of the 65th Division with the Fifteenth Army, the Division received additional training for combat and discharged the usual duties incident to arrival in a Theater of Operations.

France at that time had been overrun by the clanging tanks and the rapid moving motorized columns of the victorious Yank armies. Final victory was in the air as the Eisenhower legions gathered force for the final breakthrough and overrunning of Germany.

Von Rundstedt had blown up the last great offensive spark which still existed in German arms. The spark had flared into the Dec., 1944 blazing Battle of the Bulge.

The Allied armies had quenched the flames and were now full strength poised before the vaunted Siegfried Line ready to deliver the crushing blow which caved in that strongest remaining outer shell of Nazi defense.

Under the Third Army the Battle-Axe Division was committed on the Western front early in Mar., 1945, in the vicinity of Saarlautern, where



it relieved the 26th (Yankee) Infantry Division.

The 65th launched its offensive Mar. 18 with a drive on the southern flank of the XX Corps, its objective to help secure Saarlautern. In four days the Siegfried Line was breached.

Reassembling in the vicinity of Neunkirchen, the division moved eastward across the Saarland toward the Rhine. By the last day of March the entire division had made the crossing.

The 65th crossed the Fulda four days later and entered Langensalza Apr. 6. Regensburg was next, the Battle-Axe men hacking their way to that city by Apr. 25 and going on the following day to cross the Danube between Regensburg and Kelheim. Regensburg itself was captured by the 65th a day later.

Scant days prior to the final capitulation of the Nazi power, the 65th Division had reached a point ten miles Southeast of Passau. Before hostilities ceased (three days prior to the cease-fire order) the Division reached Ruffing and Horsching.

# 66th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Black Panther Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Red-bordered circular patch, containing black panther's head, against an orange background.

## Training

Upon activation, April, 1943, the division was assigned to Camp Blanding under the VII Corps, remaining there until transferred to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., under the IX Corps, August, 1943.

It was assigned to Camp Rucker, Ala., April, 1944, remaining there until it received its orders to go overseas. When it was originally assigned to Camp Blanding, the unit became the first division ever to be organized in the State of Florida.

The division sailed for the European Theatre of Operations in November, 1944.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Herman F. Kramer, April, 1943, to Aug., 1945; Maj. Gen. Walter E. Lauer, Aug., 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of November, 1944) 262nd, 263rd and 264th Inf. Regts.; 721st (M), 870th, 871st and 872nd (L) FA Bns. Higher command: 12th Army Group (December, 1944).

## Combat Highlights

The 66th Division arrived in the British Isles in November, 1944, when the fury of the assault on Germany was mounting across the channel. In December the Black Panthers were sent to relieve the 94th Infantry Division. Mission of the 66th Division was the containing of powerful enemy forces grouped within the pockets left behind at St. Nazaire and Lorient by the victorious Yanks who by that time has swept enemy resistance before them far to the north.

There were some 50,000 restless



Nazi troops in the two pockets and keeping them safely out of trouble for the duration occupied the attention of the Black Panther Division until the Nazis gave up the struggle and V-E day was announced. Fighting was sporadic and consisted mainly of continual combat patrols to keep tab on the beleaguered garrisons and heavy artillery duels to keep the Nazis pinned to the ground. It was something like a huge concentration camp fenced in by the bayonets of the 66th, the inhabitants of the camps retaining their arms. On May 8, 1945, the Germans surrendered.

The 66th Division in accepting the surrender, liberated 856 square miles of French territory. Inside the liberated territory were some 180,000 civilians, virtually held prisoner by their German captors and forced to share with the Nazis the constant bombardment of the 66th Division Artillery. Their mission completed and the pockets liquidated, the 66th Division was assigned to staff three staging areas with added duties taking over the South of France port of Marseilles.

# 69th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Fighting 69th.

**Shoulder Patch:** White bordered square with interlocking white bordered numerals, red 6 and blue 9. The original commander of the Division, Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte, designed the patch.

## Training

The Fighting 69th was activated in May, 1943, and assigned to Camp Shelby, Miss. The Division served successively under the VII and the IX Corps. It was sent overseas to European Theater of Operations in Nov., 1944, but did not arrive in time to be used against the Germans during the desperate Battle of the Bulge.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte, May, 1943, to Sept., 1944; Maj. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt, Sept., 1944, to Aug., 1945; Brig. Gen. Robert V. Maraist, Aug., 1945, to present.

## Component Units

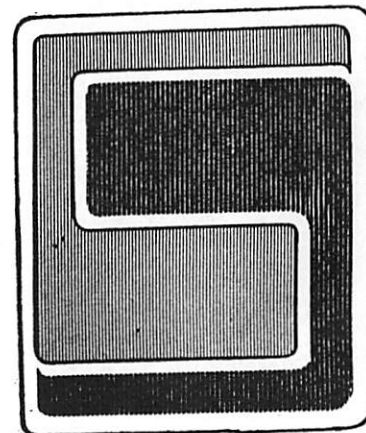
(As of Nov., 1944): 271st, 272nd and 273rd Inf. Regts.; 724th (M), 879th, 880th and 881st (L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: (Overseas) Fifteenth, First, Ninth Armies.

## Combat Highlights

The 69th Division first entered combat in the Morichau Sector, where under the V Corps of the Fifteenth Army, its job was to help crack the Siegfried Line in that area.

Two regiments of the division cracked the fortifications on a front stretching more than a mile and took 200 prisoners on their first day of action. Before the momentum of that first attack could be checked they had gone on to capture the towns of Reschoil, Dickeerscheid and Honnigen.

In 15 days from their first day of action, Feb. 12 to 27, the Division had completed the job of severing the first belt of the Siegfried Line.



On Mar. 1, Hescheld and Hahn-enberg fell. The Division swept up the west bank of the Rhine and on Mar. 27, crossed the river in the vicinity of Schmidtheim to a sector near Bad Neuenahr on the east bank.

Action of the Fighting 69th in conjunction with the 11th Armored Division in the defense of Leipzig Apr. 19, was the Division's most famed action.

One of the heroes of this action was S/Sgt. John J. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, a member of Task Force Zweibel. His gallantry and leadership at Leipzig won him the Silver Star. He was offered a battlefield commission, but declined. Pfc. Sam Woolf, same task force, also won the Silver Star.

On 25 Apr., 1945, the 69th made the war's first American unit contact with the Russians. A patrol climbed an old tower at Torgau, on the Elbe and sighted Russians across the river. Soon afterward came the link-up.

During the following months, the 69th occupied Leipzig.



# 70th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Trailblazer Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Patch is red, shaped like a single-bitted axe with blade up. White axe head superimposed, aimed at white Mt. Hood and green fir tree. Red refers to blood of pioneers; Mt. Hood, to State of Oregon, and green tree, to 91st Division, parent unit.

**Song:** "Oh, Suzanna."

## Training

Activated: June 15, 1943, Camp Adair, Ore., IV Corps. Moved to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., July, 1944, and overseas Dec., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist, June, 1943, to July, 1944; Maj. Gen. Allison J. Barnett, July, 1944, to July, 1945; Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Herren, July, 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Dec., 1944): 274th, 275th and 276th Inf. Regts.; 882nd, 883rd, 884th (L) and 725th (M) FA Bns. Higher Command: Seventh Army.

## Awards

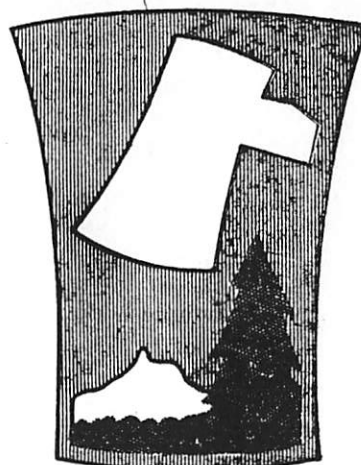
Division was commended by Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, XXI Corps CG, for action in Saar Region, Distinguished Unit Citation to 2nd Bn., 274th Inf. Regt., for action at Wingen, France, Jan. 5-7, 1945.

## Combat Highlights

Reduction of the Bitch Salient; crossing of the Saar river; capture of Saarbrücken, and reduction of the Saar basin are highlights of the war waged by the 70th.

Elements of three regiments of the division took position Dec. 28, 1944, on the west bank of the Rhine to get their combat training the hard way, on-the-job, in some of the worst fighting of the war.

The von Rundstedt winter offensive heat was on and the Nazis were attempting to drive south from Bitch and north from Colmar, hoping to cut off our Seventh Army



west of the Saverne Pass.

At Wingen, elements of the 274th and 275th sealed off 1000 SS troops and cleaned them up in a three-day battle, breaking the northern prong of the German drive.

Moving to a point just south of the German border bastion of Saarbrücken, mid-January, the 70th deployed on a line from Saarguemines to Morsbach and in February launched a drive in the area south of the Saar river.

The high ground overlooking Saarbrücken was occupied, the Trailblazers smashed into Forbach, France, and took the town of Styring-Wendel beyond. In the latter, the 70th liberated 1000 Allied prisoners, one of the first western front liberations of the war.

The Division made a night crossing of the Saar, Mar. 18, and two days later captured Saarbrücken. Swarming through Siegfried Line defenses, the 70th gathered in Saarland cities making a juncture with the Third Army Mar. 21. Reduction of the Saar basin followed.

# 71st Infantry Division

**Nickname:** This Division has no nickname. It is commonly referred to as the 71st. Its crossing of the Rhine and the final smash into Bavaria may give rise to a nickname now that the war is over and gallantry is being recorded and published.

**Shoulder Patch:** A circular white patch with a red border. In blue, and placed diagonally on the face of the patch, are the Arabic numerals, "71."

## History

The 71st Division was one of the later divisions activated during the present war. Although its activation date, July, 1943, indicated it would be available for the final mop-up of the Japs, it was able instead to see important action in the European Theater of Operations and to be in at the death of the Nazi power in Europe.

## Training

The Division was assigned for training to the XI Corps, Second Army, Camp Carson, Colo., upon activation in July, 1943. During Mar. and Apr., 1944, the 71st participated in the maneuvers conducted at the Hunter Liggett, Calif. Military Reservation.

By the fall of 1944, the Division was ready for action and left the United States in Nov., 1944, for the European Theater of Operations.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. (then Brig. Gen.) Robert L. Spraggins, July, 1943, to Oct., 1944; Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Landrum, Oct., 1944, to Nov., 1944; Maj. Gen. Willard G. Wyman, Nov., 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Nov., 1944): 5th, 14th and 66th Inf. Regts.; 564th (M), 607th, 608th and 609th (L) FA Bns. Higher Command: Third Army.

## Combat Highlights

On Mar. 12, 1945, the Division



started its initial campaign, and from then until Mar. 31, 1945, it was engaged in driving from Ratzwiller, France, to the Rhine river.

At the end of the month, the mission was accomplished as troops of the Division drove into the vicinity of Ludwigshafen, Germany. This operation included the breaking through of the Siegfried Line and capture of the German city of Pirmasens.

Then came the drive across the Hardt Mountains and the Rhine Plain. Final phase was the mopping up of isolated pockets and the occupation of the west bank of the Rhine, in the vicinity of Ludwigshafen and Speyer.

On Mar. 31, under cover of a smoke screen the Division plunged across the Rhine at Oppenheim, as it started participation in the final blitz across Germany.

In April the 71st helped capture Mannheim. As V-E Day approached, the Division captured Bayreuth, Northeast of Nuernberg.

Later after securing and consolidating its bridgehead across the Danube, it smashed into Bavaria near war's end.

The 71st was assigned occupation duties at Augsburg, Germany.

# 75th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** None recorded.

**Shoulder Patch:** A rectangular khaki-bordered patch, lower corners rounded, on which are three fields of color placed diagonally across the patch, the top being blue, the middle white and the bottom color red. The 7 is blue, the 5 red.

## Training

The 75th Division was activated at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., in Apr., 1943, assigned to XI Corps, Second Army; later to IV and XX Corps, same station. From Feb. 9 to Apr. 3, 1944, the Division took part in Third Army maneuvers in Louisiana, afterward returning to Ft. Leonard Wood and late in Apr., 1944, moving to Camp Breckenridge, Ky. Overseas: Nov., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, Apr.-Aug., 1943; Maj. Gen. Fay B. Prickett, Aug., 1943, to Jan., 1945; Maj. Gen. Ray E. Porter, Jan.-June, 1945; Maj. Gen. Arthur A. White, June, 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Nov., 1944): 289th, 290th and 291st Inf. Regts.; 897th, 896th, 899th (L) and 730th (M) FA Bns. Higher Commands: First, Seventh, Ninth and French First Armies.

## Combat Highlights

The 75th Division numbers among its accomplishments capture of 21,000 enemy prisoners and 98 days of its first 126 spent on the continent actually in contact with the enemy. The division troops were young, averaging 21 years old upon the day of activation.

Entering the line on Christmas Eve, 1944, the 75th first job was to help stop the winter offensive of von Rundstedt. The desperate 33 days of fighting in the Ardennes Forest of Belgium was no apprentice work. With commendable craftsmanship, the Division played a



major part in ending German drive.

By late January, the 75th was helping to drive the Nazis out of Alsace-Lorraine. It eliminated a pocket of resistance between the Rhine river and the city of Colmar, helped liberate the latter.

Transferring quickly into Holland, the Division took over from the British a 24-mile front along the Maas river. During most of March, the 75th continued in defensive positions along the Maas, toward the end of the month transferring to positions near Byrell, Germany. On Mar. 24, the first elements began to cross the Rhine.

The northern end of the Ruhr river was reached Apr. 3; then Haltern, Dattelan. Eckern and Lueten in succession fell to the 75th.

A brief period of military government duties in Westphalia provided an interval of rest from combat.

May found the 75th in Arnesberg, 30 miles SE of Dortmund, and on V-E Day, the Division had headquarters at Luetgen, Germany. Early in June, 1945, the Division staffed the newly-organized redeployment center as processing

# 76th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Onaway Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Shield, upper area blue with white label (heraldic device) and lower, red, separated by khaki bar. The label was used to distinguish the coat of arms of the eldest son from that of his father. The 76th is first numerically of AUS (draft) divisions, (World War I) that is, eldest son of RA and NG divisions.

**Song:** "Onaway," words by Brig. Gen. Henry C. Evans, present commander. (Song is available in SIS files.)

## History

Activated: Aug., 1917, Camp (now Fort) Devens, Mass. Overseas, Aug., 1918.

## Training

Reactivated: June 15, 1942, Ft. Meade, Md. Other stations: A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Camp McCoy, Wis. Overseas: Nov., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt, June-Dec., 1942; Maj. Gen. William R. Schmidt, Dec., 1942, to July, 1945; Brig. Gen. Henry C. Evans, Aug., 1945, to present.

## Component Units

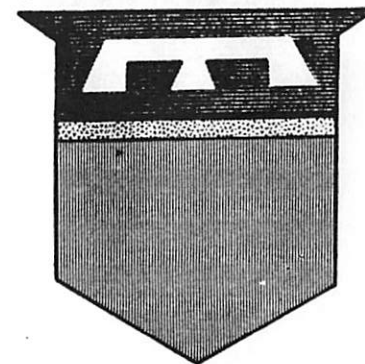
(As of Nov., 1944): 304th, 385th and 417th Inf. Regts.; 302nd, 355th, 364th (M) and 901st (L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: Third, First Armies.

## Awards

Meritorious Service Unit plaques to Service Batteries, all FA Bns. and service companies of all regts.; also to 301st Med. Bn., 76th QM Co., 776th Ord. Co., 76th MP Plat., 76th Band and Med Det. of 417th Regt. Commendation for the Division from XII Corps CG for crossing of Sauer river.

## Combat Highlights

Combat accomplishments of the 76th include advance of 400 miles



in 110 days of fighting, crossing of 20 rivers and capture of 33,000 prisoners.

The Onaways went into line on the Sauer, the 417th striking across the river on Feb. 6, 1945, at Echternach, Luxembourg. A firm bridgehead was established and the 76th attacked north of the Sauer and west of the Prum, knocking out more than 110 pillboxes and strongpoints. Irrel fell.

The 76th outflanked the Welschbillig-Eisenach line and opened the way to the Moselle at Trier. In March, the 76th crossed the Kyll near Priest, took Speicher and Orenhocken and on the 18th crossed the Moselle between Schweich and Reil to support bridging operations of the XII Corps at Mulheim.

The Rhine was crossed at Boppard and St. Boar. Mar. 27, and then the Fulda. The 76th spearheaded with the 6th Armored, the Third Army, dash across Germany to Czechoslovakia, through the German provinces of Thuringia and Saxony.

During the fast advance, the Onaways crossed the Werra, Mulde and Schopac rivers, but by that time the river jumpers had reduced river crossings to minor operations.

# 77th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Statue of Liberty Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Azure truncated triangle with Statue of Liberty in gold for World War I source of personnel, New York City.

## History

Activated: Camp Upton, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1917. Overseas: Mar., 1918. Actions: Meuse-Argonne. Elements of the 307th and 308th Inf. were the famed "lost battalion" rescued Oct. 7, 1918, in the Argonne.

## Training

Reactivated: Mar. 25, 1942, Ft. Jackson, S. C. Other stations: Camp Young, Calif., and Camp Pickett, Va. Maneuvers: La., Third Army. Overseas: Mar., 1944 (Hawaii).

## Commanding Generals

Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Mar.-June, 1942; Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff, June, 1942, to May, 1943. Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce, May, 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Mar., 1944) 305th, 306th and 307th Inf. Regts.; 304th, 305th, 306th (M) and 902d (L) FA Bns. Higher Comds.: XXIV Corps, SW Base Comd., Tenth Army.

## Combat Highlights

An amphibious landing on Guam and bloody fighting on Leyte and Okinawa featured the combat career of the 77th Division.

First landing was made on the eastern beaches of Guam, July 21, 1944. The heavy work had been done so the 77th encountered light opposition and quickly secured the beaches, captured Yona, San Antonio and Barrigada, the heights of Mt. Barrigada and Mt. Santa Rosa.

It was planned to send the division to New Caledonia for rehabilitation and additional training, but Leyte was growing rougher and the 77th was diverted to that embattled isle landing near Deposito, Dec.

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7, 1944, for a surprise attack on the Japs.

A drive into the Ormac Valley was launched, the troops moved into Panalan and took Camp Downes against bitter resistance and by Dec. 10 captured Ormoc after a bloody battle. Pushing northward toward Valencia, the 77th made a juncture with the 1st Cavalry and with them stormed Tambuco and Valencia.

The Okinawa campaign was next on the list and the 77th landed on Ie Island in Apr., 1945. Ernie Pyle was with the 77th and it was there he met his death on the field.

The island was secure by Apr. 21 and the Statue of Liberty men shifted to Okinawa where tanks and flamethrowers were employed by the division to throw Japs out of "impregnable" mountain positions and to capture the heights near Shuri.

In the action at Shuri, the 77th turned to the beach to repel an attempted Jap landing by Imperial Marines. The 77th killed 110 of the 300 who got ashore and pushed the rest into the sea.

The 77th took Chocolate Hill, Sugar Loaf Hill, Shuri and Naha, continuing to mop up scattered Japs after May 21, 1945, when organized resistance ended on Okinawa.

# 78th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Lightning Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Khaki-bordered, red semicircle with white bolt of lightning. In World War I, the French, likened the action of the 78th to a bolt of lightning which left the field red with blood.

**Motto:** "Audaciter (boldness)."

**Song:** "Men of the 78th." (Available in SIS files.)

## History

Activated: 27 Aug., 1917, Camp Dix, N. J. Overseas: May, 1918. Actions: (reserve in) St. Mihiel Drive; Meuse-Argonne; final drive which cracked German resistance.

## Training

Reactivated: 15 Aug., 1942, Camp Butner, N. C. Maneuvers: Tenn., Apr., 1944, Second Army. Other station: Camp Pickett, Va. Overseas: Oct., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding General

Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., Aug., 1942, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Oct., 1944): 309th, 310th and 311th Inf. Regts.; 307th, 308th, 309th (M) and 903rd (L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: First, Ninth and Seventh Armies.

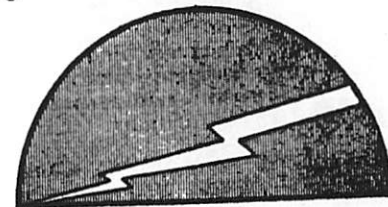
## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 2nd Bn., 311th Inf. Regt. for action at Kesternich 30 Jan. to 7 Feb., 1945; to 3rd Bn., 310th Inf. Regt. for action in Germany, 1-15 Mar., 1945.

## Combat Highlights

The impressive combat history of the 78th includes cracking of the Siegfried Line, capture of Schwammenauel Dam, crossing of the Rhine and reduction of the Ruhr Pocket.

The 78th aimed at the Schwammenauel Dam in its first action near Roetgen, 13 Dec., 1944, but required a month to reach it. During that month the 78th took Rolles-



broich, Simmerath, Bickerath and Witzerath, cut through bitter Nazi opposition at Kesternich and Schmidt. Capture of the dam freed the Allied arms from threat of a 22-billion-gallon deluge which might have been loosed to bar their way.

By Feb. 28, the Lightnings were crossing the Roer to take part in the Rhine offensive. A 1500-ton ammunition dump was captured by the division near Flammersheim, the 78th going on to take five bridges intact on the Ahr river. This exploit paved the way for juncture with the Third Army forces which were wheeling up north of the Moselle.

Open-top trucks were used to motorize the 310th Inf. Regt., which teamed up with the 9th Armored Division for the race to the Rhine. The 310th, in a hurry to reach the Rhine, captured many German towns without bothering to dismount. Euskirchen, Rheinbach and Bad Neuenahr were scooped in.

The 78th's 310th Regt. crossed Remagen bridge and the rest of the division was quick to exploit this famed windfall following on the heels of the 310th to widen a bridgehead and then storming north into Honnef. The bridgehead was quickly (by Mar. 17) blown up to 100 square miles.

In the Ruhr pocket, Apr. 6-11, the 78th took 47,581 Nazi prisoners. At war's end, the division was near Marburg, Germany.

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# 79th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Cross of Lorraine Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** A blue shield with a white bordered inner shield on which is a white cross of Lorraine, symbol of triumph.

## History

**Organized:** Aug., 1917, Camp (now Fort) Meade, Md. Overseas action: Meuse-Argonne.

## Training

**Reactivated:** 15 June, 1942, Camp Pickett, Va. Other stations: Camp Blanding, Fla.; Camp Forrest, Tenn., and Camp Phillips, Kans. Maneuvers: Tenn., Second Army; Calif.-Ariz. Maneuver Area. Overseas: Apr., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Ira T. Wyche, June, 1942, May, 1945; Brig. Gen. LeRoy H. Watson, May-July, 1945; Maj. Gen. Anthony McAuliffe, July-Aug., 1945; Brig. Gen. LeRoy H. Watson, Aug., 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Apr., 1944): 313th, 314th and 315th Inf. Regts.; 310th, 311th, 312th (M) and 904th (L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: First, Third, Seventh and Ninth Armies.

## Awards

**Distinguished Unit Citation** to Co. A, 315th Inf. Regt. for action at Emmerenil (Fr.) 20-22 Oct., 1944; to 2nd Bn., 315th, for action at Hatten (Fr.) 9-20 Jan., 1945; to 310th FA Bn., for action at Rittershofen and Hatten (Fr.), 7-20 Jan., 1945; to 2nd Bn., 313th Inf. Regt., for action near Obberreeden (Fr.) 31 Dec., 1944 to 21 Jan., 1945; to 3rd Bn., 315th Inf. Regt., for action near Rittershofen, 9-20 Jan., 1945; to 2nd Bn., 314th Inf. Regt., for action at Fort Du Roule (Fr.) 25-26 June, 1944.

## Combat Highlights

The liberation of Cherbourg, defeat of von Rundstedt's drive and the capture of Essen are highlights



of the 79th Division's distinguished battle action.

Going into action 19 June, 1944, the 79th cut the enemy Valognes-Cherbourg supply road, moved on into Cherbourg a week later, taking 6000 prisoners. La Haye du Puits and the Coutance-Avranches breakthrough came next, Le Mons and the Falaise pocket.

The 79th was in the open field and dashing for the Seine to down the ball momentarily at Mantes-Gassicourt, a bit of rubble which firmly held, effected the liberation of Paris.

Ordered to advance into Belgium, the 79th covered 180 miles in 72 hours, crossing the Somme and numerous other streams.

Moving to the Moselle, the 79th took Reims, Charmes, Epinal, St. Dizier, Neufchateau and by September, Luneville, finishing the year 1944 by driving the Nazis out of Saverne Gap and Saarebourg.

By sheer heroism, the division stopped the Nazi armor at Bitche. The 315th Regt. stood off two Nazi divisions at Hatten.

The Rhine was crossed late in March. Duisberg, the Ruhr pocket, Gelsinkirchen, Essen, Bochum, Kettwig were subsequent actions.

# 80th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Blue Ridge Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** White-bordered, gold shield with three azure mountains resting on a white bar.

**Slogan:** "The 80th Only Moves Forward."

**Song:** "Blue Ridge Marching Song." (Copy in SIS files.)

## History

**Activated:** Sept., 1917, Camp Lee, Va. Actions: Somme (reserve), St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne.

## Training

**Reactivated:** 15 July, 1942, Camp Forrest, Tenn., Second Army. Maneuvers: Tenn., Second Army; Calif.-Ariz. Maneuvers Area. Other station: Camp Phillips, Kans. Overseas: June, 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Patch, July, 1942, to Mar., 1943; Maj. Gen. Horace L. McBride, Mar., 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of June, 1944): 317th, 318th and 319th Inf. Regts.; 313th, 314th, 315th (M) and 905th (L) FA Bns. Higher Command: Third Army.

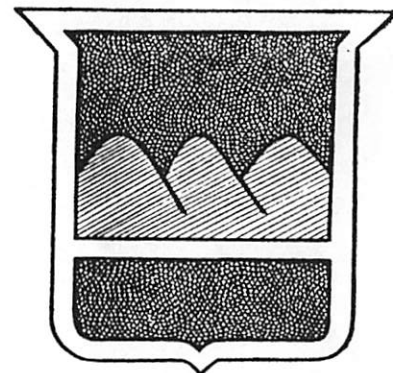
## Awards

**Distinguished Unit Citation** to 2nd Bn., 318th Inf. Regt. for action near Bastogne, 25-28 Dec., 1944; to 313th FA Bn. for action near Bezaumont (Fr.), 12-21 Sept., 1944.

## Combat Highlights

One of the crack divisions of the western offensive, the 80th earned its reputation in such actions as the closing of the Argentan-Falaise Gap, smashing of the von Rundstedt drive, crossing of the Rhine and smashing of resistance in Southeast Germany. Space permits very few details of these actions.

Entering combat 8 Aug., 1944, the 80th broke an armored counter-attack at Avranches. In subsequent actions the division took Evron, Ste.



Suzanne and Argentan and in the Argentan-Falaise Gap finished off the German Seventh Army.

Sweeping across France to take scores of French cities, the 80th reached the Moselle and established a bridgehead for the Third Army, then dug in on the Seille river.

During November, the 80th made a deep penetration into German positions and outflanked Metz, paving the way to its capture. By the 25th, the Maginot Line was breached and the next day the 80th stabbed at the industrial heart of the Saar Basin. By the 28th shells of the 80th were falling in Germany.

Von Rundstedt interrupted a brief rest period the 80th took following 102 consecutive days of combat. The division rushed to Luxembourg, lashing out at the Nazi flank 22 Dec., saving the city, then turned to Bastogne to rescue the 101st.

The drive to the Rhine came next, the 80th crossing it 28 Mar. A long list of towns captured en route included Kaiserslautern.

Kassel, Erfurt, Weimar, Jena, Gera, Nurnberg—towns famous in infamous Nazi history—were taken by the 80th in their final sweep to Austria, where the 80th received surrender of the 6th German army.

# 81st Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Wildcat Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Black Wildcat, on olive drab disc bordered in black, named from a creek near the 81st's camp ground, Camp (now Fort) Jackson, World War I. Division is generally credited as first to wear a patch.

**Slogan:** "Wildcats Never Quit. They Win or Die."

**Song:** "Wildcat March" (Available in SIS files).

## History

Activated: Sept., 1917, Camp Jackson, S. C. Overseas: Aug., 1918. Actions: St. Die, Meuse-Argonne (Commanded by General Pershing).

## Training

Reactivated: June 15, 1942, Camp Rucker, Ala. Other station: Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif. Maneuvers: Conecuh Forest (Ala. and Fla.); Tennessee, Second Army. Overseas: June, 1944 (T. H.)

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Gustave H. Franke, June-Aug., 1942; Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, Aug., 1942, to present.

## Component Units

(As of June, 1944) 321st, 322d and 323d Inf. Regts.; 316th, 317th, 318th (M) and 906th (L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: XXIV Corps; Tenth, Eighth and Sixth Armies.

## Combat Highlights

The Wildcats went into action first on Sept. 17, 1944, on Angaur Island in the Palaus. The conquest of Angaur was speedily effected as troops drove through the Japanese defenses to the western shore, cutting the island in half.

Angaur Island was declared secure on Sept. 20 and mopping up operations were started to destroy the remnants of the Jap garrison.

While the main force of the di-



vision had been engaged at Angaur, elements of the 81st attached to the 1st Marine Division had begun an offensive action against the enemy on Peleliu Island Sept. 23. These troops made a noteworthy contribution to the ultimate success of the operation by splitting the enemy defense force and isolating a sizeable group in the mountainous area of central Peleliu.

They also assisted in the destruction of hundreds of the enemy in Northern Peleliu, in addition to mopping up Ngesebus and Kongaru Islands and seizing Garakayo Island still further to the north.

By Nov 17 all resistance on Peleliu had ended. By that time the 81st had also been credited with aiding in the capture of Ulithi, Ngulu, Kayangal atolls. On New Year's Day, 1945, the Wildcats helped take Fais Island.

After a period of rest, the 81st was ready for action again. It was next fighting on Mindanao, P. I., May, 1945. Here it captured the Narang Airfield. A month later the 81st Division was in the Visayan Is., Central Philippines. In July the 81st helped secure Baisayan Island.

# 83rd Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Thunderbolt Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Black triangle with vertex downward. In the center within a gold circle the gold letters OHIO form a monogram.

**Song:** "The Thundering Herd."

## History

Organized Sept., 1917, Camp Sherman. Overseas: June, 1918.

## Training

Reactivated: Aug. 15, 1942, Camp Atterbury, Ind. Maneuvers: Tennessee, 2nd Army. Moved Camp Breckenridge, Ky., Sept., 1943. Overseas: April, 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, Aug., 1942, to Dec., 1943; Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon, Jan., 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of April, 1944): 329th, 330th and 331st Inf. Regts.; 322nd, 323rd, 908th (L) and 324th (M) FA Bns. Higher Commands: Third and Ninth Armies.

## Combat Highlights

Reduction of fortress St. Malo, spearheading of a drive to the Roer river and establishment of a bridgehead over the Elbe river are combat achievements of the 83rd Division. The Thunderbolts began landing on Omaha Beach (Normandy) June 18, 1944, wading through eight days of fighting to Carentan.

Next offensive action was against high ground at Periers. The 83rd crossed the Periers-St. Lo road, rested briefly astride the St. Lo-Coutance Highway, then wheeled south to Avranches and west to Brittany. "Impregnable" St. Lo fell to the 83rd; its commander, "Mad Col." von Aulock, surrendering (August). The Thunderbolts captured Dinard, St. Lunaire and St. Briec with 13,000 Nazi prisoners.

Assigned to protect the right



flank of the Third Army, then racing across France, the 83rd in patrol action, Loire Valley area, accepted surrender of Brig. Gen. Botho-Heming Elster with 20,000 Nazis at Beaugency Bridge.

The division by late September moved across France and into Luxembourg and took positions along the Sauer and Moselle rivers, moving on in Dec. to Hurtgen Forest.

Action for the 83rd against the Nazi winter offensive occurred at Rochefort, where the 83rd threw the Germans out; Lierneux, where the division blazed a trail for the 3rd Armored in bitter January weather, enabling the 3rd to cut the last Nazi supply line.

Elements of the 83rd saw action at Roer bridgehead (Julich) and the drive on Neuss. The division (March 1) jumped off from Rockrath, moved to Neuss, smashed a way to the Rhine and crossed it.

A race for the Elbe with an armored division wound up the campaign, the 83rd establishing a bridgehead on the Elbe south of Magdeburg, 54 miles from Berlin, claimed nearest point to Berlin reached by an American unit.



# 84th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Railsplitters.

**Shoulder Patch:** A red disk on which, in white, an ax splits a rail.

## History

**Organized:** Aug., 1917, Camp Taylor, Ky. Division furnished personnel to other divisions at first, then moved to Camp Sherman, O., and was brought to full strength. Overseas: Sept.-Oct., 1918.

## Training

**Reactivated:** Oct. 15, 1942, Camp Howze, Tex., X Corps, Third Army. Maneuvers: Louisiana, 1943, Third Army. Transferred to Claiborne. Nov., 1943. Overseas: Sept., 1944 (ETO)

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring, Oct., 1942, to Feb., 1943; Maj. Gen. Stonewall Jackson, Feb.-Oct., 1943; Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure, Oct., 1943, to March, 1944; Maj. Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff, March-June, 1944; Maj. Gen. Alexander R. Bolling, June, 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Sept., 1944): 333rd, 334th and 335th Inf. Regts.; 325th, 326th, 909th (L) and 327th (M) FA Bns. Higher Command: Ninth Army.

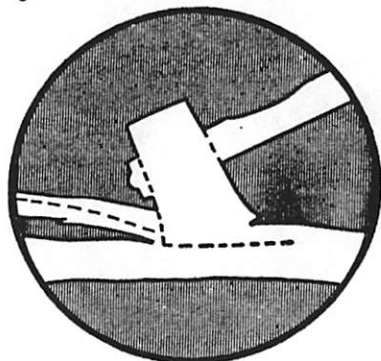
## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 3rd Bn., 334th Inf. for action in Germany, Feb. 23-March 5, 1945; DUC to Co. G, 334th Inf., for similar action, Feb. 23-28, 1945.

## Combat Highlights

Assaults on the Siegfried Line, smashing the Germans back during the 1944 winter offensive and capture of Hannover are among the achievements of the 84th Division.

As soon as the Railsplitters landed in France, Nov., 1944, they were sent to Holland on the Geilenkirchen salient, the town being a Nazi anchor in the Siegfried Line. The 84th had fought its way into the town by Nov. 18 and went on



to take Lindern and a succession of stubbornly defended towns. Wurm and Mellendorf, Siegfried Line strong points, fell to the 84th.

Along came von Rundstedt's winter offensive and cost the 84th bitter sub-zero fighting around Marche to hold back the strong German attack. The 84th held firmly, took the full weight of the Nazi effort and then lashed back.

Launching an attack in sleet and snow, Jan. 3, 1945, along with the 2nd Armored Division, the 84th doughfoots pushed in where tanks could not go. By night the enemy were cleared out of the woods above Odeigne. Next day, the 84th took Beffe and then Devantage and Magoster.

Taking up positions along the Roer, early in February, the 84th crossed the river Feb. 23, took Korrenzig, Baal, Matzerath, Hoven and Golkrath. Next the 84th cleared up Krefeld and headed for the Rhine. The Roer to Rhine plunge took 10 days.

The 84th crossed the Rhine and by April was rolling toward the Elbe and four days later the 84th reached the Elbe to meet the Russians there. In 128 days of combat, the 84th took 70,000 prisoners.

# 85th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Custer Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** A circular patch containing the initials "C" and "D" in red on a khaki background. Initials are for Custer Division.

## History

**Activated:** Aug. 25, 1917, Camp Custer, Mich. Overseas: July-Aug., 1918. Became a depot division.

## Training

**Reactivated:** May 15, 1942, Camp Shelby, Miss., IV Corps and later XV Corps. Other stations: Camp Young, Calif., and Ft. Dix (XIII Corps). Maneuvers: Louisiana and Desert Training Center. Overseas: Dec., 1943 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, May, 1942, to Feb., 1943; Maj. Gen. John B. Coulter, Feb., 1943, to 27 Aug., 1945, date of demobilization.

## Component Units

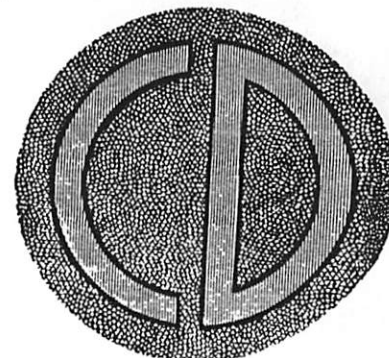
(As of Dec., 1943) 337th, 338th and 339th Inf. Regts.; 328th, 329th, 910th (L) and 403d (M) FA Bns. Higher Command: Fifth Army.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to Co. C, 337th Inf., action near Tremensuoli, Italy, May 12-16, 1944. DUC to Co. F, 337th, action near Roco, Sept. 23-29, 1944; DUC to Co. B, 338th, action on Mt. Altuzzo, Sept. 23-24, 1944; DUC to Co. G, 339th, action near Tremensuoli, May 11-14, 1944.

## Combat Highlights

Cracking of the Gustav line, liberation of Rome, breaching of the vaunted Gothic line and the final drive which broke the back of Nazi resistance in Italy are highlights of the combat action in which the 85th participated. The Division took over the sector near Minturno in March, and on May 11 joined the assault on the Gustav line. Breaching through, the 85th drove North and by the end of May opened the road to Anzio.



The breakthrough was costly. Objectives included Hills 66 and 69, Solacciano ridge, Castellonorato, Terracina and Sonnino.

Early in June, the 85th jumped off from near Lariano toward Rome, routing the famed Herman Goering Panzer Grenadier division, entering Rome June 4.

After a rest on the Arno River, the 85th began the assault on the Gothic line Sept. 13 by hammering the towering mountains, Altuzzo, Verucca, Pratone. In four days the Gothic line was breached, the 85th entering the Salerno Valley of the Po River. In early 1945, the 85th held the Monte Mezzano sector facing the best of the Nazi divisions, the First Parachute Division.

For the final drive, the 85th began action April 18, 1945, from west of the Reno River, north of Vergato, swept through Gesso, Tignano, Casalecchio and into the Plain of the Po.

Using rafts, DUKWs and anything that would float, the 85th crossed the Po and, gathering impetus, thrust north through Verona into the Alps, breaching the Adige line. The 85th swung east sealing off the Italo-Austrian border, trapping the German Tenth.

# 86th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Black Hawk Division.  
**Shoulder Patch:** A red shield with a black hawk, wings outspread, superimposed. On the breast of the hawk is a smaller shield also in red with the black letters "B" and "H" superimposed and standing for the nickname of the division.

## History

The 86th Infantry Division was originally activated at Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 25, 1917, for service in World War I. The original personnel were drafted from Illinois and Wisconsin. Approximately one year after activation the division was transferred overseas to the East Bordeaux area (France) for further training. On Oct. 3, 1918, the unit was ordered skeletonized and returned to the United States. Demobilization took place at the place of activation, Camp Grant, Ill., and was completed in Jan., 1919.

## Training

The Black Hawk Division was reactivated for use in World War II in Dec., 1942. It was first assigned to Camp Howie, Texas, where it was placed under the X Corps of the Third Army. Principal maneuvers of the division were held in Louisiana. Cadre strength only participated in the first Louisiana maneuvers in Dec., 1942. In 1944, the whole division participated. The division was under the Third Army during both of these exercises. Amphibious training, intensive in nature, was given to the unit in anticipation of possible use in the Pacific, but the ultimate assignment was to ETO. The division went overseas in Feb., 1945, to ETO.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Alexander E. Anderson, Sept.-Dec., 1942; Maj. Gen. Harris M. Melasky, Jan. 4, 1943, to the present.

## Component Units

(As of Feb., 1945): 341st, 342d



and 343d Inf. Regts.; 331st, 332d, 404th (M) and 911th (L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: (Combat) Fifteenth Army during battle on the Rhine; First Army, in battle of the Ruhr pocket; and the Seventh and Third Armies successively in Bavaria.

## Combat Highlights

The 86th saw 42 days of combat duty in the European Theatre. It first held defensive positions near Cologne on the Rhine river, taking over these positions on Mar. 28, 1945.

Relieved Apr. 5, the division traveled to Lutzel for its first offensive action. A long series of towns fell to the 86th in record time.

Moving 230 miles to Uffenheim, Apr. 18-21, the division again entered offensive action taking Echstatt, Eitensheim and Ingolstadt.

Units of the division crossed the Danube, Apr. 26, spearheading the Third Army. The division reached Perwang, Austria, by the end of the war in Europe.

First to return for redeployment, the 86th was assigned to occupation duties in the Pacific, one of three designated for redeployment to Japan.

# 87th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Golden Acorn Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** A circular patch with a rich field of green on which is superimposed a golden acorn. The acorn is symbolic of strength.  
**Slogan:** Stalwart and Strong.

## History

Activated Aug. 15, 1917, Camp Pike, Ark., with men drafted from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Provided many detachments as replacements, abroad. Overseas: Aug., 1918; Armistice prevented it from being committed to action; returned Jan., 1919.

## Training

Reactivated Dec. 15, 1942, Camp McCain, Miss., III Corps, Second Army. Maneuvers: Dec. 6, 1943, to Jan. 17, 1944. Tennessee, with Second Army. Moved to Fort Jackson, S. C., after maneuvers. Overseas: Nov. 4, 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Percy W. Clarkson, Dec., 1942, to Oct., 1943; Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Landrum, Oct., 1943, to Apr., 1944; Maj. Gen. Frank L. Culin, Jr., Apr., 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Nov. 4, 1944): 345th, 346th and 347th Inf. Regts.; 334th, 336th, 912th (L) and 335th (M) FA Bns. Higher command: Third Army.

## Combat Highlights

The Acorn Division arrived on the continent in the European Theater of Operations in mid-Nov., 1944, coming into the Metz area on the Third Army front.

Original plans had been for the 87th to relieve another unit in this area and to receive its seasoning baptism of fire on this diminishing front. The Nazi offensive, however, prevented this plan from being carried out.

Therefore in December, the 87th was chosen by General Patton as



one of the units to meet and smash von Rundstedt's drive. The seasoning was rough but effective.

In early Feb., 1945, the winter-tried 87th Division helped to spearhead another smashing Third Army drive. Under heavy barrages of the enemy, the division forced a crossing of the Our river and began the drive toward Luxembourg. During February the division fought well into Belgium and the following month consolidated gains.

In Mar., 1945, the division prepared to land decisive blows against the German Army and in April crossed the Moselle with great speed, taking Coblenz in a lightning move. This seizure of Coblenz was the start of another great Third Army drive into the Rhineland.

Crossing of the Rhine by the 87th was accomplished by sheer grit and courage. As the first wave of troops moved across the river, the Germans threw up flares and by that light brought to bear heavy and accurate mortar fire. Despite the casualties, the 87th pressed ahead and by the war's end had blasted its way deep into Germany.

# 88th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Blue Devil Division.  
(Sometimes called "Clover Leaf Division.")

**Shoulder Patch:** The patch is blue and in the form of two Arabic numeral "88s" which are crossed so as to make a four-leaf clover.

**Song:** "88th Division March," words and music by CWO Robert L. Bierly. A Division toast, "Here's to the 88th," by Lt. Col. G. L. Walker, is filed with a copy of the song in the Office of Technical Information.

## History

Organized Camp Dodge, Ia., Sept., 1917, from North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois troops. Training overseas with French Seventh Army, Hericourt, Sept., 1918. Action: Haute-Alsace Sector. Returned U. S., June 1, 1919.

## Training

Reactivated Camp Gruber, Okla., July 15, 1942, and trained there with Third Army. Louisiana maneuvers with Third Army June 28, 1943 to Aug. 23, 1943. Later training Fort Sam Houston with Third Army. Departed overseas Nov. 3, 1943 (NA). Trained in Africa Dec. and Jan., 1943-44.

## Commanding Generals

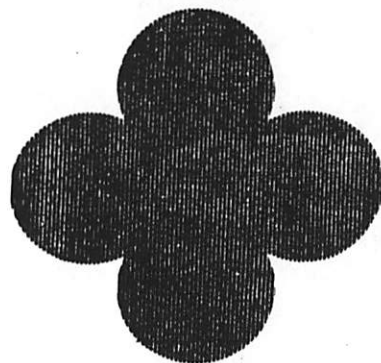
Maj. Gen. John E. Sloan, July, 1942 to Sept., 1944; Maj. Gen. Paul W. Kendall, Sept., 1944 to July, 1945; Brig. Gen. James C. Fry, July, 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Nov. 3, 1943): 349th, 350th and 351st Inf. Regts.; 337th, 338th, 913th (L), and 339th (M) FA Bns. Higher command: Fifth Army.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation given to 2nd Bn., 350th Inf. for action Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, 1944 (Italy); and DUC to 3rd Bn., 351st Inf. for action Aug. 9-13, 1944 (Italy); French



Croix de Guerre with palm to Division July 2, 1944.

## Combat Highlights

The 88th's brilliant action was in the Italian campaign. First all-selective service division committed to combat on any front, the unit piled up other notable firsts. Entered Rome, first liberated capital, June 4, 1944; first Fifth Army outfit to reach the Gothic Line; liberators of San Martino.

Actions include: The Garigliano River line; the Gustav Line; liberation of Rome; capture of Mt. La Fine, Belvedere, Gesso, Mt. Acuto, Mt. Capello, Castel del Rio, Mt. Battaglia and Mt. Grande, the North Appennines Po Valley, Monterumici, Verona, Vicenza, liberation of San Martino by "bike battalion," and final contact with the Seventh Army south of Brenner Pass.

By March 5, 1945, its first combat anniversary, the Division had chalked up an offensive advance of 325 miles, captured 5750 prisoners, destroyed six German Divisions and badly mauled six others. During the Po Valley drive, the Division bagged 30,000 prisoners in 16 action-packed days.

# 89th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Rolling W.

**Shoulder Patch:** A circular patch containing the letter "W," within a circle, both in black, superimposed on a khaki background. The letter, "W," when inverted becomes "M" and the two letters stand for Middle West, source of personnel in World War I. The circle indicates speed and stability.

**Slogan:** "Get It Done."

## History

Activated: Aug., 1917, Camp Funston, Kan., selectees from Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, Overseas: June, 1918. Actions: Lucey sector, St. Mihiel salient, Meuse-Argonne, Army of Occupation.

## Training

Reactivated: July 15, 1942, Camp Carson, Colo. Other stations: Camp Butner, S. C. Maneuvers: Louisiana, Third Army, Nov., 1943, to June, 1944; Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, III Corps. Overseas: Jan., 1945 (ETO). Special training in Normandy, Feb. 1-22, 1945.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. William H. Gill, July, 1942, to Feb., 1943; Maj. Gen. Thomas D. Finley, Feb., 1943, to present.

## Component Units

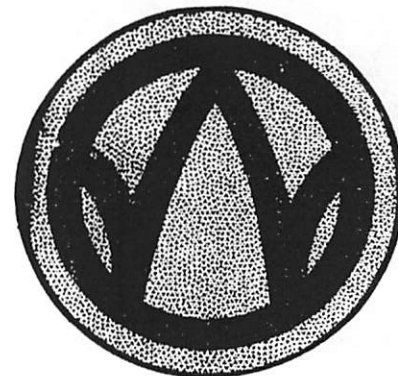
(As of Jan., 1945): 353rd, 354th and 355th Inf. Regts., 340th, 341st, 914th (L) and 563rd (M) FA Bns. Higher Commands: Third Army and First Army.

## Awards

The Meritorious Service Unit plaque was awarded to the 405th QM Co. for service Feb. 18, to April 22, 1945. Individual members of the 89th, as of June 13, 1945, had won: 57 Silver Stars, 205 Bronze Star Medals, 18 Air Medals, 210 Purple Hearts.

## Combat Highlights

The 89th spent a relatively brief period in combat, but during that



time captured 20,000 Nazi prisoners and advanced 350 miles.

The 89th entered combat Mar. 12, 1945, at a point east of Echternach, across the Sauer river. Lashing out at the enemy during their first three days of fighting, line companies of the division advanced approximately 50 miles to the west bank of the Moselle river. On the morning of Mar. 16, they crossed the river to establish a bridgehead through which the 11th Armored Division passed.

After clearing an area between the Moselle and the Glan, the 89th moved between Kestert and Kaub to the Rhine bank, crossing to establish a bridgehead Mar. 26.

The division mopped up the wooded area of the "Bingen Bulge" and on April 4, moved NE to launch a drive into Thuringia.

Eisenach was the first prize (wrested from SS troops). The 89th advanced rapidly through central Germany to the Zwicli-Mulde river. The capture of Zwicli, Apr. 17, ended the advance.

The 89th passed to control of the First Army, Apr. 23, and was ordered to hold and control a limiting line SW of Chemnitz.



# 90th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Tough 'Ombres.

**Shoulder Patch:** Blood-red letter "T," lower part of which bisects letter "O," also red. Letters, superimposed on a square khaki-colored patch, stand for Texas and Oklahoma.

## History

Activated: Aug., 1917, Camp Travis, Tex. Elements went overseas, June and July, 1918.

## Training

Reactivated: Mar. 25, 1942, Camp Barkeley, Tex. Redesignated Sept., 1942, as motorized division; following May changed back to regular infantry division. Third Army maneuvers, Louisiana, Sept., 1943. Desert Training Center, then Fort Dix, N. J., leaving Mar., 1944, for ETO.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Henry Terrell, Jr., Mar., 1942, to Jan., 1944; Brig. Gen. Jay W. MacKelvie, Jan. to July, 1944; Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Landrum, July-Aug., 1944; Maj. Gen. Raymond S. McClain, Aug.-Oct., 1944; Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, Oct., 1944, to Feb., 1945; Maj. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks, Feb.-Mar., 1945; Maj. Gen. Herbert L. Earnest, Mar., 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Mar., 1944) 357th, 358th and 359th Inf. Regts.; 343rd, 344th, 345th (M) and 915th (L) FA Bns. Higher commands: Third Army and First Army.

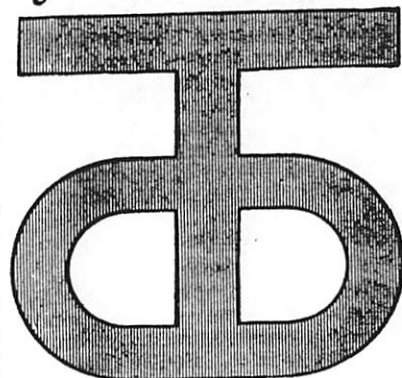
## Awards

The 3d Battalion of the 358th Inf. Regt. was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation for action in France, July 10-12, 1944.

## Combat Highlights

Cutting off the Cotentin Peninsula, aiding in capture of Cherbourg, closing of Falaise Gap and driving into Saar are major accomplishments of the 90th.

The division landed on Normandy



beaches on D-Day; first task was to deepen the VII Corps bridgehead established by the 92nd Airborne Division. During the first month the division fought at Pont l'Abbe, Gourbesville and Portbail.

In July the 90th fought at Foret de Mont Castre; in Aug. seized Seine bridges, took St. Hilaire du Harcourt, Le Mons and helped tie the Falaise pocket.

During Aug. 16 to 22 the 90th took 12,000 prisoners as a result of closing the gap. The same month the division took Chambois.

In September the 90th thrust east to start the campaign for Metz, attacking that strongly fortified city. In November it started a crossing of the Moselle River and went on early in 1945 to drive into the Saar.

By Mar., 1945, the 90th had swept down the east bank of the Rhine, stormed the gates of Mainz and captured the walled city of Boppard. In April it was fighting south of Eisenach and entered Barchfeld.

It helped to take Plausen, Germany, and by slashing through the rail center of Hof late in April cut Germany virtually in half. Early in May the "Tough 'Ombres" crossed into Czechoslovakia.

# 91st Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Powder River.

**Shoulder Patch:** Green fir tree.

**Slogan:** "Always ready." The division has a warwhoop, coming from a World War I incident. When asked where they were from, a detachment yelled, "Powder River! Let 'er Buck!"

**Song:** "The Doughboy," by Mrs. Olga L. Livesay, wife of the present division commander.

## History

Activated: Oct. 1917, Fort Lewis, Wash. Actions: Meuse-Argonne.

## Training

Reactivated: Aug. 15, 1942, Camp White, Ore., moving to Camp Adair a year later. Maneuvers: Bend, Ore., IV Corps. Overseas: Apr., 1944 (Med. TO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt, Aug., 1942, to July, 1943; Maj. Gen. William G. Livesay, July, 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of April, 1944), 361st 362nd and 363rd Inf. Regts.; 346th, 347th, 348th (M) and 916th (L) FA Bns. Higher Command: Fifth Army.

## Combat Highlights

The Powder River Division fought out the war on the rugged, cold battlefields of Italy. The breaking of the Gothic line was its proudest achievement, capture of Livernano the costliest in blood.

First unit of the 91st to enter combat was the 361st Regt. committed south of Rome June 3, 1944. The 91st went in as a unit July 12, capturing Tericola, Bagni and Capanoli shortly after their advance began the winning through to the Arno river, July 18. The same day, the 363rd Regt. operating as a task force, took Leghorn. The task force, five days later, captured Marina di Pisa and the section of Pisa which lies below Arno.



The Gothic line was assaulted in mid-September. A formidable system of defense in depth, the Gothic line was a seemingly endless area of barbed wire, pillboxes and strong points manned by the cream of the Nazi forces in Italy.

After taking 815 prisoners, the division pursued the fleeing Germans to Loiano there to run into a rocky escarpment rising to 1800 feet flanked on either side by commanding hills. The bloody Livernano action followed.

Livernano taken Oct. 13, the 91st dragged through a winter of siege in bitter weather, going into the offensive again by the last of February with Fifth Army elements into the Po Valley.

In the final smash of the Nazi defense, the division swept toward the Adriatic in support of the British Eighth Army's coast drive and was mopping up Treviso when fighting ceased.

At war's end the 91st marched into the Trieste area.

# 92nd Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Buffalo Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Circular patch containing black buffalo on olive drab background; patch is black-bordered. In days of hostile Indians, Negro troops on border patrol killed buffaloes and in winter-time used skins to clothe themselves. Indians termed them "Black Buffaloes."

**Slogan:** "Deeds Not Words."

**Song:** "Division 92," written by Mrs. Helen Osborne.

## History

Organized Oct., 1917, Camp Funston, Grant, Dodge, Upton, Meade and Dix, with an almost entirely Negro personnel, assembled at Camp Upton, June, 1918. Assembled France, July 18, 1918. Action: St. Die Sector, Moselle offensive. Unit returned to U. S. in Feb., 1919.

## Training

Reactivated: Oct. 15, 1942; assigned III Corps, Second Army, Ft. McClellan, Ala. Moved to Ft. Huachuca, Apr., 1943, Third Army. Maneuvers: Feb. 7 to Apr. 3, 1944, Louisiana, VIII Corps, Third Army. Overseas: June, 1944 (Africa).

## Commanding General

Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond, Oct. 15, 1942, to Aug., 1945. No new commander named.

## Component Units

(As of June, 1944) 365th, 370th and 371st Inf. Regts.; 597th, 598th, 599th (L) and 600th (M) FA Bns. Higher command (combat): Fifth Army.

## Combat Highlights

The Buffalo Division was first committed to combat in the present war during the week of Aug. 20, 1944, with the Fifth Army in the Italian campaign. At the beginning the role of the 92nd was a defensive one, the troops getting their rest for a brief period.



The crossing of the Arno River was the first major offensive action in which the 92nd participated, the division having entered combat in the upper Arno Valley. The first full attack as a division came in February of 1945. The Buffaloes kicked off on the Fiume LaForce line, some three and a half miles south of the enemy stronghold of Massa. Objective of this attack was Monte Canale, a tremendous peak dominating the entire coastal terrain. There were heavy losses for the division in the Lingurian area. The fighting was vicious in that blood-washed terrain.

Major actions of the division included the Rome-Arno campaign, which began Jan. 22, 1945; the Arno-Gothic line campaign and the Gothic line-Northern Italy campaign.

Among the individual exploits of Buffalo Division personnel are those of Capt. Charles F. Gandy, Washington, D. C.; Sgt. Rodger Holmes, South Carolina, and 2nd Lt. John E. Birdsong, Washington, D. C. Birdsong was commissioned on the battlefield, received the Silver Star and the Bronze Star Medal. All three men were killed in battle.

# 93rd Infantry Division

**Nickname:** None recorded.

**Shoulder Patch:** A French army helmet in blue on a field of black. The patch is circular in shape. The helmet symbolizes the service of the regiments of the division with French divisions during the first World War.

## History

**Activated:** Dec., 1917, Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va. The nucleus of the division was composed of Negroes from Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Tennessee and South Carolina Infantry Regiments.

In France the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd Infantry Regiments were brigaded with the French Army.

Of these units, only the 369th is part of the 98rd Division today. The 369th took part in the Champagne-Marne defense, the Aisne-Marne offensive and in the operations of the Fourth French Army.

The 25th has an older history, dating back to 1869.

## Training

**Reactivated:** May 15, 1942, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., Third Army. In April, 1943, the 93rd took part in Louisiana maneuvers, Third Army, and in July, 1943, moved to Camp Young, Calif. Maneuvers in the California-Arizona Maneuver Area were held Nov.-Dec., 1943. Overseas: Jan., 1944 (SWP).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Hall, May-Oct., 1942; Maj. Gen. Fred W. Miller, Oct., 1942, to May, 1943; Maj. Gen. Raymond G. Lehman, May, 1943, to Aug., 1944; Maj. Gen. Harry H. Johnson, Aug., 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Jan., 1944): 25th, 368th and 369th Inf. Regts.; 593rd, 594th, 595th (L) and 596th (M) FA Bns.



**Higher Command:** Sixth Army.

## Combat Highlights

First Negro unit larger than a regiment (first regiment was the 24th) to engage the enemy during this war, the 93rd had its first taste of action at Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville Island during the Northern Solomons campaign early in April, 1944.

The division operated against the Japs along the Numa-Numa trail and the Laruma river during April, working along with the 37th Division.

The 93rd had secured by the end of April the Saua river and a portion of the land east of the Tarokina river. In May and June, 1944, the division moved to the Treasury Island group, having completed its mission of harassing the Japs and denying to them a line of supply from Southern Bougainville.

The division was next announced as having been assigned as a defense force at Morotai Island in the Dutch East Indies during the early months of 1945. In July, 1945, the 93rd was announced to have been moved to the Philippines in preparation for the projected push on the mainland of Japan. Advance elements landed at Mindanao.

# 94th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** None recorded.

**Shoulder Patch:** Circular patch divided diagonally with fields of grey and black, black 9 on grey and grey 4 on black.

## Training

The 94th Division was activated for service during World War II on Sept. 15, 1942, at Ft. Custer, Mich., moving soon after to Camp Phillips, Kans. Maneuvers: Tennessee (1943); Second Army. After maneuvers, the 94th moved to Camp McCain, Miss. Overseas: July, 1944 (ETO via England).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Harry J. Malony, Sept., 1942, to May, 1945; Brig. Gen. Louis J. Fortier, June-July, 1945; Maj. Gen. Allison J. Barnett, Aug. 1, 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of July, 1944) 301st, 302d and 376th Inf. Regts.; 301st, 356th, 390th (M) and 919th (L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: Twelfth Army Group, Third Army, Fifth Army and XXII Corps.

## Combat Highlights

Bottling up of the Nazi holdout garrisons at Lorient and St. Nazaire, breaching of the main Siegfried Line, establishment of a bridgehead over the Saar River and a thrust to the Rhine are outstanding in the battle record of the 94th Division.

In Lorient and St. Nazaire were 60,000 Nazis and first action of the 94th in Sept., 1944, was the investment of these submarine ports which were well protected by flak guns and concrete emplacements. The 94th covered 450 (airline) miles of front and the two pockets were effectively prevented from joining or breaking out.

During the 94th's 111 combat days in Brittany, it liberated Blain, trained and equipped 29 French infantry battalions.

The division moved in Jan., 1945.



to an area along the Moselle River southeast of the city of Luxembourg. Before them was the Siegfried Switch Line thrown up by the Nazis to protect the "bulge" and to act as buffer to the main Siegfried Line east of the Saar River. On Jan. 14, the 94th captured Tettingen and Butzdorf and three days later grabbed Nennig, Wies and Berg, breaching the Switch Line.

Clearing of the Campholz woods began in February, and on the 7th the 94th took Sinz after bloody fighting. Striking east through Adenholz woods, the 94th captured Munzingen, Kablingen, Oberleuken and Faha, heading then for the Saar.

The west bank of the Saar was cleared by Feb. 22 and bridgeheads were established on the east bank and the division consolidated its gains. On March 16, the 94th took off again, this time as spearhead of the Third and Seventh Army drives on the Rhine. It reached the river in eight days, taking Ludwigshafen en route and running its total of prisoners captured to 17,000.

The 94th crossed the river between Ludwigshafen and Worms and by war's end had reached Schuettenshafen.

# 95th Infantry Division

**Nicknames:** Victory and OK Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Oval-shaped blue patch with red numeral 9 and white Roman numeral V, for 95th, the V also for Victory.

## History

Organized: Sept., 1918, Camp Sherman, O.

## Training

Activated: July, 1942, Camp Swift, Tex. Other stations: Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Camp Polk, La.; Indiantown Gap, Pa., and Boston, Mass. Maneuvers: Louisiana, June, 1943, Calif-Ariz. areas and W. Va. area. Overseas: July, 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. H. L. Twaddle. Assigned April 25, 1942, to date of inactivation.

## Component Units

(As of July, 1944): 377th, 378th and 379th Inf. Regts.; 358th, 359th, 360th (M) and 920th (L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: (Combat) Third Army and Ninth Army.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 378th Inf. for action Nov. 10-14, France. Division commended by Under-Secretary of War Patterson for taking Saarlautern Bridge intact. Unit called "bravest of the brave" by NY Herald Tribune.

## Combat Highlights

The 95th Division helped capture Metz, captured Boulais, led the Third Army into the Saar, and attacked at Saarlautern, thickest portion of the Siegfried Line.

Called into line Oct. 20, 1944, the Victory Division started its offensive action with the Third Army early in Nov., aiming at Metz. The Moselle river lay between the division and its objective. The 1st Bn., 377th, forced a crossing Nov. 8, without help of artillery or armor and against a vastly more numerous foe. Fortress Metz fell by mid-



Nov. The division quickly covered the remaining portion of France, captured Boulais, important communications center, and by Dec., was fighting on German soil. After the Metz operation, the 95th troops were called the "Iron Men of Metz."

The division cleared Saarlautern and put out a task force under Col. Robert I. Bacon, CO of the 379th, to seize intact the only remaining bridge over the Saar, a night operation, Dec. 3.

When von Rundstedt's drive began in mid-Dec., and General Patton raced with his other divisions to the Bastogne area, the 95th remained behind with the 94th to hold the Third Army front. In Jan., 1945, the division was ordered to Belgium.

For a brief time, the 95th fought alongside of British troops in Holland at the Scheldt Estuary below Nijmegen, then joined the 9th to take Rhinehausen.

In Mar., the division was sent to an area on the Erft Canal. Toward the close of the war, the division fought north of Leipzig.



# 96th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Deadeye Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Overlapping white (purity) and blue (courage) squares on khaki background.

## History

The Armistice headed off organization of the 96th, scheduled for Sept., 1918. In 1923, it was organized "on paper" as a Pacific NW reserve division.

## Training

Activated: Aug. 15, 1942, Camp Adair, Ore., assigned to IX and then IV Corps. Other stations: Ft. Lewis, Camp White and Camp San Luis Obispo. Maneuvers. Oregon with IV Corps. Overseas: July, 1944 (POA).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. James (Smiling Jim) L. Bradley, from activation to present.

## Component Units

(As of July, 1944) 381st, 382d and 383d Inf. Regts.; 363d (M), 361st, 362d and 921st FA Bns. Higher Commands: Tenth Army.

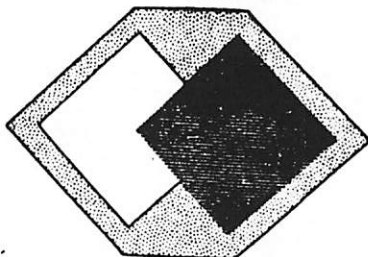
## Combat Highlights

First combat action for the Deadeyes came during the invasion of Leyte, Philippine Islands, where the 96th went ashore with the great armada of units assembled by General MacArthur off that shell-torn island shore.

It was the first Allied smash at the Philippines and the action began Oct. 20, 1944, when elements of the 382d and 383d Inf. Regts. plunged through the surf in their first charge.

Spearheaded by the 382d, the Division quickly moved against spasmodic enemy resistance. Within a period of approximately two months, the Division, along with the 7th and 77th divisions, had liberated the island.

Remaining on the conquered island, the 96th drew new equipment



and supplies and prepared for further drives along the road to Tokyo. It was a period of intensive training.

The Division hit the beaches again Apr. 1, 1945, this time at Okinawa as part of the Tenth Army, newly formed under Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner. Against the fanatical resistance offered by the Nipponese defenders, the Deadeyes carried on like veterans.

Highlight of their action on Okinawa came on May 14, 1945, when the division took two of the toughest defense positions on the island, Yonabaru airfield and Conical Hill.

By taking Conical Hill, situated 2500 yards east of Shuri, the 96th eliminated the chief remaining observation point on Okinawa held by the Japs and its capture was essential to capture of Yonabaru airfield.

A month later, the 96th (June 14) cracked the center of the previously outflanked Japanese defense line on southern Okinawa by capturing 500-foot high Yaeju Hill and pushed on south.

Five days later, Brig. Gen. Claudius M. Easley, assistant commander of the 96th Division, was killed in action, his death following by a few days that of Lt. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, killed by a Jap shell burst. The Okinawa campaign ended June 20. The 96th continued combat activities by taking part in the mopping up of isolated Japanese units.

# 97th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** None recorded.

**Shoulder Patch:** A vertical white trident on a blue shield with a white border. The patch was designed in 1922, when it was contemplated the 97th would be manned by personnel from Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire.

## History

The 97th Division was first organized at Camp Cody, New Mexico, Sept., 1918. It was manned by drafted men from Oklahoma and Minnesota. The organization was never fully effected.

In accordance with the Army plan of allotting inactive divisions to the various service commands (then-1923-corps areas), the 97th was allotted to the 1st Corps Area in 1923. Accordingly, in 1943, when it was necessary to activate the division, it was the commanding general of the 1st Service Command who ordered the division into active service.

## Training

The division was activated at Camp Swift, Tex., in Feb., 1943, and assigned to the Third Army. At the outset, the division trained at Camp Swift and at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. It participated in the Louisiana Maneuvers in 1943 and returned to Fort Leonard Wood when they were completed. The division was transferred to Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., July 20, 1944, and to Camp Cooke, Calif., on Nov. 1, 1944. The division left for the European Theater of Operations in Feb., 1945.

## Commanding Generals

Brig. Gen. Louis A. Craig, Feb. 4 to Dec. 31, 1943; Brig. Gen. Milton B. Halsey, Jan. 1, 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Feb., 1945): 303rd, 386th and 387th Inf. Regts.; 389th (M),



303rd, 365th and 922nd (L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: the division was first assigned overseas to the Fifteenth Army and later to the First Army.

## Combat Highlights

The 97th performed notable service in the liquidation of the Ruhr pocket. Going into action across from Dusseldorf, the division, after a few days, reached Bonn on the Rhine and on Apr. 3, 1945, crossed the river.

The line of action at the southern end of the Ruhr pocket ran along the Sieg river and Siegburg was one of the first towns to fall to the 97th. From there the 97th fought north, closing the pocket from the south and coming out at Dusseldorf.

After cleaning up the pocket, the 97th joined the Third Army, going into action at Hof to guard the flank near Tirschenreuth.

Near the end of the war, the division had gone on to cross Germany. Its patrols made contact with the Russians near Luditz, Czechoslovakia.

The 97th was returned to the United States and redeployed to occupation duties on Honshu, Japan.

# 98th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Iroquois Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Patch consists of a shield, in the shape of the great seal of the State of New York. The head of the Iroquois Indian Chief is in orange superimposed on a blue background. The patch is bordered in orange.

The blue and orange colors are those of the Dutch House of Nassau, which was responsible for the settlement of New Amsterdam, later renamed New York.

The five feathers worn by the Indian shown on the patch represent the Five (Indian) Nations—Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, Mohawks and Oneidas.

## History

The division was to have been organized during World War I at Camp McClellan, Ala., but due to the Armistice, organization was never commenced.

## Training

The 98th Division was activated 15 Sept., 1942, at Camp Breckinridge, Ky. In Sept., 1943, it went to Tennessee to take part in the maneuvers of the Second Army for a period of two months. In Nov., 1943, it was transferred to Camp Rucker, Ala., for post-maneuver training. The division sailed for Hawaii, April, 1944.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Paul L. Ransom, Sept., 1942, to Nov., 1943; Maj. Gen. George W. Griner, Jr., Nov., 1943, to Nov., 1944; Maj. Gen. Arthur McK. Harper, Nov., 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of April, 1944) 389th, 390th and 391st Inf. Regts.; 367th, 368th, 369th(M) and 923d(L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: while in the Hawaiian Islands, the division was under the Commanding General, Army Forces, Pacific Ocean Area



(Gen. Robert Richardson, Jr.).

## Combat Highlights

The mission of the 98th Infantry Division in Hawaii was secret and not until Aug. 25, 1945, was its presence in Hawaii disclosed to the public.

Much to the chagrin of some of its members, the division remained in the Islands on guard duty for the entire period of its service overseas and thus became the only American division in this war which was not fired on by the enemy.

Many of its members, however, saw action in the Western Pacific. It supplied a large number of men, trained in Hawaii, to combat divisions in the fighting areas.

During its stay in Hawaii, the 98th trained intensively. In the Islands, courses in jungle training were developed and personnel destined for shipment to such localities as New Guinea, the Philippines, Okinawa and intended for the Japanese mainland were seasoned in the Hawaiian semi-tropical climate.

# 99th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Checkerboard Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Shield is black with white and blue checkerboard. The black is for iron district of Pennsylvania, the checkerboard for the coat of arms of William Pitt. (Division's home station when constituted in 1921 was Pittsburgh.)

## Training

Activated: Nov. 15, 1942, Camp Van Dorn, Miss., IV Corps. In Sept.-Nov., 1943, the 99th took part in Louisiana Maneuvers, Third Army. Following maneuvers, the 99th was transferred to Camp Maxey, X Corps, Third Army. Overseas: Sept., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Thomas Lawrence, Nov., 1942, to July, 1943; Maj. Gen. Walter E. Lauer, July, 1943, to 18 Aug., 1945; Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Black, Aug., 1945, to present.

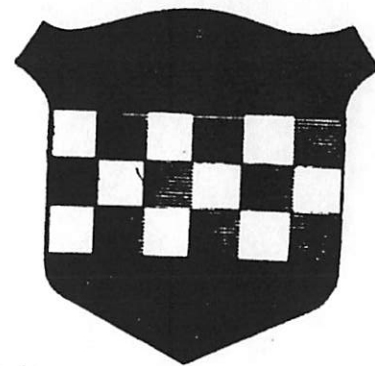
## Component Units

(As of Sept., 1944) 393rd, 394th and 395th Inf. Regts.; 370th, 371st, 372nd (M) and 924th (L) FA Bns. Higher commands (combat): V Corps, Nov., 1944; XVIII Corps (Airb.), Feb. 1, 1945; VII Corps, Feb. 21, 1945, and III Corps, Mar., 1945—all First Army.

## Combat Highlights

The Checkerboard Division was on the move forward most of its combat career. Probably the outstanding month for the unit was Mar., 1945, 24 days of which the division was on the offensive, taking over 495 square miles, 200 towns and 8356 prisoners.

The division went into action in Nov., 1944, in Belgium, taking its position near Butgenbach. On Nov. 16 it relieved the 9th Inf. Division and 102nd Cav. Group in the vicinity of Aubel. Two days later the division proceeded to the vicinity of



Wirtzfeld, where its first artillery duel with the Nazis ensued.

Defense of the V Corps' sector north of the Roer River between Schmidt and Monschau was the next big job, undertaken Dec., 1944.

By mid-December the 99th launched an attack to the northeast, moved into the Hofen sector and took over an area near Murringen, entering Bullingen by the end of the month.

A fierce armored fight broke out during the push on Elsenborn early in Jan., 1945, and the 99th Division was in the midst of it. Elsenborn fell and the 99th went on to take Berg.

Preparation for the invasion of Germany followed and in March the 99th forced an entry to the Reich at Aachen from Belgium, swept past Duren and Julich, turned north to Dusseldorf, doubled back southeast to Remagen and there crossed the Rhine. After the crossing, the 99th drove east to Griessen and then on into the heart of the Reich. By war's end the division was near Wurzburg.

The battle record of the Checkerboard Division shows crossings of the Rhine, the Erft Canal, the Weid and Dill Rivers.

# 100th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Century Division.  
**Shoulder Patch:** Numeral, 100, upper half white, lower half canary, on a blue shield.

## History

Division was slated for organization at Camp Bowie, Tex., Oct., 1918, but the Armistice headed off the organization.

## Training

Activation: 15 Nov., 1942, Fort Jackson, S. C., Second Army. Other station: Fort Bragg, N. C. Maneuvers, Tenn., Second Army. Overseas: Sept., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burrell, 15 Nov., 1942, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Sept., 1944) 397th, 398th and 399th Inf. Regts.; 373rd (M), 374th, 375th and 925th (L) FA Bns. Higher Commands: Sixth Army Group and Seventh Army.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 3rd Bn., 398th Inf. Regt. for action near Bitche (Fr.) 17-21 Dec., 1944. Commendations: From CG VI Corps for capturing Raon L'Etape and Schirmeck. From CG Sixth Army Group (Gen. Devers) for repulsing Nazis near Rimling; From CG XV Corps for help in destroying two German armies during Mar., 1945.

## Combat Highlights

Cracking of the German winter defense line in the Vosges Mts., capture of Bitche (Fr.), and taking of Heilbronn (Germ.) are among the battle highlights of the Century.

First action of the 100th was near Rambervillers, 1 Nov., 1944. On 9 Nov., the division relieved the 45th Division and from that time until Mar., 1945, the Century was never out of contact with the enemy.

The long battle of Bitche (Fr.) began in Dec., 1944. In the hills near the town were four of the



strongest Maginot forts — Simer-schoff, Schiessack, Otterbiel and Grande Hohekirkel.

Systematic reduction of the defenses was stopped by the von Rundstedt offensive and the 100th went on the defensive. The Nazis on New Year's Day, 1945, attacked the positions of the 100th. This and additional attacks including an encircling movement failed to dislodge the division.

A history-making, shattering drive began 15 Mar., when the Century jumped off as part of the Seventh Army, which with the Third set out to clean up the Rhineland south of the Moselle.

The 100th entered the city of Bitche the second day. In its 200 years of history, the city had never before been taken by frontal assault.

The Century pursued enemy elements between Dietrichingen and Wlaschbronn arriving at Ludwigs-haven on the Rhine 18 Mar.

Heilbronn fell in April and with the French First Army, the Century encircled and captured Stuttgart. By the end of the war, the 100th had pushed deep into Germany.

# 102nd Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Ozark Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** A large golden "O" on a field of blue. Within the "O" is the letter "Z", from which is suspended an arc, both the letter and arc being in gold. The patch thus represents the word "Ozark," original plans having intended for personnel to be drawn from the Ozark Mt. area of the U. S.

## History

The Ozark Division was constituted in June, 1921, as an organized reserve division.

## Training

The 102d was activated at Camp Maxey, Texas, Sept. 15, 1942, and assigned to the X Corps, Third Army. From Sept. 20 to Nov. 15, 1943, the division took part in the Third Army maneuvers held in Louisiana.

It was then transferred to Camp Swift, Texas, coming under the XVIII and XXIII Corps of the Third Army successively. In July, 1944, the division moved to Fort Dix, N. J., and in Sept., 1944, went overseas to the European Theatre of Operations.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. John B. Anderson, Sept., 1942, to Jan. 4, 1944; Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, Jan. 8, 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Sept., 1944) 405th, 406th and 407th Inf. Regts.; 379th, 380th, 381st (M) and 927th (L) FA Bns. Higher Command: Ninth Army.

## Combat Highlights

The Ozark Division got its baptism of fire in the vicinity of the Roer river toward the end of 1944 as part of the Ninth Army. Lovenich was one of the first objectives taken by the 102d and they acquired considerable battle seasoning in the Munchen-Gladbach area.

The division crossed the Roer



Feb. 23, 1945, and successfully established a bridgehead from which it was able to attack north toward the Rhine. In this attack the 102d coordinated well with the spear-heading tanks in an area west of the Rhine between Duisberg and Dusseldorf. It was March and the tanks were pointing iron fingers at the Rhine with the infantry rushing along behind them to take and hold. In its dash to the Rhine, the 102d overran 86 towns and cities.

One of the most important of these captures was Krefeld, a key railroad and communications center. Caves in the city had been used by the Nazis for a huge rocket factory.

Crossing the Rhine at Remagen late in March, the 102d followed a fleeing enemy and in April the division was mopping up in an area from Blefeld and Hanover to the Elbe river. It stopped there only because it had orders to await a juncture with the Russians north of Magdeberg.

The remnants of two German armies surrendered to the 102d May 4, 1945. After V-E Day, the division took positions at Gotha.



# 103rd Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Cactus Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** A circular patch on which is superimposed a giant cactus, in green, against a yellow background and a blue base. The cactus denotes the division was to draw personnel from N. M., Col. and Ariz.

## History

The division was organized "on paper," Nov., 1921, as a reserve unit.

## Training

The 103d division was activated Nov. 15, 1942, at Camp Claiborne, La., under IV, XV and III Corps, Third Army. Between Sept. 20 and Nov. 15, 1943, it took part in the Third Army maneuvers held in Louisiana, then moved to Camp Howze, Texas, under X Corps, Third Army. Overseas: Sept., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Charles G. Haffner, Nov., 1942, to Jan., 1945; Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, Jan., 1945, to July, 1945. During the Battle for Bastogne, in Dec., 1944, while serving as acting commander of the 101st Airborne Division, General McAuliffe won renown by rejecting a German surrender ultimatum with the word "Nuts!" Present commander is Brig. Gen. John N. Robinson.

## Component Units

(As of Sept., 1944): 409th, 410th and 411th Inf. Regts.; 382d, 383d, 384th (M) and 928th (L) FA Bns. Higher Command: (Combat) Seventh Army.

## Combat Highlights

The 103rd went into combat on Nov. 16, 1944, as one of the 7th Army divisions assigned the task of driving through the Vosges Mts. It tackled the job with zeal and within 11 days had battled through the Saverne Gap, fought across the Vosges Mts. and into Alsace Plain.

Early in Dec., 1944, the 411th Inf. Regt. of the division claimed to be



the first unit of the Seventh to cross into Germany, the entry being made at Wissenborough.

The enemy had plenty of strength left, however. When von Rundstedt opened his winter offensive, the 103rd was one of the divisions which helped the Seventh Army carry out the job of covering two fronts, its own and that of the Third Army, which had turned to thrust at the German flank.

The enemy struck the weakened positions and soon thrust the 103rd back to the Maginot Line, then back to the Moder river.

By mid-January the German offensive had spent itself, but it took the 103rd and the Seventh Army, fully a month to recover.

In Mar., 1945, the division was on the move again and quickly occupied Rothbach and crossed the Moder river. On Mar. 23 it captured Friesbach.

In Apr. the division rolled ahead, deep into southern Germany, capturing Mittenwald. On May 4, the division entered Innsbruck and soon captured Brenner.

At war's end the job of guarding the Brenner Pass went to the Cactus Division.

# 104th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Timberwolf Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Shows a gray timber wolf head against a green background.

**Slogan:** "Nothing in Hell must stop the Timberwolves."

**Song:** "The Timberwolf Song," words by Lt. Col. Robert Ingalls and Capt. Oates Pynes.

## Training

Activated Sept., 1942, at Camp Adair, Oregon. First training was received in the Oregon Maneuver Area, then Camp Young, Calif., and Camp Carson, Colo. Maneuvers in Oregon were from Sept. 13, 1943, to Nov. 8, 1943. Trained in California-Arizona Maneuver Area from Mar., 1944, to June, 1944, returning to original station at Camp Carson, Colo. Overseas training with General Allen. Overseas departure: Aug., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. G. R. Cook, June 10, 1942, to Oct. 1, 1943; Maj. Gen. Terry de la M. Allen, Oct. 2, 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Aug., 1944) 413th, 414th and 415th Inf. Regts.; 387th (M), 385th, 386th and 929th (L) FA Bns. Higher commands (combat): First Canadian Army and First Army.

## Awards

Commended by Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, commanding general of the VII Corps, First Army, for seizing the great industrial area of Eschweller - Weisweiler - Stolberg, crossing the Inde River and clearing its entire sector to the Roer River. Distinguished Unit Citation to 3rd Bn., 415th Inf., for action at Lucherberg (Germ.), 2-6 Dec., 1944, and to 2nd Bn., 415th Inf., for action at same place, 2-4 Dec., 1944.

## Combat Highlights

Division distinguished itself for



brilliant night advance in Germany. The 104th seized the great industrial area of Eschweller-Weisweiler-Stolberg. The division crossed the Inde River and cleared the entire sector assigned to it as far as the Roer River. This action involved seizure of Lamersdorf-Inden-Lucherberg and drew from Maj. Gen. Lawton Collins the foregoing high praise.

The 104th crossed the Rhine in the Remagen bridgehead on 22 Mar., 1945. Inside Germany, the unit continued to operate with the VII Corps, U. S. First Army, making a rapid advance of 193 miles in nine days eastward and north to Paderborn. After reaching the Paderborn area, the drive was resumed to the east in an uninterrupted advance of 175 miles in 15 days.

The night fighting specialty of the unit was responsible for a number of articles and stories about the 104th. It was during one of the night actions (against Lamersdorf) that a division hero, Pvt. Robert B. Thompson, distinguished himself. He swam a stream carrying a cable, over which a platoon of Co. C, 413th Inf., escaped.

# 106th Infantry Division

**Nickname:** Golden Lion Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** A lion's head in gold on a field of blue, the circular patch being surrounded by a border of red inner circle, white.

## History

The 106th Division is a unit activated in the present war. It does not have any history prior to 1943.

## Training

The Golden Lion Division was activated Mar. 15, 1943, Fort Jackson, S. C., III Corps, Second Army. It was in Second Army maneuvers in Tennessee, Jan. to Mar., 1944.

After the maneuvers, the division was transferred to Camp Atterbury, Ind. It was transferred overseas (ETO) Oct., 1944, going first to England for a brief period of training prior to being sent to France.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Alan W. Jones, Mar. 15, 1943 to Feb., 1945; Maj. Gen. Donald A. Stroh, Feb., 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Oct., 1944) 422d, 423d and 424th Inf. Regts.; 589th, 590th, 591st (L) and 592nd (M) FA Bns. Higher Commands: (combat) First Army and Fifteenth Army.

## Combat Highlights

The 106th Division took up its position first in a "quiet" sector, Dec. 11, 1944. A few days later all hell broke loose along its Belgium front, for von Rundstedt was on the loose with his and the Nazis' last desperate bid for victory. His main spearhead struck the 106th with pulverizing force.

Two regiments were at the point of contact, the 422d and 423d, when on Dec. 17, the Nazis inundated them with shells following up with swarms of tanks and infantry.

Remnants of the regiments (there were less than 300 survivors) were withdrawn on Dec. 23 and the



division was reorganized and thrust back into the line the following day. The Germans were finally halted on the north side of the salient between Stavelot and Manhay, the 106th being part of the troops who stopped them. The division suffered 8663 casualties in beating off that offensive.

The Golden Lions, now tempered in the hottest crucible of the western front, guarded the southern flank of the First Army during Feb.-Mar., 1945. Then they joined the final great Allied offensive to pierce the Siegfried line.

Before the offensive gained momentum, the 106th was pulled out and sent to Rennes, France, for rehabilitation. There it constituted a reserve for U. S. troops investing St. Nazaire and Lorient.

By April the Germans were surrendering wholesale and early in May the 106th took over the prisoner of war cages and the care of the enemy thousands milling around behind the Allied lines. Strength of the division was raised to 40,000 (three times ordinary strength) to match the giant task. Bad Ems was headquarters of the division late in June and the division front was 340 miles long.

# Americal Division

(Name derived from combining "America" and "New Caledonia.")

**Shoulder Patch:** White stars on a blue background, the patch having the shape of a shield. Stars are in form of Southern Cross, indicating area of organization of the division.

**Source:** Task Force 6814. Activation Date: May 27, 1942, in New Caledonia.

## Overseas Training

The Americal Division is unique in that the Task Force, whose units eventually comprised the Division, trained on board the ship that carried it to Australia and thence to New Caledonia. Outfit trained after activation in New Caledonia for combat in jungle terrain. After moving to Fiji in March and April, 1943, had intensive rifle and jungle squad training.

## Awards

Units of the Division were cited by letter by 1st Marine Division Apr. 30, 1943. The Division received the Presidential Unit Citation (Navy Award) for their action with the 1st Marine Division from Aug. 7, 1942, to Dec. 9, 1942.

## Commanding Generals

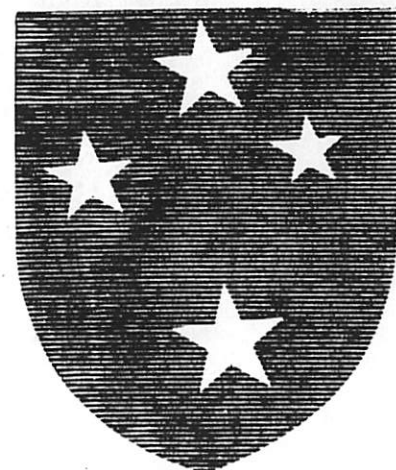
Maj. Gen. (now Lt. Gen.) Alexander M. Patch, May, 1942, to Dec., 1942; Brig. Gen. Edmund B. Seabree, Jan., 1943, to May, 1943; Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, May, 1943, to Mar., 1944; Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure, Apr.-Oct., 1944; Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold, Nov., 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of June, 1942): 132nd, 182nd, 164th Inf. Regts.; 112th Cavalry, 70th Coast Artillery; 245th, 246th, 247th FA Bns. (L); 221st, 223rd FA Bns. (M). Higher commands (as of June, 1945): Eighth Army.

## Combat Highlights

The unit fought on Guadalcanal, where U. S. troops were tested for first time in Southwest Pacific. Typical action was one which sent



132nd Infantry to take Mt. Austen on Guadalcanal, Dec. 17, 1942. There was hard fighting, several counterattacks being repulsed during the fight for the elevation. But finally the battalion with the aid of other Americal units sent in, bottled up the famed Oka Regiment of the Japanese Army and wiped that outfit out.

This operation caused the Japs to lose all observation on vital Henderson Field. Resistance on Guadalcanal ended Feb. 8, 1943.

Division moved to Fiji in Mar., 1943. Mission was defense of western sector and preparations for combat elsewhere. Dec. 18, 1943, division moved to Bougainville and commenced participation in that campaign on Christmas Day, 1943. It was relieved of combat mission on Bougainville Dec. 10, 1944.

In Jan., 1945, the unit left Bougainville for invasion of Leyte, P. I. Its history is then as follows: Cepul Island, Feb. 19, 1945; Samar Island, Feb. 19 and Cebu Island, Mar. 26, 1945.

# Philippines Division

**Nickname:** Philippines Division.  
**Shoulder Patch:** A gold carabao head on a red shield. The shield is bordered in khaki.  
**Source:** Regular Army.

## History

The history of the Philippines Division dates back to 8 June 1921, when it was activated. It has never been inactivated, but is carried on the records of the Army as a "captured unit."

## Training

Upon its activation at Fort William McKinley, near Manila, it was filled out with Filipino Scouts and training continued right up to the opening of hostilities with Japan.

## Commanding Generals

Famed General (then Brig. Gen.) Jonathan M. (Skinny) Wainwright, 1940 (date unknown) to Nov. 1941; Brig. Gen. Maxon S. Lough, Nov. 1941 until capture or disintegration of command.

## Component Units

(As of 1940) 43d, 45th (organized in U. S. and dating back to June 1917), and 57th (organized in U. S. and dating back to three days prior to 45th) Inf. Regts. In his diary, General Wainwright mentions the following units as part of the Philippines Division: 24th FA, one Bn. of 23d FA, 14th Engrs., 12th Med. Regt., 12th QM Bn. and the 31st Inf. Regt. (composed of American-born troops).

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citations to the 43d, 45th and 57th Inf. Regts. for their part in defense of the Islands.

## Historical Highlights

The battle history of the Philippines Division is not available. Called by General Wainwright the "hard fighting Philippines Division," the unit no doubt won glory in the last ditch stand on Bataan. It was the sole disciplined, well-trained



unit in the Islands and cadres and key personnel of the Scouts were a thin increment of trained soldiers running through the entire mass of the Philippines Army got together to meet the Jap attack.

Members of the unit were in the March of Death. Some escaped to carry on the important guerrilla warfare which harassed the Japs during the time necessary for the American Forces to work their way back to the Islands.

The 45th Inf. Regt. was still with Wainwright in Jan. 1942 but it is probable that the division by that time had disintegrated as a unit so that it did not surrender as a division.

General George Grunert, Commander of the Philippines Department was returned to the United States before the Jap sneak attack and at the time, General MacArthur took over command, commanding, all U. S. troops in the Islands as a lieutenant general. Wainwright was given command of the Northern Luzon troops.

Wainwright dipped into his old command, the Philippines Division, for key personnel.

# 1st Armored Division

**Nickname:** Once called Old Ironsides. The members dropped it.

**Shoulder Patch:** Regular armored patch, a triangle with three equal areas, yellow (top) for cavalry; blue (left) for infantry and red (right) for field artillery. A red bolt of lightning crosses the black tank tread and cannon.

**Source:** Regular Army units.

## Training

Began training at Fort Knox, Ky., from the date of activation, July, 1940. Took part in Second Army maneuvers in Louisiana in Sept., 1941, and again in Carolinas, under the IV Corps, in Nov., 1941. Training under AGF began in Mar., 1942. On Apr. 10 division was transferred to Fort Dix, N. J., for more training. It left in May, 1942, for Northern Ireland. Overseas training in Northern Ireland followed. After the Tunisian campaign it trained there before continuing in action; reorganized in French Morocco before the Italian campaign.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Bruce Magruder, July, 1940, to Mar., 1942; Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward, Mar., 1942, to Apr., 1943; Maj. Gen. E. N. Harmon, Apr., 1943, to July, 1944; Maj. Gen. V. E. Prichard, July-Sept., 1944; Maj. Gen. Roderick R. Allen, Sept., 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of May, 1942) 1st and 13th Arm. Regts.; 6th Arm. Inf. Regt., 27th, 68th and 91st Arm. FA Bns. Reorganized July, 1944: 1st, 4th and 13th Tank Bns.; 6th, 11th and 14th Arm Inf. Bns.; and 27th, 68th and 91st Arm. FA Bns. Higher commands (combat): II Corps (NAF); Fifth Army (Italy).

## Combat Highlights

Nov. 8, 1942, was jump-off date for the division when it entered combat at Oran, that city being



captured intact. The 1st Armored, soon to become famous for its most outstanding engagements of the campaign, joined up with the Eighth British Army, Apr. 7, 1943, after shifting across Algeria. At times on the defensive—as at historical Kasserine Pass—the division fought valiantly at Maknassy, El Guettar and Gafsa.

At Mateur and in the subsequent offensive that smashed the German forces, the 1st Armored scaled the heights of offensive battle. In the African campaign it helped establish the important tank-infantry teamwork.

After a brief appearance before Cassino, the division was switched to the Anzio beachhead, where for four months it became a highly mobile defense unit, then took part in the breakthrough drive on the Italian peninsula May 23, 1944. Division elements claim to be first recon troops inside Rome.

Five days later the division had streaked 200 miles past the fallen city. Slow, bitter fighting of the Apennines ensued, and before Bologna the whole division fought as doughboys.

Milan surrendered to the 1st Armored, which cracked open northern Italy by smashing to the Swiss border to Como.



## 2nd Armored Division

**Nickname:** Hell on Wheels.

**Shoulder Patch:** Conventional Armored triangular design of Infantry blue, Field Artillery red and Cavalry yellow areas bearing black Arabic numeral "2"; contains tank tread and cannon (black) superimposed by red thunderbolt. Three colors signify three branches of service forged together.

**Type of Division:** Regular Army. Activated, June, 1940.

### Training

First training of the 2d Armored was at Fort Benning, Ga. It participated in Tenn., La. and Carolina maneuvers in 1941. In Aug., 1942, the division had special training off Carolina coast under Atlantic Fleet Amphibious force. First units left for North Africa in Sept., 1942. Overseas training in North Africa followed.

### Commanding Generals

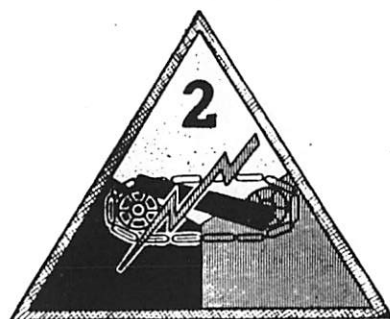
Maj. Gen. Charles L. Scott, July, 1940, to Jan., 1941; Maj. Gen. (now Gen.) George S. Patton, Jr., Jan., 1941, to Feb., 1942; Maj. Gen. W. D. Crittenger, Feb., 1942, to July, 1942; Maj. Gen. E. N. Harmon, July, 1942, to Apr., 1943; Gen. H. J. Gaffey, May, 1943, to Apr., 1944; Maj. Gen. E. H. Brooks, Apr., 1944, to Sept., 1944; Maj. Gen. E. N. Harmon, Sept., 1944, to Jan., 1945; Maj. Gen. Isaac D. White, Jan.-Aug., 1945; Maj. Gen. John M. Devine, Aug., 1945, to present.

### Component Units

(As of Sept., 1942): 41st Arm. Inf. Regt.; 66th, 67th, Arm. Regts.; 14th, 78th, 92nd Arm. FA Bns. Higher Commands: First, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Armies.

### Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation presented Co. H, 41st Arm. Inf. Regt. for action 9-14 Aug., 1944, in Normandy campaign. On 12 June, 1945, division listed for mass citation for Croix de Guerre, first foreign divi-



sion ever to be offered such an honor by Belgium.

### Combat Highlights

In Nov., 1942, under Maj. Gen. (now Gen.) Patton, the division joined drive on Casablanca. In the battle for Tunisia, division participated in brilliant action.

In Sept., 1943, 2nd Armored took part in invasion of Sicily, landing at Gela and fighting at Butera, Campobello, Saselvtrano and Palermo.

The division transferred to England late in 1943, to refit and train for continental campaign. In early stages of June, 1944, Normandy invasion the division landed and fought across France, through Belgium, into Holland and finally into Germany. In Jan., 1945, it spearheaded the First Army's assault in Belgium against north flank of German bulge, helping to hurl back von Rundstedt's troops.

A first was claimed for the division when it was asserted that the 2d Armored was the first American division to arrive in Berlin.

Among the more than 3200 decorations won, there was a Medal of Honor for S/Sgt. Hulen B. Whittington, who maneuvered to point-blank range and wrecked the lead Mark V tank of a German column. It blocked the others which were then destroyed.

## 3rd Armored Division

**Nickname:** Spearhead Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Regular Armored patch with red area (for FA), yellow (for Cav.) and blue (for Inf.), numeral in yellow area. A red bolt of lightning crosses a black tank and cannon.

### Training

**Activated:** Apr. 15, 1941, Camp Beauregard, La., Armored Force. Other stations: Camp Polk, La., AGF and II Armored Corps; Camp Young, Calif., and Indiantown Gap, Pa. Maneuvers: Desert Training Center, Aug.-Oct., 1942. Overseas: Aug., 1943, ETO. Overseas pre-invasion practice on Salisbury Plain, Eng.

### Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Alvin C. Gillem, Apr., 1941, to Jan., 1942; Maj. Gen. Walton H. Walker, Jan.-Aug., 1942; Maj. Gen. Leroy H. Watson, Aug., 1942, to Aug., 1944; Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose, Aug., 1944, to Mar., 1945; Brig. Gen. Doyle O. Hickey, Mar.-June, 1945; Brig. Gen. Truman E. Boudinot, June-July, 1945, and Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, Jr., July, 1945, to present.

### Component Units

(As of Aug., 1945): 32nd and 33rd Arm. Regts.; 54th, 67th and 391st Arm. FA Bns.; 36th Arm. Inf. Regt. Higher Command: First Army.

### Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 2nd Bn., 32nd Regt., for action in Belgium-Germany, Sept. 11-13, 1944; DUC to 1st Bn., 36th Regt. for action Germany, Sept. 12-22; DUC to Med. section, 3rd Bn., 36th Regt., for action Germany, Sept. 17-21; DUC to Cos. A and C, 36th Regt., for action Germany, Dec. 10-13, and DUC to 1st Bn., 33rd Regt., for action Germany, Nov. 16-19.



### Combat Highlights

Major "firsts" claimed by the division are: first to fire on German soil, to enter Germany, to capture a German city and to enter Cologne. Entered combat in Normandy, June 28, 1944, broke out of hedgerows at Marigny and swung south to Mayenne. On Aug. 18, the 3rd completed closing of the Falaise pocket, trapping the German Seventh Army, and six days later sped through Courville and Chartres to reach the Seine, crossing it the night of the 25th and streaking for the Siegfried Line.

In the path of the 3rd were Meaux, Soissons, Laon, Marie, Mons, Charleroi, Namur and Liege. Mons was where the 3rd trapped 40,000 Nazis, taking 8000 prisoners. On Sept. 10, the 3rd breached the Siegfried Line and went on into Germany.

Other actions included: Houffalize, the Roer river line, Cologne (Gen. Rose was killed shortly afterward in action near Paderborn after surrendering to a Nazi tank commander), crossing the Saale river, and at war's end approach to Dessau.

In January, 1945, the 3rd Division captured 10 towns, 2149 prisoners and 61 armored vehicles, second only to their exploit at Mons.

# 4th Armored Division

**Nickname:** None official. Sometimes called "Breakthrough."

**Shoulder Patch:** Regular Armored triangle with red (FA), yellow (Cav.) and blue (Inf.) areas; black numeral; black tank tread and cannon crossed by red bolt of lightning.

**Source:** Regular Army units.

## History

The division is a product of this war and has no previous history.

## Training

**Activated:** Apr. 15, 1941. Pine Camp, N. Y. Maneuvers: Tenn., Second Army, 1942; Desert Training Center, 1943. Other U. S. stations: Camp Young, Calif., and Camp Bowie, Tex. Overseas: Dec., 1943 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. H. W. Baird, Apr., 1941, to May, 1942; Maj. Gen. J. S. Wood, May, 1942, to Dec., 1944; Maj. Gen. H. Gaffey, Dec., 1944, to Mar., 1945; Maj. Gen. W. M. Hoge, Mar., 1945, to June, 1945; no successor appointed as of 19 Sept., 1945.

## Component Units

(As of Dec., 1943). 10th, 51st and 53d Arm. Inf. Bns.; 8th, 35th and 37th Tank Bns.; 22d, 66th and 94th Arm. FA Bns. Higher Commands: First and Third Armies.

## Awards

The 4th was the first armored division to get the Distinguished Unit Citation, awarded for spearheading the Third Army across France, Dec. 22, 1944, to Mar. 27, 1945.

## Combat Highlights

From its landing in Normandy, July 17, 1944, and in its first action (Coutances) July 28, battle action of the 4th Armored was continuous through France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Germany and to Czechoslovakia.

After Coutance fell, the 4th



lopped off the Brittany peninsula, swung east 264 miles to Prunay, smashed across the Moselle and cut into the German winter defense lines. Two steel columns enveloped Nancy; the Nazis fled east.

The Germans counterattacked with two Panzer brigades and a Panzer division, supported by grenadiers. They reeled back, leaving 281 Panther and Tiger tanks ablaze and in ruins on the hills.

On Dec. 18, rumors of a German breakthrough in Belgium and Luxembourg filtered in and that night orders came. The 4th made a forced march of 151 miles in 19 hours through Morhange, Pont-a-Mousson (on the Moselle) north to Briey and Longwy, through Arlon to an assembly area at Vaux-les-Rosieres.

In the four-day battle that followed, Dec. 22-26, the 4th battered its way across the Arlon-Bastogne highway and the beleaguered lost Airborne division was freed.

The 4th, six weeks later, pierced the Siegfried line, crossed the Kyll, reached the Rhine—65 miles in 58 hours—crossing the Rhine March 24-25. Chemnitz, Czechoslovakia, was last goal line crossed by one of General Patton's outstanding ground-gaining teams.

# 5th Armored Division

**Nickname:** "V" for 5th and Victory.

**Shoulder Patch:** Regular Armored patch of triangular design, divided into three areas, one red (representing field artillery); one yellow (representing cavalry) and one blue (representing infantry). Superimposed on the areas, in black, are the track of a tank and a cannon. A bolt of lightning, in red, is superimposed on these.

## Training

Activated Oct. 1, 1941, and assigned to Ft. Knox for training under Armored Force. Transferred Mar., 1942, to Camp Cooke, Calif. Maneuvers: Desert Center Training Area, Aug. 24 to Oct. 18, 1942, and Tenn. maneuvers (Second Army) Apr. 26 to June 20, 1943. Finally Camp Pine, N. Y., and overseas Feb., 1944, to ETO. Overseas training, Camps Chiseldon, Ogbourne-St. George and Tidworth-Perham Downes in Wiltshire, Eng.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Jack W. Heard, Oct., 1941, to Feb., 1943; Maj. Gen. Lunsford E. Oliver, Feb., 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Feb., 1944) 15th, 46th and 47th Arm. Inf. Bns.; 10th, 34th and 81st Tank Bns.; and 47th, 71st and 95th Arm. FA Bns. Higher Command: Third Army.

## Awards

The division was commended by (then) Maj. Gen. W. H. Haislip, commanding general of the XV Corps, at the conclusion of the Eure-Seine campaign.

## Combat Highlights

The division plunged into combat Aug., 1944, with Le Mans as the objective. The unit swept between Coutances and St. Lo, across the



Selune river and began a 300-mile exploitation behind the German Seventh Army. Le Mans fell and the 5th pursued the enemy all the way to the Seine, plunging across the river by the last of the month.

In September, the 5th began a 130-mile push from Paris to Belgium, cutting through the Compiègne forest and crossing the Oise, Aisne and Somme rivers.

New orders sent the division racing another 100 miles to the Meuse river, advancing southeast below the Belgium border. Speeding onward, the division figured in the freeing of Luxembourg.

On Sept. 11 the Our river was crossed in the vicinity of Stalzenbourg; Germany had been entered.

In November, the 5th Armored Division, along with the 90th Inf. Division, participated in the original crossing of the Moselle river. Fighting hard in December during the "Bulge" period the 5th greeted 1945 by continuing to advance and by crushing enemy armor in XV Corps objectives.

Other action: Coblenz; the Weser river and the Elbe north of Brunswick, and Tangermunde, 50 miles NE of Magdeburg. The 5th was nearest unit to Berlin just prior to V-E Day.

# 6th Armored Division

**Nickname:** Super Sixth.

**Shoulder Patch:** Regular armored patch with numeral. Red area (FA), yellow (Cav.) and blue (Inf.) with red bolt of lightning crossing tank track and cannon.

## Training

Activated: Feb. 15, 1942, Ft. Knox, Ky., assigned to Armored Force, AGF. Mar., 1942, Camp Chaffee, Ark. Maneuvers: La., Aug.-Sept., 1942. Other stations: Camp Young, Calif., Camp Cooks, Calif., II Armored Corps and XVII Corp and Fourth Army Command. Overseas: Jan.-Feb., 1944 (ETO). Five months training in Great Britain.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. William H. H. Morris, Jr., Feb., 1942, to May, 1943; Maj. Gen. Robert W. Grow, May, 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Jan., 1944) 128th, 212th and 231st Arm. FA Bns.; 15th, 68th and 69th Tank Bns.; 9th, 44th and 50th Arm. Inf. Bns. Higher Commands: Third Army.

## Combat Highlights

The 6th Armored Division helped open a liberation path from Brest to Bastogne along the road to Berlin. The "Super 6th" hit Omaha Beach in Normandy in July, 1944, and swung to the Brest peninsula through Lessay, Granville, Avranches and Dinan. Then began the sweep across France, bitter fighting through Lorient, Angers, Orleans, Autun, Nancy, Letricourt, Pont-a-Mousson and Metz.

Withdrawn from the Saar river area, Dec. 24, the men of the 6th were rushed to the Third Army front during von Rundstedt's winter offensive. They relieved the 10th Armored Division north of Mersch, Luxembourg.

By the end of December, the 6th shifted to positions northeast of Mersch, throwing its weight against



the desperate German drive. The pocket in which the 101st Airborne Division and armored units had made so gallant a stand had become a bulge. Facing it was one of the greatest enemy concentrations since the Ardennes Forest offensive started.

For 23 snow-bound days, the men of the 6th and the Nazis fought a see-saw battle, a number of towns changing hands several times. Slowly the Germans were beaten back, but with strong rearguard action, they completed a 20-mile withdrawal into Germany by Jan. 26, 1945. Bastogne was secured by the Yanks.

The following month, the 6th was one of the forward units of the Third Army which brought disaster to the Germans in the Saar-Moselle-Rhine triangle. Fighting the Germans where they found them, men of the 6th along with units of the 4th Armored, crossed the Kyll and Moselle rivers and overran such towns as Kassel, Weimar, Jena and Gotha.

At war's end, the division was pulled back to Weimar. The division was recently reported standing by for return to the United States along with other divisions not intended for occupation use.

# 7th Armored Division

**Nickname:** Lucky Seventh.

**Shoulder Patch:** Regular armored patch with the numeral.

**Songs:** "Song of the Seventh" by B. Dunford and "The Seventh Attacks" by T/5 Ben Maugham.

## Training

Activated: Mar. 1, 1942, Camp Polk; has no history prior to present war. Other stations: Desert Training Center; Ft. Benning. Maneuvers: La.-Tex. Desert Tr. Center. Overseas: June, 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Lindsay McD. Silvester, Mar., 1942, to Nov., 1944; Maj. Gen. Robert W. Hasbrouck, Nov., 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of June, 1944) 434th, 440th and 489th Arm. FA Bns.; 17th, 31st and 40th Tank Bns., 23d, 33th and 48th Arm. Inf. Bns. Higher Commands: Third Army, British Second Army, First Army and Ninth Army.

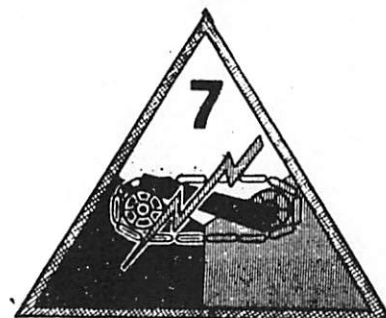
## Awards

General (and Supreme Commander) Dwight D. Eisenhower wrote a letter to General Hasbrouck expressing personal appreciation of the "magnificent job" done by the 7th at St. Vith.

## Combat Highlights

An offensive sweep across France, stonewall defense of St. Vith, reduction of Ruhr pocket and final dash to the Baltic are all part of the 7th's combat record. First action was capture of Chartres, Aug. 16-18. The Division then took Dreux, Meulan and Chateau-Thierry in a rapid advance, crossing the Seine river (first Allied Div. to do so).

Plunging across the Marne, Aisne and Meuse rivers, the 7th next took storied Verdun by the end of the month, dashed to the Moselle, established a bridgehead and wheeled into Holland by October to guard the vital British-Canadian right flank in the drive on Antwerp.



The 7th beat off a Nazi counter-attack near Meijel, Oct. 27-29, though outnumbered, saving the Antwerp approaches campaign. Poised, after a brief rest, for a thrust into the heart of Germany from Linnich on the Roer, the 7th had to be shifted quickly to St. Vith. Dec. 16 to stave off von Rundstedt's offensive.

The Division felt the weight of the German push toward Liege and held fast, forcing the Germans to bypass that line. Late in the month, the Germans tried again and this time, the 7th withdrew across the Salm.

On Christmas Eve, the 7th rushed to plug a gap near Manhay and by the end of the month threw the Germans permanently out of the town. After a breather, the Division retook St. Vith.

The Lucky 7th Div. Feb.-Mar., 1945. From Mar. 26, 1945, to V-E Day, the Division triumphantly toured Germany from Remagen bridgehead via the Dill river, the Eder See Dam, the Ruhr, and the Elbe river to the Baltic Sea, where they met the Russians.

The 7th had averaged more than 200 miles a day since their commitment to combat, had destroyed 2653 enemy vehicles, had captured 3517 vehicles and (in France alone) had captured 9045 prisoners.



# 8th Armored Division

**Nickname:** The Iron Snake.  
**Shoulder Patch:** Usual armored force patch with red (FA), yellow (Cav.) and blue (Inf.) areas; black numeral and red bolt of lightning crossing black tank tread and cannon.

## History

The division is a product of this war and has no prior history.

## Training

**Activated:** Apr. 1, 1942, Ft. Knox, Ky., where it was a training or parent division for tank training and guardian of the Ft. Knox gold vaults. Other stations: Camp Campbell, Ky., and Camp Polk, La. Maneuvers: Louisiana, Third Army. Overseas: Nov., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Wm. M. Grimes, Apr., 1942, to Oct., 1944; Maj. Gen. John M. Devine, Nov., 1944, to Aug., 1945; Brig. Gen. Charles F. Colson, Aug., 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Nov., 1944) 18th, 36th and 80th Tank Bns.; 7th, 49th and 58th Arm. Inf. Bns.; 398th, 399th and 405th Arm. FA Bns. Higher Commands: Fifteenth, Third and Ninth Armies.

## Combat Highlights

Outstanding in the combat record of the 8th are its drives from Roer to Rhine and its part in the operations which reduced the Ruhr pocket.

The division was sent hurriedly across France, 350 miles, in mid-January during a blizzard to meet a German drive at Strassbourg, but the Germans had been tossed back by the time the 8th reached Pont-a-Mousson. Late in the month, the 8th was committed in an attack against the Moselle-Saar salient.

With the 94th Inf. Division, the 8th threw the Nazi 11th Panzers out of Neunung, Berg and Sinz.



The following month the 8th was sent to Roermond, Holland, to create a diversion in connection with the main Roer crossing farther south. A week of hammering blows beat the enemy back to the north edge of the Heide Woods.

Tetelrath, Arsbach, Sevelen, Rheinberg, Ossenberg, Broth and Wallach were waypoints as the 8th fought its way to the Rhine, crossing the river Mar. 27, first armored division over the Wesel Bridge area of the Rhine. The 8th had taken 15 towns, captured 1300 prisoners.

In April, the Iron Snake pointed at Dorsten, north flank of the Ruhr pocket and fought through Pulsum, Kirchellen, Zweckel, Buer, Hassel and Kol Berlich, throwing out an arm to Paderborn to close the steel circle around the Ruhr.

The 8th cut into the pocket to clear the north bank of the Ruhr aimed at Soest and captured Collinghausen, Nordert, Ebbinghausen and entered Unna (Apr. 11). The division dashed 100 miles to Wolfenbuttel and turned south to Blankenberg at the foot of the Harz Mts., taking the city Apr. 20.

Mopping up operations in the Harz Mts. followed. After V-E Day, the 8th consolidated at Gottingen, Germany, and moved on to Choteschau, Czechoslovakia.

# 9th Armored Division

**Nickname:** None recorded (the Germans called it "Phantom Division").

**Shoulder Patch:** Usual armored patch with three areas, red (FA) blue (Inf.) and yellow (Cav.). A black tank tread and cannon are crossed by red bolt of lightning. Numerals in black.

## Training

**Activated:** July 15, 1942, Ft. Riley, Kans., composed largely of old 2nd Cavalry Division personnel. Maneuvers: Louisiana, Third Army. Other stations: Camp Young, Calif., Camp Polk, La. Overseas: Aug., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Keys, July-Oct., 1942; Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard, Oct., 1942, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Aug., 1944): 27th, 52nd and 60th Arm. Inf. Bns.; 2nd, 14th and 19th Tank Bns.; 3rd, 10th and 73rd Arm. FA Bns. Higher Command: Third Army.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 52nd Arm. Inf. Bn. and 2nd Tank Bn. for action at Bastogne, Dec. 18-27, 1944; DUC to Combat Command "R" for action east of Bastogne in Dec., 1944.

## Combat Highlights

Seizure of the Ludendorf Bridge at Remagen, a coup which saved thousands of American lives and undoubtedly shortened the war, was one of the 9th Armored Division's proud accomplishments.

The Division went into line in Oct., 1944, in the quiet sector along the Luxembourg-German frontier. Quiet was shattered by the Nazi winter offensive and the 9th was sent to Bastogne and other danger points to stem the tide. It was here, there and yonder quickly and



by its fast moving caused the Nazis to call it the Phantom. Its combat teams were at Bastogne, St. Vith and Echternach and captured many prisoners, destroyed many more and accounted for a great deal of German armor. Combat teams defended Bastogne and split the German wedge to keep it from wheeling north into Belgium cities.

Early in 1945, the 9th began a drive on the west wall aimed at the Roer river. By February the Division had smashed out into the Cologne plain and in March electrified the Allied armies by seizure of the Ludendorf Bridge.

Seizure of the bridge came in March after the 9th had reached Remagen. Brig. Gen. William H. Hoge, Combat Command "B," saw the bridge intact, scrapped his plans for a sweep south along the Rhine and ordered his men across the bridge.

Fighting their way through heavy fire, a handful of his men succeeded in reaching the east bank of the Rhine where they seized the ground and established a firm bridgehead.

Pressing into the Reich in April, the 9th took Limberg, reached almost to Frankfurt, captured Leipzig during May and headed into Czechoslovakia.

# 10th Armored Division

**Nickname:** Tiger Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Regular armored patch with red (FA), yellow (Cav.) and blue (Inf.) areas. Numeral is black and a red bolt of lightning crosses a black tank tread and cannon.

**Slogan:** Terrify and Destroy.

## History

The 10th Armored Division has no history prior to World War II.

## Training

Activated: July, 1942, Ft. Benning, Ga. Other station: Camp Gordon, Ga. Maneuvers: Tenn. (1942). Second Army. Overseas: Sept., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Paul W. Newgarden (killed in airplane crash 14 July, 1944, Chattanooga, Tenn.) July, 1942 to July, 1944; Maj. Gen. William H. H. Morris, Jr., July, 1944, to May, 1945; Maj. Gen. Fay B. Prickett, May, 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Sept., 1944) 3d, 11th and 21st Tank Bns.; 20th, 54th and 61st Arm. Inf. Bns.; 419th, 420th and 423d Arm. FA Bns. Higher Command: Third Army, First Army and Seventh Army.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to Combat Command B for action at Bastogne, Dec. 18-27, 1944.

## Combat Highlights

The 10th Armored got its first contact with the enemy in Nov., 1944. Fighting under the Third Army, the Tigers swung in an arc north of Thionville, France, crossed the Moselle near Petite Hettange and rolled along the left flank of the Metz surge. Kirling, Biblsche, Friestroff and Colmen fell in its path and were gathered in.

The Tigers then took off for the German border and crossed it, laying claim to being the first division



of the Third Army to drive into the Reich. Its first three weeks of combat chalked up liberation of 100 square miles of France and occupation of 50 more in Germany.

The 10th was the first of the Third Army divisions rushed to meet the German mid-winter offensive and the division's Combat Command B made a major contribution to stopping the Nazis at Bastogne, an action for which the unit was cited.

In January, the 10th crossed the Saar river north of Merzig in a drive to wrest the Saarland from the Germans. Trier, vital communications and supply center, fell Mar. 4. For the preceding successful ground work and for its action in securing this grand prize, General Patton praised the division.

Crossing the Moselle river Mar. 11, the 10th went on to enter Kaiserslautern on the 21st. In April, the division seized a bridge over the Rems river on the 23d of April reaching the blue Danube at Ulm.

Nazis surrendered by the thousands (9000 in five days). Oberammergau was occupied. The 10th crossed the Austrian border the same day 29 April, and by the next day had reached a point 40 miles north of the Italian border, 20 miles from Innsbruck, Austria.

# 11th Armored Division

**Nickname:** Thunderbolt (popular name, also claimed by 83d Inf. Div.)

**Shoulder Patch:** Regular Armored triangular patch with red (FA), yellow (Cav.) and blue (Inf.) areas; red bolt of lightning over tank track and cannon, numeral in yellow area.

Activated: 15 Aug., 1942, Camp Polk. Maneuvers: La., 1943; Calif.-Ariz., 1943. Stations: Camp Barkeley and Camp Cooke. Overseas: Sept., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks, August, 1942, to March, 1944; Brig. Gen. Charles S. Kilburn, March, 1944, to March, 1945; Maj. Gen. Holmes E. Dager March, 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Sept., 1944): 22nd, 41st and 42d Tank Bns.; 21st, 55th and 63d Arm. Inf. Bns.; 490th, 491st and 492d Arm. FA Bns. Higher Command: Third Army.

## Combat Highlights

Having gone to Britain on leaving the U. S. in September, 1944, the 11th Armored Division was crossing the English Channel to France in December, when the Nazis' desperate winter offensive began. Debarking on the Normandy beaches, the 11th immediately lunged forward in a forced march that speeded them to Neufchateau, Belgium, by midnight of the day they landed.

They arrived in the nick of time, for the following day they launched an attack which saved the vital highway linking Bastogne with Neufchateau. It will be recalled that Bastogne was one of the hottest spots in the "Battle of the Bulge."

The division battled into Belgium in January, helping to clear



the country of Nazis. The 11th teamed with the 6th Arm. Div. the following month in the drive on Trois Vierges and captured Goe-dange just east of that point. It then spearheaded the drive across Luxembourg.

Crossing the Kyll river, the division headed for the Rhine in a column parallel to that of the 4th Arm. Division. Its thundering armor overran Kirschweiler. Dochweiler, Winnweiler and joined with other armored elements to trap hundreds of Germans.

Wheeling south, the unit helped pocket the Nazi First and Seventh armies west of Kaiserslautern. By March it had crossed the Rhine close on the rear treads of the Fourth only a few hours behind. There, the division swung immediately toward the vital transportation and communications center of Leipzig.

The Thunderbolts drove on into Austria. Twin columns of the 11th raced into Bavaria, joining again at Cham, northeast of Regensburg and 1200 feet up into the Alps. The Austria entrance was made near the juncture of the German, Austrian and Czechoslovakian borders. The major city of Linz, located on the Danube river, fell to the 11th shortly afterward.

# 12th Armored Division

**Nickname:** Hellcat Division.  
**Shoulder Patch:** Regular armored division patch.  
**Slogan:** "Speed Is the Password."

## History

The 12th has no history prior to World War II.

## Training

Activation: Sept. 15, 1942, Camp Campbell, Ky. Other station: Camp Barkeley, Tex. Maneuvers: Tenn. (1943). Second Army. Overseas: Sept., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Carlos Brewer, Sept., 1942, to Aug., 1944; Maj. Gen. Douglass T. Greene, Aug.-Sept., 1944; Maj. Gen. Roderick R. Allen, Sept., 1944, to July, 1945; Brig. Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, Jr., Aug., 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Sept. 1944) 23d, 43d and 714th Tank Bns.; 17th, 56th and 66th Arm. Inf. Bns.; 493d, 494th and 495th Arm. FA Bns. Higher Commands: Third and Seventh Armies.

## Awards

Meritorious Service Unit Plaques to 134th Ord. Maint. Bn. (with a star in addition); 82d Arm. Med. Bn.; and 152d Arm. Sig. Co. Division authorized by France to incorporate Arms of Colmar in its division insignia for action in liberating the city.

## Combat Highlights

The Hellcats sprang the steel trap on the Colmar pocket, roared across the Saar Palatinate and captured intact a bridge across the Danube as highlights of its five months of combat action.

Committed Dec., 1944, the 12th attacked the Maginot defenses. Utweiler and a number of smaller towns had been taken by Jan., 1945, and early in the month against the Nazi Strassbourg thrust occurred the 12th's bloodiest action of the



war.

At Herrlisheim the Hellcats fought two crack Nazi divisions for 12 days, shutting the Germans out of Alsace-Lorraine.

Following their failure, the Germans tried an attack from the south. The fighting centered around Colmar, liberated by the 12th 2 Feb.

The Hellcats moved south and east, joined the French and sealed off the Nazis in the Vosge Mts. On 5 Feb. the 12th entered Rouffach, met the French and closed the trap on Nazis in the Colmar pocket.

On Mar. 17, jumping off near Trier, the division began a three-day slice through the Rhineland to the river and in three more days had captured Ludwigshafen, Speyer and Germersheim. In one week the division had cleared the Saar Palatinate.

Crossing the Rhine at Worms, the 12th took Amorbach, Beerfelden, Hettstedt, Ochsenfurt and Worzburg, helped to capture Schweinfurt.

Neustadt fell and in April, the 12th took Dillingen, seizing a Danube bridge intact. By May 5 when it was taken out of the line, the 12th had ripped the vaunted southern redoubt to pieces and had captured 70,166 prisoners, had liberated 2800 Allied prisoners at Landsburg.

# 13th Armored Division

**Nickname:** Black Cat Division.  
 (The tanks were offsprings of caterpillar tractors called cats by the catskinners who operated them in road building operations.)

**Shoulder Patch:** The usual triangular armored force patch consisting of equal areas. The red area represented field artillery; the yellow area, the cavalry and the blue area, the infantry. Superimposed is a black cannon and a black tank tread. Crossing them is a red bolt of lightning. The black numeral 13 is on the yellow area.

## History

History of 13th Armored Division does not go back to World War I. Although tanks were used in that war, tank divisions are a product of present conflict.

## Training

The Black Cat Division was activated Oct. 15, 1942. It went into training at Camp Beale, Calif., coming under the Army Ground Forces and the II Armored Corps. It participated in maneuvers with the IV Corps in Oregon from Sept. 13 to Nov. 6, 1943, returning to Camp Beale upon completion of the maneuvers. The division was then placed under the Fourth Army, XVIII Corps. In Dec., 1943, the division was transferred to Camp Bowie, Tex., where it remained until transferred to the European Theater of Operations, January, 1945.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. John M. Wogan, Oct., 1942, to April, 1945; Maj. Gen. John Millikin, April, 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of January, 1944): 496th, 497th and 498th Arm. FA Bns.; 24th, 45th and 46th Tank Bns., and 16th, 59th and 67th Arm. Inf. Bns.



High command in combat was the Third Army.

## Combat Highlights

Due to its late arrival in the overseas theater, the 13th Armored Division did not join General Patton's slashing Third Army until that hard-hitting outfit was in the closing stages of its drive in Southern Germany. The division was able to participate in the surging attack which by-passed Adolf Hitler's eyrie, Berchtesgaden, and pushed on to link up with the Russian forces.

The 13th was at Alterhofen on April 28, 1945. Shortly afterward, the division rolled on to cross the blue Danube river. The crossing was effected at a point east of Regensburg and two miles south-east of Strausberg.

Stiff fighting followed, but by May 2, less than a week before the Nazis made their final capitulation, the Black Cats had rolled and hammered their way to Braunau, a town five miles from the Inn river. The 13th had just enough combat to show high promise as a combat division, not enough to pile up as impressive a record as some of the earlier arrivals in the theater.



# 14th Armored Division

**Nickname:** None recorded.  
**Shoulder Patch:** Regular Armored patch with red (FA), yellow (Cav.) and blue (Inf.) areas; red bolt of lightning over tank tread and cannon, and numeral in yellow area.

## Training

The 14th was activated at Camp Chaffee, Ark., Nov. 15, 1942, under Armored Force and later assigned to X Corps, Third Army. Maneuvers: Tennessee, Second Army. Transferred to Camp Campbell, Ky., Second Army. Overseas: Oct., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Vernon E. Prichard, Nov., 1942, to July, 1944; Maj. Gen. Albert C. Smith, July, 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Oct., 1944): 499th, 500th and 501st Arm. FA Bns.; 25th, 47th and 48th Tank Bns.; 19th, 62nd and 68th Arm. Inf. Bns. Higher commands: Sixth Army Group and Seventh Army.

## Combat Highlights

Capture of 50,000 German prisoners, liberation of 200,000 Allied prisoners, capture and destruction of 500 enemy tanks along with mountains of enemy materiel are in the record of 14th Armored Division battle accomplishments. On one 500-mile drive across the battle area, the 14th liberated 1000 enemy-held towns.

Sent into combat Nov., 1944, the division's first task was a drive through the Vosges Mountains, considered one of the most difficult enterprises facing a modern army. The division breached the Vosges defenses, poured into the Alsatian Plain, took Haguenau, Wissembourg and knifed into Germany.

The von Rundstedt winter offensive dragged the 14th into de-



fensive action. It first battled crack Nazi troops in the Bitche salient, thwarting the Nazi attempt to overrun Alsace and recapture Strasbourg. For nine days they slugged it out with one panzer and two panzer grenadier divisions at Hatten and Rittershofen. Gen. Jacob L. Devers called the action "the greatest defensive action of the war."

Early in 1945, the 14th joined the offensive to clear the Saar-Palatinate area and cracked the Siegfried Line in two places, driving to the Rhine at Gernersheim and entering a period of pursuing fleeing Nazi troops. The division crossed the Rhine, Mar., 1945.

In the final phase, the 14th took Lohr, Bad Bruckenau and Neustadt. With the 12th Armored it clamped a pincers on Schweinfurt, ball-bearing center.

Swinging south, the 14th outflanked Bayreuth and Nurnberg. Hammelburg, prison of thousands of Allied officers, fell at once.

In its last long dash of the war, the 14th crossed the Danube at Ingolstadt and pushed to the Isar river, where it liberated an additional 110,000 Allied prisoners at Moosburg, largest Nazi prison camp. Last act of the dashing 14th was to seize a bridge intact on the Inn.

# 16th Armored Division

**Nickname:** None recorded.

**Shoulder Patch:** Regular armored triangular patch divided into three areas of red (representing Field Artillery), yellow (representing Cavalry) and blue (representing Infantry). Superimposed on these areas are a cannon and tracks of a tank in black across which is a bolt of lightning in red.

## History

Although tanks were first introduced into World War I, the tank or armored division is a type of unit not introduced to warfare by the U. S. prior to this war. The Germans used Panzer units prior to entry of this country and had the advantage of a trial period in which to iron out difficulties in organization.

## Training

The 16th Armored Division was activated in July, 1943, at Camp Chaffee, Ark., and remained there throughout its training in the Zone of the Interior. It was assigned first to the Armored Command and then successively to the X, XVI and XXXVI Corps of the Second Army. On September, 1944, it was assigned to the Fourth Army. It went overseas in January, 1945, to the European Theater of Operations.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Douglass T. Greene, July, 1943, to Aug., 1944; Brig. Gen. John L. Pierce, Nov., 1944, to present. During Sept.-Oct., 1944, the division had an acting commanding general.

## Component Units

(As of Jan., 1945) 395th, 396th, and 397th Arm. FA Bns.; 5th, 16th and 26th Tank Bns.; 18th, 64th and 69th Arm. Inf. Bns. Higher Command: Third Army.

## Awards

Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner,



V Corps Commanding General, commended the 16th for its part in the final phases of the Corps operations in Europe. "The march of the 16th Armored Division from the Nurnberg area to joining the Corps, its deployment and its advance to capture Pilsen, in Czechoslovakia, were executed with precision and speed," the commendation read.

## Combat Highlights

The 16th Armored Division arrived in France 5 Feb., 1945, and was assigned to the Third Army.

The organization arrived at Nurnberg, Germany, 28 April and there made its final preparations for entry into combat.

On 4 May, the 16th sped to Weidhausen, 80 miles from Nurnberg, and two days later launched its assault on the city of Pilsen. The attack on Pilsen marked the farthest point of American penetration into Czechoslovakia.

Pilsen was taken 6 May during the division's single day of combat action. The 16th rounded up some 6000 prisoners along with civilians attempting to flee from Russian forces which by that time had reached Prague.

The division was subsequently stationed at Pilsen.

# 20th Armored Division

**Nickname:** None recorded.

**Shoulder Patch:** Regular armored patch, an equilateral triangle divided into three equal areas, the right being red to represent field artillery; the top, yellow for cavalry, and the right, blue, for infantry. Superimposed are a black tank tread and cannon crossed by a red bold of lightning.

## History

The 20th Armored Division is a product of this war. Tanks were used in World War I, but the tank divisions of the American Army got their introduction to combat as units in World War II.

## Training

The division was activated Mar. 13, 1943, at Camp Campbell, Ky., and remained there for the entire period of its training. It was successively under the IV Armored Corps, the Armored Command, the XX Corps, the XXII Corps and the Second Army.

Highlight of its training period came in Dec., 1944, when it simulated an attack on an island. It captured the mythical "Isle of Campbell," part of the training center's 105,000-acre range. The water was simulated, but there was nothing unreal about the combat problem which lasted three days. Competent military observers called it "one of the best military maneuvers staged in the Middle West." Overseas: Jan., 1945 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Henry, Feb.-Oct., 1943; Maj. Gen. Roderick R. Allen, Oct., 1943, to Sept., 1944; Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward, Sept., 1944, to July, 1945; Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard, Aug., 1945, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Jan., 1945): 412th, 413th



and 414th Armored Field Artillery Bns.; 9th, 20th and 27th Tank Bns.; 8th, 65th and 70th Armored Infantry Bns. Higher command (combat): Seventh Army.

## Combat Highlights

Late to arrive overseas, the 20th Armored Division was first announced as part of the Seventh Army in Apr., 1945, during the drive on Munich, last stages of the campaign in Europe.

By May 4, practically on the eve of victory, the division had reached an area north of Lake Chiem. It was in Traunstein, Germany, in June.

Although its combat career was brief, the division was able to mark up a few interesting and even spectacular experiences. In a sweep south of Munich, it freed 50 Canadian prisoners held by the Germans and cut off the escape route of the Nazis still fighting in that third-largest city of Germany.

A short time before, the 20th had bagged a banner crop of prisoners out of the fading Reich army during a smash into Salzburg on the heels of the 3d Infantry Division's lead elements. The 20th numbered among its prisoners three German lieutenant generals and one major

# 11th Airborne Division

**Nickname:** The Angels.

**Shoulder Patch:** White numeral 11 on red circle in white winged-circle against a royal blue shield, topped by airborne arc.

## History

Derived from 11th Inf. Division, organized Aug., 1918, Camp (Fort) Meade. Demob. Feb., 1919.

## Training

Reactivated: Feb. 25, 1943, Camp Mackall, N. C., under Airborne Command. Other station: Camp Polk, La. Maneuvers: La., 1944. Overseas: Apr., 1944 (SWP).

## Commanding General

Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, Feb., 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Apr., 1944) 187th and 118th Glid. Inf. Regts.; 511th Par. Inf. Regt.; 457th Par. FA Bn.; 674th and 675th Glid. FA Bns. Higher Commands: Sixth and Eighth Armies.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to Hq. and Hq. Co., 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns., 511th Par. Inf. Regt.; 1st Bn., 187th Glid. Inf. Regt.; Hq. and Hq. Co. 188th Glid. Inf. Regt.; Hq. and Hq. Co. of the division.

## Combat Highlights

Leyte and Luzon were the fields of action for the Angels. As ground troops they went into action Nov. 18, 1944, landing 40 miles south of Tacloban, Leyte, aiming at the Jap lifeline, the Oromoc-Burauen supply trail, with the ultimate objective of squeezing the Japs against American divisions driving south. Night attacks featured the 11th's campaign.

Jap parachutists, dropped on San Pablo airstrip Dec. 6, were wiped out. The action was exciting because in the half-flight, the Jap Douglas-type aircraft were mistaken for American.



Leyte was well in hand by the last of December, the 11th having killed more than 5700 Japs.

After a brief rest, the 11th (Jan. 26) embarked for Luzon, landing amphibiously again at Nasugby, 60 miles from Manila.

First combat parachute jump was made by the division Feb. 3, 1945, to a ridge near the Manila Hotel Annex. Filipinos, grinning welcome, met them. The 11th took off for Manila, meeting the first Jap opposition at Imus.

At Bacoar, the southern battle of Manila began against Japs entrenched in the Genko Line.

By the middle of February, the 11th reached the Manila Polo Club and division patrols contacted those of the 1st Cavalry division.

Nichols Field and Ft. McKinley fell to the 11th Feb. 21, and the division went on next day to take the Los Banos prison camp.

Batangas Province was cleared by the Angels by mid-April and that campaign completed 4 May.

Upon surrender by the Japanese government, the 11th was assigned occupation duties.

# 13th Airborne Division

**Nickname:** None recorded.

**Shoulder Patch:** A winged gold unicorn on a blue shield. Just over the patch is a black tab with "Airborne" in gold. Tradition associates the unicorn with qualities of virtue, courage and strength. It is winged for air travel. The blue represents Infantry and the sky.

## History

In World War I, the Division was an Infantry division, organized July, 1918, at Camp (now Fort) Lewis. It completed training and was ready for overseas movement in Nov., 1918. The signing of the Armistice stopped all further troop movement, however, and the Division was demobilized Mar., 1919, except for units of the Regular Army.

## Training

In this war, the Division was activated at Fort Bragg, N. C., Aug., 1943, and assigned to the Second Army. The 13th was transferred to Camp Mackall, N. C., the Airborne Center, Jan. 17, 1944. While there it came under the XIII, XVIII and XXIII Corps successfully, reverting ultimately to the Second Army. Overseas: Jan., 1945 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. George W. Griner, Aug.-Nov., 1943; Maj. Gen. Elbridge G. Chapman, Jr., Nov., 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Jan., 1945): 88th and 326th Glider Inf. Regts. (the 88th was the oldest glider unit in the airborne forces). 515th Parachute Inf. Regt.; 458th Parachute FA Bn.; 676th and 677th Glider FA Bns. (The 517th Parachute Inf. Regt. was added overseas and the 88th Glider Regt. removed; the 460th Parachute FA Bn. was added overseas.)

## Awards

Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose, Commanding General of the 3rd Ar-



mored Division, commended elements of the 13th Airborne for their valor in the Ardennes campaign.

## Combat Highlights

Although the 13th Airborne Division was assigned to the 1st Allied Airborne Army, it was not committed to action as a division in the European conflict. Instead, some of its elements were attached to other units for action in Italy and France.

The 517th Parachute Inf. Regt. which was joined to the 13th after its arrival overseas had, prior to its new assignment, acquired some combat experience. Operating as a combat team, it fought in Italy in Sept., 1944, and later in southern France. In the Ardennes campaign, the 517th fought again and with great valor.

The 1st Bn. was attached to the 3rd Armored Division and went into combat in the hard-fought action in the vicinity of Soy and Hotten.

The 2nd Battalion and that part of the 3rd Battalion not engaged in guarding the XVIII Airborne Corps Headquarters, was attached to the 30th (Old Hickory) Division. Then the entire team reverted to XVIII Corps control.

# 17th Airborne Division

**Nickname:** Golden Talon (also called "Thunder from Heaven") Division.

**Shoulder Patch:** Circular patch with gold "Airborne" on black arch above; stretching gold talons are against black background, representing ability to seize; black suggests darkness under which many operations are carried out.

## Training

After activation, Apr., 1943, the 17th, assigned to the Airborne Command, began training at Camp Mackall, N. C. From Jan. 31 to Mar. 27, 1944, the division participated in Tennessee maneuvers under Second Army. Training continued under XXII Corps at Camp Forrest, Tenn. Overseas, Aug., 1944 (ETO).

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. William M. Miley, Apr., 1943, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Aug., 1944): 513th Parachute Inf. Regt.; 193rd (removed overseas) and 194th Glider Inf. Regts.; 466th Parachute FA Bn.; 680th and 681st Glider FA Bns. (507th Par. Inf. Regt. and 464th Par. FA Bn. added overseas). Higher commands: First Allied Airborne Army; American Third, Ninth, Fifteenth Armies.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to 507th Par. Inf. Regt. for landing on Cotentin Peninsula (invasion of France), June 6 and 9, 1944.

## Combat Highlights

At the time of the Battle of the Bulge, the 17th was transferred to Reims area in spectacular night transport landings.

Other actions included outposting along the Meuse River (Ardennes), relief of the 11th Armored Division south of Bastogne in line between the 101st Airborne Division and the



87th Infantry Division.

On the next day after relieving the 11th, the 17th attacked. In spite of snow and ice, roadblocks and mines, the 17th gained ground. Cetturu, Bouitet, Steinbach and Limerle fell.

The 17th then entered Germany near Wiltz. In Feb., 1945, the division was engaged along the Our River, holding a small bridgehead south of Clerveaux, Luxembourg.

In March came one of the most successful airborne operations in American military history, a feat that helped set up the final drive to Berlin and Nazi capitulation.

With the First Allied Airborne Army, the 17th helped force the Rhine below the Netherlands border; landing of troops began northeast of Wesel. Dorsten, Haltern, Dulmen, Appelhalsen and Munster fell.

The battle of the Ruhr pocket followed. The 17th crossed the Rhine-Herne Canal Apr. 6, establishing a jump-off bridgehead for Essen. Mulheim, Duisberg and Werden were captured.

Occupational duties of the division were in the vicinity of Dusseldorf.



# 82nd Airborne Division

**Nickname:** All American.

**Shoulder Patch:** Red square containing blue circle that bears letters "A A" denoting All American Division; tab, or arc over square is blue with Airborne in white.

**Division Song:** "The All American Soldier," words by Sergeant Sigman, published by Koff & Jones.

## History

Formed as infantry division during last war, members coming from Ga., Ala., Tenn. The 82nd gave to military history famed Sgt. Alvin C. York. Combat included Toul, Marbach and St. Mihiel.

## Training

Reactivated: 25 Mar., 1942, at Camp Claiborne, La., IV Corps. From 2 Oct., 1942, under Second Army, Fort Bragg, N. C. Left this country, Apr., 1943, for Casablanca.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. (now Gen. and head of Veterans Adm.) Omar N. Bradley, Mar. to June, 1942; Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, June, 1942, to Aug., 1944; Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin, Aug., 1944, to present.

## Component Units

(As of Apr., 1943) 325th Glider Inf. Regt.; 504th and 505th Par. Inf. Regts.; 319th and 320th Glid. FA Regts.; 376th and 456th Par. FA Bns. Higher Commands: Seventh Army (Sicily), Fifth (Italy), U. S. First, Br. Second, Can. First and U. S. Fifteenth (ETO).

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation, 325th Glider Inf. Regt., for action 7-9 June, 1944; 504th Par. Inf., 1st Bn. (less Company A), for action 20-21 Dec., 1944; 504th Inf., 3rd Bn., for action 8-13 Feb., 1944; 505th Par. Inf., for action 6-9 June, 1944.

## Combat Highlights

On July 10, 1943, invasion of Sicily began and for first time in U. S. military history complete Air-



borne Division, the 82nd, was used. This was the only operation in which 82nd operated complete with all its units.

In invasion of Italy division left Sicily by air, Sept. 13, 1943, parachuting down behind our lines; troops were moved by truck to take part in defense of Altaville, then moved on to protect and extend Fifth Army's east flank.

On D-Day in France the 82nd moved to drop zones near St. Mere Eglise and Chef de Font, captured three towns and forged across Merderet river. Six days later secured LeHam and covered beachhead.

Division stayed in action 33 days, then returned to England to reorganize. In Sept., 1944, both parachute and glider elements landed in Holland, keeping Germans from breaking through at Maas river.

On Dec. 30, 1944, division moved to Stavelot, Belgium, to take part in fighting off Von Rundstedt's counteroffensive.

# 101st Airborne Division

**Nickname:** Screaming Eagle.

**Shoulder Patch:** Black shield with a black arc streaming above. On the shield in white is a screaming eagle with gold beak and red tongue.

## Training

The Screaming Eagle Division was activated Aug., 1942, Camp Claiborne, La., Third Army. In Oct., 1942, the unit went to Ft. Bragg, N. C., for further training under the Second Army. The Division participated in two phases of Tennessee maneuvers, first June 6-9, 1943, and the second, July 5 to Aug. 28th, 1943. Overseas: Sept., 1943.

## Commanding Generals

Maj. Gen. William C. Lee, Aug. 5, 1942, to March 30, 1944; Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, March 31, 1944, to Aug., 1945. General Lee was a pioneer in the development of parachute troops and airborne units. He fathered many of the new developments. General Taylor commanded the division until he was transferred late in August to become superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point.

## Component Units

(As of Sept., 1943) 321st, 907th Glider FA Bns.; 502nd, 506th Par. Inf. Regts.; 377th Par. FA Bns.; 401st, 327th Glider Inf. Regts. (463rd Par. FA Bn. added overseas). Higher Commands: First and Seventh Armies.

## Awards

Distinguished Unit Citation to the Division for defense of Bastogne, Dec., 1944, first unit as large as a division to receive the citation.

## Combat Highlights

On D-Day the division made its airborne landing in France without major loss and began its march across Normandy. Strong resistance was met near Ste. Marie du Mont, but the 101st fought its way through to Carentan, a vital German stronghold. On D-Day plus six the divi-



sion liberated that French city.

The 101st went into action in December. This time it was to write a memorable chapter in American military history—at Bastogne.

Upon its arrival at Bastogne, the 101st was surrounded, all communication with other troops being cut. Ammunition and blood plasma had to be dropped from the air. But the division held firm against the fiercest Nazi attacks.

The Fourth Armored ultimately broke through to the rescue. The stand of the 101st was credited as a major factor in blunting the enemy drive.

The division was placed under the Seventh Army in Feb., 1945, for use in an airborne thrust over the Rhine. But the rapidity of the ground forces made this maneuver unnecessary.

In early February, the 101st was fighting in Strasbourg; by March it was cutting through vital areas of the Reich; by April, it was speeding toward Hitler's retreat, Berchtesgaden, reaching that center of Nazi culture by V-E Day.

# SIR: Some Citations Highlighted For 82<sup>nd</sup> AAA

*Lance*

Updated 7 February 2001

## AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY HEROES

The ADA Historian's Office adds a new air defender to the archive of ADA heroes each week. Look for updates each Friday.

Lieutenant Colonel Howard E.C. Breitung, 60th Coast Artillery (AA), December, 1941 - April 1942. He was engaged in combat during the desperate struggle on Bataan in the Philippines. When the enemy overwhelmed Bataan, LTC Breitung reorganized his unit to fight as infantry, furnishing cover for the withdrawal of his unit to Corregidor. However, he became a prisoner of war. In September 1942, he attempted to escape from the POW camp, planning to fight with guerrilla forces in the Philippines. He was recaptured by the Japanese, who beheaded him for his escape attempt. Posthumously, the Army awarded him the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart for his valor throughout the defense of Bataan. Breitung Hall at Fort Bliss is named in his honor.

Private George E. Merica, 15th Antiaircraft (AW) Battalion, December 1950. The Army awarded Private Merica a Silver Star for gallantry in action near the Chosin Reservoir in Korea. He was a crew member on an M-19 gun carriage, leading a convoy of trucks filled with wounded soldiers, when the convoy encountered a heavily defended enemy road block. Because his M-19 had already expended all its ammunition, Private Merica obtained a 3.5 inch rocket launcher and four rockets, and proceeded on foot through withering enemy fire to a vantage point from which he was able to fire the rockets at the road block and reduce it to rubble, so that the convoy was able to pass through.

Major General George F. Moore, Harbor Defenses of Manila, April 1942. Major General Moore, commander of the Harbor Defenses of Manila in the Philippine Islands during the Japanese assault on Bataan and Corregidor, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. His citation read that he "displayed great gallantry in continually visiting the most exposed elements in his command, and repeatedly passed from one echelon to another during sustained hostile attacks, giving encouragement, directing operations, and by his courage and example inspiring the heroic efforts of his command. The splendid efficiency and dogged determination of this garrison was largely based on his efficiency, tenacity, and individual courage

First Lieutenant Stanley L. Lind and First Lieutenant Thomas A. O'Boyle, Coast Artillery Corps, February 1944. When a tent containing small arms ammunition caught fire in a field artillery battery area in Italy, these two men, exposing themselves to intense heat and exploding ammunition, emptied fire extinguishers on the flames. They continued to fight the fire by throwing dirt on the fire, until ordered to a place of safety by their commanding officer.

But they had kept the fire from spreading, thus preventing possible loss of life. Both were awarded the Soldier's Medal. (Note: During World War II Army Soldier's Medal citations often withheld information such as unit, for security reasons. Thus we do not know what unit Lieutenant Lind and Lieutenant O'Boyle were in.)

Sergeant Finis R. Ford, Battery D, 71st Infantry, February 1968. While serving with a machine gun battery near Phouc Binh, Vietnam, SGT Ford was directed to support an infantry assault against the enemy. As his vehicle approached the objective, heavy enemy fire wounded the entire gun crew. Although he himself had sustained wounds to his face, neck, and arms, he returned fire while the other wounded soldiers were evacuated from the vehicle. Finally the concussion of a direct hit threw him from his vehicle, but he had inflicted heavy casualties upon the enemy and limited the number of casualties among American troops. His conspicuous valor against a numerically superior enemy won him a Silver Star.

Corporal Harold M. Olson, 82nd Antiaircraft Artillery (AW) Battalion (SP), September 1950. CPL Olson was the squad leader of a vehicle attached to an infantry battalion which had been surrounded by the enemy near Changn-yong, Korea. The enemy had taken a hill and surrounded American forces and was delivering devastating mortar and small arms fire. Moving into the open, CPL Olson led his squad to return fire with such intensity that 30 enemy soldiers were killed and the American infantry battalion was able to retake the hill. The U.S. Army awarded CPL Olson a Silver Star for his inspirational leadership and gallant heroism.

Corporal Nicholas M. Funaro, 3rd Antiaircraft Artillery (AW) Battalion (SP), February 1951. CPL Funaro, driver of an armored personnel carrier in the vicinity of Suwon, Korea, voluntarily left his vehicle to rescue a wounded American officer. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, he ran through intense mortar and small arms fire to the officer's tank, then carried him to safety through a hail of bullets. The Army recognized CPL Funaro's gallantry in action by awarding him the Silver Star.

SSG Victor A. Canales, 1st Battalion, 44th Artillery, February 1971. He was resupplying his forward automatic weapons position near the border of Vietnam and Laos when an enemy artillery round exploded near his vehicle, killing one member of the crew and wounding three others. SSG Canales helped the wounded men to a place of safety, directed two rescue helicopters to land and evacuate them, and then remained with the body of the dead soldier until help arrived. During the entire time he was exposed to heavy enemy fire, and received a Silver Star for his selfless concern for the welfare of others.

First Lieutenant Robert F. Augur, 92nd Coast Artillery (Philippine Scouts), March 1942. During a heavy bombing attack by Japanese aircraft on Fort Mills, located on Corregidor Island in the Philippines, a large barracks was set afire. LT Augur, voluntarily and without regard for his personal safety, left a place of shelter and aided in fighting the fire. During this time, enemy planes continued bombing the area, hitting ammunition storage and causing explosions. For his gallantry and leadership, Lieutenant Augur was awarded the Silver Star by the Army.

Private First Class Frederick B. Duke, 21st Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion (SP), February 1951. The 21st AA (AW) Battalion was supporting an infantry assault near Naegong-ni, Korea, when a gunner on PFC Duke's half-track was severely wounded. While two other crewmen gave aid to the wounded man, PFC Duke and a comrade operated the turret to keep a steady volume of fire. Enemy fire then made it impossible for the half-track to advance, so PFC Duke ran to a nearby American tank and directed the destruction of the main hostile strongpoint, enabling friendly forces to secure the objective and drive away the enemy. The Army awarded him the Silver Star.



SGT Mitchell W. Stout, 1st Battalion, 44th Artillery, March 12, 1970, South Vietnam. Sergeant Stout was killed in action when his Duster unit came under attack by North Vietnamese Army sappers at the Khe Gio Bridge. Sergeant Stout was in a bunker with members of a searchlight crew when the position came under heavy enemy mortar and ground attack. When the intensity of the mortar attack subsided, an enemy grenade was thrown into the bunker. Displaying great courage, Sergeant Stout ran to the grenade, picked it up, and started out of the bunker. As he reached the door, the grenade exploded. By holding the grenade close to his body and shielding its blast, he protected his fellow soldiers in the bunker from further injury or death. The Army posthumously awarded Sergeant Stout the Medal of Honor. ([Click to read more about Air Defense Artillery's only Medal of Honor winner.](#))

Captain Ivan J. Weaber, 92nd Coast Artillery, March 1942. CPT Weaber was serving with the 92nd Coast Artillery, a Philippine Scout unit, at Corregidor during the Japanese attack on the Philippine Islands. During the course of a heavy bombing attack by enemy planes, a large barracks was set afire. CPT Weaber, voluntarily and without regard for his personal safety, left a place of shelter and fought the fire, even though at the time ammunition was exploding in the area and two separate waves of enemy planes dropped several strings of bombs on the area. The Army awarded him a Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Sergeant First Class Everett M. Ballinger, 82nd Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion. During intense combat near Kunu-ri, Korea, SFC Ballinger was riding in a convoy which was attempting to break through an enemy roadblock that was approximately five miles in depth. Leading a section of AAA vehicles, SFC Ballinger successfully broke through, destroying several enemy machine gun positions and making it possible for other American units to pass through. Later that night he twice returned to the roadblock area, despite continuing heavy fire, to clear the road of destroyed vehicles. Though wounded, he continued to direct this operation and was credited with saving many lives and much valuable equipment. He was awarded the Silver Star.

Sergeant Woodrow McKinnon, 21st Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion SP, April 1951. SGT McKinnon's half-track crew had been cut off from the rest of the unit by heavy enemy fire near Yori, Korea, and most of his crew had been wounded. Nevertheless he continued to direct a deadly concentration of fire on the encircling foe, and his spirited fight enabled American infantry elements to displace to a new defense line with minimum casualties. The Army awarded a Silver Star to SGT McKinnon for his coolness and courage under attack.

First Lieutenant Theodore J. DuBois, Coast Artillery Corps, February 1945. While on reconnaissance near Oetingen, France, LT DuBois was pinned down on by heavy enemy fire from about 400 yards away. At the height of the shelling, he left cover to give aid to a wounded soldier 25 yards away, in the sight of the enemy. After administering first aid, LT DuBois was preparing to carry the wounded man to safety when he himself was killed by an enemy shell. For his sacrifice, the Army awarded LT DuBois a posthumous Silver Star. (Note: During World War II Army Silver Star citations often withheld information such as the man's unit, for security reasons; thus we do not know LT DuBois' unit.)

Sergeant First Class Elmer Snodgrass, 15th AAA (AW) Battalion, February 1951. SGT Snodgrass was protecting a road intersection with the two M-16 multiple machine gun half tracks of his section during the withdrawal of a task force at Hoengsong, Korea. While firing against a numerically superior enemy, he saw a wounded American soldier crawling out of a burning house. Making his way through heavy enemy fire, SGT Snodgrass gave first aid to the wounded man. Entering the house, he found seven other wounded soldiers. While he was

giving first aid to them, the house was hit by enemy mortar fire. With the assistance of three other men from his platoon, he carried the wounded soldiers to a safer location, thus saving the lives of all eight men. The Army awarded him a Silver Star.

Private First Class Homer L. Gayhart, 80th Airborne Antiaircraft Battalion, June 1944. On D-Day plus two, PFC Gayhart towed a .57 mm anti-tank gun to a forward position during heavy fighting near Ste. Mere Eglise, France. The enemy launched a concerted counterattack, but PFC Gayhart refused to leave his vehicle or take cover. When the rapidly intensifying enemy counterattack threatened his anti-tank gun's position, PFC Gayhart single-handedly moved it to an alternate position, and was seriously wounded while doing so. His courageous actions helped to deter the German counterattack, and he received a Silver Star.

Sergeant Floyd A. Markle, 3rd Antiaircraft Artillery (Automatic Weapons) Battalion, February 1951. The 3rd AAA (AW) Battalion was attached to the 3rd Infantry Division in the vicinity of Majuko-ri, Korea, and was sent to rescue two infantry squads which had been pinned down by enemy fire. SGT Markle moved his half-track into position to return fire. When he saw a wounded American soldier who was stranded, he left his half-track and ran through 30 yards of heavy small arms fire to the soldier, picked him up and carried him back to the half-track. As SGT Markle was climbing back into the half-track, he was himself mortally wounded. The Army awarded him a posthumous Silver Star. A street at the US Army Sergeants Major Academy on Biggs Field is named in his honor.

LTC Roy A. Tate, 52nd Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion (SP), October 1951. Commanding the 52nd, LTC Tate displayed courage and exemplary leadership during intense fighting near Pamsong-gol, Korea. When one of his batteries came under heavy enemy fire, he moved forward to join the unit and direct firing. Although hit by shrapnel, he continued to supervise the destruction of enemy bunkers and heavy weapons positions. He then advanced on foot through a mine field to select positions from which his half-tracks could most effectively fire, which led to numerous enemy casualties. He was awarded the Silver Star.

SGT Floyd T. Barton, 21st Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, February 1951. In the vicinity of Yong-dongpo, Korea, SGT Barton found his half-track suddenly attacked by a hostile patrol. The initial attack forced the entire American crew to leave the half-track and take cover, but then SGT Barton and the driver made their way back through enemy lines to recover the vehicle. SGT Barton manned the machine gun turret and delivered a steady stream of deadly fire against the enemy, inflicting numerous casualties and forcing the others to retreat. He received a Silver Star.

PFC Clifford R. Arnold, 60th Coast Artillery (AA), May 1942. When his antiaircraft gun was put out of action during the final furious enemy onslaught against American forces on Corregidor, PFC Arnold left the safety of his gun emplacement and went to another, more exposed, gun. There he fired at an enemy dive bomber until he fell, mortally wounded. He was awarded a posthumous Silver Star for gallantry in action.

SGT Harold P. Haugland, 15th Antiaircraft AW Battalion (SP), November 1950. After fighting against North Koreans all night near the Chosin Reservoir, SGT Haugland received a serious wound to his foot in the morning and was taken to the aid station. Just then the enemy began a second attack, and SGT Haugland wrapped his foot with cloth, used an empty ration box as a shoe, and made his way through heavy fire back to his M-19, where he directed firing throughout the battle. Finally the enemy was driven off. SGT Haugland's Distinguished Service Cross certificate praised his "devotion to duty, fearless leadership, and

exemplary heroism."

CPL Celestino Chavez, 15th Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion, November 1950. During a heavy attack by North Korean soldiers near the Chosin Reservoir, CPL Chavez was seriously wounded, but he refused to leave his M-19 twin 40mm gun carriage because there was no one available to replace him. He stayed at his post and kept firing, and after the enemy had been driven off, he collapsed from loss of blood. He survived his wound and was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action against an armed enemy.

Brigadier General Robert T. Frederick, January 1944. Commanding both his own unit and an attached task force in Italy, this long-time Coast Artillery Corps officer made a personal reconnaissance to determine enemy positions. Then he led his unit in an attack, during which he constantly remained far in advance of the forward elements of his command in order to obtain information. He thus managed to organize a surprise attack which drove the enemy from a strategically important position. For his inspirational leadership and gallantry in action, BG (later MG) Frederick received the Distinguished Service Cross. Among his many other decorations were the Silver Star and eight Purple Hearts.

SGT John J. Kelly, 459th Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion, June 1944. His unit had gone ashore at Omaha Beach on D-Day when SGT Kelly saw a German machine gun firing into other GIs who were wading in through the surf. Though wounded, he hastily organized a party and advanced through mine fields toward the enemy post. After throwing a hand grenade, which killed the entire enemy gun crew, he led a second assault that cleared enemy snipers from a position where they had been firing against U.S. Army engineers. He received the Distinguished Service Cross.

WOJG Roscoe M. Calcote, 15th Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion (SP), November 1950.

Near the Chosin Reservoir in Korea, WO Calcote's battery came under severe attack. As the enemy threw hand grenades into his position, he picked them up and threw them back. Eventually one exploded in his hand, wounding him seriously. However, he drew his pistol and fired at the enemy until he was killed. For his valor, he was awarded a posthumous Silver Star. Calcote Place at Fort Bliss is named in his honor.

SGT Frank Gardella, Jr., 165th Infantry, July 1918. SGT Gardella was manning one of the earliest guns used against aircraft during World War I when two enemy airplanes flew parallel to US infantry lines in France. The planes poured shells into the American position, forcing everyone to cover. SGT Gardella rushed to his machine gun and took aim at the higher of the two planes. Although he was in the midst of a hail of bullets from the aircraft and from German snipers on the ground, he sighted his gun and riddled his target. It fell in flames, hitting the lower plane, and both crashed to the ground in a blaze. SGT Gardella became the first American air defender to receive the Distinguished Service Cross.

PFC Joey Clements, Battery I (Searchlight), 2nd Battalion, 29th Artillery, June 1970. PFC Clements was operating a searchlight on the defensive perimeter of his base in the Republic of Vietnam when he came under heavy enemy fire. He engaged the advancing enemy with a machine gun and was hit in both legs and the chest with shrapnel. Nevertheless he refused to be evacuated and continued to provide effective suppressive fire. As he maneuvered to another position, he was wounded in the arm, but still refused aid and manned



his new position until the enemy retreated. He received the Silver Star.

SGT James S. Light, 468th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, December 1944. The 468th was providing protection to a field artillery battery in Belgium, which was repeatedly attacked during the night by German planes and was also under constant enemy artillery fire. In spite of the extreme danger, SGT Light remained at his post and directed intense and accurate fire against the planes, which resulted in four being brought down. The Army awarded him a Silver Star, noting his "steadfast devotion to duty and indomitable courage."

PVT James E. Brisco, 82nd Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion (SP), September 1950. When enemy shelling forced the evacuation of an American antiaircraft firing vehicle near Yongsan, Korea, one man, PVT Brisco, was prevented from leaving by very accurate small arms fire. As two enemy soldiers approached with hand grenades, he shot them. Then, although untrained in operation of the vehicle, he drove it through heavy enemy fire and crashed through an enemy road block, bringing both the vehicle and himself to safety. He received the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

SGT William A. Hartman, 105th Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion, February 1943. When his gun crew in Tunisia was overrun by enemy infantry with hand grenades, mortars, and machine guns, SGT Hartman organized a determined stand, and later covered his men when they had to withdraw. Before he withdrew, he disabled his weapon to make it useless to the enemy. For his courageous leadership and intrepid behavior, he was awarded the Silver Star.

SFC Marion A. Quillen, 82nd Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion (SP), September 1950. SFC Quillen was a section leader commanding two antiaircraft firing vehicles near Agok, Korea, when the enemy began a blistering attack. Although units to his right and left were forced to withdraw, his crews were so inspired by his courage and leadership that they remained in position until they ran out of ammunition and inflicted great damage on the enemy. Withdrawing just long enough to obtain more ammunition, SFC Morris and his crews then returned to action. They were determining factors in defeating the enemy on this occasion, and SFC Quillen received the Silver Star for gallantry in action. Exactly a week later he was seriously wounded in another battle, and died of his wounds five days later.

SGT Samuel E. Wall, 1st Battalion, 44th Artillery, April 1970. SGT Wall distinguished himself while serving with one of his twin 40mm AA weapons sections in support of a Special Forces camp at Mai Loc, Vietnam. During an intense enemy attack, he repeatedly exposed himself to hostile fire to move among his men and direct their efforts in gaining fire superiority, which was instrumental in preventing a breach of the perimeter wire. For his courage in close combat with a numerically superior enemy, he received a Silver Star.

MAJ Aaron A. Abston, 60th Coast Artillery (AA), April and May 1942. MAJ Abston was twice awarded Silver Stars for gallantry in action at Corregidor. On 28 April 1942, he left his protected battery position when the American flag was shot down by enemy fire and, with utter disregard for his own safety, ran through 200 yards of intense shelling to climb the flagpole and replace the flag at the top. Less than a week later, MAJ Abston voluntarily left his position of safety and entered an area where powder magazines were exploding because of enemy aerial bombardment, rescuing several injured men who were trapped in the burning

wreckage.

**Specialist Four James W. Cribbs, 1st Battalion, 44th Artillery, May 1967.**

**A large enemy force overran a U.S. and South Vietnam position near Con Thien, Republic of Vietnam. Spec 4 Cribbs, manning a self-propelled twin 40mm gun, drove forward with a U.S. Marine Corps counterattacking force and was wounded in the intense fire. As the crew took refuge under the vehicle, an enemy soldier threw a satchel charge in front of the vehicle. Spec 4 Cribbs crawled forward and threw the satchel charge away, then mounted the vehicle and fired the gun, driving the enemy back. He then assisted in taking wounded Marines to safety, until another enemy round killed him. He received a posthumous Silver Star for gallantry in action.**

**PFC Lewis O. Aikey and PVT James M. Filson, 461st Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion, October 1944. The 461st was assigned to protect a bridge built by the US Army over the Sauer River between Luxembourg and Germany. When a German counterattack forced the forward American troops to withdraw back into Luxembourg, guarding the bridge became paramount. Soldiers Aikey and Filson, assigned to defend the bridge, were mortally wounded and their half-track destroyed by enemy fire. Both received posthumous Silver Stars. At Fort Bliss, Aikey Barracks and Filson Range are named in honor of these two soldiers.**

**CPL Clarence J. Miculka, 441st Antiaircraft Artillery (AW) Battalion, April 1945. When his battery was defending the only allied-controlled bridge over the Danube in Germany, he braved going out into the open during a strafing attack by two Messerschmitts. Although he received a wound which shattered his arm and severed his leg, he continued firing on the enemy aircraft with his 37mm cannon. Bleeding to death, and with his vehicle riddled by enemy fire, he fought. The Army citation which accompanied his posthumous Distinguished Service Cross said that "he died a few minutes after accomplishing his courageous, self-assigned mission."**

**Captain John S. Wilson, Vulcan Weapons System Evaluation Team, February 1969. He had already served one tour in Vietnam and been seriously wounded there, but in late 1968 Captain Wilson, an instructor in the ADA School's Low Altitude Area Defense Department, volunteered for another Vietnam tour. He did so because of the need for evaluation of forward area weapons in actual combat situations. Due to the severity of his previous wounds, he had to obtain a waiver from the Surgeon General in order to go. During an intense enemy attack on his Vulcan Evaluation Team's position at Long Binh, Captain Wilson gave up his secure position within a bunker to some civilians. This action saved their lives, but exposed him to enemy fire, and he was killed by a rocket burst. The Army awarded him a posthumous Silver Star. He also was awarded the Legion of Merit, two Bronze Stars, and three Purple Hearts.**

**SFC Neal M. Morris, 26th Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion, December 1950.. He was in charge of a half-track AAA crew in Korea when it came under intense enemy fire during the night, and the driver was seriously wounded. SFC Morris evacuated the seven men of his crew to safety, returned alone to the half-track, removed the driver to safety, and then started the half-track engine to bring the guns to bear on the enemy position. The noise of the motor again drew enemy fire and a hand grenade blew SFC Morris from the half-track, morally wounded. His men were so inspired that they drove off the enemy, and SFC Morris was awarded a posthumous Distinguished Service Cross.**

**CPL Paul J. Astle, 3rd Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (SP), November 1950. He was a member of a tank crew furnishing protection for a convoy near Majon-ni, North Korea, when the enemy ambused the convoy. Several of his crew members were wounded, and CPL Astle alone returned fire, doing it so effectively that the convoy was able to escape. He then went to the aid of the wounded and helped evacuate them to safety. He received the Silver Star.**

**1st Sgt. Dewey G. Brady, 60th Coast Artillery (AA), April 1942. From his exposed observation post atop a water tower during the intense fighting on Corregidor, he skillfully directed his battery's fire throughout a two-week battle. He aided in evacuating many wounded soldiers, and refused to leave his dangerous post, even when he himself was wounded. When his men tried to evacuate him, he ordered them to safety, and was then killed by a second shell. He received a posthumous Distinguished Service Cross. Building 512 at Fort Bliss is named "Brady Hall" in his honor.**



**PVT James E. Brisco, 82nd Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion (SP), September 1950.** When enemy shelling forced the evacuation of an American antiaircraft firing vehicle near Yongsan, Korea, one man, PVT Brisco, was prevented from leaving by very accurate small arms fire. As two enemy soldiers approached with hand grenades, he shot them. Then, although untrained in operation of the vehicle, he drove it through heavy enemy fire and crashed through an enemy road block, bringing both the vehicle and himself to safety. He received the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

**Sergeant First Class Everett M. Ballinger, 82nd Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion.** During intense combat near Kunu-ri, Korea, SFC Ballinger was riding in a convoy which was attempting to break through an enemy roadblock that was approximately five miles in depth. Leading a section of AAA vehicles, SFC Ballinger successfully broke through, destroying several enemy machine gun positions and making it possible for other American units to pass through. Later that night he twice returned to the roadblock area, despite continuing heavy fire, to clear the road of destroyed vehicles. Though wounded, he continued to direct this operation and was credited with saving many lives and much valuable equipment. He was awarded the Silver Star.

**SFC Marion A. Quillen, 82nd Antiaircraft Artillery AW Battalion (SP), September 1950.** SFC Quillen was a section leader commanding two antiaircraft firing vehicles near Agok, Korea, when the enemy began a blistering attack. Although units to his right and left were forced to withdraw, his crews were so inspired by his courage and leadership that they remained in position until they ran out of ammunition and inflicted great damage on the enemy. Withdrawing just long enough to obtain more ammunition, SFC Morris and his crews then returned to action. They were determining factors in defeating the enemy on this occasion, and SFC Quillen received the Silver Star for gallantry in action. Exactly a week later he was seriously wounded in another battle, and died of his wounds five days later.

**Corporal Harold M. Olson, 82nd Antiaircraft Artillery (AW) Battalion (SP), September 1950.** CPL Olson was the squad leader of a vehicle attached to an infantry battalion which had been surrounded by the enemy near Changn-yong, Korea. The enemy had taken a hill and surrounded American forces and was delivering devastating mortar and small arms fire. Moving into the open, CPL Olson led his squad to return fire with such intensity that 30 enemy soldiers were killed and the American infantry battalion was able to retake the hill. The U.S. Army awarded CPL Olson a Silver Star for his inspirational leadership and gallant heroism.

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COMPANY ROSTER  
404th ORD CO (GAS)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>SN</u>
Leslie, Willis B	Capt	0 994 315
Kraft, Thomas R	1/Lt	05 403 345
Sharp, Billy R	1/Lt	02 289 561
Williams, Charles D	1/Lt	04 071 571
Lowes, Guy A	2/Lt	02 302 443
Martin, Edwin C	CWO-3	W2 005 111
Mann, Marvin L Jr	CWO-2	W2 212 644
Smith, Coy B	WO-1	W2 212 044
Crawley, Robert A	P/Sgt E7	NG 25 421 695
Harris, Curtis C	Sfc E7	NG 25 421 579
Harris, David J	P/Sgt E7	NG 18 467 767
McGinnis, John M	Sfc E7	NG 25 421 795
Berry, Thomas N	S/Sgt E6	NG 25 421 799
Hageman, Henry L	S/Sgt E6	NG 25 434 919
Hollinger, Oscar E	S/Sgt E6	NG 25 421 802
Hood, Richard L Jr	S/Sgt E6	NG 18 531 617
McKiever, William J	S/Sgt E6	NG 25 421 796
McKinstry, Hardy L	S/Sgt E6	NG 54 202 182
Moore, Lamar G	S/Sgt E6	NG 25 421 799
Nutt, Roy W	S/Sgt E6	
Sharp, George T	S/Sgt E6	
Sullivan, Charles R	S/Sgt	
Bates, GERALD R	SP5 E5	
Blanton, Ellis R	"	
Bowden, Charles K	"	
Bowden, Robert D	"	
Bryant, Bernard H	"	
Daniels, Robert L	"	
Dickson, Paul A	"	25 441 917
Fielding, Alton F	"	NG 25 427 530
Jennings, Emmett E	"	NG 25 441 865
Jones, Gerald L	"	NG 25 441 915
Jordan, Jackie F	"	NG 25 421 809
Joy, Merel D	"	ER 54 209 707
Kirkpatrick, William E	"	NG 25 444 498
Kittler, Billy D	"	NG 25 446 463
Long, Ernest M	"	NG 53 267 673
Matthews, Henry V	"	NG 25 440 274
McCauley, Silas E	"	NG 25 441 896
Mitchell, Don N	"	NG 25 441 908
Moore, Billy J	"	NG 25 441 925
Murphy, Leslie C	SGT E5	NG 54 208 293
Noble, Billy F	SP5 E5	NG 56 252 711
Palsa, John T	"	NG 25 448 790
Pearson, Neal	"	NG 25 441 984
Richter, Darrall A	"	NG 25 434 917
Russell, James M	"	NG 25 441 930
Ryburn, William E	"	NG 25 441 897

WWII



<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>SN</u>
Scogins, William R	SP5 E5	NG 25 441 921
Steed, Paul W	"	NG 25 415 477
Strode, Thomas L	"	NG 25 421 770
Torian, Emmet P	"	NG 25 410 575
Walker, Byron O	"	NG 25 443 273
Walton, Jesse C	"	NG 25 435 275
West, Bobby W	"	NG 25 441 932
Wilkerson, James R	"	NG 25 441 965
Andrews, Thurman L	SP4 E4	ER 54 207 760
Angelle, Francis	"	ER 54 200 010
Appel, James R	"	ER 18 534 861
Ashcraft, Harold W	"	NG 25 441 954
Barnes, David L	"	NG 25 440 302
Barrios, Hubert A	"	ER 54 212 199
Berryman, Louie R	"	ER 54 182 135
Blair, Joe M	"	NG 25 447 461
Brantley, Jerry E	"	NG 25 438 054
Brown, Buddie B	"	ER 54 193 911
Brown, Joe R	"	NG 18 547 880
Carpenter, Jimmy C	"	NG 25 441 955
Carpenter, Marshal D	"	NG 25 441 956
Castillo, Richard L	"	ER 18 527 692
Cayce, Quinton W	"	ER 54 182 180
Cisneros, Frank	"	ER 54 183 424
Corder, Charles F	"	ER 54 201 992
Crain, Robert E Jr	"	NG 25 441 929
Damico, Philip C	"	ER 54 211 398
Deal, Jimmy C	"	NG 25 441 950
Duhe, Charles L	"	ER 54 222 688
Eaves, Bunnie E	"	ER 54 187 193
Eustace, Edward H	"	ER 54 466 378
Ferriter, Charles F	"	NG 25 437 125
Foster, Max S	"	ER 54 202 963
Funderburg, William K	"	NG 25 441 947
Hammack, Paul D	"	ER 54 216 501
Hartness, Larry O	"	NG 25 441 944
Harris, Olen R Jr	"	ER 54 203 901
Haymes, Robert D	"	ER 18 539 394
Hendrix, James D	"	NG 25 441 693
Hershey, Eldon D	"	ER 54 212 916
Hicks, Travis E	"	ER 54 203 385
Howard, Donald G	"	ER 54 213 078
Jamison, Johnny Z	"	ER 54 216 391
Johnson, John R	"	ER 54 216 135
Johnson, William L	"	ER 54 196 520
Jones, Melsee	"	ER 54 221 033
Kennedy, Carl W	"	ER 18 495 922
Kling, Marvin R	"	ER 54 206 256
Laabs, Larris L	"	ER 55 654 211
Lack, Johnny W	"	NG 54 218 665
Littlejohn, Joe A	"	ER 54 196 082
McManus, Bobby L	"	NG 25 441 924

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>SN</u>
Mirick, Edward L	SP4 E4	ER 54 219 358
Newman, Burl P	"	ER 54 191 235
Noggler, Joseph J	"	ER 54 223 561
Orr, Jackie C	"	ER 54 184 302
Pace, Donald L	"	NG 25 441 935
Pennington, Bobby V	"	NG 25 441 936
Pennington, Robert D	"	NG 25 441 948
Pierce, Michael	"	NG 25 451 867
Pruett, George A Jr	"	NG 25 441 945
Ragas, Leon F	"	ER 54 211 352
Ramey, Elza E	"	ER 54 198 699
Riley, David M	"	ER 54 209 623
Sampson, Andrew W	"	ER 54 206 288
Shahan, Burl E	"	ER 54 195 850
Smith, Dalton A	"	ER 54 200 052
Smith, James D	"	NG 25 443 343
Speakman, Jack D	"	ER 18 561 068
Spurlock, James C	"	ER 54 203 069
Thurman, William K	"	NG 25 441 952
Ward, Milton K	"	NG 25 441 931
White, J L	"	NG 25 441 934
Williams, Charles G	"	NG 25 441 982
Wilmoth, John C	"	NG 25 441 937
Wilson, Joe F	"	ER 54 223 655
Allen, Ronald L	PFC E3	NG 25 441 953
Boyd, Larry E	"	NG 25 441 968
Bonner, Ronald G	"	ER 25 426 233
Cotham, David K	"	NG 25 441 956
Crook, Donald E	"	NG 25 441 986
Curry, Orbert J	"	NG 25 441 967
Donaldson, Johnny M	"	NG 25 441 975
Fairchild, Tom C	"	NG 25 441 949
Ferrell, Malconne R	"	NG 25 441 977
Finley, Cyrus L	"	ER 25 682 246
Fujimori, Michihiko	"	ER 18 494 223
Graves, Jerry W	"	NG 25 441 960
Griffith, Joe H Jr	"	NG 25 441 978
Harris, George T	"	NG 25 441 976
Harrison, Robert J	"	NG 25 441 971
Harvey, James H	"	NG 25 441 966
Holloway, John D	"	NG 25 441 974
Jones, Carlton B	"	NG 25 441 972
Jones, James L	"	NG 25 441 970
McManus, Jerry L	"	NG 25 441 958
Miles, Willie L	"	NG 25 441 979
Odell, Larry J	"	ER 18 537 081
Pruett, Roy L	"	ER 54 209 914
Ross, Walker L	"	NG 25 441 973
Scroggins, Harold E	"	NG 25 441 981
Seely, George A	"	BR 18 534 396
Shepard, Wayne A	"	NG 25 441 985

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>SN</u>
Sloan, Jack T	PFC E3	NG 25 441 980
Smith, Larry D	"	NG 25 441 962
Tittle, Jere D	"	FR 18 550 348
Tucker, James R	"	ER 16 548 162
Wallace, Gene L	"	NG 25 441 983
Moore, Robert M	PVT E2	ER 18 530 078
Shown, Dan T	"	NG 25 441 951
Sloan, John W	"	NG 25 448 602
White, Julius B Jr	"	NG 25 441 969
Sawyer, Bobby H	PVT E1	NG 25 441 989

WILLIS B LESLIE  
 Capt            Ord  
 Commanding