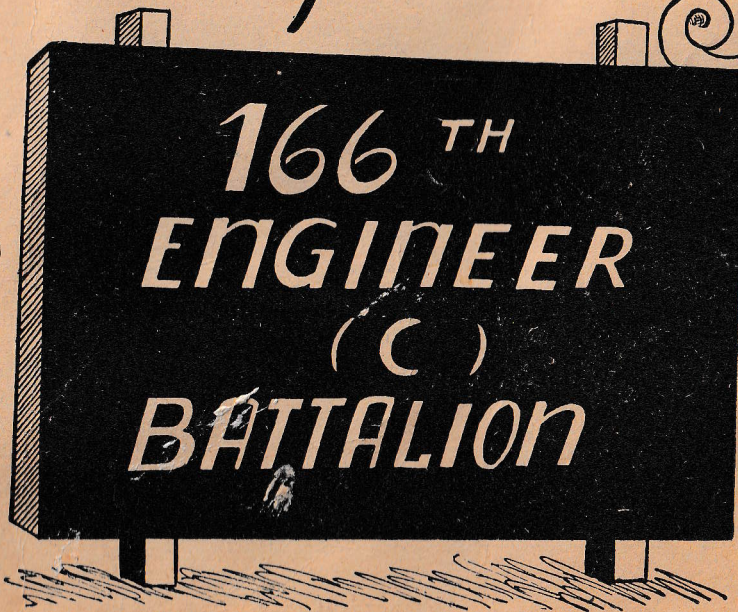


A decorative scrollwork border in black ink, featuring elegant, flowing lines that frame the central text and the sign below. The scrolls are symmetrical and extend from the top and bottom edges towards the center.

*Battalion
History*

1943 - 1945



INTRODUCTION

We have come to the parting of the ways — the war is finished, and we are all returning to our respective homes and families. Perhaps our paths may never cross again, but the memories of all we have endured together during this war will forever remain with us — in that we will have a kindred spirit. To keep that memory alive and bright, it is felt that a chronicle of the accomplishments of the 166th Engineer Combat Battalion will be a cherished possession of every member of the unit. It is with this thought in mind that we publish this history. Credit for its publication goes to the following:

Pfc. James W. Lanham — Editor

Pfc. Beverley P. Dupuis — Photos

Tec 4 Frank Keisler — Mapping

WOJG Edward M. Rothschild — Cover Design

Completion by Tec. 5 Mc Cullough

The 166th Engineers Combat Battalion was activated 15 May 1943 at Camp McCain, Mississippi under the Second United States Army commanded by Lieutenant General Ben Lear. Upon activation the unit was placed under the supervision of the IX Corps, Camp McCain, Mississippi and was attached to the 1102 Engineer Combat Group, Camp McCain. Olen B. Curtis, Major, Corps of Engineer was designated as Battalion Commander.

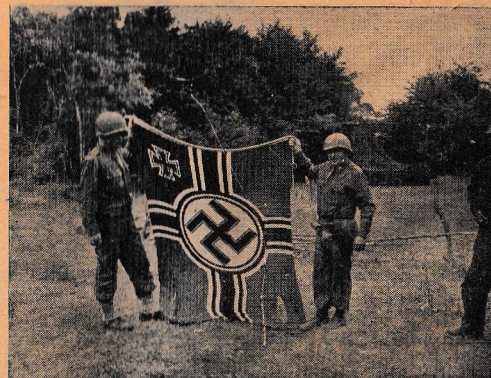
The Officer Cadre was obtained from the 312th Engineer Combat Battalion of the 87th Infantry Division, Camp McCain, Mississippi, the 658th Topographical Engineer Company, Camp McCain, Mississippi, the Engineer Replacement Training Center, Fort Belvoir, Virginia and the Cadre Course, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The Enlisted Cadre was obtained from the 52nd Engineer Regiment, Ft Jackson, South Carolina, and the 149th Engineer Combat Battalion, Camp McCain, Mississippi.

From the date of activation until the fillers arrived the companies spent all their time in preparation for the basic training to come. The first fillers arrived the 17th of June 43 from the Recruit Reception Center, Ft Devens, Mass., closely followed by personnel from the Recruit Reception Center, Camp Croft, South Carolina on the 26th of June and Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center, Ft. Robinson, Arkansas on the 23rd of July. It was really a sorry looking bunch that arrived and everyone knew that there were many headaches in the future (in which they were'nt disappointed).

The basic training really started in earnest after the first fillers had been in camp a few days. Normal Army Training was given with special emphasis placed on construction of road blocks and obstacles, building of floating and fixed bridges, road repairs and demolitions. Camp McCain was an ideal spot for this type of training be-

cause of the terrain (especially when it rained) and the weather.

The first part of September basic training was brought to a close by a week's bivouac on the Yazoo River in



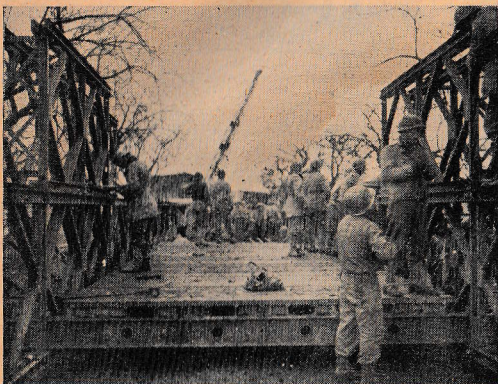
German garrison flag taken at Blois, France.

the vicinity of Greenwood, Mississippi. The weather was rainy and it was muddy as hell. The companies experimented with ten ton pontoons, infantry foot bridges and assault boats. At the end of a week everyone could have sworn they had been there at least a month, but agreed that the experience had been valuable.

When we returned to Camp McCain a more advanced stage of training began. Engineer work was very greatly emphasized which we knew would come in very handy if and when we got overseas. It was during this period that we sent a cadre to Ft. Jackson, South Carolina.

We were getting along swell with our training when we were rudely yanked from them by a thing called maneuvers. On the 12th of November we left camp for the Louisiana Manuever Area. Late in the afternoon we

arrived at Vicksburg, Mississippi and set up there to bivouac overnight. The following morning we departed and arrived at Natchitoches, Mississippi in early after-



Constructing 140' double-double Bailey at Woelfling, France.

noon of same date and another overnight bivouac was made. Again the following morning we were on the move and arrived at Hornbeck, Louisiana that afternoon. For the next several days the bivouac was mostly administrative while Engineer Reconnaissance was made of the maneuver area.

Maneuvers began in full action the 19th of November and we immediately began work on roads and constructing bridges. Due to heavy rains the roads were in very bad shape. It was necessary in some instances to arrange a 24 hour work schedule so as to keep the divisional artillery and armor moving and to keep the main supply route open.

During the entire maneuver period we had exceptional bad weather which was not good for the morale of the

men. A system was initiated whereby the men were able to get to town at least once a week to shower and relax a bit. In spite of the damp and cold weather cases of sickness were kept to the minimum.

It was during this time that we were transferred to the Third United States Army commanded by Lieutenant General Simpson and were attached to the 1123rd Engineer Combat Group.

On the 30th of January 44 we departed from Many, Louisiana for Camp McCain with the knowledge that we did an excellent job all through the maneuver period. (Later we were to discover that our rating for the time we spent there was superior). We arrived at Vicksburg early afternoon of the 30th and bivouaced overnight. The men were granted passes to go into town and relax. It is a known fact that everyone, except the necessary guards, spent a very enjoyable evening which was to be a topic of warm conversation for days to come. Early the following morning, headaches and all, we started on the last lap of our trek back to camp and arrived there the same afternoon.

It took us several days to get our equipment, personal and engineer, straightened out and then advanced training began. We were transferred to still another army this time the Fourth United States Army commanded by Major General Grover Milburn and attached to the 1123th Engineer Combat Group and under the supervision of the XXI Corps, APO 101, Camp Polk, Louisiana.

Along with our training we had numerous inspections to prepare us for overseas, various schools to attend, several medical inspections (including shots and dental work) and of course the regular garrison duties of being soldiers. We did find time however to have a couple of nice dances and to get home for a few days to say good-

bye to the loved ones before departing for the Port of Embarkation.

The big day finally arrived to the relief of everyone and on the 12th day of June 194 we boarded the train and departed from Camp McCain. The long trip to Camp Myles Standish, Taunton, Mass (of course officially none of us were supposed to know where we were going but somehow everyone did) took us three days and two nights. Immediately upon arrival various inspections had to be held on our equipment and of course there were more medical inspections and more shots were given. After a few days at Standish and being oriented on this and that the men so desiring or deserving were granted overnight passes provided their homes were within a radius of 50 miles of camp. To those living at a farther distance passes until midnight were given. Practically everyone in the Battalion all of a sudden lived in or around Boston or there abouts, and whiskey flowed like water.

On the 26th of June 1944, with everything we owned either on our backs or in our duffel bags, which we were carrying, we departed by train for the Boston Port of Embarkation. Upon arrival at the pier we were given doughnuts and coffee by the American Red Cross while a Navy band played for us. After a wait of about an hour we boarded our ship the U S S West Point. The next morning at 0450 hours while everyone were still slumbering anchor was hoisted and we officially began drawing our 20% extra. The trip across was very pleasant and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves as much as possible under the circumstances. Later on we heard that several nights out from port we had to change our course because of submarines but it was never confirmed. On the 3rd of July we steamed up the Firth of

Clyde and dropped anchor just off of Greenock, Scotland. Another night was spent aboard ship and early the following morning the big task of unloading began. Immediately after landing at Greenock everyone was put on board a train, where we were again given doughnuts and coffee by the Red Cross, and departed for bonny England.

Late in the afternoon of the 4th we arrived at Bewdley, England where we found trucks waiting to transport us to camp. About an hour after leaving the train we found ourselves at our new home Camp Sturt Common, Shropshire County, England. We immediately began unloading our personal equipment* and moving into the large tents in which we were to live during our stay.

When we arrived at camp we were again transferred to the Third United States Army commanded by Lieutenant General George S. Patton Jr., better known as "Blood and Guts" to all the men and attached to the 1117th Engineer Combat Group. The Third Army at the time was massing its troops for preparation in crossing to the Continent. We were kept pretty busy during our stay



Pushing out Bridge at Woelfling, France.

at Sturt Common drawing our Engineer equipment, ordinance equipment and having various inspections of different items to assure against shortages. The lettered companies spent a week near Oxford, England attending a Bridge school. While there several floating Bailey Bridges were constructed and torn down over the Thames River.

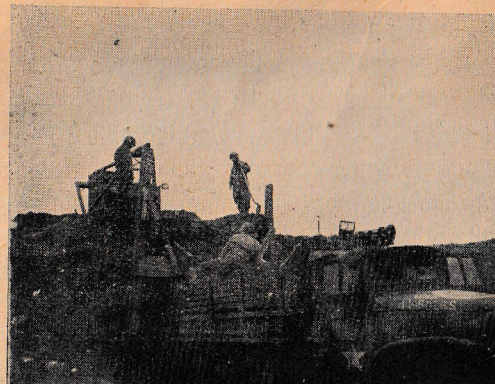
The Battalion was highly in favor of keeping up the morale of the men, which was excellent at this time, so several tours were arranged to various points of interest for the men so desiring to go. Several times we were fortunate enough to secure seats in the famous Shakesperian theater at Stratford on Avon to see the Shakesperian plays Hamlet and Macbeth. In addition passes were issued to visit the nearby towns of Bewdley, Stourport and Kidderminster. It was while we were stationed here that we learned to respect the English more than we were accustomed to.

Eventually all good things must come to an end so we departed from Sturt Common on the morning of 4 August for Camp D-7 Dorchester, England arriving there the same afternoon after traveling a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. There was'nt much to do so the men just relaxed for a couple of days. The morning of the 6th found us again on the move this time with our destination as Portland, England. Upon arrival we boarded LST's to cross the Channel to the Continent.

On the morning of 7th of August we arrived at Utah Beach, France and proceeded inland several miles to a bivouac area. The following day we moved to an area near Louvigne, France. The Third Army at this time was activating the XII Corps and we were attached to them. Road work was now being done by the entire Battalion

along with removing mines, booby traps and unexploded shells in the vicinity of Le Mans.

The 12th of August we moved to a new area near Voul-



Rock quarry operations near Valhey, France.

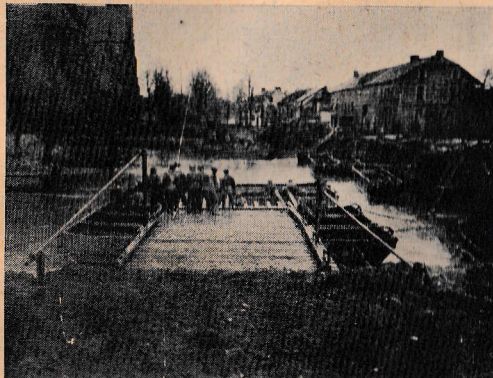
and continued to do road work and guard bridges.

Our first important mission came on the 15th of August when we were ordered to proceed from Blois to Orleans blowing all bridges along the Loire River. Company "A" was the leading element and ran into stiff enemy resistance about 4 kilometers from Blois. After about 4 hours of small arms and mortar fire we were forced to withdraw to an area southeast of Vendome. Our first baptism of fire had past and as a result we had two enlisted men killed and two wounded.

On the 18th of August Company "C" was given the mission of preventing the enemy from recrossing the Loire River in the vicinity of Beaugency and Meung. Several rounds were fired on each side but no casualties were suffered and the mission was successful. One platoon of Company "A" was attached to the 319th Infantry

Regiment clearing mines in their advance. The other two platoons of Company "A" and Company "B" were constructing a barrier plan along the Loire River and doing Engineer Reconnaissance.

We moved to an area near Neuville on the 21st. Orders were received from Corps relieving us from attaching us to the 1135th Engineer Combat Group. Company



Building ponton bridge across Sarre River at Sarralbe, France.

"B" was given the job of maintaining a road block and bridge near Jaryeau and maintaining the road between La Charite and Orleans. During the day part of one platoon was pinned down for four hours by German small arms fire but suffered no casualties. Companies "A" and "C" were busy executing a barrier plan along the Maine River from Vitre La Francois to Chalons and maintaining roads and guarding bridges in the vicinity of Chateauf. This work continued until the last of the month.

The Fourth Armored Division in the meantime was starting a drive and we became attached to them on the

31st. Company "A" was put in support of CCA and Companies "B" and "C" were put in support of CCB. The CCA attempted to construct a bridge across the Moselle River at the Canal where the river was reported to be fordable. This report proved to be false and no crossing was made. A crossing was finally made in the 80th Infantry Division sector. In the meantime the two companies supporting CCB had not been idle. They had steadily been moving forward to Jezainville, Criscourt-Esur-Hau, Thiaccourt, Delouze and Vaucoieus. Company "B" moved to Crananoy the 11th of September and began reconnaissance of the Moselle, guarded and improved fords and bridges and assisted the 24th Armored Engineers in constructing a treadway bridge. From Crananoy they moved to Bayon to Mont to Hudiviller and arrived at Luneville on the 16th. While at Luneville there was very heavy artillery fire from the enemy and as a result we suffered several casualties.

The 25th of September we were bivouaced east of Arracourt and were assigned the mission of defending a front of 400 yards. The front was extended to 7000 yards the following day when the XII Corps went on the defensive. (Vicinity of Chambrey to Arracourt). We acted as infantry for a period of 23 days and were under intense enemy artillery and mortar fire a large portion of the time. To aid us in our defensive position one company of the 24th Armored Engineers was attached to us and anti personnel mines and trip flares were layed. Numerous casualties were sustained during this period.

On the 12th of October we were attached to the 26th Infantry Division as Division Engineers. Roads and bridges were maintained and we also operated their Engineer supply and map depots. The 23rd we were relieved from the 26th Division and moved to an area in the vici-

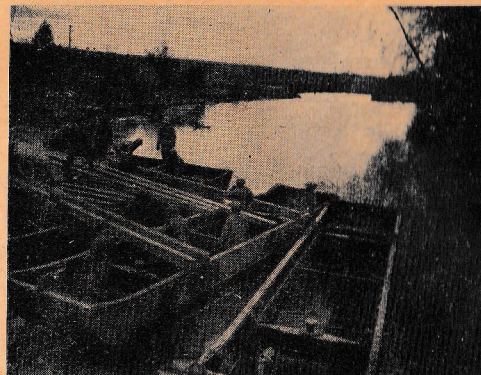
nity of Velaine. Company "C" was placed in support of the Second Cavalry Group in the vicinity of Parroy to do general Engineer work.

The next few days we spent in cleaning up all our equipment and getting necessary equipment that we were short. One big inspection was held and everyone passed okay. The men needed a little relaxation so passes were granted during the day to Nancy at the rate of 6 men per lettered company and 4 men for H and S company. Everybody who was lucky enough to get passes really enjoyed themselves and what they did in Nancy and surrounding territory is still a topic of conversation.

The long awaited attack was started on the 8th of November and we went into support of the 26th Inf Division. Company "A" was busy doing necessary road work, constructing bridges where necessary and sweeping the roads for mines in the vicinity of Vic-sur-Seille and Moyenvic. Company "B" was busily engaged building an 80 foot double single Bailey bridges at Vic-sur-Seille, sweeping the roads from Five Corners to Moyenvic for mines and repairing a wooden bridge north of Moyenvic which had been damaged by enemy shellfire. Company "C" moved to Reichicourt La Petite and cleared mines from Reichicourt to Bezange la Petite to Xanrey. Several days were spent in cleaning the streets of Moyenvic and removing booby traps. A friendly mine field of 805 mines was removed at this time.

On the 22nd of November Company "B" was assigned to support CCB of the Fourth Armored Division. A 70 foot double single Bailey bridge was constructed near Nebing, roads were swept for mines in vicinity of Basing, Benestrof, Neufuillage, Mittersheim and Fenetrange. One enlisted man was killed and one seriously injured when an enemy mine exploded. Company "B" moved

out of Mittersheim with the South Column of CCB on the 24th and crossed the Saar River to Kirrberg. Upon arriving at Kirrberg they moved to defend a hill south-



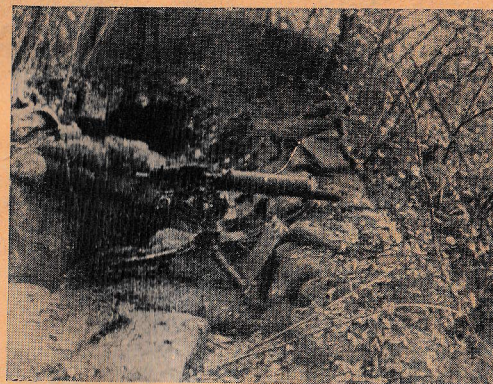
Another view of bridge across Sarre at Sarralbe, France.

west of Baerendorf. The position was continually under small arms and artillery fire. At 0430 hours the following morning they were relieved and went to guard a bridge east of Baerendorf. After being relieved of bridge guard and while moving back to Kirrberg on foot the column was dispersed by direct tank fire. No casualties. The rest of the day and the day following was spent in defending a road block and sweeping for mines in the general area of Fenetrange, Gossalming, Kirrberg and Baerendorf. On the 27th they were relieved from CCB and rejoined the Battalion at Vahl les Benestroff.

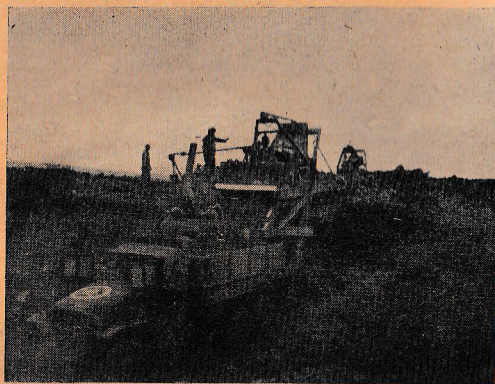
From the 29th of November to the 21st of December the entire Battalion spent in repairing bridges, constructing bridges, removing road blocks and sweeping for mines in the vicinity of Vittersbourg, Vibersviller, Fraucal-



*Lt. Col. Curtis presenting Purple at
Champenoux, France.*



*Machine gun nest in defensive position south of
Vic-Sur-Seille, France.*



Working at quarry north of Valhey, France.



*Machine gun nest in defensive position south of
Vic-Sur-Seille, France.*

troff, Munster, Altweiler, Insming, Hazelborg, Honskirch, Sarre Union, Sarralbe, Villeneuve, Weidesheim, Oermingen, Herbitsheim, Kalhausen, Etting, Woelfing, Aachen,



Construction of Bailey Bridge at Neufuallage, France.

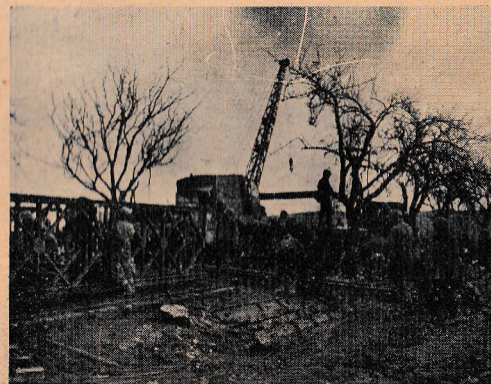
Gros Rederching, Remling, Obergailbach, and Neidergailbach.

On the morning of the 22nd of December we left the zone of operations in the vicinity of Gros Redershing and moved by motor march to Merl, Luxembourg. Company "B" moved to Altlinster on the 24th where the majority of the company was used for security for the 1135th Engineer Combat Group Headquarters. On the 25th and 26th enemy planes strafed the main roads leading into and out of Altlinster but no casualties resulted. On the 27th we were put in support of the 80th Infantry Division and immediately began establishing a barrier plan in the vicinity of Ettelbruck, Colmar, Schieren and Berg. Every preparation was made so as to be able to execute the plan in the least possible time if and when

necessary. Charges were placed in a readily accessible place and several dry runs were made. In addition the roads were in very bad shape because of the heavy snows. Snow plows were put into operation and were operated 24 hours a day. In addition road patrols worked 24 hours daily sanding the roads wherever needed.

Company "A" was assigned the mission of building a Bailey bridge at Heidergeidershiend on the 5th of January but due to intense enemy shellfire the bridge was not constructed and a 96 foot treadway was placed instead. One officer and 16 enlisted men were slightly wounded during the placing of the treadway. Company "B" unloaded and constructed an 80 foot double single Bailey bridge on the 6th and 7th at Esch-sur-le-Sure. During the work the site was shelled lightly several times but no casualties resulted.

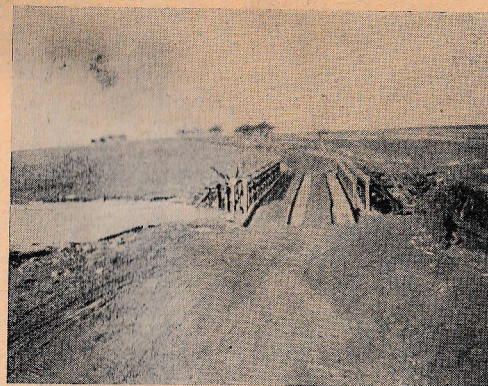
During the rest of the month of January we continued to sand the roads and strengthened our barrier plan besides building several bridges. Company "B" placed a 48 foot treadway bridge near Todler on the 18th under



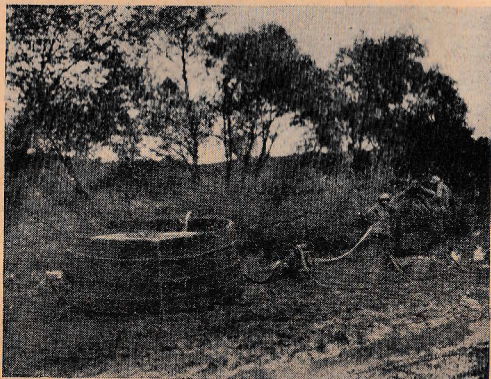
Another View of Bridge at Neufuallage, France.



Loading gravel at Parroy, France.



Bailey bridge at Neufuallage, France.



Water point at Bezange La Grande, France.

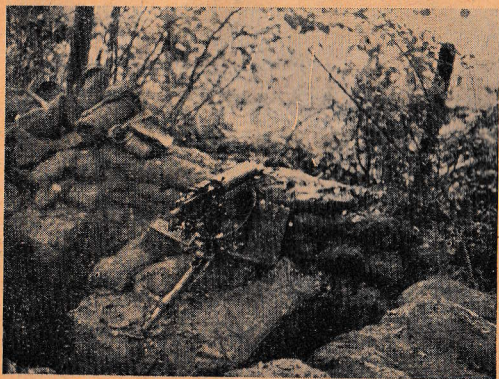


Purple Heart presentations in France.

intense enemy artillery shellfire but suffered no casualties. A 45 foot wooden fixed bridge was constructed near Merkols on the 24th and a 24 foot treadway bridge was placed near Wilerwiltz on the 25th by members of Company "B".

The 3rd of February the Battalion Staff began working in close conjunction with the 80th Infantry Division Engineers and the 318th Infantry Regiment in planning an assault crossing of the Sauer River. The crossing site was selected in the vicinity of Dillengen. The companies in the meantime practiced building footbridges, infantry support rafts and assault bridges. Reconnaissances were made daily of the crossing sites, approaches were taped out and the necessary equipment placed where it would be readily accessible.

In the early afternoon of the 6th we left Mersch to proceed to the crossing sites. Upon arrival at the heavily wooded hill about one half a mile from the river we immediately began to dig in. All of the men wore packs



Defensive Positions, Foret de Bezange, north of Arracourt, France.

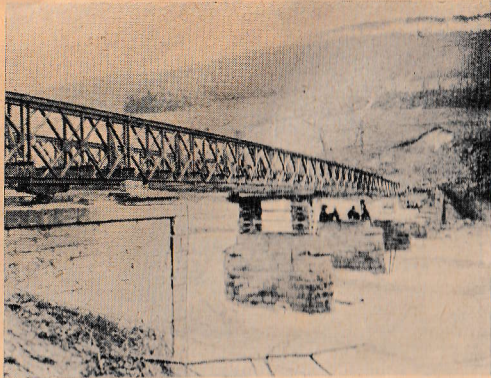
and carried one days rations for as yet we had no idea how long we would be there. Just before dark it started to rain and as a consequence the men became damp and



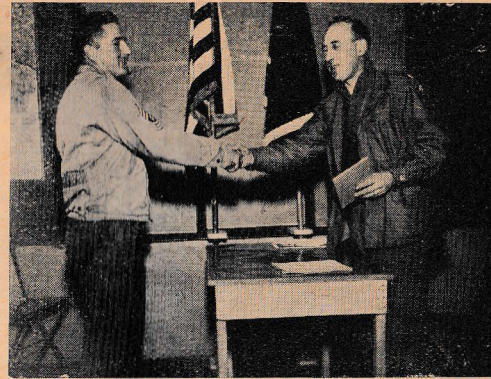
Probing for Mines near Parroy, France.

miserable. Sleep was impossible because of no shelter and the cold rain.

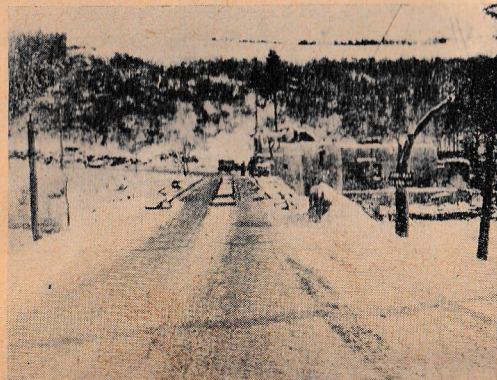
Everyone were keyed to a high pitch waiting for 0200 hours at which time the first wave was to jump off. Due to some mixup the infantry failed to show up at the appointed time. At 0230 hours two platoons of Company "F" showed up and immediately our artillery and caliber 30 and 50 machine guns opened up with a deafening barrage, that lasted for about half an hour. With the aid of the infantry in the meantime the assault boats were being carried to the rivers' edge. At 0300 hours the first assault wave jumped off. Only two platoons of Company "F" were taken across the river. The rest of "F" and the troops scheduled to make the crossing failed to show up. Things were comparatively quiet going across and all the boats reached the far shore in spite of the raging



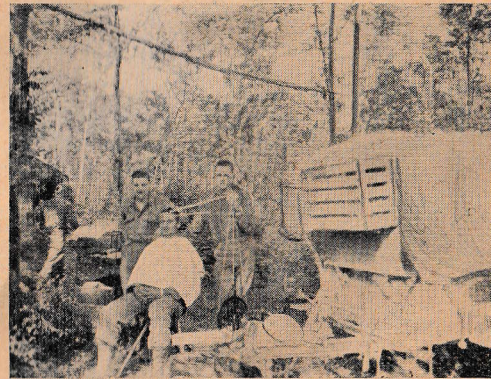
270 ft Bailey bridge at Dillingen, Luxembourg.



*Lt. Finnerty receiving his commission from
Lt. Col. Curtis in Luxembourg.*



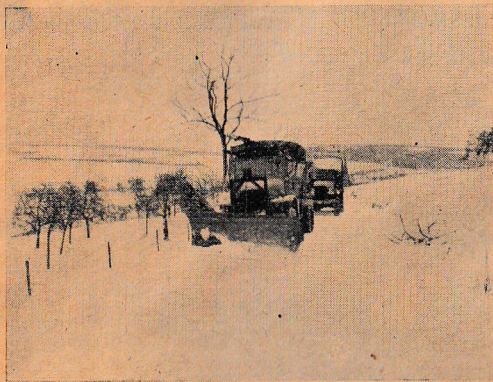
*Continuous treadway bridge at Heiderscheidergrund,
Luxembourg.*



Dentistry in a rural setting.

torrent. One infantry man was wounded by shrapnel while crossing and was brought back in one of the returning boats.

After returning to the friendly shore all of the boats were drawn partly onto the bank and tied as securely as possible by means of a rope which we carried. While returning to our holes on the hillside all hell broke loose from the far shore. The Jerries were throwing everything they had at us or so we believed. Everyone was very glad to reach their holes and dive in even though they were half filled with water. We stayed in our holes and shivered with the cold until late in the afternoon when

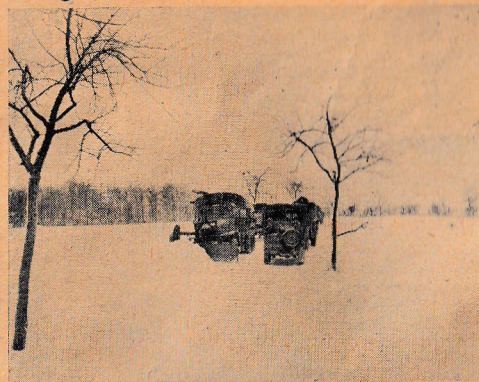


*Winter during the Bulge Battle near
Oberfeulen, Luxembourg.*

part of the Battalion were pulled back to Mersch for some badly needed rest. The rest of the Battalion remained at the crossing site to take care of whatever might arise.

During the daylight hours of the 7th due to small arms fire only five boat loads of infantry were taken across

the river. Under cover of darkness the night of the 7th more infantry troops were carried across. Due to artillery and small arms fire it was impossible to construct

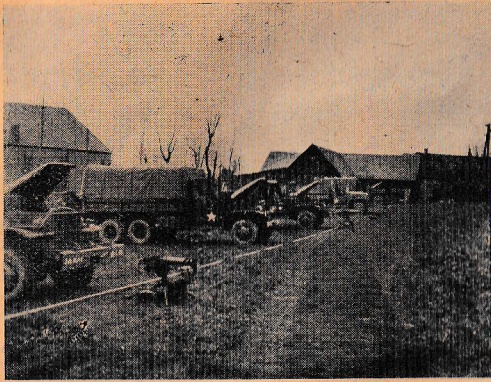


*Snow plows clearing roads near Mersch,
Luxembourg.*

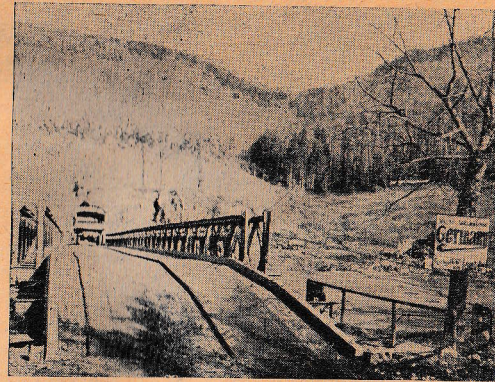
a bridge across the river. It was six days before finally a treadway bridge was placed to enable supplies and traffic to cross. In the meantime under cover of darkness we continued to ferry troops and supplies over by assault boats and to bring back the wounded. Numerous German prisoners were brought back also.

On the 11th two platoons of Company "B" built an infantry support raft at the initial crossing site. Due to the swiftness of the current the raft broke up in the middle of the stream in a trial run. One enlisted man was drowned and several injured as a result. After this setback the raft idea was discontinued.

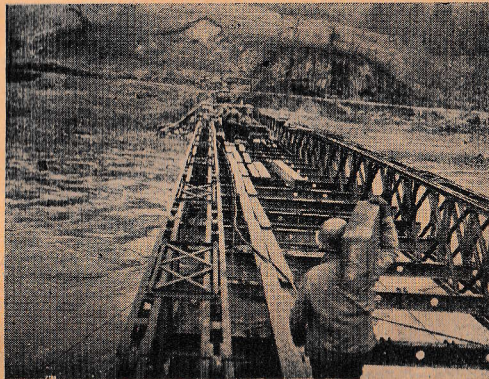
Close support was still being given the 80th Division on the German side of the river by removing minefields, building bridges, filling craters and blowing pillboxes.



Inspection at Zayern, Germany.



*Completion of the 270 ft Bailey Bridge at
Dillingen, Luxembourg.*



*Construction of the 270 ft Bailey Bridge at
Dillingen, Luxembourg.*

Finally on the 16th day of February we completed a two hundred and seventy (270) foot double single Bailey bridge across the river at Dillengen. We suffered numerous casualties during our work on this crossing.

After the Sauer River crossing we again went into the support of the Fourth Armored Division. In this new support we kept the Division supply routes open, removed obstacles and built bridges in the route of advance. When the Fourth Armored reached Polch, Germany we were relieved from them and went into direct support of the 90th Infantry Division.

On the 13th of March we made an assault crossing of the Moselle River with the 357th Infantry Regiment. There wasn't much opposition from the far shore and what little there was it was soon taken care of. We suffered no casualties.

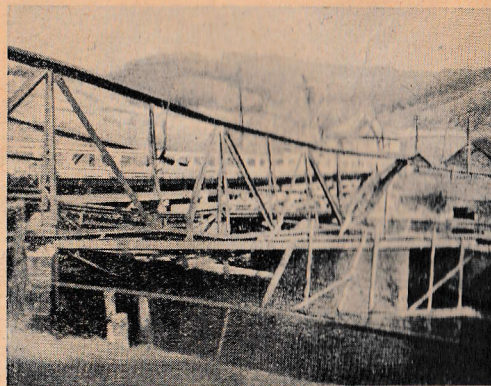
We again reverted to the support of the Fourth Armored Division on the 14th in their advance to the Rhine River.

On the 16th of March Lieutenant Colonel Curtis, our Battalion Commander, was wounded in action by enemy machine gun fire near Tiefenbach and was evacuated to the hospital. Major Toone, our Executive Officer assumed command.

We assisted the 2nd Infantry Regiment of the Fifth Infantry Division in an assault crossing of the Rhine on the 23rd of March and swept the far shores and key road net for mines and selected and prepared sites for landing craft. No casualties were suffered in spite of heavy artillery and mortar fire.

The morning after the crossing of the Rhine we became attached to the Sixth Armored Division. An attempt

to construct a Bailey bridge across the Main River at Frankfurt on the night of 26th of March failed because



Fixed Bridge at Zayern, Germany.

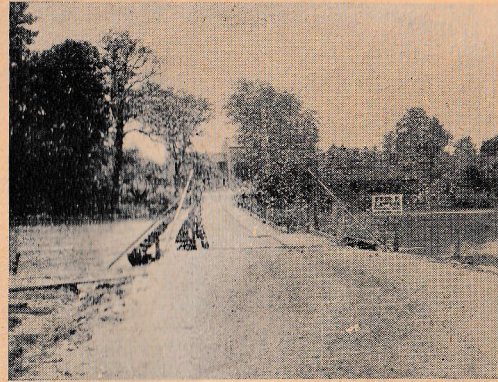
of direct enemy tank, mortar and artillery fire from the far shore. Another attempt was made on the 27th and 28th but the artillery and mortar fire increased and we



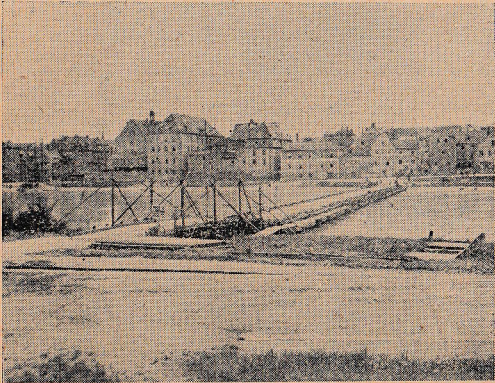
Lt. Col. Curtis awarding Bronze Star at Benshausen, Germany.



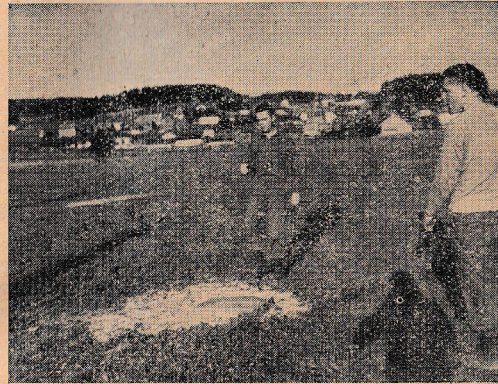
*Fred K. Lawson Memorial Bridge on Danube at
Regensburg, Germany.*



*Second section of Fred K. Lawson Memorial
Bridge at Regensburg, Germany.*



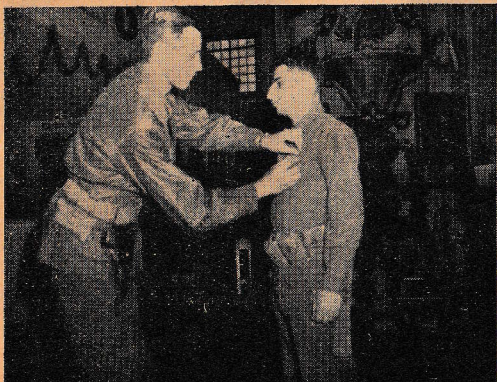
*Danube at Regensburg, Germany, spanned by
Fred K. Lawson Memorial Bridge.*



*Major Toone running the bases in ball game at
Haidmuhle, Germany.*

withdrew. Finally on the 29th we succeeded in constructing two (2) 110 foot Bailey bridges across the river.

The Fourth Armored was again on the move and we started in to support them on the 30th in their drive to the heart of Germany. Our new mission until the 6th of April consisted of building bridges, clearing a countless number of wrecked vehicles from the roads, removing enemy road blocks which were heavily mined and destroying enemy ammunition.



*Colonel Starbird, 1135th Engr. C. Gp. CO,
presenting Bronze Star Awards.*

The 6th of April we moved to Schwallungen and went into direct support of the 26th Infantry Division. In this new support all treadway bridges were replaced by Bailey or fixed bridges, road blocks which were heavily mined were removed and the Main Supply Route was kept open at all times.

On the 19th of April we were placed in Group Reserve with Company "C" supporting the "Ghost of Patton's Army" or the Second Cavalry Group. In addition to nor-

mal Engineer work such as building bridges, removing minefields and roadblocks and maintaining roads Company "A" acted as infantry for a period of three days in the vicinity of Asch, Czechoslovakia.

The entire Battalion was assembled the 29th of April and until the 13th of May the main effort was placed on the maintenance of the roads in the Fifth Infantry Division Sector which were in bad shape due to increasing spring rains and heavy armored traffic.



Our Reconnaissance Section.

On the 13th Company "C" moved to Passau and began removing a heavy ponton bridge from across the Danube River. Company "A" moved to Regensburg and with the aid of 4000 prisoners began clearing the rubble from the streets. Company "B" began construction the 13th on a 235 foot reenforced heavy ponton bridge across the Danube River at Regensburg. The bridge at Passau was completely removed by the 15th and Company "C" moved to Regensburg to aid Company "A" in clearing the streets. The ponton bridge across the Danube with

four approaches was completed on the 17th and was appropriately named the "Fred K. Lawson Memorial Bridge" in memory of the only officer we had killed in action. Immediately upon completion of the bridge the company was given certain areas in Regensburg to have cleared and proceeded to draw prisoners for the work. We had one company of the 249th Engr C. Bn, one company of the 1258th Engineers and the 1366th and 1367th Dump Truck companies attached to us on the 18th and we increased our working prisoners to 14 000 daily.

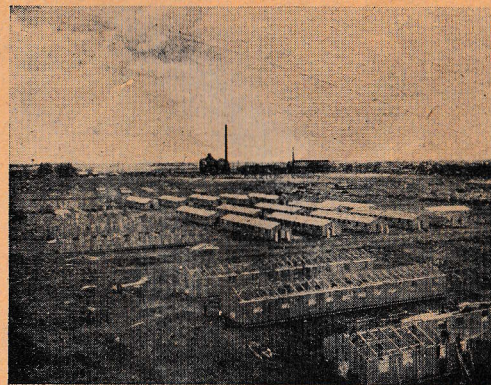
Lieutenant Colonel Curtis returned from the hospital on the 23rd and resumed command of the Battalion. Major Toone resumed his duties as Battalion Executive Officer.

On the 29th the Battalion, minus Company "B", moved to Pfreimd to support the 358th Infantry Regiment of the 90th Infantry Division in their zone of occupation. One platoon of Company "A" and one platoon of Company



Lt. Col. Olen B. Curtis exercising his function as CO while at Regensburg, Germany.

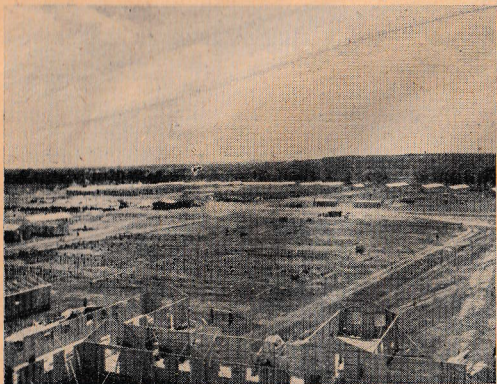
"C" began clearing an area for construction of a semi permanent camp while the remainder of the two companies began organizing civilians in road repair units.



Construction of 10 000 men PW compound at Regensburg, Germany.

Definite zones were assigned and repairs began on the main supply route from Wernberg to Nabburg to Weinberg to Waidhaus and from Viechtach to Miltach and Cham to Furth. In the meantime Company "B" had started construction on an air strip in Regensburg for the XII Corps. Work on the roads continued as did the work on the semi permanent camp (which was abandoned later) until the 5th of June when we moved back to Regensburg. The entire Battalion minus one platoon of Company "A" which continued doing road work and one platoon of Company "B" which continued on the XII Corps air strip began assembling materials for a 10 000 man Prisoner of War Camp at Regensburg. The XII Corps air strip was completed on the 14th and the platoon immediately began aiding in the Prisoner of War project.

The second platoon of Company "B" with prisoners began operating sawmills at Nabbing, Rotz, Kotzling, Burglengenfeld, Bodenwohr, Geiselhoring, Neustadt, Er-

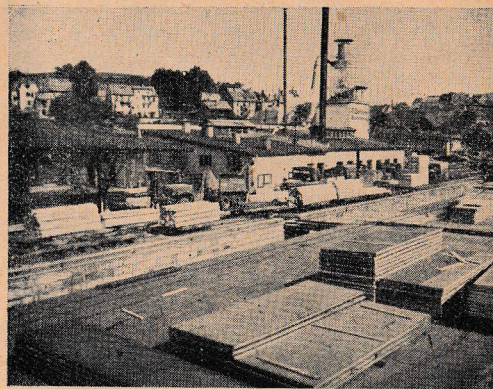


Initial construction on PW compound at Regensburg, Germany.

goldsbach, Munchmunster and Regensburg. Lumber was cut to the exact width and thickness needed for the construction of the camp. To aid in the hauling we had 40 trucks from the 3597th Quartermaster and 35 trucks from the 1367th Engineer Dump Truck company attached to us.

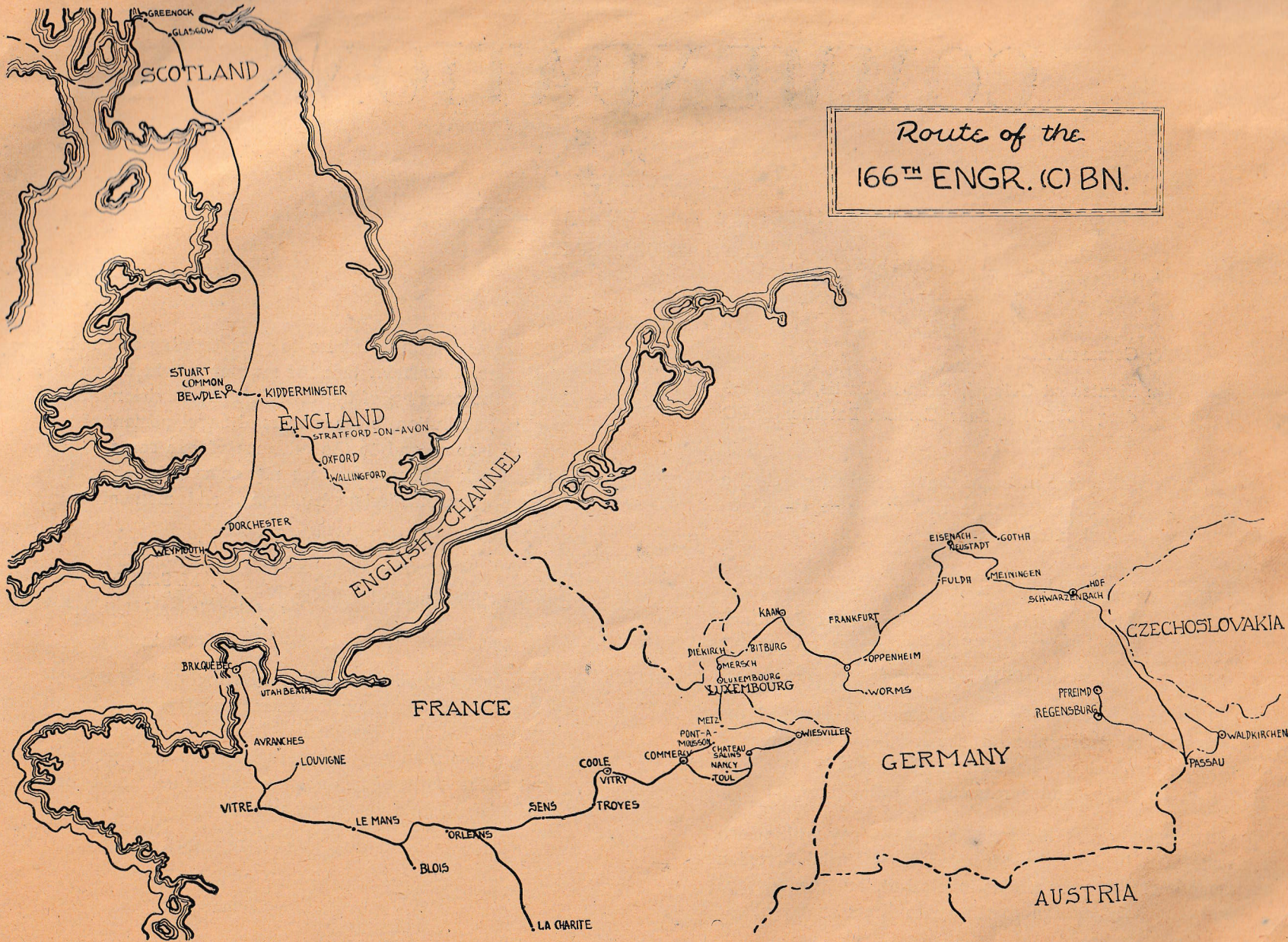
The latter part of June the Battalion was placed in Category IV. This meant that all men with low point scores would be transferred to some other unit and we would receive high point men in return. It was with the utmost regret that we saw our first group of men transferred out on the 1st of July closely followed by another group on the 7th. The old outfit was gradually being broken up and scattered to the four winds but the memories of times we had, good and bad, would linger on.

Since our landing on the continent at Utah Beach the 7th of August 1944 until the 17th of May 1945 we had been assigned many various missions which were always carried out with the greatest efficiency. We had constructed 4730 feet of Bailey bridge, 600 feet of fixed bridge, 45 feet of steel stringer bridge, 190 feet of 25 ton Ponton bridge, 365 feet of heavy Ponton bridge, placed 854 feet of Treadway bridge and captured 464 prisoners. In later years we will be able to look back with pride in the part we played in the defeat of the Axis powers.



Sawmill Operations at Nabburg, Germany.

Routes of the
166TH ENGR. (C) BN.



COMMENDATIONS

HEADQUARTERS
1135TH ENGINEER COMBAT GROUP
APO 403 U. S. ARMY.

18 September 1944.

SUBJECT: Commendation.

TO : Lieutenant Colonel, Olen B. Curtis, Commanding 166th Engineer Combat Battalion, APO 403, U. S. Army.

1. It is with great pleasure that I reproduce below a letter which I have this date received from the Commanding General, XII Corps.

SUBJECT: Commendation.

TO : Lieutenant Colonel Charles Keller Jr., Commanding, 1135th Engineer Combat Group, APO 403, U. S. Army.

1. It is a pleasure for me to commend you and the members of your splendid command for the superior manner in which you assisted the XII Corps in the securing of its bridgehead across the Moselle River.

2. Not only was the speed and efficiency with which your men bridged the Moselle and Meurthe Rivers a compliment to your professional skill, but the courage and tenacity they exhibited against direct enemy obser-

ved fire was a high tribute to your training as combat engineers. I consider that the manner in which you effected the crossing of the 35th Infantry Division was a major contribution to the successful envelopment of the city of Nancy, and to the advance of our corps to the east. I ask that you express my commendation to the officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of your command.

/s/ M. S. Eddy

/t/ M. S. EDDY

Major General U. S. Army
Commanding

2. I desire to add my personal appreciation of the soldierly manner in which the members of your command accomplished their assigned missions. The performance of your command was in accordance with the best traditions of the Corps of Engineers which is the highest commendation I can give to any unit.

CHARLES KELLER JR.
Colonel, CE
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS COMBAT COMMAND "A"

4TH ARMORED DIVISION

APO 254, U. S. ARMY.

12 October 1944.

MEMO:

TO : All units that have served with CC "A" during period 31 July 44 to date.

1. Upon this headquarters reverting to a support status today, after 75 consecutive days in the command of troops in the front, I wish to express to the officers and men of the units it has been my privilege to command in battle my appreciation for a good job well done. You have accomplished seemingly impossible missions and have made history of which you and yours and our Nation are and will be proud. Your exploits are known throughout our Army. You have participated in what will be known as classics in the annals of modern Warfare. Of your accomplishments I list the following as outstanding:

a. Move through Avranches at 1500, 31 July and the breaking out in four columns with tanks leading and by midnight the capture of 4 bridges and dams across the Duay River which made possible the pouring through of the Third Army for the Brest Peninsula Campaign.

b. The thrust of 1 August from Ducey to Rennes and the circling of Rennes on 3 August which caused the fall of the city.

c. The dash from south of Rennes to Vannes on 5 August thereby cutting off the Brest Peninsula. Thus in 6

days the neck of the Brest Peninsula had been cut and Rennes and Vannes taken.

The movement from Nantes to St. Calais on the day and night of 14-15 August a distance of 167 miles, and then, after refueling, moving on to capture Orleans 58 miles farther on 16 August.

e. The thrust of 21 August from Orleans to Sens and Fontaine a distance of 95 miles and the defeat of a German counterattack at Villeneuve the next day with practically no losses.

f. The move to and taking of Troyes by a combined direct and encircling attack against 3000 Germans 25 August. The assault on the city led by Lt. Col. West, using tanks and armored infantry in close formation, was a classic example of the close cooperation of Tanks and Infantry.

g. The movement from Troyes to force two crossings of the Marne at one time on 28 August with the subsequent capture of Chalons-sur-Marne and Vitry, and the taking the next day of St. Dizier.

h. The thrust from St. Dizier to Commercy which forced the crossing of several Rivers and by the speed and vigor of the dash accomplished the movement of 44 miles in a few hours and took the Germans by surprise captur-

S E C R E T.

ing Fort Gironville and the high ground east of the Meuse with practically no losses.

i. The crossing of the Moselle on 13 August, reestablishing the 80th Div. Bridgehead, thrusting through to Benicourt, Nomeny, Lemoncourt, Fresnes, Chambrey, Arracourt, Valhey, Einville, a distance of 40 miles in enemy-held territory in 2 days against constant opposition and vigorous counterattacks. This establishment of the Nancy Bridgehead cleared the way for the advance of the other elements of our division, the 35th Division and the Corps. Holding the ground gained required the fighting of one of the greatest Tank vs Tank Battles of this war where-in Lt. Col. Abrams and the 37th Tank Bn and Co "C" of the 704 TD Bn particularly distinguished themselves.

This exploit is in my opinion the greatest in the series of operations of this command.

2. The official history of this Command up to include 30 September 1944, sets forth the following statistics:

A.

ENEMY LOSSES		Our Losses	
PWs	7678	Killed, wounded and missing	901
Killed	4117	M-4 Tanks	37
Tks destd	141	M-5 Tanks	7
Armd Cars destd	33	M-7 guns	2
Lg Cal guns destd	225	M-18 guns	3
Misc Vehicles	1333	Misc vehicles	38
Planes	23		
Locomotives	55		
RR cars	250		

B. During the period 31 July to 15 July to 15 September 44 this command prove 1150 miles into enemy-held territory, liberated many of the major cities of France and many lesser places.

3. The foregoing facts are set forth as commendation to you and your men for the great part you have played in them. Your "old" men will be proud to have this explained in detail. Your new men will take pride in themselves and their units when they are acquainted with them. Each unit has other accomplishments equally as great while serving under other commands of this Division the details of which are known to you.

BRUCE C. CLARKE,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS

1135TH ENGINEER COMBAT GROUP

APO 403 U. S. ARMY.

20 October 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Commanding Officer, All Attached
Units.

1. I have received a personal letter from Major General Eddy, the Corps Commander which I think will be of interest to all our officers and men. The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Colonel Keller:

The fighting of the last few weeks has punched home to us one point so obvious and so clean cut, that I want every soldier and every officer in the Corps to realize its full significance.

The point is this: **The Germans, even the best and most experienced of them, are visibly frightened of us.** They are frightened by the superior equipment, the more skillful tactics, and above all, by the magnificent courage and will to win shown by the troops of this corps.

We are now between rounds of a fight to the knock-out. The last round saw the Boche stagger back into his corner. While we are gathering our strength for the kill, he is hanging on the ropes. He cannot last another--he is bound to go down. I am confident when the next round comes up, that the troops of the 1135th Engineer Combat Group will show the same courage, the same skill, and the same driving determination to get this war won, that have won for us our successes to date.

I congratulate the 1135th Engineer Combat Group on its performance in the past — I wish it Godspeed and early victory.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ M. S. Eddy

/t/ M. S. EDDY

Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding."

2. I want to make one additional point not covered by General Eddy. While we must prepare ourselves mentally and physically for the next offensive round, we have a very important role to play between rounds. The ability of the other arms to start quickly when the bell sounds for that next round depends in large measure on how well and thoroughly we do our job **now**. Each of us must be impressed with the **urgency** of our present mission, and leave no stone unturned to do it properly. I am sure that each of you will do your part now and in the future with ever increasing proficiency.

CHARLES KELLER, JR.,
Col, 1135th Engr C Group
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS
26TH INFANTRY DIVISION

APO 26 U. S. Army.

18 January 1945

SUBJECT: Commendation.

TO : Commanding Officer
166th Engineer Combat Battalion.

I desire to express my appreciation of the efficient engineer support rendered the division by your unit in operations during the period 8 November 1944 to 13 December 1944.

During this period the division was continuously advancing against strong enemy resistance. Operations required the assistance of the divisional engineer battalion with the vanguard of the infantry elements, which were beset by bad roads and innumerable natural barriers as well as enemy minefields, demolitions and other prepared obstacles. The divisional engineers were able only to breach the minefields, reduce the obstacles sufficiently to pass the infantry and supporting arms, and bridge the

defiles with light support bridges. The 166th Engineer Combat Battalion assisted materially in the advance by following closely with Class 40 bridges, often built under artillery fire, by clearing the remaining minefields, and by widening, draining and maintaining the roads in the division rear area. In addition, its reconnaissance section by its extraordinary aggressiveness and persistence rendered invaluable assistance in obtaining road and bridge information which confirmed or supplemented our own reconnaissance.

The unusually willing and aggressive support given the division is a credit to the service and to the officers and men of the 166th Engineer Combat Battalion.

W. S. Paul,
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Commanding General
APO 403

SUBJECT: Commendation.

TO : The Army Engineer Officer, Third Army.

1. Please accept for yourself and pass on to the Officers and men of your units the sincere appreciation and admiration of all the other elements of the Third Army for the work you have accomplished.

2. Over countless rivers and tank ditches in flooded Lorraine you constructed and maintained innumerable bridges. You cleared and reconditioned thousands of miles of road.

3. Your work in the recent operation in Belgium and Luxembourg has been equally outstanding and has been accomplished under still more intolerable conditions of weather and terrain.

4. Without the stimulus of combat, yet suffering losses from enemy fire, you have built the bridges lacking which the German penetration could not have been obliterated.

5. Each and every officer and man of the Third Army Engineer Units is hereby highly commended for the superior manner in which his tasks have been performed.

6. You will apprise all units concerned of the contents of this letter.

/s/ G. S. Patton, Jr.,
/t/ G. S. PATTON, JR.,
Lieut. General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS

THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY

Office of The Commanding General

5 February 1945

SUBJECT: Commendation.

8 February 1945

TO : The Commanding General, Officers and Men
of the XII Corps, APO 312, U. S. Army.

AG 330.13
(5 Feb 45)

1st. Ind.

HEADQUARTERS XII CORPS, APO 312, U. S. Army.

8 Feb 45

1. The superior tactical skill and audacity which you and your Command displayed in breaking the southern shoulder of the German penetration will ever rank as an outstanding feat of intelligent planning and valorous execution.

TO: Commanders, Officers and Men of the XII Corps.

With the greatest satisfaction and pride I indorse General Patton's message to you. Again your gallant achievements deepen my confidence in the certainty that the officers and men of the XII Corps will keep high in future combat the enviable standards of courage and teamplay you have set in the past.

2. You and the Officers and men of your Command are hereby highly commended for a superior performance.

3. You will apprise all units concerned of the contents of this latter.

/s/ G. S. Patton, Jr.,

/t/ G. S. PATTON, JR.,

Lieut. General, U. S. Army
Commanding

/s/ M. S. Eddy

/t/ M. S. EDDY

Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION

"A" & "B"

HEADQUARTERS

5TH INFANTRY DIVISION

Office of the Commanding General

3 April 1945

SUBJECT: Commendation.

THRU : Commanding General, XII Corps.

TO : Commanding Officer, 1135 Engineer Group.

1. Your command was in support of the 5th Infantry Division throughout an epic period of combat. On 22 March 1945 the division was assigned the task launching the first assault crossing of the Rhine River of this war.

2. During that memorable river crossing, your officers and men performed many outstanding feats. In the first wave of assault boats to cross the Rhine went elements of the 1135 Engineer Group, who swept the far shore and key road net for mines, and selected and prepared sites on the far shore for landing craft. Your men continued to operate the assault boats and made many trips under sporadic, but accurate, enemy artillery fire. They constructed two bridges of extraordinary length across the Rhine in record time. The four ferries that they constructed aided immeasurably in the initial crossing of tank destroyers, tanks, and organic vehicles of the assaulting units during the most critical phase. As a direct result of your outstanding accomplishments an enormous number of troops and equipment was crossed over the Rhine River in a remarkably short time.

3. Due to the fine spirit of teamwork, superior planning and extensive technical knowledge of your officers and

men this operation was a success. The entire service performed by your command while in support of the 5th Infantry Division has reflected the highest degree of training, skill, ingenuity and the highest standards of the Corp of Engineers and the military service at large.

4. Throughout our entire association together the manner of performance of the 1135 Engineer Group has been superior, and it is my personal privilege and pleasure to commend you, your officers and men of the eminently superior performance of such duty.

/s/t/ S. LEROY IRWIN,
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding.

1st Ind.

AG 201.22 (GNMLA)
(3 Apr 45)

HEADQUARTERS XII CORPS, APO 312, U. S. Army,
11 Apr 1945.

TO: Commanding Officer, 1135 Engineer Combat Group,
APO 403, U. S. Army.

Let me add my own commendation to that of General Irwin's for the major role you played in the crossing of the Rhine River. The careful planning and magnificent execution of your mission were largely responsible for the successful overcoming of this formidable barrier by

the XII Corps. Your performance must be regarded as one of this war's notable feats of engineering.

/s/ M. S. EDDY,

Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding.

2d Ind.

HEADQUARTERS, 1135 ENGR C GROUP, APO 403, U. S.
Army, 13 Apr 1945.

TO: Commanding Officer, 166 Engineer Combat Battalion, APO 403, U. S. Army.

1. It is a pleasure to forward this very fine tribute to the 1135 Engineer Combat Group to you who have played such a major part in this success.

2. Since assuming the command of the 1135 Engineer Combat Group on 4 March 1945, it has been my pleasure

to receive the highest type of cooperation from you and the officers and men of your command. This cooperation carried through in a most exemplary manner not only in the crossing of the Rhine but also in the crossing of the Moselle and Main Rivers. I should like to add my commendation and also my appreciation for the fine work that you have performed at these crossings. Your magnificent performance in the first assault crossing of the Rhine as well as the crossings of the Moselle and Main Rivers, will be recorded in history as a major contribution to the success of the United States Army.

3. I should like for each of you to accept my personal commendation and to express my appreciation to the officers and men of your command.

ALFRED D. STARBIRD,
Col, 1135 Engr C Group
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS XII CORPS

Office of the Commanding General

APO 312, U. S. Army

20 April 1945.

Message to All Corps Troops, XII Corps:

A year ago the XII Corps began to collect its strength to strike. Eight months ago, against an enemy still strong and dangerously aggressive, we struck. We struck with a boldness and a viciousness that have never failed us in nearly constant combat through three countries. Today, as we prepare for the final kill, there can surely be no corps in Germany more feared than the XIIth. Here is your record.

In August 1944 you launched a drive through Northern France which must rate as one of the most spectacular coups of this war. Your bloody battle of the Saar basin breached the Maginot line, and was leading you well into the Siegfried defenses when the German Ardennes offensive began. Your magnificent forced march to Luxembourg and your spirited defense of the Duchy are now history. In February you crossed the Sauer and smashed the Siegfried line against the bitterest possible conditions of flood, winter cold, and stubborn enemy resistance. Your lightning drive to the Rhine, and vigorous exploitation of its west bank, prepared you for what was probably the first assault crossing of this ancient barrier in military history. Your dash into central Ger-

many, well ahead of any other allied unit, proceeded to electrify our nation. You have advanced some 600 miles into the heart of Nazi Germany, conquering some 12 000 square miles. Since entering Germany alone, you have captured over 125 000 prisoners, taken such prizes as Frankfurt and Worms, seized enormous stores of military equipment, rolling stock, and supplies, including what must have been the bulk of Germany's gold reserve, released thousands of Nazi slaves and allied prisoners, and driven a beaten enemy into his last stronghold.

I congratulate you upon a glorious record. I share the pride which every officer and every soldier of the XII Corps has a right to feel for it. The XII Corps has always been a spearhead unit of a spearhead army. It has never failed to accomplish its missions with dash and courage and skill. Your final mission is at hand. God speed you to it.

M. S. EDDY,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

DISTRIBUTION:

"A" and "E"

HEADQUARTERS
1135TH ENGINEER COMBAT GROUP

APO 403 U. S. Army.

20 June 1945.

SUBJECT: Commendation.

TO : 166 Engineer Combat Battalion, APO 403,
U. S. Army.

It is fitting that recognition be given the 166 Engineer Combat Battalion for the outstanding contribution it made to the successful completion of all assigned missions of the 1135 Engineer Combat Group during the period 22 August 1944 to 11 June 1945 in operations in support of the XII Corps' drive against the German Army in France, Luxembourg and Germany.

In every phase of these operations the manner of performance of all tasks gave ample demonstration of thorough training, devotion to duty and unstinting cooperation on the part of all elements of your organization. Every individual is justified in a feeling of great personal pride in the accomplishments of this group.

The group, joining XII Corps 21 August 1944, establis-

hed an enviable reputation by the execution of many difficult and exacting tasks including the participation in 10 major assault river crossings and the construction of a total of 4.6 miles of all types of bridges.

It is with a feeling of pride and humility that acknowledgement is made, that this record would not have been possible without the unfaltering devotion to duty of the 166 Engineer Combat Battalion. It can be said with assurance that this view reflects also the views of the Group's two former commanders Col Keller and Col Starbird.

It is with deep regret that the group moves on to other tasks without your assistance. All members of this hq offer best wishes for your continued success.

HUGH B. HINES, JR.,
Lt Col, 1135 Engr C Group
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS

285TH ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION

APO 403, U. S. ARMY

Deggendorf, Germany, 21 July 1945

Officers and Men

166th Engineer Combat Battalion

APO 403, U. S. Army

I wanted you to know how appreciative I am for all the effort and cooperation you have given me during our stay together. I am sure that it would have been better if we could have talked this over before my leaving, but since this wasn't possible a letter will have to do until we can meet again. Perhaps we can see each other at one of the early conventions.

There is little doubt that we set a very high standard for ourselves and put extra effort into carrying out our plan. For this we can be grateful.

To all of our men who paid the supreme price and those that will bear the scar of battle we all owe a great debt. Let us always remember and on every occasion give them the praise.

Each time we were called upon to perform a difficult task there was never a doubt as to its successful completion for there was the knowledge and the will to succeed. A commander could expect no more.

Our paths may cross—if so, I will be very happy to see you. If I may be of service, please call upon me.

Very truly yours,
OLEN B. CURTIS,
Lt Col, CE

DECORATIONS & AWARDS

Croix de Guerre avec Palme

Lieutenant Colonel Olen B. Curtis

Croix de Guerre avec Etoile d'Argent

Major Lewis S. Toone

Soldiers Medal

Technician Grade 4 Edward S. Blanchard

Private First Class Claude J. Johnson

Private First Class Leodegario Polanco

Silver Star Medal

Major Allen B. Fuller

First Lieutenant Fred K. Lawson

First Lieutenant Robert O. Schlater

Sergeant Lindsay Logan Jr

Corporal James Weir

Technician Grade 5 Roland B. Couture

Private First Class Delbert L. George

Bronze Star Medal

Lieutenant Colonel Olen B. Curtis

Major Lewis S. Toone

Major Allen B. Fuller

Major Dean W. Buchan Jr

Major John R. Klug

Captain Luis S. AtLee

Captain Phil Plasko

Captain Dale S. Wallace

First Lieutenant Joseph J. Lelevich

First Lieutenant James T. Rayner

First Lieutenant Benjamin Rupert

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Clarke

First Lieutenant John H. Murphey

First Lieutenant Sam H. Williams

First Lieutenant Charles J. Feldman

Second Lieutenant William H. Monroe

Second Lieutenant William J. Finnerty

Second Lieutenant Leo A. Voskan

Chief Warrant Officer George D. Trussell

Warrant Officer Junior Grade Edward M. Rothchild

Master Sergeant Herbert A. Faber

Master Sergeant Donald T. Maltby

Master Sergeant Fred J. Peter

First Sergeant Ira L. Farmer

First Sergeant Alfred R. Lombardi

First Sergeant Irving Sherman

Technical Sergeant Cletus W. Strange

Technical Sergeant Arthur J. Bellavance

Technical Sergeant Edward A. Ferguson

Technical Sergeant Xenophon G. Nichols

Technical Sergeant John C. Huffman

Technical Sergeant Stanley J. Kantorowicz

Staff Sergeant Joseph P. Talone

Staff Sergeant Harold S. Bates

Staff Sergeant Michael J. Filipiak

Staff Sergeant Elia M. Francisco

Staff Sergeant Joe Roncelli

Staff Sergeant Arthur E. Savard

Staff Sergeant Charles H. Clark

Staff Sergeant Earl W. Glidden
Staff Sergeant William S. Hmurciak
Staff Sergeant Edwin E. Vittum
Staff Sergeant Edward A. Garrett
Staff Sergeant Preston J. Connors
Staff Sergeant Walter J. Sobotka
Sergeant Stephen R. Allaire
Sergeant Albert W. Cronin
Sergeant Francis P. Walsh
Sergeant Gerald C. Coughlin
Sergeant Varkis Asadoorian
Sergeant Charles W. Lane
Sergeant Dominic McKenzie
Sergeant Robert T. Graffum
Technician Grade 4 Donald R. Cote
Technician Grade 4 Clyde E. Crenshaw
Technician Grade 4 Robert L. Hegg
Technician Grade 4 Roy K. Garfield
Technician Grade 4 Joseph W. Johnson
Technician Grade 4 Jerald B. Clark
Technician Grade 4 James M. Edens
Technician Grade 4 Colie F. Meetze
Technician Grade 4 Charles H. Ashworth
Technician Grade 4 Raymond H. Petersen
Corporal Lawrence E. Steinke
Corporal James F. Harvey
Technician Grade 5 William C. Stoudenmire Jr
Technician Grade 5 John H. McKeon
Technician Grade 5 Edward A. Givens
Technician Grade 5 Edward M. Hylan
Technician Grade 5 Gustave H. N. Fallgren
Technician Grade 5 Henry L. Kinney
Technician Grade 5 James O. Naylor
Technician Grade 5 George D. Whitten

Private First Class Gerald F. Shannon
Private First Class Henry Nathan
Private First Class Lucien L. Roy
Private First Class John Kezarjian
Private First Class Robert H. Bean
Private First Class Ray E. Hagstrom
Private First Class Roland H. Martin
Private First Class Theodore J. Wallhofer
Private First Class Lionel A. Labrie
Private First Class Dorsey G. Conn

Captain Horace A. Harris
Captain Maurice J. Silverman
1st Lieutenant Jerry R. Meade
1st Lieutenant Joseph A. Alhworth
1st Lieutenant Max A. Stricker
Staff Sergeant Thomas A. Bayliss
Staff Sergeant William E. Cannon
Staff Sergeant Daniel M. Geary
Staff Sergeant Henry Dupras
Staff Sergeant Daniel R. Civiello
Staff Sergeant Ralph F. Linder
Sergeant Francis W. Doyle
Sergeant Louis J. Marchigiani
Sergeant Charles Nielson
Sergeant Romeo A. Gonyea
Sergeant Pasquale A. Delgrosso
Sergeant Francis B. Carver
Sergeant John J. Emerick
Sergeant Edward R. Derosiers
Sergeant Raymond H. Dennison

Sergeant James Weir
Sergeant Walter J. Goulet
Sergeant Elliott L. Schoonover
Sergeant Rufus J. Ott
Sergeant John F. Walsh
Technician Grade 4 Thomas P. Metts
Technician Grade 4 Bennie L. Thackston
Technician Grade 4 Johnny J. Smith
Technician Grade 4 Kolvig J. Simmons
Technician Grade 4 Clarence Horn
Technician Grade 4 Osvaldo C. Musso
Technician Grade 4 Paul Goldstein
Technician Grade 4 Frank P. Keister
Technician Grade 4 Howard C. Eastman
Technician Grade 4 Aram L. Lamoureaux
Corporal Walter C. Putnam, Jr
Corporal Antonio T. Giorgi
Corporal Frank J. Elegreet, Jr
Corporal Meyer Siegel
Corporal Gustav A. Kostbar

Technician Grade 5 George W. Corbett
Technician Grade 5 Paul Rallo
Technician Grade 5 Francis W. Lester, Jr
Technician Grade 5 George A. Agoritsa
Technician Grade 5 Francis E. Kelly
Technician Grade 5 Fred E. Dubois
Technician Grade 5 Ernest M. White
Private First Class James W. Lanham
Private First Class Bert J. Wishart
Private First Class Snowden R. Walburn
Private First Class Joseph H. Remillard
Private First Class Morgan F. Kelliher
Private First Class Diego Campa
Private First Class Beverley P. Dupuis

Oak Leaf Cluster to Bronze Star Medal

Lieutenant Colonel Olen B. Curtis
Major John R. Klug
Major Lewis S. Toone
Staff Sergeant Joe Roncelli

PURPLE HEART

Lieutenant Colonel Olen B. Curtis
Captain John H. Wyckoff
First Lieutenant Fred K. Lawson
First Lieutenant John H. Murphey
First Lieutenant Jack H. Fooks
First Lieutenant Thomas J. Clarke
First Lieutenant William H. Monroe
Staff Sergeant Johnny W. Lee
Staff Sergeant Edward A. Garrett
Staff Sergeant Billie E. Gilbert
Staff Sergeant Elia M. Francisco
Staff Sergeant Joseph W. Johnson
Staff Sergeant Thomas A. Bayliss
Staff Sergeant Carl J. Russo
Staff Sergeant Joseph P. Talone
Staff Sergeant Varkis Asadoorian
Sergeant Carl C. Rice
Sergeant Gerald C. Coughlin
Sergeant Carl C. Hahn
Sergeant Raymond H. Oliver
Sergeant Daniel R. Civiello
Sergeant Norman F. Fletcher
Sergeant William R. Bragg
Sergeant Rufus J. Ott
Sergeant Stanley J. Zagorski
Sedgeant Jack W. Beverly
Technician Grade 4 James M. Edens
Technician Grade 4 Yow K. Yee
Corporal Chadles A. Emmert Jr

Corporal John G. Tabellario
Corporal Homer Michael Jr
Corporal Hubbard B. Windle
Corporal Gustav A. Kostbar
Corpodal Cadl L. Buckner
Corporal Adrien V. Bissonette
Corporal Frank J. Elegreet
Corporal Claude W. Rule
Technician Grade 5 Albert P. Martinez
Technician Grade 5 Lionel D. Drouin
Technician Grade 5 Louis A. Beliz
Technician Grade 5 Arlie L. Goetsch
Technician Grade 5 Joseph Civarelli
Technician Grade 5 Francis W. Lester
Technician Grade 5 Lucien L. Roy
Technician Grade 5 William E. Cahoone
Technician Grade 5 Rudolph J. Madore
Technician Grade 5 Dorsey G. Conn
Technician Grade 5 Philip E. Pascale
Technician Grade 5 Harrison A. Pruitt
Technician Grade 5 Arthur E. Marriner
Technician Grade 5 Preston L. Bengé
Technician Grade 5 Irving Dropkin
Technician Grdae 5 Lorenzo Whitley
Private First Class Victor J. Taglienti
Private First Class Alfred J. Therrien
Private First Class Harley C. Ballard
Private First Class John J. Hynes
Private First Class Joseph H. Remillard

Private First Class Charles L. Stewart
Private First Class Clarence T. Horsmann
Private First Class Charles B. Minsk
Private First Class Osborne D. Davis
Private First Class Dewey M. McKeown
Private First Class Charles W. Parrot
Private First Class Chester O. Hopper
Private First Class Donald R. Blanchette
Private First Class Hampton C. Smith
Private First Class Ernest J. Smith
Private First Class Stephan F. Connolly
Private First Class Wilfred J. Boulanger
Private First Class Harlan C. Cannon
Private First Class Jack P. DeLuca
Private First Class Marvin Veatch
Private First Class Henry J. Trajanowski
Private First Class Eugene Cerrato
Private First Class Delbert L. George
Private First Class Harold Kirkpatrick
Private First Class Leonard G. Carothers
Private First Class Laurent C. Dube
Private First Class Robert C. Link
Private First Class Frank A. Galati
Private Michael J. Filipiak
Private Michael L. Gallo
Private Patrick V. Pagano
Private Eugene V. Cote
Private Vidal DeLarosa

Private Samuel J. Allen
Private Benjamin Blake
Private Walter S. Colquitt
Private Richard J. Braman
Private Raymond F. Avery
Private James E. McDonald
Private Crawford A. Baker
Private Clifford H. Brizze
Private Anthony DiBrassi
Private Roy E. Hemond
Private Lester W. Killion
Private Eugene F. Riley
Private Robert C. Smart
Private Grover W. Wilburn
Private John J. Croal
Private Lyle Swan Swanson
Private Joseph P. McKeon
Private Arthur L. Dupont
Private Clarence W. Tucker
Private Kenneth L. Ames
Private John B. Gibson

Oak Leaf Cluster to Purple Heart

Corporal Carl L. Buckner
Private First Class Leonard G. Carothers
Private First Class Marvin Veatch
Private Samuel J. Allen

AUTOGRAPHS & MEMOIRS