

*History*  
of  
Company "B"



820th Tank Destroyer  
Battalion

Material for this booklet was taken from the day-to-day account of the Company history recorded by the 1st Sergeant, interviews with the various platoon leaders, Company Commander, and several men of the Company.

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*Edited by*  
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1st Lt., Inf.

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DEDICATED TO  
T/4 JOE DOUGLAS, CPL. PAUL C. ROSENTHAL,  
T/5 GORDON R. DONNELLY and T/5 JAMES A. TURNER  
*who made the Supreme Sacrifice on foreign soil so that the sacred  
soil of the United States of America should never  
be scourged by tyranny.*



January, 1946

## **HISTORY OF COMPANY "B"**

### **820th TANK DESTROYER BATTALION**

As prefatory matter it must be said that a thorough and complete history of any Army organization regardless of size of the unit must, of necessity, be complex and lengthy. Hence, no attempt to give complete details is made here for that would involve a lengthy publication which would not serve the purpose. Only the highlights will be given in the Company's early history with detail appearing in that portion of the Company's history involving its participation in battle.

By way of apology, it must be said, too, that no individual of the Company has been intentionally overlooked in any incident in which he was a participant, nor any incident given more or less attention than another by reason of prejudice or bias.

The purpose of the history is to give every member of the Company a permanent record of his life while in the Company, the names of his comrades-in-arms, the names and dates of places visited and fought for and over, and, most important, to make permanent the memory of those comrades who made the Supreme Sacrifice in order that posterity may long remember that the Peace of the World was purchased by their blood and the untold hardships and privations known only to those who fought for the Peace of the World.

The 820th Tank Destroyer Battalion was born on the 25th day of June, 1942, at Camp Swift, Texas. At that time, the Battalion was organized as a self-propelled Battalion to be armed with 75-mm. gun mounted on half-track. Many of the Michigan men had much trouble, on arrival, trying to determine if Camp Bowie was part of the United States. Some of them had never heard of corral snakes, tarantulas, black widow spiders, insects, and other insects with more and in greater varieties at Camp Bowie, Texas, and Camp Hood, Texas. On the 12th of January, 1943, the Battalion moved to Camp Bowie, Texas, and on the 25th of March, 1943, moved to a luxury camp—House Camp No. 2, at Camp Hood, Texas, to be converted into a towed Battalion armed with 3-inch guns. The only luxuries some of the men had were the pleasures of drilling in the broiling sun and eating dust—good for the digestion they were told, but few believed.

It was at Hood that the Battalion earned that highly-deserved honor of being the best in a rat-race. "B" Company had no share in this honor, however. "B" Company did, believe it or not, make such a high score in its physical fitness test as to pull the Battalion out of the hole sufficiently to have the Battalion pass its test. No other Company can make that statement! "B" Company from that time on was tough!

The Battle of Texas was over on the 25th of July, 1943, for on that day the Battalion invaded Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky. "B" Company went into the attack first and hardest. Some 2nd Army glamour boys, a few paratroopers, and a platoon of engineers made the mistake of getting in the way. Hand-to-hand fighting was necessary! The attack carried to Morganfield, Kentucky, on the right flank, and all the way to Henderson, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana, on the left flank. The Company suffered only negligible casualties. In a matter of days, the 820th TD Battalion, with emphasis on "B" Company thereof was known all over the countryside. Although fraternization was permitted with civilians, many civilians ran for cover when the word spread that "B" Company of the 820th was on the loose.

In order to harness this display of fighting strength, the War Department ordered the unit into the Tennessee Maneuver Area to participate in the 2d Army's Maneuver No. 3, on the 10th of September, 1943. In command of the Battalion was Lt. Col. Raymond T. Tompkins. In command of "B" Company was 1st Lt. George Heller, later promoted to captain. Maneuvers was just a picnic for "B" Company. The other Companies didn't seem able to get accustomed to the never-ending rain and cold, mud and wind. As a result, the Battalion didn't look so good as a fighting unit. After eight days' rest at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, the Battalion returned to Camp Breckenridge on the 10th of November, 1943. Early in 1944, Major Ralph S. Eldridge was placed in command of the Battalion, succeeded by Lt. Col. Arbury for one month, and back to Major Eldridge. On the 21st of February, 1944, the Battalion went to Camp Atterbury, Indiana, for winter field sports and returned to Camp Breckenridge on the 10th of March, 1944, to prepare for overseas duty. In July, Lt. Col. John F. DeV. Patrick was placed in command and has remained in command up to and including inactivation date. Captain Joseph J. Lane was placed in command of "B" Company on the 29th of May, 1944.

On the 25th of September, 1944, the Battalion left Breckenridge (much to the relief of some of the civilians and especially the Coral Room of the McCurdy Hotel, Evansville, Indiana; and much to the regret of a considerable number of young ladies).

On the 27th of September, 1944, all were aboard and moving on the USS *Mount Vernon* (the former Luxury Liner *George Washington*). Not a single man of "B" Company became seasick, but several men didn't consume as much chow as they were in the habit of consuming. Of course, each man had a feather bed, valet, etc. After all, American troops travel in class, the Army said. But it didn't specify what class! Some of the men were looking for escort vessels, but none were in sight. The USS *Mount Vernon* made an average of 28 knots per hour, and hence didn't need protection. On the 14th of October, 1944, the USS *Mount Vernon* docked at Liverpool, England. The Limeys were there with a few horns and less enthusiasm. From Liverpool the Company went to Southampton by train and arrived on the 16th of October, and left the city on the 17th for France. The English ship, HSS *Rapier*, transported the company and others across the English Channel after a 3-day delay caused by weather, mines, submarines, and the indifference of the English crew. On the 20th of October the Company went over the side of the HSS *Rapier* into an LCI that dumped us on the coast of France at a former invasion point named the Omaha Beachhead. After an easy climb over a small mountain, the Company bogged down in mud knee deep. A few hours later, the Company, mud and all, was loaded into trucks and carried inland to Valognes, France, a staging area better known as a mud hole in an open field. Shanty town grew up over night. From the 21st of October to the 30th of November, 1944, the Company was supposed to be getting ready for combat, but because of the constant rain the men learned more about "Cochez avec moi" and how to sneak out and get Calvados. Everyone knows about Calvados—two drinks and the mud would crumble off boots and unbuckle the overshoes of those who were lucky enough to have them. From the time the Company hit France until it moved up on line it was part of the 9th Army.

By convoy, the Company moved across France and into Belgium, and arrived at Rosmeer, Belgium, on the 3rd of December, 1944. On the 9th of December, 1944, the Company moved to Braunlauf, Belgium, and was attached to the 106th Infantry



Division, First Army. On the 11th of December the Company moved into the line near Winterspelt, Germany, right on the Siegfried Line, to relieve, gun for gun, "B" Company of the 612th TD Battalion. The Company was in direct support of the 424th Infantry Regiment of the 106th Infantry Division.

The next five days was spent in improving gun positions, watching for enemy activity, and exchanging artillery with the enemy. Nothing serious developed during these days. Then came 0400, 16th of December, 1944. All hell broke loose. Artillery and mortar fire was so heavy in the Company's sector that by 1500 hours the Company CP was ordered to evacuate to St. Vith, Belgium.

From here on until arrival at Esneux, Belgium, each platoon and the CP group will be treated separately because of the great stress of events through which each went.

### **CP Group**

At 0900 of the 16th of December, 1944, stragglers of the 424th Infantry came by the Company CP. Lt. John F. Sheehy intercepted them and was informed that their officers had been killed or captured. Having learned that the enemy was advancing from three sides on Winterspelt, Lt. Sheehy immediately organized the stragglers and his CP group for a defense of Winterspelt. This he did in spite of the heavy artillery and mortar fire to which he was subjected. With the able assistance and courage of S/Sgt. George Gilland, Lt. Sheehy had successfully commanded the defenders until ordered to withdraw. His display of courage during the whole day gave new courage to the infantry stragglers who previously had been badly shaken up. This new courage was such that they remained in their defensive positions to stand off the enemy.

Communications were reported out between the CP group and the 2nd Platoon at 1000 hours. S/Sgt. Hubert J. Peters and Pfc. Clarence F. Fokkens immediately started to repair the lines. They worked continuously for three hours under heavy artillery and mortar fire. They no sooner would have part of the wire repaired than another section within yards of their position would be blown to bits by exploding artillery shells. Wire communication was impossible but these two men kept at their task until called back by Lt. Sheehy. Lt. Sheehy established communications by using Pvt. Joseph Grams as messenger. Pvt. Grams made several trips to and from the 2d Platoon and the Company CP under extremely heavy fire, but ran the gauntlet successfully.

Cpl. James J. Decker, in the face of heavy artillery fire, set himself up as a one-man observation team and stuck to his post until recalled by Lt. Sheehy.

Pfc. John Mikrut, in spite of the fire placed on him, alone maintained communication between Regimental Headquarters and the Company CP. He ran the gauntlet at least ten times that one day.

The Company CP was moved to St. Vith, Belgium, at 1500 hours of the 16th of December. At 2030 hours of the 17th of December the CP group moved to Vielsalm. T/4 Robert K. Kelly, who had been injured (not by the enemy), was evacuated. At 1800 hours of the 18th of December, the CP group, plus personnel of the 2d Platoon moved to Rendeau, Belgium, near LaRoche. Pfc. Fred J. Long was accidentally injured and evacuated. Sgt. John L. Gilliam was accidentally wounded while in the performance of his duty but was not evacuated. On the 21st of December, the CP group moved to Olney, Belgium. Sgt. Gilliam was evacuated

from there. On the 22nd day of December, the CP group departed for Esneux, Belgium, but because of heavy traffic and road priorities did not arrive until the 23rd of December. The Company billeted in private homes. On the 24th of December, S/Sgt. Alton Dorrough was evacuated for an arm injury. Robot bombs passed overhead; several landed nearby and caused disruption of utilities and shook up a few houses. All of the Company was in Esneux, Belgium, on the 31st of December, 1944.

### **The First Platoon**

The 1st Platoon remained in position near Winterspelt, Germany, until 0200 of the 17th of December. During the day of the 16th, the 1st Platoon was flanked by elements of the 6th Panzer Division; after considerable exchange of small-arms fire, in which numerous casualties were inflicted on the enemy, the third and fourth sections of the platoon captured upwards of 100 prisoners and were in the process of turning them over to rear detachments when an enemy barrage of artillery, mortar, and weibelwerfer (screaming meemies) came down, and killed about 65 of these prisoners. The thirty-five prisoners left were marched to the rear. Enemy pressure was so great that at 0200 of the 17th, the 1st Platoon moved out successfully to Bracht, Germany, after having been nearly completely surrounded. No casualties up to this time.

On the 17th of December, from early morning to 0900, near Bracht, Germany, the platoon fought off one of the most savage attacks of the Bulge. With only one 3-inch gun left, Lt. Martin W. Collmer executed a quick withdrawal to a point on the road overlooking Bracht. The enemy swarmed on the road close on the heels of the platoon. Lt. Collmer immediately placed the lone 3-inch gun in action. He, personally, stayed at the gun and fired 20 rounds of high explosive into the on-rushing Germans. The men that serviced his gun were Cpl. Omer Shulz, Pvt. Jose Lopez, Cpl. Robert Taylor and Pfc. George Fojtik, all from the 3rd Platoon. So deadly and rapid was the fire that over 100 casualties were inflicted. The enemy was knocked to a standstill. One American officer, standing up and directing a four-man crew at a 3-inch gun in the face of overwhelming odds, was too much for the enemy to comprehend. Before the enemy could reorganize, Lt. Collmer rejoined his men and led them to a point near St. Vith, outside of Bracht, where further defense was undertaken.

The platoon, less three 3-inch guns and two half-tracks, and one jeep, took positions at Bracht. The half-tracks had been destroyed by enemy fire, and the 3-inch guns and jeep had been abandoned because of the practical impossibility to move them. At Bracht, the new positions were set up to defend an approach to St. Vith. During the early morning hours of the 18th, the enemy infiltrated through the left flank of the platoon position. At daylight, the platoon engaged an enemy patrol to the rear of the positions and killed one enemy officer and four men. When strong elements of the enemy threatened to overrun the position, the platoon maneuvered and placed a 3-inch gun into action against enemy personnel, inflicting 150 casualties. Lt. Collmer again outfought and outsmarted the enemy against nearly hopeless odds. The platoon then retook its former position and held the position until St. Vith was surrounded on the 23rd of December. The platoon then was withdrawn on order of the Regimental Command of the 424th. The Regiment moved to Maldigen, Belgium. The 1st Platoon was rear guard for this movement.

The only casualty suffered was Pfc. Frank Wiacek, who was hit by machine-gun fire. Sgt. William Lynch, Pfc. Russell DeNio and Pfc. Leonard Gronski returned under heavy small-arms fire to successfully evacuate Pfc. Wiacek. For this heroic deed, all three were awarded the Bronze Star. During this time, T/4 Gordon C. Gengler admitted having done some first-class squirrel shooting. In the presence of Lt. Collmer, he had demonstrated his skill to the enemy's detriment.

On the 24th of December the platoon withdrew to Harre, Belgium, where the men observed the silent thanks to the Almighty on the Eve of the Birth of Christ. On Christmas Day the platoon was moved to Manhay, Belgium, and attached to the Division Artillery of the 7th Armored Division. The platoon position just a mile short of Manhay was held. This holding action helped to successfully narrow down and finally cut off the last escape route for the fast retreating and shattered elements of General Von Rundstedt's troops. The platoon remained in position after repulsing two enemy thrusts until the 31st of December, 1944, on which day, finally, the platoon was withdrawn to Esneux, Belgium, for rest and reorganization.

### **The Second Platoon**

The 2nd Platoon remained in position near Winterspelt on the 16th of December, 1944, in spite of the enemy bombardment. Pvt. James J. Richardson, Pvt. Sylvester J. Sment and Pfc. Glenn W. Fitzgerald were wounded; Pvt. Richardson was evacuated. In order to avoid being overrun and in order to be able to place indirect fire on the enemy, the platoon began a movement towards Steinbruck, Germany. En route, the orders were changed and the platoon ordered to regain its original position. While undertaking this mission, the platoon was subjected to enemy artillery, mortar, machine gun, and small-arms fire so intense the platoon was unable to penetrate it. The first section was pinned down. After the half-track had been hit, the 3-inch gun was unlimbered and an attempt to put it into action was frustrated by concentrated enemy fire. After two hours, the third section crew made a desperate gamble and succeeded in reaching the main road. The other three sections were likewise unable to get into positions. As a result, a reorganization was effected. Cpl. John Steensma and Pvt. George J. Verbeke were wounded and evacuated. Three half-tracks and three 3-inch guns had been lost to the enemy. Platoon was reorganized at 1700 and joined the 424th Infantry Regiment as infantrymen. Lt. Callan was ordered by Brig. Gen. Brown to evacuate all TD personnel from the vicinity of Winterspelt and report with them to St. Vith. All 2nd Platoon personnel except 12 were evacuated. At St. Vith, it was learned that three 3-inch guns were available in Bastogne. These were picked up and placed into position at 0500 of the 17th of December on the St. Vith-Winterspelt road. Position was changed at dawn to a road leading north to Shonberg. The enemy was engaged at 1130. Artillery fire was placed on the position. Lt. Callan was wounded but refused evacuation so that he could and did continue to lead the platoon. He ordered Pfc. Joseph Filkus to go to the rear to bring up aid for T/4 Joe Douglas, who, while repairing a radio, was critically wounded by artillery fire. Before Pfc. Filkus could return with aid, he was wounded and had to be evacuated. Lt. Callan, after administering first aid to T/4 Douglas and after attempting to carry T/4 Douglas out of the artillery concentration, was evacuated at 1700. The platoon was finding it impossible to maintain the position and hence destroyed nearly all equipment and moved back on foot to St. Vith. The fourth section successfully managed to retain

their half-track. Sgt. Jay P. Heckel's crew, with Pfc. Clarence Hallmark as gunner, knocked out one enemy tank and inflicted a considerable number of casualties. Cpl. John Cracium, in command of a gun crew and acting as gunner, also inflicted numerous casualties on the enemy. Cpl. Wayne Kanack, in command of a gun crew and acting as gunner, fired at a range of 150 yards on enemy infantry, inflicting an estimated 30 casualties. The 12 men that remained with the infantry joined the Company CP group at 1630 on the 17th of December at St. Vith, and remained with this group until the whole group was sent back to Esneux, Belgium, for rest and reorganization.

### **The Third Platoon**

The 3rd Platoon was in position near Lutzkempfenberg, Germany, on the Siegfried Line, on the 11th of December. It maintained its position until 0200 on the 17th. During the day of the 16th, the 3rd Platoon fought off the enemy successfully. A column of enemy Tiger tanks and infantry was engaged by the third section commanded by Sgt. Rufus Nelson with Pfc. Paul Rosenthal as gunner, who knocked out five of the tanks; a sixth tank withdrew with fire and smoke pouring out of its hull. His gun accounted for at least 80 enemy casualties. For this action, Pfc. Rosenthal was promoted to Cpl. and awarded the Bronze Star. Pfc. Stephen J. Siekierka was wounded by enemy machine-gun fire but refused to be evacuated. Pvt. Jose Lopez was jarred so badly from the concussion of a mortar shell, he bled from the nose. The 3rd Platoon had been under heavy and continuous artillery and mortar shelling practically all day, and at 0200 on the 17th were ordered to withdraw to Bracht, Germany. This was done in conjunction with the 1st Platoon.

So far, the platoon had suffered no casualties but was compelled to abandon two 3-inch guns and one half-track. The platoon went into position at Bracht and remained until the 24th, at which time it moved with the 1st Platoon. While the platoon held its position at Bracht, it was subjected to heavy artillery fire for two continuous days. Pfc. George L. Boyer was wounded by shrapnel during this time and evacuated. On the 23rd, with the 1st Platoon, positions were taken at Maldigen, Belgium. On the 24th, the platoon moved to Harre, Belgium, and spent Christmas Eve there. On Christmas Day, the platoon moved to Manhay, Belgium, and with the 1st Platoon was attached to the Division Artillery of the 7th Armored Division. It took and held positions successfully in the squeeze on the last escape route for Rundstedt's battered remnants of goosesteppers. On the 31st of December, the platoon was moved to Esneux, Belgium, for rest and reorganization.

### **Company Activity as a Unit**

From the 1st of January, 1945, to the 12th of March, 1945, the Company spent in Esneux, Belgium, reorganizing, doing guard duty, and even a period of road building by most of the Company attached to the 148th Engineers in Stavelot, Belgium, was taken in its stride; training was begun on the M-36 self-propelled destroyers. Then the Battalion was converted into self-propelled destroyers, and training on the M-18 self-propelled Tank Destroyer was undertaken in earnest. The only excitement the Company had during its stay in Esneux was caused by robot bombs, several of which landed in the village, destroying several houses, killing three civilians, wounding 18 civilians, and wounding a large number of American men and officers. Of these wounded, 19 were from the Company.



Lt. Callan returned from hospitalization in England on the 28th of February, 1945—the Company was happy, indeed, to have him rejoin it.

The Company left Esneux, Belgium, on the 12th of March, 1945. Many young as well as old ladies and men wept at its departure. The civilians of Esneux had treated the men and officers as though they were members of their own families. Nowhere in Europe have the men been received and shown more genuine kindness and hospitality than in Esneux. Needless to say, the personnel of the Company will not forget Esneux—one of the few places in Europe that the men will not recall without some display of emotion.

First Lt. Martin W. Collmer was made Company Commander on the 12th of March, 1945. The Company moved to Hehlrath, Germany. Orders affecting reorganization from towed to self-propelled were dated the 13th but received on the 15th of March. As a result of the reorganization, 29 men were sent to Reconnaissance Company—newly formed as a result of the change from towed to self-propelled. First Lt. Rupert E. VanHorn, who had joined the Company on the 3rd of January, and 21 men were transferred to "C" Company.

The time from the 12th of March to the 2nd of April, 1945, was spent at Hehlrath, Germany, training on the M-18 Destroyers. The men were enthusiastic about the performance of the M-18. The most vivid impression shared by all was the extent of the destruction of nearly everything in sight. Every direction in which one would look, piles of rubble and debris greeted him. The only bright spot was furnished by T/5 James T. Lamping; he reconstructed and put into operation a huge generator. Sufficient electricity was generated to supply the Company with electric lights in all quarters.

On the 17th of March, news was received that T/4 Joe Douglas had died while a prisoner, from wounds received in the Bulge—the first fatality in the Company.

The Company arrived in Niederkasterholz, Germany, at 1300 hours, the 2nd of April, and departed at 1430, the 4th of April; crossed the Rhine River over a pontoon bridge at Bad Godesburg, and arrived at Heisterbacherott at 1800, just five miles south of the front lines.

On the 5th of April, 1945, a German plane landed behind the CP. Some of the men took the pilot and a lady (whom he said was his wife) prisoner. Pilot contended he flew from Vienna to surrender. Prisoners were turned over to the nearest Provost Marshal. On this same day the three platoons were ordered into and proceeded to the front line near Kircheif. On the following day, the CP moved to Mendt where it was joined by the gun platoons. A platoon from Reconnaissance Company was attached to the Company.

### **The Battle of the Ruhr Pocket**

The Battle of the Ruhr Pocket was about to begin. The Battalion was attached to the 97th Infantry Division. The Company was ordered into direct support of the 386th Infantry Regiment of that Division. On the 7th of April, the Company fired indirect fire—the first firing to be done with the new Destroyers by the Company against the enemy. At 2100 hours of the same day, the three platoons with elements of the Reconnaissance Platoon attached to each platoon, jumped off in the Battle of the Ruhr to give close support to the 386th Infantry. A crossing of the Sieg River was made at 0630 of the 8th of April. The 1st Platoon was attached to

the 3rd Battalion; the 2nd Platoon to the 1st Battalion, and the 3rd Platoon to the 2nd Battalion.

The Battle of the Ruhr was fast and furious. Events occurred with such rapidity that it's practically impossible to record accurately all that transpired without going into great detail, which would be beyond the purpose of this booklet. Hence, what follows must be brief.

*9 April, 1945.* The 1st Platoon encountered no serious opposition.

The 2nd Platoon destroyed an ammunition dump and an 88-mm. gun position and then was given the mission to take Wilkernofen and Rassal. The mission was accomplished. Resistance was light; 50 prisoners were taken.

The 3rd Platoon destroyed a dug-in 88-mm. gun position, one tank, and took several prisoners. Pvt. Teague, Reconnaissance Company, attached to the 3rd Platoon, was wounded and evacuated.

The Company was relieved from attachment to the 97th Division and ordered to reassemble in Mendt.

*10 April, 1945.* The Company left Neiderottersbach for Mendt. The 1st and 3rd Platoons were immediately attached to Combat Command "B" of the 13th Armored Division, and the 2nd Platoon was attached to the 97th Reconnaissance Squadron of the 13th Armored. All of the Company moved forward. The Sieg River was crossed and the 1st and 3rd Platoons moved into the attack from Siegburg, spearheading the Armored elements of Combat Command "B." The CP group moved to Siegburg in which artillery was coming and in which snipers remained to harass all troops moving forward.

*11 April, 1945.* The CP group moved back and joined the Division train. The 3rd Platoon, in a spearhead-like thrust, moved forward rapidly. Cpl. Paul C. Rosenthal and T/5 James A. Turner were killed by enemy machine-gun fire while climbing out of their destroyer which had been set afire from a direct hit by an enemy bazooka. In the same action, Pfc. Edward S. Mroczka and Pfc. Russell T. Phillips were wounded and evacuated. Sgt. Nelson, commander of the destroyer, suffered first degree burns but was not evacuated. He determined that the fire in the destroyer was not serious, put the fire out, and retrieved the destroyer. A gun crew was immediately made up and the destroyer put back in action. First Lt. George W. Brinkley, while assisting in the evacuation of the wounded, was himself wounded by enemy machine-gun fire and evacuated. For his heroic action, Sgt. Nelson has been awarded the Purple Heart and Bronze Star; for his heroic efforts in behalf of one of his wounded men, Lt. Brinkley was awarded the Purple Heart and recommended for the Silver Star award. (As of this day of writing—1st September, 1945—no word has been received that he was awarded the Silver Star.) The 3rd Platoon in this action broke through heavily defended enemy positions to help bring on the final destruction of the enemy in the Ruhr. S/Sgt. Willie M. Long, who was second in command, became platoon leader.

The 1st Platoon, under command of S/Sgt. Raphael T. Rebechek since Lt. Collmer became Company Commander, in its engagement of the enemy destroyed one Mark V tank near Lohmar and again in Elsdorf engaged the enemy and destroyed an anti-aircraft gun emplacement and took 60 prisoners. The 2nd Platoon reported no appreciable resistance, but was headed for Solingen.

12 April, 1945. The Company CP group moved across the Aggar River but because of intense shell fire moved back to Seigburg and joined the Battalion CP group. Sgt. Lynch placed an explosive charge in an unmanned 88-mm. gun and destroyed it. Two crews of the 1st Platoon, Sgt. Daniel H. Clavier and Sgt. Alphonse F. Kulpa, each commanding a crew, moved on Urbach with the infantry, and because of the terrific fire they placed on the town, 400 Germans were taken prisoner by the Infantry working with the two TD crews. For this action both Sgts. Kulpa and Clavier received the Bronze Star award.

13 April, 1945. All platoons held their positions in spite of artillery, mortar and rocket fire. The Company was relieved from attachment to the 13th Armored Division and reattached to the 97th Infantry Division as follows: 1st Platoon to the 3rd Battalion of the 303rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Platoon to the 2nd Battalion of the 386th Infantry Regiment and the 3rd Platoon to the 2nd Battalion of the 303rd Infantry Regiment.

14 April, 1945. All elements of the Company were ordered to reassemble in Dunnwald. The 1st and 3rd Platoons and the Company CP were subjected to an artillery barrage. One destroyer was knocked out by a direct hit, but the Company suffered no casualties. The CP group then moved to Dellbruck. The 1st and 3rd Platoons moved out to join the Infantry Battalions to which they were attached. The 2nd Platoon was reported to be in process of doing the same.

15 April, 1945. None of the platoons reported any resistance in their move with the Infantry. The 1st Platoon had reached Manfort and the 3rd Platoon had got into Kunstfeld. Late at night the CP group moved into Manfort. The 1st and 3rd Platoons had already moved on.

16 April, 1945. T/5 Gordon R. Donnelly, who was on guard duty with Pfc. Edward Darga, was wounded in an accident and evacuated; on the 18th of May, 1945, he died in England from his wounds received in the performance of his duty. The 1st Platoon, in its attack on Hilden, took 25 prisoners. The 1st and 3rd Platoons continued their drive on Dusseldorf.

17 April, 1945. The CP group scored! On a move from Manfort to Hilden, six of the enemy were fleeing. A 50 calibre machine-gun, manned by Pfc. John Mikrut, soon stopped their flight. The cooks and mess sergeant also participated in this action. The CP group proudly marched the prisoners away. The 1st and 3rd Platoons successfully fought their way into Dusseldorf. The 2nd Platoon was relieved from the 386th Regiment and attached to the 1st Battalion of the 303rd Infantry Regiment. The CP group moved back to Benrath and were joined there by the 2nd Platoon.

18 April, 1945. All units of the Company were relieved from attachment and were ordered back to Benrath and from there moved to Am Grossen Graben. The Battle of the Ruhr Pocket was over! The Company settled down to enjoy a well-earned rest period.

With the Battle of the Ruhr over, the men began anticipating the beginning of the end. The 3rd Army was engaged in its drive on Czechoslovakia at this time. Indications were that the Company would join this drive. The time was not too long in coming. On the 21st of April, the Company began its 400-mile-long trek southward. At 1500 hours from Am Grossen Graben, the Company moved through

Solingen, then to Meningen, and finally reached its destination, Wunseidel, on the 24th of April, 1945. The Company there was re-attached to the 97th Infantry Division which had also made the long trek south to join the 3rd Army. The Company was again attached to the 386th Infantry Regiment of the 97th Infantry Division. The 1st Platoon was placed in Regimental Reserve, the 2nd Platoon was attached to the 1st Battalion, and the 3rd Platoon was attached to the 2nd Battalion.

First Lt. Frank A. Pietranton was placed in command of the 3rd Platoon. He had joined the Company in June of 1943 at Camp Hood, Texas, and had helped train the Company until December of 1943, at which time he was shifted to the Battalion Staff and departed with the Battalion for overseas as Communications Officer.

### **The Battle of Czechoslovakia**

On the 25th of April, 1945, the CP group and 1st Platoon moved to Arzberg. The 1st and 3rd Platoons had moved out the evening before to join their respective Infantry Battalions, and were already in action. The Battle of Czechoslovakia was on!

Because of the manner in which the Company was employed, it is felt that each unit of the Company should be treated separately as to its activities from here on and up to and including the end of the war.

### **CP Group and First Platoon**

The CP group and 1st Platoon remained in Arzberg until the 27th of April, 1945, on which day they moved to Selb. On the 28th of April, all elements of the Company came to Selb, Czechoslovakia, in preparation for a short movement west. The move was made on the 29th of April to Vohenstrauss. The 2nd and 3rd Platoons then rejoined their respective Battalions. The CP and 1st Platoon moved to Hostka on the 2nd day of May, 1945, on to Gastob on the 4th of May, and to Tachov on the 5th of May. The 1st Platoon was attached to the 386th Regiment and moved out with it. From Tachov the CP group moved to Vseruby on the 6th of May and was rejoined by the 1st Platoon, which had not seen any action while out, and both were in Vseruby on the 8th of May when the news of V-E Day was broadcast as being official as of 0001, 9th of May, 1945.

### **The Second Platoon**

On the evening of the 24th of April, the 2nd Platoon joined the 1st Battalion of the 386th Infantry Regiment of the 97th Infantry Division. The platoon jumped off with the Infantry Battalion on the morning of the 25th of April. The 1st Section, Nos. 1 and 2 Destroyers and crews, was with Co. "A," and the 2nd Section, Nos. 3 and 4 Destroyers and crews, was with Company "B." On the attack on Lebstein, heavy resistance was encountered. The Destroyers undertook the reduction of this town. The platoon then moved to take Franz Lazne. After taking Franz Lazne, the platoon moved on to Asch on the 27th of April. Not much resistance was encountered. Following the move on Asch, the platoon went back to Selb where the Company reformed on the 28th of April. On the 29th of April, the Company moved from Selb to Vohenstrauss. The 2nd Platoon moved on to join the 1st Battalion at Newkirchen. Its mission was to act as north flank guard. The



1st Section attacked from Newkirchen to Schonwald and captured six prisoners. The 2nd Section attacked from Zebroky to get into St. Sedliste. On the 2nd of May, the 2nd Platoon moved to Schonbrunn to support Infantry Company "A," in assaulting Tachov. While engaged in this assault, the platoon liberated two British Commandos who had been captured at and held prisoner since the Dieppe raid. On the 3rd of May, the platoon moved in Tachov and set up road-blocks. It was subjected to artillery fire while moving into position. These road-blocks were maintained until the 5th of May, on which day the platoon moved on with "A" Company of the 1st Battalion to take Oldrichov, Kilcov, Badov, Janov and Vilovice. They remained in Vilovice for the night. The following day, 6th of May, the platoon moved to Listany without encountering any opposition. They remained in Listany where on the 8th of May word was received that the war was over.

From high ground overlooking Tachov, the platoon took position and with speed and dispatch began to soften the town for the general attack. The platoon placed such deadly and continuous fire on observation and strong points that the enemy was placed in such a confused rout, it fled like ducks from the hunter to the ridge back of the town. The platoon then shifted its fire to engage the enemy. The fire laid down by gunners, Cpl. Wayne D. Kanack, Cpl. Stanley C. Skora, Cpl. John E. Cracium, Cpl. LeRoy J. Keeler, was remarkably accurate even at ranges of over 5,000 yards. Cpl. Kanack undertook a target beyond the range of his sights. Cpl. Keeler undertook the reduction of an observation post located in a church steeple. He had been chafing at the bit for months to put fire on a church steeple in which the enemy was located. Five rounds hit but no damage resulted. Cpl. Keeler began to doubt the accuracy of his fire. Later it was learned by investigation that the church steeple had been reinforced by an eight-foot wall of concrete, built on the inside of the steeple. Lt. Callan lost ten pounds of weight running from the Colonel to the guns and over with new targets for his gunners. So fast was the firing that two men from Battalion maintenance who had come up to repair a Destroyer were pressed in service carrying ammunition to the guns. Three hours later they were gone and never did come back to repair anything for the 2nd Platoon. Cpl. Kessler, Cpl. Longfield, and Pfc. Beck were passing ammunition in their sleep that night, so hard had they worked. The platoon later received counter-battery fire. The enemy artillery was spotted and after 20 rounds at 6,000 yards, was destroyed.

Sgt. Lawrence O. Jack, in command, and the security section had run through enemy fire most of the day and night to keep the platoon supplied. So terrific was the platoon bombardment that it was reported that the 820th TD Battalion CP had moved 20 miles farther to the rear, and had made a request that a checker-board be taken from the next town so that members of the Battalion Staff could occupy themselves.

After Tachov was entered, Sgt. James E. Snider, Sgt. Chester Haley, Sgt. Norman Eyler and Sgt. Jay P. Heckel were sent to the north and west ends of town to set up road-blocks in preparation for the enemy counter attack. They successfully set up their road-blocks, in spite of the enemy bombardment that fell on them. Pfc. Sylvester J. Sment stood guard with a shotgun. No one had any sleep. Pfc. George L. Malhalab, the platoon "C" ration cook, was kept busy carrying messages to the men who manned the road-blocks. Sgt. Gilland led an attack on a German express wagon that netted "beaucoup" shotguns, swords and knives.

### The Third Platoon

On the evening of the 24th of April, the 3rd Platoon joined the 2nd Battalion of the 386th Infantry Regiment. This battalion began a night assault on the heavily-defended town of Hohenberg. The platoon stood by in readiness and at dawn of the 25th moved on into Hohenberg. From Hohenberg, the platoon got into position and laid down a heavy barrage on the enemy defending Hazlau. Supported by the infantry, the platoon moved into Hazlau. A bag of over 100 prisoners was taken. The platoon stayed in Hazlau until the 28th of April. Prior to the assault on Hazlau, and while the platoon and infantry column were moving into the attack, the column was halted by enemy infantry fire. Lt. Pietranton went to the head of the column, deployed the infantry, and took out across country on foot and brought back two stubborn prisoners who had to be manhandled. On the way back with the prisoners, Sgt. Zimmerman, in command of the security section which was then acting as left flank security, apprised Lt. Pietranton that four of the enemy had fired from the woods. Armed only with a revolver, and given supporting fire by machine-gunner Ohler, rifleman Ryntz and Sgt. Zimmerman, Lt. Pietranton ran across the field. After an exchange of fire, the enemy was silenced. The column moved on. At Hazlau, audience was had by Lt. Pietranton with the Regimental Commander in the presence of some 40 officers. After five minutes of talking in no uncertain terms (all the talking being done by the chicken Colonel, of course), Lt. Pietranton asked "Now, who is addressing me?" The blast that followed could be heard for at least one-half mile distance. S/Sgt. Long will bear testimony that he heard it that distance away. Lt. Pietranton suffered no ill effects from the blast.

From Hazlau the platoon rejoined the Company in Selb and moved through Vohenstraus, and the following day, the 29th of April, the platoon rejoined the 2nd Battalion. Company "E" of the 2nd Battalion was engaged in an attack to take some high ground. The enemy repulsed the infantry attack and inflicted heavy losses. On the 30th of April the platoon was given the mission and went into the attack. One-half hour later the enemy positions were wiped out at heavy loss of life. The enemy rout was complete and the high ground won at no cost in casualties to the TD platoon. Outstanding in the attack was the accurate shooting of gunner Cpl. Bert Skramsted, and excellent team-work of the platoon as a whole. From the high ground just won, the platoon attacked Bohuslov, took it, and then attacked and took another town, inflicting casualties on the enemy that defended both towns.

S/Sgt. Willie M. Long, on the 30th of April, was given a separate mission. He had under his command the gun crew commanded by Sgt. Edward VanderKamp, the crew commanded by Sgt. Omer Shulz, an M-8 crew of Reconnaissance Company, and the platoon security section commanded by Sgt. Zimmerman. He joined "F" Company of the 2nd Battalion and spearheaded the attack which took St. Katherine, Milles, and Mutzken and retained their position in Mutzken until the 4th of May.

On May 1, 1945, Lt. Pietranton, in command of a combat team composed of two Destroyer crews, one commanded by Sgt. Floyd D. Icenhower and the other by Sgt. Nelson, one Reconnaissance section, one heavy weapons platoon of the infantry, one mortar squad, and one section of Engineers, was given the mission



of spearheading the "E" Company attack on South St. Sedliste. Three road-blocks were cleared enroute by the TD's and several prisoners taken. One road-block was heavily mined and booby trapped. Lt. Pietranton and Pfc. Herman Wolfe of the Reconnaissance section, while investigating, narrowly missed being blown to bits by a 21-stick cluster of TNT, which miraculously failed to go off when Lt. Pietranton tripped the thin wire of the booby trap. At the approaches of the town, enemy resistance stiffened. Artillery fire was placed on the column. Heavy and intense enemy machine-gun fire in addition to the artillery fire broke up the infantry formation, causing the infantry to withdraw in complete disorder. The Destroyer remained. Lt. Pietranton, pinned down by machine-gun fire, ordered the Destroyers to counter-attack. By reason of the cooperation and courage given by Sgt. Icenhower and Sgt. Nelson and their respective crews, and Sgt. Scott of the Reconnaissance crew, the attack began to progress forward.

The infantry gained courage at the fine teamwork displayed by the TD's and rejoined the attack. Acting rapidly, Lt. Pietranton reorganized the infantry and led them into the town. He cornered six of the enemy and took them prisoners. Eighteen casualties, killed and wounded, of about 100 enemy defenders resulted from the operation. The balance of the enemy had been compelled to withdraw to the hills. Four machine-gun nests were knocked out by Gunners Cpl. Skramsted and Cpl. Freddie Jones. Three machine-guns, 200 potato mashers, six mauser rifles, 80 bazookas, and 200 rounds of bazooka ammunition were captured and destroyed to prevent possible future use by the enemy. A perimeter defense was set up and maintained until the 5th of May at which time Sgt. Long's group rejoined the platoon. The platoon rejoined the Company at Castov. The platoons were all attached to the 1st Battalion of the 386th Regiment and each pushed off to join the Infantry Companies which each was to support. Third Platoon was to support Company "B." The platoon advanced on Jemmice but resistance was light. The same was true in the advance on Bezdecon and finally on Oselin. This was a cross-country operation that was slowed down by rain and blownout bridges. The TD drivers showed much skill and resourcefulness throughout the operation. The tanks were unable to make it, but the 2nd and 3rd Platoon Destroyers did.

The night of the 5th was spent in Oselin. Early morning two German officers and three men and two enemy vehicles were captured. On the 6th of May the platoon moved to Noklov and took six prisoners. Four of these were rounded up by T/5 Shirley Hale in a barn. Hale was not looking for prisoners, you can be sure, but that is all he found. Food was scarce and had been for several days. The German people of the few houses occupied by the 3rd Platoon plus attached Reconnaissance elements made the mistake of not hiding a calf. In an appropriate ceremony, Lt. Pietranton shot at the calf. The first slug from his 45 automatic pistol hit the calf squarely between the horn positions and bounced off directly backward at Lt. Pietranton but missed by a foot. At least 15 men witnessed this unusual occurrence. A calf that could bounce off a 45 slug was too much. The next two shots went home, but the shooting was done by a shaking hand. Sgt. Zimmerman did an excellent meat carving job. All men enjoyed all the steak they could eat. The 7th of May was spent in Noklov sweating out the expected end of the war. On the 8th of May, it was officially announced that V-E Day would be as of 0001 of the 9th. Nothing to drink was available except some strange type of alcohol with a



sickening odor and taste. Only Sgt. Zimmerman was able to take a drink of it. As a result, the day was spent very soberly and quietly.

The Company was reformed in Vseruby and proceeded to Brand on the 9th of May, 1945. On the 12th of May, the Company was relieved from the 97th Infantry Division and attached to the 2nd Infantry Division. On the same day the Company moved to Nyrsko and billeted there. On the 13th, each platoon was assigned a mission of setting up road-blocks within and patrolling an assigned area and flushing out SS troops. The 1st Platoon set up platoon headquarters in Smrzovice; the 2nd in Loucim, and the 3rd in Libkov. On the 15th of May, the Company CP group moved to Pocinovice. Lt. Collmer and Lt. Sheehy maintained their authority and connections in Nyrsko by frequent visits thereat. Lt. Collmer had, in particular, to set right the Czechoslovakian Mayor with the threat of blowing the town of Nyrsko off the map. Needless to say the Czech Mayor was set right on many points. All platoons performed their missions in the interim.

On the 1st of June, Lt. Collmer and Lt. Pietranton, with four M-20s and crews, went to Nyrsko on one of the most unpleasant tasks ever to befall an American soldier. About six weeks prior to liberation, the German SS troops had mercilessly and indiscriminately shot and killed 108 Czech men, women and children, lined up along two huge trenches the victims had been compelled to dig. The bodies were toppled in the trench in a haphazard manner. On this 1st day of June, the German civilians of Nyrsko were compelled to retrieve these bodies, build crude wooden boxes, place one body in each box, and line the boxes up in the public square. Then, with the M-20s surrounding the square with machine-guns ready to fire on the square, all German civilians were rounded up and forced to file past and look at five rotted and gruesome corpses completely exposed. The stench of dead and rotted bodies was scarcely bearable. Many became ill from the nauseating odor. After proper religious ceremonies by Czech civilians and clergy and military honors performed by Czech soldiers, the German male civilians were made to carry the boxes, four civilians to a box, containing one body, and march in procession from the public square to the Czech cemetery, the German civilians were made to bury the dead in proper manner. It is certain that these Germans never will forget, nor will all others who witnessed the affair, the horrible and ruthless crime against humanity and ordinary decency committed by a nation that sought to subjugate the peoples of the world to a position worse than base slavery.

On the 2nd of June, the Company lost 1st Sgt. John E. Spears, T/Sgt. Henry B. Mayes, Pfc. Anthony W. Sands, and Pfc. Clarence E. Hallmark, in the Army's move to discharge men with 85 points or more. These men were transferred to other units in preparation for the day of discharge.

On this same day, the Company received 16 men from the 634th TD Battalion and 612th TD Battalion, all low-point men. Also transferred to the Company was 2nd Lt. Robert J. Kelly.

On the 4th of June, 1945, all the platoons and the Company CP group moved to Nova Ves. Preparations were begun for the movement across three countries, one ocean, to home. Lt. Sheehy and a party of 20 men of the Company departed from Nova Ves on the 13th of June, 1945, as advance detail, for Camp Lucky Strike, near St. Valery, France. The next day, 2nd Lt. Robert J. Kelly and 65 men of the Company departed Nova Ves to board train for Camp Lucky Strike.

The 13th day of June was an important one for two young hard-working men



of the Company. S/Sgt. Willie M. Long and S/Sgt. Raphael T. Rebecek were awarded battlefield commissions as 2nd Lts. in the Army of the United States—a fitting tribute and reward for long and faithful performance of duty as platoon sergeants, and many times as platoon leaders in the absence of the regular platoon leaders. These men have undoubtedly established themselves as gentlemen and leaders of men; and at the same time created the genuine respect and confidence of the men they commanded. The whole Company was justly proud when at 0400 on the morning of the 14th, the two sergeants, who had already removed their stripes and had become civilians for a few hours, were sworn in as officers of the Army of the United States, and put on their gold bars.

At 0530 on the morning of the 14th, the balance of the Company began its long motor march for Camp Lucky Strike. Because the motor march was the longest continuous march yet undertaken, and because of the numerous requests to set it out in detail in this history, the route of march is herewith set out.

*14 June, 1945.* Left Nova Ves, Czechoslovakia, at 0530 hours to join the battalion column at Kydne; motored through Domazlice, Cham, Bruck, Schwandorf, Amberg, Nurenberg, and arrived at bivouac area near Ansbach, Germany, at 1500 hours.

*15 June, 1945.* Departed from the Ansbach bivouac area at 0900 hours, passed through Feuchtwagen, Crailsheim, Hall, Heilbronn, Sinsheim, Neckargemund, Heidelberg, crossed the Rhine River at Mannheim, Germany, just 200 yards from the Ernie Pyle Memorial Bridge, and arrived at the bivouac area at Kaiserlautern, at 1950 hours.

*16 June, 1945.* Departed from the Kaiserlautern bivouac area at 0800, passed through Homburg, Saarbrücken, Metz, crossed the German-French border into France at Marplatour, on through Verdun, St. Menchaud, Reims, and arrived at the Soissons bivouac area at 2010 hours.

*17 June, 1945.* Left Soissons 1100 hours, passed through Compeigne, Clermont, Beauvois, Gournay, Dieppe, St. Valery, and arrived at Camp Lucky Strike at 2000 hours.

Needless to say many sights were seen and many more cities, towns, and hamlets were visited than are mentioned. But sufficient towns have been named so that any member of the Company may trace his sight-seeing tour from Czechoslovakia, through Germany, and through most of France. Total distance travelled was 740 miles. Because of the nature of the trip, no one appeared to be sad. Pfc. Raymond L. Ryntz helped to liven up the trip by playing skillfully all request numbers on an accordion contributed by some German civilian whose identity is not disclosed. By the way, Pfc. Ryntz carried this accordion throughout the German and Czech campaign. At every rest period after a battle and even during some battles, Pfc. Ryntz contributed much to the morale of the Third Platoon and the Company by playing for the men and forever displaying good humor while so doing.

At midnight of the 18th of June, Lt. Kelly and the 65 men who made the trip by "40 and 8" cars, arrived to make the Company complete. Camp Lucky Strike will be remembered chiefly for the generous quantities of food served! Everyone lost weight at Camp Lucky Strike. A Battalion parade was held to present awards. The time at Lucky Strike was spent in getting ready to use the return trip part of

the round trip ticket issued at Camp Miles Standish, Boston, Mass., 7th of October, 1944.

On the 24th of June, Sgt. Willard B. Michael, who had done a first class job as Company liaison officer throughout the war, and T/4 Robert L. Stober departed as part of the Battalion Advance Detail for the United States. The Company learned that T/4 Kelley had been discharged and was in a veterans' hospital in California. On the 26th of June, T/Sgt. Gengler was hospitalized for an emergency appendectomy. On the 29th, a long distance telephone call resulted in the information that 1st Lt. Martin W. Collmer was promoted to the grade of Captain as of the 16th of June—a fitting tribute to his brilliant leadership of the Company during its most trying times. On the 30th of June at 0650, the Company boarded trucks for the short trip to Le Havre, France, the embarkation point. At 1115, the men boarded the SS *Sea Tiger*.

At 1425, on the 1st of July, the SS *Sea Tiger* put out to sea. The trip was pleasant but the speed was not as great as the men would like to have had. The *Sea Tiger* did an average of 18 knots per hour. No one admitted getting sea sick. On board ship, the long-suffering but plucky Pfc. Kenneth Basinais was hospitalized from a severe attack of asthma. He had suffered long and quietly so that he could perform his duty to his country; and this he did unstintingly.

The food was absolutely excellent aboard ship, but sleeping quarters were definitely crowded.

On the 10th of July, 1945, the Company put foot on the good American soil with great pleasure and relief, at Newport News, Virginia. A short train ride took the Company to Camp Patrick Henry. Pfc. Basinais was here transferred to the Station Hospital.

The following day, the men began to depart for their separation stations for a well-earned 30-day recuperation furlough at their homes.

The men began to report in to Camp Swift, Texas, on the 17th of August, 1945, and continued to come in on successive days until the 25th of August, when the Company was together for which has turned out to be the last time. On the 14th of August, 1945, Japan accepted the offer of unconditional surrender after a few atomic bombs had hit them. On the 17th of August, orders were received bringing to an end the 820th Tank Destroyer Battalion. Inactivation was started.

It is impossible to follow up the men from this point. Some were sent out preparatory to discharge, and the balance were sent to Camp Atterbury, Indiana, for further service. On 2nd September, 1945, the world celebrated official V-J Day. On 8th September, 1945, official inactivation day, the 820th TD Bn. ceased to exist. It is hoped that before too long all will be home and as successful in peaceful pursuits as they were in war. And so ends the story of the best fighting Company in the 820th Tank Destroyer Battalion and one of the best fighting teams in the United States Army.

## **A PARTING SHOT**

By the time this appears in print, Company "B" of the 820th Tank Destroyer Battalion will be removed from the active list of the Army of the United States. To most of us this means a step nearer to our ultimate goal—to become peaceful civilians once more. Most of us came into strange surroundings; into a life far



removed from the tranquillity of our homes; away from those we loved. We sacrificed much in order to preserve the peace of the world. We hope we have succeeded in this respect.

To our comrades who lie buried in foreign soil we have dedicated this history. Their deaths were the most heroic and most honorable. It is our duty to preserve the cause for which they gave up their lives.

To the officers and men of Company "B" I express my gratitude for your cooperation and devotion to duty. It has been a great honor to have known you and to have been your commanding officer. May continued health and happiness be yours.

MARTIN W. COLLMER, Capt., FA.

## ROSTER OF AWARDS

### Purple Heart

Wade B. Ashby  
Charles H. Banker  
Nolon J. Beck  
Floyd C. Bernthal  
George L. Boyer  
Harry W. Bush  
Daniel H. Clavier  
David Eisman  
Norman Eyler  
Joseph Filkus  
Albert Franks  
\*Glen W. Fitzgerald  
J. T. Galloway  
Gordon C. Gengler  
George F. Goodfallow, Jr.  
Jessie Hall  
Robert M. Hallman  
Seth K. Hofheins  
Lawrence O. Jack, Jr.  
Hershal A. Johnson  
Freddie C. Jones  
Waine D. Kanack  
Leroy J. Keeler  
Richard R. Kessler  
Robert Long  
John H. Longfield  
Edward S. Mrocza  
Rufus H. Nelson  
Russell T. Phillips  
Vernon L. Powers  
Steven Reshetar  
Richard Rolewicz  
Anthony W. Sands  
Omer Schulz  
Steven J. Siekierka  
Donald W. Slater  
Sylvester J. Sment  
John E. Spears  
John Steensma  
Wilber Stein, Jr.  
Lester H. Sutton  
Robert Taylor

Frank Tolsdorf  
Edward VanderKamp, Jr.  
George J. Verbeke  
Stanley Zalewski  
George W. Brinkley  
Joseph B. Callan  
Joseph J. Lane  
Willie M. Long  
Frank A. Pietranton  
John F. Sheehy

### Bronze Star Medal

George W. Brinkley  
Daniel H. Clavier  
Russell J. DeNio  
Leonard Gronska  
Alphonse F. Kulpa  
William M. Lynch  
Rufus Nelson  
Hubert J. Peters  
Raymond L. Rhanor  
\*Paul C. Rosenthal  
Wilber Stein, Jr.  
James A. Turner  
Vern Bliss  
Joseph B. Callan  
Martin W. Collmer  
Joseph Filkus  
Vernon N. Gary  
\*Leonard Gronska  
Alexander R. Grodzicki  
Willie M. Long  
Willard B. Michael  
John Mikrut  
Edward S. Mrocza  
Russell T. Phillips  
Frank A. Pietranton  
Raphael T. Rebeckek  
John F. Sheehy  
Bert Skramsted  
Donald W. Slater  
James E. Snider

\*(Oak Leaf Cluster)

# ROSTER OF MEN UPON DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES

## Headquarters Section

COMPANY COMMANDER—Capt. Joseph J. Lane

EXECUTIVE OFFICER—2nd Lt. John F. Sheehy

1st Sgt.—1st. Sgt. John E. Spears	Cook's Helper—Pfc. Charles V. Eckhardt
Supply Sgt.—S/Sgt. Harry L. Martin	Driver—Tec-5 Albert J. Franks
Mess Sgt.—S/Sgt. Alton Z. Dorrrough	Driver—Tec-5 Martin J. Retterath
Radio Sgt.—S/Sgt. Hubert J. Peters	Ammunition Cpl.—Cpl. George J. Verbeke
Motor Sgt.—S/Sgt. Henry B. Mayes	Messenger—Tec-5 Frank D. Tolsdorf
Recon. Sgt.—Sgt. Vernon N. Gary	Armorer—Tec-5 Hershal A. Johnson
Company Clerk—Tec-4 Richard F. Rolewicz	Artillery Mechanic—Tec-5 James T. Lamping
Radio Repairman—Tec-4 Joe Douglas	Basic—Tec-5 Warden R. Artley
Radio Operator—Tec-4 Robert K. Kelley	Basic—Tec-5 Leslie O. Johnson
Mechanic—Tec-4 Seth K. Hofheins	Basic—Pfc. Clarence F. Fokkens
Mechanic—Tec-4 Gordon C. Gengler	Basic—Pfc. Gene E. Hill
Mechanic—Cpl. Ross J. Crossley	Basic—Pfc. John Mikrut
Cook—Tec-4 Warner H. Egbom	Basic—Pvt. Joseph J. Licari
Cook—Tec-5 Robert L. Stober	Basic—Pvt. Orval A. Messing
Cook—Tec-5 E. B. Crawford	Basic—Pvt. Clifford N. Ranslow
Cook's Helper—Pfc. Dewy D. Kimmer	Basic—Pvt. Rupert E. Wilcox
Cook's Helper—Pfc. Richard J. Westerfield	Basic—Pvt. Oscar C. Higgenbotham
Cook's Helper—Pfc. Joseph R. Grams	Basic—Pvt. Edward Neathawk



# ROSTER OF MEN UPON DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES

## First Platoon

PLATOON LEADER—1st Lt. Martin W. Collmer

PLATOON SGT.—Raphael T. Rebeckek

### First Section

Gun Commander—Sgt. James F. Barricklow  
Gunner—Cpl. Milton M. Page  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Willard B. Michael  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Herman V. Wolfe  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Leonard L. Gronski  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Elmer J. Davis  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Isadore Bernhard  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Paul J. Anderson  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Sylvester H. Kimmel  
Driver—Tec-5 Raymond E. Wojewski

### Second Section

Gun Commander—Sgt. James N. Gross  
Gunner—Cpl. Martin C. Salada  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Vern A. Bliss  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Joe Gedro  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Joseph J. Nastase  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Marvin A. Rehs  
Cannoneer—Pfc. John A. Swanson  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Donald A. Hinck  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Roy D. Gann  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Alphonse F. Kulpa  
Driver—Tec-5 Louis D. Voisin

### Third Section

Gun Commander—Sgt. George F. Goodfallow  
Gunner—Cpl. Harold Bohs, Jr.  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Edward J. Bubnar, Jr.  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Edward H. Darga  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Clark Ellsworth  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Freddie C. Jones  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Frank H. Nowak  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Everett Shankleton  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Harold E. Upplegger  
Driver—Pfc. Robert G. Darling

### Fourth Section

Gun Commander—Sgt. Daniel H. Clavier  
Gunner—Cpl. Lucien P. Parrish  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Clinton Jaqua  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Stanley Pociask  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Marvin Thiltgen  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Johnny Farrace  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Raymond Ryntz  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Norman Zillig  
Driver—Tec-5 J. T. Galloway

### Security Section

Sec. Sgt.—William M. Lynch  
Sec. Cpl.—William T. Fox  
Machine Gunner—Pfc. Frank S. Wiacek  
Machine Gunner—Pfc. Arthur J. Heiles  
Rifleman—Pfc. Wardie Tolson, Jr.  
Rifleman—Pfc. Russel J. DeNio  
Rifleman—Pfc. Gordon R. Donnelly  
Rifleman—Pvt. Anthony W. Sands  
Driver—Pvt. Edward J. Dybicki  
Driver—Pfc. Nick J. Pileggi

# ROSTER OF MEN UPON DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES

## Second Platoon

PLATOON LEADER—1st Lt. Joseph B. Callan

PLATOON SGT.—George C. Gilland

### First Section

Gun Commander—Sgt. James E. Snider  
Gunner—Cpl. John E. Cracium  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Samuel A. Ball  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Glen W. Fitzgerald  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Edward Sobieski  
Cannoneer—Pfc. William Casper  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Frank L. Williams  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Stanley T. Zalewski  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Floyd Pack  
Driver—Tec-5 Donald E. Newcomb

### Second Section

Gun Commander—Sgt. Chester W. Haley  
Gunner—Cpl. John Steensma  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Ralph C. Knowles  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Stanley C. Skora  
Cannoneer—Pvt. John M. Mack  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Tom J. Pittman  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Norman Hodson  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Virgil A. Wesley  
Cannoneer—Cpl. James J. Decker  
Driver—Tec-5 Felix Pajas

### Third Section

Gun Commander—Sgt. Norman Eyer  
Gunner—Cpl. LeRoy J. Keeler  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Charles H. Banker  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Sylvester J. Sment  
Cannoneer—Pfc. John H. Longfield  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Joe Filkus  
Cannoneer—Pvt. James J. Richardson  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Vernon L. Powers  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Richard R. Kessler  
Driver—Tec-5 Wade B. Ashby

### Fourth Section

Gun Commander—Sgt. Jay P. Heckel  
Gunner—Cpl. Wayne D. Kanack  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Floyd C. Bernthal  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Fred J. Long  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Anthony W. Przybyl  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Nolon J. Beck  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Jack VanBuskirk  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Walter F. Williams  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Clarence Hallmark  
Driver—Tec-5 Harry W. Bush

### Security Section

Sec. Sgt.—John L. Gilliam  
Sec. Cpl.—Van L. Christian  
Machine Gunner—Pfc. George L. Malhalab  
Machine Gunner—Pfc. Robert Long  
Rifleman—Pfc. Lawrence O. Jack, Jr.  
Rifleman—Pfc. Joseph Castelli, Jr.  
Rifleman—Pvt. Stephen Reshetar  
Rifleman—Pfc. Stuart McArthur

# ROSTER OF MEN UPON DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES

## Third Platoon

PLATOON LEADER—2nd Lt. George W. Brinkley

PLATOON SGT.—Willie M. Long

### First Section

Gun Commander—Sgt. Edward VanderKamp,  
Jr.  
Gunner—Cpl. Alexander R. Grodzicki  
Cannoneer—Pfc. George G. Fojtik  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Fred G. Benfield  
Cannoneer—Pvt. James E. Snyder  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Bernard A. Swinford  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Henry E. Nickleson  
Cannoneer—Pvt. James Lennon  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Stephen J. Siekierka  
Driver—Tec-5 Shirley J. Hale

### Second Section

Gun Commander—Sgt. Edward G. Metro  
Gunner—Cpl. Omer F. Schulz  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Joseph Prush  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Donald Rutowski  
Cannoneer—Pvt. William L. Dixon  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Jose Lopez  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Carlos P. Wills  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Peter W. Osmaloski  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Kenneth F. Basinai  
Driver—Tec-5 Robert A. Taylor

### Third Section

Gun Commander—Sgt. Rufus H. Nelson  
Gunner—Cpl. Samuel S. Tuzzolino  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Paul C. Rosenthal  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Tom Sanchez  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Edward S. Mroczka  
Cannoneer—Pfc. George L. Boyer  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Herbert J. Novotny  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Lynn D. Baker  
Driver—Pfc. James A. Turner

### Fourth Section

Gun Commander—Sgt. Floyd D. Icenhower  
Gunner—Cpl. Bert E. Skramsted  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Albert Wille  
Cannoneer—Pvt. George D. Ohler  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Russell T. Phillips  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Edward J. Shiveler  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Glenn L. Vinson  
Cannoneer—Pfc. Raymond W. Wojciechowski  
Cannoneer—Pvt. Joseph J. Sokolowski  
Driver—Tec-5 Rodney R. Anderson

### Security Section

Sec. Sgt.—Edward Zimmerman  
Sec. Cpl.—John K. Hartman  
Machine Gunner—Pfc. Albert F. Provost  
Machine Gunner—Pfc. Roberto Gil  
Rifleman—Pvt. Manuel E. Quijas  
Rifleman—Pfc. Nick J. Wasko  
Rifleman—Pvt. Billie B. West  
Rifleman—Pvt. Lester H. Sutton  
Driver—Pvt. Archie J. Brace  
Driver—Pfc. Wilfred J. Chasse



## ROSTER OF MEN UPON RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES

Rodney R. Anderson  
 Warden R. Artley  
 Wade B. Ashby  
 Samuel A. Ball  
 Charles H. Banker  
 Kenneth F. Basinais  
 Nolon J. Beck  
 Fred G. Benfield  
 Isadore Bernhard  
 Floyd C. Bernthal  
 Vern A. Bliss, Jr.  
 Bernard L. Boissonneault  
 Archie J. Brace  
 Harry W. Bush, Jr.  
 Joseph B. Callan  
 Wilfred J. Chasse  
 Daniel H. Clavier  
 Martin W. Collmer  
 John E. Cracium  
 E. B. Crawford  
 Ross J. Crossley  
 Edward N. Darga  
 Robert G. Darling  
 Walter T. Davidson  
 Elmer J. Davis  
 James J. Decker  
 James H. Dees  
 Norman F. DeGray  
 Russell J. DeNio  
 William L. Dixon  
 Alton Z. Dorrough  
 Edward J. Dybicki  
 Dennis J. Eckert  
 Warner H. Egbom  
 Clark Ellsworth  
 Norman Eyler  
 Joseph Filkus  
 Glen W. Fitzgerald  
 George G. Fojtik  
 Clarence F. Fokkens  
 William T. Fox  
 Albert J. Franks  
 J. T. Galloway  
 Vernon N. Gary  
 George C. Gilland

Alexander R. Grodzicki  
 Leonard L. Gronski  
 James N. Gross  
 Roger D. Gruber  
 Shirley J. Hale  
 Chester W. Haley  
 Robert M. Hallman  
 Alva E. Harvick  
 John K. Hartman  
 Lloyd G. Hays  
 George E. Hayes  
 Jay P. Heckel  
 Arthur J. Heiles  
 Gene E. Hill  
 Donald A. Hinck  
 Norman G. Hodson  
 Seth K. Hofheins  
 Floyd D. Icenhower  
 Lawrence O. Jack, Jr.  
 Leonard Jankowski  
 Clinton L. Jaqua, Jr.  
 Freddie C. Jones  
 Wayne D. Kanack  
 LeRoy J. Keeler  
 Robert J. Kelly  
 Richard R. Kessler  
 Dewey D. Kimmer  
 Ralph C. Knowles  
 Alphonse F. Kulpa  
 John P. LaFreniere  
 Lloyd J. Lemoine  
 Willie M. Long  
 John H. Longfield  
 William M. Lynch  
 George L. Malhalab  
 Harry L. Martin  
 Aaron J. McCracken  
 Ernest D. Mercer  
 Orval A. Messing  
 Willard B. Michael  
 John Mikrut  
 Rufus H. Nelson  
 Frank H. Nowak  
 Robert E. O'Dell  
 George D. Ohler

Milton M. Page  
 Felix Pajas  
 Lucien P. Parrish  
 Hubert J. Peters  
 Russell T. Phillips  
 Frank A. Pietrantoni  
 Nick J. Pileggi  
 Albert F. Provost  
 Anthony J. Przybyl  
 Raphael T. Rebechek  
 Marvin A. Rehs  
 Stephen Reshetar  
 Raymond L. Rhanor  
 Richard F. Rolewicz  
 Donald B. Rutowski  
 Raymond L. Ryntz  
 Martin C. Salada  
 Omer F. Schulz  
 Everett Shankleton  
 John F. Sheehy  
 Steven J. Siekierka  
 Stanley C. Skora  
 Bert E. Skramsted  
 Donald W. Slater  
 Sylvester J. Sment  
 James E. Snider  
 Edward Sobieski  
 Joseph J. Sokolowski  
 Robert L. Stober  
 Robert A. Taylor  
 Melvin J. Thiltgen  
 Frank P. Tolsdorf  
 Harold E. Upplegger  
 Edward VanderKamp, Jr.  
 George J. Verbeke  
 Louis D. Voisin  
 Nick J. Wasko  
 Virgil A. Wesley  
 Richard J. Westerfield  
 Albert Wille  
 Carlos P. Wills  
 Raymond W. Wojciechowski  
 Raymond E. Wojewski  
 Norman H. Zillig  
 Edward Zimmerman

## NAME AND ADDRESS OF ALL "B" COMPANY PERSONNEL

Paul J. Anderson	3722 Calerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
Rodney R. Anderson	Becker, Minn.
Warden R. Artley	Wenatchee, Wash.
Wade B. Ashby	R. R. No. 2, Blissfield, Mich.
Samuel A. Ball	Raven, Va.
Charles H. Banker	421 Hickory St., Covington, Va.
James F. Barricklow	Box 157, Coloma (Berrie), Mich.
Kenneth F. Basinais	203 N. Arlington St., Akron, Ohio
Nolon J. Beck	Town Creek, Ala.
Fred G. Benfield	Ben Hur, Va.
Toomey R. Bennett	R. R. No. 2, Holly, Mich.
Isadore Bernhard	57 N. Park, Buffalo, N. Y.
Floyd C. Bernthal	309 S. VanBuren, Bay City, Mich.
Vern A. Bliss, Jr.	R. R. No. 4, Caro, Mich.
Harold Bohs, Jr.	603 W. Adrian St., Blissfield, Mich.
Bernard L. Boissonneault	Holyoke, Mass.
George L. Boyer	1525 Luzerne St., Reading, Pa.
Archie J. Brace	185 Giddings St., Muskegon, Mich.
Edward J. Bubnar, Jr.	10341 Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
Harry W. Bush, Jr.	8 Water St., Tecumseh, Mich.
Joseph B. Callan	5940 Springfield Ave., Philadelphia 39, Pa.
William Casper	19380 Albain Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Joseph Castelli, Jr.	4138 Chalmers, Detroit, Mich.
Wilfred J. Chasse	625 1st St., Cheboygan, Mich.
Van L. Christian	420 Garfield, Chelsea, Mich.
Daniel H. Clavier	1831 Music St., New Orleans, La.
Martin W. Collmer	65 Utica St., Clinton, N. Y.
John E. Cracium	1721 East Madge St., Hazel Park, Mich.
E. B. Crawford	Leachville, Ark.
Ross J. Crossley	3220 W. 45th St., Denver, Colo.
Edward N. Darga	14231 Glenwood, Detroit, Mich.
Robert G. Darling	R. R. No. 3, Cheboygan, Mich.
Walter T. Davidson	1012 E. 10th St., Sioux Falls, S. D.
Elmer J. Davis	6545 Carrie, Detroit, Mich.
James J. Decker	South Quaker Rd., Gowanda, N. Y.
James H. Dees	759 Greendale, Detroit, Mich.
Norman F. DeGray	R. R. No. 1, Jewett City, Conn.
Russell J. DeNio	R. R. No. 6, Muskegon, Mich.
William L. Dixon	1235 23rd St., Detroit, Mich.
Gordon R. Donnelly	4604 Van Dyke, Utica, Mich.
Alton Z. Dorrough	E. Walnut St., Paris, Ark.
Joe F. Douglas	4638 Cope Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Edward J. Dybicki	3643 30th St., Detroit, Mich.
Dennis J. Eckert	R. R. No. 2, Jasper, Ind.
Charles V. Eckhardt	R. R. No. 1, Middletown, Ohio
Warner H. Egbom	Madison, Minn.
David Eisman	2487 Grand Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Clark Ellsworth	104 Meadow St., Johnstown, N. Y.
Norman Eyer	11370 Belleterre, Detroit, Mich.
Johnny Farace	1715 22nd St., San Francisco, Calif.
Joseph Filkus	1015 8th St., Waukegan, Ill.
Glen W. Fitzgerald	Montevella, Va.
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George C. Gilland	c/o Charlie Gilland, R. F. D. No. 2, Osgood, Ind.
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George F. Goodfallow, Jr.	5809 Newberry St., Detroit, Mich.
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Leonard L. Gronski	4626 Manistique, Detroit, Mich.
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Chester W. Haley	3638 NE 3rd St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Jesse L. Hall	R. R. No. 3, Russelville, Ky.
Robert M. Hallman	601 W. Euclid, Pittsburg, Kan.
Clarence E. Hallmark	c/o Beecher Mining Co., Naco, Ariz.
Alva E. Harvick	1010 S. 3rd St., Lamesa, Tex.
John K. Hartman	4561 S. Westniedgq, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Lloyd G. Hays	Oakley, Kan.
George E. Hayes	1431 Hoover Ave., National City, Calif.
Jay P. Heckel	Temperance, Mich.
Arthur J. Heiles	11 Sherman St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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LeRoy J. Keeler	Temperance, Mich.
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Robert J. Kelly	Mineral, Wash.
Richard R. Kessler	630 Ashland Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.
Sylvester H. Kimmel	21 Winchel St., Sharpsburg, Pa.
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Joseph J. Licari	737 E. 226th St., New York, N. Y.
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John H. Longfield	Highland, Mich.
Jose M. Lopez	510 W. Ramona, San Antonio, Tex.
William M. Lynch	132 Hayden Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
John M. Mack	932 S. Main, Towanda, Pa.



George L. Malhalab	8741 Grand River, Detroit, Mich.
Harry L. Martin	Cornelius, N. C.
Henry B. Mayes	R. R. No. 1, Ball Ground, Ga.
Stuart McArthur	1718 Buena Vista, Detroit, Mich.
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Ernest D. Mercer	R. R. No. 2, York, S. C.
Orval A. Messing	Acampo, Calif.
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Willard B. Michael	312½ W. John St., Martinsburg, W. Va.
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Edward Neathawk	Riddle, Ore.
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Robert E. O'Dell	1032 Burkhardt Ave., Akron, Ohio
George D. Ohler	114 Woodland, Dennison, Ohio
Peter W. Osmaloski	17418 Anglin, Detroit, Mich.
Floyd Pack	Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Milton M. Page	5841 Appoline, Dearborn, Mich.
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Stanley J. Pociask	2519 Military, Detroit, Mich.
Vernon L. Powers	2216 Capitol Ave., Des Moines, Iowa
Albert F. Provost	1475 Field, Detroit, Mich.
Joseph F. Prush	6544 Horatio, Detroit, Mich.
Anthony J. Przybyl	57 Liddell St., Buffalo, N. Y.
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Clifford H. Ranslow	309 14th St., So., Clinton, Iowa
Raphael T. Rebechek	Whitelaw, Wis.
Marvin A. Rehs	4969 33rd St., Detroit, Mich.
Stephen Reshetar	334 N. Helitop Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.
Martin J. Retterath	Stanton, N. Dak.
James J. Richardson	R. R. No. 1, Deland, Ill.
Raymond L. Rhanor	R. R. No. 2, London, Ohio
Richard F. Rolewicz	8200 Escanaba Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Paul C. Rosenthal	R. R. No. 2, Buchanan, Mich.
Donald B. Rutowski	502 2nd St., Ludington, Mich.
Raymond L. Ryntz	15615 Veronica, East Detroit, Mich.
Martin C. Salada	3572 Lake Pointe, Detroit, Mich.
Tom L. Sanchez	Hondo, N. Mex.
Anthony W. Sands	R. R. No. 1, Russellville, Ark.
Omer F. Schulz	15365 Brandel St., Detroit, Mich.
Everett Shankleton	R. R. No. 1, Scofield, Mich.
John F. Sheehy	10215 Annetta St., Southgate, Calif.
Edward J. Shiveler	437 W. Deming Place, Chicago, Ill.
Steven J. Siekierka	5230 28th St., Detroit, Mich.
Stanley C. Skora	8621 Muskegon Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bert E. Skramsted	Box 41, Kensington, Minn.
Donald W. Slater	Star Route No. 2, Rhinelander, Wis.

Sylvester J. Sment	710 N. Henry St., Bay City, Mich.
James E. Snider	R. R. No. 1, Bluefield, W. Va.
James E. Snyder	3306 Fleet St., Baltimore, Md.
Edward Sobieski	Box 16, South Bend, Ind.
Joseph J. Sokolowski	4675 33rd St., Detroit, Mich.
John E. Spears	495 Caldwell St., Mooresville, N. C.
John Steensma	535 Vries St., SW., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Wilber Stein, Jr.	R. R. No. 5, Box 46, Stockton, Calif.
Robert L. Stober	Box 145, Kingsburg, Calif.
Lester H. Sutton	2017 Magnolia St., Detroit, Mich.
John A. Swanson	R. R. No. 1, Box 71, Sutton's Bay, Mich.
Bernard A. Swinford	Charleston, Ill.
Robert A. Taylor	R. R. No. 5, Bay City, Mich.
Melvin J. Thiltgen	R. R. No. 1, East Dubuque, Ill.
Frank P. Tolsdorf	3301 Boulevard Court, Detroit, Mich.
Wardie Tolson, Jr.	Foley, Fla.
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Sam S. Tuzzolino	182 Myrtle Ave., Passaic, N. J.
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Jack VanBuskirk	3430 W. Bonner Dr., Norfolk, Va.
Edward VanderKamp, Jr.	1151 Noble St., SE., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rupert E. VanHorn	Charleston, W. Va.
George J. Verbeke	15215 Mack Ave., Detroit 24, Mich.
Glen L. Vinson	R. R. No. 1, Seneca, S. C.
Louis D. Voisin	7387 Ellsworth St., Detroit, Mich.
Nick J. Wasko	75364 Cloverlawn Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Virgil A. Wesley	Carlisle, Iowa
Billie B. West	R. R. No. 1, Winfield, Ala.
Richard J. Westerfield	823 Olga St., New Orleans, La.
Frank S. Wiacek	7805 Smart St., Detroit 10, Mich.
Rupert E. Wilcox	Hominy, Okla.
Albert Wille	2532 Holcomb, Detroit, Mich.
Frank L. Williams	14107 W. Wood Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Walter F. Williams	275 Alton Ave., Dayton, Ohio
Carlos P. Wills	Box 66, Manito, Ill.
Raymond W. Wojciechowski	4946 28th St., Detroit, Mich.
Raymond E. Wojewski	5023 37th St., Detroit, Mich.
Herman V. Wolfe	100 Sanders Ave., Terry Alto, W. Va.
Stanley T. Zalewski	19768 Rowe St., Detroit 10, Mich.
Norman H. Zillig	R. R. No. 1, Ainsworth, Neb.
Edward Zimmerman	318 St. Louis Ave., Loveland, Colo.