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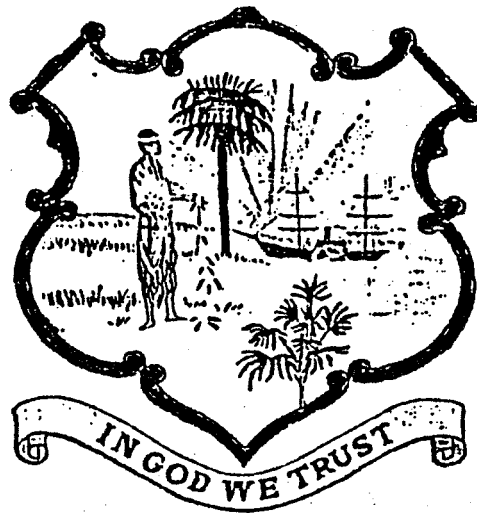
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# Florida Department of Military Affairs



## Special Archives Publication Number

120

UNIT SUMMARY HISTORIES  
NINE BLANDING DIVISIONS  
WORLD WAR II

State Arsenal  
St. Francis  
Barracks  
St. Augustine,  
Florida

**STATE OF FLORIDA  
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL**

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**Robert Hawk  
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**SECOND WORLD WAR**

**UNIT HISTORICAL SUMMARIES**

**By Jack L. Picken**

**Vol. 6**

**Nine Camp Blanding  
Infantry Divisions**

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## **CONTENTS**

### **PART I**

Unit narratives and casualty day by day figures for the nine Infantry Divisions that trained at Camp Blanding.

(The 1st, 29th, 30th, 31st, 36th, 43rd, 63rd, 66th, and 79th Infantry Divisions)

NOTE: Day by day casualty information is not available for the 1st Infantry Division.

### **PART II**

Compilation of information and statistics relating to US Army casualties during the Second World War.

## INTRODUCTION

The information in all the Summary Unit Histories was compiled by Jack L. Picken of Waterloo, Iowa. He is an amateur historian who has made the research and study of American combat units in the wars of the twentieth century his life's work. These summaries were sent to us as part of his contribution to the establishment of the Camp Blanding Museum and Memorial Park of the Second World War.

Some of the material was extracted from the standard works on US units listed below. But there is considerable information contained in these pages that is the result of dogged research in original records, especially the detailed information concerning unit casualties and decorations awarded. The statistics on day to day casualties Mr. Picken has researched for most combat units is absolutely unique and available in this form in no other source. (His statistics on casualties are more accurate than those available from normal official sources!)

There are some gaps in the information available and some "fine tuning" yet to be accomplished but eventually we hope to put this material on a computer and publish it in a more complete and professional manner. Until then these photocopied compilations will meet the immediate needs of all those interested in the incredible history of America's soldiers, airmen and marines during the Second World War.

Robert Hawk  
Department of Military  
Affairs  
St. Augustine, Florida  
1991

## RESOURCES

Army Almanac (1950)  
Committee on Veterans Affairs; Medal of Honor Recipients 1863-1978  
Fighting Divisions; Kahn, Ely J. and McLemore, Henry  
Library, US Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania  
University of Iowa; Army Divisional Combat Narratives, World War II (Archives)  
Other public and private standard informational sources and institutions were consulted as necessary



## 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION "The Big Red One"

Regular Army

Activated—8 June 1917

Battle Credits, World War II:   Algeria       Tunisia       Sicily       Normandy  
Northern France-Belgium       Siegfried Line       Ardennes  
Days In Combat—443       Rhineland       Ruhr Pocket       Central Europe

Commanding Generals (During Combat, WW II):

|                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Maj-Gen Terry M. Allen      | August 1942—July 1943     |
| Maj-Gen Clarence R. Huebner | July 1943—December 1944   |
| Maj-Gen Clift Andrus        | December 1944—August 1946 |

Combat Chronicle: The 1st Infantry Division, also known as the "Fighting First", has an outstanding record not only in World War I, when it was the first American division to fire upon the enemy and to also launch a major attack, but also, in World War II, when it was one of the first U.S. divisions to do battle with the enemy in North Africa.

The Fighting First got off to an early start when, after amphibious training in the United States and England, the division stormed ashore in Algeria, North Africa, on 8 November 1942. The 16th and 18th Infantry Regiments went ashore east of Oran, while the 26th Infantry Regiment landed at Les Andalouses. Oran was entered on 10 November. The French offered some fierce resistance, until a cease-fire was reached on the 11th.

In Tunisia, the 18th Infantry went into action with the British at Djebel el Ahmera, while the 26th Infantry cleared the Ouseltia Valley by 25 January 1943. The Americans then sustained heavy losses at Kasserine Pass, 14-21 February 1943, before the Germans were finally forced to withdraw.

The 1st attacked as a concentrated whole division for the first time on 16 March 1943, east of El Guettar, and took Gafsa in a driving rainstorm. Two strong German counter-attacks were contained on 23 March. The 1st then took Sakket, 3 April 1943, but further offensive movement down the Gabes road was stopped, 5 April 1943.

The 1st relieved the British 4th Infantry Division near Beja, 16 April, and attacked on 22 April 1943, along the Medjez el Bab-Tunis highway. Bitter and heavy fighting ensued as the 18th Infantry took Hill 407, and the 26th Infantry Regiment cleared Hill 575. The 26th Infantry next reached Djebel el Anz against strong German resistance on 28 April. These attacks were in conjunction with the 34th Infantry Division's assault on the key enemy bastion of Hill 609. On 29 April 1943, the 1st began its attack on Hill 523. As enemy defenses began to crumble, the 1st advanced toward Mateur, and took it on 9 May 1943. By the 13th, the war was over for the Germans and Italians in North Africa, and many thousands of prisoners were taken. The 1st lost 794 men in North Africa.

The 1st's second amphibious assault of the war was at Gela, Sicily, on 10 July 1943. The Hermann Goring Panzer and Italian Livorno Infantry Divisions launched strong attacks, trying to push the Americans back into the sea. However, the 1st was aided by two Ranger battalions, by some tanks from the 2nd Armored Division which had managed to reach shore, and by naval gunfire against the advancing enemy, who was beaten back with heavy losses.



In 37 days, the Big Red One took 18 cities and towns, inching its way up cliffs and along torturous mountain trails. The 1st seized the Salso River crossings, east of Caltanissetta, and repelled a German counterattack at Gangi, on 25 July 1943.

The 1st's toughest battle on Sicily occurred at Troina, on the more northern part of the island. It took the 1st Division and two regiments of the 9th Infantry Division, plus artillery bombardments and air strikes, before the 15th Panzer Grenadier Division finally withdrew during the night of 6 August 1943. The Sicilian campaign ended on 17 August 1943. It took the Allies just 38 days to conquer the large island. It cost the lives of 264 men in the 1st Infantry Division.

The 1st never got to Italy because General Eisenhower wanted it to spearhead the vital invasion of Normandy. And so, the 1st sailed back to England for more training and long waiting, and the men of the First had plenty of time to get to know many of the English girls.

Then, finally, on 6 June 1944, the 1st, along with the 29th Infantry Division, struggled ashore on bloody Omaha Beach, Normandy, France, in its finest hour. Some companies suffered 30 per cent casualties in the first bloody hour of the landing, as the Germans had every foot of the beachhead zeroed-in by artillery, mortar, machinegun, and small-arms fire. But the Americans grimly hung on, and forced their way inland by sheer courage, coupled with desperation. In the process, the Big Red One badly mauled an entire German division that stood in the way. There were many acts of individual heroism on this fateful day, including that by 1st Lieutenant Jim Monteith of the 16th Infantry Regiment.

Lt Monteith landed with the initial assault wave under heavy enemy fire. He led an assault over a narrow, protective ledge and across the flat, exposed terrain to the comparative safety of a cliff. Completely exposed to intense fire, the lieutenant led two tanks through a minefield and, under his direction, several German positions were put out of action.

He then supervised his men in the defense of a key position on a hill, as they beat back repeated vicious counterattacks. When the Germans succeeded in surrounding his platoon, he was killed while leading his men out of this situation, a lasting inspiration to his men. Lt Monteith posthumously won the Medal of Honor.

The whole traumatic experience of the invasion prompted famed war correspondent, Ernie Pyle, to later write, "Now that it's over, it seems a pure miracle that we ever took the beach at all." Perhaps it was a miracle.

Altogether, on this historic day on the beaches of Normandy, the Allies had some 2,500 men killed or die of wounds, with around 1,000 being on bloody Omaha Beach. Yes, it was plenty bad enough—but it could have been a great deal worse!

Soon, the 1st entered the fighting in the hedgerows, in the Caumont sector. But then, after awhile, the 1st was given a break. On 13 July 1944, the 1st was relieved by the 5th Infantry Division, and withdrew to Colmbières.

Then, on 26 July 1944, after a highly risky saturation bombing behind the German lines, the Americans succeeded in achieving a major breakthrough just west of St. Lô. On the right of the breakout, the 1st swung west, took Marigny, and trapped 30,000 Germans, including much of the 2nd SS "Das Reich" Panzer Division, near Coutances. Some of these enemy troops broke out of this trap in furious fighting, but many more were captured.

The 1st then helped stop a dangerous enemy counterthrust in the vicinity of Mortain by mid-August, and then raced 300 miles in a week to take Soissons, where the division had suffered 9,000 casualties in 4 days in World War I!

Continuing on in through Belgium against ineffectual opposition, the 1st then ran up against the Siegfried Line (West Wall) at the city of Aachen—and into some of the most bitter fighting on the Western Front. Defending Aachen was the German 246th Infantry Division, veteran of the Russian Front, and it contested every yard of ground.

The battle began with an attack by the 1st on the city's municipal forest on 12 September 1944. As the 1st tried to encircle Aachen, the 16th Infantry Regiment was stopped at the Siegfried Line, 15 September 1944.

On 8 October 1944, the Big Red One renewed its assault on Aachen. The 18th Infantry

Regiment advanced through Verlautenheide, the 26th Infantry Regiment attacked through the heart of Aachen, while the 16th Infantry Regiment held defensive positions near Eilendorf. It was on 8 October 1944, that one of the war's most outstanding soldiers won another Medal of Honor for the Fighting First.

Captain Bobbie E. Brown, Company C, 18th Infantry Regiment, rough-featured, looked like and was a soldier in the best sense of the word. Highly respected by his men, he had already done a number of very daring exploits on the battlefield. But his big day came on 8 October 1944.

Captain Brown commanded Company C, as it attacked Crucifix Hill, a key bastion in the German defense of Aachen. Soon, an intense artillery barrage fell upon his men, and they were pinned down in an exposed position. Casualties quickly mounted.

Seeing that a number of pillboxes must be neutralized to prevent the slaughter of his men, Captain Brown obtained a pole charge and started forward alone toward the first pillbox about 100 yards away. Hugging the ground while bullets whipped around him, he crawled and then ran toward the fortification, and rammed his explosive inside, jumping back as the pillbox and its occupants were blown up.

The captain rejoined the assault platoon, secured another pole charge, and led the way toward the next pillbox under continuous fire from all types of weapons. He succeeded in eliminating the second pillbox in the same manner. Fire from a third pillbox then pinned down his company again. In knocking out this third emplacement, he was wounded by a mortar burst but refused medical aid.

While blowing up these installations, the captain also shot several snipers who attempted to pick him off. Every one of them was drilled through the head—except for one who was hit in the stomach. This shot later puzzled the captain, since he was normally a crack shot. He couldn't figure how the one shot he had made was so low.

Later, realizing the need for information of enemy activity beyond the hill, Captain Brown went out alone to reconnoiter. Twice more, on his self-imposed mission, he was wounded. Nevertheless, he was able to secure information which led to the destruction of several enemy guns, and enabled his company to throw back two powerful counterattacks with heavy losses to the Germans. Only when his company's position was completely secure did he permit treatment of his three wounds.

By his indomitable courage, fearless leadership, and outstanding skill as a soldier, Captain Brown contributed in great measure to the capture of Crucifix Hill. And he survived the war to receive his award.

By 12 October 1944, the 26th Infantry Regiment had gained most of the factory district between Aachen and Haaren, and began an all-out central attack the next day. After severe fighting this regiment gained most of Observatory Hill, but German counterattacks forced all further advances to a halt on 15 October. The 16th Infantry Regiment was forced to defend its area against strong German assaults, as well.

On 18 October 1944, the 1st was reinforced for still another attack on Aachen. Observatory Hill finally fell, and on 21 October 1944, the city was taken by direct assault. Aachen was the first city inside Germany to fall to American troops.

After a rest, the 1st was elected to help make the southern part of the assault to the Roer River, beginning 16 November 1944. On this day, 4,500 U.S. and British planes dumped thousands of tons of bombs and rockets in front of the 1st Division's zone of attack. Then the 1st advanced.

What followed still sends shivers down the spines of the veterans of the dreaded Hürtgen Forest. This forest may well have been the most devilish military trap ever devised by man. Enemy shell-proof bunkers, yet invisible, spat death in every direction, and artillery and mortar bursts shredded men by the score. The ground was nothing but mud, for it rained almost continually. The nights were freezing. But the worst thing of all were the mines—mines in the ground and in low-hanging trees. Some could not even be detected with mine detectors. Yet, heroism was never lacking.

On 16 November 1944, near Hamich, Germany, Technical Sergeant Jake W. Lindsey, 16th Infantry, knocked out two machinegun nests, put two German tanks to flight and, though wounded, still managed to kill three Germans and captured 8 others.

Three days later, 19 November 1944, the Germans threw a savage attack at Company H,

26th Infantry Regiment, and the company was wiped out. But Pfc Francis X. McGraw remained at his machinegun. When the area this enemy attack had overrun was later retaken, Pfc McGraw was found dead beside his gun. Over 50 German corpses littered the nearby area. Both Sgt Lindsey and Pfc McGraw were awarded the Medal of Honor.

The Germans continued to fight tenaciously, and on 29 November 1944, the 26th Infantry Regiment was again hit very hard by another German attack, near Merode, which decimated two more companies of the 26th. But then, replacements, fighting from deep foxholes, avenged their fallen comrades by killing over 1,200 Germans in three days.

On 5 December 1944, the Red One was relieved by the 9th Infantry Division, and went to a rest area in the Luchem-Langerwehe-Juengersdorf-Merode region (less the 16th Infantry, attached to the V Corps). By Hürtgen Forest standards the 1st had done quite well. In 2½ weeks of fighting in the Hürtgenwald, the 1st had inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy and advanced 4 miles—while suffering 4,000 casualties! The 26th Infantry Regiment, alone, sustained 1,479 casualties.

After this extremely costly and bitter experience, the 1st got exactly 12 days of rest, while receiving many replacements. And then, the Germans struck their all-out counterblow in the Ardennes.

And so, the handful of "old men" and the fresh, green replacements were rushed forward to help stop the German onslaught. They did a superb job. The Fighting 1st, into combat on the northern side of the German salient (the "Bulge"), held off an entire German corps near Bütgenbach, fighting in the bitter cold. The 1st's lines were pierced, 22 December 1944, but quickly restored. The ground was frozen so hard that foxholes had to be blasted with explosives instead of dug. Men urinated on their weapons to keep them from jamming, and white bedsheets and pillowcases were thrown over uniforms to blend in with the snow. Newspaper was stuffed into boots for warmth. Wounds healed slowly in the cold, and gangrene could set-in easier. Corpses froze solid, and after a few days, burst and splintered like glass.

In January 1945, the 1st went over to the attack and took Steinbach on the 15th. This opened a passage for the 7th Armored Division's drive on St. Vith.

The 1st next ran into stiff opposition northeast of Schoppen, as the 16th Infantry cleared the Bambusch Woods.

The division next advanced on the Siegfried Line, 28 January 1945, and attacked into and through the Buchholz Forest. It was relieved by the 99th Infantry Division on 5 February 1945, and moved to an assembly area at Aywaille, Belgium.

The 1st next attacked across the Roer River, at Kreuznau, on 25 February 1945, against moderate to heavy resistance. This was part of an all-out U.S. 1st Army drive to the Rhine. Reaching that fabled river, 7 March 1945, at Bonn, the 1st then advanced into the Remagen bridgehead, crossing the Rhine, 15-16 March 1945.

Fighting out of the bridgehead against desperate, but somewhat disorganized resistance, the 1st headed north along the east bank of the Rhine to the Sieg River, running up against fierce resistance. On 30 March 1945, the 1st attacked with all three regiments in line to gain the heights dominating the sizeable town of Siegen. On 1 April, the 1st was relieved by the 8th Infantry Division in this region, and trucked to blocking positions southwest of Paderborn to help seal the Ruhr Pocket. The Americans, aided by fighter-bombers, were too strong to be held back for very long. Numerous other U.S. divisions fought into the Ruhr Pocket and, by mid-April 1945, well over 300,000 Germans had surrendered—as many as at Stalingrad.

After this big battle, the Big Red One advanced across the Weser River, and deep into central Germany, heading toward the Harz Mountains. This was a sizeable region of very high, steep, wooded hills, where some 70,000 German troops were holding out, including the crack 5th Parachute Division. Several other U.S. divisions, including the 9th, 35th, and 83rd Infantry and 8th Armored, converged upon this region, as well. The Germans used the terrain to their advantage, but again, the Americans were too strong and well-organized with lavish air support. On 14 April 1945, troops of the 1st and 83rd Divisions linked-up in the Harz interior, thus cutting the German pocket in two. The 1st's haul of

prisoners ran from 200-1,000 daily in the area, and on 23 April 1945, the Germans in the Harz surrendered.

Finally, the 1st was shifted way to the south to take part in Patton's 3rd Army attack into western Czechoslovakia, in the last several days of the war. It was a strange land, the Sudetenland, which was largely pro-German, and the GIs were greeted sullenly. Enemy resistance was, for the most part, sporadic. Attacking on a line directly west of Prague, the 1st had units in Kinsperk, Sangerberg, and Mnichov when V-E Day finally arrived on 8 May 1945. Those troops who had advanced beyond the Sudetenland, and into the land of the Czechs, were treated to tumultuous and heart-warming receptions by this long-oppressed people.

Few, if any, other outfits had been through as many tough battles as the great Fighting First, and the men who wore the Big Red One shoulder patch had good cause for thinking that the 1st was, indeed, number 1.

|   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Honors: Congressional Medals of Honor—16              | Casualties: Total Battle Deaths—4,365 |
| Distinguished Unit Citations—20 *                     | Killed In Action—3,616                |
| Distinguished Service Crosses—130                     | Wounded—15,208                        |
| Silver Stars—6,019                                    | Missing—499                           |
|   | Captured—1,336                        |
| * Two to entire regiments—the 16th and 18th Infantry— | Total Casualties—20,659               |
| D-Day, Omaha Beach, Normandy, France                  |                                       |

The 1st Infantry Division later served in the Vietnam War. As of this writing, the 1st is stationed at Ft. Riley, Kansas (with some elements in Germany). (7 July 1990)

Other 1st Infantry Division Medal of Honor winners in World War II: Killed in action \*  
(Includes all of those men not listed in this article)

Pvt Carlton W. Barrett, 18th Inf Rgt, 6 June 1944, Normandy beachhead  
S/Sgt Arthur F. DeFranzo, \* 10 June 1944, near Vaubadon, Normandy, France  
S/Sgt Walter D. Ehlers, 18th Inf Rgt, 9-10 June 1944, near Goville, Normandy, France  
Pvt Robert T. Henry, \* 16th Inf Rgt, 3 December 1944, Luchem, Germany  
Pfc Gino J. Merli, 18th Inf Rgt, 4-5 September 1944, near Sars-la-Bruyère, Belgium  
S/Sgt George Peterson, \* 18th Inf Rgt, 30 March 1945, near Eisern, Germany  
T/5 Grade John J. Pinder, Jr., \* 16th Inf Rgt, 6 June 1944, Normandy beachhead  
Pvt James W. Reese, \* 26th Inf Rgt, 5 August 1943, Monte Vassillio, Sicily  
S/Sgt Joseph E. Schaefer, 18th Inf Rgt, 24 September 1944, near Stolberg, Germany  
Sgt Max Thompson, 18th Inf Rgt, 18 October 1944, near Haaren, Germany  
Cpl Henry F. Warner, \* 26th Inf Rgt, 20-21 December 1944, near Bütgenbach, Belgium  
1st Lt Walter J. Will, \* 18th Inf Rgt, 30 March 1945, near Eisern, Germany



29TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Blue and Gray"

Originally—Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, District of Columbia National Guard

Activated (WW II)—3 February 1941

Returned To United States—4 January 1946

Inactivated—17 January 1946

Battle Credits, World War II: Normandy Brittany Siegfried Line Rhineland  
North-Central Germany

Days In Combat—242

Commanding General (During Combat, WW II):

Maj-Gen Charles H. Gerhardt

July 1943—Inactivation

Combat Chronicle: The 29th Infantry Division has, as its shoulder patch, blue and gray colors combined in a monad, the Korean symbol for eternal life. The Blue and Gray Division, so named because it had men about equally divided from northern and southern states in the First World War, had a prominent part in that conflict. It sustained over 6,000 casualties in the Meuse-Argonne.

In World War II, the 29th more than lived up to that record, by suffering over 20,000 casualties!

From October 1942—early-June 1944, the 29th conducted intensive training in Scotland and England. Although untried in combat, but well-trained, the 29th was picked to help spearhead the D-Day invasion of Normandy on 6 June 1944. Along with the great 1st Infantry Division, it landed on Omaha Beach—and into a hellish storm of artillery, mortar, machine-gun, and small-arms fire from the high ground somewhat inland above the vulnerable beachhead.

Some of the men were hit while still in the water. Others, wounded, swam weakly until their feet touched bottom and then dragged themselves on to the sands. Men who had reached the beach unhurt found their position on the wide exposed sands more dangerous, and some ran back into the water up to their necks for concealment and cover from the enemy fire. Others stayed on the beach, burrowing holes into the shingle and sand until the rising tide engulfed them. Ten minutes after the landing ramps dropped, Company A, 116th Infantry Regiment was without any officers.

Meanwhile, Companies E, F, and G fared a good deal better. This was greatly due to a grass fire along several hundred yards of bluff above the beach set off by naval rockets, and which greatly inhibited German observation of the beachhead. Still, the ordeal was anything but easy, and the only real solution was to move inland off the beaches, since the Germans had every foot of it zeroed in.

It was touch and go for awhile, but a highly instrumental force was the 29th's acting commander, Major-General Norman "Dutch" Cota. Cajoling, cursing, encouraging, and rallying his men, he gradually got enough of them together to get off the beaches, which spelled the difference between victory and defeat. Gradually, the 29th pushed inland, and there were many individual acts of heroism. One such case was that of Technical Sergeant Frank D. Peregory,

Company K, 116th Infantry Regiment.

Leading elements of the 3rd Battalion, 116th Infantry were advancing near Grandcampe. Suddenly, they were halted by decimating machine-gun fire from firmly entrenched German forces on the high ground overlooking the town. After numerous attempts to neutralize the German position by supporting artillery and tank fire had proved ineffective, T/Sgt Peregory, on his own initiative, advanced up the hill under withering fire, and worked his way to the crest where he discovered an entrenchment leading to the main enemy fortifications 200 yards away. Without hesitating, he leaped into the trench and moved toward the emplacement. Encountering a squad of enemy riflemen, he attacked them with hand grenades and bayonet, killed 8 and forced 3 more to surrender.

Continuing along the trench, he singlehandedly forced the surrender of 32 more riflemen, captured the machine-gunners, and opened the way for his unit to advance and secure its objective.

Sgt Peregory was later killed in a subsequent action, and was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

No American division in the terrific fighting in Normandy had it tougher than the Fighting 29th, and no division suffered greater casualties, which skyrocketed at an alarming rate.

After capturing Isigny, with the aid of naval gunfire, the 29th cut across the Elle River and inched slowly and painfully toward St. Lô, fighting bitterly in the hedgerows of Normandy.

These hedgerows had been planted centuries earlier by the Norman farmers to help as protection from the harsh wind and rains blowing inland from the English Channel. The hedgerows were an extremely dense, fence-like growth of vegetation growing at intervals across generally more open terrain, sometimes as little as 30 or 40 yards apart. They consisted of vines, trees, thick brush, bushes, and other bramble, usually 8 to 10 feet thick, and up to 15 feet high. Sometimes, a line of this growth would be on top of several feet of solid, built-up earth. Also, these hedgerows might be on either side of a sunken-in road.

Against such terrain, the 29th and other 1st Army divisions inched painfully forward. Obviously, such countryside offered a distinct advantage to the defender, and often, a small group of Germans, well dug-in and concealed, could hold off a much larger force of Americans for a lengthy period of time. Air support was of limited value, since the opposing sides were often too close to each other, and so the risk of hitting our own troops. Often, the GIs couldn't see beyond the next hedgerow.

The 29th, slowly inching forward against very tough opposition, bore the brunt of the heaviest fighting for the key town of St. Lô. In two days, the 29th sustained 1,000 casualties, and the 35th Infantry Division almost as many. It was some of the most bitter, frustrating, and costly fighting that American troops have ever experienced. One hill on the way to St. Lô was very appropriately dubbed "Purple Heart Hill." In and around St. Lô were two elite German divisions, the 3rd Parachute and 352nd Infantry, the latter of which had opposed the landings at Omaha Beach.

Major Tom Howie, who had distinguished himself for gallantry in the fierce attack on this important town, was killed just outside of it. He had wanted to lead his men into St. Lô, and they saw that his wish came true. When St. Lô finally fell on 18 July 1944, the 29th's victorious columns included a lone ambulance—containing the flag-draped body of the Major of St. Lô.

After St. Lô, the 29th joined in the battle for Vire. The Germans resisted tenaciously, but the town fell on 7 August.

Altogether, in Normandy the 29th lost some 2,500 men, had another 8,000 wounded, and almost 200 missing in action!

After all this, turning 200 miles into the western tip of Brittany, the 29th, along with the 2nd and 8th Infantry Divisions, the 2nd and 5th Ranger Battalions, and French Forces of the Interior, attacked the fortified port city of Brest. It was during this fighting that the 29th had another Medal of Honor winner, Staff Sergeant Sherwood Hallman, 175th Infantry Regiment, at Brest, 13 September 1944.

Realizing that an important German position must be neutralized without delay, Sgt Hallman ordered his squad to cover his movements by fire while he advanced alone to a point from which he could make an assault.

Without hesitating the sergeant leaped over a hedgerow into a sunken road, the central

point of the German defenses which was known to contain a machine-gun position and at least 30 riflemen.

Firing his carbine and hurling grenades, Sgt Hallman, unassisted, killed or wounded 4 Germans, then ordered the remainder to surrender. Immediately, 12 Germans gave up, and the position was shortly secured by the remainder of his company.

Seeing the surrender of this position, about 75 of the enemy in the vicinity surrendered, yielding a defensive organization which his entire battalion had been unable to take.

This single act of heroism resulted in the immediate advance of the entire battalion about 2,000 yards to a position from which Fort Keranroux was taken.

Very unfortunately, Sgt Hallman's award was posthumous, for he died of wounds the following day.

In another bitter, lengthy, tedious, and costly battle Brest finally fell after 39 days of furious fighting against first-rate German troops, including the 2nd Parachute Division. Over 35,000 Germans were taken prisoner, but it cost the Americans and French 10,000 casualties. The 29th had 624 men killed in action.

After a rest in the fields of Brittany, the 29th was entrained clear across northern France, through Belgium, and then attacked through the extreme southeast corner of Holland. The division took the cities of Maastricht and Kerkrade, before hitting the Siegfried Line.

On 29 September 1944, the 29th went into position in the Siegfried Line, relieving the mighty 2nd Armored Division between Gangelt and Teveren. The 29th, after battling in the enclosed hedgerow terrain for so long, soon felt the sharp consciousness of exposure to the enemy in the flat terrain of the Rhineland. The region was broken only by draws and patches of woods. And, for the first time, the 29th was in the enemy's homeland. At places like Schierwaldenrath, Breberen, and Hatterath Woods the Blue and Gray saw some bitter combat against crack German troops.

Then, there was the so-called furious battle for the Aachen Gap in which the 29th fought in conjunction with such famous units as the 1st and 30th Infantry Divisions, and in which the Germans mounted repeated vicious counterattacks. The city of Aachen was taken by the 1st Infantry Division on 21 October 1944.

On 30 October, the 29th was relieved by the newly arrived 102nd Infantry Division, and prepared for the assault to the Roer River.

The U.S. 9th Army assault to the Roer, mid-November-into December 1944, was some of the most bitter fighting on the Western Front. Setterich, Siersdorf, Durboslar—all towns on the way to the Roer that had to be assaulted in furious combat that meant heavy losses for the 29th as well as for the Germans. So bitterly did the Germans hang on to Durboslar, that they had to be blasted out by air strikes. In Putzdorf, though, the Germans had an active concentration of tanks and struck out with them right and left in attempting to re-take Aldenhoven and Niedermerz. Artillery was called upon to break up these attacks. Although Aldenhoven was secured, the enemy clung to Niedermerz throughout 20 November. Artillery concentrations were required that night, and house clearing by the infantry the next day, before the Germans gave in. Around 300 POWs were taken, almost all of them from cellars.

Almost every day there was at least one large enemy counterattack. On the night of 25-26 November, the Germans bombed Bourheim in a prelude to their last fierce attack in that area.

Meanwhile, two miles further north, another battle raged at Koslar. 22 November was a day of slow, hard fighting in rain and mud. That night a German counterattack was broken up.

Next, came Kirchberg. There seemed no end to it for the tired, dirty, battered men of the 29th. But, with the capture of this town, the last sizeable enemy force was finally driven across the Roer.

From 1 October-31 December 1944, the 29th lost over 700 men—killed in action and died of wounds.

From 8 December 1944-23 February 1945, the valiant 29th was one of the 9th Army divisions which helped hold the line at the Roer River, while the Battle of the Bulge raged further to the south.

Finally, the attack across the Roer jumped-off on 23 February 1945. Against heavy resistance the assault carried the 29th through Jülich, Broich, and Immerath, and then into the textile manufacturing city of Mönchen-Gladbach by 1 March. Up to this time, this was the largest German city taken by the Western Allies, with a population of 200,000 people.

During March 1945, the 29th rested and rehabilitated.

In early-April, the 116th Infantry Regiment, which had been cited on Omaha Beach, was attached to the 75th Infantry Division to help clear up the northern side of the Ruhr Pocket. The rest of the 29th advanced across north-central Germany toward the Elbe River.

On 21 April, some resistance was met at Grabau, but this was quickly overcome.

The Germans had brought down some of their divisions from Norway in a futile attempt to bolster their defenses in these closing days of the Third Reich. One of these divisions, the 160th Infantry, offered some spirited, though short-lived resistance near Dannenberg, as the 29th approached the Elbe. However, by the end of the day, the 24th, over 1,600 prisoners had been taken.

The toughest opposition during this advance came from scattered anti-personnel and anti-tank minefields, and from mines laid in the roads.

By 24 April, the 115th and 116th Infantry Regiments had reached the Elbe, with the 84th Infantry Division to the south, and the British 5th Infantry Division on the north.

In the meantime, the 175th Infantry Regiment had been detached to help clear out a stubborn group of Germans in the Klotze Forest.

During the month of April 1945, the 29th had 55 men killed in action, 140 wounded, and 2 men missing.

After V-E Day, 8 May 1945, the Blue and Gray Division was assigned military government duty in the Bremen area of northwest Germany, along the coast.

The 29th returned to the United States in January 1946, and was demobilized. Only 2 other U.S. Army divisions, the 3rd and 4th Infantry, had lost more men than the 29th, a really great division. What a sacrifice it had made!

|         |                                  |             |                           |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Honors: | Congressional Medals of Honor—2  | Casualties: | Total Battle Deaths—4,824 |
|         | Distinguished Unit Citations—5 * |             | Killed In Action—3,887    |
|         | Distinguished Service Crosses—44 |             | Wounded—15,541            |
|         | Silver Stars—854                 |             | Missing—347               |
|         |                                  |             | Captured—845              |
|         |                                  |             | Total Casualties—20,620   |

\* One each to the 115th and 116th Infantry Regiments—D-Day, Normandy





29TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Blue and Gray"

JULY 1944

1 July 11111111111111111111 20  
2 July 1111111111 11  
3 July 1111111  
4 July 1111  
5 July 1  
6 July 1111111 8  
8 July 11111  
9 July 111  
10 July 1  
11 July 11 56  
12 July 11 55  
13 July 11 53  
14 July 1111111 8  
15 July 11 38  
16 July 11 36  
17 July 11 42  
18 July 11 43  
19 July 1111111111111111111111 20  
20 July 111111  
21 July 11  
23 July 1  
24 July 1  
26 July 11  
27 July 111  
28 July 1111  
29 July 11111111111111 16  
30 July 11  
11 85  
31 July 11 37

568

AUGUST 1944

1 Aug 11 37  
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3 Aug 111111111111111 16  
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5 Aug 1111111111111111 16  
6 Aug 1111111111111111 16  
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8 Aug 11 37  
9 Aug 11111111111111111111111111 22  
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12 Aug 111111111111111111111111111111111111 28  
13 Aug 111  
14 Aug 11111111111 12  
15 Aug 111  
16 Aug 11  
17 Aug 1  
24 Aug 1  
25 Aug 11 29  
26 Aug 11 25  
27 Aug 11 36  
28 Aug 11111111111111111111111111 22  
29 Aug 1111111111111111111111 18  
30 Aug 11111111111111111111111111 22  
31 Aug 111111111111111111 15

482

## 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Blue and Gray"

## SEPTEMBER 1944

1 Sept 111111111111111111 18  
 2 Sept 1111111111 11  
 3 Sept 111111111111111111 19  
 4 Sept 1111  
 5 Sept 111111  
 6 Sept 111  
 7 Sept 111111  
 8 Sept 11111111 9  
 9 Sept 1111111111111111 17  
 10 Sept 11111  
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 12 Sept 11111111111111111111111111 30  
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 14 Sept 111111111111111111111111 24  
 15 Sept 111111  
 16 Sept 11111111111 13  
 17 Sept 1111111111111111111111 23  
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 19 Sept 11111  
 20 Sept 1111  
 21 Sept 1

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## OCTOBER 1944

1 Oct 1  
 2 Oct 111  
 3 Oct 1  
 4 Oct 111111111111 13  
 5 Oct 111111  
 6 Oct 111111  
 7 Oct 111111111 10  
 8 Oct 1  
 9 Oct 11  
 10 Oct 11111  
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 13 Oct 11111111111 12  
 14 Oct 11111  
 15 Oct 1111  
 16 Oct 1111  
 17 Oct 111  
 18 Oct 1111  
 19 Oct 11  
 20 Oct 1  
 21 Oct 1111  
 22 Oct 1  
 23 Oct 11  
 24 Oct 1  
 25 Oct 1  
 29 Oct 111111111 10  
 30 Oct 11

107

## NOVEMBER 1944

1 Nov 1  
 2 Nov 1  
 6 Nov 1  
 7 Nov 1  
 9 Nov 1  
 13 Nov 11  
 16 Nov 1111111111111111 16  
 17 Nov 1111111111111111111111 24  
 18 Nov 1111111111111111111111111111 33  
 19 Nov 111111111111 13  
 20 Nov 1111111111111111111111111111111111 37  
 21 Nov 111111111111111111 20  
 22 Nov 11111111111111111111 21  
 23 Nov 1111111111 11  
 24 Nov 111111111111111 16  
 25 Nov 111111111 10  
 26 Nov 1111111111111 15  
 27 Nov 11111111 9  
 28 Nov 1

233

## 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Blue and Gray"

## DECEMBER 1944

1 Dec 111  
 3 Dec 111111111111111 15  
 4 Dec 111  
 5 Dec 11  
 6 Dec 11  
 8 Dec 111111111111111 16  
 9 Dec 111111  
 10 Dec 1  
 14 Dec 11  
 16 Dec 1  
 27 Dec 1  
 29 Dec 1  
 30 Dec 1

54

## JANUARY 1945

1 Jan 1  
 4 Jan 1  
 9 Jan 11  
 13 Jan 1  
 22 Jan 1  
 25 Jan 1  
 27 Jan 1  
 28 Jan 1

9

## FEBRUARY 1945

21 Feb 111  
 22 Feb 11111  
 23 Feb 111111111111111111111111111111111 33  
 24 Feb 1111111111 11  
 25 Feb 11111111111111 15  
 26 Feb 11  
 27 Feb 11  
 28 Feb 1111111

78

## MARCH 1945

1 Mar 11  
 2 Mar 1  
 3 Mar 1  
 4 Mar 1  
 11 Mar 1  
 20 Mar 1  
 24 Mar 1

8

## 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Blue and Gray"

APRIL 1945

4 Apr 1111  
 5 Apr 111  
 6 Apr 1  
 21 Apr 111111  
 22 Apr 111  
 23 Apr 11  
 24 Apr 1111111111 10  
 30 Apr 11  
 31

MAY 1945

28 May 1  
 1

## 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S

\*bloodiest day-----6 June 1944  
 bloodiest month-----June 1944  
 2nd bloodiest day-----30 July 1944  
 3rd " " "-----18 June 1944  
 4th " " "-----11 July 1944  
 5th " " "-----12 July 1944  
 Total battle deaths-----4,736  
 2,555 are listed=53.9% KIA-3,870



30TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Old Hickory"

Originally—Tennessee, North and South Carolina National Guard

Activated (WW II)—16 September 1940

Returned To United States—19 August 1945

Inactivated—25 November 1945

Battle Credits, World War II:    Normandy            Northern France-Belgium        Siegfried Line  
    Ardennes            Rhineland            North-Central Germany

Days In Combat—282

Commanding General (During Combat, WW II):  
    Maj-Gen Leland S. Hobbs

September 1942—September 1945

Combat Chronicle: The 30th Infantry Division, in World War II, arrived in England on 22 February 1944, and trained until the first part of June.

The 30th entered the fighting in Normandy on 15 June 1944, D-plus 9, and met difficult opposition as soon as the leading squads had crept past the line of the railroad leading east from Carentan. Among the 30th's first opponents in the bloody fighting in the hedgerows were elements of the 275th and 352nd Infantry and 17th SS Panzer Grenadier Divisions. When the men were halted by the inevitable burp of a machine-pistol or chatter of a machine-gun from the next hedgerow, German mortar shells seemed to arrive with deadly promptness. The best bet was to keep trying to advance, a point which battalion commanders drummed into their men on which success depended. Enemy counterattacks coming when men were tired and their ranks depleted, were often more dangerous than when the Americans launched their attacks.

The last half of June 1944 was plenty bloody enough for the 30th in the hedgerows of Normandy, but July was the most costly month of the division's entire fighting in Europe. Old Hickory fought some of the best divisions in the entire German Army. Divisions such as the crack Panzerlehr which made an attack on 13 July, and which for a week the 30th made slow intermittent progress against. In the first seven days of the Vire River area attack, 7-13 July, the 30th lost 3,200 officers and men in dead, wounded, and missing! Then there was the 14th Parachute Regiment of the German 5th Parachute Division. On 16 July, the strapping German paratroopers appeared in savage counterattacks, supported by tanks and backed up by exceptionally heavy artillery fire. The 120th Infantry Regiment massacred about a company of them in the open as they crossed its field of fire. There was the élite 2nd Panzer Division which, lavishly equipped with tanks and many other types of weapons and vehicles, was just as formidable of an opponent as either the German paratroopers or the SS troops. Against all these formations the 30th more than held its own, taking a heavy toll of the enemy in return for its own high casualties.

In mid-July 1944, although the 30th didn't actually enter the key town of St. Lô, the division played a vital role in the overall battle, with the town falling to the 29th Infantry Division and the 113th Cavalry Group on 18 July.

Then, after an Allied high-level saturation bombing behind the German lines in which some of the bombs accidentally fell in the 30th's zone and killed 64 men, an American breakthrough was achieved beginning on 25 July 1944, and the 30th helped spearhead it. The attack slowly gained in momentum and a number of German divisions were very badly mauled

in the most bitter combat. However, the 3 weeks of fighting between the assault across the Vire and the capture of Tessy had provided a sustained nightmare of losses. There were many cases where, three days after a replacement had reported to the rear echelon, he would be stricken off the division roster—evacuated by the clearing station or dead.

Advancing to the vicinity of Mortain, the 30th relieved the equally great 1st Infantry Division on 6 August. The 30th shortly found itself in a very tight fight for its survival.

On the very next day, the Germans struck with an unusually strong counterblow with 4 of their very best divisions—the 1st and 2nd SS Panzer and the 2nd and 116th Panzer. The object of this attack was to cut through to Avranches on the coast and trap a large part of General Patton's 3rd Army which had already begun moving into Brittany and fanning out to the Loire River.

On the northern side of the attack the 116th Panzer was contained by the 4th Infantry Division. The three other German divisions did well, at first. Numerous U.S. forward positions were overrun and a battalion headquarters was surrounded. The 2nd Panzer raced to Juvigny, but then came under very heavy artillery fire. The 1st SS Panzer was in the center of the attack. At the southern end, the 2nd SS Panzer "Das Reich" swept through Mortain and pushed toward St. Hilaire, but was thwarted by the heroic resistance of the 30th Infantry Division. The brunt of the onslaught fell upon the 1st Battalion, 117th Infantry Regiment. It threw every man into the line, stemmed the attack, and was later cited. One group of men on a high hill were cut-off for 5 days but refused all demands to surrender. The 35th Infantry Division and combat commands of the 2nd and 3rd Armored Divisions were moved into the battle to help out the hard-pressed 30th, and after a week of violent fighting, the Germans gave up the idea and began to withdraw. They never threatened to touch the sea again. The 30th lost some 1,800 men killed, wounded, captured, and missing. The Germans lost over 100 tanks. Their infantry losses were unknown, but they were, no doubt, in accordance with their high losses in tanks and other equipment.

The Old Hickory Division didn't rest long. It took Reuilly, crossed the Seine, and drove on through Peronne, Cambrai, Valenciennes, and Tournai, the region of so much heavy fighting in World War I. In September, the 30th continued on eastward through Belgium, and into the Dutch panhandle of extreme southeastern Holland. There had been localized opposition, but at best by disorganized groups of Germans lost in the shuffle. It was a time of rapid motorized pursuit. However, in southeast Holland, there was some fierce action around Valkenburg.

As the 30th reached the Siegfried Line in extreme western Germany, resistance stiffened a great deal. In fact, the Germans soon contested every yard of ground.

The assault to crash the Siegfried Line began, for the 30th, on 2 October 1944. The 30th, in the bitterest type of combat against the 3rd Panzer Grenadier and elements of the 116th Panzer Divisions, broke through at Palenberg and Rimburg and, by 16 October, had made contact with the 1st Infantry Division and helped encircle the city of Aachen. Fighting alongside the 30th in this vicious battle was the valiant Norwegian-American 99th Infantry Battalion. One of the hottest spots in this area was the town of Wurselen where the Germans conducted a series of savage counterattacks. Their artillery was also uncanny. It was in this drawn-out battle for Wurselen that the 30th had one of its 6 Medal of Honor winners of the war, Staff Sergeant Freeman V. Horner, Company K, 119th Infantry Regiment, 16 November 1944.

S/Sgt Horner and other members of his company were attacking Wurselen against stubborn resistance, when machine-gun fire from houses on the edge of the town pinned them in flat, open terrain 100 yards from their objective. As they lay in the field, enemy artillery observers directed fire upon them, causing serious casualties.

Realizing that the machine-guns must be eliminated in order to permit the company to advance from its precarious position, Sgt Horner voluntarily stood up with his submachine-gun and rushed into the teeth of concentrated fire, burdened by a heavy load of ammunition and hand grenades. Just as he reached a position of seeming safety, he was fired on by a machine-gun which had remained silent up to that time. He coolly wheeled in his fully exposed position while bullets barely missed him and killed two enemy gunners with a single, devastating burst. He turned to face the fire of the other 2 machine-guns and, dodging fire as he ran, charged the two positions 50 yards away. Demoralized by their inability to hit the intrepid infantryman, the enemy abandoned their guns and took cover in the cellar of the

house they occupied. Sgt Horner busted into the building, hurled 2 grenades down the cellar stairs, and called out for the Germans to surrender. Four men gave themselves up.

By his extraordinary courage, Sgt Horner eliminated 3 enemy machine-gun positions, killed or captured 7 Germans, and cleared the path for his company's successful assault on Wurselen.

After a rest period, the Old Hickory took part in the U.S. 9th Army's assault to the Roer River. It advanced to the Inde River at Altdorf, 28 November 1944, and, fighting on the flat Cologne Plain, did very well and reached the Roer at a total cost of around 225 men killed and 1,058 wounded. However, units on either side of the 30th, notably the 29th Infantry and 2nd Armored Divisions, sustained very heavy losses in this battle. After the push to the Roer, the 30th received another rest period. But not for long.

On 17 December 1944, Old Hickory raced to the south into eastern Belgium to help stop the onrushing Germans. The Battle of the Bulge was on in full fury.

There then followed one of the proudest chapters in the 30th Infantry Division's history; the defeat of the 1st SS "Leibstandarte" Panzer Division, "Hitler's Own." This élite and ruthlessly fanatical outfit had managed to thread its way through weak spots in the American lines and for one week was on the rampage—until stopped by the 30th in some of the most bitter fighting of the war at a town called Stavelot. In spite of the intense cold, the young, fanatical SS troopers waded across the icy Amblève River in an attempt to get at the GIs. They never made it, and were slaughtered in their efforts, although one comparatively small group did manage to establish a small bridgehead on the Americans' side of the river. The Germans quickly began an attack from out of this foothold, but the Americans rallied and drove them back. One courageous and rather amazing action was that of Staff Sergeant Paul L. Bolden, Company I, 120th Infantry Regiment, 23 December 1944.

When his company was pinned down by heavy automatic and rifle fire from a house 200 yards ahead, he voluntarily attacked it. Sgt Bolden and another soldier moved forward into a hail of bullets to eliminate this German strongpoint. Crawling forward, the pair finally reached the house. Sgt Bolden was under a window, and his comrade across the street where he could deliver covering fire.

In rapid succession, Sgt Bolden hurled a fragmentation grenade and a white phosphorus grenade into the building. Then, fully realizing he faced tremendous odds, he rushed to the door, threw it open, and fired into 35 SS troopers who were trying to reorganize themselves after the havoc wrought by the grenades. Twenty Germans were killed by his sub-machine-gun before he was struck in the shoulder, chest, and stomach by part of a burst which killed the other soldier across the street.

Sgt Bolden withdrew from the house, waiting for the surviving Germans to come out and surrender. When none appeared, he summoned his ebbing strength and, overcoming extreme pain, boldly walked back into the house, firing as he went. He had killed the remaining 15 enemy soldiers, when his ammunition ran out! Sgt Bolden survived his wounds to later receive the Medal of Honor.

The 30th took care of its share of the German counteroffensive so effectively that the Germans, convinced that no ordinary infantry division could treat them that way, began calling it "Roosevelt's SS troops."

Confident of victory, the SS fanatics had driven themselves almost as ruthlessly as they had treated the civilians and prisoners whose mutilated bodies lay stiff in the snow near Malmédy. Among other losses, the 1st SS lost 92 tanks and had 2,500 men killed.

The 30th then participated in the 1st Army counteroffensive. A particular tough action in this phase of the battle was at Thirimont, 13-16 January 1945, against the formidable 3rd Parachute Division. By 26 January, the 30th had reached a point two miles south of St. Vith, before being moved back to an assembly area near Lierneux.

The last great battle of the winter campaign, the assault across the Roer, finally began during the pre-dawn hours of 23 February 1945. It was long overdue. For almost 3 months American sentries had glared across the river from their outposts on the west bank.

At 2:45 A.M. on the 23rd, the artillery commenced pounding the Germans in a terrific 45 minute barrage. The 30th then crossed the Roer, some men on a foot-bridge built by the engineers and some in assault boats. So heavy had been the artillery fire and so rapid the advance of the U.S. infantry, that most of the Germans on the opposite side of the Roer had to be dragged from their cellars. The German 363rd Infantry Division was soon finished as



an effective fighting force, but some trouble was provided by the 9th Panzer Division. By 6 March 1945, surrounded at last by friendly troops, Old Hickory moved on back to the area where the Belgian-Dutch-German borders meet for rest and rehabilitation. The 30th had been picked to help spearhead the 9th Army's assault crossing of the Rhine River.

The assault commenced on the night of 24 March 1945. The 30th and 79th Infantry Divisions led the way for the 9th Army, the 30th crossing at Buderich. Opposition, initially, was sporadic since the Germans were caught by surprise. But on 27 March, the 30th ran into some fierce resistance put up by the 116th Panzer Division between Dorsten and Haltern.

Bypassing along the northern edge of the Ruhr, the 30th continued on eastward into the province of Westphalia, mopping-up pockets of German resistance. Fierce opposition was met in and around the storybook town of Hamelin in early-April, and the ancient, medieval town was blasted by artillery fire.

The 30th then proceeded on eastward, capturing the sizeable town of Hildesheim, 11 April, and the next day reached the city of Braunschweig (Brunswick) where it ran into moderate resistance of no lengthy duration.

The advance continued toward Tangermünde, on the Elbe, which the 5th Armored Division had already reached. The 30th then turned sharply south through Wolmirstedt, and, with the aid of the mighty 2nd Armored Division, cleared the city of Magdeburg in 24 hours.

During the 3 weeks between the fall of Magdeburg and V-E Day, 8 May 1945, the 30th captured 7,468 prisoners—as many as it had taken in its first 3 months of combat in 1944.

The Russians had been contacted at Grünwald, and after a short occupational period, the 30th then began leaving for home, arriving on 19 August 1945.

The 30th Infantry Division in World War II had an unusually high esprit de corps, and was one of the finest American divisions of the war.

Honors: Congressional Medals of Honor—6  
Distinguished Unit Citations—8  
Distinguished Service Crosses—50  
Silver Stars—1,773

Casualties: Total Battle Deaths—3,547  
Killed In Action—3,003  
Wounded—13,376  
Missing—903  
Captured—1,164  
Total Casualties—18,446

Other 30th Infantry Division Medal of Honor winners in World War II: Killed in action \*

1st Lt Raymond O. Beaudoin, \* 119th Inf Rgt, 6 April 1945, Hamelin, Germany  
Sgt Francis S. Currey, 120th Inf Rgt, 21 December 1944, Malmédy, Belgium  
Pvt Harold G. Kiner, \* 117th Inf Rgt, 2 October 1944, near Palembang, Germany  
S/Sgt Jack J. Pendleton, \* 120th Inf Rgt, 12 October 1944, Bardenberg, Germany

30TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Old Hickory"

JUNE 1944

15 June 1111111111111111111111111111 27  
 16 June 11  
 17 June 11  
 18 June 11111  
 19 June 111  
 20 June 1111  
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 22 June 111  
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 29 June 1

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JULY 1944

2 July 11  
 4 July 111  
 6 July 1  
 7 July 111111111111111111111111 25  
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 22 July 111111  
 23 July 111  
 24 July 11111111111111 15  
 25 July 111111111111111111111111111111111111 48  
 26 July 11111111111111111111111111111111 41  
 27 July 1111111111111111111111111111 33  
 28 July 111111111111111111111111 26  
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 30 July 11111111111111111111111111 27  
 31 July 111111111111111111111111111111 36

30TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Old Hickory"

AUGUST 1944

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 3 Aug llllllll  
 4 Aug lllllll  
 5 Aug llllll  
 6 Aug llllllllllll 10  
 7 Aug lll 60\*  
 8 Aug lll 35 approx.  
 9 Aug lll 24 110\*men  
 10 Aug lll 26  
 11 Aug lll 18  
 12 Aug lll 13  
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 16 Aug lllllllll  
 17 Aug llll  
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 24 Aug l  
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 27 Aug llllllllllllll 12  
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 30 Aug l  
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360

SEPTEMBER 1944

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 27 Sept l  
 30 Sept l

55

## 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Old Hickory"

## OCTOBER 1944

2 Oct 11111111111111111111 21  
 3 Oct 1111111111111111 16  
 4 Oct 11111111111111111111 25  
 5 Oct 11111111 9  
 6 Oct 111111111111 13  
 7 Oct 111  
 8 Oct 11111111111111111111 21  
 9 Oct 11111111 9  
 10 Oct 1111111  
 11 Oct 1111111 8  
 12 Oct 111111111111 13  
 13 Oct 11  
 14 Oct 1111  
 15 Oct 111  
 16 Oct 111111111111111111 19  
 17 Oct 1111111 8  
 18 Oct 1111111  
 19 Oct 111  
 20 Oct 11111  
 21 Oct 11  
 22 Oct 11  
 23 Oct 1  
 24 Oct 11  
 26 Oct 1  
 27 Oct 1  
 28 Oct 111  
 29 Oct 1111  
 31 Oct 11

214

## NOVEMBER 1944

3 Nov 1  
 4 Nov 1  
 5 Nov 1  
 7 Nov 1  
 8 Nov 11  
 9 Nov 1  
 11 Nov 1111  
 12 Nov 11  
 16 Nov 111111111111111 15  
 17 Nov 1111111111 10  
 18 Nov 11111  
 19 Nov 11111111 9  
 20 Nov 1111111  
 21 Nov 1111111  
 22 Nov 1111111111 11  
 23 Nov 11111111111 12  
 24 Nov 1111111 8  
 25 Nov 1  
 26 Nov 11111  
 27 Nov 111111111111 13  
 28 Nov 1111111  
 30 Nov 1

124

30TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Old Hickory"

DECEMBER 1944

1 Dec 1  
 2 Dec 1  
 5 Dec 1  
 9 Dec 11  
 14 Dec 1  
 17 Dec 1  
 18 Dec 1  
 19 Dec 11111111111111 15  
 20 Dec 11111  
 21 Dec 111111111111111111111111 27  
 22 Dec 111111  
 23 Dec 1111  
 24 Dec 1111111 8  
 25 Dec 111 50  
 26 Dec 11  
 28 Dec 1  
 29 Dec 11  
 30 Dec 1  
 31 Dec 11  
 131

JANUARY 1945

2 Jan 1  
 3 Jan 1  
 7 Jan 1  
 11 Jan 1  
 12 Jan 1  
 13 Jan 111 36  
 14 Jan 1111111111111111111111111111111111 25  
 15 Jan 1111111111111111111111111111111111 28  
 16 Jan 111111111111111111 17  
 17 Jan 111  
 18 Jan 11  
 19 Jan 111111111 10  
 20 Jan 111111  
 21 Jan 11111111 9  
 22 Jan 1  
 23 Jan 1111  
 24 Jan 1  
 26 Jan 1  
 28 Jan 11  
 150

30TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Old Hickory"

FEBRUARY 1945

8 Feb 1  
 10 Feb 1  
 14 Feb 1  
 19 Feb 1111  
 22 Feb 1  
 23 Feb 11111111111111111111111111 24  
 24 Feb 111111111111 13  
 25 Feb 11111111111 12  
 26 Feb 111  
 27 Feb 11111111111111111111 20  
 28 Feb 11  
 82

MARCH 1945

1 Mar 111  
 2 Mar 1  
 9 Mar 1  
 10 Mar 1  
 13 Mar 1  
 15 Mar 1  
 18 Mar 1  
 23 Mar 11  
 24 Mar 11111111111111111111 18  
 25 Mar 1111111111111111 16  
 26 Mar 11111111111111111111 18  
 27 Mar 1111  
 28 Mar 111  
 29 Mar 1  
 31 Mar 1

72

APRIL 1945

2 Apr 1111  
 3 Apr 111111111111 11  
 4 Apr 11  
 6 Apr 1111  
 8 Apr 11  
 11 Apr 1  
 12 Apr 11111  
 13 Apr 1111  
 14 Apr 111111  
 15 Apr 11  
 17 Apr 11111  
 18 Apr 1111  
 19 Apr 1  
 29 Apr 1

52

MAY 1945

3 May 1  
 1

30TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S

\*bloodiest day-----7 August 1944  
 bloodiest month-----July 1944  
 2nd bloodiest day-----25 December 1944  
 3rd " " "-----25 July 1944  
 4th " " "-----16 July 1944  
 5th " " "-----26 July 1944  
 Total battle deaths-----3,525  
 1,933 are listed=54.8% KIA-2,992



31ST INFANTRY DIVISION "Dixie"

Originally—Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi National Guard

Activated (WW II)—25 November 1940

Returned To United States—12 December 1945

Inactivated—21 December 1945

Battle Credits, World War II: Northern New Guinea Morotai Mindanao

Commanding Generals (During Combat, WW II):

|                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Maj-Gen John C. Persons    | November 1940—September 1944 |
| Maj-Gen Clarence A. Martin | September 1944—Inactivation  |

Combat Chronicle: The 31st Infantry Division, as is obviously indicated, consisted of a great many men from the deep south, but long before the war was over it also had many men in its ranks from northern states. Differences about the Civil War and sometimes resulting fist-fights were long resolved and forgotten by the time the division got ready to go overseas. The 31st, after rigorous training at various camps in the United States, including Camp Blanding, Florida, left the Hampton Roads, Virginia, port of embarkation on 12 March 1944.

The 31st arrived in Oro Bay, New Guinea, on 24 April 1944, and engaged in amphibious training prior to entering combat.

The 31st's 124th Infantry Regiment caught a heavy assignment for its first action. It was sent into the operation around Aitape, northern New Guinea, and had a major part in breaking the back of the bypassed Japanese 18th Army, as it attempted to battle its way across the Driniumor River. 31 July 1944, was the 31st's bloodiest day in this fighting, and losses were fairly heavy. Fighting continued on into early-August, with the 124th accounting for some 3,000 Japanese.

Meanwhile, the 155th and 167th Infantry Regiments took part in the Wakde-Sarmi operation, further west on the northern New Guinea coast, relieving the 6th Infantry Division. Action was much lighter, but still, the two regiments accounted for more than 1,000 Japanese while on the Maffin Bay perimeter, which guarded a 5th Air Force airstrip.

On 15 September 1944, the 31st landed on the island of Morotai, while the 1st Marine and 81st Infantry Divisions assaulted the Palau Islands, further to the north. Despite a treacherous landing beach, in which even bulldozers sank in the muck, the Dixies quickly secured a beachhead against light resistance, and seized Pitoe Airdrome. This action cut-off 20,000 Japanese troops on the larger island of Halmahera, just to the south.

For seven months the 31st maintained a perimeter defense for the 13th Air Force. Companies lived in outposts for weeks at a time, supplied by barge and plane. Men spent their nights on guard in pillboxes, and patrols probed continuously into the mountainous jungle for any Japanese driven into the interior of the island. In seven months on Morotai, the 31st killed several thousand Japanese. During the occupation

of Morotai, elements of the division seized Mapia and the Asia Islands to find that the Japanese had already evacuated from these places.

Then, on 22 April 1945, the 31st, in conjunction with the 24th Infantry Division, landed on the southern side of the large island of Mindanao, in the southern Philippines. Moving up along the Sayre Highway and along the Kibawe-Talomo Trail, the 31st fought the Japanese in head-high cogon grass and in deep rain forests, through knee-deep mud and torrential rains. The Japanese withdrew into the interior and, as the 24th Division headed east toward the city of Davao, the 31st advanced northward, deeper into the wild region of central Mindanao. The Japanese resisted stubbornly, but were defeated in a firefight at Misinsman on 1 May.

The 31st's bloodiest battle came when it met the Japs below the Maramag Airstrip. Here, the fanatical enemy had dug-in beneath great tree roots. On 6-7 May 1945, two battalion-sized attacks by the Americans were repulsed with heavy casualties. In fact, 6 May 1945, was the 31st's bloodiest day in combat of the war. However, after a few days, the Americans, supported by strong artillery fire, overran the enemy positions, and by 12 May, the Japanese had been routed from Colgan Woods. An enemy counterattack was defeated, and the 155th Infantry Regiment then took over the point of march. The 155th surprised a large group of Japanese sunning themselves along a stream. In a quick attack the regiment wiped out all 96 of them while losing just one man.

The advance along the Talomo Trail was checked on 16 May 1945, but then continued by the 167th Infantry Regiment.

The 31st continued on northward against deteriorating resistance by the Japanese 30th Division. The 155th Infantry took the Japanese supply base at Malaybalay, 21 May, and Kalasungay the next day. On 23 May 1945, the 31st contacted the 108th Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division which had landed on the northern coast of Mindanao and advanced southward. The 31st then continued in dangerous mopping-up operations. The division got its one Medal of Honor winner of the war, Corporal Harry R. Harr, Company D, 124th Infantry Regiment, near Maglamin, Mindanao, 5 June 1945.

When an enemy grenade landed in the midst of a group of men, including himself, he realized that under the circumstances he couldn't safely throw the unexploded missile. Corporal Harr covered the grenade with his body, smothering the blast, and heroically saving the lives of several of his fellow-soldiers at the cost of his own.

The 31st was commended by Lt General Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding the U.S. 8th Army, for its performance on Mindanao.

With the aid of large Filipino guerrilla units, the 31st continued mopping-up operations in the Agusan River sector along both the Kibawe-Talomo Trail and the Sayre Highway, from Malaybalay to Valencia, until the end of the war on 14 August 1945. Following the Japanese surrender, the 31st concentrated on accepting their capitulation on Mindanao. The 31st returned home in December 1945.

Honors: Congressional Medals of Honor—1  
Distinguished Unit Citations—3  
Distinguished Service Crosses—7  
Silver Stars—178

Casualties: Total Battle Deaths—418  
Killed In Action—342  
Wounded—1,392  
Missing—0  
Captured—1  
Total Casualties—1,733



## 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION "Dixie"

## JULY 1944

13 July 11  
 14 July 111  
 15 July 11  
 16 July 111  
 17 July 1  
 19 July 11  
 20 July 11  
 21 July 111  
 22 July 11111  
 29 July 1111  
 31 July 111111111 9

36

## AUGUST 1944

3 Aug 1111  
 4 Aug 1  
 5 Aug 11111  
 6 Aug 11  
 7 Aug 1  
 8 Aug 11111  
 11 Aug 1  
 13 Aug 1  
 18 Aug 11  
 29 Aug 1111

26

## SEPTEMBER 1944

6 Sept 1  
 16 Sept 11  
 17 Sept 1  
 18 Sept 1  
 22 Sept 111  
 23 Sept 1

9

## OCTOBER 1944

7 Oct 1  
 8 Oct 1  
 17 Oct 1  
 18 Oct 1  
 25 Oct 1

5

## NOVEMBER 1944

14 Nov 1  
 16 Nov 1111111  
 17 Nov 1

9

## DECEMBER 1944

1 Dec 1  
 4 Dec 1  
 10 Dec 1  
 14 Dec 1  
 15 Dec 1  
 18 Dec 1  
 26 Dec 1

7

## JANUARY 1945

6 Jan 11  
 17 Jan 1  
 18 Jan 1  
 27 Jan 11

6

## APRIL 1945

26 Apr 111111111 9  
 27 Apr 1

10

31ST INFANTRY DIVISION "Dixie"

MAY 1945

1 May 1  
 6 May 111111111111111111111111111111111 30\*  
 7 May 1111 approx.  
 8 May 1 60%men  
 9 May 1  
 10 May 1  
 11 May 11111  
 15 May 11  
 17 May 1  
 20 May 11  
 21 May 11  
 22 May 1  
 23 May 1  
 25 May 1  
 27 May 11  
 29 May 1  
 30 May 11  
 58

JUNE 1945

1 June 1  
 2 June 11111  
 3 June 1  
 4 June 1  
 5 June 111111  
 6 June 1  
 7 June 1  
 8 June 1  
 9 June 1  
 12 June 1  
 13 June 1  
 16 June 11  
 17 June 11  
 18 June 1  
 19 June 11  
 20 June 1  
 22 June 111111  
 25 June 11  
 26 June 11  
 27 June 11  
 28 June 111  
 43

JULY 1945

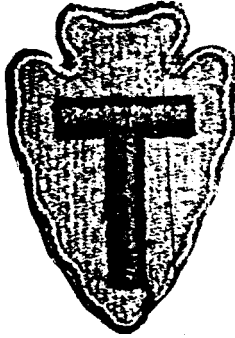
22 July 1  
 1

AUGUST 1945

3 Aug 1  
 9 Aug 1  
 11 Aug 1  
 16 Aug 1  
 4

31ST INFANTRY DIVISION'S

\*bloodiest day—————6 May 1945  
 bloodiest month—————May 1945  
 2nd bloodiest day—————31 July 1944 and 26 April 1945  
 3rd bloodiest day—————16 November 1944  
 Total battle deaths—————418  
 214 are listed=51.1% KIA—342



### 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Texans"

Originally—Texas National Guard

Activated (WW II)—25 November 1940

Returned To United States—15 December 1945

Inactivated—15 December 1945

|                               |                   |                  |                |           |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Battle Credits, World War II: | Salerno Beachhead | Southern Italy   | Anzio          | Rome—Arno |
|                               | Southern France   | Vosges Mountains | Alsace         |           |
|                               | Siegfried Line    | Rhineland        | Central Europe |           |

Days In Combat—400

Commanding Generals (During Combat, WW II):

Maj-Gen Fred L. Walker

September 1941—June 1944

Maj-Gen John E. Dahlquist

July 1944—November 1945

**Combat Chronicle:** The 36th Infantry Division first saw action during World War I, in the Meuse-Argonne campaign.

In World War II, it was the first U.S. division to land on continental Europe.

The 36th Division landed in North Africa, 13 April 1943, and trained at Arzew and Rabat.

Then, on 9 September 1943, it landed at Paestum on the Gulf of Salerno. The 36th's baptism of fire was a bloody one. The crack 16th Panzer Division, veteran of the Russian Front, was waiting slightly inland from the beachhead, and commenced strong counterattacks, as later did the 29th Panzer Grenadier Division. Meanwhile, two British divisions, British commandos, and a U.S. ranger battalion had landed to the left (west) of the 36th, and the next day, the U.S. 45th Infantry Division landed. Other formidable German units began attacks on the entire beachhead, and for several days the issue was critical, but tenacious Allied resistance, and fire from an artillery battalion of the U.S. 34th Division and accurate offshore naval gunfire helped save the situation. The Allies grimly hung on and slowly began forcing their way inland, the 36th securing the area from Agropoli to Altavilla. It was in the battle for Altavilla that the 36th produced one of the most famous heroes of the war, Corporal Charles E. "Commando" Kelly, Company L, 143rd Infantry Regiment, 13 September 1943.

Corporal Kelly voluntarily joined a patrol and located and neutralized enemy gun positions. Again voluntarily, he made his way under intense fire to a hill a mile away, reporting on his return that it was held by the Germans. Joining another patrol, he helped put 2 machine-guns out of action. He then found an ammunition dump under fire, and joined in its defense. Corporal Kelly protected his position from the upper floor of a farmhouse all that night, and was under constant attack from the enemy in other buildings, in ditches and gullies, and from nearby heights.

That following morning the Germans readied for an all-out assault. Corporal Kelly fired with his rifle, a bazooka, then with a BAR—and then, as the Germans surged forward, with 60 mm mortar shells. He did this by pulling out the safety pin which neutralizes the propelling charge and the cap which sets off the charge. Then he gently tapped the shell on a window ledge and listened anxiously. He heard the sound of the second pin inside falling,

and knew he had a live bomb in his hands. The Germans were about to rush the house any second. He threw the shell as one would throw a football, hard as he could, and there was a heavy explosion. When the smoke cleared away, a ditch was filled with sprawled Germans. He threw numerous mortar shells at the enemy in this manner, inflicting heavy casualties, and then, he and some other men in the building made their escape during that night. Corporal Kelly survived the war to later receive the Medal of Honor—one of 14 awarded to men of the 36th Infantry Division.

After the Salerno beachhead was secured by 17 September 1943, the 36th was given a rest, returning to the front on 15 November, and relieving the 3rd Infantry Division.

In early-December 1943, the 5th Army began "Operation Raincoat", aptly named since, during this period, "sunny Italy" was not so sunny. The weather was unusually bleak and rainy, and the nights were bitter cold. This operation was aimed at breaking the German Winter Line, just south of Cassino. In some of the most rugged fighting of the war, the 36th fought such memorable battles as Monte Lungo, Monte Sammucro, a particularly tough battle, Monte Trocchio, and the bitter 10-day battle for San Pietro.

Before San Pietro could be taken, the Germans had to be forced off of these heights in very strenuous fighting. Often, supplies had to be brought up by pack-mule, and the Germans had all the advantages of the defender. It was a rifleman's war under grueling hardships, and it was during this time that famed war correspondent Ernie Pyle hooked up with the 36th. He soon wrote one of the most moving stories to come out of the war about a beloved company commander who was killed in action, Captain Henry T. Waskow. This article later was the principal theme for "GI Joe", the movie about Ernie's war experiences.

It wasn't until Christmas Eve, 1943, when a final desperate attack was made by weary elements of the 141st Infantry Regiment, that the key hill mass of Sammucro was seized, finally forcing the Germans out of San Pietro after their position had become untenable. John Huston made a 30-minute film of part of the Battle of San Pietro, which has come to be considered, by many, the best film to come out of the war.

Then, in January 1944, in conjunction with the 34th Infantry Division's assault on Cassino, two regiments of the 36th were assigned the extremely difficult task of assaulting across the narrow, but swift-flowing Rapido River. Crack German grenadiers raked them with mortar, machine-gun, and rifle fire and the attack failed. But the Texans had fought courageously against overwhelming odds. Meanwhile, the 142nd Infantry Regiment was helping the 34th Division's valiant, but abortive attempt to take Cassino.

Following the savage battle at the Rapido, the 36th was given 7 weeks of rest, and then re-entered the fighting. It joined the forces at the Anzio beachhead, 25 May 1944, and helped in the breakout from the beachhead in very heavy fighting. In fact, it was such tough going for the Americans and British in trying to break the seemingly iron ring of German defenses south of Rome, that they again were almost stalemated. But then, in a brilliant maneuver, the 36th succeeded in locating a small gap in the German lines, exploited this advantage in some skillful night maneuvering, and captured the key town of Velletri. This paved the way for the fall of Rome, which the Allies finally entered on 4 June 1944—two days before the invasion of Normandy. If Generals Alexander and Clark received the key to "the eternal city", it was the 36th which turned that key and handed it to them.

The men of the 36th hoped for some well-deserved time in Rome, but they never got it. Instead, they were ordered to continue on north along the western coast. Sharp, but fairly short, resistance was met in the hills around Magliano. The division then advanced as far north as Piombino, 26 June, before being pulled back to Paestum for rest and recuperation.

The Texans made their second amphibious assault landing of the war, this time in southern France on 15 August 1944. They met the stiffest opposition of any of the assault forces, but it was not of lengthy duration, and most objectives were quickly obtained. Advancing up the Rhône River Valley, Montélimar fell on 28 August, after a raging battle, and a large part of the German 19th Army was badly shot-up as it retreated to the north. Meanwhile, the 143rd Infantry Regiment had captured the city of Grenoble, toward the Swiss frontier.

Along with the 3rd and 45th Infantry Divisions and French units, the 36th then continued north. It fought through Luxeuil, the WW I base of the famous Lafayette Escadrille, and then to the Moselle River at Remiremont, at the base of the high Vosges. Here, the Germans

put up bitter resistance.

The Moselle was one of the Germans' heaviest fixed lines of defense, but the Texans outwitted the defenders. Led by the 70-year old mayor of Raon-aux-Bois, who knew the river well, the 141st Infantry, wading waist-deep, sneaked across a little-known ford during the night and established a bridgehead. Recovering from their surprise, the Germans turned murderous fire on the battalions, but the Americans drove on into the forests that cover the slopes of the Vosges. The famous Japanese American 442nd Infantry Regiment, which was attached to the 36th at this time, distinguished itself with a gallant attack which took Bruyères, and also fought through to a battalion of the 36th which had become surrounded, and saved its men from probable annihilation. Mines, artillery, and snipers made the battle in the forests a nightmare.

In a grinding offensive, the 36th crossed the Meurthe River, fought through the burning town of Corcieux, breached the 2,900-foot high Ste. Marie Pass, and entered the flat Alsatian Plain.

On 6 December 1944, in and around Sélestat, the Germans began a series of strong and skillful attacks, the object of which was nothing less than to destroy the 36th Division. The Germans used first-rate troops in these vicious attacks, including SS elements. In some of the division's most desperate fighting of the war, all of these enemy assaults were hurled back with very heavy losses to the Germans, and one battalion of the 36th was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation. Shortly after, the 36th was pulled out of the line after 122 consecutive days of combat. But not for very long.

On 1 January 1945, the Germans opened a furious offensive in northern Alsace with some 14 divisions, right at the height of the Battle of the Bulge, raging to the northwest. The 36th was rushed northward to help stop the Germans who were attacking with great élan. By 3 January, the entire division had taken up defensive positions in the area about Montbronn, 10 miles southwest of Bitche. In very hard fighting the Germans dented the line between Lemberg and Götzenbruck, but this loss was restored before dark of the same day. After 6 January, enemy attacks in the 36th's sector were contained, and then gradually died down, as the Germans became discouraged at what little success they had had in this area.

However, over in the extreme right flank of the U.S. 7th Army sector, it was another story. In the area between Gamsheim and Drusenheim, the Germans had managed to force a dangerous bridgehead over the Rhine with two crack divisions, the élite 10th SS Panzer Division and the 553rd Volksgrenadier. A furious battle soon developed. The U.S. 12th Armored Division, attempting to eliminate this bridgehead, 16-18 January, was thrown back with considerable losses. The U.S. 79th Infantry Division was also having a rough time of it northeast of Haguenau in beating back repeated enemy assaults. To bolster and save this critical situation, the 36th was ordered from Montbronn, save for the 141st Infantry which remained in that area and was attached to the 100th Infantry Division.

The weather was still bitter cold as the 143rd Infantry moved in to support the 12th Armored on 19 January. The furious fighting continued, but a big turning point in the battle was when Lt. Colonel Marion P. Bowden led his battalion in a determined counterattack that killed 83 men and captured 176 more from the 10th SS Panzer, some of Germany's best troops.

After this, the enemy pressure in this area gradually sputtered out, as the snow fell to a heavy 12-inch covering. Artificial moonlight at night (searchlights reflecting off of the low ceiling, overcast sky) detected the slightest enemy movements. By the end of January, the entire German offensive had come to a halt.

In early-February 1945, the 36th fought back to regain lost ground and smashed into Oberhoffen and Herrlisheim, both of which the Germans bitterly contested. In fact, they resisted fanatically, and it was bitter house-to-house combat. Opening American attacks on Herrlisheim were thrown back, but the Germans were eventually forced to evacuate the town. In Oberhoffen it was a violent struggle almost 2 weeks long in which the 36th had two more Medal of Honor winners, 2nd Lt Edward Dahlgren and Sgt Emile Deleau, Jr. of the 142nd Infantry Regiment.

Sgt Deleau won his award posthumously. He was in Company A, and led his squad in a night attack on Oberhoffen on 1 February 1945. After clearing one building, he moved his men toward a second house from which came heavy machine-gun fire. He courageously ran forward, firing his submachinegun as he went, until close enough to hurl a grenade through a window,

killing 3 Germans and wrecking their gun. His progress was then stopped by heavy rifle and machine-gun fire from another house. Sgt Deleau dashed through the door, his gun blazing, and captured 10 Germans. His squad then took up a position for the night and waited for daylight to resume the attack.

At dawn on 2 February, Sgt Deleau pressed forward with his unit and killed 2 snipers, when more machine-gun fire barred the way. Despite this fire, he raced across an open area and killed the 2-man crew of this gun with a grenade. Working to the front of a building, he located another machine-gun. Finding it impossible to toss a grenade at it from his protected position, he fearlessly moved away from the building and was about to hurl a grenade when he was instantly killed by a burst from the gun he sought to knock out.

With magnificent courage and daring aggressiveness, Sgt Deleau cleared four well-defended houses of the enemy, and, at the sacrifice of his own life, aided his entire battalion to reach its objective with minimum casualties.

Then, after a rest period, as part of an all-out 7th Army offensive to smash the Siegfried Line, beginning 15 March 1945, the 36th slashed forward in yet more furious fighting, hitting the fortifications at Wissembourg. On the 36th's left flank was the U.S. 103rd Infantry Division, and on the right, next to the Rhine, was the 3rd Algerian Division of the French 1st Army. It took several days of heavy fighting against German artillery, rocket, mortar, machine-gun, and rifle fire before the 36th smashed through and into the Palatinate. After helping to mop-up the enemy in this region, the 36th got a well-deserved and lengthy rest.

Toward the end of the war in Europe, the 36th was moved deep into Bavaria where it relieved the 63rd Infantry Division at Landsberg on 29 April 1945. Continuing the advance on eastward below the Alps, the 36th captured Field Marshal von Rundstedt at Bad Tolz, 1 May, and then, at Rosenheim, captured the number two ranked Nazi, portly Hermann Göring.

Elements of the division then turned south into Austria—some men noted in mock alarm—back toward Italy. Kitzbühel and other smaller villages and towns were taken, and then the Germans finally surrendered on 8 May 1945.

The 36th was one of the great-fighting American divisions of World War II, having seen more than its share of the war. The 36th returned home in December 1945, although many of its men had rotated back to the United States much earlier.

Honors: Congressional Medals of Honor—14  
Distinguished Unit Citations—12 \*  
Distinguished Service Crosses—80  
Silver Stars—2,354

Casualties: Total Battle Deaths—3,890  
Killed In Action—3,318  
Wounded—14,190  
Missing—494  
Captured—2,650  
Total Casualties—20,652

\* One to the entire 142nd Infantry Regiment—Siegfried Line (Alsace-Germany)

Other 36th Infantry Division Medal of Honor winners in World War II: Killed in action \*

T/5 Grade Bernard P. Bell, 142nd Inf Rgt, 18 Dec 1944, near Mittelwihr, Alsace, France  
1st Lt Arnold L. Bjorklund, 142nd Inf Rgt, 13 September 1943, Salerno beachhead, Italy  
T/5 Grade Charles H. Coolidge, 141st Inf Rgt, 24-27 Oct 1944, east of Belmont-sur-Buttant, France  
T/5 Grade Morris E. Crain, \* 141st Inf Rgt, 13 March 1945, Haguenau, Alsace, France  
Pvt William J. Crawford, 142nd Inf Rgt, 13 September 1943, Salerno beachhead, Italy  
Sgt Edward C. Dahlgren, 142nd Inf Rgt, 11 February 1945, Oberhoffen, Alsace, France  
2nd Lt Stephen R. Gregg, 143rd Inf Rgt, 27 August 1944, near Montélimar, France  
Pfc Silvestre S. Herrera, 142nd Inf Rgt, 15 March 1945, near Mertzwiller, Alsace, France  
Sgt James M. Logan, 141st Inf Rgt, 9 September 1943, near Salerno, Italy  
S/Sgt Thomas E. McCall, 143rd Inf Rgt, 22 January 1944, near San Angelo, Italy  
Sgt Ellis R. Weicht, \* 142nd Inf Rgt, 3 December 1944, St. Hippolyte, Alsace, France  
S/Sgt Homer L. Wise, 142nd Inf Rgt, 14 June 1944, Magliano, Italy

36TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Texans"

SEPTEMBER 1943

9 Sept 111111111111111111111111111111111  
111111111111111111111111111111111 60\*  
10 Sept 11 approx.  
11 Sept 11111 110\*men  
12 Sept 11  
13 Sept 11111111111111111111 20  
14 Sept 1111111111 11  
15 Sept 111111  
16 Sept 1111111  
17 Sept 11  
18 Sept 1  
19 Sept 1111  
20 Sept 11  
23 Sept 111111111111 13  
24 Sept 11111111 8  
30 Sept 1

144

OCTOBER 1943

3 Oct 111  
4 Oct 1111111  
6 Oct 1  
11

NOVEMBER 1943

16 Nov 1  
17 Nov 1111  
19 Nov 1111111111111111 16  
21 Nov 1111111  
22 Nov 1111  
23 Nov 111111  
24 Nov 11  
25 Nov 1111111 8  
26 Nov 11  
27 Nov 11  
28 Nov 1  
29 Nov 11  
30 Nov 11

57

DECEMBER 1943

2 Dec 1  
3 Dec 11111111 9  
4 Dec 111  
5 Dec 111  
6 Dec 1  
7 Dec 1111  
8 Dec 111111111 11  
9 Dec 111111111111111111111111111 30  
10 Dec 11111111 9  
11 Dec 1  
12 Dec 11  
13 Dec 1111  
14 Dec 11111111 9  
15 Dec 111111111111111 17  
16 Dec 1111111111111 15  
17 Dec 1111  
18 Dec 111111  
19 Dec 111111  
20 Dec 111111111 10  
21 Dec 11111111 8  
22 Dec 1  
23 Dec 11  
24 Dec 111  
26 Dec 1  
27 Dec 11  
28 Dec 1  
29 Dec 1  
31 Dec 1

165





36TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Texans"

MARCH 1944

1 Mar 1  
 3 Mar 1  
 5 Mar 1  
 11 Mar 1  
 18 Mar 1

5

MAY 1944

25 May 11  
 26 May 1  
 27 May 1  
 28 May 111111111111111 15  
 29 May 111111111111 13  
 30 May 1111111111 11  
 31 May 111111111 10

53

JUNE 1944

1 June 11111111111111111111 24  
 2 June 111111111111111111 20  
 3 June 1111111111111111 19  
 4 June 111111111 10  
 5 June 1111111  
 6 June 1  
 9 June 111  
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 16 June 1  
 17 June 111111111111 14  
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 19 June 1111  
 20 June 111  
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 22 June 1111111  
 23 June 11111  
 24 June 11

190

AUGUST 1944

15 Aug 11111111111111 15  
 16 Aug 11111111111111111111 25  
 17 Aug 1111111  
 18 Aug 1  
 19 Aug 1111111  
 20 Aug 1111  
 22 Aug 1  
 23 Aug 111111  
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 25 Aug 11111111111 13  
 26 Aug 111111111111 14  
 27 Aug 11111111111111 18  
 28 Aug 1111111111111 16  
 29 Aug 11111111 10  
 30 Aug 11111111111 13  
 31 Aug 1

158

## 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Texans"

## SEPTEMBER 1944

1 Sept 1  
 7 Sept 1  
 8 Sept 1  
 9 Sept 111111  
 10 Sept 1  
 11 Sept 11  
 12 Sept 11111111 9  
 13 Sept 11111  
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 15 Sept 111  
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 25 Sept 11111111111111111111 20  
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 27 Sept 111111111 9  
 28 Sept 1111111111111111 16  
 29 Sept 11111111111111111111 20  
 30 Sept 11111111111111 15

183

## OCTOBER 1944

1 Oct 1111  
 2 Oct 11111111 8  
 3 Oct 11111111 8  
 4 Oct 1111111111 10  
 5 Oct 111111111111 12  
 6 Oct 11111111111 11  
 7 Oct 111111111 9  
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 22 Oct 11  
 23 Oct 11  
 24 Oct 11111  
 25 Oct 1111111  
 26 Oct 11111111 8  
 27 Oct 111111  
 29 Oct 1111  
 30 Oct 1111  
 31 Oct 11111111 8

172

## NOVEMBER 1944

1 Nov 111  
 2 Nov 11111  
 3 Nov 1  
 4 Nov 1  
 5 Nov 11111  
 6 Nov 1  
 7 Nov 1111  
 9 Nov 1111111  
 10 Nov 11111111 8  
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 17 Nov 1  
 20 Nov 1  
 21 Nov 1  
 22 Nov 11111111 9  
 23 Nov 111111111111 13  
 24 Nov 1  
 25 Nov 111  
 26 Nov 111111  
 27 Nov 11111  
 28 Nov 111111111111 12  
 29 Nov 11111  
 30 Nov 1111111111 10  
 110

## DECEMBER 1944

1 Dec 111111  
 2 Dec 11111111 8  
 3 Dec 11111  
 4 Dec 111  
 5 Dec 111  
 6 Dec 111111  
 7 Dec 111111  
 8 Dec 1111  
 9 Dec 11111111111111 13  
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 15 Dec 1111111111 10  
 16 Dec 1111111111 10  
 17 Dec 11111111 9  
 18 Dec 11111  
 19 Dec 111  
 20 Dec 11  
 27 Dec 1  
 29 Dec 11  
 141

36TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Texans"

JANUARY 1945

2 Jan 1111  
 3 Jan 111  
 4 Jan 111  
 6 Jan 1  
 7 Jan 1  
 8 Jan 111  
 9 Jan 1  
 14 Jan 11  
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 18 Jan 11  
 19 Jan 1  
 20 Jan 11  
 21 Jan 11111111111111 16  
 22 Jan 11111111 9  
 23 Jan 1111  
 24 Jan 1  
 25 Jan 1  
 29 Jan 1  
 31 Jan 1111111 8

64

FEBRUARY 1945

1 Feb 1111111  
 2 Feb 11111  
 3 Feb 111111111111111111 20  
 4 Feb 11111111 8  
 5 Feb 1  
 6 Feb 1  
 8 Feb 11  
 9 Feb 1  
 10 Feb 111111111111 13  
 11 Feb 1111111  
 12 Feb 11111  
 15 Feb 111  
 21 Feb 1  
 23 Feb 1  
 25 Feb 1  
 26 Feb 1  
 27 Feb 1  
 78

MARCH 1945

2 Mar 11  
 5 Mar 1  
 7 Mar 1  
 13 Mar 1111  
 15 Mar 111 42  
 16 Mar 1111111111111111 18  
 17 Mar 11111111 9  
 18 Mar 11111111 8  
 19 Mar 11111111111111 16  
 20 Mar 111111111111 13  
 21 Mar 111111111111111111 20  
 22 Mar 11111111111 12  
 23 Mar 1111  
 24 Mar 111  
 26 Mar 1  
 28 Mar 11  
 29 Mar 1  
 157

## 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Texans"

## APRIL 1945

1 Apr 1  
 2 Apr 1  
 13 Apr 111  
 18 Apr 11111  
 30 Apr 11

12

## MAY 1945

1 May 1  
 2 May 111  
 4 May 1  
 29 May 1  
 6

## JULY 1945

20 July 1  
 1

## 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S

\*bloodiest day-----9 September 1943 or 22 January 1944

bloodiest month-----January 1944

3rd bloodiest day-----21 January 1944

4th " " "-----15 March 1945

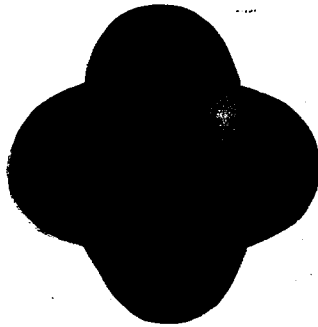
5th " " "-----23 January 1944

6th " " "-----12 February 1944

7th " " "-----9 December 1943

Total battle deaths-----3,890

2,121 are listed=54.5% KIA-3,318



## 43RD INFANTRY DIVISION "Winged Victory"

Originally—New England National Guard

Activated (WW II)—24 February 1941

Returned To United States—19 October 1945

Inactivated—26 October 1945

Battle Credits, World War II:   New Georgia           Northern New Guinea           Luzon

Commanding Generals (During Combat, WW II):

                                  Maj-Gen John H. Hester           August 1941—July 1943

                                  Maj-Gen Leonard F. Wing         August 1943—Inactivation

Combat Chronicle: The 43rd Infantry Division has elements which trace all the way back to 1739. The 43rd was first organized in 1925 with men from Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

In World War II, after training in both the Louisiana and Carolina maneuvers, the 43rd moved to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and then to Ft. Ord, California, by September 1942. The 43rd left the San Francisco port of embarkation on 1 October 1942.

The division landed in New Zealand on 23 October 1942. It next sailed to Nouméa, New Caledonia, in November, and then on to Guadalcanal by 17 February 1943, in time to aid in the mopping-up of Japanese stragglers on that recently embattled island.

The Russell Islands, just northwest of Guadalcanal, were occupied without opposition, 21 February 1943, and training continued. Elements landed on Vanunu and Rendova against minor resistance on 30 June 1943.

And then the war began in earnest for the Winged Victory Division. On 5 July 1943, the 43rd, along with Marine Raider battalions and naval units, landed on New Georgia, in the central Solomons. In area, New Georgia is somewhat smaller than Guadalcanal.

The 43rd bore the brunt of the fighting on New Georgia. For over a month, in what many authorities consider the roughest, dirtiest battle of the early war in the Pacific, the 43rd struggled for Munda Airfield. As yet, largely inexperienced in the ways of jungle fighting, the division was opposed by crack Japanese units. All of the tricks of the Japanese which eventually became old stuff to our troops, were strange to the men of the 43rd on New Georgia. The enemy often spoke English, and Jap snipers tied themselves to trees. One Japanese trick was to at night often leave one of their men exposed in the moonlight, sometimes even calling out to the Americans, in the hope of drawing their fire. In this way, they hoped to locate their positions in the jungle.

On 9 July 1943, the 169th and 172nd Infantry Regiments, supported by artillery and naval guns, as well as the Air Force, opened the attack on strategic Munda Airfield. At first, there was very little progress as the Japanese resisted tenaciously and skillfully, and with heavy rains and acute supply problems further hampering operations. For awhile, the 43rd was stalemated in bitter fighting

under strenuous conditions. By the 11th, some progress had been made, but the supply situation had become critical.

By 16 July, the 172nd Infantry had extended the Laiana beachhead, while the 169th Infantry took an important hill, as the intense fighting continued.

Then, on the following day, the Japanese launched a very skillful and coordinated counterattack, but the valiant 43rd withstood this assault. Three days later, the battered 169th Infantry Regiment was relieved by the 145th Infantry Regiment, 37th Infantry Division. Large elements of the 25th Infantry Division also arrived on the embattled island, but the going was still very tough.

On 25 July 1943, the 43rd and 37th Infantry Divisions opened a renewed assault on Munda, and the Japanese still resisted tenaciously. Nevertheless, the 103rd Infantry Regiment of the 43rd took Ilangana and reached the coast at Kia the next day.

The intense fighting continued unabated, but on 29 July 1943, a courageous Army officer of the 43rd played a vital role in breaking the deadlock. The 172nd Infantry Regiment was exhausted after prolonged fighting and heavy casualties. Lieutenant Robert S. Scott led his company toward a Japanese-held hill salient, urging his men forward in the face of enemy machinegun and rifle fire.

Suddenly, the Japanese made a desperate counterattack, which if successful would have gained them undisputed control of this hill. Enemy riflemen charged out onto a plateau, firing their rifles and throwing grenades as they rushed forward. His company began to fall back, but Lt Scott, with only a blasted tree stump for cover, stood his ground against the wild Jap onslaught. Firing his carbine and throwing grenades, he momentarily stopped this assault, using this respite to obtain more grenades.

Although under intense fire, and suffering a bullet wound in the left hand and a shrapnel wound in the head, Lt Scott threw grenade after grenade with devastating accuracy until the beaten enemy retreated.

The Americans, inspired by Lt Scott's courage, swept across the plateau to capture the hill. From this strategic position, his men, aided by elements of the 37th Infantry Division, four days later captured Munda Airfield, 5 August 1943. Lieutenant (later Captain Scott) was later awarded the Medal of Honor.

Soon after the capture of Munda, the remaining Japanese evacuated New Georgia.

Then, on 21 August 1943, the 172nd Infantry Regiment seized Baanga Island against moderate resistance.

On 27 August 1943, the 172nd landed on Arundel and met determined opposition. This regiment was reinforced, and it then cleared Bobmoe Peninsula by 20 September 1943. In all these operations the 43rd lost 581 men.

The 43rd sailed back to New Zealand for rest and rehabilitation beginning on 23 January 1944.

Northern New Guinea was the next stop for the 43rd. On 19 July 1944, the division assumed defensive positions at Aitape. The 43rd had a relatively minor role in this operation, the only action of any consequence for the division being from 3-7 August 1944, when the 43rd had a hand in stopping large elements of Japanese from crossing the Driniumor River. Organized enemy resistance in this region of New Guinea was ended by 25 August 1944.

Then, on 9 January 1945, the 43rd was one of 4 U.S. divisions which launched the initial invasion of Luzon, in the Philippines. From north to south, landing at Lingayen Gulf, were the 43rd, 6th, 37th, and 40th Infantry Divisions.

During the rest of January 1945, on Luzon, no other division sustained heavier casualties than did the 43rd Infantry Division. While other divisions headed to the south toward Manila, the 43rd headed north into the Cabaruan Hills, and almost immediately ran into tenacious Japanese resistance. Several high hills were taken 21 January 1945, after very heavy fighting. The 169th Infantry Regiment next fought the battle for Hill 355, 15-24 January, while the 172nd Infantry Reg-

iment took Hill 900 and secured Rosario by 26 January 1945. During this fighting all of the division beat back a number of vicious Japanese counterattacks. Attached to the 43rd during this period was the 158th Infantry Regiment.

The 172nd and 158th Infantry linked-up at Cataguintingan on 27 January, opening the Damortis-Rosario Road. The 43rd then consolidated along the Baguio Front, and was relieved by the 33rd Infantry Division on 15 February 1945.

Soon after, the 43rd was sent down into southwestern Luzon, and relieved the 40th Infantry Division in the wild Zambales Mountains by 2 March 1945. The 43rd helped to end organized Japanese resistance in this region.

After this, the division was moved into East-Central Luzon (east of Manila) against the strong defenses of the Japanese Shimbu Line. At this time, March-April 1945, the 1st Cavalry and 6th Infantry Divisions and the 112th Cavalry Regiment were also seeing bitter fighting in this region against some 15,000 Japanese troops.

After some exhausting, grueling combat in these hills in which the enemy had some very intricate cave/tunnel defense works, the 43rd succeeded in turning the left flank of the enemy defenses. It brilliantly was able to slash through the Jap defenses in its sector of front and capture, intact, the vital Ipo Dam on 17 May 1945, aided by some 3,000 Filipino guerrilla forces. (The other vital dam in this region, Wawa Dam, was taken, also intact, by the 38th Infantry Division on 29 May 1945).

Mopping-up in the Ipo Dam sector lasted until 2 June 1945, when the 43rd was then moved to the Wawa-Mt. Haponang vicinity, and fought there, 26-30 June 1945.

On 1 July 1945, the division was moved to Cabanatuan, in central Luzon, and trained for the invasion of Japan.

After garrison duty in Manila during September 1945, the 43rd then left the Philippines for a short period of occupational duty in Japan. The 43rd left for home in October 1945.

|   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Honors: Congressional Medals of Honor—2 | Casualties: Total Battle Deaths—1,514 |
| Distinguished Unit Citations—5 *        | Killed In Action—1,213                |
| Distinguished Service Crosses—75        | Wounded—5,187                         |
| Silver Stars—987                        | Missing—9                             |
|   | Captured—2                            |
|   | Total Casualties—6,411                |

\* One to the entire 169th Infantry Regiment—Luzon

Other 43rd Infantry Division Medal of Honor winners in World War II:

S/Sgt Robert E. Laws, 169th Inf Rgt, 12 January 1945, Pangasinan Province, Luzon

43RD INFANTRY DIVISION "Winged Victory"

JUNE 1943

23 June 1111  
 30 June 11111  
 9

JULY 1943

1 July 11  
 2 July 1111111111111111111111111111 27  
 3 July 1  
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198

AUGUST 1943

2 Aug 1  
 3 Aug 11111111 8  
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 16 Aug 11  
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 20 Aug 111  
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 33

SEPTEMBER 1943

9 Sept 11  
 11 Sept 1111  
 12 Sept 1  
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 18 Sept 1  
 19 Sept 1  
 11

JULY 1944

14 July 1  
 29 July 1  
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AUGUST 1944

2 Aug 1  
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 7 Aug 1111  
 11 Aug 1  
 14 Aug 1

13

SEPTEMBER 1944

7 Sept 1  
 20 Sept 1  
 2



## 43RD INFANTRY DIVISION "Winged Victory"

## JANUARY 1945

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 29 Jan 1111111111 11  
 30 Jan 11  
 31 Jan 11

311

## FEBRUARY 1945

1 Feb 111  
 2 Feb 1  
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 6 Feb 11111111 8  
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 8 Feb 1  
 9 Feb 1  
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 11 Feb 1  
 12 Feb 1  
 13 Feb 11  
 15 Feb 1  
 22 Feb 1  
 27 Feb 1

26

## MARCH 1945

2 Mar 1  
 4 Mar 1  
 5 Mar 11  
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 7 Mar 1  
 8 Mar 11  
 9 Mar 11111  
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 11 Mar 11  
 12 Mar 111  
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 19 Mar 111111111111111111 19  
 21 Mar 11111111111111 15  
 22 Mar 1111111111 10  
 23 Mar 1  
 24 Mar 1  
 27 Mar 1  
 28 Mar 1  
 29 Mar 11111

110

## 43RD INFANTRY DIVISION "Winged Victory"

## APRIL 1945

1 Apr 11  
 4 Apr 11  
 5 Apr 11111  
 6 Apr 11  
 7 Apr 11  
 8 Apr 111  
 9 Apr 11  
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 24 Apr 1  
 25 Apr 11  
 27 Apr 111111111111 13  
 29 Apr 1  
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45

## MAY 1945

5 May 11  
 7 May 1  
 8 May 1111111111 10  
 9 May 11  
 10 May 1  
 11 May 111  
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 13 May 11111  
 14 May 11111  
 15 May 11111111 8  
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 19 May 1  
 23 May 1  
 24 May 111  
 25 May 1  
 27 May 111  
 58

## JUNE 1945

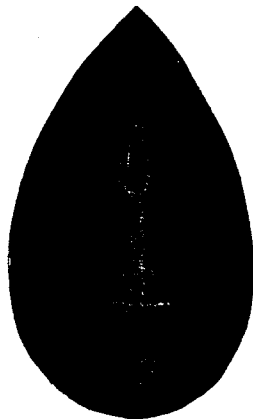
3 June 1  
 5 June 11  
 6 June 1  
 14 June 1  
 20 June 1  
 22 June 1  
 30 June 1  
 8

## JULY 1945

18 July 1  
 1

## 43RD INFANTRY DIVISION'S

\*bloodiest day—————14 January 1945  
 bloodiest month—————January 1945  
 2nd bloodiest day—————2 July 1943  
 3rd bloodiest day—————20 January 1945  
 Total battle deaths—————1,514  
 827 are listed=~~54.6%~~ KIA—1,213



63RD INFANTRY DIVISION "Blood and Fire"

Activated—15 June 1943

Returned To United States—Early-September 1945

Inactivated—27 September 1945

Battle Credits, World War II:   Alsace       Saar       Siegfried Line       Rhineland  
  Württemberg       Bavaria

Days In Combat—119

Commanding General (During Combat, WW II):

Maj-Gen Louis E. Hibbs

June 1943—July 1945

Combat Chronicle: The 63rd Infantry Division was activated at Camp Blanding, Florida, in June 1943. Its commander, Major-General Louis E. Hibbs, saw extensive action in World War I with the 1st Infantry Division. He was wounded twice, once seriously in the arm by shell fragments, and was hospitalized for nine months.

After 1½ years of training in the United States, the 63rd left Camp Shanks, New York, for the embarkation from New York harbor, and arrived in Marseille, France, on 8 December 1944. Under the code name of Task Force Harris, the 63rd helped protect the eastern flank of the U.S. 7th Army along the west bank of the Rhine between Seltz and Gamsheim. The 79th Infantry Division was on the north flank, and the 36th Infantry Division to the south. From 23-31 December 1944, the Task Force fought defensively in this area with two of its regiments, the 253rd and 255th. This sector was, at this time, relatively quiet with light enemy patrol activity. The first division casualty—killed in action, was reported by the 255th on 23 December 1944.

On 28 December, the newly arrived 70th Infantry Division began relieving these two regiments along the Rhine, and the 63rd was divided up. The 253rd and 255th Infantry Regiments were attached to the 44th and 100th Infantry Divisions, respectively, both of which were fighting in northern Alsace. On 1 January 1945, the Germans opened a furious offensive in this region, and fierce and heavy fighting ensued as the Americans battled hard to stem the German assault in bitter-cold weather. 3 January was a particularly rough day for the 255th Infantry, as it suffered heavy casualties in conducting determined counterattacks.

Meanwhile, further south, the 254th Infantry Regiment had been attached to the famous 3rd Infantry Division which was helping the French against the Germans in the Colmar Pocket. This was a sizeable area the German 19th Army was holding onto in eastern Alsace, roughly halfway between Strasbourg and the Swiss border, with the nucleus about the town of Colmar.

After numerous U.S. and French attacks and German counterattacks, an all-out offensive was launched by the two Allies to eliminate this troublesome area, beginning 20 January 1945. Operating on the north side of this pocket, the 254th Infantry joined in the attack on 22 January, and very tough combat followed. The 254th struggled forward through knee-deep snow which concealed deadly land mines. These fiendish devices were designed to blow a man's foot or leg off below the knee, and not a few men bled to death from these mortal wounds as they laid in the deep snow.

The 254th soon became involved in the battle of Hill 216. Its men literally crawled up

this hill in the face of murderous machine-gun fire and took it. But many never made it to the top. This was a very courageous feat of arms.

Dug-in German 88mm guns caused considerable losses as the 254th fought its way into the key town of Jepsheim. The 254th then beat back vicious attacks by a regiment of the élite Austrian 2nd Mountain Division, with much of the fighting at very close quarters.

The 3rd Division and the 254th Regiment held fast and, along with the 12th Armored and 28th and 75th Infantry Divisions, plus the French, began renewed powerful attacks. At one point, the 254th captured over 500 prisoners, and the Germans were finally cleared out of the Colmar area, their last remaining stronghold west of the Rhine in Alsace. This battle has been described as one of the hardest fought campaigns on the Western Front. Major-General "Iron Mike" O'Daniel, commander of the 3rd Infantry Division, commended the 254th for its valiant part in the struggle, and the entire regiment, as well as the entire 3rd Infantry Division, were later awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation.

Then, with the entire division reassembled, the 63rd pushed forward into the Saar area near the Saar-Blies Rivers, near Sarreguemines. The division conducted local raids and patrols, and then crossed the Saar River on 17 February 1945. This operation was in conjunction with the 70th Infantry Division on its left (west) flank. The 63rd ran into strenuous German opposition near Bliesransbach and beyond, and led the U.S. 7th Army advance onto German soil for the first time. The 63rd captured the fortress town of Ormesheim, and also cleared the enemy out of a sizeable wooded area.

Next, after bitter fighting at Bubingen in early-March, the 63rd smashed at the Siegfried Line as one of a dozen 7th Army divisions attacking in an all-out offensive, beginning 15 March 1945. On the 63rd's left flank was the 70th Infantry Division, and on the right the 3rd Infantry Division. The Blood and Fire Division was the first 7th Army unit to break through the Siegfried Line. After several days of heavy fighting it breached the line at St. Ingbert and Hassel on 20 March. The 63rd then fought on to take Spiesen, Erbach, and the sizeable town of Neunkirchen, before receiving several days of rest beginning on 23 March.

On 28 March 1945, the 63rd crossed the Rhine at Neuschloss. A pontoon bridge, constructed by the engineers was in place, and the men and vehicles crossed unmolested.

Advancing to Viernheim, and then in conjunction with the 10th Armored Division, the 63rd took the old university city of Heidelberg against hardly any resistance at all. In fact, many of the people turned out to cheer on the Americans and throw flowers at them:—no doubt, greatly because their city was spared the destruction which was the fate of almost every other major city in Germany. This was on 30 March. The Nazis, who were great ones for burning books, had always regarded Heidelberg as their principal seat of learning. Not a single book was burned by the 63rd.

As April 1945 opened, the men who wore the blood-tipped sword headed east—and into very heavy fighting in the Neckar River Valley, where the Germans resisted fiercely. Attacking along a broad front over miles of hilly, wooded terrain, interlaced with steep ascents, rivers, and streams, the 63rd, along with the 10th Armored and 100th Infantry Divisions, had to battle hard to force a crossing of the Neckar. The 63rd, facing the much-battered, but still formidable 17th SS Panzer Grenadier Division, severely mauled this enemy formation in the Hardthäuser Woods, but also suffered heavy losses, especially in the 253rd Infantry Regiment. The 63rd's two Medal of Honor winners emerged from out of this fighting in the Neckar Valley.

On 6 April 1945, 1st Lieutenant James E. Robinson, Jr., was a field artillery forward observer attached to Company A, 253rd Infantry Regiment, near Untergriesheim, Germany.

Eight hours of desperate fighting over open terrain swept by enemy machine-gun, mortar, and small-arms fire had decimated Company A, and robbed it of its commanding officer and most of its key enlisted personnel.

Lt Robinson rallied the remaining 23 uninjured riflemen and a few walking wounded and, while carrying his heavy radio for communication with artillery batteries, led them in a charge against a German objective. Ten enemy infantrymen in foxholes attempted to stop them, but the gallant leader killed all 10 at point-blank range with rifle and pistol fire. They swept all resistance from the area.

Shortly after, the lieutenant was ordered to seize the defended town of Kressbach. In this advance, he was seriously wounded in the throat by a shell fragment. Despite great pain, he refused medical treatment and continued the attack, directing artillery fire until he no longer could speak. Only after the town had been taken, did he walk nearly two miles to an aid station where he died from his wound, a lasting source of inspiration to the men he had

led in their trying ordeal. Lt Robinson's actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S. military.

Two days later, on 8 April 1945, when this fighting was at its worst, Company F, 253rd Infantry, was advancing near the small town of Lobenbacherhof, when German machine-gun and automatic rifle fire opened up on it from a hill on its right flank.

His platoon leader being wounded, Staff Sergeant John R. Crews, on his own initiative, rushed this strongpoint with two other men. One of these men was killed and the other badly wounded, but he continued his assault up the hill in the face of terrific fire. Storming the well dug-in position, he killed 2 of the machine-gun crew at point-blank range with his rifle, and wrested a gun from the hands of a German he had wounded. He then charged the strongly emplaced automatic rifle. Although badly wounded in the thigh from crossfire from the remaining enemy, he kept on and silenced the entire position with his accurate, deadly rifle fire. His actions so unnerved the remaining enemy that 7 surrendered and the others fled. Very fortunately, Sgt Crews lived to receive his Medal of Honor.

On 10 April, the 255th Infantry Regiment established a bridgehead across the Kocher River which opened the way for the 10th Armored Division to pierce the Heilbronn Line. On 12 April, the 63rd forced the Neckar River, near Mosbach and the Jagst River.

Continuing the advance, the 63rd then began to pivot into a southeasterly direction with the 254th Infantry Regiment in the outer rim of the attack (the furthest east). Heavy enemy resistance slowed the attacks on Adelsheim, Möckmühl, and Bad Wimpfen. After capturing Lampoldshausen and then Weissbach, Schwäbisch Hall fell by 17 April. This is a very hilly and wooded region, and was full of areas for potential ambushes by the Germans. As they fell back, they imposed numerous delaying actions and roadblocks, as well as an occasional counterattack on the men of the Blood and Fire Division. As German resistance became more erratic and disorganized, the 63rd was one of the outfits that continued the pursuit relentlessly, striking at the near-beaten enemy forces. It chased the Germans through the province of Württemberg, crossed the Rems River, and rushed toward the Danube.

However, the Germans still refused to believe they were licked, and resistance stiffened, with the 63rd sustaining severe losses in the valley of the Danube. The 254th and 253rd Infantry Regiments had some hard fighting before they could cross the Danube at Günzburg and Leipheim, respectively. At Leipheim, the Germans suddenly lashed back with a vicious counterattack including some armor, but with the help from elements of the 12th Armored Division, which was fighting on the 63rd's eastern flank, the Germans were hurled back, and Leipheim fell by noon on 26 April.

After crossing the Danube, the 63rd continued in hot pursuit to the southeast with the 253rd and 255th Infantry in the lead. Wertach was captured, and then Landsberg was reached near the edge of the Bavarian Alps. It was here in prison that Hitler had written his book "Mein Kampf". When the Americans arrived, the fortress, built to accommodate 500, was crammed with some 1,400 wretched prisoners of many nationalities. And the dead and dying lay all over the camp. From the Rhine into Bavaria had cost the 63rd at least 400 men!

At noon on Sunday, 29 April 1945, nine days before V-E Day, the 63rd was relieved from combat at Landsberg by the great 36th Infantry Division. It was a hard-earned and well-deserved rest. The 63rd had been in continuous contact with the enemy since 23 December 1944, except for several days between the Siegfried Line breakthrough and the Rhine crossing. Altogether, the division had captured 21,542 prisoners.

The 63rd, following the German surrender, was then assigned security duty within an area from the Rhine on the west, between Darmstadt and Speyer, to Stuttgart and Würzburg on the east. Divisional headquarters was in Bad Mergentheim. The 63rd began leaving for home on 21 August 1945.

The 63rd Infantry Division—a truly first-class outfit.

|   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Honors: Congressional Medals of Honor—2 | Casualties: Total Battle Deaths—980 |
| Distinguished Unit Citations—4 *        | Killed In Action—844                |
| Distinguished Service Crosses—5         | Wounded—3,326                       |
| Silver Stars—435                        | Missing—98                          |
|   | Captured—219                        |
|   | Total Casualties—4,487              |

\* One to the entire 254th Infantry Regiment—Colmar Pocket, Alsace, France

63RD INFANTRY DIVISION "Blood and Fire"

DECEMBER 1944

22 Dec 1  
 23 Dec 1  
 2

JANUARY 1945

2 Jan 1  
 3 Jan 1111111111111111111111111111 28  
 7 Jan 11  
 8 Jan 1  
 9 Jan 1  
 10 Jan 1  
 11 Jan 11  
 15 Jan 1  
 16 Jan 1  
 17 Jan 111  
 21 Jan 1  
 23 Jan 11111111 8  
 24 Jan 11111  
 25 Jan 111  
 26 Jan 11111  
 27 Jan 1111111111 11  
 28 Jan 1111  
 29 Jan 11111111 9  
 30 Jan 11  
 90

FEBRUARY 1945

1 Feb 11  
 2 Feb 1  
 3 Feb 111  
 4 Feb 111  
 6 Feb 111  
 8 Feb 1  
 9 Feb 1  
 10 Feb 1  
 15 Feb 1111111  
 16 Feb 1111111111 10  
 17 Feb 1111111111 10  
 18 Feb 111111  
 19 Feb 11  
 20 Feb 1  
 21 Feb 1  
 23 Feb 111  
 24 Feb 111111111111 13  
 25 Feb 11111  
 27 Feb 11  
 28 Feb 1  
 76

MARCH 1945

2 Mar 1111111  
 3 Mar 111111111111111111 17  
 4 Mar 1111  
 5 Mar 111111  
 6 Mar 11  
 7 Mar 1111111111 10  
 8 Mar 1  
 9 Mar 1  
 12 Mar 111111  
 13 Mar 1  
 14 Mar 1  
 15 Mar 111111111111 13  
 16 Mar 1111  
 17 Mar 11111111 8  
 18 Mar 11111111 9  
 19 Mar 111111111111 14  
 20 Mar 111111  
 21 Mar 1  
 30 Mar 111  
 31 Mar 111  
 117

63RD INFANTRY DIVISION "Blood and Fire"

APRIL 1945

1 Apr 111  
 2 Apr 1111111 8  
 3 Apr 1  
 4 Apr 11111  
 5 Apr 111111  
 6 Apr 1111111 8  
 7 Apr 1111111111111111111111111111 26  
 8 Apr 111111111111111111111111111111 32  
 9 Apr 1111111111111111111111111111111 35\*  
 10 Apr 1111 approx.  
 11 Apr 1111111 8 70%men  
 12 Apr 1111  
 13 Apr 11111  
 15 Apr 1111111111111111 17  
 16 Apr 11111111111 13  
 17 Apr 11111111 9  
 18 Apr 1111  
 19 Apr 111111  
 20 Apr 1111  
 22 Apr 1  
 25 Apr 1111  
 26 Apr 111111111 10  
 29 Apr 11

221

MAY 1945

1 May 1  
 2 May 1  
 2

JUNE 1945

7 June 1  
 1

63RD INFANTRY DIVISION'S

\*bloodiest day-----9 April 1945  
 bloodiest month-----April 1945  
 2nd bloodiest day-----8 April 1945  
 3rd bloodiest day-----3 January 1945  
 Total battle deaths-----960  
 509 are listed=53.0% KIA-844



66TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Black Panther"

Activated—15 April 1943

Returned To United States—6 November 1945

Inactivated—8 November 1945

Battle Credits, World War II: Brittany

Days In Combat—91

Commanding General (During Combat, WW II):  
Maj-Gen Herman F. Kramer

April 1943—August 1945

Combat Chronicle: The 66th Infantry Division arrived in England, late-November to early-December 1944. On 24 December, the division began crossing the English Channel to Cherbourg, France. A German U-boat fired a torpedo into one of the transport ships, and 14 officers and 748 enlisted men were lost.

Upon reaching France, the 66th was assigned to relieve the 94th Infantry Division, beginning 29 December 1944, and take over the important, if not glamorous mission, of containing 50,000 Germans in the ports of Lorient and St. Nazaire, on the south coast of Brittany. These German troops remained a constant security threat not only to the rear of the Allied Lines, but also, to the local populace, as long as they refused to surrender. Most of these Germans were first-rate troops.

With each side in a highly frustrating situation, there occurred many sharp patrol clashes and frequent artillery duels. The 66th, for the most part, limited its activities to containing actions, rather than mounting unnecessary and costly attacks into the German lines. And, for the most part, also, the Germans stayed put. However, on 16 April 1945, they launched a heavy attack near La Croix, but this was repulsed with heavy casualties to the Germans. The 66th then commenced a number of limited attacks and took several strongly emplaced German positions between 19-29 April 1945. During all this time, the Black Panthers were greatly aided by the French Forces of the Interior (FFI).

The German troops in the Lorient and St. Nazaire pockets surrendered to the 66th upon the end of hostilities in Europe on 8 May 1945. This action also freed 180,000 French civilians who had been trapped in these German held areas.

The 66th then moved into Germany for occupational duty in the Koblenz area, and then was sent south to Marseille, France, the task of the division being to see that this port of embarkation, from which American troops flowed toward home and to the Pacific, was kept running smoothly. The 66th sailed for home on 27 October 1945.

Honors: Congressional Medals of Honor—0  
Distinguished Unit Citations—0  
Distinguished Service Crosses—0  
Silver Stars—78

Casualties: Total Battle Deaths—800  
Killed In Action—795  
Wounded—636  
Missing—0  
Captured—21  
Total Casualties—1,452



### 66TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Black Panther"

DECEMBER 1944

24 Dec   
  
  
 395\*~~=762\*~~men

JANUARY 1945

6 Jan 1  
 11 Jan 11  
 15 Jan 1  
 22 Jan 1  
 27 Jan 1  
 6

FEBRUARY 1945

2 Feb 1  
 7 Feb 1  
 9 Feb 1  
 15 Feb 1  
 18 Feb 11  
 20 Feb 111  
 23 Feb 1  
 24 Feb 1  
 28 Feb 11  
 13

MARCH 1945

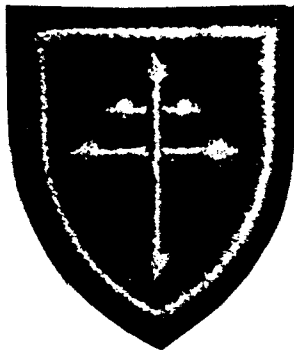
1 Mar 11  
 5 Mar 1  
 6 Mar 1  
 7 Mar 1111  
 8 Mar 1  
 29 Mar 11  
 11

APRIL 1945

1 Apr 1  
 4 Apr 1  
 10 Apr 11  
 14 Apr 11  
 17 Apr 1  
 19 Apr 111  
 22 Apr 1  
 26 Apr 1  
 12

66TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S

\*bloodiest day \_\_\_\_\_ 24 December 1944  
 bloodiest month \_\_\_\_\_ December 1944  
 2nd bloodiest day \_\_\_\_\_ 7 March 1945  
 Total battle deaths \_\_\_\_\_ 804  
 437 are listed = 54.3% KIA — 799



79TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Cross Of Lorraine"

Activated (WW II)—15 June 1942

Returned To United States—10 December 1945

Inactivated—20 December 1945

|                               |          |                 |             |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| Battle Credits, World War II: | Normandy | Northern France | Lorraine    |
| Days In Combat—248            | Alsace   | Rhineland       | Ruhr Pocket |

Commanding General (During Combat, WW II):

Maj-Gen Ira T. Wyche

June 1942—May 1945

Combat Chronicle: The 79th Infantry Division had for its shoulder patch insignia The Cross Of Lorraine—the symbol of the Fighting French.

There were cheers, flowers, wine, and, sometimes, women for the liberating GIs of our fighting divisions in Europe. But no outfit was ever greeted more warmly than the Fighting 79th by the grateful citizens of the numerous towns and villages it liberated in France.

In World War I, the 79th had a good record. It stormed Montfaucon, in the Meuse-Argonne, in 30 hours of hellish fighting, and helped start the Kaiser's armies on their way to defeat. The 79th sustained a total of 6,874 casualties in that war.

In World War II, the 79th's record can be borne out by a compliment made about it by the Germans. Four months after landing in Normandy, a German division (361st Infantry), in an order to its individual units, warned them to watch out for the 79th—"one of the best attack divisions in the U.S. Army."

The 79th was activated for World War II at Camp Pickett, Virginia, in June 1942. After extensive training in the United States, the division sailed for Britain, and, after around two months more of training there, landed in Normandy on D-plus 6—12 June 1944. The 79th entered combat on 19 June 1944, with an attack on the high ground west and northwest of Valognes.

After helping to cut off the Cotentin Peninsula, the 79th, 4th, and 9th Infantry Divisions attacked north up the peninsula with the 79th in the center. Fighting hard, the attack progressed well inspite of difficult hedgerow country and strong German resistance. After a heavy battle, the 79th took Fort du Roule and entered Cherbourg. The division then engaged in a fierce street battle with the city falling on 25 June 1944.

The Cross Of Lorraine then held defensive positions along the Ollonde River until 2 July, and then again went over to the attack. The objective was La Haye-du-Puits, nerve center of the German supply system in Normandy. In driving rain and through hedgerows honeycombed with artillery and automatic weapons, and despite enemy tanks raking them at point-blank range, the 79th, inspite of very heavy casualties, swarmed into the town and took it on 8 July 1944. German counterattacks were repulsed on this same day. Heavy fighting continued until 15 July, when the 79th again went on the defensive.

Then, on 26 July 1944, as part of an all-out American offensive, the 79th attacked across the Ay River, took Lessay and Granville, and broke through the German lines at Avranches, following up behind the 6th Armored Division. The 79th then cut through Fougères, and then southeast to Le Mans, where, after bridging the Sarthe River, it turned north to help close the Falaise Gap. Up to this point (20 August 1944) the 79th had lost over 1,200 men in Normandy.

Then, the men who wore the Cross Of Lorraine insignia raced ahead to the Seine River to seize Mantes-Gassicourt. This action greatly facilitated the liberation of Paris.

The 79th then made a daring and highly skillful night crossing of the Seine beginning on 19 August 1944. In a torrential rain the 313th Infantry Regiment crossed the river on foot, over a dam that offered the only dry crossing in the area. Each man held on to the shoulder of the man in front to avoid falling into the river. On the 20th, the 314th Infantry followed, wading across, and the 315th Infantry joined them that afternoon on the far bank. The 79th had not only established a bridgehead, but also captured the German Army Group B headquarters, Rommel's former headquarters at La Roche-Guyon.

The Germans were stunned by this maneuver, but soon recovered, launching fierce counterattacks by the 18th Luftwaffe Field Division between 22-27 August 1944. These were all beaten back, and the 79th reached the Therain River on 31 August.

Advancing as far north as Tournai, Belgium, and vicinity, the division then swung sharply back to the southeast, and ran into heavy street-fighting at Charmes, on the Moselle. This put the 79th in the U.S. 7th Army zone of attack. After overcoming the resistance in Charmes, the 79th crossed the Moselle and advanced to Baccarat, on the Meurthe River.

The 79th continued to advance in the face of intense enemy attacks from the Forêt de Parroy (forest). The 315th Infantry Regiment lost, and then recovered part of Lunéville, 22 September, as the 314th Infantry was delayed by counterattacks at Moncel. On the following day the 314th Infantry frontally assaulted Forêt de Monden in heavy combat, and the 79th then entered the Forêt de Parroy. The 315th Infantry was temporarily isolated in fighting at the main road junction there on 5 October 1944, and the 79th was forced onto the defensive. However, an all-out divisional assault forced the Germans to withdraw from the forest with the final capture of the main road junction on 9 October 1944.

The 79th next took Embermenil, and then attacked east of this town and battled for some high ground, 14-23 October 1944. In all this fighting the 79th fought three top quality German divisions, the 11th Panzer, 15th Panzer Grenadier, and 361st Infantry. The 79th was relieved on 24 October 1944, by the 44th Infantry Division. At this time, the 79th was under the 7th Army.

After resting at Lunéville, the 79th launched an attack that carried it across the Vezouse and Moder Rivers. This was part of a major 7th Army offensive, and the 79th began attacking on 13 November 1944, with the 19th being an especially bloody day. As the attack continued in the face of heavy German resistance, the 79th then consolidated north of Strasbourg on 25 November, and fought for Haguenau, 9-11 December 1944. The division reached the Lauter River at Schiebenhardt, 15 December, and hit the Siegfried Line on the 17th. It was here that the 79th had one of its 3 Medal of Honor winners of the war, Technical Sergeant Robert E. Gerstung, Company H, 313th Infantry Regiment, on 19 December 1944.

Near Berg, Germany, Sgt Gerstung was ordered, with his heavy machinegun squad, to support an infantry company attacking the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line. For 8 hours he maintained a position made almost untenable

by the density of artillery and mortar fire concentrated upon it, and by the proximity of enemy troops who threw hand grenades at it. When all other members of the squad became casualties, Sgt Gerstung remained at his gun. When running out of ammunition, he boldly dashed across bullet-swept, open terrain to secure a new supply from a disabled friendly tank. He continued to fire until his gun overheated and jammed. Instead of withdrawing, the sergeant succeeded in securing another machinegun whose crew had been killed. He continued to man this weapon, giving vital support to the infantry, even when an enemy tank shot the glove from his hand with an armor-piercing shell.

When the Americans were ordered to retire to their original positions, he remained at his gun, giving covering fire. Finally, he began to withdraw, but 100 yards from safety he was struck in the leg by fragments from a mortar shell. With a supreme effort, he crawled the remaining distance, dragging along the machinegun which had served him and his fellow soldiers so well. Sgt Gerstung's remarkable perseverance and courage gave his comrades vital support in their encounter with formidable German forces.

The 79th held a defensive line along the Lauter River, at Wissembourg, from 20 December 1944-2 January 1945.

The Germans had begun a heavy offensive in northern Alsace on 1 January 1945. Holding defensive positions in the more northeastern part of the province, the 79th's regiments became intermingled with the regiments of the 42nd Infantry Division in the line. In a very skillful and valiant 11-day battle the Americans beat back repeated German assaults by two crack divisions, the 21st Panzer and 25th Panzer Grenadier. They were aided in this battle by elements of the 14th Armored and 103rd Infantry Divisions.

Meanwhile, slightly to the east and somewhat south of this area, the 553rd Volksgrenadier Division's bridgehead across the Rhine in the Gamsheim-Drusenheim area resulted in furious fighting between this German formation and the U.S. 12th Armored Division. German attacks then defeated the 314th Infantry Regiment's efforts to retake Drusenheim. The 79th next lost Sessenheim on 19 January 1945, and by the 21st, division lines were forced back to the Moder River.

The Germans then made their final all-out bid to retake Alsace beginning on 24 January 1945. Once again they employed several of their best divisions which included the 7th Parachute, 47th Volksgrenadier, 25th Panzer Grenadier, and 10th SS Panzer. In the 79th's sector several holes were punched in its lines at Neubourg and Schweighouse, 24-25 January, but the lines were quickly restored. By the end of January 1945, the German offensive in Alsace had come to a halt. The 79th remained on the defensive along the Moder River until 6 February 1945.

After a rest, during the last half of March 1945, the 79th was picked to help spearhead the U.S. 9th Army attack across the Rhine. Transferred to the north in a secret move, the 79th crossed the large river near Rheinberg against heavy resistance on 24 March 1945. Three days later, strong opposition again developed before the 79th reached the Rhine-Herne Canal by 29 March. The 79th then relieved the 35th Infantry Division west of Gelsenkirchen, and then took Wattenscheid and the city of Bochum, as it advanced into the Ruhr against moderate to heavy resistance. The 79th continued operations in this region until 13 April 1945. The division was then sent to the eastern part of the Ruhr Pocket to occupy the blasted, bombed-out city of Dortmund. After this, the 79th saw occupational duties in Czechoslovakia and Bavaria, before returning to the United States and inactivation.

|   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Honors: Congressional Medals of Honor—3 | Casualties: Total Battle Deaths—2,964 |
| Distinguished Unit Citations—8          | Killed In Action—2,476                |
| Distinguished Service Crosses—13        | Wounded—10,971                        |
| Silver Stars—962                        | Missing—570                           |
|   | Captured—1,186                        |
|   | Total Casualties—15,203               |

Other 79th Infantry Division Medal of Honor winners in World War II: KIA \*

Cpl John D. Kelly, \* 314th Inf Rgt, 25 June 1944, Cherbourg, Normandy, France  
1st Lt Carlos C. Ogden, 314th Inf Rgt, 25 June 1944, Cherbourg, Normandy, France

79TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Cross Of Lorraine"

JUNE 1944

19 June 111111111 9  
 20 June 111111111 9  
 21 June 11  
 22 June 111111111111111 17  
 23 June 1111111111111111111111111111111 35  
 24 June 1111111111111111111111111 28  
 25 June 11111111111111111111 21  
 26 June 11111111111111111111 21  
 27 June 11111111111 12  
 28 June 11111  
 29 June 11111  
 30 June 111

167

JULY 1944

1 July 1  
 2 July 1111  
 3 July 111111111111111111111 22  
 4 July 11111111111111111111111111 30  
 5 July 111111111111111111111111111111111 48  
 6 July 11 56\*  
 7 July 111111111111111111111111111111111 34 approx.  
 8 July 111111111111111111111111111 30 100\*men  
 9 July 1111111111111111111111111 28  
 10 July 111111111111111111111111111111111111111 45  
 11 July 1111111111111111111111111 25  
 12 July 111111111111111111111111111111111 37  
 13 July 1111111111111111111111111 25  
 14 July 1111111111 11  
 15 July 111111111 10  
 16 July 111  
 17 July 11  
 18 July 1111111  
 19 July 111  
 20 July 11  
 21 July 1111111  
 22 July 11111  
 23 July 1111  
 25 July 111  
 26 July 1  
 27 July 11111  
 28 July 11  
 29 July 1  
 30 July 1

452

## 79TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Cross Of Lorraine".

## AUGUST 1944

1 Aug 11  
 2 Aug 11  
 3 Aug 11  
 5 Aug 1  
 6 Aug 11111111 8  
 8 Aug 11  
 9 Aug 11  
 10 Aug 1  
 13 Aug 1  
 16 Aug 1  
 18 Aug 1  
 20 Aug 1111111  
 22 Aug 1  
 23 Aug 11111  
 24 Aug 111  
 25 Aug 111111111 10  
 26 Aug 1111111 8  
 27 Aug 11111111111111111 20  
 28 Aug 111111111111111 17  
 29 Aug 1111  
 30 Aug 1  
 31 Aug 1

100

## SEPTEMBER 1944

9 Sept 1  
 12 Sept 111111111 9  
 13 Sept 1111111  
 14 Sept 1111111 8  
 15 Sept 111  
 16 Sept 1  
 18 Sept 1  
 19 Sept 111111  
 20 Sept 1  
 21 Sept 11111111 9  
 22 Sept 1111111111111111 20  
 23 Sept 1  
 24 Sept 1  
 25 Sept 11  
 27 Sept 11  
 28 Sept 111  
 29 Sept 11111111111 13  
 30 Sept 1111111 8

96

## OCTOBER 1944

1 Oct 1111111111 10  
 2 Oct 11111  
 3 Oct 111111111111111 17  
 4 Oct 111  
 5 Oct 111111  
 6 Oct 111  
 8 Oct 111  
 9 Oct 111111  
 10 Oct 111111111111111 18  
 11 Oct 1111  
 12 Oct 11  
 13 Oct 111111111111 14  
 14 Oct 111111111111111 19  
 15 Oct 111  
 16 Oct 111  
 17 Oct 11  
 18 Oct 1  
 19 Oct 1111  
 20 Oct 11111111 9  
 21 Oct 11111111111111111 25  
 22 Oct 1111111111 11  
 23 Oct 11111111 9  
 24 Oct 111111111111 15  
 25 Oct 1  
 26 Oct 1111  
 27 Oct 1  
 28 Oct 1111  
 31 Oct 1111

208

## 79TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Cross Of Lorraine"

## NOVEMBER 1944

1 Nov 111  
 4 Nov 1  
 5 Nov 1  
 9 Nov 1  
 13 Nov 1111111111111111 16  
 14 Nov 1111111111 11  
 15 Nov 111111111111 13  
 16 Nov 11  
 17 Nov 1111111111111111 17  
 18 Nov 1111  
 19 Nov 11111111111111111111111111111111 33  
 20 Nov 111111111111 12  
 21 Nov 11  
 22 Nov 1  
 23 Nov 11111  
 24 Nov 1  
 25 Nov 11111  
 26 Nov 1  
 27 Nov 11111  
 28 Nov 111  
 29 Nov 11111111 9  
 30 Nov 11111

151

## DECEMBER 1944

1 Dec 1111111111111111 17  
 2 Dec 1111111111 10  
 3 Dec 1111111111 11  
 4 Dec 1  
 5 Dec 11  
 6 Dec 1  
 7 Dec 1  
 9 Dec 1111111111111111 18  
 10 Dec 1111111111 11  
 11 Dec 111  
 12 Dec 11  
 13 Dec 11  
 14 Dec 11111  
 15 Dec 1111111 8  
 16 Dec 1111111 8  
 17 Dec 111  
 18 Dec 11111  
 19 Dec 11111111111111111111 23  
 20 Dec 11111  
 21 Dec 11

138

## JANUARY 1945

1 Jan 1  
 2 Jan 11  
 3 Jan 1111  
 5 Jan 11111111 9  
 6 Jan 1111  
 7 Jan 11111111 9  
 8 Jan 111111111111 13  
 9 Jan 1111111  
 10 Jan 11111111 9  
 11 Jan 1111111111111111 16  
 12 Jan 1111111  
 13 Jan 111111111 10  
 14 Jan 1111  
 15 Jan 11111111111 12  
 16 Jan 11111  
 17 Jan 11111111111 12  
 18 Jan 111111111111 13  
 19 Jan 111111  
 20 Jan 11111111 9  
 21 Jan 1  
 22 Jan 1  
 23 Jan 1111  
 25 Jan 11111  
 27 Jan 1  
 28 Jan 1  
 31 Jan 11

167



## 79TH INFANTRY DIVISION "Cross Of Lorraine"

## FEBRUARY 1945

1 Feb 11  
 2 Feb 1  
 5 Feb 1  
 23 Feb 11111111 8  
 24 Feb 1  
 13

## MARCH 1945

24 Mar 111111111111111111 20  
 25 Mar 11111111 8  
 26 Mar 1111111  
 27 Mar 111111111111111111 22  
 28 Mar 1111  
 29 Mar 11  
 30 Mar 11  
 65

## APRIL 1945

3 Apr 111111  
 7 Apr 11  
 8 Apr 1  
 10 Apr 111111  
 11 Apr 11  
 12 Apr 1  
 14 Apr 1  
 15 Apr 1  
 17 Apr 1  
 20 Apr 1

22

## MAY 1945

6 May 1  
 26 May 1  
 30 May 1

3

## 79TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S

\*bloodiest day—————6 July 1944  
 bloodiest month—————July 1944  
 2nd bloodiest day—————5 July 1944  
 3rd " " "—————10 July 1944  
 4th " " "—————12 July 1944  
 5th " " "—————23 June 1944

Total battle deaths—————2,923  
 1,582 are listed=54.1% KIA—2,454

## U.S. UNIT CASUALTIES—WORLD WAR II

(In the order of the number of total battle deaths)

| UNIT               | TOTAL DEAD | KIA   | WOUNDED | TOTAL CASUALTIES |
|--------------------|------------|-------|---------|------------------|
| 3rd Infantry Dvn   | 5,674      | 4,922 | 18,766  | 25,977           |
| 4th Infantry Dvn   | 4,798      | 4,017 | 17,371  | 22,580           |
| 29th Infantry Dvn  | 4,736      | 3,870 | 15,541  | 20,603           |
| 9th Infantry Dvn   | 4,531      | 3,863 | 17,416  | 23,284           |
| 1st Marine Dvn     | 4,465      |       | 13,849  | 18,314           |
| 1st Infantry Dvn   | 4,365      | 3,616 | 15,208  | 20,659           |
| 45th Infantry Dvn  | 4,276      | 3,714 | 14,541  | 21,260           |
| 36th Infantry Dvn  | 3,890      | 3,318 | 14,190  | 20,652           |
| 90th Infantry Dvn  | 3,868      | 3,270 | 14,386  | 19,128           |
| 34th Infantry Dvn  | 3,708      | 3,145 | 12,545  | 17,680           |
| 30th Infantry Dvn  | 3,525      | 2,992 | 13,376  | 18,435           |
| 83rd Infantry Dvn  | 3,387      | 2,960 | 11,000  | 14,902           |
| 4th Marine Dvn     | 3,317      |       | 13,006  | 16,323           |
| 2nd Infantry Dvn   | 3,272      | 2,833 | 12,000  | 16,812           |
| 80th Infantry Dvn  | 3,194      | 2,800 | 11,500  | 15,865           |
| 35th Infantry Dvn  | 2,936      | 2,476 | 11,526  | 15,813           |
| 79th Infantry Dvn  | 2,923      | 2,454 | 10,971  | 15,181           |
| 28th Infantry Dvn  | 2,873      | 2,316 | 9,609   | 16,762           |
| 8th Infantry Dvn   | 2,804      | 2,513 | 10,057  | 13,967           |
| 2nd Marine Dvn     | 2,729      |       | 8,753   | 11,482           |
| 5th Infantry Dvn   | 2,628      | 2,277 | 9,549   | 12,797           |
| 88th Infantry Dvn  | 2,529      | 2,282 | 9,225   | 13,095           |
| 32nd Infantry Dvn  | 2,524      | 2,108 | 6,627   | 8,763            |
| 101st Airborne Dvn | 2,500      | 2,188 | 6,800   | 10,162           |
| 7th Infantry Dvn   | 2,346      | 1,957 | 7,258   | 9,221            |
| 3rd Armored Dvn    | 2,302      | 2,043 | 7,160   | 9,673            |
| 96th Infantry Dvn  | 2,166      | 1,596 | 7,281   | 8,945            |
| 26th Infantry Dvn  | 2,116      | 1,892 | 7,886   | 10,743           |
| 82nd Airborne Dvn  | 2,116      | 1,737 | 6,950   | 9,581            |
| 5th Marine Dvn     | 2,113      |       | 6,450   | 8,563            |
| 27th Infantry Dvn  | 1,977      | 1,545 | 5,485   | 7,071            |
| 3rd Marine Dvn     | 1,932      |       | 6,744   | 8,676            |
| 1st Armored Dvn    | 1,907      | 1,623 | 6,300   | 8,657            |
| 77th Infantry Dvn  | 1,904      | 1,482 | 6,000   | 7,559            |
| 85th Infantry Dvn  | 1,749      | 1,572 | 6,314   | 8,785            |

| UNIT                | TOTAL DEAD | KIA   | WOUNDED | TOTAL CASUALTIES |
|---------------------|------------|-------|---------|------------------|
| 78th Infantry Dvn   | 1,655      | 1,432 | 6,103   | 8,151            |
| 6th Marine Dvn      | 1,637      |       | 6,590   | 8,227            |
| 91st Infantry Dvn   | 1,633      | 1,456 | 6,748   | 8,800            |
| 43rd Infantry Dvn   | 1,514      | 1,213 | 5,187   | 6,411            |
| 25th Infantry Dvn   | 1,508      | 1,253 | 4,190   | 5,450            |
| 4th Armored Dvn     | 1,483      | 1,282 | 5,098   | 7,258            |
| 104th Infantry Dvn  | 1,465      | 1,285 | 5,200   | 6,818            |
| 2nd Armored Dvn     | 1,456      | 1,200 | 5,757   | 7,283            |
| 37th Infantry Dvn   | 1,456      | 1,112 | 5,261   | 6,378            |
| 84th Infantry Dvn   | 1,420      | 1,282 | 5,098   | 7,258            |
| 24th Infantry Dvn   | 1,441      | 1,209 | 5,321   | 6,547            |
| 95th Infantry Dvn   | 1,374      | 1,206 | 4,945   | 6,592            |
| 6th Armored Dvn     | 1,270      | 1,074 | 4,200   | 5,445            |
| 87th Infantry Dvn   | 1,269      | 1,124 | 4,342   | 6,004            |
| Americal Dvn        | 1,259      | 1,075 | 3,350   | 4,442            |
| 7th Armored Dvn     | 1,222      | 994   | 4,000   | 6,084            |
| 1st Cavalry Dvn     | 1,152      | 887   | 4,035   | 4,932            |
| 99th Infantry Dvn   | 1,131      | 983   | 4,177   | 6,543            |
| 17th Airborne Dvn   | 1,130      | 978   | 4,704   | 6,332            |
| 6th Infantry Dvn    | 1,120      | 898   | 3,876   | 4,777            |
| 44th Infantry Dvn   | 1,101      | 940   | 4,209   | 5,557            |
| 94th Infantry Dvn   | 1,100      | 950   | 4,789   | 6,474            |
| 102nd Infantry Dvn  | 1,012      | 888   | 3,668   | 4,878            |
| 41st Infantry Dvn   | 975        | 758   | 3,504   | 4,275            |
| 63rd Infantry Dvn   | 960        | 844   | 3,326   | 4,487            |
| 10th Armored Dvn    | 945        | 790   | 4,000   | 5,070            |
| 100th Infantry Dvn  | 944        | 847   | 3,539   | 5,002            |
| 10th Mountain Dvn   | 941        | 862   | 3,134   | 4,062            |
| 75th Infantry Dvn   | 922        | 818   | 3,314   | 4,325            |
| 5th Armored Dvn     | 840        | 665   | 2,842   | 3,570            |
| 70th Infantry Dvn   | 840        | 758   | 2,713   | 3,922            |
| 103rd Infantry Dvn  | 821        | 659   | 3,329   | 4,497            |
| 66th Infantry Dvn * | 800        | 795   | 636     | 1,452            |
| 442nd Infantry Rgt  |            | 680   |         |                  |
| 38th Infantry Dvn   | 791        | 653   | 2,814   | 3,472            |
| 76th Infantry Dvn   | 779        | 667   | 2,197   | 3,033            |
| 9th Armored Dvn     | 741        | 607   | 2,350   | 3,952            |

| UNIT                | TOTAL DEAD | KIA | WOUNDED | TOTAL CASUALTIES |
|---------------------|------------|-----|---------|------------------|
| 12th Armored Dvn    | 718        | 605 | 2,416   | 3,516            |
| 40th Infantry Dvn   | 718        | 587 | 2,407   | 2,994            |
| 42nd Infantry Dvn   | 655        | 553 | 2,212   | 3,971            |
| 11th Airborne Dvn   | 631        | 516 | 1,926   | 2,453            |
| 11th Armored Dvn    | 628        | 523 | 2,394   | 2,968            |
| 92nd Infantry Dvn   | 610        | 544 | 2,187   | 2,993            |
| 14th Armored Dvn    | 609        | 544 | 1,955   | 2,729            |
| 81st Infantry Dvn   | 520        | 374 | 1,942   | 2,322            |
| 106th Infantry Dvn  | 513        | 444 | 1,278   | 8,419 **         |
| 33rd Infantry Dvn   | 509        | 388 | 2,024   | 2,418            |
| 1st Spec Serv Force | 449        | 419 |         | 2,500            |
| 31st Infantry Dvn   | 418        | 342 | 1,392   | 1,733            |
| 69th Infantry Dvn   | 384        | 341 | 1,146   | 1,506            |
| 8th Armored Dvn     | 355        | 299 | 1,375   | 1,720            |
| 158th Infantry Rgt  | 340        | 290 | 1,097   | 1,390            |
| 89th Infantry Dvn   | 311        | 281 | 690     | 1,016            |
| 65th Infantry Dvn   | 261        | 233 | 927     | 1,230            |
| 97th Infantry Dvn   | 215        | 188 | 721     | 979              |
| 71st Infantry Dvn   | 169        | 150 | 643     | 821              |
| 113th Cavalry Grp   | 161        | 154 |         |                  |
| 86th Infantry Dvn   | 161        | 136 | 618     | 785              |
| 473rd Infantry Rgt  |            | 160 | 450     |                  |
| 3rd Ranger Bn       | 150        |     |         |                  |
| 1st Ranger Bn       | 140        |     |         |                  |
| 4th Ranger Bn       | 140        |     |         |                  |
| 13th Armored Dvn    | 129        | 107 | 712     | 819              |
| 5th Ranger Bn       |            | 117 |         |                  |
| 20th Armored Dvn    | 54         | 46  | 134     | 186              |
| 93rd Infantry Dvn   | 50         | 43  | 133     | 194              |
| 16th Armored Dvn    | 5          | 4   | 28      | 32               |

No casualty figures are available for the following units:

|                       |                     |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Philippine Inf Dvn    | 6th Ranger Bn       | 99th Infantry Bn    |
| 1st Marine Provl Bgde | 6th Cavalry Grp     | 112th Cavalry Rgt   |
| 2nd Ranger Bn         | 13th Amd Grp        | 147th Infantry Rgt  |
| 2nd Cavalry Grp       | 14th Cavalry Grp    | 474th Infantry Rgt  |
| 3rd Cavalry Grp       | 15th Cavalry Grp    | 503rd Parachute Rgt |
| 4th Cavalry Grp       | 22nd Marine Rgt     | 517th Parachute Rgt |
| Marine Raiders        | Merrill's Marauders | Mars Task Force     |
|                       | 102nd Cavalry Grp   | 106th Cavalry Grp   |

## Notes on the casualty listing:

- 1 Some of the totals are approximate figures. However, the total battle death and the KIA (killed in action) figures are quite accurate. An exception to this is the Ranger battalions. All of those battalions which are listed are approximate figures except for the 5th Ranger Battalion which is an exact figure.
- 2 \* The 66th Infantry Division lost over 700 men in the English Channel in December 1944, due to enemy submarine action.
- 3 \*\* The 106th Infantry Division had close to 7,000 men captured in the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944.
- 4 No killed in action figures are available for any of the Marine divisions—only the total battle death figures.
- 5 The total battle death column includes those men who later died of wounds.
- 6 Captured and missing in action figures have been omitted primarily due to lack of space. In the Pacific, as a rule, very few men surrendered to the Japanese.
- 7 Figures are also incomplete for the 1st Special Service Force and the Japanese-American 442nd Infantry Regiment, the 473rd Infantry Regiment, and the 113th Cavalry Group. The 473rd fought in Italy, and the 113th fought in Europe.
- 8 The casualty figures for all of these units does not include any units or personnel which may have been temporarily attached to a given unit at any time.

U.S. BATTLE DEATHS IN WORLD WAR II—INCLUDES ARMY, MARINE CORPS, AND NAVY

|                   |           |   |
|-------------------|-----------|---|
| France            | 52,844    |   |
| Germany           | 42,915    |   |
| Sicily and Italy  | 25,953    |   |
| Belgium           | 10,418    |   |
| Tunisia           | 3,053     |   |
| Holland           | 2,468     |   |
| Luxembourg        | 1,297     |   |
| Algeria           | 671       |   |
| Morocco           | 130 *     |   |
| Austria           | 118       |   |
| Czechoslovakia    | 116       |   |
| Yugoslavia        | <u>7</u>  |   |
|                   | 139,990   |   |
| Philippines       | 26,428    | (Leyte, Luzon, Mindanao, Cebu, Samar, Negros, and others) |
| Okinawa           | 13,415    | (Also, includes Ie Shima, Tsugen Shima, and Kerama Rettc) |
| Iwo Jima          | 6,100 *   |   |
| Mariana Islands   | 5,160     | (Saipan, Tinian, and Guam)                                |
| Solomon Islands   | 3,625     | (Guadalcanal, New Georgia, Bougainville, and others)      |
| New Guinea        | 2,774     | (Also, includes Biak, Wakde, Noemfoor, and Morotai)       |
| Palau Islands     | 2,715     | (Peleliu, Angaur, and smaller islands)                    |
| Gilbert Islands   | 1,715     | (Tarawa and Makin)  |
| Burma             | 729       |   |
| Marshall Islands  | 708       | (Eniwetok and Kwajalein)                                  |
| Aleutian Islands  | 457       | (Attu and Kiska)  |
| Admiralty Islands | 329       | (Los Negros, Manus, and Lorengau)                         |
| New Britain       | 315       |   |
| China             | <u>61</u> |   |
|                   | 64,530    |   |

GRAND TOTAL—————204,520 (In this listing)

\* Approximate figures

## WORLD WAR II

North Africa—battle deaths listed in order for Morocco-Algeria: Nov-Dec 1942

|              | Listed | Approx. Total     |
|--------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1st Amd Dvn  | 91     | 190               |
| 9th Inf Dvn  | 33     | 70                |
| 3rd Inf Dvn  |        | 66 (exact figure) |
| 34th Inf Dvn | 19     | 45                |
| 2nd Amd Dvn  | 7      | 20                |
| 1st Inf Dvn  |        | unavailable       |

Approx. total-290 (not including the 1st Infantry Dvn)

North Africa—battle deaths listed in order for Tunisia: Jan—13 May 1943

|               |     |                      |
|---------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1st Inf Dvn   |     | 750 (approx. figure) |
| 1st Amd Dvn   | 290 | 550                  |
| 9th Inf Dvn   | 220 | 450                  |
| 34th Inf Dvn  | 183 | 380                  |
| 1st Ranger Bn |     | unavailable          |

Approx. total-2,130 (not counting the 1st Ranger Bn)

Sicily—battle deaths listed in order for Sicily: 10 July—17 Aug 1943

|              |    |                    |
|--------------|----|--------------------|
| 3rd Inf Dvn  |    | 381 (exact figure) |
| 45th Inf Dvn |    | 302 (exact figure) |
| 1st Inf Dvn  |    | 264 (exact figure) |
| 82nd Abn Dvn |    | 206 (exact figure) |
| 9th Inf Dvn  | 63 | 130                |
| 2nd Amd Dvn  | 23 | 60                 |
| Rangers      |    | unavailable        |

Approx. total-1,345 (not counting the Rangers)

Italy—battle deaths listed in order for Southern Italy (includes 1st Battle of Cassino)  
9 Sept 1943—into February 1944

|                    |     |                    |                             |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 36th Inf Dvn       | 692 | 1,400              |                             |
| 34th Inf Dvn       | 601 | 1,225              |                             |
| 45th Inf Dvn       | 404 | 820                |                             |
| 3rd Inf Dvn        |     | 683 (exact figure) |                             |
| 82nd Abn Dvn       | 81  | 175                |                             |
| 1st Amd Dvn        | 61  | 110                |                             |
| 1st Spec Srv Force |     | unavailable        |                             |
| Rangers            |     | unavailable        |                             |
|                    |     |                    | Cassino:                    |
|                    |     |                    | 34th Inf Dvn 610            |
|                    |     |                    | 36th Inf Dvn 370 (142nd Rg) |
|                    |     |                    | Approx. total-980           |

Approx. total-4,410 (not counting the last 2 units)

Italy—battle deaths listed in order for Anzio (includes both the beachhead and the breakout to Rome): 22 Jan—4 June 1944

|                              | Listed      | Approx. Total              |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 3rd Inf Dvn                  |             | 1,585 (exact figure)       |
| 45th Inf Dvn                 | 661         | 1,330                      |
| 34th Inf Dvn                 | 252         | 520                        |
| 1st Amd Dvn                  | 260         | 500                        |
| 36th Inf Dvn                 | 104         | 220                        |
| 82nd Abn Dvn                 | 68          | 150 (504th Para Rgt, only) |
| 91st Inf Dvn                 | 5           | 12                         |
| 1st Spec Srv Frce<br>Rangers | unavailable | unavailable                |

Approx. total—4,320 (not counting the last 2 units)

Italy—battle deaths listed in order for the Rome-Arno Campaign: June—early-Sept 1944

|              |     |                    |
|--------------|-----|--------------------|
| 91st Inf Dvn | 270 | 545                |
| 88th Inf Dvn | 237 | 490                |
| 34th Inf Dvn | 195 | 415                |
| 1st Amd Dvn  | 156 | 300                |
| 36th Inf Dvn | 93  | 200                |
| 92nd Inf Dvn |     | 104 (exact figure) |
| 85th Inf Dvn | 35  | 65                 |

Approx. total—2,120

Italy—battle deaths listed in order for the Battle Through the Gothic Line and into the Northern Apennines (includes from about mid-Sept—through Oct 1944)

|              |     |                   |
|--------------|-----|-------------------|
| 88th Inf Dvn | 437 | 890               |
| 85th Inf Dvn | 414 | 800               |
| 91st Inf Dvn | 362 | 730               |
| 34th Inf Dvn | 253 | 520               |
| 1st Amd Dvn  | 59  | 110               |
| 92nd Inf Dvn |     | 80 (exact figure) |

Approx. total—3,130

Italy—battle deaths listed in order for the Final Allied Offensive In Northern Italy—  
from out of the Apennines—into the Po Valley and to the Alps: beginning  
mid-April—2 May 1945

|               |             |                    |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 10th Mtn Dvn  | 272         | 500                |
| 88th Inf Dvn  | 91          | 195                |
| 91st Inf Dvn  | 75          | 155                |
| 1st Amd Dvn   | 73          | 130                |
| 92nd Inf Dvn  |             | 115 (exact figure) |
| 34th Inf Dvn  | 40          | 90                 |
| 85th Inf Dvn  | 18          | 35                 |
| 442nd Inf Rgt | unavailable |                    |
| 473rd Inf Rgt | unavailable |                    |

Approx. total—1,220 (not including the last 2 units)



Europe—battle deaths listed in order for the Battle of Normandy: 6 June 1944-  
mid-Aug 1944

|               | Listed      | Approx. Total |  |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| 29th Inf Dvn  | 1,301       | 2,700         |  |
| 4th Inf Dvn   | 1,216       | 2,500         |  |
| 90th Inf Dvn  | 1,049       | 1,950         | Helping to repulse German              |
| 9th Inf Dvn   | 847         | 1,700         | Counteroffensive at Mortain, Normandy: |
| 2nd Inf Dvn   | 818         | 1,650         | 7-14 August 1944:                      |
| 30th Inf Dvn  | 803         | 1,640         | 30th Inf Dvn 355                       |
| 83rd Inf Dvn  | 810         | 1,580         | 35th Inf Dvn 165                       |
| 79th Inf Dvn  | 596         | 1,200         | 4th Inf Dvn 115                        |
| 101st Abn Dvn | 400         | 850           | 3rd Amd Dvn 110                        |
| 35th Inf Dvn  | 394         | 825           | 2nd Amd Dvn 95                         |
| 3rd Amd Dvn   | 361         | 710           | 1st Inf Dvn unknown                    |
| 28th Inf Dvn  | 332         | 710           |  |
| 8th Inf Dvn   | 320         | 630           |  |
| 82nd Abn Dvn  | 250         | 530           |  |
| 2nd Amd Dvn   | 197         | 425           |  |
| 5th Inf Dvn   | 134         | 300           |  |
| 80th Inf Dvn  | 70          | 135           |  |
| 5th Amd Dvn   | 45          | 105           |  |
| 4th Amd Dvn   | 42          | 90            |  |
| 1st Inf Dvn   | unavailable |               |  |

Approx. total-20,230 (not counting the 1st Inf Dvn)

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for the Battle of Brittany: 1 Aug 1944-  
mid-Sept 1944

|              |     |     |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| 8th Inf Dvn  | 411 | 790 |
| 29th Inf Dvn | 325 | 700 |
| 2nd Inf Dvn  | 229 | 480 |
| 83rd Inf Dvn | 213 | 400 |
| 6th Amd Dvn  | 117 | 250 |
| 4th Amd Dvn  | 42  | 100 |

Approx. total-2,720

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for U.S. 1st Army Attack Into The Siegfried Line:  
Mid-Sept 1944

|              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| 28th Inf Dvn | 245 |
| 3rd Amd Dvn  | 225 |
| 9th Inf Dvn  | 200 |
| 4th Inf Dvn  | 180 |
| 5th Amd Dvn  | 125 |
| 30th Inf Dvn | 90  |
| 2nd Amd Dvn  | 25  |

Approx. total-1,090

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for the U.S. 3rd Army Offensive from Lorraine—into the Saar, and U.S. 7th Army Offensive from southern Lorraine—into Alsace; co-ordinated together into one big massive offensive: beginning 8 Nov 1944—well into Dec 1944

|               | Listed | Approx. Total                |
|---------------|--------|------------------------------|
| 95th Inf Dvn  | 481    | 980 (3rd Army)               |
| 26th Inf Dvn  | 412    | 840 (3rd Army)               |
| 90th Inf Dvn  | 331    | 640 (3rd Army)               |
| 80th Inf Dvn  | 321    | 635 (3rd Army)               |
| 35th Inf Dvn  | 277    | 575 (3rd Army)               |
| 79th Inf Dvn  | 257    | 515 (7th Army)               |
| 44th Inf Dvn  | 225    | 465 (7th Army)               |
| 100th Inf Dvn | 219    | 420 (7th Army)               |
| 103rd Inf Dvn | 189    | 380 (7th Army)               |
| 87th Inf Dvn  | 169    | 315 (3rd Army)               |
| 4th Amd Dvn   | 144    | 300 (3rd Army)               |
| 5th Inf Dvn   | 134    | 285 (3rd Army)               |
| 6th Amd Dvn   | 108    | 225 (3rd Army)               |
| 45th Inf Dvn  | 101    | 210 (7th Army)               |
| 10th Amd Dvn  | 87     | 185 (3rd Army)               |
| 14th Amd Dvn  | 55     | 100 (7th Army)               |
| 12th Amd Dvn  | 33     | 62 (7th Army) (exact figure) |

Approx. total-7,335

note: Some of the above units entered combat well after the offensive was under way.

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for Southern France: August 1944

|                   |     |                    |
|-------------------|-----|--------------------|
| 36th Inf Dvn      | 128 | 270                |
| 3rd Inf Dvn       |     | 220 (exact figure) |
| 45th Inf Dvn      | 52  | 115                |
| 1st Spec Srv Frce |     | unavailable        |
| 517th Para Rgt    |     | unavailable        |

Approx. total-605 (not including the last 2 units)

Italy—battle deaths listed in order for the Northern Apennines: November 1944—to the beginning of the U.S. 5th Army Offensive which began on 14 April 1945. Also, this listing doesn't include the beginning of the 92nd Infantry Dvn.'s attack which commenced on 5 April 1945.

|              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 10th Mtn Dvn | 440                |
| 92nd Inf Dvn | 362 (exact figure) |
| 34th Inf Dvn | 180                |
| 88th Inf Dvn | 175                |
| 91st Inf Dvn | 130                |
| 85th Inf Dvn | 90                 |
| 1st Amd Dvn  | 55                 |

Approx. total-1,430

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for the Battle In The Hürtgen Forest, extreme western Germany—Altogether, beginning in mid-Sept 1944 and lasting through most of Dec 1944. The 9th Infantry Dvn was the first American unit to fight in this forest.

|              | Listed      | Approx. Total |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 4th Inf Dvn  | 391         | 815           |
| 9th Inf Dvn  | 351         | 710           |
| 28th Inf Dvn | 252         | 550           |
| 8th Inf Dvn  | 264         | 500           |
| 83rd Inf Dvn | 204         | 390           |
| 5th Amd Dvn  | 120         | 255           |
| 1st Inf Dvn  | unavailable |               |

Approx. total-3,220 (not including the great 1st Infantry Dvn which, no doubt, lost at least 400 men in this terrible forest)

note: The 8th Infantry Dvn's fighting in this forest overlaps with the autumn Assault To The Roer River.

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for U.S. 3rd Army divisions in Lorraine, northern France (along the line of the Moselle River). Much of the Battle of Metz is included in this time sequence which is from early-September-7 November 1944:

|              | Approx. Total |
|--------------|---------------|
| 80th Inf Dvn | 1,000         |
| 5th Inf Dvn  | 735 M         |
| 35th Inf Dvn | 600           |
| 90th Inf Dvn | 300 M         |
| 7th Amd Dvn  | 250 M         |
| 4th Amd Dvn  | 230           |
| 26th Inf Dvn | 190           |
| 6th Amd Dvn  | 145           |
| 10th Amd Dvn | 10            |

Approx. total—3,460

M—indicates was in the Battle of Metz

Italy—battle deaths listed in order (approx. totals):

Allied break through the Gustav Line, Italy: beginning 11 May 1944

|              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| 85th Inf Dvn | 510 |
| 88th Inf Dvn | 220 |

Approx. total-730

Europe

Vosges Mountains, northeastern France: October 1944, only (approx. totals)

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 3rd Inf Dvn  | unavailable |
| 79th Inf Dvn | 380         |
| 36th Inf Dvn | 320         |
| 45th Inf Dvn | 300         |

Approx. total-1000 (not including the 3rd Infantry Dvn)

The Remagen Bridgehead, across the Rhine, Germany: Mid-March 1945

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1st Inf Dvn  | unavailable |
| 78th Inf Dvn | 335         |
| 9th Inf Dvn  | 270         |
| 99th Inf Dvn | 200         |
| 9th Amd Dvn  | 120         |

Approx. total-925 (not counting the 1st Infantry Dvn)

The Scheldt Estuary, southwestern Holland: Late-Oct—Early Nov 1944

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| 104th Inf Dvn | 270 |
|---------------|-----|

"Operation Market Garden"—Airdrop Into Southern Holland: 17 Sept—into Nov 1944

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| 101st Abn Dvn | 750 |
| 82nd Abn Dvn  | 460 |

Approx. total-1,210

note: The break through the Gustav Line, Italy and the clearing of the Scheldt Estuary in south Holland were largely British operations.

The Battle of Metz, Lorraine, France: beginning 7 Sept—late-Nov 1944

|              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| 5th Inf Dvn  | 770 |
| 95th Inf Dvn | 380 |
| 7th Amd Dvn  | 250 |
| 90th Inf Dvn | 230 |

Approx. total-1,630

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for the Battle of the Bulge: 16 Dec 1944-  
28 Jan 1945

|               | Listed      | Approx. Total |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 101st Abn Dvn | 290         | 610           |
| 26th Inf Dvn  | 280         | 575           |
| 80th Inf Dvn  | 292         | 570           |
| 30th Inf Dvn  | 227         | 475           |
| 75th Inf Dvn  | 223         | 465           |
| 84th Inf Dvn  | 232         | 455           |
| 17th Abn Dvn  | 218         | 450           |
| 83rd Inf Dvn  | 234         | 450           |
| 28th Inf Dvn  | 187         | 440           |
| 35th Inf Dvn  | 198         | 430           |
| 99th Inf Dvn  | 219         | 425           |
| 5th Inf Dvn   | 172         | 400           |
| 106th Inf Dvn | 189         | 400           |
| 90th Inf Dvn  | 204         | 385           |
| 3rd Amd Dvn   | 184         | 360           |
| 2nd Inf Dvn   | 175         | 350           |
| 87th Inf Dvn  | 170         | 320           |
| 6th Amd Dvn   | 142         | 315           |
| 82nd Abn Dvn  | 145         | 310           |
| 4th Inf Dvn   | 141         | 300           |
| 78th Inf Dvn  | 147         | 280           |
| 9th Amd Dvn   | 131         | 275           |
| 11th Amd Dvn  | 133         | 275           |
| 7th Amd Dvn   | 146         | 270           |
| 4th Amd Dvn   | 91          | 190           |
| 10th Amd Dvn  | 86          | 180           |
| 2nd Amd Dvn   | 80          | 175           |
| 9th Inf Dvn   | 75          | 150           |
| 5th Amd Dvn   | 14          | 35            |
| 1st Inf Dvn   | unavailable |               |

Approx. total-11,315 (not counting the 1st Inf Dvn)

note: Several different cavalry groups (consisting of around 3,000 men each) were also in the Battle of the Bulge, but no casualty figures are available for them, and, likewise, the 517th Parachute Regiment.

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for the Battle Against the German Offensive In Northern Alsace, France: Throughout Jan 1945

|               | Listed | Approx. Total |
|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 45th Inf Dvn  | 147    | 315           |
| 70th Inf Dvn  | 145    | 300           |
| 79th Inf Dvn  | 145    | 290           |
| 42nd Inf Dvn  | 140    | 290           |
| 12th Amd Dvn  | 102    | 245           |
| 14th Amd Dvn  | 115    | 225           |
| 36th Inf Dvn  | 85     | 185           |
| 44th Inf Dvn  | 73     | 170           |
| 100th Inf Dvn | 70     | 150           |
| 103rd Inf Dvn | 69     | 140           |
| 63rd Inf Dvn  | 36     | 85            |
| 95th Inf Dvn  | 9      | 25            |

Approx. total-2,420

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for the Battle of the Colmar Pocket, eastern Alsace, northeastern France: 20 Jan-12 Feb 1945

|              |    |                       |
|--------------|----|-----------------------|
| 3rd Inf Dvn  |    | 317 (exact figure)    |
| 28th Inf Dvn | 75 | 170                   |
| 75th Inf Dvn | 65 | 150                   |
| 63rd Inf Dvn | 51 | 115 (254th Rgt, only) |
| 12th Amd Dvn | 28 | 65                    |

Approx. total-820

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for U.S. 7th Army breakthrough the Siegfried Line mid-March 1945

|               |     |             |
|---------------|-----|-------------|
| 36th Inf Dvn  | 103 | 215         |
| 103rd Inf Dvn | 80  | 160         |
| 45th Inf Dvn  | 57  | 120         |
| 42nd Inf Dvn  | 55  | 120         |
| 63rd Inf Dvn  | 46  | 105         |
| 65th Inf Dvn  | 43  | 90          |
| 70th Inf Dvn  | 27  | 60          |
| 14th Amd Dvn  | 22  | 45          |
| 100th Inf Dvn | 18  | 35          |
| 71st Inf Dvn  | 5   | 10          |
| 6th Amd Dvn   | 4   | 10          |
| 3rd Inf Dvn   |     | unavailable |

Approx. total-965 (not counting the 3rd Inf Dvn)

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for the Assault to the Roer River: mid-November—  
into Dec 1944

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| 8th Inf Dvn   | 575 |
| 84th Inf Dvn  | 550 |
| 104th Inf Dvn | 520 |
| 29th Inf Dvn  | 500 |
| 102nd Inf Dvn | 460 |
| 30th Inf Dvn  | 225 |
| 2nd Amd Dvn   | 160 |
| 3rd Amd Dvn   | 140 |

Approx. total-3,130

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for the Assault Across the Roer—to the Rhine:  
beginning 23 Feb-into early-March 1945. U.S. 9th and part of 1st Armies.

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| 8th Inf Dvn   | 385 |
| 84th Inf Dvn  | 265 |
| 102nd Inf Dvn | 255 |
| 104th Inf Dvn | 235 |
| 69th Inf Dvn  | 160 |
| 29th Inf Dvn  | 140 |
| 30th Inf Dvn  | 140 |
| 8th Amd Dvn   | 135 |
| 9th Amd Dvn   | 135 |
| 3rd Amd Dvn   | 130 |
| 2nd Amd Dvn   | 105 |
| 35th Inf Dvn  | 95  |
| 83rd Inf Dvn  | 50  |
| 5th Amd Dvn   | 30  |
| 75th Inf Dvn  | 30  |
| 79th Inf Dvn  | 15  |

Approx. total-2,310

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for the Battle of the Ruhr Pocket: late-March—  
mid-April 1945

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 8th Inf Dvn   | 320         |
| 78th Inf Dvn  | 180         |
| 99th Inf Dvn  | 150         |
| 97th Inf Dvn  | 140         |
| 75th Inf Dvn  | 130         |
| 3rd Amd Dvn   | 120         |
| 9th Inf Dvn   | 105         |
| 7th Amd Dvn   | 100         |
| 13th Amd Dvn  | 95          |
| 95th Inf Dvn  | 95          |
| 8th Amd Dvn   | 90          |
| 86th Inf Dvn  | 90          |
| 104th Inf Dvn | 80          |
| 35th Inf Dvn  | 60          |
| 82nd Abn Dvn  | 55          |
| 101st Abn Dvn | 45          |
| 2nd Amd Dvn   | 40          |
| 79th Inf Dvn  | 40          |
| 5th Inf Dvn   | 25          |
| 94th Inf Dvn  | 25          |
| 29th Inf Dvn  | 15          |
| 83rd Inf Dvn  | 10          |
| 1st Inf Dvn   | unavailable |

Approx. total-2,015 (not counting the 1st Inf Dvn)

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for the Eifel Campaign, western Germany, by the U.S. 3rd Army: 29 Jan—12 March 1945

|              | Listed | Approx. Total  |
|--------------|--------|----------------|
| 76th Inf Dvn | 287    | 580            |
| 4th Inf Dvn  | 251    | 500            |
| 80th Inf Dvn | 237    | 460            |
| 87th Inf Dvn | 216    | 390            |
| 5th Inf Dvn  | 142    | 320            |
| 90th Inf Dvn | 136    | 250            |
| 69th Inf Dvn | 81     | 170 (1st Army) |
| 4th Amd Dvn  | 77     | 165            |
| 2nd Inf Dvn  | 60     | 130 (1st Army) |
| 6th Amd Dvn  | 57     | 125            |
| 11th Amd Dvn | 56     | 120            |
| 10th Amd Dvn | 44     | 100            |
| 28th Inf Dvn | 20     | 50 (1st Army)  |
| 17th Abn Dvn | 12     | 30             |

Approx. total-3,390

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for the Palatinate Campaign, western Germany, to the Rhine, by the U.S. 3rd Army: 13-23 March 1945

|              |    |     |
|--------------|----|-----|
| 26th Inf Dvn | 67 | 145 |
| 80th Inf Dvn | 73 | 135 |
| 94th Inf Dvn | 64 | 135 |
| 90th Inf Dvn | 64 | 110 |
| 10th Amd Dvn | 47 | 105 |
| 12th Amd Dvn | 34 | 80  |
| 4th Amd Dvn  | 26 | 60  |
| 11th Amd Dvn | 19 | 45  |
| 5th Inf Dvn  | 17 | 40  |
| 76th Inf Dvn | 18 | 38  |
| 89th Inf Dvn | 17 | 37  |
| 65th Inf Dvn | 2  | 5   |

Approx. total-940



Europe—number of battle deaths listed when and where the following units  
crossed the Rhine in Germany: March-April 1945

|               |             |                  |                                     |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1st Inf Dvn   | unavailable | 15-16 Mar 45     | Remagen bridgehead, 1st Army        |
| 2nd Inf Dvn   | 20          | 23 Mar 45        | mid-Rhineland, 1st Army             |
| 2nd Amd Dvn   | negligible  | 27 Mar 45        | near Wesel, 9th Army                |
| 3rd Inf Dvn   | unavailable | 26 Mar 45        | Worms bridgehead, 7th Army          |
| 3rd Amd Dvn   | 2           | 23 Mar 45        | near Cologne, 1st Army              |
| 4th Inf Dvn   | negligible  | 30 Mar 45        | 7th Army area                       |
| 4th Amd Dvn   | 18          | 24 Mar 45        | Worms bridgehead, 3rd Army          |
| 5th Inf Dvn   | 3           | 22 Mar 45        | Oppenheim bridgehead, 3rd Army      |
| 5th Amd Dvn   | 5           | 30-31 Mar 45     | at Wesel, 9th Army                  |
| 6th Amd Dvn   | 5           | 25 Mar 45        | at Oppenheim, 3rd Army              |
| 7th Amd Dvn   | negligible  | 25 Mar 45        | 1st Army area                       |
| 8th Inf Dvn   | 16          | 29-30 Mar 45     | near Cologne, 1st Army              |
| 8th Amd Dvn   | negligible  | 26 Mar 45        | into the Ruhr, 9th Army             |
| 9th Inf Dvn   | 40          | 9 Mar 45         | Remagen bridgehead, 1st Army        |
| 9th Amd Dvn   | 8           | 7 Mar 45         | Remagen bridgehead, 1st Army        |
| 10th Amd Dvn  | negligible  | 28 Mar 45        | 7th Army area                       |
| 11th Amd Dvn  | unknown     | late-Mar 45      | at Oppenheim, 3rd Army              |
| 12th Amd Dvn  | 3           | 27-28 Mar 45     | at Worms, 7th Army                  |
| 14th Amd Dvn  | 2           | 1 Apr 45         | near Worms, 7th Army                |
| 26th Inf Dvn  | negligible  | 26 Mar 45        | at Oppenheim, 3rd Army              |
| 29th Inf Dvn  | unknown     | unknown          | 9th Army area                       |
| 30th Inf Dvn  | 35          | 24 Mar 45        | near Buderich, 9th Army             |
| 35th Inf Dvn  | 15          | 25-26 Mar 45     | near Rheinberg, 9th Army            |
| 42nd Inf Dvn  | 3           | 31 Mar 45        | 7th Army area                       |
| 44th Inf Dvn  | negligible  | 26-27 Mar 45     | at Worms, 7th Army                  |
| 45th Inf Dvn  | 30          | 26 Mar 45        | near Worms, 7th Army                |
| 63rd Inf Dvn  | negligible  | 28 Mar 45        | at Neuschloss, 7th Army             |
| 65th Inf Dvn  | negligible  | 29-30 Mar 45     | near Schwabenheim, 3rd Army         |
| 69th Inf Dvn  | negligible  | 26-28 Mar 45     | 1st Army area                       |
| 71st Inf Dvn  | negligible  | 30 Mar 45        | at Oppenheim, 7th Army              |
| 75th Inf Dvn  | 6           | 24 and 30 Mar 45 | into the Ruhr, 9th Army             |
| 76th Inf Dvn  | negligible  | 26-27 Mar 45     | at Boppard, 3rd Army                |
| 78th Inf Dvn  | 16          | 8 Mar 45         | Remagen bridgehead, 1st Army        |
| 79th Inf Dvn  | 40          | 24 Mar 45        | near Rheinberg, 9th Army            |
| 80th Inf Dvn  | 30          | 27-28 Mar 45     | Oppenheim vicinity, 3rd Army        |
| 83rd Inf Dvn  | negligible  | 29 Mar 45        | south of Wesel, 9th Army            |
| 84th Inf Dvn  | negligible  | 1 Apr 45         | 9th Army area                       |
| 87th Inf Dvn  | 35          | 25 Mar 45        | Braubach-Boppard area, 3rd Army     |
| 89th Inf Dvn  | 110         | 26 Mar 45        | Wellmich-Oberwesel region, 3rd Army |
| 90th Inf Dvn  | 35          | 24 Mar 45        | near Mainz, 3rd Army                |
| 95th Inf Dvn  | unknown     | early-Apr 45     | into the Ruhr, 9th Army             |
| 99th Inf Dvn  | 30          | 10-11 Mar 45     | Remagen bridgehead, 1st Army        |
| 100th Inf Dvn | negligible  | 31 Mar 45        | 7th Army area                       |
| 102nd Inf Dvn | negligible  | 3-4 Apr 45       | at Wesel, 9th Army                  |
| 104th Inf Dvn | 3           | 21-22 Mar 45     | at Honnef, 1st Army                 |

note: Any divisions not listed which were in Europe—they were either mopping-up, policing, or resting in areas behind the main line of advance at the time of these Rhine crossings. There are 520 known approximate battle deaths in this work. The 17th Airborne Dvn airdropped across the Rhine near Wesel, on 24 March 1945, losing, altogether, on that day, approximately 350 men!

Europe—battle deaths listed in order for Across The Elbe—Into Mecklenburg,  
northern Germany: late-April—8 May 1945

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| 82nd Abn Dvn     | 29 |
| 8th Inf Dvn      | 15 |
| 7th Amd Dvn      | 2  |
| Approx. total 46 |    |

Europe—battle deaths listed in order—Into Czechoslovakia: late-April—9 May 1945

|                   |    |
|-------------------|----|
| 97th Inf Dvn      | 57 |
| 90th Inf Dvn      | 35 |
| 5th Inf Dvn       | 12 |
| 26th Inf Dvn      | 9  |
| 89th Inf Dvn      | 9  |
| 16th Amd Dvn      | 5  |
| 87th Inf Dvn      | 2  |
| 9th Amd Dvn       | 2  |
| Approx. total 131 |    |

Europe—battle deaths listed in order—At, and South Of The Danube, southern Germany,  
including (for some units) Austria: late-April—8 May 1945

|                   |      |  |
|-------------------|------|--|
| 65th Inf Dvn      | 72   |  |
| 20th Amd Dvn      | 50 M |  |
| 12th Amd Dvn      | 46   |  |
| 45th Inf Dvn      | 40 M |  |
| 86th Inf Dvn      | 40   |  |
| 100th Inf Dvn     | 35   | (southern Württemberg, somewhat north of the Danube) |
| 63rd Inf Dvn      | 32   |  |
| 42nd Inf Dvn      | 31 M |  |
| 11th Amd Dvn      | 28   |  |
| 99th Inf Dvn      | 27   |  |
| 44th Inf Dvn      | 24   |  |
| 13th Amd Dvn      | 20   |  |
| 103rd Inf Dvn     | 18   |  |
| 10th Amd Dvn      | 17   |  |
| 71st Inf Dvn      | 17   |  |
| 14th Amd Dvn      | 16   |  |
| 36th Inf Dvn      | 10   |  |
| 26th Inf Dvn      | 9    |  |
| 4th Inf Dvn       | 6    |  |
| 80th Inf Dvn      | 2    |  |
| 101st Abn Dvn     | 2    | 3rd Inf Dvn unavailable                              |
| Approx. total 542 |      |  |

M Includes fighting in Munich, Germany

## Europe—battle deaths listed in order for April 1945: Germany and northern Italy

|               | Listed | Approx. Total      |               | Listed | Approx. Total                                      |
|---------------|--------|--------------------|---------------|--------|--|
| 10th Mtn Dvn  | 270    | 510                | 26th Inf Dvn  | 20     | 45   |
| 63rd Inf Dvn  | 194    | 410                | 101st Abn Dvn | 19     | 45   |
| 83rd Inf Dvn  | 164    | 305                | 103rd Inf Dvn | 21     | 42   |
| 8th Inf Dvn   | 164    | 300                | 79th Inf Dvn  | 20     | 40   |
| 3rd Inf Dvn   |        | 250                | 5th Inf Dvn   | 14     | 40   |
| 3rd Amd Dvn   | 123    | 225                | 85th Inf Dvn  | 18     | 33   |
| 100th Inf Dvn | 122    | 225                | 36th Inf Dvn  | 12     | 30   |
| 9th Inf Dvn   | 109    | 225                | 94th Inf Dvn  | 10     | 25   |
| 97th Inf Dvn  | 102    | 200                | 106th Inf Dvn | 9      | 20   |
| 4th Inf Dvn   | 95     | 200                | 28th Inf Dvn  | 6      | 20   |
| 12th Amd Dvn  | 92     | 200                | 70th Inf Dvn  | 3      | 8  |
| 45th Inf Dvn  | 92     | 200                | 1st Inf Dvn   |        | unavailable  |
| 69th Inf Dvn  | 94     | 195                |               |        | Approx. total-8,485 (not counting the 1st Inf Dvn) |
| 88th Inf Dvn  | 90     | 195                |               |        |  |
| 78th Inf Dvn  | 100    | 185                |               |        |  |
| 99th Inf Dvn  | 95     | 180                |               |        |  |
| 10th Amd Dvn  | 86     | 180                |               |        |  |
| 2nd Inf Dvn   | 80     | 170                |               |        |  |
| 80th Inf Dvn  | 86     | 165                |               |        |  |
| 91st Inf Dvn  | 80     | 165                |               |        |  |
| 104th Inf Dvn | 68     | 150                |               |        |  |
| 14th Amd Dvn  | 78     | 145                |               |        |  |
| 75th Inf Dvn  | 67     | 145                |               |        |  |
| 86th Inf Dvn  | 74     | 145                |               |        |  |
| 42nd Inf Dvn  | 68     | 140                |               |        |  |
| 44th Inf Dvn  | 62     | 135                |               |        |  |
| 13th Amd Dvn  | 55     | 124                |               |        |  |
| 1st Amd Dvn   | 70     | 120                |               |        |  |
| 84th Inf Dvn  | 60     | 115                |               |        |  |
| 4th Amd Dvn   | 52     | 115                |               |        |  |
| 92nd Inf Dvn  |        | 115 (exact figure) |               |        |  |
| 89th Inf Dvn  | 52     | 110                |               |        |  |
| 30th Inf Dvn  | 46     | 110                |               |        |  |
| 8th Amd Dvn   | 54     | 105                |               |        |  |
| 95th Inf Dvn  | 48     | 105                |               |        |  |
| 9th Amd Dvn   | 47     | 105                |               |        |  |
| 65th Inf Dvn  | 54     | 100                |               |        |  |
| 71st Inf Dvn  | 54     | 100                |               |        |  |
| 76th Inf Dvn  | 50     | 100                |               |        |  |
| 6th Amd Dvn   | 46     | 100                |               |        |  |
| 17th Abn Dvn  |        | 100                |               |        |  |
| 34th Inf Dvn  | 43     | 100                |               |        |  |
| 5th Amd Dvn   | 44     | 95                 |               |        |  |
| 11th Amd Dvn  | 44     | 95                 |               |        |  |
| 2nd Amd Dvn   | 41     | 95                 |               |        |  |
| 7th Amd Dvn   | 55     | 90                 |               |        |  |
| 87th Inf Dvn  | 45     | 80                 |               |        |  |
| 90th Inf Dvn  | 42     | 80                 |               |        |  |
| 82nd Abn Dvn  | 35     | 80                 |               |        |  |
| 102nd Inf Dvn | 35     | 80                 |               |        |  |
| 35th Inf Dvn  | 27     | 65                 |               |        |  |
| 29th Inf Dvn  | 23     | 55 (exact figure)  |               |        |  |
| 20th Amd Dvn  | 29     | 52                 |               |        |  |

## In Brittany, France—April 1945

|              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 66th Inf Dvn | 12 (exact figure) |
|--------------|-------------------|

## WORLD WAR II

Pacific—battle deaths listed in order for all of the following units and campaigns:

Guadalcanal: 7 Aug 1942—9 Feb 1943

|  | Listed | Approx. Total      |
|--|--------|--------------------|
| 1st Mar Dvn  |        | 642 (exact figure) |
| Americal Dvn   | 193    | 365                |
| 2nd Mar Dvn  |        | 342 (exact figure) |
| 25th Inf Dvn   | 115    | 230                |
| Marine Raiders                                       |        | unavailable        |
| 147th Inf Rgt  |        | unavailable        |
| Approx. total-1,580 (not including the last 2 units) |        |                    |

Papua, Southeast New Guinea: Nov 1942—2 Jan 1943

|              |     |     |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| 32nd Inf Dvn | 253 | 530 |
|--------------|-----|-----|

Attu: May 1943

|             |  |                    |
|-------------|--|--------------------|
| 7th Inf Dvn |  | 441 (exact figure) |
|-------------|--|--------------------|

New Georgia: July-August 1943

|  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 43rd Inf Dvn   | 171 | 550         |
| 37th Inf Dvn   | 103 | 225         |
| 25th Inf Dvn   | 71  | 145         |
| Marine Raiders                                       |     | unavailable |
| Approx. total-920 (not including the Marine Raiders) |     |             |

Makin: 20-23 Nov 1943

|              |  |                                     |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 27th Inf Dvn |  | 71 (exact figure) (165th Rgt, only) |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|

Tarawa: 20-24 Nov 1943

|             |  |                        |
|-------------|--|------------------------|
| 2nd Mar Dvn |  | 1,000 (approx. figure) |
|-------------|--|------------------------|

Bougainville: Nov 1943—Nov 1944

|  |     |                    |
|--|-----|--------------------|
| Americal Dvn   | 151 | 275                |
| 3rd Mar Dvn  |     | 253 (exact figure) |
| 37th Inf Dvn   | 89  | 200                |
| 93rd Inf Dvn   | 13  | 25                 |
| Marine Raiders                                       |     | unavailable        |
| Approx. total-755 (not including the Marine Raiders) |     |                    |

note: Only the Americal Dvn stayed on Bougainville until late-1944.

Pacific—battle deaths listed in order for all of the following units and campaigns:

New Britain: 26 Dec 1943—well into 1944

|              | Listed | Approx. Total      |
|--------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1st Mar Dvn  |        | 310 (exact figure) |
| 40th Inf Dvn | 5      | 15                 |
|              |        | Approx. total-325  |

Kwajalein: Early-Feb 1944

|             |    |                    |
|-------------|----|--------------------|
| 4th Mar Dvn |    | 190 (exact figure) |
| 7th Inf Dvn | 65 | 170                |
|             |    | Approx. total-360  |

Eniwetok: Mid-Feb 1944

|              |    |                       |
|--------------|----|-----------------------|
| 27th Inf Dvn | 40 | 100 (106th Rgt, only) |
| 22nd Mar Rgt |    | unavailable           |

Admiralty Islands: March 1944

|             |  |                    |
|-------------|--|--------------------|
| 1st Cav Dvn |  | 326 (exact figure) |
|-------------|--|--------------------|

Biak: May—Aug 1944

|              |     |                     |
|--------------|-----|---------------------|
| 41st Inf Dvn | 192 | 400                 |
| 24th Inf Dvn | 22  | 40 (34th Rgt, only) |
|              |     | Approx. total-440   |

Northern New Guinea: April—Sept 1944

|               |     |   |
|---------------|-----|---|
| 32nd Inf Dvn  | 100 | 230   |
| 6th Inf Dvn   | 121 | 220   |
| 31st Inf Dvn  | 55  | 115   |
| 41st Inf Dvn  | 44  | 90  |
| 158th Inf Rgt |     | 70 (exact figure)                                       |
| 24th Inf Dvn  |     | 43 (exact figure)                                       |
| 43rd Inf Dvn  | 13  | 35  |
| 33rd Inf Dvn  | 2   | 5   |
| 112th Cav Rgt |     | unavailable   |
|               |     | Approx. total-710 (not including the 112th Cavalry Rgt) |

Saipan: 15 June—into Aug 1944

|              |  |                        |
|--------------|--|------------------------|
| 2nd Mar Dvn  |  | 1,200 (approx. figure) |
| 4th Mar Dvn  |  | 1,107 (exact figure)   |
| 27th Inf Dvn |  | 1,025 (approx. figure) |
|              |  | Approx. total-3,335    |

Pacific—battle deaths listed in order for all of the following units and campaigns:

|                                  | Listed   | Approx. Total        |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Tinian: July-into<br>Aug 1944    |  |                      |
| 4th Mar Dvn                      |  | 214 (exact figure)   |
| 2nd Mar Dvn                      |  | 185 (approx. figure) |
|                                  | Approx. total-400  |                      |
| Guam: July-Aug 1944              |  |                      |
| 3rd Mar Dvn                      |  | 619 (exact figure)   |
| 77th Inf Dvn                     |  | 248 (exact figure)   |
| 1st Mar Prov Bgde                | unavailable  |                      |
|                                  | Total-867 (not including the 1st Marine Provisional Brigade)                             |                      |
| Peleliu: Mid-Sept—Nov 1944       |  |                      |
| 1st Mar Dvn                      |  | 1,252 (exact figure) |
| 81st Inf Dvn                     |  | 208 (exact figure)   |
|                                  | Total-1,460  |                      |
| Angaur: Mid-Sept-Oct 1944        |  |                      |
| 81st Inf Dvn                     |  | 265 (exact figure)   |
| Morotai: Mid-Sept—into Dec 1944  |  |                      |
| 31st Inf Dvn                     | 34   | 75                   |
| 33rd Inf Dvn                     | 25   | 55                   |
| 32nd Inf Dvn                     | 2  | 5                    |
|                                  | Approx. total-135  |                      |
| Leyte: 20 Oct 1944—into Feb 1945 |  |                      |
| 7th Inf Dvn                      |  | 584 (exact figure)   |
| 24th Inf Dvn                     |  | 544 (exact figure)   |
| 96th Inf Dvn                     |  | 532 (exact figure)   |
| 77th Inf Dvn                     | 233  | 490                  |
| 32nd Inf Dvn                     |  | 450 (exact figure)   |
| 1st Cav Dvn                      |  | 203 (exact figure)   |
| 11th Abn Dvn                     |  | 200 (approx. figure) |
| Americal Dvn                     | 82   | 145                  |
| 38th Inf Dvn                     | 51   | 105                  |
| 112th Cav Rgt                    | unavailable  |                      |
|                                  | Approx. total-3,255 (not including the 112th Cavalry Rgt or the<br>6th Ranger Battalion) |                      |

Pacific—battle deaths listed in order for all of the following units and campaigns:

Luzon: 9 January—mid-August 1945

|               | Listed      | Approx. Total        |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 25th Inf Dvn  | 536         | 1,070                |
| 43rd Inf Dvn  | 473         | 970                  |
| 6th Inf Dvn   | 494         | 930                  |
| 32nd Inf Dvn  | 407         | 900                  |
| 37th Inf Dvn  | 411         | 850                  |
| 1st Cav Dvn   | 368         | 710                  |
| 38th Inf Dvn  | 336         | 675                  |
| 11th Abn Dvn  | 225         | 430                  |
| 33rd Inf Dvn  | 199         | 420                  |
| 40th Inf Dvn  | 188         | 390                  |
| 158th Inf Rgt |             | 245 (exact figure)   |
| 24th Inf Dvn  | 60          | 140 (34th Rgt, only) |
| 6th Ranger Bn | unavailable |                      |
| 13th Amd Grp  | unavailable |                      |
| 112th Cav Rgt | unavailable |                      |

Approx. total-6,730 (not including the last 3 formations)

Iwo Jima: 19 February—end of March 1945

|               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 5th Mar Dvn   | 2,113 (exact figure)   |
| 4th Mar Dvn   | 1,800 (approx. figure) |
| 3rd Mar Dvn   | 988 (exact figure)     |
| 147th Inf Rgt | unavailable            |

Approx. total-4,900 (not including the 147th Infantry Rgt)

Okinawa: 1 April—end of June 1945 (all are exact figures)

|              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1st Mar Dvn  | 2,274              |
| 6th Mar Dvn  | 1,637              |
| 96th Inf Dvn | 1,506              |
| 7th Inf Dvn  | 1,122              |
| 77th Inf Dvn | 1,018              |
| 27th Inf Dvn | 711                |
| 2nd Mar Dvn  | 36 (8th Rgt, only) |

Total-8,264

Corregidor (recapture): February 1945

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 503rd Para Rgt       | 250 (approx. figure) |
| Other minor elements | unavailable          |

Cebu: Late-March—April 1945

|              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Americal Dvn | 410 (exact figure) |
|--------------|--------------------|

Ie Shima: 16-29 April 1945

|              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 77th Inf Dvn | 230 (approx. figure) |
|--------------|----------------------|

Pacific—battle deaths listed in order for all of the following units and campaigns:

Panay: March 1945

|              | Approx. Total     |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 40th Inf Dvn | 20 (exact figure) |

Negros: April—June 1945

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 40th Inf Dvn   | 325         |
| 503rd Para Rgt | unavailable |

Mindanao: 17 April—mid-August 1945

|              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 24th Inf Dvn | 500               |
| 31st Inf Dvn | 220               |
| 41st Inf Dvn | 110               |
| 93rd Inf Dvn | 5                 |
|              | 835 Approx. total |

Burma: February 1944—August 1945

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Merrill's Marauders and Mars Task Force | 729 (exact figure) |
|---|--------------------|

In the Battle-Myitkyina—Summer 1944

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Merrill's Marauders | 272 |
|---------------------|-----|