Authority NWO 785017

By 21 NAPA Date (1911) 05

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BATTALE REPORT

25D ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION, 7TH ARMORED DIVISION

For month of September 1944

For the Commanding Officer:

Stud P. Edson

STUART P. EDSON 1st Lt., 23d Armd Inf Bn Adjutant

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From Warmerville to Germonville, 30 August to 1 September 1944:

Following the skirmish at Warmerville, which ended about midmorning on 30 August 1944, this battalion, less Company "B" (attached to column "C" of Combat Command "B") and Company "C" (attached to column "A" of Combat Command "B"), began moving east toward Verdun. With its attached units— Company "A", 31st Tank Battalion; Battery "A", 434th Field Artillery Battalion(Armored); and one platoon of Cmpany "B", 33rd Armored Engineer Battalion - the 23d Armored Infantry Battalion formed column "B" of Combat Command "B", with Lt-Col Leslie Allison, 024 509 as column commander. The immediate objective of the column was the establishment and protection of a bridgehead across the Aisne River.

No opposition was encountered along the route of march until the head of the column reached Autry on 31 August 44, at which point it had been decided to attempt a crossing of the Aisne. Fire from light artillery, mortars, and automatic weapons halted the column at Autry. All elements were immediately deployed, an artilley observation post was established on high ground immediately west of the Aisne, and the infantry was dismounted and moved on foot into positions preparatory to crossing the river.

Battery "A", 434th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, in direct support of the column and with excellent observation, brought highly effective fire to bear on enemy troops west of the Aisne. This fire resulted in the surrender of twelve Germans and the destruction of the enemy's defenses. Due to this preparatory fire, the crossing was accomplished without incident, under cover of the artillery and the battalion's own assault guns and mortar platoon.

A bridgehead was established and held through the night of 31 August 44. The Battalion remained in place until all other elements of the column and Headquarters Combat Command "B" had crossed the river next morning, using a treadway bridge constructed by the engineers. Twenty prisoners were taken in this operation, the column itself suffered no casualties.

This battalion proceeded on the assigned route at 0945, 1 September 44, and made contact with the rear of the remaining elements of the column near Montfaucon. The route of march by-passed Montfaucon to the south of that city, which was known to contain enemy troops. Two medium tanks of Company "A", 31st Tank Battalion, ventured a short distance north of the route of march near the city, and one was knocked out by the fire of an antitank gun located in Montfaucon. The crew escaped without injury.

At about 1500, the battalion's column, including its attached units, was cut in two by antitank and machine gun fire, probably from tanks or other self-propelled gun mounts, coming from the woods and high ground of Haucourt and falling into the village of Malancourt. That part of the column which had already passed through Malancourt went into temporary bivouac near Bethincourt and was joined there in about forty minutes by the remainder of the column, which had succeeded in silencing the enemy by tank and assault gun fire. The enemy fire caused no casualties, and movement was recommenced at 1815.

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At 1655, 1 September 44, while enroute, the battalion had been ordered to send a bivouac party to, Headquarters Combat Command "B" to reconnoiter an assembly area near Dieppe, east of Verdun. This order had been followed by one dissolving all attachments effective upon arrival in the bivouac area. After the battalion had pass d through Bethincourt and shortly before the column reached Marre, it was decided to bivouac all elements of Combat Command "B" in the vicinity of Marre; and the battalion moved into a defensive assembly area near Germonville at 2345, 1 September 44. Road blocks were established on principal routes of entry into the area occupied by combat command, and outposts were placed between the road blocks.

There was no definite information of destruction inflicted on the enemy during these operations, aside from that at Autry where twenty prisoners were taken and some small arms destroyed; and neither the battalion nor its attached units suffered any casualties.

Dornot - 6 September to 11 September 44

At 1600 6 September 44, this battalion began moving from its bivouac area near Germonville, On 4 September 44, tentative orders had been received for the reconstitution of all elements of Combat Command "B" into two forces and for their movement at an unspecified time to an assembly area east of Verdun from which they would proceed to attack either directly east toward Metz or northeast toward Luxembourg. (See attached overlays)

On 6 September 44 it was determined that thekattack would be on Metz, with the establishment of a bridgehead across the Moselle River south of the city as the immediate objective. Force I, under command of Lt-Col Leslie Allison, 024 509, consisted of this battalion, less Company "B" (attached to Force II), and the following attached units: Company "A", 31st Tank Battalion; 434th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, less Battery "C" (attached to Force II); Company "B", 33d Armored Engineer Battalion, less one platoon (attached Force II); and the first platoon, Company "B", 814th Tank Destroyer Battalion. Headquarters Combat Command "B", with attached troops and trains, was to follow Force I's route of Advance. (See attached overlay) Due to the fact that gasoline originally intended for this battalion had been diverted by division order to the Division Reserve Command, it was impossible for the column to move as originally planned by Headquarters Combat Command "B". All elements of Force I, except this battalion, were temporarily placed under the command of Lt-Col James G. Dubuisson, 023 042, commanding officer of the 434th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, and moved to the assembly area east of Verdun.

These units then moved out of the assembly area on the road to Metz, leaving only Company "B" of the 53rd Armored Engineer Battalion. Upon their leaving the assembly area, the Commanding General, Combat Command "B", ordered that this battalion proceed along the assigned route as soon as gasoline was available, ick up the engineers at the assembly area, and catch up with the tail of the column, at which time control of Force I was to revert to Lt-Col Allison.

Before the battalion succeeded in recovering contact with its column, the column was halted by enemy resistance at Rezonville, Headquarters Combat Command and Force I pulled off the road, and this battalion was brought forward with all possible speed to clear the route. Five prisoners were taken in the vicinity of Rezonville, and it was decided to by-pass the town and proceed cross country to locate a bridgehead site on the Moselle River south of Metz.

The cross-country movement was made during the night of 6-7 September, and the head of the battalion entered the town of Dornot, on the Moselle River, at about \$\mathrm{9}{4}\mathrm{9}\$, 7 September 1944. During the day, the town was cleared of all enemy troops, with the exception of a few snipers, and an outpost line was established about it. Fire was received from artillery, mortars, flak guns, antitank guns, and small arms. At the end of the day, known enemy dead amounted to four; sixteen prisoners had been captured; and the following material had been captured or destryed: 1 automobile, 1 half track, 2 20mm flak guns, 20 rifles, 1 field kitchen, and 20 horses and 10 wagons. From concealed, fortified positions on high ground immediately east of the Moselle River, the enemy was able to bring effective fire upon Dornot and upon the low ground of the river valley to its front. This fire continued intermittently during the entire time the battalion occupied Dornot. By the evening of 7 September, the 208th Grenadier Battalion, 482d Grenadier Regiment, 86th Flak Battalion, and 33d Flak Battalion had been identified; and the enemy was estimated to have from 500 to 1000 troops opposing the battalion and to be capable

of counter attacking at will.

During the morning of 8 September 44, a patrol was put across the river in two assault boats brought up by Company "B", 33d Armored Engineer Battalion. This patrol was withdrawn after a short time, its position on the eastern shore of the river being untenable. All attachments having been disolved, Company "B", 23d Armored Infantyy Battalion rejoined the battalion during the morning of 8 September 44. Company "A", 31st Tank Battalion, moved up to the outskirts of Dornot but was sent to the rear, as neither the terrain nor the situation favored the use of armor.

More assault boats had been brought up during the early morning by engineers attached to the division, and by command of the Commanding General, Combat Command "B", a determined effort tocross the river and establish a bridgehead was made during the afternoon of 8 September 44. Company "A" provided flank guard troops for the crossing; and, despite heavy enemy fire from front and both flanks, parts of both Company "B" and Company "C" succeeded in crossing the river and in driving the enemy from the western slope of the high ground which he occupied east of Dornot. Team, of the Fifth Infantry Division. Both battalions lost heavily in making the crossing.

Lt-Col Allison crossed the river during the afternoon, leaving Major Theodore L. Johansen, 0 354 528, executive officer, in command of that part of the battalion west of the river. The outpost of Company "A" was pushed as far north as Ancy by the evening of 8 September 44, but no more boats were able to cross the river.

The situation remained virtually unchanged during the night of 8-9 September, the day of 9 September, and the night of 9-10 September. West of the river, heavy shelling of troops in Dornot and troops flanking the town continued intermittently, causing many casualties and forcing all troops in the town to take shelter in cellars. Movement above ground was extremely hazardous. It was found impossible to maintain communication with the rear either by wire or by radio, as constant use of radio invariably brought accurately directed fire from enemy 150mm guns and 120 mortars and 20mm guns. East of the river, the bridgehead, which had been established as a tight circle of troops immediately beyond the river after heavy fire had forced a withd awal from more advanced positions seized during the afternoon of 8 September, held firm against repeated counter attacks by infantry and tanks. Artillery, coordinated through the Fifth Division, which was now direxting the operations, was able to box in the bridgehead with pre-planned fires and so smash all enemy attempts at penetration; but the steady attrition of the troops there, caused by heavy enemy fire, lack of food and water, and the impossibility of securing any rest, made it arparent that the bridgehead, seized at so high a cost, was untenable. Air support was active during 10 September but failed to reduce enemy fire.

On the afternoon of 10 September, the Commanding General of the Fifth Infantry Division ordered a withrawal of the bridgehead and of troops in Dornot to positions on the wooded high ground immediately west of the town. The withdrawal was carried out during the night of 10-11 September, under the direction of the commanding officer of the 2d Battalion, 11th Combat Team.

Wounded unable to walk were left east of the river or in cellars of Dornot. Under cover of intensive artillery fire, the survivors of the bridgehead swam and waded the river between Dornot and Ancy, destroying what material they could not take with them. With all of its troops west of the river, the battalion was reorganized

on the morning of 11 September and then proceded to an assembly area near Les Baraques, west of Gorzes.

Enemy troops engaged against this battalion during the period of 6 September to 11 September 44 were estimated to include as many as 3,000 men, and enemy positions included steel and concrete fortifications as well as concealed earthworks. Exact damage inflicted on the enemy was impossible to ascertain; but enemy casualties were believed to be high, due to heavy shelling of our artillery, bombing and strafing by our air force, and heavy toll taken of counterattackers by our troops in the bridgehead.

The following officers and men were recommended for decorations as a result of their outstanding conduct during the Dornot operations:

Tech 5th Dale Williams, 36514106, Co. "A" - Bronze Star
Capt. Howard H. Ingling, Ol 695 752, Med. Det., - Distinguished Service Cross
Tec 3 William H. Easton, 36 169 642, Med. Det., - Silver Star (Awarded 28 Sep)
Pfc Blaine J. Adams, 37204116, Co. "B" - Silver Star
Pvt Joseph Oliveri, 36706110, Co. "B" - Silver Star
Sgt Henry M. Hodges, Jr., 14062900, Co. "B" - Silver Star
1st Lt. William H. McClure, Ol287559, Co. "B" - Silver Star
T Sgt Jenneth J. Ryan, 37032729, Co. "B" - Silver Star
1st Lt. Cleo S. Freed, 0460779, Co. "B" - Silver Star
Sgt Junius H. Koonce, 34253584, Co. "B" - Silver Star
Pfc James H. Hilbun, 34192379, Co. "B" - Silver Star
Pvt William G. Garmer, 34173289, Co. "B" - Silver Star

Our casualties included:

#### Killed in Action:

Anderson, Garland S., Pvt. Firestone, Harold L., Pvt. Selner, George A., T/Sgt. Crawford, James W., S/Sgt. Shumate, Hurley, Pvt. Marchand, John A., Pfc. Driver, Ralph. Pvt. Montgomery, William W, Pvt. Burrell, William E., Pfc Ponsone, John, Pfc. Foy, Lloyd, Pvt. Cooper, Fred, H, Pvt. Piskla, Paul E, Pvt. Holloran, William F, Pfc.

#### Missing in Action:

Oliveri, Joseph, Pvt Hoffman, Guy R., Pfc/ Wilson, Norman E., Pvt. Grubbs, Lennie, Pvt. Glarman, Edward H., Pfc. Barber, William, Pvt. McCaffery, R, E, M., Sgt. Philo, Fred W., Pvt. Gallegios, Joe A., Pfc. Honson, Martin L., Pfc. Underwood, Wilburn, Pfc. Smith, Frank H., Jr. T/5. High, Howard B., Pvt. Driver, George W., Pvt. Dileo, Rocco C., Bgt. Collins, Francis P., Pvt. Ellis, Donald, Pvt. Milazzo, Frank, Pvt Schutta, Robert J., Cpl. Belong, Leo J., Sgt. Grant, Lewis G., Pfc. Hardy, John F., Pfc. Montana, John C., Pfc. Satterfield, Lawernce, Pfc. Negrelli, Joseph J., Pvt. Hunter, Fred B., 2nd Lt. Cole, William, III, Capt. Guirey, Bernard N., S/Sgt. Fossum, Grant A., Sgt. Bingham, Harold L., Pfc. Church, James W., Pfc Colvin, Ray H., Pfc. Havard, Arthur W., Pfc. Leys, Daniel, Pfc. Lyda, Lumas O., Pfc. Spindler, Merton O., Pfc. Bates, Johnie M., Pvt.

Mounded in A ction: Lowery, Robert W., Pfc. Sewell, Curtis W., T/Sgt. Hauer, Leonard L., S/ Set. Myers, Golden L., Pvt. Marinchek, George, Pvt. Dunsey, Charles F., S/Sgt. Bourdeau, Treffley N., Pvt. Lenker, Walter E., T/5 Hessert, Edward C., T/5 Cromwell, Preston H., Pfc Boylance, Finley W., Pfc Frost, Claude, Pfc Hill, Raymond E., S/Sgt. Gamilt, George R., S/Sgt. Szypka, Chester J., Cpl. Hoover, DeLos E., Pvt. Kowalczyk, Edmond, Cpl. Konecne, Louis N., Pvt Burns, Gerald E., 2nd Lt. Hutson, Charlie, Pvt. Buddin, Cecil E., 2nd Lt. Davis, Sol, Pvt. Kyle, Pugh E., Capt. Snodgrass, George, T/Sgt. Pettit, Samuel C., Pvt. Christina, Anthony U., Pfc Valentine, Glenn E., Cpl. Armenti, Santino, Pvt. Janangelo, Peter J., S/Sgt. Dzierlinga, Frank S., T/Sgt. Peterson, Henry C., Sgt Greenwood, Carl H., Pvt. Dean, Carl L., Cpl. Travis, William E., Pvt. Hartman, Sam, Pfc Downey, John, Pvt. Russell, Edward C., Pvt. Sarno, Michael J., S/Sgt. Robinson, Leroy, Pvt. Yawn, Charlie O., Pfc Ellison, Keppy, Pvt Yuhas, Steven H., Pfc Edens, Henry O., S/Sgt. Krzesica, Walter L., Pfc Burns, Arthur E., Pvt. Hoag, Frank E., Pvt. Peterson, Freddie L., Pvt. Young, Sammie S., Pvt Leone, Joseph A., Pvt. Strini, John F., Pfc Cote, Joseph C., Pfc Sutter, Martin R., S/Sgt Frenchman, Atkins, Pfc Hamm, Coleman D., Pvt

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### Missing In Action.

Brown, William H., Pvt.
Fair, James E., Pvt.
Pakoslski, Theodore W., Pvt.
Silva, Williams, Pvt.
Thomas, Elmer E., Pvt.
Wagner, James S., Pvt.
Whitman, Bernard, Pvt.
Densmore, George F. Pvt.
Dotson, Aubry W., Pvt.

#### Captured:

Donnely, Roy V., Pfc.

#### Wounded in Action.

Owens, Willard W., Sgt. Bates, Wernon G., Pfc. Gleason, & Lee M., S/Sgt. Kelly, William E., S/Sgt. Hunt, Douglas P., Pfc. Slawinski, John L., T/5 Schreffler, Archie, Pvt. Wrhel, John F., Pv6. Kellner, Max Pfc. Kiedaisch, Arthur G. S/Sgt. Poore, Robert L., Pfc. Kermath, Charles, Pvt. Christie, Nick, Sgt. Hurd, Gordon D., Pfc. Bridges, Dean, Pfc. Shaw, Howa rd M., Pfc. Barber, Raymond, T/4 Jackson, L. J. S/ Sgt. Hancock, Woodrow, T/5 Kletzkin, Arnold L., Put Goodman, John F., Pvt. Hill, Amos, Pfc. Schnake, William C., Pfcp Egros, Bruno, T/5 Hoczyk, John, Pvt. Burleson, Robert L., Pvt Congleton, Harvey B., Pvt. Basso, Peter R., Pvt. Freel, Emmett, Pvt. Hayes, Ray L., Pvt. LLoyd, Mack L., Pvt. Eck, Alfred, Pvt English, Joseph A. Pvt. Anderson, Fred, Put/ Wease, Earl, Pvt.

### Wounded in Action.

Picou, Joseph F., Pfc. Van Na tter, Roy, Pvt. Deltura , Edward F. Pvt. Arfia, Joseph F., Pvt. Smith Walter G., S/Sgt Emery, Barney J., Pvt. Gilbert, Henry L., Pfc. Johnson, Albert E., Pvt. Ma ggert, Woodroe, Pvt Wojtkowski, Joseph F., Pfc. Mihalik, Emery A., Pvt. McChristian, William E., Pvt. Tanner, Wilber P., 2nd Lt. Freeman, Williams J., Pvt. Nordgarrd, B. G. Pfc. Neff, Robert, Pvt. Mora, Ignatius, Sgt. Cocco, Ludwig A., Pfc. Mastokas, James D., Pvt. Hibbs, Earnest F., Pvt. Riddle, James H., T/5 Imla h, Albert W., Pvt. Oldham, Faris S., Pfc. Willbrog Kenneth M., Pvt. Heller George M., Pvt. Hess, Freddie N., Pfc. Allison, Leslie, Lt Col. Kalosky, Alex J., Pfc. Soha n, Robert V. Pfc. White, Dale, Pfc.
Ho r etzko, Theodore., S/Sgt.
Strezelic, Joseph J., Pfc. Gosseline, Maurice, Pvt. Stout, David E., Pvt. Jones, James H., Pfc. Brothers, James A., Sgt. Furhman, Peter C., Pfc. Knize, Vaclau J., Pvt Whitesides, George E., Sgt. Foret, Nathan, T/Sgt. Lowery, Albert E., Pvt. Long, James F., Pfc. Noonan, James J., Pfc. Tsakonas, George, Pfc. Laszlo, Frank, Pvt. Dama, \*\*\* Corry, Pvt. Chandler, Stoy, Pvt. Hamill, Paul, Pvt. Mitchum, Manus M., Pvt. Emery, J. Barney., Pvt.



Fighting in the XX Corps Bridgehead across the Moselle River - Vittonville, Arry, Lorry, Lorgueville - 14 September to 25 September 1944:

After withdrawing from the Dornot area on 11 September 44, this battalion recoranized in an assembly area near Les Baraques, a short distance west of Gorzes, France. It again moved toward the enemy on the evening of 14 September 44, the battalion, less Company "B"(attached Combat Command "B" Task Force I), forming a part of Combat Command "B" Task Force II, under the command of Lt-Col Milliam H. G. Fuller, 019 190,. The other elements of Force II were the 434th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, less Battery "B" (attached Force I); Company "A", 31st Tank Battalion; Company "B", 33d Armored Engineer Battalion, less 1st Platoon (attached Force I); and Company "B", 814th Tank Destroyer Battalion, less 2d Platoon (attached Force I).

It was planned that the task forces of Combat Command "B" would cross the Moselle River through the Fifth Infantry Division - XX Corps bridgehead at Arnaville and attack to widen the bridgehead and secure the uninterrupted passage of the remainder of the 7th Armored Division toward objective north of Mets. (See Field Order 19, Headquarters Lombat Command "B", 151900, with accompanying overlay, attached).

The battalion moved initially to a preliminary assembly area near Bayonville from which it crossed the Moselle River during the early morning of 15 September 44 and attacked southward at \$990. It was supported in the attack by its attached tanks and tank destroyers and by the fire of the 454th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, which had gone into position on high ground immediately west of the Moselle River. Vittonville, the battalion objective, was entered at 1720, 15 September 44, and occupied until 1400 16 September 44, despite intermittently intense artillery, antitank, and mortar fire from the south, southwest, and southeast.

At 1400, 16 September, the battalion withdrew to an assembly area a short distance north of Vittonville and about one mile southwest of Arry. Its forward positions were taken over by elements of the Fifth Infantry Division in order to permit the withdrawal. The battalion and its attached units remained in their assembly area until the morning of 17 September 1944, when the battalion, less attachments, was attached to Combat Command A to support the attack of the 48th Armored Infantry Battalion through Lorry to Marieulles.

During the afternoon of 17 September 1944, troops of the three line companies moved on foot into Lorry, following the advance of the 48th. Company "C" was advanced beyond Lorry in support of the 48th but was forced to withdraw back to Lorry by extremely heavy artillery and mortar fire. Company "B" was then committed and advanced to Marieulles, where it aided the 48th in outposint and holding that town until its positions were taken over by elements of the Fifth Infantry Division. Next morning Companies "A" and "C" established outposts in and about Lorry and maintained them during the night of 17-18 September 1944. Headquarters Company went into position between Arry and Lorry to support the foot troops. The battalion reverted to Combat Command "B" on the morning of 18 September 44, and the troops returned on foot to the battalion assembly area north of Vittonville.



Combat Command "B" ordered an attack toward the Seille River and the battalion, with Company "A", 31st Tank Battalion, and C ompany "B", 814th Tank Destroyer Battalion, attached, advanced on foot from its assembly area south to Vittonville and thence east toward Bouxieres-sous-Froidmont. The only opposition encountered was artillery fire, and Bouxieres was entered early on the morning of 19 September 1944.

At \$990, the battalion jumped off from Bouxieres toward Longueville. In an attempt to enter the town from the north shortly after the attack was launched, Company "A", 31st Tank Battalion, lost five tanks, from which only two wounded crew members were eventually recovered. Despite heavy fire from artillery, mortars, machine guns, antitank guns, and small arms, Company "C" entered the town at dusk on 19 September and was followed shortly by "A" Company, from the northside of town. Company "B" took up a position on high ground north of the town and patrolled to the Seille River.

Patrolling and reconnaissance for bridge and ford sites was carried on during the days of 20 and 21 September. Intermittently heavy shelling by medium artillery, mortars, and antitank guns continued both day and night; and enemy combat patrols crossed the river on both the nights of 20 and 21 September. An attempt to smash the enemy positions in Cheminot, from whence much of the enemy activity originated, by air support on the afternoon of 20 September failed to diminish the volume of fire received by our troops in Longueville.

On the afternoon of 21 September, Combat Command "B" ordered a carefully planned and coordinated attempt to cross the river at three points. (See Field order #10, Headquarters Combat Command "B", 2116/\$\mu\$, and accompanying overlay, attached.) This attack was carried out precisely as planned up to the point at which engineers were to bridge the river. However, it was found that insufficient equipment was on hand to bridge the Seille River, and the troops on the far bank were withdrawn. No more attmepts were made to secure a bridgehead.

On 22 September, Company "C" was withdrawn to a position from which it could move to the support of either "B" Company, north of Longueville, or "A" Company, in Longueville, in the event either were counterattacked. Until relieved by elements of the Second Infantry Regiment, Fifth Infantry Division, during the night of 24-25 September 44, the battalion, supported by the artillery and tank destroyers, maintained its positions in and near Longueville.

Intermittent shelling continued throughout the battalion's stay in Longueville, and the troops were never free from the threat of counterattack by strong enemy forces in the vicinity of Cheminot and Longivy. The resulting tension combined with wet and cold weather to produce a steady decline in the battalion's combat efficiency during the period of these operations.

No definite information as to the number of enemy troops engaged was ever secured. Combat was principally by fire at comparatively long range, and only six prisoners were taken. Prisoners were from the 8th Grenadier Regiment (Motorized), a unit of the 5d Panzer Grenadier Division.



The following officers and men were recommended for decorations as a result of their outstanding conduct during this operation:

T/Sgt James J. Sears, 32227852, Co. "A" - Bronze Star S/Sgt Albert H. Johnson, 12032509, Go. "A" - Bronze Star Pfc Lawrence E. Johnson, 36706289, Co. "A" - Bronze Star Cpl Joseph J. Butler, 32229440, Co. "C" - Silver Star S/Sgt Woodford C. Peacock, 35475060, Co. "C" - Silver Star Pvt Joseph Scozzaro, 42007842, Co. Hq. - Bronze Star Pvt Edmundo V. Ayala, 38159416, Hq. Co. - Bronze Star Pfc Prentiss C. Clark, 34191065, Hq. Co. - Bronze Star Pfc James A. Seagraves, 35431502, Hq. Co. - Bronze Star T/Sgt Elvin H. Saxberg, 37032878, Co. "C" - Silver Star S/Sgt Alfred J. Chown, 36118554, Co. "C" - Silver S tar S/Sgt Michael J. Bell, 32249395, Co. "C" - Silver S tar

Our Casulties included:

Killed in Action

T/Sgt Henry Mischler

Pvt Peter Nebelski

Pvt Charles W. Shaffer

Pfc Kylem Galyean

Pvt Roy V. Sulser

Pvt Thomas E. A nderson

Pvt Roger W. Brueske

T/5 Lee O. Carson

Pvt Earnest E. Mills

Pvt Harry M. Alger

Pvt Clarence Smith

Pvt Ferdinand F. Perri

Pvt A lfonso Ponce

## Missing in Action

Pvt James D. Butler

Pvt Anthony P. Bova

Pvt Henry S. Stevenson

Pvt Andrew L. Tramutola (RTD 4 Oct)

Pvt Harry Simkowitz

Pvt Joseph Szliano

Pvt Lewis Silva

Pvt Harold Furnish

Pvt Marcisco Rangel

Pvt Rolland A. Jolian

Pvt Orlan O. Hatfield

#### Wounded in Action

Pvt James Neal

Pvt Joseph Triska

Pvt Joseph L. Maurizio

Pfc Claude Estep

Pvt Russell Estes

# Wounded in Action

Pfc David Bogatz

1st Sgt Harry O. Wright

S/Sgt William Scholten

S/Sgt William Campbell

Sgt Nick Christie

T/Sgt Elvin H. Saxberg

Pvt Donat R. Salois

Pvt Larry Purcell

Pvt Willard F. Neff

T/Sgt John R. Tucker

Sgt George H. Smith

Sgt David P. Hurst

Pfc Anthony B. Laurentius

Pvt Bill Francis

Pvt William J. Swan

S/Sgt Owen Daniels

T/5 Floyd Grandjean

Pfc Walter D. McLeod

Pvt Joseph Scungio Pvt Robert L. Armstrong

TAR -MODELO D'S WITHBOLD

Pvt Frank Holbrook Pvt George W. Stock

S/Sgt David L. Fox

Pvt Glenn E. Major

T/5 Elmer Stauffer

Pfc Arnold C. Erickson

Pfc Floyd G. Smith

Pfc Jessie W. Carroll

Pvt Anthony J. Alecca

Pvt Peter Martin

Pvt Eugene Goldberg

S/Sgt Harold H. Kopp

Pvt Casper Gebeauer

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Wounded in Action Pvt Edward L. Weiman Sgt Edgar E. Berry Pvt Lawrence Plumb S/Sgt Alvin R. Duncan Pvt andrew O. Lee Pvt Arthur A . Cobb Pvt Glenn R. Burchby T/Sgt Kenneth J. Ryan 1st Lt. Thomas E. Tiffin Pfc Vincent Catena Sgt Donald Grass 2nd Lt. Wallace Anderson Pfc Adolph Loehr Pvt Frederick Sayles Pvt Francisco Carrillo Pvt George Sigsbee Pvt Graham Eason Pvt Peter Jefferies Pfc Morris Alstadter Pvt Alphone P. De Marco Pvt Joseph L. Orlando Pvt William V. Ayers Pvt Joseph H. Black Pvt Michael Tutko Pvt James W. Myers Pvt George A. Carson Pvt Edmond Boone Pvt Charles E. Dain Pvt Cecil L. Currence Fvt Melvin L. Campbell Pvt Orville Hodlin Pvt Edgar A. Moore S/Sgt Walter Solak Pvt Arthur H. Rein Pvt A rnie Hale Pvt D avid Hundley Pvt David Humphres S/Sgt Casimir J. Mindler T/Sgt W illiam G. Evans Pvt. George Wolff Pvt John Ondov Pfc John P. Sterman Pvt Jesus M. Chapa Pvt Walter Powers Pfc Albert Dyer Pvt Bert E. Grimes Pvt Orville J. Wenger

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Wounded in Action
Pvt William H. Lewis
Pvt Herbert Leavitt
S/Sgt Jarrano Misseldine
Pvt Sam Maniscalco
Pvt Edward L. Wieman
Pvt Otto A. Brauchle
Pvt Salvatore Gentile
Pvt Mathew Foderick
Pvt Gethrd Watkins
Pvt Robert M. Shertzer
Pfc Edward R. Morris
Pvt Owen D. Hostutler

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