

HISTORY

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

16TH INFANTRY

1ST US INFANTRY DIVISION

UNITED STATES ARMY

NOVEMBER 1940 TO MAY 1945

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1ST LT. MED. ADM. CORPS

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

In November, 1940, Reserve Officers were ordered to active duty. The Medical Detachment, 16th Infantry, found itself growing from a skeleton organization to a full scale detachment. Medical Officers found, to their amazement, that they had to learn to be Army Officers and not doctors.

In the autumn of 1940, the Medical Detachment was stationed in Fort Jay, Governors Island, New York. One battalion section, the 3rd, was absent from the garrison duties which were based on the easy-going standards of a peace-time Army. The absent 3rd Battalion was participating in amphibious maneuvers with other regiments of the 1st Infantry Division in Puerto Rico. It was at this time that the Army began its rapid expansion, and accordingly, the personnel of the Regiment as a whole was increased considerably. However, the newer members were Regular Army men. The major part of the winter was devoted to the training of the new men.

In February, 1941, the entire Regiment (excluding the 3rd Bn) moved by truck to Fort Devens, Massachusetts. A few days later, the 3rd Battalion, the 18th and 26th Infantry Regiments returned from Puerto Rico and thus, the 1st Division was practically housed "under one roof". There was considerable activity in Fort Devens at this time. The various regiments were given samplings of the type of fighting that would be required of them whenever the need arose. The training centered on amphibious landings in the vicinity of nearby Buzzard's Bay. The landings were usually made in battalion strength. The participating battalions would be gone for approximately a week at a time, and four or five landings a day would be made. Immediately following the training at Buzzard's Bay, the first influx of selectees began to trickle into the Regiment.

In the early part of the summer, the Regiment entrained for Brooklyn, New York, to board the USS Wakefield, to participate in maneuvers off the coast of the Carolinas. The entire Division participated in the strenuous cruise and landing operations. At the time, the majority of the men believed that the 1st Division was sailing for Martinique to intervene in the trouble that was brewing there. However, the rumor was just that - a rumor. Thus, for the major part of the summer, the Division made numerous landings in the vicinity of Parris Island, North Carolina.

Upon returning to Fort Devens after leaving the USS Wakefield, a short period of garrison duty was interspersed with packing and other preparations for the coming ground maneuvers in the Carolinas and Georgia. The entire Division moved to the Carolinas by motor vehicle in November and actively participated in another new type of training - mobile warfare. Thus the Division was now thoroughly prepared to engage in the newer types of warfare that were being used so successfully in Europe by the Germans, amphibious landings and a rapid moving, highly mechanized army. Leaving the South by truck 1 December 1941, the Regiment reached Fort Devens five days later.

On 7 December 1941, following the return to Fort Devens, the men were awakened by the news that the Japanese had bombed Pearl Harbor. Everyone had been looking forward to Christmas furloughs, and it was the opposite of all that the furloughs would be cancelled. Yet, the opposite occurred. The men were given furloughs ranging from seven to ten days.

In February 1942, the entire Division left for Camp Blanding, Florida. It was a permanent change of station. A strenuous period of training was the highlight of the Division's brief, but comfortable stay in Florida. The ability to withstand forced marches under a burning sun inured the men to physical hardships. In May 1942, the Division moved to Fort Benning, Georgia, where the men heard live artillery shells and bombs explode for the first time. The main purpose of the maneuvers in the vicinity of Fort Benning was to acquaint each soldier with the team-work that is absolutely necessary between the Infantry, Artillery, Air Corps, Engineers, etc.

In June 1942, the Division moved to a staging area in Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania and awaited its ultimate shipment overseas. During the last week in June, the forward echelon (2nd Battalion) was segregated from the rest of the Regiment and placed under a strict restriction. There was to be no writing or talking to outsiders. All members of the 2nd Battalion who had business outside the restricted area were accompanied by armed guards. The men of the 2nd Battalion were paid for the last time in the States at one minute past midnight, 30 June 1942, and later in the day, left by train for New York, to board the transports bound for England. Two weeks later, the 2nd Battalion left the transport in Liverpool, England, and proceeded by train to Tidworth Barracks, England. The rest of the Division left the States 1 August 1942, on the Queen Mary, and landed in Greenock, Scotland, 7 August 1942. On August 8th they boarded troop trains to convey them to Tidworth Barracks.

Once again, the Division was "under one roof". Passes and furloughs were given the Officers and Enlisted Men to visit London, Glasgow or any other place the men desired to go. During the months of August and September, training consisted chiefly of lectures, litter bearing and marches. In September the Detachment made a 12 mile march to Stonebridge, where, upon arrival were met by a guide who explained the History Of Stonebridge. The Detachment then had coffee and doughnuts served by the Red Cross and lunch was brought to them by jeep.

Our stay in England didn't last long. In the last week of September, the Regiment moved to Rosneath, Scotland, on Greenock Harbor, where amphibious training again started. Three landings a week were made in Battalion strength, with the other battalions coming in as reserve battalions. All of these landings were made in pouring rain - it wasn't to accustom the men to rainy weather, but because in Scotland it always rains!

On 15 October 1942, the Regiment embarked on the HMS Warwick Castle and the HMS Duchess of Bedford. The 3rd Battalion and Special Unit Companies less Anti-Tank Company were on the HMS Warwick Castle, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions plus Anti-Tank Company were on the Duchess of Bedford. Everyone knew that this was the "real thing". The Officers and Enlisted Men were quite enthusiastic about getting

into their first action and everyone was restless. On October 17th, the troops left Grenoch Harbor and went to Glasgow, Scotland, where they stayed four hours. At Glasgow each Company was issued two bicycles; the rumors really started then! At lunch they met the rest of the convoy and started on the trip. On 2 November 1942, the men were finally told where they were going and what their job was to be; a beach landing on the shores of North Africa at Arzew, Algeria, with the mission of occupying Oran, Algeria, 25 miles west of Arzew.

## CHAPTER I

### NORTH AFRICA

At 0100 hrs, 8 November 1942, the 1st and 3rd Battalions landed at Arzew Beach, Algeria, accompanied by their respective Battalion Medical Sections. Each Battalion Section had two litter squads attached to them from Company A, 1st Medical Battalion. The 1st Battalion upon hitting the beach immediately started moving to the east with the objectives of Port aux Poules and La Macta. The 3rd Battalion moved west toward Oran. At 1400 hrs the 2nd Battalion, reserve battalion, landed at Arzew Beach and moved to Le Grand. It stayed in reserve until the evening of November 9th - when it took over the 3rd Battalion position, allowing the 3rd Battalion to swing around toward St. Cloud where the 18th Infantry was having difficulty in advancing. The final objective - Oran - was taken and occupied at 1000 hrs, 10 November 1942.

The Medical Detachment ran into quite a few difficult problems that had not been anticipated, mainly transportation of casualties. None of the Battalion Medical Section vehicles reported in until the morning of November 10th, after the fighting was over. In order to overcome this problem, horses and wagons were taken from the farmers, and some of the Cannon Company's halftracks were used. One of the men in the 2nd Battalion Section was stepped on by a horse; that was the only casualty in the Medical Detachment. The personnel of the Regimental Medical Section assisted the Chaplain in the burial of the dead at a farmhouse at Fme. St. Mohamet.

Two members of the 3rd Battalion Medical Section, upon landing, moved too far to the west, and were separated from their section. They wandered into Arzew, which was not yet occupied. The French, upon seeing that they were medical men, told them that they had some casualties that needed treatment and took them prisoners. At 1000 hrs the same day, they were still working on the French casualties when they heard rifle and machine-gun fire. They knew it was the 18th Infantry Troops entering the town. They continued working but when the plaster started falling off the wall in the building, they decided it was time to identify themselves. When the 18th Infantry liberated them, they were told the whereabouts of the 3rd Battalion, 16th Infantry. These two men rejoined their section at 1300 hrs, 8 November.

The total casualties for the Regiment in this action was 69 wounded and 24 killed in action.

Upon cessation of fighting the Regiment went into semi-garrison quarters. The 1st Battalion at Tafaouri Airfield; 2nd Battalion at the Military Barracks in Oran; 3rd Battalion in general area of Fluerus; Special Units in general area of St. Louis.

During the period from 11 November 1942 to 10 January 1943, the Regiment underwent strenuous training and reequipping. Passes were issued to Officers and Enlisted Men to visit Sidi-Bel-Abbes, the home of the French Foreign Legion; Oran and other big cities. The men were purchasing all the perfume they could buy to send home - the Mail Clerk became very busy. In December the 18th Infantry moved to Tunisia and the Regiment knew it wouldn't be too long before it also moved, as the

war was far from being over.

On the 16 January 1943, the 1st Battalion and Regimental Headquarters left their semi-garrison quarters and moved to vicinity of Maktar, Tunisia, arriving on the 22nd January. On the 24th January, the 1st Battalion moved into Oussetia Valley and engaged the enemy. The remainder of the Regiment left their garrison quarters on January 17th and arrived at Guelma, Algeria, January 23rd. On January 27th the 3rd Battalion rejoined the Regiment and took up a position on the right of the 1st Battalion. The 2nd Battalion moved to Robaa, Tunisia on the 26th of January and were under the control of the 36th British Brigade. The 2nd Battalion rejoined the Regiment at Oussetia Valley on the 3rd of February. At Oussetia Valley action consisted chiefly of patrolling. Enemy aircraft was quite active and inflicted quite a few casualties upon personnel who were riding in vehicles during the daylight hours. Main enemy activity was mortar and artillery fire. On February 17th, the entire Regiment moved out of Oussetia Valley and took up positions at the Maktar-Pichon Pass. Engineers heavily mined and booby-trapped the positions vacated by our troops. On February 19th, the Regiment moved from the Maktar-Pichon Pass by motor convoy and moved to the south. At 0600 hrs all battalions attacked the enemy at Kasserine Pass. This was the first time the Regiment participated in a combined Infantry, Artillery, Tank and Air Corps attack. The enemy at the time was attacking our troops at Kasserine Pass, trying to reach our supply base at Tebessa. Our attack was successful and the enemy was thrown back through Kasserine Pass and heavy casualties were inflicted on them.

During the stay at Kasserine Pass, the Regiment was visited by Under-Secretary of War Patterson.

The Regiment was relieved by the 9th Division, 9 March 1943, and moved to a rest area at El-Meridj where the men were reequipped, showers taken and recreation given. The 16th Infantry left the rest area at El-Meridj on March 13th and moved to an assembly area at Bou Chebka, Tunisia. On the evening of March 16th the Regiment moved by motor convoy to a position 6 miles northwest of Gafsa, Tunisia. At 0600 hrs, the 17th of March, the Regiment attacked Gafsa and entered and seized the town without opposition. The 16th Infantry remained in the vicinity of Gafsa for the period from 18 March to 22 March 1943.

On March 22nd the 2nd and 3rd Battalions moved into the El Geuttar Sector as Division Reserve. The 1st Battalion joined them on 24 March 1943. There was a lull in combat until the 27th of March, when the 16th Infantry participated in an attack to gain possession of the mountain, Djebel-Mcheltat which was taken on 1 April 1943.

The terrain, similar in nature to that of the mountains of and near Gafsa, placed tremendous burdens on the Medical Evacuation System. It was necessary to reinforce an already depleted detachment with litter bearers from the Collecting Company. In some instances, assistance was obtained from Line Organizations in the removal of wounded from the battlefield. Ambulance service was provided very efficiently by the Ambulance Platoon of Company A, 1st Medical Battalion. It required approximately 4 to 6 hours to evacuate a wounded man to a rear medical installation.

It can be truly said that any man seriously wounded and capable of surviving the first hour after the infliction of the wound, reached the larger medical evacuation installations in fairly good shape. All credit for this excellent record must be given to the Battalion Surgeons, the Company Aid Men, particularly the litter bearers and other members of the Medical Detachment who performed their duties completely and without regard for their safety and personal welfare. As an example, there was no evidence of poorly controlled hemorrhages on those patients seen at the Aid Stations which pointedly demonstrated the excellent first aid ability of the aid men.

A certain phase of the battle, particularly the period 29 March to 1 April 1943, the influx of patients, great enough to overtax a long route of evacuation, required miscellaneous vehicles to assist in this work. Two-and-a-half, three-quarter ton trucks and jeeps were used for this purpose.

The period 2 April to 8 April 1943, was quiet, comparatively, and was marked by the progress of the 16th Combat Team to its various objectives. The Medical Detachment took up a bivouac area on 8 April 1943, in the general vicinity of El Guettar.

The 16th Infantry Combat Team went into action against the enemy on the morning of 22 April 1943. Heavy fighting continued during the period 22 April to 30 April 1943. This fighting was in two phases; 22 April to 25 April; 27 April to 30 April 1943. The Battalion Medical Sections as usual were attached to their respective battalions. The Regiment continued chiefly north and slightly east setting up Command Posts at various points. This campaign was not unusual from a medical evacuation viewpoint except for the facts that:

1. The jeep is an indispensable vehicle for the transportation of wounded from exposed combat areas.
2. Litter bearers are still essential for terrain which is as hilly and mountainous as found in Tunisia.

The Medical Detachment and Collecting Company A, 1st Medical Battalion gave their usual continued medical service to the Combat Team throughout the campaign. On the 25 April 1943, an incident occurred which unfortunately resulted in 68 casualties. This was reported to the Regimental Surgeon at 0400hrs, 25 April 1943. By 0600 hrs, 25 April all the patients were treated and evacuated. This excellent work was aided by cooperation of the Infantrymen, who not only acted as litter bearers, but appropriated every available vehicle and used such vehicles as conveyances for the wounded. The Medical Detachment is also proud of the fact that no patient died enroute to and upon the arrival at the hospital, having once been treated at the Aid Station.

One Army notable also received treatment at a Medical Detachment Installation. On 23 April 1943, Lt. General Lesley W. Mc Nair, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, was wounded in the 16th Infantry Sector and was given initial medical treatment at the 2nd Battalion Aid Station by Captain Samuel Morchan.

During the El Guettar Battle, on 29 March 1943, the 3rd Battalion Aid Station received two direct artillery hits, killing 5, and wounding 7 and one missing. Personnel from the 1st and 2nd Battalion Aid Stations

Were sent

to replace the casualties *at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Medical Section.*

The 16th Infantry continued the attack chiefly north and slightly east until going into a reserve position at Douar, Tunisia. The Regiment remained in this position until the evening of May 5th, when it proceeded eastward to another reserve position in the vicinity of Matuer, Tunisia. On 15 May 1943, the 16th Infantry left Matuer, traveled by both motor convoy and train to the general vicinity of Oran, Algeria; arriving there 18 May 1943. The battalions took up some semi-garrison positions they left in January. From the period 22 May to 26 May 1943, training on amphibious beach landings was stressed. Everyone was wondering - where to now?

The 16th Infantry left the vicinity of Oran by boat on 11 June 1943. The 1st Battalion and Special Units embarked on the USS Stanton; the 2nd and 3rd Battalions on the USS Thurston at Oran Harbor. Left Oran Harbor on 12 June 1943, and arrived at Algiers Harbor, 15 June 1943. All the troops disembarked and went by motor convoy to the general area of Staeuelli, Algeria, where pup tents were set up and a semi-permanent camp was built.

The total casualties treated by the Medical Detachment, 16th Infantry from 8 November 1942 to 13 May 1943, was 1082 wounded. Casualties for the Medical Detachment during this period was 35 wounded, and 12 **Killed in Action**, plus 2 Prisoners of War.



## CHAPTER 2

### SICILY

Rumors started going around that the Regiment would be leaving Staoueli, Algeria, sometime around the end of June, where the destination would be just a guess. The 3rd Battalion, 16th Infantry, on 27 June 1943, left their bivouac area at Staoueli, boarded LCI's at Algiers Harbor and on the 28th of June left Algiers for an unknown destination. Everyone was under the impression that the 3rd Battalion would be back in a day or two, but when a week passed and nothing was heard from them, it became quite evident that something was up.

On 4 July 1943, everyone was restricted to their bivouac area and on the 5th of July the 1st Battalion and Special Unit Companies moved to Algiers and boarded the USS Stanton. 2nd Battalion boarded the USS Chase. The men still didn't have the slightest idea of where they were going, but from talking with the crew members they knew it wouldn't be too far, as there wasn't much of a supply aboard ship. The afternoon of 6 July 1943, the Regiment sailed from Algiers - destination unknown. On the morning of July 8th, guide books to Sicily were given out and in the afternoon everyone was briefed on what was going to happen. Assault beach landing of Sicily, 5 miles southeast of Gela, Sicily. On the evening of July 9th, a group of LCI's joined the convoy and we found out that it was the 3rd Battalion. They had gone to an area in the vicinity of Tunis and bivouaced there until July 8th, when again they boarded the LCI's.

At 0001 hrs, 10 July 1943, the first troops left the transports by assault crafts. The men wondered if this would be as easy as the landing at Arzew. No one was allowed on deck, but at about 0230 hrs, we heard aircraft above, machine-gun and artillery fire. No, it wasn't like Arzew. The first troops hit the beach at 0245 hrs, and seized its objective on the beach and started moving inland. Throughout July 10th, it was comparatively quiet, except for enemy air activity. On the morning of July 11th, the enemy made a strong bid to push the invaders back into the sea using tanks, infantry and artillery. They did not succeed. The men held their ground, even though the enemy tanks had broken through and were in the rear of their lines.

During the attack, the Regimental Aid Station and Company A, 1st Medical Battalion, were located at the same place and worked hand in hand. The Regimental Aid Station had quite a few casualties brought into their station but were unable to evacuate them to the beach, because of enemy tank fire covering the evacuation route and the beach. The patients were held one hour and then evacuated; using two-and-one-half ton amphibious trucks, jeeps and ambulances.

The following newspaper article was written by S Sgt Ralph G. Martin of the Stars and Stripes:

It all started when 1st Lt. Fred Thomas walked into a front-line aid station and told S Sgt Earl Wills, "There are two wounded American soldiers and one badly hurt Jerry in a house a couple miles behind the German lines. But I can take you right where they are. Can you come with me?"

Twenty-two year old S Sgt Wills, Cahoes, New York, with four years of Regular Army behind him, looked up at the looey for a long minute, "Yeh, sure, I'll go," he said.

He came up with three other medics piled into two jeeps: T/4 John Packard, Highland Falls, New York; T/5 William Larson, Story City, Iowa; Private Robert Holden, Rochester, New York.

They raced along the road, far in front of our advanced troops, the Red Cross flags flying, and finally the looey said, "This is the place."

Turning left off the highway, they came into a courtyard of a big, old house and when they approached the open door, the four medics stared, blinked, stared again. Inside the big front room there were eighteen paratroopers and two German, all of them armed, drinking wine and eating chow served by an Italian civilian, laughing, and having a wonderful time.

When the four open-mouthed medics looked at the looey, he smiled and then motioned them into a back room. In the room there were three wounded soldiers, two Yanks and one Jerry. Still slightly bewildered by the whole thing, the two medics dressed one Yank's shattered arm, another's bullet wound, and also fixed up the Jerry's shrapnel wounds in his arms, legs and stomach. They were loading the patients into the litters when the looey came up to Wills again. "Wait a minute," he said. "You guys are in a pretty hot spot."

The looey smiled again. "There are two German Mark VI's parked in the orchard right in front of the house, with their 88's covering the exit. I have to get their ok before we can leave."

Before Wills could close his mouth, the looey had gone outside. In the other room the Jerries and Yanks were still drinking vino, still smiling at each other and kidding the Italian civilians.

But a few minutes later, the party was over, and the German soldiers trooped into the back room to say goodbye to their comrade. They made sure that he was comfortable, reassured him that everything would be alright, and then motioned to the Lt.

"It's ok now," said the looey to S Sgt Wills. "You can put them into the jeep. And in case you're stopped by any German patrols, the password is "German-Lisso."

With a wild look in his eyes, Wills walked up to the looey. "What the hell goes on here, Sir?" he asked. "Who's crazy?"

And so the looey explained.

That morning the paratroopers had brought their two wounded buddies to this Italian villa and they were chowing up and figuring out their next move. Suddenly, without knocking, a German soldier opened the door, walked in and politely informed them that there were two Mark VI's hidden in the brush outside, with their guns aimed on the door, so would nobody please try to take a walk that afternoon. Then he proposed a "gentlemen's agreement".

It seems that the two tank crews were one of the last few Nazi patrols in that sector and everybody was pulling out that afternoon. Both tanks were out of order (except their guns, which worked perfectly) so the German crews were going to blow up their tanks and leave earlier on foot. But one of their comrades was wounded and needed immediate attention, and their first aid station had moved way back, earlier that morning. If the Americans would send someone to bring back transportation to take their wounded comrade to an American hospital, the Germans would go their way and let the Americans go theirs.

There must be no funny business, the Germans added. Everybody must give his word of honor as a soldier and a gentleman. Just to make sure, of course, the Germans would hold the seventeen paratroopers as forfeit.

And that's just what happened.

When Wills told the story to Captain John Lautan, <sup>Glendale,</sup> ~~Youngdale,~~ California, the Captain smiled indiligently. "You've been working too hard, Sergeant," he said. "These shell-shock cases are beginning to affect you. That sort of thing just doesn't happen."

But the Sergeant insisted, and the Captain started checking up.

First stop, when the Americans pushed forward, was to drop in at the villa. Sure enough, there were two Mark VI tanks, both turrets and guns thoroughly demolished. After that, the Captain hunted up the paratroop Lt., questioned the German prisoner. Everything checked and double checked.

But still, when the Captain told the story, he scratched his head. "Isn't it crazy?" he asked.

S Sgt Wills, at the time of this incident, was a member of the Medical Detachment, 16th Infantry, and with the other aid men mentioned, were working in the 1st Battalion Aid Station.

On 13 July 1943, the Regiment gained it's initial objective, Niscemi and continued the attack against the enemy, going north seizing Mazzarino, Enna, and Villapirola.

On 23 July 1943, about 7 miles south of Villadore (an enemy occupied village) a patrol from A Company, 16th Infantry, reported by radio that they had met enemy resistance and had suffered one casualty. Would the a litter squad be sent? Immediately the Battalion Surgeon, Captain Anderson, called for a litter squad of 8 men who were to go with T/4 J. K. Packard and T/5 E. F. Bruhn from the Aid Station. The litter bearers were from the 1st Medical Battalion. The group started out over rugged terrain and caught the platoon from Company A which was going out to relieve the first patrol that was in Villa-Prion. They climbed several ranges of hills and walked through dry river-beds, finally approaching a farm house about 2 miles from Villa-Prion. At this point, the patrol stopped to organize for an attack on the village.

The litter squad waited at this point. While waiting, a number of people came streaming from a large farmhouse. It seemed that the litter

squad were the first Americans they seen since we had landed on the island. One old man spoke English and told them that he had three sons in the USA, and that he himself had lived there for 30 years. The people offered us bread, cheese and water. By this time, the patrol had reached about a half mile out of Villadoro. From the farm house, we could watch the patrol working its way up to the town.

All this time snipers' bullets were ricocheting around and over the farmhouse. Leaving the four litter bearers at the farmhouse, they started working their way up behind the patrol. An occasional sniper's bullet would sing over their heads, fortunately the sniper wasn't very accurate.

As they approached the village, they could determine where the patrol was by the sound of the 60mm mortars being fired. They entered a grape orchard where they found machine-guns and mortars set up. All the men were kept busy concealing themselves under the rocks and in the ditches. They located a Staff Sergeant and inquired as to where they might find the casualty that had been reported. The Sergeant pointed in a vague direction out ahead and told them that he was out around the corner of one of the buildings.

They were not sure of which building or which corner. Anyhow, they advanced through a chicken-wire fence (which they cut down) and came onto a road. Someone yelled to get "the hell off the skyline"; and when they looked to see why, they discovered that the enemy was straight down the road on the left. Within a couple of seconds they were behind a building and out of sight. However, by this time, the Jerries had spotted them moving about and they let loose with several machine-guns. All hell seemed to break loose. There was no danger except for ricocheting bullets. By this time, they had located the wounded man who had a hole through the right side coming out near his spine. They started back for the farmhouse unmindful of the fire, since they what they had come for. By this time one of the litter bearers, Private Prulhorn, showed up with a captured German. The German was about 21 years old and tough. He had just tried to take a gun from the Officer who was leading the patrol. The men had him help carry the litter.

The men arrived at the farmhouse and picked up the other men and left two men there as contact men should there be more casualties. They then proceeded over the mountain route back to their own lines. Darkness fell quickly and it was not long before they had to operate by compass. They made a bypass of one mountain, thus going about 3 miles west and south of their route. They therefore had to check their course and went southeast, finally reaching some known landmarks.

The prisoner was very calm by this time. The work had taken the starch out of Hitler's Superman. The men finally arrived at the Aid Station well exhausted after having carried the patient 9 or 10 miles over mountains and through valleys. The patient was in shock due to prolonged exposure. Captain Anderson gave the patient two units of human blood plasma and the patient's condition improved. He was finally evacuated by ambulance in the early hours of the morning. This litter haul was the longest and most tedious the 1st Battalion has encountered so far in all its battles.

On 24 July 1943, the Regiment started the attack toward the east, jumping off from Gangi with the objective of Nicosia and Troina. Nicosia was taken on July 28th. On the 29th of July a foot inspection was held of all troops and 500 cases of Macerated and Athlete's Foot was found. The men had walked the whole distance from the beach without a change of socks. On 2 August 1943, the Regiment continues the attack to seize Troina and the objective was taken on August 6th.

At Troina the Regiment was relieved on August 7th and reequipping of the men began. The men were told that they had finished fighting in Sicily. Those were very sweet words, as the men were absolutely fatigued. They had been on the line continuously for 38 days and fighting every day.

During the Sicilian Campaign the Medical Detachment treated 434 wounded of the 16th Infantry. The Medical Detachment casualties were; 14 wounded and two missing in action - believed captured.

On August 14th the Regiment moved to a reserve position at Ranzazzo where a bivouac was set up and movies were shown. Ball playing and other forms of recreation began. The Regiment departed from Ranzazzo by motor convoy on the 20th of August, and traveled 165 miles to a bivouac area, two miles east of Di Palma. A semi-garrison camp was set up. The first week at Di Palma was devoted to cleaning of clothing and equipment, and bringing all units up to T/E. After the week of reorganization an intensive training program started. Training was carried out in the morning only, the afternoons being devoted to athletics and recreation.

On 27 September 1943, two Officers and 24 Enlisted Men went on a three day recreation trip to Palermo, Sicily, where they all had an enjoyable time except for one thing; it rained during their stay and all of their equipment was soaked when they returned to Di Palma.

On or about the 15th of October, rumors started going around that the Regiment would be leaving Sicily. Some had it that it was going to Italy, others to the States. Neither of the two came out true, but the rumor that the Regiment was leaving was correct. The Regiment started painting and crating boxes, and making up sailing lists. On October 13th, all of the Detachment vehicles were driven to ~~Palermo~~ and turned in. Surely the Regiment couldn't be going to Italy without transportation! Vehicles and drivers were given to the Regiment by the 9th Division for the remainder of their stay in Sicily.

On the evening of October 20th, the entire Regiment moved by motor convoy to Augusta Harbor, and on the morning of October 21st, embarked on the HMS Maloja. The HMS Maloja sailed from Augusta Harbor, Sicily, on the 22th of October, and pulled into Algiers Harbor, Africa, 25 October 1943, where food and supplies were picked up. The HMS Maloja sailed from Algiers Harbor on the afternoon of October 27th. Aboard ship with the Regiment were British civilians and it was through them that the Regiment found out that the destination was England.

## CHAPTER 3

### ENGLAND

The 16th Infantry Regiment aboard the HMS Maloja docked at Liverpool, England, 5 November 1943. The first to disembark were the civilians, then the sick. On the afternoon of November 5th, the entire Regiment left the ship and boarded trains. The 1st Battalion moved to Lyme Regis, the 2nd Battalion to Bridport, the 3rd Battalion to Litten Cheney and the Special Unit Companies to Beaminster. All of the Regiment arrived at their destination on November 6th where garrison organization was started.

The month of November was devoted chiefly to the reorganization of the Detachment. Vehicles were drawn from the Regimental Supply Officer, and given to Battalion Sections. The two Dental Officers made trips to the Battalions daily to hold Dental Clinic. A change in the T/O for the Medical Detachment came, authorizing nine Technician Third Grade ratings. The Detachment Commander held classes and at the end of one week gave a test. Those men with the nine highest marks were given the ratings. The subjects covered on the test were: minor surgery; materia medica; anatomy and physiology; first aid; supply, company, and medical administration; and handling of personnel. There were 27 men from the Detachment chosen to take the test. These men were picked by the Battalion Surgeons and Detachment Commander.

During the period of 8 February 1944 to 26 February 1944, the entire Regiment went to the US Assault Training Center at Braunton Camp, Devon, England, where intense training on amphibious operations began. The training consisted of lectures, demonstrations and actual participation of the Regiment in the demonstrations. While at Braunton Camp, the 16th Infantry put on a demonstration for some Russian Generals.

The Regiment made two practice assault landings while in England. One at Slapton Sands, England, 11 March 1944, and the other at Torrivoss, England, 4 May 1944. Everyone was "sweating out" what unit would spearhead the European Invasion; but after receiving the training the Regiment was getting, there wasn't much room for doubt. The only question was "when and where".

In April, 6 sand bags per vehicle were issued to the Detachment, also special waterproofed units containing medical supplies, with instructions on how they were to be stored and not used. In May, waterproofing material for vehicles was issued. Instructions were received to sand-bag the vehicles and on 16 May 1944, all jeeps and trailers were "combat loaded". On May 17th the Detachment made a permanent change of station and moved to Marshalling Area D-10 in the vicinity of Martinstown, Dorset, England. At D-10 assault gas masks were issued in place of the lightweight gas mask; all money over ten shillings was turned into the Camp Finance Office for conversion to invasion money. All medical kits were waterproofed and complete gas-impregnated clothing was issued, also 50 assault jackets. At 0001 hrs, 25 May 1944, the camp was "sealed in". No one was allowed to enter or leave. On May 26th all Officers and Enlisted Men were "briefed" and told what was going to happen. Assault landing of Normandy, France, in the vicinity of Colleville-Sur-Mer, spearheaded by the 16th Infantry! The Camp

Finance Office returned the money that was turned in for conversion -- French Francs.

The Detachment left Camp D-10 and moved to Camp D-4, 28 May 1944. At D-4 the Officers and Enlisted Men were briefed again and the medical evacuation plan was gone over thoroughly. Life preservers, one days "K" and "D" ration, and 7 days' PX supplies were issued.

On 31 June 1944, the Regiment left the Marshalling Area and moved by motor convoy to Weymouth, where they embarked on the USS Chase, the USS Enrico, and the HMS Anvil. The Regimental Medical Section and 1st Battalion Section were on the USS Chase, the 2nd Battalion on the USS Enrico, and the 3rd Battalion Medical Section on the HMS Anvil. On 5 June 1944, the men were briefed again and orders were issued that impregnated clothing would be worn. At last, the day that everyone was looking forward to was coming; the INVASION of the CONTINENT! At 0415 hrs, 5 June 1944, the convoy moved out of Weymouth Harbor.

## CHAPTER 4

### THE NORMANDY INVASION

The convoy arrived at a position nine miles off the coast of France in the vicinity of Colleville-Sur-Mer at 0300 hrs, 6 June 1944. The 2nd Battalion and the 3rd Battalion, the assault battalions, disembarked from their respective ships into LCM's at 0445 hrs and landed on the coast of France at 0630 hrs, 6 June 1944, in the vicinity of Colleville-Sur-Mer. The 1st Battalion, reserve battalion, disembarked from its ship at 0515 hrs, 6 June 1944, and landed at 0740 hrs in the vicinity of Colleville-Sur-Mer. The Battalion Medical Sections accompanied their respective battalions ashore. The Regimental Medical Section left the USS Chase at 0600 hrs, 6 June 1944, descending nets into LCM's. The sea was rough with a sizeable ground swell and the craft rolled, pitched and tossed. Many men were seasick within 15 minutes after boarding the assault craft. The LCM approached the beach to the east of Easy Red, but obstacles were not cleared and machine-gun bullets were hitting the boat. The coxswain pulled off and made a landing on the extreme western end of Easy Red Beach. Machine-gun bullets were still hitting the boat and striking the water all around the boat. The ramp was lowered immediately and the men jumped into waist-deep water. The time was now approximately 0815 hrs.

The group made its way ashore through the tetrahedral and log obstacles, a distance of about 75 yards. Despite the heavy machine-gun fire, all of the Sections reached the shore without a casualty. Upon reaching the beach the 1st Sgt. told the men to follow him and to drop out only to treat casualties. The Section then followed the lead of Colonel Taylor, the Regimental Commander, who was going east along the beach. While going east, the whole Section became separated as there were many casualties in dire need of aid.

The Engineer Shore Brigade Medical Personnel, unfortunately, were not functioning. The Regimental Section Medical Personnel were working hand in hand with the medical men of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalion Medical Sections, who were at work pulling wounded from the surf, dressing their wounds and placing them in the best available cover. The fire; machine-gun, rifle and artillery was heavy along the beach at this time. Fighting was uncertain and movement through the shale, complicated by the number of men all over the beach, was slow, difficult and laborious.

A halt was called 300 yards up the beach and the only members of the Regimental Section together were the Detachment Commander, Major Tegtmeyer, and the 1st Sergeant, Sergeant Goldberg. The rest of the Section dropped out enroute to treat the wounded. Major Tegtmeyer and Sergeant Goldberg continued treatment of wounded in the immediate vicinity of the area. At this point, Colonel Taylor issued instructions to Battalion and Company Commanders and then started out again in search of the beach exit. The 1st Sergeant became separated from Major Tegtmeyer at this time as he was treating wounded. The Detachment Commander went along with the Colonel and enroute picked up the members of the Regimental Medical Section. The exit was located and the group left the beach and set up an Aid Station on the slope of a hill 25 yards west of the Regimental CP. About an hour later the 1st Sergeant located



them. The only one missing at that time was Captain Tierney who reported in about 5 hours later. He had been on the beach in the 116th Infantry Sector treating their wounded. All of the portable equipment and medical supplies were intact, in fact, the men had picked up two more litters and additional supplies on the way from the beach. The Battalion Sections were instructed to bring their wounded to the Regimental Aid Station as it was unwise to take them to the beach, which was under intense artillery and mortar fire. Only the 1st and 2nd Battalions brought their wounded to the Regimental Aid Station, the 3rd Battalion Section being too far to the west. At 1400 hrs, T/3 Bailey and T/3 Friedenbergh volunteered to descend the hill to the beach to render aid to a man who had stepped on a mine.

At 1900 hrs, a count was made and there was a total of 80 wounded men at the Regimental Aid Station. The Regimental Section Personnel dug fox holes for those who could not dig their own. Of the 80 wounded, 5 were serious, 3 of whom died during the night from shock and exposure - despite the use of blood plasma and blankets. Lt Colonel Corley, 3rd Battalion Commander, 26th Infantry passed the Aid Station and asked how things were. He was told that blankets were needed. One hour later the Aid Station had 100 blankets. Colonel Corley had blankets taken from the bed-rolls of his men.

At dusk, 2100 hrs, all the walking wounded were taken down to the beach so they could be put aboard the LCVP's bringing in the 26th Infantry. 15 litter cases were taken to the Naval Beach Station, although no Naval Medical Officer was present. Evacuation stopped when the enemy began to shell the beach again.

At 2230 hrs, Captain Ralston, Collecting Company Commander, brought up 12 litter bearers which were sent to the Battalion Sections with whom contact had been made by runners. Early on the morning of June 7th, 10 additional litter bearers were brought up, which were sent to the 3rd Battalion Aid Station, which had quite a few casualties.

Casualties reported by the Regiment for 6 June 1944 were:

	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>
KIA.....	5	45
KIA(possible).....	10	26
MIA.....	3	354
WIA.....	18	510
TOTAL.....	36	935

On the morning of June 7th, at 0700 hrs, all casualties remaining at the Regimental Aid Station were evacuated to a Collecting - Clearing Company, located 1000 yards to the east.

The Regiment continued the attack inland until 17 June 1944, when ordered to hold up upon reaching the Caumont Sector, in the vicinity of Cormalain. The casualties throughout this period were very light.

On June 19th the Detachment was notified that the 16th Infantry had received the Presidential Unit Citation.

The Detachment Commander and T/4 Appleby received the Distinguished Service Cross from General Eisenhower at Division CP, 2 July 1944.

On 13 July 1944, the Regiment was relieved by the 5th Division and it moved to a rest area in the vicinity of Columbières, France.

## CHAPTER 5

### FRANCE and BELGIUM

The 16th Infantry remained in the rest area at Columbieres, France, from 13 July 1944 to 20 July 1944, with activities consisting mostly of reorganizing, reequipping, washing of clothes, showers and recreation. Reinforcements were also trained at this time.

On July 20th, the Regiment left Columbieres and moved 16 miles by motor convoy to a Division assembly area in the vicinity of Thiegaut, in preparation for a large scale attack against the enemy. During the morning of July 25th, 1800 heavy, medium and fighter bombers bombed the enemy positions in front of our lines. This was part of the preparation for the attack. Everyone knew this was going to be a BIG THING!

At 0700 hrs, July 27th, the Regiment moved to a position 3 miles north of Marigny. At dusk of the same day the 1st and 3rd Battalions pushed through the 18th Infantry who had just taken Marigny, and swung to the southwest behind the enemy lines, until they arrived at their objectives 6 miles northeast of Coutance at 0400 hrs, July 28th. The 2nd Battalion, the reserve Battalion, rejoined the Regiment at 1000 hrs, July 28th. The 1st and 3rd Battalion Medical Sections called for additional litter bearers, litters and ambulances, to evacuate an estimated 100 casualties; 25 at the 1st Battalion and 75 at the 3rd Battalion. Enemy antillery and mortar fire was very active and caused the casualties. Major Tegtmeyer and his driver, T/4 Selfridge, went to the 3rd Battalion Aid Station to assist in the treatment and evacuation of the wounded. Collecting Company A, 1st Medical Battalion, set up a provisional station two miles behind the Regimental Aid Station, which was located at La Chappelle. The Collecting Company was having difficulty in evacuating to the rear as all their ambulances were not present. A request for ambulances was sent to Clearing Company D, 1st Medical Battalion, and after much discussion and "red tape", finally came, but all the casualties had been evacuated before their arrival, by the use of jeeps, three-quarter and two and one-half ton trucks.

The Regiment left positions 6 miles northeast of Coutance, July 30th, for a Division assembly area in the vicinity of St. Dennis De Gast, south of Coutance. On August 1st, at 0010 hrs, a large enemy air force bombed the assembly area in the vicinity of Gavray, in an attempt to hold up the Allied drive. Moderate casualties were inflicted on the troops, but the enemy attempt failed.

The Regiment continued the attack against the enemy in a southeasterly direction with its objective Mayenne, France. Mayenne was entered on August 6th. The Regiment remained in the vicinity of Mayenne until the 12th of August. During the stay at Mayenne, requests for voting ballots were given to all Officers and Enlisted Men. Men went swimming and generally got cleaned up. The Regimental Aid Station evacuated 28 civilians from the civilian hospital at Mayenne because the hospital did not have the facilities to take care of them.

On August 12th, the Regiment was relieved at Mayenne and moved to attack the enemy in a northeasterly direction with La Fert Macé and surrounding towns as its objective. The Regiment took its objective

St. Maurice Du Desert, north of La Fertemace on the evening of August 14th.

The Regiment remained at St. Maurice Du Desert until August 25th., at which time it traveled 154 miles by motor convoy to a Division assembly area at Lardy, France. On August 27th, the Regiment started to attack in a northeasterly direction with St. Pierre Aigle, a small town just southwest of Soissons, as its objective. St Pierre Aigle was taken on August 30th.

The Regiment continued attacking to gain the objective of Mons, Belgium which was taken on September 3rd. In the afternoon of September 3rd, the Regiment ran into an entire German Corps trying to get back to the Siegfried Line and was held up temporarily. Our Air Force bombed and strafed the enemy and prisoners were taken by the thousands. On September 4th, two extra Medical Officers were sent to the 2nd Battalion Aid Station to assist in the treatment of more than 400 German wounded. All the enemy troops surrendered on the condition that the wounded would be cared for. Our casualties were light. The Regiment had a grand total of 7 wounded.

On September 7th, the Regiment left Mons, Belgium, and attacked the enemy in an easterly direction to gain bases for an assault against the Siegfried Line. The 1st Battalion was at Auenhof, Belgium; the 2nd Battalion was at Verviers, Belgium; the 3rd Battalion was at Havset, Belgium; all on the 11th of September. The Regiment was now prepared to assault the Siegfried Line and enter Germany.

Casualties treated in the Regiment for this period by the Medical Detachment were 392 wounded. Medical Detachment casualties were 8 wounded and 3 killed in action.

## CHAPTER 6

### SEIGFRIED LINE TO HURTEGEN FOREST

On 11 September 1944, the 16th Infantry launched an attack from bases in Belgium against the Seigfried Line protecting the German Border in the vicinity of Aachen, Germany. By October 10th, the Seigfried Line was breached and held by units of the Regiment. During this period the various battalions and companies of the Regiment have been repeatedly counterattacked by forces of enemy infantry, and tanks. They were heavily shelled, strafed and bombed from the air.

The 1st Battalion Medical Section jumped off to the attack with their battalion from Auenhof, Belgium, 11 miles southeast of Aachen on September 11th. During the pitch black night in the Aachen State Forest, September 11th and 12th, this Section, despite the inclement weather, the thickly wooded and muddy terrain, heavy enemy fire directed on them from a determined, strongly emplaced enemy and a large number of seriously wounded men, carried on with their mission in a superior manner. In the strongly held and defended German City of Stolberg, this same section has done a superb evacuation job in the vicious street fighting that had taken place.

The 2nd Battalion Medical Section jumped off with their battalion from Verviers, Belgium, on September 11th, across open terrain against a determined enemy in camouflaged concrete pillboxes. They entered Germany on September 13th, and breached the first line of enemy pillboxes on September 14th. They accompanied the Battalion in its forward push to the breaching of the enemy's final line of pillboxes in the vicinity of Eilendorf, Germany. The two medical men killed were members of this section. They were killed by enemy shell fire while evacuating wounded. Several members of this section have been wounded while evacuating casualties in plain view of the enemy, in the vicinity of Eilendorf, Germany.

The 3rd Battalion Medical Section accompanying their battalion, left Herve, Belgium, on September 11th, and accompanied their battalion to Hauset, Belgium, at the edge of the Aachen State Forest. The Battalion determinedly assaulted the Seigfried Line in the State Forest. Many casualties were inflicted upon the Battalion by fanatical, determined enemy, who were firmly entrenched and fighting with machine-gun and 88's from well-concealed pillboxes of concrete and steel in the dank stygian darkness of the Forest. In a superb manner, the men of the Medical Detachment carried out their mission despite the enemy, rain, and mud, plus a great number of casualties. They continued functioning in a superior manner until the last line of the Seigfried defenses were overcome in the vicinity of Brand, Germany, and have evacuated and treated numerous casualties suffered in the defense of this hotly contested sector.

The Regimental Medical Section accompanying Regimental Headquarters left the vicinity of Herve, Belgium, on September 11th, vicinity of Henri Chappelle, Belgium on September 12th, and vicinity south of Hauset, Belgium on September 13th, 14th and 15th. On the breaching of the forward Seigfried Wall the Detachment went forward and set up an aid station in the Standfort Barracks, Brand, Germany, the night

of September 15th. This area was in plain view of the enemy and was shelled almost continuously by mortar and artillery fire until the night of September 28th, when the site was abandoned. During this period, the Regimental Section rendered aid and evacuated men hit by enemy fire in the Standfort Barracks area. Evacuation was carried out under the continuous fire and the building in which the aid station was set up received over 25 direct artillery hits in this period, several of which entered doors and windows. The night of September 28th, the aid station was moved to Steinbruck, Germany, and continued to operate from that site.

While the Regimental Aid Station was located in the vicinity of Brand, Germany, a supplemental aid station was set up in Brand where a daily sick call was held for the civilian population.

On October 21st, nine Enlisted Men were transferred from the Medical Detachment to Collecting Company A, 1st Medical Battalion and the Medical Detachment received nine of their personnel in return. This was supposed to be the start of "rotation" within the Division, but it never went further than this one time.

The Regiment moved from its position in the vicinity of Brand, on November 10th, to an assembly area in the forests near Wicht, in preparation for an attack against Hammich, Germany, and other neighboring towns. On November 16th, Allied Aircraft bombed and strafed the positions to the Regiment's immediate front, as the aircraft finished their mission the Regiment attacked the enemy. Fierce fighting was encountered and many casualties were inflicted upon both sides. Despite the casualties encountered, all objectives were gained by November 26th. During this fighting each battalion section had 40 attached litter bearers, all of whom worked continuously. The 3rd Battalion Medical Section had both its jeeps put out of action by enemy artillery fire. Two ambulances, in the form of jeeps, were borrowed from the 18th Infantry, until replacements could be obtained.

From the 27th of November to the 5th of December the Regiment remained in the general area of Heistern. Activity was limited and casualties light. On December 5th the Regiment was relieved by the 60th Infantry of the 9th Division, which came from a quiet sector in the vicinity of Rotgen. The 16th Infantry took over the 60th Infantry position on the same date. The stay at the Rotgen Sector was confined to defensive action and casualties were light. On the 12th of December, the Regiment was relieved and went into Army Reserve at Dison, Belgium.

The total number of casualties treated by the Detachment was: 1288 wounded. Casualties sustained by the Medical Detachment were: 56 wounded and 5 killed in action.

## CHAPTER 7

### THE ARDENNES SECTOR

Upon arrival at the rest area at Dison, Belgium, the Regiment set up a semi-garrison and reorganization and equipping of the men began. Everyone had been told that they could expect to be at Dison for at least three weeks. It certainly sounded good to the men, but actually they didn't believe it.

On December 17th the Regiment was put on a one hour alert. Everything was packed and combat loaded immediately. Soldiers were running all over Dison trying to get their watches, pens and clothes they had put in for repair. The Junior Officers and Enlisted Men were not told what was up, and where they would be going, as a result, when the Regiment did move out on the evening of December 17th, everyone made sure they kept up with the vehicle in front of them. Upon arrival at the destination, Sourbroudt, Belgium, on the morning of December 18th, everyone found out what had happened. The Germans had put on a drive in this sector and had broken through. The entire 1st Division was pulled out of the rest area in the Leige Sector to plug up the breakthrough and to drive them back.

On the afternoon of December 18th, three enemy bombers dropped 3 bombs, believed to be 100 pounders, in the vicinity of the Regimental Aid Station at Sourbroudt. Concussion knocked all the glass out of the windows in the aid station, wounding one of the aid station personnel. The bombs also inflicted approximately 30 casualties among members of the Regiment and other units in the area.

From the period 18 December 1944 to 16 January 1945, the Regiment actively participated in attacks against the enemy to regain the ground lost during the German offensive in the Ardennes. The weather was extremely cold and it snowed almost daily. On January 18th, eight toboggans were issued to each Battalion Medical Section for easing the transportation of the wounded through the deep snow. These toboggans were constructed by the 1st Quartermaster Battalion upon request from the Division Surgeon. On January 16th two medical half-tracks were borrowed from the Medical Detachment of the 745th Tank Battalion, for use at the 2nd Battalion Aid Station in the evacuation of the wounded. The 2nd Battalion had broken out of their holding position at Waimes, Belgium, and went into one of the worst attacks of the winter. At nightfall the first jeep ambulance loaded with patients came through the snow-choked road from the front. This was the start of a long hard night for the personnel of the 2nd Battalion Aid Station. From 1800 hrs, 16 January 1945 to 0400 hrs, 17 January 1945, the men of the aid station worked continuously treating the casualties, over 75 in number. 80% of these were seriously wounded and suffering from long exposure. The Regimental Aid Station made 3 trips with medical supplies to this section during the night.

The 1st Battalion was attacking Faymonville and was engaged in a fierce battle. The casualties were high, and evacuation was difficult due to the extremely bad weather and lack of transportation. The only way evacuation could be carried out was by carrying the litters by hand.

In the deep snow, carrying a wounded man on a litter was a very tiring and exhausting job. A new idea was put into effect at this time. A toboggan, made from sheet metal, was used to get the wounded back to the aid station. German PW's were also made to help carry the wounded. The PW's were taking a dim view of this because the Germans were shooting at their own men. A German major thought he was above the others and had a weird idea that he didn't have to help in the evacuation. After a few moments of the right kind of talking, he saw the light and was only too glad to help. Later at the PW enclosures, the major turned out to be a sergeant in the Engineering Corps of the Wehrmacht.

The total casualties treated by the Medical Detachment was 366 wounded. Casualties sustained by personnel of the Detachment was 10 wounded and 2 killed in action.



## CHAPTER 8

### ROER RIVER TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Regiment remained in the general vicinity of Waimes, Belgium, until 5 February 1945, with activity limited to defensive action and patrolling. On February 6th, the Regiment moved 40 miles by motor convoy in a northeasterly direction and took over positions occupied by the 8th Division on the west bank of the Roer River, in the vicinity of Gey, Germany. From February 8th to February 24th, the Regiment was preparing for an assault crossing of the Roer River. On the morning of February 25th, the Regiment attacked across the river and gained a foothold on the eastern bank in a town of Kreuzau, Germany. The Regiment continued the attack, pursuing the enemy in an easterly direction until the city of Bonn was taken on March 8th. During the drive toward Bonn, the 3rd Battalion Medical Section jeep hit a mine, destroying the jeep, killing the driver and two litter bearers and wounding Lt. Keuchler, the MAC of 3rd Battalion Section. The jeep was on the way back from picking up a casualty from Company I at Vettweiss. Casualties for this period were moderate in the Regiment.

On March 10th, the Regiment left Bonn and took up a defensive position in the vicinity of Bornheim with companies spread out along the west bank of the Rhine River. Men took showers, baths, washed clothing, went to the movies and were reequipped. On March 17th the Regiment moved by motor convoy over the Rhine River and occupied positions in the vicinity of Honnef. During the next 13 days the Regiment attacked the enemy in an easterly and northeasterly direction until it arrived at Buren on March 31st. The plan was that the 1st Division would move northeast to cut off the troops trapped in the Ruhr Valley. The first 10 days of fighting was fierce and against a determined, fanatical, firmly entrenched enemy. The Germans counter-attacked strongly against the 2nd and 3rd Battalions on March 24th with tanks and infantry, but were unsuccessful and were thrown back. At 1400 hrs, March 24th, the 3rd Battalion Forward Aid Station received a call that there were 2 casualties at Company L. The men of this group had just come over the road from Company L and immediately started back with the ambulance jeep. About 50 yards from Company L CP, to their amazement, they were met by two burning, knocked out German tanks, a Mark V and a Mark VI. These tanks were not there a half hour before. They had gotten behind L Company and were knocked out, one by an M4, the other by a 57mm Anti-tank gun.

The Regiment remained in the vicinity of Buren until April 6th. The Regiment was in a defensive position prepared to meet a possible counterattack from the Germans in the Ruhr Pocket. On April 6th, the Regiment moved to positions on the west bank of the Weser River in the vicinity of Amelunxen in preparation for a crossing. The 8th of April, in mid-afternoon, the 1st and 2nd Battalions made the crossing of the river. The 1st Battalion objective was the town of Furstenburg which was located on a very high plateau overlooking the whole valley. The tactical plan was to cross the river, 2 miles south of the town, and attack it from the southern flank. The assault went off very well. The Germans weren't putting up too much resistance due to the lack of equipment and the confusion caused by the Ruhr Pocket being overrun.

The first vehicle across the Weser River was the 1st Battalion Medical jeep, and upon reaching the east side, a forward aid station was set up and prepared to handle the wounded. When word was received that there were wounded men in the town of Furstenburg, the jeep driver with litter bearers set out with the jeep to bring them in. On the way to the town, a lot of small arms fire was heard and caused everyone in the jeep to wonder what was going on up ahead. Three German half-tracks were coming through the battalion lines. One was knocked out by a bazooka and the other two received quite a welcome from the small arms fire. The two half-tracks got through the town and were going down the same road the jeep was on. When the three of them met, the driver of the jeep stopped in the middle of the road and prevented the half-tracks from passing. The Germans fired approximately 100 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, but didn't hit anyone. The Germans were just as scared as the medics were. The two half-tracks crashed, one into a bank on the side of the road and the other into a tree. The Germans in the half-tracks came out shooting and ran up the hill, trying to make it back to their own lines. Due to their lack of knowledge of the situation, they ran into Company B positions and were taken prisoner.

The Regiment continued the attack against the Germans and on April 10th the 3rd Battalion moved out with a Calvary Group. The remainder of the Regiment attacked the Germans in the Harz Mountains from the east. The 3rd Battalion and the Calvary Group attacked the Harz Mountains from the south, approximately 50 miles east of the rest of the Regiment.

The 3rd started the attack into the Harz Mountains from the town of Sulzhayn, immediately meeting heavy small arms fire which inflicted about 12 casualties. As soon as the attack really got under way, the objectives were taken. During the fighting at Sulzhayn, the forward aid station used German <sup>Medical</sup> personnel as litter bearers, obtained from a German hospital 100 yards behind the front lines. This hospital was fully equipped and had a complete staff of doctors and nurses. All seriously wounded were taken to the hospital, as the rear aid station was on the move and would not be able to set up for several days. The German doctors were only too willing to take care of our casualties and did a fine job. Five patients were left at this hospital overnight and the next day were evacuated to an American hospital.

Throughout the fighting in the Harz Mountains, the enemy put up strong resistance, but fortunately the casualties were light.

At 0500 hrs, the 16th of April in the Harz Mountains in the vicinity of Tanne, the 3rd Battalion Medical jeep was bringing back three wounded men from Company I and ran head-on into an enemy self-propelled gun with infantry protecting it. The Germans could not depress the barrel of the gun far enough to fire, but the infantry did. One of the patients was killed and the driver and one litter bearer wounded. The men jumped off the jeep and started running back to Company I, about 500 yards away. The Germans did not fire as they noticed the jeep was a Medical jeep and therefore everyone else got back. While on the way back an explosion was heard, the men thought it was the jeep, but they found later that the Germans had blown up the self-propelled gun. Upon reaching the town of Rubeland and neighboring villages on April 19th, the Regiment stopped and set up defensive positions.

Five days later on the 24th of April, the Regiment was relieved by the 8th Armored Division and traveled 57 miles by motor convoy to the town of Holdenstadt and surrounding towns. Here the men had an opportunity to take baths and wash clothes. It was rumored that the 1st Division had finished fighting, but again it was just a rumor. On the 27th of April the Regiment traveled 152 miles by motor convoy to Selb, on the Czechoslovakian border, where defensive positions were set up. On May 5th the 16th Infantry moved to Franzenbad, Czechoslovakia, in preparation for an attack against the enemy. On May 6th the Regiment started the attack and at 0930 hrs, 7 May 1945, orders were received to cease fire and all forward movement. No reason was given but everyone was sure the war was over. For once a rumor was true. Orders were issued on May 8th that there would be no more blackout after 2400 hrs that date.

The total casualties in the Regiment treated by the Medical Detachment from 23 February 1945 to 8 May 1945, was 910 wounded. Casualties sustained by the Medical Detachment were 24 wounded and 7 killed in action.

## CITATIONS

### I

Medical Detachment, 16th Infantry, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action in the vicinity of El Guettar, Tunisia, March 28 to April 2, 1943.

"During all phases of the combat operation, the Medical Detachment successfully treated and evacuated many casualties. Operating under most hazardous and adverse conditions, the Officers and men of this medical detachment performed acts of unusual courage, determination, and endurance, and were a constant source of inspiration to the fighting elements. Without relief, litter bearers performed their duties with speed and efficiency, often manually evacuating wounded soldiers across miles of rugged terrain exposed to enemy fire."

By command of Major General ALLEN

### II

1st Medical Detachment, 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. The citation is as follows:

Throughout the entire El Guettar, Tunisia, campaign all members of this detachment performed the duties of aiding and evacuating casualties in an outstanding manner and with no regard of personal safety. This medical detachment operated smoothly and efficiently while under severe artillery, machine gun, and mortar fire. Though some members were wounded and had to be evacuated, this was no obstacle to the smooth operation of this medical unit.

The Medical Detachment, 2nd Battalion, 16th Infantry is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. The citation is as follows:

During all campaigns of this Regiment, the Medical Detachment of the 2nd Battalion has acquitted itself efficiently, loyally, energetically and faithfully. Its individuals have been prompt to give every conceivable assistance to wounded men of this command, and have volunteered their services for work on patrols and for retrieving individuals who had been wounded and were lying in exposed positions. The spirit and thoroughness of the performance of their duty contributed much to the high moral of this battalion.

AWARD OF THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE UNIT PLAQUE

Under the provisions of Section I, Circular No. 345, War Department, dated 23 August 1944, as amended by Section II, Circular No. 421, War Department, dated 26 October 1944, recommendation is hereby made for the award of the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque to the Medical Detachment, 16th Infantry, for superior performance of duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks.

During the period of 6 June 1944 to 6 August 1944, the Medical Detachment, 16th Infantry, was constantly called upon to perform the most arduous duties, under the most dangerous and difficult battle conditions, and, in all cases, not only performed that which had been requested, but surpassed all expectations in the amount and quality of work performed. The men of this unit came ashore without weapons, but carrying enough supplies on their backs to keep the Aid Stations in operation for a period of ten days. Despite the intensity of the enemy fire on the beach, these men struggled through the mined water and brought valuable supplies onto shore. Coming in with the initial assault troops, the first section of the detachment established their first aid station on the beach within thirty minute after "H" hour. Within 90 minutes after the initial assault, four aid stations had been put into operation, and the entire detachment was functioning on the beach of Normandy, France. These four aid stations represented the only medical installations in this area for a period of twenty-four hours. The men of the detachment operated without any collecting or clearing units, handling all the tasks by themselves. In the period following the invasion, when the troops moved inland, the full importance of the medical supplies brought ashore by these men became apparent. For an extended length of time, these and captured enemy supplies were all that was available for treating the many wounded. The unit likewise lacked ambulances during the early stages of the invasion, necessitating the hauling of wounded men by litter bearer parties for long distances through terrain that was under sniper and shell fire. All installations used by the detachment in this first two month period were so close to the enemy lines that at every move the units had to dig in as protection against enemy fire.

Over this two month period, the number of wounded men handled by this single Medical Detachment was outstanding. Approximately 893 wounded soldiers were treated and evacuated, 145 wounded were treated and not evacuated, in addition, 180 wounded civilians were cared for, and 310 wounded prisoners of war were treated. While handling all of these battle casualties, the detachment was also called upon to treat 404 cases of sickness in the Regiment, cases so serious that they were evacuated, while the number of sick that were treated and not evacuated though not definitely known, was tremendous.

When the Regiment once more moved into a large scale attack on 28 July 1944, the Medical Detachment moved right along with the combat troops, keeping abreast of the fast moving unit by establishing all installations in such a manner that the greatest degree of mobility was achieved. In this manner, it was possible for the detachment to treat and evacuate the wounded with a minimum loss of time, resulting in the saving of many lives. To accomplish the splendid record of treating the men of their Regiment, all the men of the detachment have

contributed unstintingly of their sincerest efforts, with no regard for their own welfare or safety. The men assigned as Company Aid Men crept alongside their Riflemen comrades, and cared for them under the most dangerous of fighting conditions, placing the fulfillment of duty far above any consideration for their own lives. To back the Company Aid Men up, the men of the Battalion and Regimental Aid Stations set up their units as close to the fighting front as possible. Their devotion to duty and lack of consideration for themselves in helping their Infantry comrades cost the detachment, which has a normal strength of 126 men, 9 men killed and 43 men wounded during this two month period.

While performing this magnificent work of saving lives and treating wounds, the Medical Detachment, 16th Infantry, had no men suffering from or contracting any venereal disease, no convictions by courts martial, no punishments under A.W. 104, and no men AWOL during this entire two month period. Discipline was always maintained at a high standard, as was military courtesy. The personnel kept themselves as neat and clean of appearance as possible under the circumstances, and took outstanding care, under the worst conditions, to have all installations and equipment well dug in and camouflaged. The men of the detachment always strove to keep all units as immaculate and hygienic as they were able, utilizing all manner of field expedients to achieve order and cleanliness out of the chaos and filth which accompanies the fast moving and destructive battle.

The men of the Medical Detachment, 16th Infantry, displayed untiring devotion to their duty, outstanding skill in the performance of all tasks, and a magnificent esprit de corps which helped them maintain under the worst battle state, a smooth operating, efficient and gallant unit. The work of these men during this crucial period in the invasion of Europe was responsible for saving the lives of many of the fighting men, and for keeping their Regiment well cared for and in the best possible state of health. The work performed by the men of this detachment is worthy of the finest award.

Company A, 1st Med.

REPORT

On June 6, 1944, at 0830 - two hours after H hour- LCI No. 85 carrying 90 personell of the Company A, 1st Medical Battalion landed on Fox Green Beach.

Immediately on the touching of shore the enemy opened fire on the LCI with machine gun, 47 mm and heavier artillery. Several direct hits were made going through the front holds, the control room, and the forward deck killing several men and severely wounding several more. Immediately Captain Hahn with an aid man went into hold No. 2 to give medical aid and administer plasma to a critically injured patient. Captain Apanasewicz was on star board side also giving aid and treatment to critically wounded.

The beach at this place was not satisfactory for a landing so the LCI was withdrawn from land a few hundred yards then came in again to make another landing to the right.

On this 2nd landing we succeeded in reaching shore the port side ramp was lowered and the men started getting off. About 20 of the men from A Company succeeded in getting into the water when the enemy again opened fire hitting the ramp throwing it off the side of the boat into the water and at the same time badly wounding some of the men as they came off the ship. During this time other direct hits went into the holds setting two of them on fire, by this time the holds and deck were littered with dead and wounded when the 3rd hold caught on fire there were still several men in it and since the opening to this hold was on the inside they were becoming quite panicky. We succeeded in getting them through the door to the outside deck.

However there was a critically injured patient in the officers' cabin immediately above and in front of the opening of the 3rd hold. Another man and myself went into the cabin in face of terrific heat and blinding smoke and carried the helpless patient to the deck. At this time Lt. Lundgren went up to the control tower to give aid to one of the injured navy men. The control tower by this time was full of smoke. The ship was listing badly to starboard and was rapidly sinking. It was also getting out of control therefore was swinging around with the tide so that the port side was exposed to the shore. The enemy was still firing and some hits were scored on the port side. The crew finally got the badly listing ship out into the water further from shore, the fire was being extinguished and we started with the dead and wounded to the chase to be evacuated.

Throughout this time-during the attempted 1st landing and the 2nd landing, the following officers and men; Captain Hahn, Captain Apanasewicz, Lt. Lundgren, Sgt. Dunphy, Sgt. Kline, Corp. Ginetti, pvts. Kopper and Wise, with utter disregard for their own safety or position on the ship gave first aid, set up plasma units and helped carry patients from the holds and cabins to the deck thus saving the lives of several critically injured patients.

When the LCI reached the Chase the same men continued to work at top speed to transport the dead and wounded from the sinking ship to a place of safety. This removal being done by placing the patients into net litters which were lifted by derrick to the larger ship.

After all evacuation was completed we again organized the remaining part of the company transferred to an LCM and returned to the beach at about 5 P.M. The landing this time being on Easy Ped Beach. This landing was accomplished in the face of a heavy artillery barrage on the very beach in which we were landing and in spite of the fact that again several of the men were injured or killed. Of the officers Captain Hahn, Captain Apanasewicz and Captain Ralston were hit. Of the men Sgt Dunphy, Sgt Kline, Corporal Ginetti. Some of them critically so. At this time Lt. Lundgren distinguished himself by giving aid to those injured

and helping others to areas of safety from the incoming tide. This all being done while the beach was still under an artillery barrage.

Later in the evening after more of the men had been collected, we reported to the Regt. Surgeon to aid in the evacuation.

Of the men who reached shore from the first landing Sgt. Pasletti distinguished himself by keeping the unit together as well as assisting and directing the first aid case to casualties along the shore. Sgt. Good, Sgt. McDay, Cpl. Beckman, Pvt. Richardson and Pvt. Soucie throughout the day went up and down the shore giving first aid. This was done at all times and on frequent occasions throughout the day received terrific barrages of artillery, machine gun and sniper fire.



C. O. H. 1st Med Bn  
Report

A report of the Initial Landing of U.S.C.G. LCI 85 with 90 Members of the First Medical Battalion, Company A, 6 June 1944.

On the morning of June the Sixth, 1944 the assault landing craft of which Company A, 1st Medical Battalion, was aboard approached the beach at the appointed hour. Eighty Six men and Four officers of Company A were aboard. At 8:30 AM our craft, LCI 85, headed in for the shore with no enemy opposition encountered so far. As the boat slid in over the pilings that stuck up there in front of us one could see soldiers lined up all along the rocky beach ahead of us. Suddenly we came to a stop and at that instant we could here gunfire and then the report of shell fire. The men in charge at the front of the boat were then determining whether it was too deep to let down the ramps and at this time the first cries of the wounded from up front could be heard and we who were on the port side of the boat knew that we were the target for all the firing we heard around us. The skipper of the craft, Mr Henley, then decided that a landing couldnt be effected and so he backed the craft off the pilings and pulled out about a hundred yards for another try. At this time the report of fire was heard and smoke could be seen pouring out from onr of the doorways just forward of our position. As the craft went underway again for another try at the beach Captain Ralston was seen standing in the doorway leading from the then smoking number three hold directing the men out of the sure death down below to a position along the port side of the boat. This he did while we were still under enemy fire. About fifteen minutes had elapsed between the time we backed off the beach and headed in for another try at the shore. It was also evident at this time that we had suffered a hit below the water line due to a list to the starboard side of the ship. The second attempt in at the beach was more sucessful as far as getting the ship in close enough to disembark and one of the boat members we later learned jumped in with a life line and managed to get to shore with it. All this time some of our men were getting to shore via this line but the enemy was throwing all his fire at us and soon he shot away the landing ramp and at the same time injuring and killing others who were crowded forward and trying to get off the ship. Fire now broke out in the two forward holds and the craft began to have a more pronounced list to the starboard. The craft was then backed away from the shore after the Skipper had evidently decided that no more landings could be made and also in view of the seriously damaged ship. All during this shelling the Medical personnel was giving what aid they could to the injured aboard the ship. I later learned that Captain Hahn had gone down into one of the holds that was on fire and had given Plasma to one of the injured. Captain Apanasewicz was giving aid to two seriously wounded men who were injured on the starboard side of the ship which was then getting to be a dangerous place to be in. Captain Ralston was then seen giving plasma to men who had been shot and disfigured while standing midship waiting their turn to get off. I believe it was then between nine thirty and ten O'Clock and our ship had made two attempts to land on the shore, several men succeeding in getting ashore but others were cut down as they stood there and others able to were doing all they coud for the injured. Fire was still raging in the holds and our ship continued to list. At this point a small landing boat came along side and about thirty men from the rear of the boat went aboard along with a Lieutenant Cox. None of the Company A personnel went aboard this craft. Enlisted personnel that were seen doing meritorious servise all during this action were as follows;

Ginnetti, Later missing, Sergeant Klein, later wounded, Sergeant Dumphey who did outstanding service, later wounded, and private Hopper who gave Captain Ralston yeomans service in keeping account of all our wounded and keeping the company to-gether. It was now about ten-thirty and I was then near the control tower and learned that the Skipper had decided to go out to the U.S.S. Chase and transfer our dead and wounded. When we reached the Chase, sometime after eleven, our decided list to starboard made it difficult and perilous to transfer our wounded and dead but this was accomplished by the hard and fast work of all the army officers and Lieutenant (JG) Kincaid MC, who had already done meritorious service while we were making the previous landings.

It was here that Captain Ralston organized and directed what men he had left with him, though dazed and suffering from the shock of what we had all been through, to get into a small landing craft, LCM, and make another attempt at a landing. Several of the uninjured personnel had already boarded the Chase but it was Captain Ralston who decided that out duty was ashore and not out on the Chase.

It was now after three O'clock and our small overcrowded craft headed for the shore again. As we approached the shore after a very rough and choppy trip in we could observe shells firing and mines still exploding on the beach. Our craft hit the beach and immediately we all headed for shore, but several explosions of some sort occurred as we left the craft and more casualties were suffered by our men and other men who were with us.

It was then that we later learned that Captain Apanasewicz was hit and unaccounted for. When I looked around there was three men severely injured. One was Private Ginnetti whom later died while lying there. Sergeant Klein was injured and after tying him up he managed to crawl to a higher part of the beach. The other injured man with help was brought ot shore to position behind a previously damaged boat.

It was behind this damaged boat that I found several injured men whom were in danger of the incoming tide. Upon securing aid from some very helpful corpmen who were up on the beach these men were removed to a more comparative place of safety. Sergeant Dumphy who was among those injured on the last landing though severly wounded himself did help in the direction of care for the other wounded men about him, while we attempted to get the men off the beach.

It was due to Captain Ralstoms efforts that Company A was able to reorganize itself and later on that D-Day evening though severly handicaped again function as a Collecting station. Personnel from those that were left were sent to the Sixteenth Surgeon for use as litter bearers late that evening.

*Kent T. Lundgren*  
Kent T. Lundgren, 2Lt MAG  
O-1542779  
Co A 1st Med Bn

FORMER & PRESENT PERSONNEL OF MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 16TH INFANTRY. (Aug 1, 1942 to June 30, 1945)

OFFICERS:

Anderson, Fred A.	Captain	MC
Apanasewicz, Leo E.	Captain	MC
Appel, Ben A.	Captain	MC
Barysh, Noah	Major	MC
Black, Maurice	Captain	MC
Clark, John Q.	Captain	MC
Davis, Hiram W.	Captain	MC
Ellis, Milton R.	Captain	DC
Filiberto, Herman	1st Lieut.	MAC
Goldberg, Herbert	1st Lieut.	MAC
Grossman, Jacob	1st Lieut.	MC
Hahn, Paul D.	Captain	MC
Higgins, Arthur J.	1st Lieut.	MAC
Holden, Milo H.	Captain	MC
Juvelier, Bernard W.	1st Lieut.	MC
Kaplan, Samuel X.	Captain	DC
Kuechler, James R.	1st Lieut.	MAC
LaRocca, Eugene	2nd Lieut.	MAC
LaVere, Frank C.	Captain	DC
Levin, William D.	1st Lieut.	DC
Matlin, Edwin	Captain	MC
Morchan, Samuel	Captain	MC
Nedell, Ralph S.	Captain	MC
Niple, Richard A.	Captain	MC
Peterman, Robert A.	Captain	MC
Pollard, Henry	Captain	DC
Seidel, Jules	1st Lieut.	DC
Settinari, John	Captain	MC
Smith, Percy L.	Captain	MC
Stacy, Henry	2nd Lieut.	MAC
Stola, Augustus G.	Captain	MC
Tegtmeier, Charles E.	Major	MC
Tierney, O. Edward	Captain	DC
Travers, Frank A.	Captain	MC
Weyerich, Leon F.	Captain	MC
Wolf, Louis M.	Captain	MC

ENLISTED MEN:

Babcock, James E.	Pfc
Bailey, Earle E.	T/Sgt
Baliga, Joseph J.	S/Sgt
Barber, James R.	Tec 5
Bass, James M.	Tec 5
Began, Michael J.	Pfc
Bentch, William E.	Pvt
Bianchi, Gerald N.	Pfc
Bisulca, Dominick	Pvt
Black, Arthur K.	Pfc
Blackwell, John W.	Pvt
Blake, Michael F.	Tec 5
Blom, Gunnar E.	Tec 5
Bolon, Joseph M.	Pvt
Bowen, George H.	Tec 4
Braddock, Willard H.	Tec 5
Brown, Robert L.	Tec 5
Brock, Ernest	Pfc
Bruhn, Waldo F.	Tec 3
Burnett, Marion M.	Tec 5
Cabellaro, Antonio	Pfc
Calhoun, Woodrow	Pfc
Copabiancho, Paul	Pfc
Cerami, Anthony J.	Pfc
Chasen, Lloyd	Tec 5
Chiaro, Rocco J.	Pvt
Clinton, George	Tec 5
Collins, Jesse P.	Pfc
Cochran, Willis E.	Tec 5
Collins, Earl J.	Pfc
Cox, Oral	Cpl
Cozen, Frank	Pvt
Creesman, Glen R.	Pvt
Crist, Leo A.	Pfc
Cunningham, James D.	Tec 4
Cusanelli, Carmen F.	Pfc
Daharsh, Iyle K.	Pvt
Davids, Robert G.	Tec 4
Davis, James	Pvt
DeLuca, Salvatore J.	Pvt
DeMarco, Pasquale	Pvt
Dempsey, William J.	Pfc
DeSena, Vincent P.	S/Sgt
Dettman, Howard R.	Pfc
Dickinson, Robert B.	Tec 5
Dooley, Robert L.	Pfc
Drzymala, Eugene A.	Pvt
Dunlap, Fred W.	Pvt
Dupree, Andy P.	Pvt
Durney, Maurice J.	Tec 5
Dye, Richmond C.	Pfc

ENLISTED MEN:

Albers, Wallace	Pfc
Alderman, Gilbert H.	Tec 5
Allen, Melvin L.	Pfc
Alley, Elford F.	Pfc
Adams, Charles V.	Pvt
Anawash, Howard P.	Pvt
Anderson, Obed A.	Pvt
Appleby, Stanley	Tec 3
Aterno, Anthony	Pvt
Auten, Hermon F.	Pvt
Avagliano, Matthew S.	Pfc

ENLISTED MEN: (CONTINUED)

Dyer, Charles Pvt  
 Ellis, Burle A. Pvt  
 Ellis, Robert W. Tec 4  
 Estrada, Gabriel Pfc  
 Fasnacht, Russell M. Pvt  
 Fajardo, Joe P. Pfc  
 Filyaw, Cleve Pfc  
 Fleiss, William S. Sgt  
 Flynn, George A. Tec 5  
 Foote, Reginald W. Pvt  
 Ford, Robert C. Tec 3  
 Foust, Wilbur K. Pvt  
 Foyt, Joe J. Tec 5  
 Foxhoven, Bernard C. Pvt  
 Frebert, Joe L. Tec 5  
 Freunscht, James D. Pfc  
 Frieburger, Ralph M. Tec 5  
 Friedenber, Bernard Tec 3  
 Frieder, Frank J. S/Sgt  
 Gaerthe, Joseph P. Pfc  
 Garcia, Victor V. Pfc  
 Garwitz, Jack E. Pvt  
 Gattullo, Mario A. Pvt  
 Gilden, Charles Pfc  
 Gilliland, Glenn E. Tec 5  
 Givens, John M. Pfc  
 Glassford, Herbert E. Pvt  
 Goldblatt, Leonard L. Pvt  
 Gonzales, Pedro G. Pfc  
 Goretzki, Micslow S/Sgt  
 Gniewek, Frank F. Cpl  
 Grear, William Pfc  
 Greco, Gennaro A. Tec 5  
 Gregory, Blanton C. Pfc  
 Grimsley, Tomas V. Pvt  
 Gross, Robert B. Tec 4  
 Grove, Donald B. Pfc  
 Guinto, Michael Pvt  
 Gunzelman, Frederick Tec 5  
 Guzik, Leo Pvt  
 Hagen, Glenn O. Pfc  
 Hager, Willie Pvt  
 Haines, Delbert W. Pfc  
 Hall, Shadrick Pfc  
 Halpin, William F. Pfc  
 Hambrick, Ray Pvt  
 Hammer, William R. Tec 5  
 Harnett, Raymond C. Pfc  
 Harris, Luther D. Pfc  
 Harris, Robert R. Pvt

Hatfield, Raymond W. Pvt  
 Hamann, Paul B. Pfc  
 Hays, Bud Pfc  
 Hawkins, William D. Pvt  
 Heitler, Edward Tec 5  
 Helfand, William Pfc  
 Helms, Doyle M. Pfc  
 Henderson, Elsworth Pvt  
 Hensley, Major A. Pfc  
 Hepler, John M. Pvt  
 Herbert, Paul F. Pfc  
 Hoffman, Darrel E. Pvt  
 Holden, Robert E. Pfc  
 Hollender, Sidney Tec 5  
 Holley, Hermon N. Pvt  
 Hoot, Harold M. Tec 5  
 Hopta, Joseph Jr. Pvt  
 Hoover, Paul L. Pvt  
 Howard, Robert T. Tec 5  
 Howarth, Raymond A. Pvt  
 Hughes, Lonnie N. Pvt  
 Hunt, Floyd E. Pfc  
 Hutley, William W. Pvt  
 Iarrapino, Michael Pvt  
 Iorio, Louis J. Tec 5  
 Jacobson, Earl L. Pfc  
 Jackson, Thomas Tec 4  
 Janssen, Lloyd E. Pfc  
 Janzen, Vernon H. Tec 5  
 Jernigan, Hampton M. Pvt  
 Johnson, Olaf M. Tec 4  
 Jones, Albert Tec 4  
 Kahan, Phillip Pvt  
 Kaplan, Abraham G. Tec 5  
 Kawauchi, Kiyoshi Pvt  
 Keating, Harold F. Jr. Pfc  
 Kemp, Ralph L. Pfc  
 Kidd, John S. Pfc  
 Kisker, LeRoy H. Tec 3  
 Klaser, Jack E. Pvt  
 Klimowicz, Edward J. Pfc  
 Knelly, Arthur V. Tec 5  
 Kofced, Carl A. Tec 5  
 Kruzal, Chester S. Pfc  
 Lambert, Euel W. T/Sgt  
 Lambert, Arnold R. S/Sgt  
 Lambiasi, Angelo J. Pvt  
 Lane, Vernon W. Pfc  
 Larson, William H. Tec 5  
 Lankford, Raymond L. Pvt

ENLISTED MEN: (CONTINUED)

Leard, Leuel T.	T/Sgt	Myers, Milfert W. Jr.	Pvt
LeBrun, Rene P.	Tec 5	Nearon, Abraham	Pvt
Lefkowitz, Szaja	Pfc	Neff, Harvey B.	Pvt
Lehr, Armin R.	Tec 5	Nones, Ralph	Tec 5
Leon, Julio Jr.	Pvt	Nunn, Basil V.	Pvt
Leonardi, Gaspare P.	Tec 4	Okie, Kalel L.	Pvt
Lepak, Chester T.	Tec 5	Orlino, Vito J.	Tec 4
Lepore, Raymond	Tec 5	Orrico, Nicholas	Pfc
Lauria, Daniel D.	Tec 4	Osborn, Douglas R.	Pvt
Lausier, Roger G.	Pfc	O'Toole, Francis P.	Pvt
Levine, Irving	S/Sgt	Packard, John K. Jr.	Tec 4
Levine, Morris T.	Pvt	Palardy, Adrien D.	Pvt
Leszczynski, Walter E.	Pvt	Palmer, Wayne E.	Tec 3
Ley, Roger V.	Pfc	Pardue, K.T. (IO)	Pfc
Libitzer, William F.	Pfc	Partridge, John L.	Tec 5
Linehan, Richard H.	Pvt	Pearson, Herold J.	Pfc
Lipscomb, Earl H.	Pfc	Pelligrino, Victor W.	Pfc
Logan, Denver O.	Pfc	Pergola, Vincent L.	Pvt
Lovings, Raymond L.	Pvt	Perkins, John B.	Pvt
Lucas, Charles A.	S/Sgt	Pesenti, Ignatius J.	Pvt
Luster, Sam	Tec 5	Petitto, Peter	Pfc
Madden, Garfield	Cpl	Petroshonis, Leonard J.	Pfc
Majchrzak, Gilbert S.	Pfc	Phillips, Elmer R.	Tec 4
Mandrell, Mearl	Pfc	Pitt, Alton J.	Pfc
Marcus, Herbert M.	Pvt	Pitts, Douglas J.	Pfc
Mardis, Harold E.	Tec 5	Poryazian, John J.	Pvt
Markay, Robert J.	Pfc	Principato, James J.	Tec 3
Markovich, George	Pvt	Pruitt, James C.	Tec 5
Martinez, Jose E.	Pfc	Pryor, William R.	Pvt
Martello, Anthony J.	Tec 4	Przybylek, Thomas	Pvt
Martini, Peter Jr.	Pfc	Pushor, Morton B.	Tec 5
Martz, Reed F.	Tec 4	Radcliffe, Nelson R.	Pvt
McVeigh, Guy E.	Pvt	Ragonetti, Frank P.	Pfc
Maxwell, Lewis F.	Pvt	Richardson, Charles M.	Pvt
McBrearty, Charles W.	Tec 5	Riley, Noel V.	Tec 3
McCormack, Cyril J.	Tec 4	Robinson, William	Pfc
McCuen, George E.	Pvt	Rockwell, Gerald E.	Pvt
McGuns, George I.	Tec 5	Rodger, Maryon A.	Pfc
McMahon, James	Tec 5	Ross, Bayer N.	Tec 3
McKenna, Edward J.	Tec 5	Rothermel, Sidney M.	Pfc
Meade, Harold N.	Pvt	Russo, Andrew	Pvt
Mendoza, Ralph	Pvt	Ryan, John L.	Pfc
Meyer, Bruce H.	Tec 5	Sauer, Adolph A. Jr.	Pfc
Meyer, Herbert A.	Tec 3	Schneider, Edwin J.	Tec 4
Millen, William R. Jr.	Pvt	Segal, Marvin	Tec 3
Molin, Seymour A.	Pfc	Schwartz, Abraham	S/Sgt
Mordis, Leo J.	Pvt	Sciascia, John	Pfc
Morgan, Claude R.	Pfc	Selvage, Thomas C.	Pfc
Morosowicz, Edward	Pvt	Scutaro, Vincent T.	Pfc
Morton, Walter H.	Tec 3	Selfridge, Robert H.	Tec 3
Murphey, John W.	Pvt	Shackelford, Howard F.	S/Sgt

ENLISTED MENL (CONTINUED)

Sharp, Cyril J.	Pfc	Waller, Carl E.	Pvt
Shay, Charles N.	Pfc	Ward, Charles	Pvt
Simas, Anthony J.	Pvt	Warne, James H.	Tec 3
Simpson, Codis L.	Tec 5	Warning, Kenneth E.	Tec 5
Sims, Cecil G.	Pfc	Warner, Matt Jr.	Pvt
Slack, Ivan I.	Pvt	Wehmeyer, Albert C.	Tec 5
Smith, Frank T.	Pvt	Wasielewski, Harry A.	Pfc
Smith, George A.	Tec 5	Werft, Waldo	Tec 3
Smith, George A.	Pfc	West, Henry F.	Pfc
Smith, Marsh	Pfc	Williams, William F.	Tec 5
Smith, Ray	Tec 5	White, Joy E.	Pfc
Smolinsky, Samuel	Pfc	Williford, John C.	Tec 5
Spector, Newman	Pvt	Willis, Elmus	Pfc
Spitz, Bernard H.	Tec 3	Wills, Earl L.	S/Sgt
Stamation, George	Pfc	Wiseman, Walter	Pvt
Steele, John D.	Pvt	Wittenberger, Lawrence	Pfc
Stewart, Edwin E.	Pfc	Woodland, William E.	Pvt
Stickles, James S.	Pfc	Woods, Charles C.E.	Tec 5
Strantz, Albert F.	Pvt	Woodward, Woodrow W.	Tec 5
Street, J.T.	Pvt	Worthy, Herbert R.	Cpl
Sullivan, Clarence L.	Tec 5	Yakes, Irving S.	Tec 4
Sylvia, Henry	Pfc	Yeck, Joseph P.	Tec 4
Swiatkowski, Stephen	Pfc	Yockowitz, David	Tec 4
Tangemann, Urban	Tec 4	Young, Otto S.	Pvt
Taylor, Doyt L.	Pfc	Zambito, Phillip M.	Pfc
Taylor, Lendel L.	Pvt	Zuba, Henry S.	Tec 4
Teixeira, Antone	Pvt	Dunlap, Fred W.	Pvt
Thomas, James	Pvt	Fusco, Mario	Pvt
Thompson, Ellard J.	Tec 4	Garland, James	Pvt
Tilley, George F.	Pfc	Hamilton, Jesse B.	Pfc
Todd, Edward T.	Pfc	Liles, Coy	Pfc
Tollefson, Andrew E.	Tec 5	Mammel, Lawrence	Pvt
Tolmie, Thomas K.	Pvt	Mosley, Boyd	Pfc
Townsend, William E.	Pvt	Reiner, William R.	Tec 5
Tozar, Arthur S.	Tec 3	Summers, Max E.	Pfc
Trandum, Elsmore	Pvt		
Trego, Henry W.	Pfc		
Trout, Robert R.	Tec 5		
Turner, Floyd V.	Tec 5		
Upright, Ivan L.	Pvt		
Urban, Paul L.	Pvt		
Ustick, Joseph B.	Pvt		
Vaso, George E.	Pfc		
Veal, Hershel M.	Pvt		
Verderamo, William	Pvt		
Vernon, James G.	Tec 5		
Visit, Vincent S.	Pfc		
Villani, Rocco A.	Pvt		
Vogt, Milo D.	Tec 4		
Wade, Jack	Cpl		
Walsh, Edward T.	Pfc		

MEDICAL DETACHMENT 16th INFANTRY.  
APO #1 U. S. ARMY.

June 25th 1944.

SUBJECT:- Comments and Criticisms on Operation "NEPTUNE".

TO:\* C.O. 16th Infantry.

1:- Planning Stage.

Satisfactory, except that I would have liked more time to use the facilities provided for the use of my own men exclusively.

2:- Concentration Area.

(1) The regiment was moved to the area too early. Security would have been better served if we had been moved directly from our own area which was in close proximity directly to the Marshalling Area to that area or to the ships. Once troops are moved to such areas, they should be restricted to those areas.

(2) The food was adequate, well prepared and served in a sanitary manner. However, too many men were served at messes for efficiency.

(3). In some of the Areas there was not enough facilities provided for bathing and the washing of clothes. The men were put into impregnate clothing at too early a date. Sick calls would have been better managed if the unit surgeons had handled the personnel rather than the Area surgeons. A unit surgeon knows the men and their problems, furthermore, they are better acquainted with the wishes of commanding officers and the requirements of the situation to come than strange medical officers. The Morsle facilities provided were adequate.

3:- Embarkation of Personnel and Loading of Vehicles.

Personnel should not be brought to piers until sufficient ferrying craft are available to load them promptly. Long queues thru cities where loading takes place are violation of security. One company should not be brought to the loading point before the preceding company is loaded.

The waterproofing of vehicles should be placed on a standard basis. This work should be done in the Marshalling Areas just prior to loading.

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June 25th 1944  
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page two.

Subject:- Notes on Exercise Neptune.  
(continued).

~~XX~~  
To the G.O. 16th DEANTRY. 3:- The Operation.

1:- The weather and the roughness of the sea was such on June 6th that the operation should have been postponed another twenty-four hours. With a calmer sea many of the Amphibious tanks and Dukws lost would have made the beach and helped in the assault of the strong points.

2:- The aerial, naval and rocket artillery preparations against the strong points were an utter failure, not a single enemy emplacement having been knocked out by them. An exact method of pin pointing targets for aerial bombing and naval artillery in the assault phase of such operations must be developed.

3:- When the beach head became congested the Navy should have held up on ferrying the troops in until the assault waves had time to clear the beach.

4:- Considerable congestion on the beach was caused by the large groups of Amphibious and Special Engineers brought in with the assault waves. These groups failed in their mission and merely crowded the beach and got in the way. These groups should not be brought in to shore until a beach head is made.

5:- The Medical Mission was a failure because:-

a) Those medical groups responsible for first aid and evacuation of the beach namely, the Navy and the Engineer Shore Brigade did not function.

b) The Landing Craft made slight effort in the first twenty four hours to evacuate the wounded along the beach.

c) Medical Installations such as Auxiliary Surgical groups were brought on shore too early without equipment, litters, blankets or litter bearers. During the first twelve hours of a beach assault all medical emphasis should be placed on Evacuation, litter and vehicle and on emergency treatment only.



d) The Collecting Company should not have been put all on one craft. They should have been distributed over atleast two craft if not three. The losses suffered by this group were such that they were rendered non-effective when they were needed most.

e) Reserves of Litter bearers, litters and blankets must be gotten to shore in some manner early to promptly replace losses in the initial waves.

f) The Geneva Convention is a failure. Many of the Aidmen wounded were shot intentionally. The white brassard draws fire. The Craft bringing in the Collecting Company all members of which were wearing brassards received more direct enemy fire than any other craft. Since the landing on the beach several Aidmen have been wounded by sniper fire. The Geneva Convention Brassard makes the Company Aidman's job the most hazardous in the Army.

*Charles E. Tegtmeyer*  
Charles E. Tegtmeyer,  
Major, M.C.  
Commanding.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 16TH INFANTRY PERSONNEL KILLED & MISSING IN ACTION:

OFFICERS:

None.

ENLISTED MEN:

Aterno, Anthony	Pvt	July 10, 1943	Sicily	Missing in Action
Avagliano, Matthew S.	Pvt	November 23, 1944	Germany	Prisoner of War
Baliga, Joseph J.	S/Sgt	June 6, 1944	France	Killed in Action
Blackwell, John W.	Pvt	March 31, 1943	Tunisia	Killed in Action
Bianchi, Gerald	Pfc	March 30, 1945	Germany	Killed in Action
Clinton, George	Tec 5	Jan. 15, 1945	Belgium	Killed in Action
Cochran, Willis E.	Tec 5	Feb. 27, 1945	Germany	Killed in Action
Dauids, Robert G.	Tec 4	March 31, 1943	Tunisia	Killed in Action
Ellis, Burle A.	Pvt	Nov. 29, 1944	Germany	Killed in Action
Garwitz, Jack E.	Pvt	Sept. 17, 1944	Germany	Prisoner of War
Gregory, Blanton G.	Pfc	March 31, 1943	Tunisia	Died of Wounds
Guinto, Michael J.	Pfc	Jan. 18, 1945	Belgium	Killed in Action
Hagen, Glenn O.	Pfc	July 27, 1943	Sicily	Prisoner of War
Harris, Luther D.	Pfc	March 5, 1945	Germany	Missing in Action
Harris, Robert R.	Pvt	Jan. 31, 1943	Tunisia	Missing in Action
Hemann, Paul B.	Pfc	March 5, 1945	Germany	Killed in Action
Jackson, Thomas	Tec 4	June 6, 1944	France	Killed in Action
Kidd, John S.	Pfc	April 30, 1943	Tunisia	Prisoner of War Returned-May 8/43.
Lambiasi, Angelo J.	Pvt	July 10, 1943	Sicily	Killed in Action
Lepore, Raymond	Tec 5	June 6, 1944	France	Killed in Action
Logan, Denver O.	Pfc	Sept. 16, 1944	Germany	Killed in Action
Martinez, Jose E.	Pfc	Feb. 27, 1945	Germany	Killed in Action
Meade, Harold N.	Pvt	June 6, 1944	France	Killed in Action
Millen, William R.	Pvt	Aug. 7, 1944	France	Killed in Action
Morezewicz, Edward	Pvt	June 6, 1944	France	Killed in Action

Mosley, Boyd J.	Pvt	June 6, 1944	France	Missing in Action Returned-June 19/44.
Maxwell, Lewis T.	Pvt	Jan. 31, 1943	Tunisia	Missing in Action.
McVeigh, Guy E.	Pvt	Feb. 28, 1945	Germany	Killed in Action
Molin, Seymour A.	Pfc	March 1, 1945	Germany	Killed in Action
Osborne, Douglas R.	Pvt	June 6, 1944	France	Killed in Action
O'Toole, Francis P.	Pvt	March 25, 1943	Tunisia	Killed in Action
Pitt, Alton J.	Pfc	March 25, 1943	Tunisia	Missing in Action
Poryasian, John J.	Pvt	March 25, 1945	Germany	Prisoner of War Returned to Military Control-Apr. 12/45.
Pesenti, Ignatius J.	Pvt	Sept. 11, 1944	Belgium	Killed in Action
Sciascia, John	Pfc	July 10, 1943	Sicily	Prisoner of War Returned; Nov/44.
Scutaro, Vincent T.	Pfc	March 31, 1943	Tunisia	Killed in Action
Shay, Charles N.	Pfc	March 25, 1945	Germany	Missing in Action
Stamation, George	Pfc	March 5, 1945	Germany	Killed in Action
Steele, John D.	Pvt	June 6, 1944	France	Killed in Action
Stewart, Edwin E.	Pfc	Sept. 18, 1944	Germany	Killed in Action
Verderamo, William R.	Pfc	June 7, 1944	France	Killed in Action
Visit, Vincent S.	Pfc	March 31, 1943	Tunisia	Died of Wounds
Wade, Jack	Cpl	March 31, 1943	Tunisia	Killed in Action
Waller, Carl E.	Pvt	Jan. 31, 1943	Tunisia	Missing in Action
West, Henry F.	Pfc	Aug. 1, 1944	France	Killed in Action

MEDICAL DETACHMENT 16TH INFANTRY -- PERSONNEL -- AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

OFFICERS

ANDERSON, FRED A.	Capt	Silver Star Silver Star (OLC) Bronze Star Purple Heart Purple Heart (OLC)	28 April 1943, Mateur Tunisia 11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily 1 April 1943; Tunisia 11 July 1943; Tunisia
BARY SH, NOAH	Lt Col	Bronze Star	8-Nov42 - 17 May 43; Tunisia
BLACK, MAU RICE	Capt	Silver Star Bronze Star	17 April 1945; Tanne, Germany 12 Feb 45 - 15 Mar 45; Germany
CLARK, JOHN Q.	Capt	Silver Star Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 6 June 1944; Normandy, France
DAVIS, HIRSH W.	Capt	Silver Star Silver Star, OLC Bronze Star	1 August 1944; France 16 November 1944; Hamich, Germany 12 Feb 45 - 15 Mar 45; Germany
FILIBERTO, HERMAN	1/Lt	Silver Star Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	13 September 1944; Germany 21 Nov 44 - 20 Jan 45; Belgium & Germany 25 Feb 45 - 31 Mar 45; Germany 12 Feb 45 - 15 Mar 45; Germany xxx 14 September 1944; Belgium
GOLDBERG, HERBERT	1/Lt	Silver Star Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 23 Nov 44 - 26 Nov 44; Vicht, Germany 8 Nov 42 - 13 May 43; Tunisia 11 July 1943; Sicily 2 Mar 45 - 21 April 45; Germany
GROSSMAN, JACOB	1/Lt	Purple Heart	5 April
HAHN, PAUL D.	Capt	Bronze Star Purple Heart	10 Jul 43 - 17 Aug 43; Sicily 11 Jul 43; Sicily
HALL, CHARLES N.	Capt	Silver Star Purple Heart	6 Jun 44; Normandy, France 6 June 1944; Normandy, France
HIGGINS, ARTHUR J.	1/Lt	Silver Star Bronze Star	17 Sep 44; Germany 12 Feb 45 - 15 Mar 45; Germany
HOLDEN, MILO H.	Capt	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC	17 Mar 43; El Guettar, Tunisia 6 June 1944; Normandy, France 10 July 1943 - 17 August 1943, Sicily

KUECHLER, JAMES R.	1/Lt	Silver Star Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	27 February 1945; Vetweiss, Germany 16 Nov 44 - 21 Nov 44; Vicht, Germany 6 Sep 44 - 10 Dec 44; Belgium & Germany 1 Dec 44 - 25 Jan 45; Germany & Belgium 28 Feb 45; Germany
LAVERE, FRANK C.	Capt	Silver Star Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC	31 July 1944; St Denis, LaGast, France 6 June 1944; Normandy, France 6 June 44 - 1 Oct 44; France, Belg, & Ger 12 Feb 45 - 15 Mar 45; Germany
MORCHAN, SAMUEL	Capt	Bronze Star	10 November 1942; Oran, Algeria
NIPLE, RICHARD A.	Capt	Bronze Star Bronze Star	28 Jul 44 - 10 Dec 44; France, Belgium, and Germany 6 Jun 44 - 13 Jul 44; France
PETERMAN, ROBERT A.	Capt	Bronze Star	8 Nov 42 - 17 Aug 43; Sicily
POLLARD, HENRY	Capt	Purple Heart	11 July 1943; Sicily
SETTINERI, JOHN	Capt	Distinguished Service Cross	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
STACEY, HENRY	2/Lt	Bronze Star	11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily
TEGMEYER, CHARLES E.	Major	Distinguish Service Cross. Legion of Merit - - Silver Star Silver Star, OLC Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 17 Nov 42 - 17 Aug 43; Tunisia & Sicily 12 May 1944; GO #47 21 Mar 43; El Guettar, Tunisia 28 Jul 44; France 8 Feb 44 - 6 Jun 44; ETO (England) 24 September 1944; Brand, Germany 11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily 21 March 1943; Tunisia
TIERNEY, O. EDWARD	Capt	Bronze Star Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 6 Jun 44 - 1 Oct 44; France, Belgium, & Germany
WEYERICH, LEON F.	Capt	Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
WOLF, LOUIS M.	Capt	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC	12 June 1944; France 13 Nov 44 - 19 Feb 45; Germany & Belgium 12 Feb 45 - 15 Mar 45; Germany

MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 16TH INFANTRY -- PERSONNEL -- AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

ENLISTED MEN

Albers, Wallace	Pfc	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	28 July 1944; Normandy, France 11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily 23 November 1944; Germany
Alderman, Gilbert H.	Tec 5	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 3 August 1943; Troina, Sicily
Allen, Melvin L.	Pfc	Purple Heart	9 August 1943; Sicily
Anderson, Obed A.	Pvt	Purple Heart	1 April 1943; Tunisia
Appleby, Stanley	Tec 3	Distinguished Service Cross	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Avagliano, Matthew S.	Pfc	Bronze Star	3 August 1943; Sicily
Babcock, James E.	Pfc	Silver Star Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 13 September 1944; Belgium
Bailey, Earl E.	T/Sgt	Silver Star Silver Star, OLC Bronze Star, Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	26 March 1943; El Guettar, Tunisia 6 June 1944; Normandy, France 24 September 1944; Brand, Germany 11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily 6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Baliga, Joseph J.	S/Sgt	Silver Star (Posth)	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Began, Michael J.	Pfc	Bronze Star Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 5 January 1945; Belgium
Bentch, William E.	Pvt	Purple Heart	29 March 1943; Tunisia
Bianchi, Gerald N.	Pfc	Silver Star Bronze Star Purple Heart	19 September 1944; Germany 3 August 1944; Normandy, France 23 January 1945; Belgium
Blom, Gunnar E.	Tec 5	Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Bowen, George H.	Tec 4	Distinguished Service Cross	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Braddock, Willard H.	Tec 5	Silver Star Silver Star, OLC Bronze Star	16 Sep 44 - 19 Sep 44; Germany 17 November 1944; Eilendorf, Germany 6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Brown, Robert L.	Tec 5	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 17 November 1944; Germany 16 January 1945; Belgium

Bruhn, Waldo F.	Tec 3	Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Calhoun, Woodrow	Pfc	Purple Heart	20 January 1945; Belgium
Cerami, Anthony J. Jr.	Pfc	Purple Heart	20 March 1945; Germany
Collins, Earl J.	Pfc	Bronze Star	17 November 1944; Germany
		Purple Heart	19 January 1945; Belgium
Crist, Leo	Pvt	Purple Heart	13 January 1945; Belgium
Cunningham, James B.	Tec 4	Purple Heart	31 March 1943; Tunisia
Cochran, Willis E.	Tec 5	Silver Star	28 July 1944; France
	Posth	- Silver Star, OLC	28 October 1944; Brand, Germany
	"	- Bronze Star	26 March 1943; El Guettar Tunisia
	"	- Bronze Star, OLC	12 July 1943; Sicily
DeSena, Vincent P.	S/Sgt	Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
		Bronze Star, OLC	3 August 1943; Troina, Sicily
		Purple Heart	5 April 1943; Tunisia
		Purple Heart, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
		Purple Heart, OLC	13 September 1944; Belgium
		Purple Heart, OLC	20 March 1945; Germany
Dickinson, Robert B.	Tec 5	Bronze Star	1 Sep 44- 1 May 45; Belgium & Germany
		Purple Heart	23 Sep 44; Germany
Durney, Maurice J.	Tec 5	Bronze Star	19 Mar 43; Tunisia
		Bronze Star, OLC	11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily
		Purple Heart,	7 June 1944; Normandy, France
Estrada, Gabriel	Pfc	Purple Heart	Belgium; 24 January 1945
Fleiss, William S.	Sgt	Silver Star	28 July 1944; France
		Bronze Star	5 August 1943; Troina, Sicily
		Bronze Star, OLC	24 September 1944; Brand, Germany
		Purple Heart	7 June 1944; Normandy, France
Foote, Reginald W.	Pvt	Silver Star	14 August 1944; France
		Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
		Purple Heart, OLC	1 August 1944; France
		Purple Heart, OLC	19 September 1944; Germany
Flynn, George A.	Tec 3	Bronze Star	11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily
		Bronze Star, OLC	31 July 1944; St Denis, LaGast, France
Foyt, Joe J.	Tec 5	Silver Star	6 August 1944; Maine, France
		Purple Heart	19 September 1944; Germany
		Purple Heart, OLC	19 November 1944; Germany
Foxhoven, Bernard C.	Pvt	Purple Heart	1 May 1943; Tunisia
Frebert, Joe L.	Tec 5	Purple Heart	22 January 1945; Belgium
		Purple Heart, OLC	22 March 1945; Germany
Frieberger, Ralph	Pvt	Purple Heart	19 November 1944; Germany
Friedenberg, Bernard I	Tec 3	Silver Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
		Silver Star, OLC	19 September 1944; Germany
		Purple Heart	27 February 1945; Germany
		Purple Heart, OLC	22 March 1945; Germany

Fusco, Mario	Pvt	Purple Heart	8 March 1945; Germany
Garwitz, Jack E.	Pvt	Purple Heart	1 August 1944; France
Gilden, Charles	Pfc	Bronze Star Purple Heart	6 Jun 44; Normandy, France 8 June 1944; Normandy, France
Gilliland, Glenn E.	Tec 5	Silver Star Purple Heart Bronze Star	16 January 1945; Faymonville, Belgium 24 March 1945; Germany 6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Gniwewek, Frank F.	Cpl	Bronze Star	6 June 1944 - 1 October 1944; France, Belgium, and Germany
Goretski, Miecslow	S/Sgt	Silver Star Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 31 January 1943; Tunisia 10 July 1943 - 17 August 1943; Sicily 28 Jul 44 - 6 Nov 44; France, Belgium, and Germany
Greco, Gennaro A.	Tec 5	Bronze Star	17 March 1943; El Guettar, Tunisia
Gregory, Blanton C.	Pfc	Purple Heart	31 March 1943; Tunisia
Gross, Robert B.	Tec 4	Purple Heart	29 March 1943; Tunisia
Grove, Donald B.	Pfc	Silver Star Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC Bronze Star	16 September 1944; Germany 19 September 1944; Germany 17 November 1944; Germany 13 August 1944; Maine, France
Quinto, Michael	Pvt	Purple Heart	3 July 1944; France
Hagen, Glenn O.	Pfc	Purple Heart	30 April 1943; Tunisia
Hager, Willie	Pvt	Purple Heart	23 November 1944; Germany
Hamilton, Jesse B.	Pfc	Silver Star Silver Star, OLC Purple Heart	18 May 1944; ? 3 September 1944; Belgium 26 February 1945; Germany
Harnett, Raymond C.	Pfc	Bronze Star Purple Heart	13 January 1945; Waimes, Belgium 13 January 1945; Belgium
Hays, Bud	Pfc	Purple Heart	28 April 1943; Tunisia
Heitler, Edward	Tec 5	Bronze Star Purple Heart	6 Jun 44 - 1 Sep 44; France 18 November 1944; Germany
Herbert, Paul F.	Pfc	Silver Star	28 July 1944; France
Helfand, William	Pvt	Purple Heart	31 March 1943; Tunisia
Hepler, John M.	Pvt	Purple Heart	16 November 1944; Germany
Hensley, Major A.	Pvt	Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC Purple Heart, OLC	4 October 1944; Germany 25 November 1944; Germany 28 November 1944; Germany
Hoffman, Darrell E.	Pvt	Purple Heart	18 November 1944; Germany



Holden, Robert E.	Pfc	Bronze Star	6 Jun 44 - 1 Oct 44; France, Belgium, and Germany
Hollender, Sidney	Tec 5	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 6 Jun 44 - 1 Oct 44; France, Belgium, and Germany
Holley, Herman N.	Pvt	Purple Heart	17 November 1944; Germany
Hoot, Harold M.	Tec 5	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC	20 June 1944; Normandy, France 16 September 1944; Germany
Hoover, Paul L.	Pvt	Purple Heart	29 March 1943; Tunisia
Hopta, Joseph Jr.	Pvt	Bronze Star Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 27 July 1944; France
Howard, Robert T.	Tec 5	Silver Star Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC Purple Heart, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 25 April 1943; Tunisia 6 June 1944; Normandy, France 15 August 1944; France
Hughes, Lonnie N.	Pfc	Bronze Star	11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily
Hunt, Floyd E.	Pfc	Bronze Star Purple Heart	18 September 1944; Ellendorf, Germany 17 September 1944; Germany
Hutchinson, Iyall H.	Pfc	Silver Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Hutley, William W.	Pvt	Silver Star Silver Star, OLC Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 16 September 1944; Germany 16 September 1944; Germany
Iarrapino, Michael	Pvt	Purple Heart	25 November 1944; Germany
Iorio, Louis J.	Tec 5	Silver Star Silver Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	1 February 1943; Kairoven, Pass, Tunisia 6 June 1944; Normandy, France 10 November 1942; Oran, Algeria 19 March 1943; Tunisia 11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily 21 October 1944; Germany
Jackson, Thomas	Tec 4	Bronze Star (Posth)	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Jacobson, Earl L.	Pfc	Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Janssen, Lloyd E.	Pfc	Silver Star Bronze Star Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC	19 September 1944; Germany 4 July 1944; Normandy, France 19 November 1945; Germany 1 March 1945; Germany
Janzen, Vernon H.	Pfc	Silver Star Silver Star, OLC Purple Heart	16 Sep 44 - 18 Sep 44; Brand, Germany 17 November 1944; Ellendorf, Germany 18 September 1944; Germany
Jernigan, Hampton M.	Tec 5	Silver Star Bronze Star	28 July 1944; France 18 November 1944; Germany
Johnson, Olaf M.	Tec 4	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	26 March 1943; El Guettar, Tunisia 11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily 30 March 1943; Tunisia

Jones, Albert	Tec 4	Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Kahan, Phillip	Pvt	Silver Star Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 8 June 1944; Normandy, France
Kaplan, Abraham, G.	Tec 5	Purple Heart	31 March 1943; Tunisia
Kawauchi, Kiyoshi	Pvt	Silver Star Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 1 August 1944; Normandy, France
Keating, Harold	Pvt	Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 19 September 1944; Germany
Kidd, John S.	Pfc	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC	6 June 1944 - 1 October 1944; France, Belgium, and Germany 30 April 1943; Mateur, Tunisia
Klimowicz, Edward J	Pfc	Silver Star	3 September 1944; Belgium
Kisker, LeRoy, H.	Tec 3	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily 6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Kofoed, Carl A.	Tec 3	Bronze Star	8 Nov 42 - 13 May 43; Algeria, Tunisia
Kruzel, Chester S.	Pfc	Purple Heart	5 March 1945; Germany
Lambert, Arnold R.	S/Sgt	Bronze Star Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC Purple Heart, OLC Purple Heart, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 1 April 1943; Tunisia 5 April 1943; Tunisia 24 July 1943; Sicily 6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Lauzier, Roger G.	Pfc	Purple Heart,	27 July 1943; Sicily
LeBrun, Rene P.	Tec 5	Silver Star Bronze Star Purple Heart	19 September 1944; Brand, Germany 6 Jun 44 - 10 Dec 44; France, Belgium, and Germany 13 September 1944; Germany
Leon, Julio Jr.	Pvt	Purple Heart	25 November 1944; Germany
Leonardi, Gaspare P.	Tec 4	Bronze Star	1 Feb 45 - 1 May 45; Belgium & Germany
LePore, Raymond	Tec 5	Bronze Star (Posth)	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Leszynski, Walter F.	Pvt	Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Levine, Morris T.	Pvt	Silver Star Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 6 June 1944; Normandy, France 25 November 1944; Germany
Levine, Irving	S/Sgt	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 28 Jul 44 - 6 Nov 44; France, Belgium and Germany 1 Feb 45 - 7 Apr 45; Germany 5 April 1943; Tunisia
Liles, Coy	Pfc	Purple Heart	19 April 1945; Germany

Lipscomb, Earl H.	Pfc	Bronze Star	18 November 1944; Germany
Logan, Denver O.	Pfc	Silver Star (Posth)	17 November 1944; Germany
Lovings, Raymond L.	Pvt	Purple Heart	28 July 1944; France
Lucas, Charles A.	S/Sgt	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 28 July 1944 - 6 November 1944; France, Belgium, and Germany 11 October 1944; Germany
Luster, Sam	Tec 5	Purple Heart	31 March 1943; Tunisia
Madden, Garfield	Cpl	Bronze Star	1 Nov 44 - 31 Jan 45; Belgium, Germany
Majchrzak, Gilbert S	Pfc	Purple Heart	30 March 1945; Germany
Mandrell, Mearl	Pfc	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC	17 November 1944; Germany 1 Sep 44 - 1 May 45; Belgium, France, And Germany
Marcus, Herbert M.	Pvt	Silver Star	28 July 1944; France
Mardis, Harold E.	Pfc	Purple Heart	15 November 1944; Germany
Markay, Robert J.	Pfc	Silver Star Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 18 September 1944; Germany
Martello, Anthony J	Tec 4	Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Martini, Peter Jr.	Pfc	Bronze Star	15 April 1945; Germany
Martz, Reed F.	Tec 4	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 12 Feb 45 - 15 Mar 45; Germany
McCune, George I.	Tec 5	Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
McKenna, Edward J.	Pfc	Purple Heart	27 March 1943; Tunisia
Meade, Harold N.	Pvt	Bronze Star, Posth	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Meyer, Benjamin H.	Tec 5	Bronze Star, Bronze Star, OLC	6 June 1944, Normandy, France 24 September 1944; Brand, Germany
Meyers, Herbert A.	Tec 3	Silver Star Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 7 June 1944; Normandy, France 29 March 1943; Tunisia
Myers, Milfert W.	Pvt	Purple Heart	7 June 1944; Normandy, France
Millen, William R. Jr.	Pvt	Silver Star, Posth Bronze Star, Posth	6 June 1944; Normandy; France 7 August 1944; France
Mordis, Leo J.	Pvt	Bronze Star	10 November 1942; Oran, Algeria
Morozewicz, Edward	Pvt	Silver Star, Posth	6 June 1944; Normandy, France

Morton, Walter H.	Tec 3	Bronze Star	8 Nov 42 - 13 May 43; Algeria, and Tunisia
		Bronze Star, OLC11	July 1943; Gela, Sicily
		Bronze Star, OLC28	July 1944 - 6 November 1944; France, Belgium, & Germany
		Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
		Purple Heart, OLC11	July 1943; Sicily
Mosley, Boyd	Pfc	Bronze Star	28 July 44; France
Nearon, Abraham	Pfc	Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
		Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
		Purple Heart, OLC	17 September 1944; Germany
Nones, Ralph	Tec 5	Silver Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
		Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
		Purple Heart, OLC	13 January 1945; Belgium
Nunn, Basil V.	Pvt	Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Orlino, Vito J.	Tec 4	Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
		Bronze Star, OLC	24 September 1944; Germany
		Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Osborn, Douglas R.	Pvt	Bronze Star, Posth	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Palardy, Adrien D.	Pvt	Purple Heart	31 March 1943; Tunisia
Palmer, Wayne E.	Tec 3	Silver Star	3 August 1943; Sicily
		Silver Star, OLC	28 July 1944; France
		Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
		Purple Heart	9 August 1943; Sicily
		Purple Heart, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
		Purple Heart, OLC	14 September 1944; Belgium
		Purple Heart, OLC	1 March 1945; Germany
Pardue, K. T. (IO)	Pfc	Bronze Star	1 Sep 44 - 1 May 45; France, Belgium, and Germany
Partridge, John L.	Tec 5	Bronze Star	31 July 1944; France
		Silver Star	19 September 1944; Germany
Pelligrino, Victor W.	Pfc	Silver Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
		Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Perkins, John B.	Pvt	Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Petitto, Peter	Pfc	Purple Heart	29 March 1943; Tunisia
Phillips, Elmer R.	Tec 4	Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Presenti, Ignatius J.	Pvt	Silver Star, Posth	28 July 1944, France
Principato, James J.	Tec 3	Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Bruitt, James C.	Tec 5	Bronze Star	6 Jun 44 - 1 Oct 44; France, Belgium, and Germany
Pryor, William R.	Pvt	Purple Heart	31 March 1943; Tunisia

Reimer, William R.	Tec 5	Bronze Star Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Riley, Noel V.	Tec 3	Silver Star Silver Star, OLC Bronze Star Purple Heart	3 Aug 43; Troina, Sicily 28 July 1944; France 28 March 1943; El Guettar, Tunisia 14 Sep 44; Belgium
Robinson, William	Pfc	Purple Heart	18 Nov 44; Germany
Rockwell, Gerald E.	Pvt	Purple Heart	16 Nov 44; Germany
Rodger, Maryon A.	Tec 5	Silver Star	6 June 44; Normandy, France
Ross, Bayer N.	Tec 3	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	6 June 44; Normandy, France 26 March 43; Tunisia 3 August 43; Troina, Sicily 6 June 44; Normandy, France
Rothermel, Sidney M.	Pfc	Purple Heart	30 March 45; Germany
Russo, Andrew	Pvt	Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC	6 June 44; Normandy, France 27 Nov 44; Germany
Ryan, John L.	Pfc	Silver Star Bronze Star	6 June 44; Normandy, France 3 August 43; Troina, Sicily
Segal, Marvin	Tec 3	Bronze Star Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC	6 June 44; Normandy, France 5 April 43; Tunisia 25 November 1944; Germany
Selfridge, Robert H.	Tec 3	Silver Star Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	28 July 1944; France 6 June 1944; Normandy, France 24 September 1944; Germany 19 December 1944; Belgium
Selvage, Thomas	Pfc	Purple Heart	19 January 1945; Belgium
Schneider, Edwin J.	Tec 4	Bronze Star	3 August 1943; Troina, Sicily
Shackelford, Howard F.	S/Sgt	Silver Star Silver Star, OLC	28 July 1944; France 12 September 1944; Germany
Shay, Charles N.	Pfc	Silver Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Simpson, Codie L.	Tec 5	Silver Star Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 29 July 1944; Belgium
Slack, Ivan A.	Pvt	Purple Heart	18 September 1944; Germany
Smith, George A.	Tec 5	Silver Star Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily
Smith, Ray	Tec 5	Silver Star Bronze Star Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC Purple Heart, OLC	28 August 1944; France 6 June 1944; Normandy, France 11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily 6 June 1944; Normandy, France 21 September 1944; Germany

Smolinski, Samuel	Pfc	Purple Heart	31 March 1943; Tunisia
Spector, Newman	Pvt	Purple Heart	28 April 1943; Tunisia
Spitz, Bernard H.	Tec 3	Silver Star Bronze Star - - Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 1 Feb 45 - 7 Apr 45; Germany 6 June 1945; Normandy, France 4 December 1944; Germany
Stamation, George	Pfc	Silver Star, Posth	5 March 1945; Weilerswift, Germany
Steele, John D.	Pvt	Bronze Star, Posth	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Stewart, Edwin E.	Pvt	Bronze Star, Posth	18 September 1944; Germany
Stickles, James S.	Pfc	Silver Star Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC	18 November 1944; Gassinich, Germany 6 June 1944; Normandy, France 13 January 1945; Belgium
Strantz, Albert F.	Pvt	Purple Heart	28 March 1943; Tunisia
Street, J. T. (IO)	Pvt	Purple Heart	11 September 1944; Belgium
Sullivan, Clarence L.	Tec 5	Silver Star Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 28 Jul 44 - 10 Dec 44; France, Belgium, and Germany
Summers, Max E.	Pfc	Purple Heart	17 April 1945; Germany
Swiatkowski, Stephen	Pfc	Bronze Star Purple Heart Purple Heart, OLC Purple Heart, OLC	17 November 1944; Vicht, Germany 22 September 1944; Germany 22 November 1944; Germany 24 March 1945; Germany
Tangeman, Urban	Tec 4	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Bronze Star, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 11 July 1943; Sicily 19 March 1943; Tunisia
Taylor, Lendel L.	Pvt	Purple Heart	30 March 1943; Tunisia
Todd, Edward T.	Tec 5	Silver Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Townsend, William E.	Pvt	Silver Star Purple Heart	28 July 1944; France 28 July 1944; France
Tozar, Arthur S.	Tec 3	Bronze Star	6 Jun 44 - 1 Oct 44; France, Belgium, and Germany
Trout, Robert R.	Tec 5	Silver Star Bronze Star Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 16 January 1945; Faymonville, Belgium 6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Ustick, Joseph B.	Pvt	Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Verderamo, William	Pvt	Bronze Star, Posth	6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Urban, Paul L.	Pvt	Purple Heart	13 September 1944; Belgium
Vernon, James O.	Tec 5	Silver Star	12 September 1944; Belgium

Villani, Rocco	Pvt	Purple Heart	26 January 1945; Belgium
Visit, Vincent S.	Pfc	Purple Heart	24 April 1943; Tunisia
Walsh, Edward T.	Pfc	Purple Heart	8 March 1945; Germany
Warne, James H.	Tec 3	Bronze Star	24 September 1944; Brand, Germany
Warner, Matt Jr.	Pvt	Purple Heart	26 February 1945; Germany
Warning, Kenneth E.	Tec 5	Bronze Star	31 July 1944; Normandy, France
Wehmeyer, Albert C.	Tec 5	Silver Star Bronze Star	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 11 July 1943; Gela, Sicily
Werft, Waldo	Tec 3	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 24 Sep 44 - 28 Sep 44; Brand, Germany
West, Henry F.	Pfc	Bronze Star	1 August 1944; Normandy, France
Williams, William F.	Tec 5	Silver Star Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 6 June 1944; Normandy, France
Williford, John C.	Tec 5	Silver Star Bronze Star Purple Heart	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 3 August 1943; Troina, Sicily 18 November 1944; Germany
Willis, Elmus	Pfc	Bronze Star Purple Heart	3 August 1943; Troina, Sicily 27 February 1945; Germany
Winters, Jack R.	Tec 4	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	27 April 1945; Mateur, Tunisia 12 July 1943; Gela, Sicily 4 March 1945; Germany
Wiseman, Walter	Pvt	Purple Heart	31 January 1943; Tunisia
Wittenberger, Lawrence	Pfc	Bronze Star Purple Heart	10 July 1943; Gela, Sicily 9 August 1943; Sicily
Woods, Charles C. E.	Tec 5	Silver Star Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC	6 June 1944; Normandy, France 26 March 1943; Tunisia 12 July 1943; Sicily
Worthy, Herbert R.	Cpl	Purple Heart	28 April 1943; Tunisia
Yock, Joseph P.	Tec 4	Silver Star	19 September 1944; Germany
Yakes, Irving S.	Tec 4	Bronze Star Bronze Star, OLC Purple Heart	8 Nov 42 - 13 May 43; Algeria & Tunisia 31 July 1943; Troina, Sicily 13 September 1944; Belgium
Zuba, Henry S.	Tec 4	Purple Heart	5 April 1943; Tunisia

MEDICAL DETACHMENT, 16TH INFANTRY PERSONNEL WOUNDED IN ACTION:

OFFICERS:

Anderson, Fred A.	Captain	April 1, 1943	Tunisia
Clark, John Q.	Captain	June 6, 1944	France
Filiberto, Herman	2nd Lieut.	September 14, 1944	Belgium
Grossman, Jacob	1st Lieut.	April 5, 1943	Tunisia
Hahn, Paul D.	Captain	July 11, 1943	Sicily
Hall, Charles N.	Captain	June 6, 1944	France
Kuechler, James R.	1st Lieut.	February 28, 1945	Germany
Pollard, Henry	Captain	July 11, 1943	Sicily
Tegtmeyer, Charles E.	Major	March 21, 1943	Tunisia

ENLISTED MEN:

Aabers, Wallace	Pvt 1cl	November 23, 1944	Germany
Allen, Melvin L.	Pvt 1cl	August 9, 1943	Sicily
Anderson, Obed A.	Pvt	April 1, 1943	Tunisia
Babcock, James E.	Pvt 1cl	September 13, 1944	Belgium
Bailey, Earle E.	Tec 3	June 6, 1944	France
Began, Michael J.	Pvt 1cl	January 5, 1945	Belgium
Bentch, William E.	Pvt	March 29, 1943	Tunisia
Bianchi, Gerald N.	Pvt 1cl	January 23, 1945	Belgium
Brown, Robert L.	Tec 5	January 16, 1945	Belgium
Calhoun, Woodrow	Pvt 1cl	January 20, 1945	Belgium
Cerami, Anthony J.	Pvt 1cl	March 20, 1945	Germany
Collins, Earl L.	Pvt 1cl	January 19, 1945	Belgium
Crist, Leo	Pvt	January 13, 1945	Belgium
Cunningham, James B.	Tec 4	March 31, 1943	Tunisia
DeSena, Vincent P.	S/Sgt	April 5, 1943 June 6, 1944 Sept. 13, 1944 March 20, 1945	Tunisia France Belgium Germany



Dickinson, Robert B.	Tec 5	September 23, 1944	Germany
Durney, Maurice J.	Tec 5	June 7, 1944	France
Estrada, Gabriel	Pvt 1cl	January 24, 1945	Belgium
Fleiss, William S.	Sgt	June 7, 1944	France
Footo, Reginald W.	Pvt	June 6, 1944 August 1, 1944 Sept. 19, 1944	France France Germany
Foxhoven, Bernard C.	Pvt	May 1, 1943	Tunisia
Foyt, Joe J.	Pvt 1cl	November 19, 1944 September 19, 1944	Germany Germany
Frebert, Joe	Tec 5	January 22, 1945 March 22, 1945	Belgium Germany
Frieburger, Ralph	Pvt	November 19, 1944	Germany
Friedenberg, Bernard I.	Tec 3	February 27, 1945 March 22, 1945	Germany Germany
Fusco, Mario	Pvt	March 8, 1945	Germany
Garwitz, Jack E.	Pvt	August 1, 1944	France
Gilden, Charles	Pvt	June 8, 1944	France
Gilliland, Glenn E.	Tec 5	March 24, 1945	Germany
Gregory, Blanton C.	Pvt 1cl	March 31, 1943	Tunisia
Gross, Robert B.	Tec 4	March 29, 1943	Tunisia
Grove, Donald B.	Pvt	November 17, 1944 September 19, 1944	Germany Germany
Guinto, Michael	Pvt	July 3, 1944	France
Hagen, Glenn O.	Pvt 1cl	April 30, 1943	Tunisia
Hager, Willie	Pvt	November 23, 1944	Germany
Hamilton, Jesse B.	Pvt 1cl	February 26, 1945	Germany
Harnett, Raymond C.	Pvt 1cl	January 13, 1945	Belgium
Hays, Bud	Pvt	April 28, 1943	Tunisia
Heitler, Edward	Pvt	November 18, 1944	Germany
Hepler, John M.	Pvt	November 16, 1944	Germany
Helfand, William	Pvt	March 31, 1943	Tunisia
Hensley, Major A.	Pvt	October 4, 1944	Germany

Hensley, Major A.	Pvt	November 25, 1944 November 28, 1944	Germany Germany
Hoffman, Darrell E.	Pvt	November 18, 1944	Germany
Holley, Herman N.	Pvt	November 17, 1944	Germany
Hoover, Paul L.	Pvt	March 29, 1943	Tunisia
Hopta, Joseph Jr.	Pvt	July 27, 1944	France
Howard, Robert T.	Tec 5	April 25, 1943 June 6, 1944 August 15, 1944	Tunisia France France
Hunt, Floyd E.	Pvt	September 17, 1944 September 19, 1944	Germany Germany
Hutley, William W.	Pvt	September 16, 1944	Germany
Iarrapino, Michael	Pvt	November 25, 1944	Germany
Iorio, Louis J.	Tec 5	October 21, 1944	Germany
Janssen, Lloyd E.	Pvt lcl	November 19, 1944 March 1, 1945	Germany Germany
Janzen, Vernon H.	Pvt lcl	September 18, 1944	Germany
Johnson, Olaf M.	Pvt	March 30, 1943	Tunisia
Kahan, Phillip	Pvt	June 8, 1944	France
Kaplan, Abraham G.	Tec 5	March 31, 1943	Tunisia
Kawauchi, Kiyoshi	Pvt	August 1, 1944	France
Keating, Harold	Pvt	June 6, 1944 September 19, 1944	France Germany
Kisker, LaRoy H.	Tec 3	June 6, 1944	France
Kruzel, Chester S.	Pvt lcl	March 5, 1945	Germany
Lambert, Arnold R.	S/Sgt	April 1, 1943 April 5, 1943 July 24, 1943 June 6, 1944	Tunisia Tunisia Sicily France
Lanzier, Roger G.	Pvt lcl	July 27, 1943	Sicily
LeBrun, Rene P.	Tec 5	September 13, 1944	Belgium
Leon, Julio Jr.	Pvt	November 25, 1944	Germany
Levine, Morris T.	Pvt	June 6, 1944 November 25, 1944	France Germany
Levine, Irving	S/Sgt	April 5, 1943	Tunisia
Leszcynski, Walter F.	Pvt	June 6, 1944	France

Liles, Coy	Pvt lcl	April 19, 1945	Germany
Lovings, Raymond L.	Pvt	July 28, 1944	France
Lucas, Charles A.	S/Sgt	October 11, 1944	Germany
Luster, Sam	Tec 5	March 31, 1943	Tunisia
Majchrzak, Gilbert S.	Pvt	March 30, 1945	Germany
Mardis, Harold E.	Pvt lcl	November 15, 1944	Germany
Markay, Robert J.	Pvt lcl	September 18, 1944	Germany
Martini, Peter Jr.	Pvt	March 30, 1945	Germany
McKenna, Edward J.	Pvt lcl	March 27, 1943	Tunisia
Meyer, Herbert A.	Tec 3	March 29, 1943 June 7, 1944	Tunisia France
Myers, Milfert W.	Pvt	June 7, 1944	France
Morton, Walter H.	Tec 3	July 11, 1943 June 6, 1944	Sicily France
Nearon, Abraham	Pvt	June 6, 1944 Sept. 17, 1944	France Germany
Nones, Ralph P.	Tec 5	June 6, 1944 January 13, 1945	France Belgium
Nunn, Basil V.	Pvt	June 6, 1944	France
Palardy, Adrien D.	Pvt	March 31, 1943	Tunisia
Palmer, Wayne E.	Tec 3	August 9, 1943 June 6, 1944 September 14, 1944 March 1, 1945	Sicily France Belgium Germany
Pelligrino, Victor W.	Pvt lcl	June 6, 1944	France
Perkins, John B.	Pvt	June 6, 1944	France
Petitto, Peter	Pvt lcl	March 29, 1943	Tunisia
Phillips, Elmer R.	Tec 4	June 6, 1944	France
Pryor, William R.	Pvt	March 31, 1943	Tunisia
Reimer, William R.	Tec 5	June 6, 1944	France
Riley, Noel V.	Tec 3	September 14, 1944	Belgium
Robinson, William	Pvt	November 18, 1944	Germany
Rockwell, Gerald E.	Pvt	November 16, 1944	Germany

Ross, Bayer N.	Tec 4	June 6, 1944	France
Rothermel, Sidney M.	Pvt 1cl	March 30, 1945	Germany
Russo, Andrew	Pvt	June 6, 1944 November 27, 1944	France Germany
Selfridge, Robert H.	Tec 3	December 19, 1944	Belgium
Selvage, Thomas	Pvt 1cl	January 19, 1945	Belgium
Segal, Marvin	Tec 3	April 5, 1943 November 25, 1944	Tunisia Germany
Slack, Ivan A.	Pvt	September 18, 1944	Germany
Simpson, Codie L.	Pvt	July 29, 1944	France
Smith, Ray	Tec 5	July 11, 1943 June 6, 1944 Sept. 21, 1944	Sicily France Germany
Smolinski, Samuel	Pvt 1cl	March 31, 1943	Tunisia
Spector, Newman	Pvt	April 28, 1943	Tunisia
Spitz, Bernard J.	Tec 3	June 6, 1944 December 4, 1944	France Germany
Stickles, James	Pvt 1cl	June 6, 1944 January 13, 1945	France Belgium
Strantz, Albert F.	Pvt	March 28, 1943	Tunisia
Street, J.T. (IO)	Pvt 1cl	September 13, 1944	Belgium
Summers, Max E.	Pvt 1cl	April 17, 1945	Germany
Swiatkowski, Steve	Pvt 1cl	September 22, 1944 November 22, 1944 March 24, 1945	Germany Germany Germany
Taylor, Lendel L.	Pvt	March 30, 1943	Tunisia
Townsend, William E.	Pvt	July 28, 1944	France
Trout, Robert A.	Tec 5	June 6, 1944	France
Walsh, Edward J.	Pvt 1cl	March 8, 1945	Germany
Warner, Matt Jr.	Pvt	February 26, 1945	Germany
Williams, William F.	Tec 5	June 6, 1944	France
Williford, John C.	Tec 5	November 18, 1944	Germany
Willis, Elmus J.	Pvt 1cl	February 27, 1945	Germany

Wiseman, Walter	Pvt	January 31, 1943	Tunisia
Whittenberger, Lawrence T.	Pvt	August 9, 1943	Sicily
Worthy, Herbert R.	Cpl	April 28, 1943	Tunisia
Urban, Paul L.	Pvt	September 13, 1944	Belgium
Villani, Rocco	Pvt	January 26, 1945	Belgium
Visit, Vincent S.	Pvt 1cl	April 24, 1943	Tunisia
Yakes, Irving H.	Tec 4	September 13, 1944	Belgium
Zuba, Henry S.	Tec 4	April 5, 1943	Tunisia