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HEADQUARTERS, 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION

APO 36, U. S. ARMY

OPERATION "AVALANCHE"

9 - 21 SEPTEMBER 1943

ANNEX #6

141st INFANTRY



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HISTORY
of
141ST INFANTRY REGIMENT, RIFLE
from
9 September to 21 September 1943

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On 5 September 1943, the 141st Regimental Combat Team composed of the 141st Infantry Regiment, 151st Field Artillery Battalion, Company "A", 111th Engineer Battalion, Company "A", 111th Medical Battalion and the 1st Platoon, 36th Reconnaissance Troop left ORAN, ALGERIA, in convoy to commence the operation "Avalanche"--the invasion of Italy on the Gulf of SALERNO. The convoy proceeded along the North African coastline to BIZERTA, TUNISIA, and around the extreme western tip of SICILY, heading for the Gulf of SALERNO.

The days the convoy was enroute were calm and sunny--the nights cool and clear. The voyage was a welcome respite from the days of vigorous training and the many hours of detailed planning for the operation. Although the soldiers were to face actual combat for the first time, there was no evidence of fear among them--they gambled, sang, enjoyed the navy food and especially appreciated the shower facilities and stabilized life of the Navy. The extreme heat, cold and dirt of AFRICA was forgotten. The atmosphere was more that of a pleasure cruise until the maps and detailed operations of the invasion were issued to all officers and non-commissioned officers. Then, small groups were observed clustered together all over the ships, planning each minute detail of what each man would do upon landing. The officers checked and rechecked maps, photographs and orders.

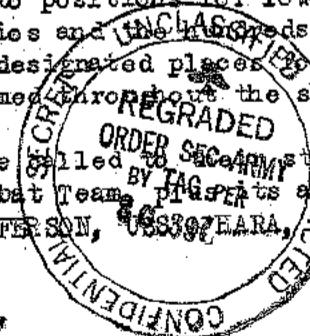
The convoy was joined by a British convoy, carrying the British 10th Corps, on 8 September at 1800. Ships could be observed as far as the eye could see--the destroyers being mere pinpoints in the distance as they guarded the ships from attack by submarines. The convoy was not of the gigantic proportions of the Sicilian invasion. It was a concentrated, powerful force depending upon its punch to establish a beachhead for the troops that were to follow. The convoy was attacked by enemy aircraft on the far left flank after dark on 8 September. The Navy sprang to its battle stations as the troops filed below decks to clear the weather decks for action. The attacked flank of the convoy threw heavy concentrations of anti-aircraft shells into the night sky--the tracers forming a wall of red fire. Although the news of the surrender of Italy had been received a few hours earlier and had caused great jubilation among the troops, the finding of the ships by enemy planes eliminated the element of surprise upon which the invasion force depended a great deal.

At 2300 8 September the call to General Quarters was issued. Immediately the sounds of the ships' winches moving landing craft to positions for lowering into the water, the placing of ammunition, weapons, radios and the hundreds of various military materiel used by a combat force in their designated places for unloading, and troops collecting their packs and weapons, hummed throughout the ships.

At 0001 9 September the first boat teams were called to stations by the ships' loud-speakers--the 141st Regimental Combat Team, plus attached units, began disembarkation from the USS CARROLL, USS JEFFERSON, USS ARCTURUS,

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HMS THRUSTER and HMS ORONTES in small landing craft for the invasion of the continent of Europe on a beach in the Gulf of SALERNO north of AGROPOLI, ITALY--the first American troops to carry the fight to the homeground of the Axis. As each boat wave formed it moved off into the night to a rendezvous area to circle and recircle until all the waves were formed. The sky on the left flank in the vicinity of SALERNO was rent with the flashes of bombs and gunfire. Fires of an unknown source could be seen burning on the mainland as the boat waves drew closer to shore.

At 0330 assault waves of the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the 141st Infantry landed on BLUE and YELLOW designated beaches two and one-half miles north of AGROPOLI--beaches dominated in front and on the right by high hills from two to four miles from the shoreline. The 1st Battalion was landed approximately 500 yards south of their designated BLUE beach. The first two boat waves proceeded inland towards the battalion objective, but as the third wave landed German machine guns, riflemen, tanks and artillery began firing from well prepared and strongly defended positions. Elements of the 1st Battalion worked their way to the vicinity of the railroad bridge over the SALOFRONE River with the bulk of the battalion between that point and its landing area south of BLUE beach. Here it was cut off from the regiment by German counter-attack which struck the right of the 3rd Battalion. The remainder of the 1st Battalion was immediately pinned to the ground. The beach had been mined and was constantly swept by enemy fire. BLUE beach was abandoned by landing craft and the subsequent waves of the 1st Battalion began landing on YELLOW beach.

The 3rd Battalion landed on YELLOW beach meeting machine gun, rifle and other small arms, tank and artillery fire on the beach which was directed at all boat waves. The assault waves proceeded inland approximately 400 yards where the infantry began to engage the enemy.

The 2nd Battalion landed on YELLOW beach at 0530 and proceeded along the left flank of the 3rd Battalion, meeting the same type of fire from the enemy as the 1st and 3rd Battalions.

Landing craft of the fifth and subsequent waves were shelled by tanks from the plain and a battery of 88's on Hill 78. A number of landing craft were hit but the Navy crewmen displayed great courage and headed their boats into the blistering fire directed straight at them. Several of the boats were hit some distance from the shore and the personnel in the craft abandoned their equipment and swam for shore as the craft sank under them. The boat carrying a detachment of Company "D" led by 1st Lt. Claude D. Roscoe of Brookwood, Texas, was sunk near shore. The men were picked up by a boat returning to its ship from the beach. Upon reaching the ship, Lt. Roscoe and his men were hastily re-equipped with sub-machine guns and left the ship on the first landing craft to land on YELLOW beach. Several landing craft hit on the beach or near shore burned or drifted helplessly as the crews were either killed or wounded.

The Regimental Combat Team command group commanded by Colonel Richard J. Werner of San Antonio, Texas, landing at 0550, was just behind the 3rd Battalion. Colonel Werner collected such staff officers as were available and began coordinating the attack of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions. Colonel Werner was in charge of the beach area, placing Lt. Colonel Andrew F. Price of Fort Worth, Texas, in charge and went forward to contact Lt. Colonel Edward D. McCall, commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion. Upon reaching the forward elements of the troops, it was apparent that heavier fire than that possessed by the infantry would be required.

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to repel the enemy. Colonel Werner instructed Captain Frederick A. Booth of San Benito, Texas, Commanding Officer of Cannon Company, to return to the beach and locate the naval gun observer, Ensign Alistair Semple, in order to radio a message for naval gun support. While searching for Ensign Semple on the beach, Captain Booth was hit by shell fire and seriously wounded. Colonel Werner then returned to the beach area and was able to locate Ensign Semple. Ensign Semple tried again and again to contact the naval gunboats but they were too far out at sea to establish radio contact.

The enemy counter-attack at approximately 0730, accompanied by eight tanks on the right flank, was fought off by the infantry assisted by the fire of one 40mm anti-aircraft gun. The landing of small craft on both BLUE and YELLOW beaches was stopped by the Navy for several hours due to constant shelling by the enemy. The twelve guns of the 131st Field Artillery Battalion were not ashore as yet. The DUKWs (two and one-half ton amphibious trucks) carrying the artillery put back out to sea due to the shelling except for two 105mm Howitzers brought in by Captain Ross Ayers of Lubbock, Texas, which gave the combat team its first artillery support. Ensign Semple, after many difficulties, finally contacted the naval gunboats and the first naval gun fire was received at 0915. Naval gun fire and artillery began to take effect on enemy positions and the 2nd and 3rd Battalions were able to move inland to a point just along the bank of the railroad. The combat team artillery, except for the two guns under Captain Ayers, landed on RED beach to the north and began to move into position.

Patrols were sent out to contact the 1st Battalion from whom no communication had been received, but the patrols were unable to get through due to enemy machine gun and artillery fire sweeping the dunes and beaches. Enemy snipers were very active.

An attack by eight tanks on the 2nd and 3rd Battalion positions was repelled by the infantry with anti-tank launchers and rocket guns and by naval gun fire. Two tanks were knocked out and the remainder retreated to positions in the hills to the east and south.

The Regimental combat team command post was moved 500 yards directly inland from YELLOW beach at 1200. Communications had been established with the 2nd and 3rd Battalions but the 1st Battalion was still out of contact and its exact position was not known. The beaches and dunes were continually swept by artillery fire of the Germans and the landing of equipment and personnel proceeded again on YELLOW beach under extremely hazardous conditions. The command post was bracketed by fire from 88's but no direct hits were made. Patrols from the 2nd and 3rd Battalions continued to inch themselves along taking out sniper and machine gun opposition. The artillery and naval gun fire began to silence enemy fire from Hill 78 and Hill COLINA S. MARCO.

The terrain just in the rear of the beach on which the 1st Battalion landed under command of Lt. Colonel Carlos C. Smith of Gonzales, Texas, was absolutely flat, cut by shallow irrigation ditches bordered by scrub bushes and trees with a few isolated patches of scrub growth scattered through the area. The area was dominated on the immediate right and front by hills only one to one and one-half miles away. The flat area was defended on the beach proper by machine gun positions in depth; on the hills to the right by a battery of four guns; the flat

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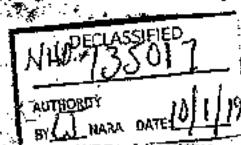
are proper guns in depth and two 75mm mortars. The four guns and two mortars were captured. The battalion was met by heavy machine gun fire from both ground positions and from tanks and was scattered and pinned to the ground. The men sought cover in the shallow irrigation ditches whereupon the Germans placed their machine guns to fire directly down the ditches causing numerous casualties. The only other cover afforded was the scattered scrub growth which the enemy constantly swept with fire.

On the beach three 75mm self-propelled cannons of the regimental Cannon Company came in on the 3rd boat wave of the 1st Battalion. One of the landing craft carrying one cannon was turned back by the Navy but the other two cannons were landed under the direction of 1st Lt. Clair F. Carpenter of Omaha, Nebraska, commanding the 1st platoon of the Cannon Company. One cannon vehicle under the direction of Sergeant Guy E. Spencer of Cedar Bayou, Texas, hit a mine before it could clear the beach, knocking it out and wounding Sergeant Spencer, Corporal Alfred C. Reisenwitz of Portland, Pennsylvania, Technician V. Jasper O. Reynolds of Smithfield, Texas and Private Bill Bowles, Jr. of Amiagle, West Virginia. Lt. Carpenter's cannon vehicle evaded the mines and pulled up into a defile on the dunes. The defile was swept by machine gun fire from both flanks and the gun sight was hit and put out of commission. Lt. Carpenter ran across the beach under enemy fire and obtained the gun sight from the cannon hit by the mine. The sight being undamaged, Lt. Carpenter brought it back to his vehicle. Corporal Edgar L. Blackburn of Garland, Texas, endeavored to place the gun sight in position but was hit by machine gun fire and instantly killed. Lt. Carpenter then tried to adjust the sight and was severely wounded by the same machine gun.

Meanwhile, the flat terrain occupied by the 1st Battalion, being ideal for tank operations, was overrun by five Mark IV tanks. The tanks ran over the position occupied by Company "C" under the command of Captain Henry E. Lehman of San Antonio, Texas. Captain Lehman kept his men in irrigation ditches as the tanks rolled over them on three separate occasions. As the tanks passed the ditches they would open fire with machine guns directly on the men. A Company "B" detachment led by 1st Lt. Eugene H. Ball of Portageville, Missouri, was caught by the tanks in an open field. The tanks fired their machine guns on the men killing and wounding several of them. Lt. Ball was run over by a tank but recovered enough to walk back to the battalion aid station where he died. A Company "B" platoon led by Staff Sergeant James A. Whitaker of San Antonio, Texas, was also caught by the tanks. Sergeant Whitaker emptied a clip of ammunition from his submachine gun into the driving aperture of the tank. The tank lurched as though the driver had been hit and another man was taking his place. Machine gun fire from the tank caught Sergeant Whitaker across the legs. As he lay wounded on the ground, Sergeant Whitaker placed another clip of ammunition in his submachine gun and again opened fire. The tank then turned and moved off in another direction which undoubtedly saved many men of Sergeant Whitaker's platoon.

The 1st Battalion companies endeavored to reorganize but the slightest movement of grass or brush or the snapping of a twig immediately brought enemy fire to bear on them. Three railway guns captured by Company "B" during the night and prepared for demolition by the 1st platoon of Company "A", 111th Engineer Battalion, were destroyed when it became apparent that they could not be defended properly. The Germans would open fire with rifles apparently shooting at no particular target. When our troops would open fire at these scattered rifles, the enemy would observe our positions and lay mortar and machine gun fire on them. This tactic was quickly adopted by our own troops and the Germans gradually began to withdraw. The 2nd platoon of Company "D" led by

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2nd Lt. Stanley Schuyler of Brooklyn, New York, had not been pinned down by the Germans. Lt. Schuyler's platoon operated very effectively and reduced several German machine gun positions. The platoon would observe the machine gun fire, creep in close and fire a grenade with excellent results.

The terrain over which the 2nd Battalion commanded by Major Norman A. Webster of San Antonio, Texas, and the 3rd Battalion commanded by Lt. Colonel Edward D. McCall of San Antonio, Texas, operated consisted of a narrow beach and a low sand dune line with very gentle rolling country beyond. This area was covered by a number of irrigation ditches and one fairly large canal, patches of scrub growth and many rock fences four feet high that separated farms and homesteads. The fences were of advantage to both the Americans and Germans but caused the advance to be slow due to each house and fence having to be taken separately.

Due to the strong enemy fire the 3rd Battalion companies were unable to reorganize after landing. The major portion of Company "L" commanded by Captain Edgar Ford of Rusk, Texas, pressed well forward but the remainder of Company "L" and Companies "I" and "K" were unable to reform and fought their way inland mostly in groups of two or three. The battalion had no contact with Companies "L" and "I" and only a small portion of Company "K". Company "K" was badly disorganized due to the loss of the company commander, Captain Lenert C. Gosch of Flatonia, Texas, who was injured in jumping over a rock wall. Captain Hersel R. Adams of San Antonio, Texas, Operations Officer of the 3rd Battalion, upon seeing Company "K" disorganized, took command of the scattered troops and reformed them. Captain Adams led a charge by the infantry against enemy tanks and successfully broke up the attack although his men had to press forward under mortar, machine gun and small arms fire. Captain Adams was wounded in the leg during the attack and was placed on the side of a canal after receiving medical attention. He directed his troops to leave him and continue the attack. The enemy tanks had reformed and again pressed forward. In this attack Captain Adams was again exposed to enemy fire and was killed.

Aid men of the Medical Detachment performed their duties valiantly under heavy fire from the Germans. Private Thomas J. Dunbar of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Private Vito LaGattuta of Bronx, New York, Private Joseph J. Zetti of Akron, Ohio, Private William Lisecki of New Rochelle, New York, Private Joseph P. Maher of Newburgh, New York, and Technician V. Joe A. Salzer of Houston, Texas, completely disregarded their own safety to bring wounded men aid while exposed to enemy fire and observation.

Sergeant Leslie A. Wolff and Sergeant Harvey Sellers of Melder, Texas, and Private First Class Kenneth McKenzie of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, all members of Company "L", displayed great courage when their small detachment was cut off from the main body of their company. The detachment was trapped on three sides by enemy fire. Sergeant Wolff and Sergeant Sellers exposed themselves to the enemy fire in getting their men dug in. Private McKenzie gave aid to the injured and assisted in bolstering the morale of the men besides carrying a wounded man back to safety. Corporal Arthur W. Hunter of Gonzales, Texas, a member of Company "K", was killed when he undertook to flank a machine gun nest that was harrassing his company. Staff Sergeant Raymond H. Ehrig and Staff Sergeant Cecil E. Hunter of Gonzales, Texas, both members of Company "K", led a flanking move by their platoons on enemy machine gun positions. After causing

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the Germans to withdraw to new positions, Sergeant Ehrig and Sergeant Hunter built up a defensive line along the side of a canal. While directing the placement of his men, Sergeant Ehrig was exposed to enemy fire and was killed. The machine squad of Company "M" of which Private First Class Edward L. Rookey of Oswego, New York, and Private Lavern Counsellman of Saginaw, Michigan, were members, was attacked by four March IV tanks. Upon seeing the tanks coming towards their position Private Rookey and Private Counsellman obtained an anti-tank rocket launcher from a wounded man and crawled within thirty yards of the tanks. Their firing of the rocket launcher was so effective that combined with the efforts of the other members of the machine gun squad, the tanks were forced to withdraw. Sergeant Theodore J. Mitchell of Luling, Texas, a member of Company "I" was knocked unconscious by the concussion of an exploding 88mm shell which killed two members of his squad. Sergeant Mitchell was quickly evacuated to the beach and then to a ship. Upon regaining consciousness, Sergeant Mitchell begged the ship's doctor to let him return. When the doctor refused, he asked permission to see the ship's captain who reconsidered his case and sent him ashore on the first boat. 1st Lt. John R. McCain of Yuma, Arizona, Executive Officer of Company "K", took command of a scattered group of soldiers and successfully led them in an assault upon enemy machine gun positions which stood in the way of his battalion's advance.

Captain Ford of Company "L" established communication with the 3rd Battalion by radio and directed mortar fire so effectively that a tank attack was broken and forced back several hundred yards. 1st Lt. William G. Brown of Essex Junction, Vermont, Forward Observer of the 151st Field Artillery Battalion, attached to the 3rd Battalion then crept forward to an observation point and directed naval gun fire on the immediate front of the battalion disabling several tanks and causing the others to withdraw.

The 2nd Battalion, landing fifty minutes late, passed through rear elements of the 3rd Battalion dug in on the beach and proceeded along the left flank of the 3rd Battalion towards its objective. Company "B", commanded by Captain John L. Chapin of El Paso, Texas, was able to reorganize at 0615 approximately 300 yards from the beach, and drove forward until an attack by five German tanks forced the men to take cover. By firing rifles, machine guns, hand grenades and rifle grenades the tank attack was repelled and the tanks withdrew to a distance of 500-600 yards from the beach. Company "F", commanded by Captain Charles H. Hamner of La Feria, Texas, lost one platoon of his company when the landing craft the platoon was in fell from the ship while being lowered into the water. With his depleted force Captain Hamner reorganized his company by 0700 and went forward on the extreme left flank of the regiment until his men sought cover from an attack by eight tanks running across the front of both Companies "E" and "F". The tanks kept maneuvering across the front line harassing the troops and inflicting numerous casualties with machine gun fire until they were forced to retreat solely through the efforts of infantry weapons. Detachments of Company "G", commanded by Captain Charles M. Beacham of San Antonio, Texas, worked well forward and assisted in repelling the tank attack.

Corporal Benito G. Dominguez of San Antonio, Texas, knocked out an enemy half-track with a rifle grenade. Private First Class Juan R. Padilla of Del Rio, Texas, effectively used his rocket gun against the tanks and as the tanks withdrew he followed them continuing to fire his weapon. Corporal Manuel G. Gonzales of Uvalde, Texas, in closing in on a tank position, was observed by the enemy and was shot through the legs. As he lay helpless to move, one of the tanks ran over him and killed him. Private First Class Tirso F. Carillo of Rock Springs, Texas,

* Cpl. Manuel G. Gonzales is listed in Appendix as slightly wounded. Pvt. Manuel C. Gonzales is listed as KIA. Neither is from Uvalde, Texas, according to AGO records.

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tried to remove Corporal Gonzales from the path of the tank and narrowly escaped being run over. Private First Class Salomon Santos, Jr. of Premont, Texas, and Private First Class Abner E. Carrasco of El Paso, Texas, as gunner and assistant gunner of a light machine gun squad, placed their machine gun on top of a rock wall while under fire from enemy machine guns and fired upon the German tanks menacing the front line position. Their fire was effective in forcing the tanks to withdraw. Private Harold B. Beaver of Ringtown, Pennsylvania, scored a hit with his anti-tank grenade by slipping in closely to an enemy tank. Private First Class Juan Pruitt of Pearsall, Texas, placed his Browning automatic rifle on top of a stone wall and maintained a heavy volume of fire against the enemy until his position was located by a German gunner who opened fire and killed him. Private Raymond G. Gutierrez of Sonora, Texas, was wounded while firing his Browning automatic rifle at the enemy. Two bullets pierced Private Gutierrez' helmet in such a place as not to injure him, but a third bullet caught him in the arm. Private Gutierrez, although wounded, moved forward, located an enemy machine gun and knifed the German gunner to death. 1st Sergeant Gabriel L. Navarette of El Paso, Texas, having been given the mission of reaching the battalion objective and determining the enemy strength if the enemy was encountered, was wounded in the hand when a German machine gun knocked the signal projector from his hand that he was attempting to signal with. Private First Class Alfredo P. Ruiz of El Paso, Texas, a member of Sergeant Navarette's patrol, closed in on a tank and exchanged fire with a member of the tank crew who was firing with a machine pistol from the turret. Private Ruiz approached so close to the tank that he was caught in the camouflage of brush used by the Germans and pulled for about ten yards before being able to break loose. Staff Sergeant Enrique Ochotorena, Sergeant Carlos Irrabali, Sergeant Jesus M. Lucio, Sergeant Rafael Q. Torres, Sergeant Marcelino Valdez and Technician V Manuel I. Madrid, all of El Paso, Texas, exposed themselves to enemy fire on numerous occasions while leading their men and exhibited great courage to bolster the morale of the men facing the tank attacks. 1st Lt. James M. Humphries of Jacksonville, Florida, worked tirelessly and exposed himself to direct fire from the enemy on numerous occasions. Lt. Humphries and all of the above named enlisted men are members of Company "E" which played a vital part in protecting the beachhead against repeated enemy attacks which possessed much greater fire power than that of the infantry. The aggressive action of every member of Company "E" was instrumental in keeping the enemy tanks from driving down to the beach itself.

1st Lt. Parkhurst C. Hough of Fredericktown, Missouri, and 2nd Lt. Ralph J. McMorrow of Minneapolis, Minnesota, both officers of Company "F", displayed great courage in fighting off the attack of the eight tanks on the 2nd Battalion front. They exposed themselves almost continuously to enemy fire for forty-five minutes until infantry fire forced the tanks to withdraw. Private Herman R. Remhak of Elmhurst, New Jersey, a member of the Medical Detachment attached to Company "F", advanced through an open field covered by enemy fire to give aid to an American soldier and a German soldier who lay helpless from their wounds. 2nd Lt. Richard M. Manton of Niagara Falls, New York, Staff Sergeant Andrew P. Smythe of El Paso, Texas, Sergeant George C. Potwin of Queens Village, New York, and Sergeant Jack M. Townsend of El Paso, Texas, all members of Company "H", advanced their machine gun section across the beach in the face of intense enemy fire to a position ahead of the front line rifle companies. Their machine guns opened up against the tanks and aided in forcing their withdrawal as well as knocking out two enemy machine gun nests. Corporal Leander Holloway of Brooklyn, New York, led his Company "H" machine gun squad along a stone wall under heavy machine gun fire to a position where the squad could use its weapon against a

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German half-track firing from a sheltered position beside a house. Corporal Holloway's squad so effectively placed their fire on the half track that it was forced to withdraw enabling our troops to advance several hundred yards. Private First Class. Edward O. Horstman, Jr. of Big Rock, Iowa and Private Julian C. Dillard of Salem, Virginia, members of the 2nd Battalion Headquarters Company, laid and maintained a wire line to Company "F" from the battalion command post--a distance of over one mile. Several times Private Horstman and Private Dillard, while harassed by enemy machine gun, sniper and artillery fire, exposed themselves to repair the line and keep communications established.

1st Lt. Koy M. Bass of San Antonio, Texas, commander of the Regimental Headquarters Company Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon, organized scattered troops of several companies immediately after landing and defended the right flank of the regiment throughout the entire day and night. The Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon forwarded valuable information to Colonel Werner during this period which enabled artillery and gun fire from the navy to keep the enemy retreating.

At 1900 an attack plan was formulated to move the 2nd and 3rd Battalions to initial objectives on hills to the east and south of the beaches under cover of darkness. Enemy positions in the towns of CAPACCIO and OGLIASTRO and the roads leading up to and beyond them were heavily shelled by our artillery and naval gun fire. The beach was attacked by enemy bombers but heavy anti-aircraft fire made their missions extremely hazardous. The German planes flew in at high speed, dropped their bombs haphazardly trusting to make a lucky hit on the numerous craft unloading supplies and personnel, veer sharply to the east from the beach and make a run through the flak to the mountains. Friendly fighter plane coverage, however, kept the skies relatively clear of enemy planes, during the day.

at 0001 10 September the 2nd and 3rd Battalions began their move to positions to the hills south and east of the beaches. The 3rd Battalion moved to Hill COLINA S. MARCO northeast of AGROPOLI, bypassing the 1st Battalion which was still held down by strongly entrenched machine guns and mortars. A small amount of enemy sniper activity failed to slow the movement and the battalion closed in on its position before daylight. The 2nd Battalion, moving east of Highway 18, also bypassed the 1st Battalion positions. Enemy activity could be observed but the march was completed without drawing enemy fire. Patrols preceding the battalions noted signs of a hasty retreat by the enemy--abandoned, burned and wrecked vehicles and quantities of supplies.

At 0750 Colonel Werner received his first radio contact with the 1st Battalion when Captain Selser R. Harmanson of Wharton, Texas, commanding Company "B", radioed that he had approximately 300 men of the 1st Battalion who were proceeding to mop up enemy opposition still remaining in their sector. A detachment of Company "L" led by Staff Sergeant Claude W. Sherry of Flatonia, Texas, and a platoon of Company "B" surrounded a house in the 1st Battalion area from which sniper and machine gun fire was coming. Orders were called in both German and English, as several Polish prisoners had been captured, to surrender. Seventeen Germans surrendered and were sent to the prisoner of war enclosure on the beach.

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Remnants of the disorganized 1st Battalion began to drift into the 2nd and 3rd Battalions' and Regimental Headquarters' positions. At 1200 the regimental command post was moved from the beach area to a position at the base of the hills one and one-half miles northeast of AGROPOLI. During the movement of the command post, Colonel Werner contacted Lt. Colonel Smith and Major Minor L. Williams of Robstown, Texas, Executive Officer of the 1st Battalion, and ordered them to reassemble their battalion as the regimental reserve north of the 3rd Battalion position. Patrols were sent into AGROPOLI and OGLIASTRO and found the towns clear of the enemy. The Italians clearly indicated their relief at the arrival of our troops. Italian soldiers still remaining in this area were valuable with their information about the Germans. The populace of AGROPOLI was especially wrought up over German atrocities committed before they retreated and were very eager to assist us. Company "I", commanded by Captain Cecil E. Eubanks of San Antonio, Texas, moved into Agropoli at the request of the people to Major General Fred L. Walker, Commanding General of the 36th Infantry Division.

The apparent withdrawal of the enemy was a welcome respite from the hammering blows the Germans had inflicted the previous day. Since there was no evidence that the enemy would not counter-attack from the south or west and as the combat team defended the entire right flank of the invasion force, every precaution was taken to prepare strong defensive positions and maintain active and alert patrols. Although the men had suffered the severest physical and mental strain and were practically exhausted, they did not rest until they had dug in and established a secure defense.

On 11 September Colonel Werner instructed Major Webster to move the 2nd Battalion to new positions south and east of the towns of OGLIASTRO and FINOCCHIATO. Patrols were sent from the Regimental Headquarters Company Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon to CICERALE and TORCHIARA. Lt. Bass established an observation post on Mt. CICERALE which afforded a superior view of the country to the south and east. In conjunction with the Regimental Intelligence Officer, Captain Roswell K. Doughty of Walpole, Massachusetts, this post afforded excellent information for Colonel Werner on enemy movements or suspicious operations in the large area observed. The terrain in this area was covered by high hills rising into precipitous mountains. The tortuous, narrow road, cratered in many places by our naval and artillery shelling and strewn with the wreckage of German destroyed and abandoned tanks and vehicles, corkscrewed itself out of sight to the south. Mine fields were laid and two bridges blown at vital points on Highway 18 by Company "A" of the 111th Engineer Battalion and the 1st Platoon of the 36th Reconnaissance Troop. 57mm anti-tank guns of the Anti-Tank Company commanded by Captain George C. Guthrie of San Antonio, Texas, were placed in strategic positions commanding approaches from the south and east that might be used by the Germans for tank operations. The Cannon Company under the new command of 1st Lt. Robert T. Henry, Jr. of Fort Worth, Texas, was split into platoons to support the three battalions.

At 1600 Colonel Werner, having received orders from General Walker, instructed Lt. Colonel Smith to move the 1st Battalion to positions in the vicinity of the towns of GIUNGANO and TRENTINARA. The battalion made a march uphill over a route vehicles could not travel in order to occupy these positions. Vehicles, of necessity, traveled north on Highway 18, cutting back east on the road leading to

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CAPACCIO and winding up to TRENTINARA. The terrain in this area consisted of gentle rolling hills rising in a steep slope to GIUNGANO. At this point sheer cliffs rising to heights of 800 feet jutted skyward causing the foot troops to make long detours to positions they could climb. The town of TRENTINARA was on the crest of a high hill that afforded a commanding view to the east, south and west but was overshadowed on the north by Mt. SOTTANE. The battalion reached its assigned positions at 0245 12 September and attempted to dig in defensive positions. The ground was almost solid rock and only a very small percentage of the men were able to dig positions; the remainder taking cover and concealment in rock crevices and behind parapets built from the rocks.

The 3rd Battalion, except for moving Company "L" to adjust the line with the 2nd Battalion and removing Company "I" from AGROPOLI for regimental reserve, remained in its position.

Captain Claude P. Morgan of Fort Worth, Texas, Regimental Supply Officer, worked tirelessly on the beach with members of the Service Company to maintain food, water and ammunition supplies, collect regimental property strewn for several miles along the landing beaches and establish a dump for resupply of the regiment. The beaches were frequently being bombed and strafed by German planes despite their losses from anti-aircraft fire. The position of the Service Company men on the beach was very hazardous.

On 12 September Colonel Werner and Lt. Colonel Smith inspected the 1st Battalion area and re-adjusted company positions. Anti-tank guns were placed at advantageous positions commanding the roads to the east and approaches from the south. A platoon of Company "A", 111th Engineer Battalion, prepared demolitions at four bridges along the narrow road leading to the east so that the bridges could be blown at the first sign of an enemy attack. The bridges were blown later in the day as a defensive measure. Patrols were sent to MONTEFORTE, Mt. VESOLE and CAPACCIO, but no enemy activity was observed. The 2nd and 3rd Battalions maintained active patrols in their sectors without special event.

At 1015 13 September, Colonel Werner was ordered by General Walker to move the regiment, less the 1st Battalion which was to remain in its present sector and Companies "F" and "K" which would remain in the locations occupied by the 2nd and 3rd Battalions under command of Lt. Colonel Price. At 1350 Colonel Werner contacted Colonel Harold P. Gibson, Chief of Staff of VI Corps, who advised that the regiment, less the units remaining in positions ordered by General WALKER, would be attached to the 45th Division. The regiment was to occupy a sector southwest of BATTIPAGLIA and stop a gap between the American VI Corps and the British 10th Corps on the left flank of the 45th Division. Captain Isadore M. Scott of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, Regimental Adjutant was instructed to contact Lt. Colonel McCall and Major Webster and have them meet Colonel Werner at a rendezvous point in the sector to be occupied, entruck the troops in their present areas and bring them to a detrucking point behind the area to be occupied. Colonel Werner, accompanied by a British liaison officer, went forward to reconnoiter positions after being advised by General Walker that the 133rd Field Artillery Battalion, less one battery, would be attached to the regiment. It was decided to occupy positions selected and surveyed by the 23rd British Armored Regiment who had fought over that area and would be the unit on our immediate left flank. A circuitous route for the movement of motor vehicles was established by the British for our troops entering the area. The troops began detrucking just at dusk. Lt. Colonel McCall and Major Webster had met Colonel Werner and

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completed the reconnaissance of their positions and the troops began filtering into the selected locations under cover of darkness. The 3rd Battalion occupied the front line with the 2nd Battalion in reserve in depth. While the troops were closing in they were bombed by enemy planes and shelled by artillery fire. The regimental command post being established by Major John L. Willmann of San Antonio, Texas, Regimental Plans and Operations Officer, was bombed with numerous anti-personnel bombs followed by an enemy artillery concentration that fell directly upon the command post. At 2200 orders were received from VI Corps removing the 2nd Battalion from regimental control and returning it to the 36th Division control. The 2nd Battalion moved by truck to an area south of the SELE River and east of Highway 18 in the hills to reinforce the 143rd Infantry Regiment which was withdrawing from an attack on Hill 424 above ALTAVILLA. The battalion closed in on its position at 0530 14 September, replacing the 2nd Battalion of the 143rd Infantry Regiment which was pulled out of the lines to reorganize.

At 2100 13 September Lt. Colonel Smith received orders from General Walker to assemble the 1st Battalion and march to a point one and one-half miles northeast of CAPACCIO and assume defensive positions. Positions were dug as well as could be in the rocky ground. The artillery had to blast holes with dynamite to prepare their positions. The battalion encountered no enemy activity in this sector.

Companies "F" and "K" were removed from the OGLIASTRO and AGROPOLI areas to reinforce positions threatened by the German thrust from ALTAVILLA. Lt. Colonel Price was placed in command of a battalion of the 531st Shore Engineer Regiment to defend the southern sector vacated by the regiment.

At dawn on 14 September, Regimental Headquarters and the 3rd Battalion were fairly well established in their positions. Company "I" was on the right and Company "L", then under command of 1st Lt. James E. Epperson of Rock Springs, Texas, was on the left. With Company "K" detached from the battalion, the one and one-half mile line was thinly held. The machine guns and mortars of Company "M", commanded by Captain William H. Kaupert of San Antonio, Texas, were placed to cover the two rifle companies. It was necessary to take personnel of the 3rd Battalion Headquarters Company, commanded by Captain Admiral M. McDonald of San Antonio, Texas, to build up a reserve position. The enemy placed scattered rifle and machine gun fire on our right flank which failed to displace any of our troops. Company "B", 751st Tank Battalion, Company "A", 601st Tank Destroyer Battalion, and Company "D", 84th Chemical Battalion were attached for regimental control. The addition of these units was most welcome as they added a great deal of fire power to our force. The eight 4.2 mortars of Company "A", 84th Chemical Battalion, were placed in positions to the rear of the rifle companies. The tanks and tank destroyers were placed in the few concealed positions available.

The area occupied was extremely crowded with British troops and vehicles behind us and on our left flank. Newly landed units pouring in from the beaches added to the congestion. The sector occupied was the narrowest portion of the beachhead, being only one and one-half miles from the shoreline to the regimental command post. Had the Germans realized the small force that was opposing them, they could have attacked with a strong force and split the bridgehead and the two Corps of the Fifth Army. Before the Germans could obtain any knowledge of our positions, two observation posts were established that afforded a fair view of the terrain to our front. These observation posts reported enemy movements so accurately and so quickly that our artillery and naval gun fire prevented the

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Germans from massing a force of sufficient strength to attack our sector in force. Through the fire direction center of the 133rd Field Artillery Battalion, an excellent liaison was effected with the British artillery on our left and with the Navy guns through Ensign Semple's radio. A British artillery observation plane operated with this group very effectively. The massed fire power of the guns was of such a superior nature that captured Germans stated the shelling was utterly demoralizing to their forces and had caused many casualties. The Germans, in turn, countered with light artillery that fell on our front lines. Technician V. Walter W. Long of Buda, Texas, a member of the Medical Detachment attached to Company "L", was killed by this German shelling. At noontime Captain Eubanks of Company "I" went forward with a British officer to check the company sector. Captain Eubanks and the British officer were placed under machine gun fire by tanks and became separated. The British officer returned to Company "I" and reported that he had been unable to recontact Captain Eubanks. A complete search was made of the area where Captain Eubanks had been, but no trace of him was found. It was later learned that he had been captured by the Germans.

The terrain in this area was absolutely flat but cut up by numerous farms. Hedge rows and trees blocked the vision for more than 300 yards. In many places the ground was swampy with numerous buffalo wallows filled with water. Irrigation ditches and culverts through which small streams flowed crossed and recrossed the sector. Mosquitoes abounded in this atmosphere and from dusk to dawn made life miserable for the men. At 2300 an order was received from General Middleton, Command General of the 45th Division, that our line must be held at all cost--there must be no retreat by our troops.

The 2nd Battalion remained in their defensive position to which they had moved on the night of 13-14 September until 18 September. Continual harrassing artillery fire was directed on the battalion positions by the enemy from ALTA VILLA. Company "F" was attacked by ten enemy tanks which were supported by artillery fire and the brush on the crest of the hill above the company was set ablaze. Private Santo Perri of Danbury, Connecticut, a member of the Medical Detachment attached to Company "F", although threatened by the blaze creeping down towards the company position and exposed to artillery fire and enemy tanks, left the company to render first aid for twenty minutes to a wounded engineer. Corporal Larry V. Fanto of New Brunswick, New Jersey, Communications Corporal of Company "F", repeatedly exposed himself to artillery fire and enemy tanks to lay communication lines and repair them when broken by artillery shelling.

The 1st Battalion received orders at 1200 on 14 September from General Walker to move from its present location to an area east of Highway 18 near the SELE River. Company "A", commanded by Captain Herbert E. Eitt of San Antonio, Texas, was ordered to proceed to M. S. CHIRCO and drive the enemy from the northwest slope of VUCCOLO DI CAPPÀ SANTA. Major Minor L. Williams, directing the company movement, was injured when seeking cover from enemy artillery shelling the movement of the company. Patrols were sent out from Companies "B" and "C" as far as two and one-half miles in front of their positions. A Company "B" patrol led by 2nd Lt. Martin J. Tully of Chicago, Illinois, brought back accurate and valuable information besides capturing two Germans. The prisoners had been advised by their officers that the Americans always killed prisoners and were in great fear of what we would do to them. When the prisoners were assured that they would not be killed, they talked freely and apparently answered all questions to the best of their knowledge. The company positions of the battalion were continually harrassed by enemy artillery fire but few casualties were sustained.

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On 15 September, battery "B", 105th Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft (Air warning) Battalion, was attached to the 133rd Field Artillery Battalion under regimental control. The half tracks of this unit were dispersed in the rear of the artillery batteries. Throughout the day medium bombers escorted by P-38's and P-51's bombed the towns of BATTIPAGLIA and EBOLI and the road network used by the Germans. The ground rocked as far back as the regimental command post from this terrific bombing. Besides the terrible effect this bombing must have had on the Germans, the morale of our troops was raised immeasurably by this assistance. The Germans used smoke extensively to cover their withdrawal of certain portions of their forces from our front line. The 4.2 mortars of Company "A", 84th Chemical Battalion, were used to fire on German observation posts. German infantry attempted to dig in on our front line during the night but was forced to withdraw by our artillery fire. The enemy countered with a small amount of mortar and artillery fire on our front line. Small patrols were sent out by the rifle companies but encountered German snipers and machine guns.

The 1st Battalion remained in their position of 14 September. The Germans kept up accurate and effective artillery fire on every vehicle and troop movement. Friendly tanks made a movement 600 yards in front of the battalion command post over a flat unwooded plain. Enemy 88's opened up on the tanks but failed to score a hit. After a brief sortie, the tanks withdrew. This operation afforded the infantry quite a show as heretofore they had not observed any tank activities. The battalion wire crew composed of Sergeant Robert A. Collier of Fredericksburg, Texas, Technician V Cicero W. Hay of Pickwick, Texas, Private First Class LeRoy Richter of Moultrie, Georgia, Private First Class Leonard J. Motz of Edardsville, Pennsylvania, Private First Class Kenneth Gunnoe of Pine Knob, West Virginia, Private First Class Russell H. Fitzgerald of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Private Fred S. Moya of San Antonio, Texas, and Private Clyde C. Glosch of Toledo, Ohio, worked night and day under extremely hazardous conditions to maintain battalion communications. Time and time again it was necessary to work under enemy artillery fire to repair breaks in the lines.

The 1st Battalion remained in their position until 19 September. The troops soon caught on to the German tactics and tricks and there were few casualties.

On the morning of 16 September, the 3rd Battalion was attacked by enemy tanks and infantry, but the attack was repulsed by British mechanized units and our own artillery. Company "L" knocked out a German half-track with small arms fire and captured one prisoner from the vehicle. American bombers were very active again on our front. American parachutists who had landed behind the German lines sifted back to our positions. They advised that our artillery and naval gun fire had created great destruction and many casualties in the sector northwest, west and southwest of BATTIPAGLIA.

On 17 September, Company "A", 120th Engineer Battalion, less one platoon, was attached to the regiment. This unit was placed in position as the regimental reserve. During the morning, a Company "L" patrol reported enemy activity in their sector and our 4.2 mortars opened fire. Three German half-tracks pulling guns left this area and our artillery immediately laid fire on them. The 45th Engineers replaced the 36th Engineers on our right flank and the British 131st Brigade replaced the 29th Armored Regiment on our left flank. A German medical unit, wearing red shirts, worked most of the day in the sector we had shelled so heavily, evacuating casualties and removing their dead. A British patrol returning at 1435 reported that there were at least 200 German dead in the area we had been shelling. Enemy activity was observed approximately two miles from our front and after dark

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an artillery concentration was placed on this area resulting in terrific explosions and a large fire. Two other large fires were started in enemy territory during the night by our artillery fire.

Communications men of the 3rd Battalion performed their duties all through these operations under the most hazardous battle conditions. They worked night and day under enemy fire and observation to maintain wire lines. Tech Sergeant Jack J. Dixon, Jr. of San Antonio, Texas, Sergeant George W. Priate of Oxford, Alabama, Technician V. Ossie Ramo of Lena, Louisiana, Private George A. Jones of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Private Wilbur T. McCluskey of Anderson, Texas, all members of the 3rd Battalion Headquarters Company, performed their communication duties with great courage and efficiency. Sergeant Carl M. Weems, Communications Sergeant of Company "L" from Cameron, Texas, laid and maintained wire to his company during daylight hours under enemy fire and observation. He exposed himself to enemy fire four times in one day to repair the line broken by artillery shells.

The liaison, intelligence information and communications of the British units on our left flank was of a most superior nature throughout our entire stay in this sector. The men were greatly impressed with the fighting qualities of the British and their comradeship was most apparent. Gifts of food and cigarettes were frequently exchanged between the two groups.

On 18 September Colonel Werner received a warning order from the Commanding General of the 45th Division that Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Company would be relieved sometime during the night. The 3rd Battalion was to remain under control of the 45th Division with all the regimental attached units. At 1730 the 3rd Battalion began its movement forward to positions between BATTIPAGLIA and EBOLI. The troops observed signs of hurried German evacuation--quantities of ammunition, small arms and abandoned and destroyed vehicles. Patrols moved out well in advance of the battalion positions. At 0545 on 19 September the 3rd Battalion was ordered to occupy new positions again and this was accomplished by 0730.

The 2nd Battalion moved from their position to the hill mass just below and to the west of ALTAVILLA.

At 0020 on 19 September orders were received from the 45th Division relieving Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Company from their control and reverting to the 36th Division control. The command post was closed and moved under cover of darkness to a position near the SELE River east of Highway 18 where it bivouaced for the night. Colonel Werner was ordered by General Walker to re-assemble the regiment under regimental control and occupy the area around ALTAVILLA. The 2nd Battalion was to remain in its position. The 1st Battalion made slight adjustments from its location, sending outpost lines up to the CALORE River. The 3rd Battalion was relieved from its sector at 1420 by a battalion of the 179th Infantry Regiment and moved by motor to the assembly area selected by the regiment. Before the 3rd Battalion moved into its assembly area, orders were received from General Walker to relieve the 504th Parachute Regiment occupying Hill 424 above ALTAVILLA. The ALTAVILLA road was narrow and wound in a corkscrew fashion very steeply up to the town of ALTAVILLA which was situated on a high hill commanding observation to the south and west. Hill 424 was still higher above ALTAVILLA and vehicular traffic was limited to jeeps just beyond the limits of the town. All supplies, weapons and ammunition had to be laboriously hauled

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up the steep hills by the troops. Three enemy shells fell below the 3rd Battalion area during the night which were evidently fired from a great distance. Otherwise, all sectors were very quiet although patrols were maintained as far as SERRE throughout the night.

On 20 September, other units still occupying positions in the regimental sector were withdrawn. Colonel Werner received orders from General Walker to clear the ALTAVILLA area of dead and wounded and the battalions began searching their areas for bodies. Many were found in the hills above ALTAVILLA--both American and German. All American dead were brought off of the hills and a cemetery was established below ALTAVILLA. So many of the German dead were in such a bad state of decomposition that burial spots were selected on the hills. Many of the German dead bore no identification. The town of ALTAVILLA itself was a shambles. Not one building seemed to have escaped the shelling of both American and German forces. Many houses were utterly demolished. The water line for the town had been broken by shell fire and the entire populace had to use the tap from a small artesian well for their water supply. Troops entered and searched each building in the town, finding dead and wounded civilians. As quickly as possible medical aid was given to the wounded and the dead removed. The stench of death was everywhere. Men, women and children walked the streets and stood in doorways in a dazed manner. The Germans had taken all of their tools and they were powerless to excavate the dead from demolished buildings where they had been trapped. AMGOT officials arrived in the town and civilian police were appointed to help control the populace and endeavor to restore some order. With the assistance of our troops, all available manpower was drafted to assist in removing the dead and clearing the streets. The removal of the military dead took all day, all night and part of the next day. The task of clearing ALTAVILLA went on for days.

On 21 September General Walker ordered the regiment into a bivouac area below ALTAVILLA near the SELE River to re-organize, replace equipment and secure a much needed rest.

Through all of the operations the members of the Regimental Headquarters Company commanded by 1st Lt. Harold S. Dulnig of San Antonio, Texas worked tirelessly to maintain regimental communications, provide reconnaissance and intelligence information, prepare command post protection by members of the Band under Chief Warrant Officer Homer A. Tampke of San Marcos, Texas, and carry on the multifarious details of a regimental headquarters. The communications platoon of Regimental Headquarters Company under 1st Lt. Kelman P. Gomo of High Point, North Carolina, laid and maintained approximately 250 miles of telephone wire since the invasion date and provided radio communications with battalions, divisions and supporting units. Master Sergeant Rex L. Passmore of San Antonio, Texas, Tech Sergeant Cletus H. Baird of San Antonio, Texas, Technician V Viviano Reyes of San Antonio, Texas, Technician V George Meurer of Lockhart, Texas, Technician V Arthur M. Henry of Port Maches, Texas, Private First Class Herman Kuz of Fredericksburg, Texas, Private First Class Lynn Wells of Gilmer, Texas, Private First Class Toy J. McCoy of Vernon, Texas, Private First Class Billie J. Swan of Crowell, Texas, Private First Class Lester H. Lemm of Clinton, Ohio, Private First Class J. M. Harr of Dallas, Texas, Private First Class H. C. Buckner of Roscoe, Texas, Private Willis V. Padon of Liberty, Texas, Private Henry C. Irvin of Stinnett, Texas and Private Walter A. Stoltz of Bronx, New York, all members of the communications platoon, worked night and day under shell fire, enemy snipers and strafing of enemy planes. The work of this platoon

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played an important part in the successful operations of the regiment.

The enlisted personnel of the Regimental staff sections composed of Master Sergeant John D. Kyser of Little Rock, Arkansas, Master Sergeant Thurman O. Clark of Robstown, Texas, Staff Sergeant Robert D. Dieterle of Detroit, Michigan, Technician IV John R. Proesel of Dundee, Illinois, Technician IV Richard E. Sanders of Palacios, Texas, Technician V Frank H. Mechler of Scranton, Pennsylvania, Technician V Bridger P. Hobday of Harlingen, Texas, and Private Marvin A. Bennett of San Antonio, Texas, maintained the operations intelligence maps, performed the necessary administrative details, and worked ceaselessly for several days and nights without rest during certain periods of the operation when enemy activity demanded constant vigilance.

The end of the operation "Avalanche" found the regiment in good condition. Morale amongst the men was high. They were proud of their achievement of being the first American troops to land on the continent of Europe—the first troops to meet the Germans on the beaches and drive them back. Their pride was thoroughly justified.

Casualties of the 141st Infantry Regiment for the operation "Avalanche" were as follows:

	OFFICERS	ENLISTED MEN	TOTAL
KILLED IN ACTION.....	3	57	60
OUNDED IN ACTION.....	8	142	150
MISSING IN ACTION.....	1	41	42
	12	240	252

Enemy casualties, captured and destroyed material are as follows:

	KNOWN	ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL
Prisoners of War.....	40	
Killed.....	85	200
Wounded.....	3 (captured)	400
Mark IV Tanks: Destroyed.....	18	
Knocked out but re-trieved by the enemy.....	2	
Self-propelled armored (type unknown)	1 (destroyed)	
Command & Reconnaissance Vehicles.....	2 (destroyed)	
1/2-Ton Vehicle.....	2 (captured intact)	
Motorcycles.....	1 (captured intact)	
75mm Anti-Tank Guns.....	2 (destroyed)	
50 cal Anti-aircraft gun.....	1 (captured intact)	
Mortars.....	3 (captured intact)	
Machine Guns.....	4 (captured intact)	
75mm Gun with ammunition.....	2 (captured intact)	
105/14 Guns (Italian) with 1800 rounds of ammunition.....	4 (captured intact)	
Railway Guns (caliber unknown).....	3 (destroyed)	
Machine Gun Ammunition.....	5000 rounds (captured intact)	
Hand Grenades (Italian).....	3000 (captured intact)	
Carbines (Italian).....	200 (captured intact)	
Misc small arms ammunition.....	5000 rounds (captured intact)	
Barbed Wire in rolls.....	150 (captured intact)	

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