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# FOIA MARKER

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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13670  
**Folder ID Number:** 13670-007

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**Folder Title:**  
Memorial Day Ceremony/American Cemetery/Nettuno, Italy 5/28/89 [OA 6265] [2]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Fax	Cover Sheet; Message from President Francesco Cossiga of Italy to POTUS, re: U.S.S. Iowa condolence message. (1 pp.)	05/23/89	P-1, (b)(1)	
<b>Collection:</b>				
<b>Record Group:</b> Bush Presidential Records <b>Office:</b> Speechwriting, White House Office of <b>Series:</b> Speech File, Backup <b>Subseries:</b> <b>WHORM Cat.:</b> <b>File Location:</b> Memorial Day Ceremony/ American Cemetery/ Nettuno, Italy 5/28/89 [2]				
<b>Date Closed:</b> 9/30/2004		<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 06265		
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>				
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S				
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>				
<b>MR Case #:</b>		<b>Appeal Case #:</b>		
<b>MR Disposition:</b>		<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>		
<b>Disposition Date:</b>		<b>Disposition Date:</b>		
<b>RESTRICTION CODES</b>				
<b>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</b>  P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]  C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.		<b>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</b>  (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information		

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Fax	President Francesco Cossiga of Italy to POTUS, re U.S.S. Iowa condonance message. (3 pp.)	05/23/89	P-1, (b)(1)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Memorial Day Ceremony/ American Cemetery/ Nettuno, Italy 5/28/89 [2]

**Date Closed:** 9/30/2004  
**FOIA/SYS Case #:**  
**Re-review Case #:** 2004-2265-S  
**P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**

**OA/ID Number:** 06265

**MR Case #:**  
**MR Disposition:**  
**Disposition Date:**

**Appeal Case #:**  
**Appeal Disposition:**  
**Disposition Date:**

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]  
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]  
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]  
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## Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01a. Fax	Cover Sheet; Message from President Francesco Cossiga of Italy to POTUS, re: U.S.S. Iowa condolence message. (1 pp.)	05/23/89	P-1, (b)(1)	
01b. Fax	President Francesco Cossiga of Italy to POTUS, re U.S.S. Iowa condolence message. (3 pp.)	05/23/89	P-1, (b)(1)	

<p><b>Collection:</b></p> <p><b>Record Group:</b> Bush Presidential Records</p> <p><b>Office:</b> Speechwriting, White House Office of</p> <p><b>Series:</b> Speech File, Backup</p> <p><b>Subseries:</b></p> <p><b>WHORM Cat.:</b></p> <p><b>File Location:</b> Memorial Day Ceremony/ American Cemetery/ Nettuno, Italy 5/28/89 [2]</p>	
<p><b>Pinksheet Number:</b> RML1486</p> <p><b>OA/ID Number:</b> 06265</p> <p><b>Date Closed:</b> 9/30/2004</p> <p><b>FOIA/Sys Case #:</b></p> <p><b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S</p> <p><b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b></p>	<p><b>Processed by:</b> Matt Lee</p> <p><b>Processed by:</b> Matt Lee</p> <p><b>Processed by:</b></p>

**WITHDRAWAL SHEET  
(GEORGE BUSH LIBRARY)**

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. cover sheet w/attach-ments	Francesco Cossiga to the President (4 pp.) RE: U.S.S. Iowa Condolence Message	5/23/89	P-1, F-1 "C"
2. letter	Mrs. Donna Sue (Kaspervik) Sweet to Secretary to the President (1 page) RE: President Bush's Speech Concerning Her Father	6/6/89	P-6, F-6
COLLECTION Bush Presidential Records Office of Speechwriting			
FILE LOCATION Speech File - Backup Memorial Day Ceremony/American Cemetery/Nettuno, Italy [2]closed by JGP 5/28/89 [OA 6265] <b>Box 16</b> 6/18/96			

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a) (1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a) (2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a) (3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a) (4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a) (5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a) (6) of the PRA]
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b) (1) of the FIOA]
- F-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b) (2) of the FOIA]
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b) (3) of the FOIA]
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b) (4) of the FOIA]
- F-5 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b) (6) of the FOIA]
- F-6 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b) (7) of the FOIA]
- F-7 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b) (8) of the FOIA]
- F-8 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b) (9) of the FOIA]



*Ambasciata d' Italia  
Washington*

04027

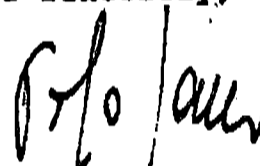
April 21, 1989

*Dear Mr. President,*

I have the honor to convey a message addressed to you by the President of the Republic of Italy, Francesco Cossiga, along with an unofficial translation of the text.

I take this opportunity to express to you, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

Yours sincerely,



Paolo Janni

Charge' d'Affaires a.i.

-----  
The President

The White House

Washington D.C.

*Ambasciata d' Italia  
Washington*

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION OF THE MESSAGE ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GEORGE BUSH, BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY, FRANCESCO COSSIGA.

"I was deeply saddened by the news of the tragic fire on board the battleship Iowa, which caused the loss of so many lives. On this sad occasion I wish to convey to you, in the name of the Italian people and on my own behalf, the most heartfelt feelings of sympathy for the tragic loss which has struck your country and I ask you to extend these sentiments to the families of the victims.

Francesco Cossiga"

*Ambasciata d' Italia  
Washington*

MESSAGGIO INDIRIZZATO AL PRESIDENTE DEGLI STATI UNITI, GEORGE BUSH, DAL PRESIDENTE DELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA, FRANCESCO COSSIGA.

La notizia del tragico incendio, avvenuto a bordo della corazzata Iowa, che ha provocato la perdita di tante vite umane, mi ha profondamente addolorato.

In questa circostanza, desidero farle pervenire, a nome del popolo italiano e mio personale, i sensi della piu' profonda partecipazione al grave lutto che ha colpito il suo paese, pregandola di rendersi interprete di questi sentimenti presso i familiari delle vittime.

Francesco Cossiga

**ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP**

Date

May 9, 1989

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1. Mr. Bob Simon		
2. Presidential Speechwriter 111 Old Executive Office Building		
3. Washington, DC 20500		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

**REMARKS**

Enclosed are the following:

(1) short histories of Army divisions which participated in the Italian campaigns;

(2) bibliographies covering the Fifth and Seventh United States Armies copied from John B. Wilson, Armies, Corps, Divisions and Separate Brigades;

(3) the concluding chapter from LTC Chester G. Starr, From Salerno to the Alps A History of the Fifth Army, 1943-1945;

(4) a list of Medal of Honor winners in the Italian campaigns and selected citations;

(5) a copy of the Wilson book.

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

<b>FROM:</b> (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)  Karl E. Cocke Staff Support Branch	Room No.—Bldg. 4133 Pulaski
	Phone No. 272-0313

5041-102

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**OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)**  
 Prescribed by GSA  
 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

1ST ARMORED DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 1st Armored Division ("Old Ironsides") was originally organized at Ft Knox, Ky., 1 Mar 1932 as the 7th Cavalry Brigade which on 15 Jul 40 was redesignated the 1st Armored Division. The Division continued to train at Ft Knox, and took part in the Louisiana maneuvers (May 40 and Sep 41) and in the Carolina maneuvers (Oct to Dec 41). In Apr 42, the Division was transferred to Ft Dix, N.J., where it received additional training before leaving the New York port of embarkation, 11 May 42, for overseas duty.

DATE OF: Activation - 1 Mar 1932  
Inactivation - 26 Apr 1946, at Camp Kilmer, N.J.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Tunisia, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, North Apennines, and Po Valley.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Bruce Magruder - Jul 40 to Mar 42  
Maj Gen Orlando Ward - Mar 42 to Apr 43  
Maj Gen Ernest N Harmon - Apr 43 to Jul 44  
Maj Gen Vernon E Prichard - Jul 44 to Sep 45  
Maj Gen Roderick R Allen - Sep 45 to Jan 46  
Brig Gen Hobart R Gay - Feb 46 to Apr 46

COMBAT CHRONICLE: Elements of the 1st Armored Division first went into action in the North African invasion, landing at Oran 8 Nov 42 and taking the city. The Division fought numerous actions in North Africa, at Maknassy, El Guettar, Gafsa, and Kasserine Pass, and engaged in the final campaign to reduce enemy resistance in Tunisia, occupying Mateur 3 May 43. The Division was then reorganized in French Morocco. Elements took part in the initial landings at Salerno and Paestum, Italy, 9 Sep 43, while other elements took part in the fighting near the Rapido River in mid-Dec 43. Units under a Task Force Allen attacked and seized Mt Porchia, 4-9 Jan 44, suffering heavy casualties. The Division was then switched to the Anzio beachhead, first elements landing 24 Jan 44, where they repulsed heavy counterattacks and maintained defensive positions for four months, building up for the final breakthrough 23 May 44. The Division drove through and north of Rome, moving 200 miles in five days. It continued to fight its way northward through successive defensive and offensive actions, crossed the Arno 1 Sep 44 and engaged in the slow, bitter advance through the Apennines. The Division broke through into the Po Valley in Apr 45, took Milan 30 Apr, and was driving north to Cigliano when German forces in Italy capitulated 2 May 45. The Division thereupon engaged in occupational duties and became part of the Army of Occupation until 16 Apr 46, when it sailed for home.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - One  
Distinguished Unit Citations - Three

2  
enclosure 1

## 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

**HISTORY:** This Division ("Fighting First" or "The Red One") is the oldest Infantry Division in the Army today. It was activated 24 May 1917; assembled at the New York port of embarkation in June, and completed its arrival in France 22 Dec 1917. The 1st Division was the first to arrive in France, first to suffer casualties, first to enter Germany, and first to cross the Rhine. It saw action in the Sommerviller, Ansauville, Lucey, and Saizerais sectors in Lorraine, the Cantigny sector in Picardy, and took part in the Montdidier-Noyon defensive and Aisne-Marne, St Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne operations. After the Armistice, the Division became part of the Army of Occupation. It returned to the U.S. in Sep 1919. Its permanent station was Ft Hamilton, N.Y. until Feb 41, when it was transferred to Ft Devens, Mass. The Division took part in the Louisiana maneuvers in May 40 and in the Carolina maneuvers Oct-Nov 41. In Feb 42, the Division went to Camp Blanding, Fla. for additional training, and later (Jun 42) to Indiantown Gap, Penn. The Division departed New York 2 Aug 42 for Scotland.

**DATE OF:** Activation - 24 May 1917; at present on occupation duty, Germany.

**BATTLE CREDITS WW II:** (Division) Tunisia, Sicily, Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

**COMMANDING GENERALS:**

Maj Gen Donald Cubbison	- Jul 41 to May 42
Maj Gen Terry Allen	- Jun 42 to Jul 43
Maj Gen Clarence R Huebner	- Jul 43 to Dec 44
Maj Gen Clift Andrus	- Dec 44 to May 46
Maj Gen Frank W Milburn	- May 46 to present

**COMBAT CHRONICLE:** The First Infantry Division saw its first combat in World War II in North Africa, landing at Oran, and taking part in the initial fighting, 8-10 Nov 42. Elements then took part in see-saw combat at Maktar, Medjez el Bab, Kasserine Pass, Gafsa, El Guettar, Beja, and Mateur, 21 Jan - 9 May 43, helping secure Tunisia. The First was the first ashore in the invasion of Sicily, 10 Jul 43; it fought a series of short, fierce battles on the island's tortuous terrain. When that campaign was over, the Division returned to England to prepare for the Normandy invasion, Oct 43-Jun 44. The First hit Omaha Beach on D-Day, 6 Jun 44, some units suffering 30% casualties in the first hour and secured Formigny and Caumont in the beachhead. The Division followed up the St Lo breakthrough with an attack on Marigny, 27 Jul 44, and then drove across France in a continuous offensive, reaching the German border at Aachen in Sept. The Division laid siege to Aachen, taking the city after a direct assault, 21 Oct 44. The First then attacked east of Aachen through Hurtgen Forest, driving to the Roer, and moved to a rest area 7 Dec for its first real rest in six months' combat, when the von Rundstedt offensive suddenly broke loose, 16 Dec. The Division raced to the Ardennes, and fighting continuously 17 Dec 44 - 28 Jan 45, helped blunt and turn back the German offensive. Thereupon, the Division attacked and again breached the Siegfried Line, fought across the Roer 23 Feb 45, and drove on to the Rhine, crossing at the Remagen bridgehead, 15-16 Mar 45. The Division broke out of the bridgehead, took part in the encirclement of the Ruhr pocket, captured Paderborn, pushed through the Harz Mts, and was in Czechoslovakia, at Kinsperk, Sangerberg, and Wnichov, when the war in Europe ended.

**HONORS:** Congressional Medals of Honor - Fifteen  
Distinguished Unit Citations - Twenty  
Presidential

**FOREIGN AWARDS:** One; Belgian Fourragere.

2D ARMORED DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 2d Armored Division ("Hell on Wheels") was activated in July 1940 and first trained at Ft Benning, Ga. It was one of the pioneers of the Army's Armored Command, developing and testing armored tactics and doctrines. During 1941 the Division took part in maneuvers in Louisiana and the Carolinas. It received amphibious training in Aug 42 off the Carolina coast under the Atlantic Fleet Amphibious Force and then moved to Ft Bragg, N.C., Nov 42. The Division left N.Y. for overseas duty, 11 Dec 42.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 July 1940; at present stationed at Camp Hood, Texas.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Sicily, Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Charles L Scott	- Jul 40 to Jan 41
Maj Gen George S Patton, Jr.	- Jan 41 to Feb 42
Maj Gen Willis D Crittenger	- Feb 42 to Jul 42
Maj Gen Ernest N Harmon	- Jul 42 to Apr 43
Maj Gen Hugh J Gaffey	- May 43 to Apr 44
Maj Gen Edward H Brooks	- Apr 44 to Sep 44
Maj Gen Ernest N Harmon	- Sep 44 to Jan 45
Maj Gen Isaac D White	- Jan 45 to Aug 45
Maj Gen John M Devine	- Aug 45 to Oct 46
Maj Gen Leland S Hobbs	- Oct 46 to [REDACTED]

COMBAT CHRONICLE: Elements of the Division first saw action in North Africa, landing at Casablanca, 8 Nov 42, and later taking part in the fighting at Beja, Tunisia, but the Division as a whole did not enter combat until the invasion of Sicily, when it made an assault landing at Gela, 10 Jul 43. The Division saw action at Butera, Campobello, and Palermo. After the Sicilian campaign, the Division trained in England for the cross-Channel invasion, landed in Normandy D plus 3, 9 Jun 44, and went into action in the vicinity of Carentan. The Division raced across France in July and August, leading the drive of the Infantry, drove through Belgium and attacked across the Albert Canal 13 Sep 44, crossing the German border at Schimmert, 18 Sep to take up defensive positions near Geilenkirchen. On 3 Oct, the Division launched an attack on the Siegfried Line from Marienberg, broke through, crossed the Wurm River and seized Puffendorf 16 Nov and Barmen 28 Nov. The Division was holding positions on the Roer when it was ordered to help contain the German Ardennes offensive. The Division fought in eastern Belgium, blunting the German Fifth Panzer Army's penetration of American lines. The Division helped reduce the Bulge in January, fighting in the Ardennes forest in deep snow, and cleared the area from Houffalize to the Ourthe River of the enemy. After a rest in February, the Division drove on across the Rhine 27 Mar, and was the first American Division to reach the Elbe, first reaching it at Schonebeck on 11 Apr. It was halted on the Elbe, 20 Apr, on orders. In July the Division entered Berlin--the first American unit to enter the German capital city. The Division returned to the States in Jan 46.

HONORS: ~~Congressional~~ Medals of Honor - One  
Distinguished Unit Citations - Thirteen

FOREIGN AWARDS: Three; all the French Croix de Guerre.

## 3D INFANTRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 3d Infantry Division was organized in Nov 1917 at Camp Greene, N.C., moving overseas in Apr 1918 to fight in the Chateau-Thierry Sector and to take part in the Aisne, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne Operations. After a tour of duty with the Army of Occupation, Dec 1918-Aug 1919, the Division returned to the U.S. Its units were scattered throughout the west coast, with Fort Lewis, Washington its home station. The Division took part in the California maneuvers, May-Jul 41, and in May 42 transferred to Fort Ord, Calif. It left the Hampton Roads, Va. port of embarkation for overseas duty 27 Oct 42.

DATE OF: Activation - 21 Nov 1917 (C.G. assumed command, 28 Nov 17); at present stationed at Camp Campbell, Kentucky.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Tunisia, Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Charles F Thompson	- Aug 40 to Jul 41
Brig Gen Charles P Hall	- Aug 41 to Sep 41
Maj Gen John P Lucas	- Sep 41 to Feb 42
Maj Gen Jonathan W Anderson	- Mar 42 to Mar 43
Maj Gen Lucian K Truscott, Jr.	- Apr 43 to Jan 44
Maj Gen John W O'Daniel	- Feb 44 to Jul 45
Maj Gen William R Schmidt	- Aug 45 to May 46
Maj Gen Edwin P Parker, Jr.	- May 46 to Jun 46
Brig Gen Robert N Bathurst	- Jun 46 to Sep 46
Maj Gen Jens A Doe	- Sep 46 to Feb 47
Maj Gen Percy W Clarkson	- Mar 47 to present

COMBAT HIGHLIGHTS: The 3d Division is the only American Division which fought the Nazi on all fronts. The Division first saw action in the North African invasion, landing at Fedela 8 Nov 42 and capturing half of French Morocco. On 10 Jul 43 the Division made an assault landing on Sicily, fought its way into Palermo before the armor could get there, and raced on to capture Messina, thus ending the Sicilian campaign. Nine days after the Italian invasion, 18 Sep 43, the 3d landed at Salerno and in intensive action drove to and across the Volturno and to Cassino. After a brief rest, the Division was ordered to hit the beaches at Anzio, 22 Jan 44, where for four months it maintained its toe-hold against furious German counter-attacks. On 29 Feb 44 the 3d fought off an attack by 3 German Divisions. In May the Division broke out of the beachhead and drove on to Rome, and then went into training for the invasion of Southern France. On 15 Aug 44, another D Day, the Division landed at St Tropez, advanced up the Rhone Valley, through the Vosges Mountains, and reached the Rhine at Strasbourg, 26-27 Nov. After maintaining defensive positions it took part in clearing the Colmar pocket 23 Jan-18 Feb 45, and on 15 Mar struck against Siegfried Line positions south of Zweibrucken. The Division smashed through the defenses and crossed the Rhine, 26 Mar 45; then drove on to take Nurnberg in a fierce battle, capturing the city in block-by-block fighting, 17-20 Apr. The 3d pushed on to take Augsburg and Munich 27-30 Apr and was in the vicinity of Salzburg when the war in Europe ended.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Thirty-five  
Distinguished Unit Citations - Eleven

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; the French Fourragere.

9TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Regular Army)

HISTORY: The 9th Infantry Division was organized in Jul 1918 at Camp Sheridan, Ala., and was still training in the United States when the war ended. Demobilization of the Division began Dec 1918. The Division was activated in Aug 1940 at Fort Bragg, N.C. and included a number of units which had seen combat action in World War I. In Sep 41 it took part in the Carolina maneuvers under the First Army. The Division received amphibious training in 1942 under the Amphibious Corps of the Atlantic Fleet. It left New York 11 Dec 42.

DATE OF: Activation - 1 Aug 1940  
Inactivation - 15 Jan 1947, at Stolberg, Germany.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Tunisia, Sicily, Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Col Charles B Elliott	- Aug 40
Brig Gen Francis W Honeycutt	- Sep 40
Maj Gen Jacob L Devers	- Oct 40 to Jul 41
Maj Gen Rene E Hoyle	- Aug 41 to Jul 43
Maj Gen Manton S Eddy	- Aug 42 to Aug 44
Maj Gen Jesse A Ladd	- May 45 to Feb 46
Maj Gen Horace L McBride	- Mar 46 to inactivation
Maj. Gen. CRAIG	- Aug 44 to May 45

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 9th Infantry Division saw its first combat in the North African invasion 8 Nov 42 when its elements landed at Algiers, Safi, and Port Lyautey. With the collapse of French resistance, 11 Nov 42, the Division patrolled the Spanish Moroccan border. The 9th returned to Tunisia in February and engaged in small defensive actions and patrol activity. On 28 Mar 43 it launched an attack in southern Tunisia and fought its way north into Bizerte (7 May). In August the 9th landed at Palermo, Sicily and took part in the capture of Randazzo and Messina. After returning to England for further training, the Division hit Utah Beach on 10 Jun 44 (D plus 4), cut off the Cotentin Peninsula, drove on to Cherbourg and penetrated the port's heavy defenses. After a brief rest in July, the Division took part in the St Lo breakthrough and in August helped close the Falaise Gap. Turning east, the 9th crossed the Marne 28 Aug, swept through Saarlautern, and in Nov and Dec held defensive positions from Monschau to Losheim. Moving north to Bergrath, Germany, it launched an attack toward the Roer 10 Dec, taking Echtz and Schlich. From mid-Dec through Jan 45, the Division held defensive positions from Kalterherberg to Elsenborn. On 30 Jan the Division jumped off from Monschau in a drive across the Roer and to Rhine, crossing at Remagen 7 Mar. After breaking out of the Remagen bridgehead, the 9th assisted in the sealing and clearing of the Ruhr pocket, then moved 150 miles east to Nordhausen and attacked in the Harz Mts, 14-20 Apr. On 21 Apr the Division relieved the 3d Armored along the Mulde River, near Dessau, and held that line until V-E Day.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Four  
Distinguished Unit Citations - Twenty-four

FOREIGN AWARDS: Five; one Belgian and four French Fourrageres.

## 10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION (Army of the United States)

HISTORY: The Division was activated Jul 43 at Camp Hale, Colo. as the 10th Division (Light), and included several units which had trained at Lake Placid, Old Forge, and on Mt Rainier before the activation of the Division. At Camp Hale the Division received training in fighting in snow and mountainous terrain at the Mountain Training Center, set up under the Army Ground Forces. In Apr 44 the Division took part in maneuvers in California under II Armored Corps and was transferred to Camp Swift, Texas, in Jun 44. In Nov 44 the Division was redesignated the 10th Mountain Division. Among its personnel were famous American skiers, mountain climbers, forest rangers, and park and wild-life service men. It left Hampton Roads, Va., 6 Jan 45.

DATE OF:    Activation       - 15 Jul 1943  
              Inactivation   - 1 Dec 1945, at Camp Carson, Colorado.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) North Apennines, and Po Valley.

COMMANDING GENERALS:   Maj Gen Lloyd E Jones   - Jul 43 to Nov 44  
                          Maj Gen George P Hays   - Nov 44 to Nov 45

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 10th Mountain Division saw its first actual combat in Italy, although previously the 87th Mountain Infantry Regiment had participated in the assault landing on Kiska in the Aleutians, 15-17 Aug 43, only to find the island completely deserted by the Japanese. Elements of the Division began arriving in Italy in late Dec 44 and after a brief training period entered combat (8 Jan 45) near Cutigliano and Orsigna. Preliminary defensive actions were followed 19 Feb 45 by a concerted attack on the Silla-Mt Belvedere sector, and the peak was cleared after several days of heavy fighting. In early March the Division fought its way north of Canolle, taking several more peaks, and moving to within 15 miles of Bologna. Maintaining defensive positions for the next three weeks, the Division jumped off again in April, captured Mongiorgio 20 Apr, and entered the Po Valley, seizing the strategic points, Pradalbino and Bomporto. The 10th crossed the Po River 23 Apr, reached Verona 25 Apr, and ran into heavy opposition at Torbole and Nago. After an amphibious crossing of Lake Garda, it secured Gargnano and Portio di Tremosine 30 Apr as German resistance in Italy ended. After the German surrender in Italy 2 May, the Division went on security duty, receiving the surrender of various German units and screening the areas of occupation.

HONORS:    ~~Congressional~~ Medals of Honor   - One  
              Distinguished Unit Citations   - None

36TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The Texas National Guard, parent organization of the 36th Infantry ("Texas," "Lone Star," or "Panther") Division, defended the Alamo in the Texan war for independence, fought in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, and saw service on the Mexican border. The 36th was organized and drafted into the Federal service in Jul and Aug 1917. It saw action in the Meuse-Argonne Operation and was demobilized during May and Jun 1919. It was inducted into the Federal service 25 Nov 40 at San Antonio, Texas with troops from Texas. After training at Camp Bowie, Texas, the 36th participated in Texas maneuvers in Jun 41 and in the Louisiana maneuvers Aug-Oct 41. The Division transferred to Camp Blanding, Fla., Feb 42 and participated in the Carolina maneuvers Jul-Aug 42 and in special training at Camp Edwards, Mass. Aug 42 to Apr 43. It left the New York port of embarkation for overseas 2 Apr 43.

DATE OF: Induction - 25 Nov 1940  
Return to National Guard status - 15 Dec 1945 at Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland, Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Claude V Birkhead	- Nov 40 to Sep 41
Maj Gen Fred L Walker	- Sep 41 to Jun 44
Maj Gen John E Dahlquist	- Jul 44 to Nov 45
Brig Gen Robert I Stack	- Nov 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 36th Infantry Division landed in North Africa 13 Apr 43 and trained at Arzew and Rabat. It first saw action 9 Sep 43 when it landed at Paestum on the Gulf of Salerno. The waiting enemy launched counterattacks, but the 36th advanced slowly, securing the area from Agropoli to Altavilla. After a brief rest the 36th returned to combat 15 Nov. It captured Mt Maggiore, Mt Lungo, and the village of San Pietro despite strong enemy positions and severe winter weather. This grueling campaign was marked by futile attempts to establish a secure bridgehead across the Rapido River 1 Jan to 8 Feb 44. After assisting the 34th Division in the attack on Cassino and fighting defensively along the Rapido River, the 36th withdrew 12 Mar 44 for rest and rehabilitation. On 25 May, the Division landed at Anzio, drove north to capture Velletri 1 Jun, and entered Rome on the 5th. Pushing up from Rome, the 36th encountered sharp resistance at Magliano, but reached Piombino 26 Jun before moving back to Paestum for rest and rehabilitation. On 15 Aug the Division made another assault landing against light opposition in the Raphael-Frèjus area of Southern France. A lightning dash opened the Rhone River Valley. Montelimar fell 28 Aug and large Nazi units were trapped. The 36th advanced to the Moselle River at Remiremont and the foothills of the Vosges. In a grinding offensive, the Division crossed the Meurthe River, breached the Ste Marie Pass and burst into the Alsatian Plains. The enemy counterattacked 13 Dec and the 36th held in the Colmar Pocket. On the 20th the Division resumed the attack, advancing northward along the Rhine River to Mannheim meeting heavy resistance at Haguenau, Oberhofen and Wissembourg. The 36th moved to the Danube 22 Apr 45 and attacked the "National Redoubt" at Kuntzelsau on the 30th in its final action.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Fourteen  
Distinguished Unit Citations - Twelve

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; Croix de Guerre

45TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The 45th Division ("Thunderbirds") was activated in 1924, its personnel including troops from Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. It was inducted into the Federal service 16 Sep 40 at Oklahoma City, Okla., and trained at Fort Sill, Okla. until 28 Feb 41. After moving to Camp Barkeley, Texas, it participated in the Texas maneuvers in Jun 41 and the Louisiana maneuvers Aug-Oct 41. It moved to Ft Devens, Mass. in Apr 42, to Pine Camp, N.Y. in Nov 42, to Camp Pickett, Va. in Feb 43, and left Hampton Roads, Va. for overseas duty, 8 Jun 43.

DATE OF: Induction - 16 Sep 1940  
Return to National Guard Status - 7 Dec 1945 at Camp Bowie, Texas.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen William S Key	- Sep 40 to Oct 42
Maj Gen Troy H Middleton	- Oct 42 to Dec 43
Maj Gen William W Eagles	- Dec 43 to Dec 44
Maj Gen Robert T Frederick	- Dec 44 to Sep 45
Brig Gen Henry Meyer	- Sep 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 45th Division landed in North Africa 22 Jun 43 and trained at Arzew, French Morocco. It landed in Sicily 10 Jul in its first major amphibious operation and moved inland under minor opposition. The enemy resisted fiercely at Motta Hill 26 Jul before losing the four-day battle of "Bloody Ridge." On 1 Aug the Division withdrew for rest and patrols. On 10 Sep 43 the second landing at Salerno occurred. Against stiff resistance, the 45th pushed to the Calore River, 27 Sep, crossed the Volturno River 3 Nov and took Venafro. Until 9 Jan 44 the Division inched forward into the mountains reaching S. Elia north of Cassino before moving to a rest area. The 45th landed at Anzio 22 Jan 44 and for four months stood its ground against violent assaults. It went over to the attack 23 May, crossed the Tiber River 4 Jun outflanking Rome and withdrew for rest and training on the 16th. The 45th participated in its fourth assault landing 15 Aug 44 at St Maxime in Southern France. Against slight opposition, it spearheaded the drive for the Belfort Gap. It took the strongly defended city of Epinal 24 Sep, crossed the Moselle River and entered the western foothills of the Vosges, taking Rambervillers on the 30th, and crossing the Mortagne River 23 Oct. After a brief rest the 45th cracked the forts north of Mutzig, an anchor of the Maginot Line 25 Nov, crossed the Zintzel River and pushed through the Maginot defenses. From 2 Jan 45 the Division fought defensively along the German border, withdrawing to the Moder River. On 17 Feb, it went back for rest and training. The 45th moved north to the Sarreguemines area and smashed at the Siegfried Line 17 Mar, taking Homburg on the 21st and crossing the Rhine between Worms and Hamm on the 26th. The advance continued, Aschaffenburg falling 3 Apr, and Nurnberg on the 20th. The Division crossed the Danube 27 Apr, took Munich on the 30th and as war ended was stationed near Dachau. The 45th left for home 2 Sep.

HONORS: Congressional Medals of Honor - Seven  
Distinguished Unit Citations - Seven

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Croix de Guerre.

82D AIRBORNE DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: In Aug 1917 the 82d ("All American") Division was organized at Camp Gordon, Ga. After training, the Division went overseas and took part in action in the Lagny, Lucey, Marbache Sectors, and in the St Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Operations. The Division was demobilized in May 1919 in the U.S. Its most famous member was Sgt. Alvin York, who singlehandedly captured 132 German prisoners in the Argonne, 18 Oct 1918. The Division was activated again as an Infantry Division 25 Mar 42 and redesignated an Airborne Division 15 Aug 42. It trained at Camp Claiborne, La. until Oct 42, when it transferred to Fort Bragg, N.C. In Apr 43, the Division was stationed at Camp Edwards, Mass., and on 28 Apr 43 left New York for overseas duty.

DATE OF: Activation - 25 Mar 1942; at present stationed at Fort Bragg, N.C.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rhineland and Central Europe. Elements of the Division have credits for Sicily, Rome-Arno, Normandy, and Ardennes.

COMMANDING GENERALS:

Maj Gen Omar Bradley	- Mar 42 to Jun 42
Maj Gen Matthew B Ridgway	- Jun 42 to Aug 44
Maj Gen James M Gavin	- Aug 44 to present

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 82d Airborne Division landed at Casablanca, 10 May 43, and trained. Elements first saw combat in Sicily, when the 505th RCT and part of the 504th dropped behind enemy lines 9-10 Jul 43, at Gela. The remainder of the 504th dropped behind enemy lines 9-10 Jul 43, at Gela. The remainder of the 504th RCT dropped 11-12 Jul 43, also near Gela, after running friendly naval and ground force fire. Scattered elements formed and fought as ground troops. The elements were flown back to Tunisia for reequipment and returned to Sicily to take off for drop landings on the Salerno beachhead. The 504th Prcht Inf dropped 13 Sep 43 and the 505th the following night; the 325th landed by boat. These elements bolstered Salerno defenses and fought their way into Naples, 1 Oct 43. After a period of occupation duty (and combat for some elements in the Volturno Valley and Anzio beachhead), the Division moved to Ireland, Nov 43, and later to England, Feb 44, for additional training. Moving in by glider and parachute, troops of the 82d dropped behind enemy lines in Normandy on D-Day, 6 Jun 44, before ground troops hit the beaches. Cutting off enemy reinforcements, the Division fought its way from Carentan to St Sauveur-le-Vicomte, fighting 33 days without relief. Relieved 8 Jul, it returned to England for refitting. On 17 Sep, it was dropped at Nijmegen, 50 miles behind enemy lines, and captured the Nijmegen bridge, 20 Sep, permitting relief of British paratroops by the British 2d Army. After heavy fighting in Holland, the Division was relieved 11 Nov and rested in France. It was returned to combat 18 Dec 44 to stem the von Rundstedt offensive, blunting the northern salient of the Bulge. It punched through the Siegfried Line in early Feb 45, and crossed the Roer, 17 Feb. Training with new equipment in March, the Division returned to combat 4 Apr, patrolling along the Rhine, securing the Cologne area, later moving across the Elbe 30 Apr into the Mecklenburg Plain, where 3 May 45, the German 21st Army surrendered. After occupation duty in Berlin, the 82d returned to the U.S. in Dec 45.

HONORS: ~~Congressional~~ Medals of Honor - Three  
Distinguished Unit Citations - Fifteen

FOREIGN AWARDS: Three; Belgian Fourragere; Netherlands Military Order of Willems; and (elements only) French Fourragere.

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85TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 85th ("Custer") Division was organized in Aug 1917 at Camp Custer, Michigan. It functioned as a depot division in France. Elements, designated as the American Expeditionary Forces, North Russia, formed part of an allied expeditionary force under British command in the Archangel area. The Division was demobilized at Camp Custer in Apr 1919. The 85th was activated 15 May 42 at Camp Shelby, Miss. It participated in the Louisiana maneuvers 6 Apr to 19 Jun 43 and in those in the Desert Training Center Jun to Oct 43 and moved to Fort Dix for additional training. The Division left Hampton Roads, Va. for overseas 24 Dec 43.

DATE OF:   Activation       - 15 May 1942  
              Disbandment   - 25 Aug 1945 at Hampton Roads, Virginia.  
              Reconstitution - 2 Dec 1946  
              Reactivation  - 19 Feb 1947 at Litchfield, Illinois.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rome-Arno, North Apennines, and Po Valley.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Wade H Haislip - May 42 to Feb 43  
                          Maj Gen John B Coulter - Feb 43 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 85th Infantry Division arrived in Casablanca, French Morocco 2 Jan 44. It received amphibious training at Port aux Poules near Arzew and Oran, Algeria 1 Feb to 23 Mar, then embarked for Naples, Italy, arriving 27 Mar. A selected advance detachment appeared on the Minturno-Castelforte front north of Naples 28 Mar. The Division was committed to action as a unit 10 Apr 44 north of the Garigliano River, facing the Gustav Line, and held defensive positions for a month. On 11 May, it launched its attack, taking Solacciano, Castellonorato and Formia. Itri fell 19 May and the 85th continued to mop up the Gaeta Peninsula. Terracina was taken and the road to the Anzio beachhead was opened. The Division pursued the enemy to the hills near Sezze until pinched out by friendly forces from Anzio. The Gustav Line had been smashed and the 85th started for a rest area 29 May, but was ordered to the Lariano sector which the Division cleared by the 31st. Driving on Rome, the 85th pushed through Monte Compatri and Frascati, entered Rome 5 Jun 44, and advanced to Viterbo before being relieved 10 Jun. After rehabilitation and training, the 85th took over the defense of the Arno River line, 15 to 26 Aug. The Division attacked the mountain defenses of the Gothic Line 13 Sep and broke through, taking Firenzuola on the 21st. The 85th advanced slowly through mud and rain against heavy resistance taking La Martina and gaining the Idice River valley road 2 Oct and reaching Mt Mezzano on the 24th overlooking the Po River Valley. From 27 Oct to 22 Nov 44, defense areas near Pizzano were held. On the 23d, the Division was relieved for rest and rehabilitation. The 85th relieved the 1st British Division 6 Jan 45 and limited its activities to cautious patrols until 13 Mar. After a brief training period, the 85th thrust southwest of Bologna, 14 Apr, pushing through Lucca and Pistoia into the Po Valley as enemy resistance collapsed. The Panaro River was crossed on the 23d and the Po the next day. The Division mopped up fleeing Germans until their mass surrender 2 May 45 in the Belluno-Agordo area. It assembled for redeployment, 29 May 45, and was disbanded in the U.S. in Aug. The 85th was reactivated in the Organized Reserve at Litchfield, Ill. 19 Feb 47.

HONORS:   Congressional Medals of Honor - Three  
              Distinguished Unit Citations - Five

88TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 88th Infantry Division ("Blue Devil" or "Clover Leaf" Division) was established and organized in Aug 1917 at Camp Dodge, Iowa. It occupied the Center Sector in Alsace in Oct 1918. It was demobilized from Jan to Jun 1919 in the U.S. The Division was activated at Camp Gruber, Okla. 15 Jul 42, where it trained under the Third Army. It participated in the Louisiana maneuvers Jun to Aug 43, then moved to Fort Sam Houston, Texas for further training. The 88th left Hampton Roads, Va. for overseas 6 Dec 43.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Jul 1942  
Inactivation - 24 Oct 1947 in Italy.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rome-Arno, Northern Apennines, and Po Valley.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen John E Sloan - Jul 42 to Sep 44  
Maj Gen Paul W Kendall - Sep 44 to Jul 45  
Brig Gen James C Fry - Jul to Nov 45  
Maj Gen Bryant E Moore - Nov 45 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 88th Infantry Division arrived at Casablanca, French Morocco 15 Dec 43 and moved to Magenta, Algeria on the 28th for intensive training. It arrived at Naples, Italy 6 Feb 44 and concentrated in the Piedimonte d'Alife area for combat training. An advance element went into the line before Cassino 27 Feb and the entire unit relieved British elements along the Garigliano River in the Minturno area 5 Mar. A period of defensive patrols and training followed. On 11 May the 88th drove north to take Spigno, Mt Civita, Itri, Fondi and Roccaforte, reached Anzio 29 May and pursued the enemy into Rome 4 Jun after a stiff engagement on the outskirts of the city. An element of the 88th is credited with being first to enter the Eternal City. After continuing across the Tiber to Bassanello the 88th retired for rest and training 11 Jun. The Division went into defensive positions near Pomerance 5 Jul and launched an attack toward Volterra on the 8th, taking the town the next day. La Ciolla fell on the 11th, Villamagna on the 13th and the Arno River was crossed on the 20th although the enemy resisted bitterly. After a period of rest and training, the Division opened its assault on the Gothic Line 21 Sep 44 and advanced rapidly along the Firenzuola-Imola road, taking Mt Battaglia on the 28th. The enemy counterattacked savagely and heavy fighting continued on the line toward the Po Valley. The strategic positions of Mt Grande and Farnetto were taken 20 and 22 Oct. From 26 Oct 44 to 12 Jan 45 the 88th entered a period of defensive patrolling in the Mt Grande-Mt Cerrere sector and the Mt Fano area. From 24 Jan to 2 Mar 45 the Division defended the Loiano-Livergnano area and after a brief rest returned to the front. The drive to the Po Valley began 15 Apr. Monterumici fell on the 17th after an intense barrage and the Po River was crossed 24 Apr as the 88th pursued the enemy toward the Alps. The cities of Verona and Vicenza were captured on the 25th and 28th and the Brenta River was crossed 30 Apr. The 88th was driving through the Dolomite Alps toward Innsbruck, Austria when the hostilities ended 2 May. The Division was on security missions in Bolzano and Trieste until inactivation.

HONORS: ~~Congressional~~ Medals of Honor - Two  
Distinguished Unit Citations - Three

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Croix de Guerre.

91ST INFANTRY DIVISION (Organized Reserve)

HISTORY: The 91st ("Powder River") Division was established and organized in Aug 1917 at Camp Lewis, Washington. It participated in the Meuse-Argonne and Ypres-Lys Operations, occupied the Aubreville Sector of Lorraine, and was demobilized in April and May 1919 in U.S. The Division was activated at Camp White, Oregon, 15 Aug 42. It participated in the Oregon maneuvers Sep to Nov 43, then changed its station to Camp Adair, Oregon. The 91st left Hampton Roads, Va., for overseas 3 Apr 44.

DATE OF: Activation - 15 Aug 1942  
Inactivation - 1 Dec 1945 at Camp Rucker, Alabama.  
Reactivation - 31 Dec 1946 at San Francisco, California.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Rome-Arno, North Apennines, Po Valley.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Charles H Gerhardt - Aug 42 to Jul 43  
Maj Gen William G Livesay - Jul 43 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: The 91st Infantry Division arrived in North Africa 18 Apr to 10 May 44 and trained intensively at Arzew and Renan, French Morocco. Leaving by units, the entire Division was in Italy 19 Jun 44. Meanwhile, the 361st RCT landed at Anzio 1 Jun and fought near Velletri south of Rome from 3 Jun. The 363d RCT entered combat near Riparbella 4 Jul. On 12 Jul, the Division fought as a unit near Chianni, Italy for the high ground dominating the Arno River. By the 19th it had reached the river. The 363d RCT participated in the capture of Livorno 19 Jul, and in a quick thrust to the north, two units entered Pisa 24 Jul. From 24 Jul to 12 Sep 44, the 91st held their positions along the Arno while they underwent extensive training. On the 13th, the Division attacked the Gothic Line, took Monticelli 18 Sep, and advanced to the Santerno River through stubborn resistance 23 Sep. Moving through rocky escarpments and other natural barriers as well as heavy opposition, the 91st occupied Livergnano 13 Oct. The offensive was canceled, however, and the 91st assumed defensive positions below Pianoro 31 Oct. During Nov the 91st remained on the defensive, sending out small patrols. After resting in Dec, the Division returned to the line and maintained a static defensive front until 20 Mar 45, when the Division retired to Gagliano and Villanova to prepare for a new offensive. This final assault began 15 Apr 45. The 91st entered Bologna 21 Apr and moved along Highway #64 against slight resistance. After crossing the Po River on the 23d, the Division swung to the northeast, crossing the Adige River 26 Apr and reaching Treviso on the 29th. All enemy forces in Italy surrendered 2 May, and the 91st was assigned occupational duties in the province of Venezia-Giulia, including the Trieste area. It left Italy 31 Aug 45 for inactivation. The 91st Infantry Division was reactivated in the Organized Reserve at San Francisco, Calif. 31 Dec 46.

HONORS: ~~Congressional~~ Medals of Honor - Two  
Distinguished Unit Citations - Three

34TH INFANTRY DIVISION (National Guard)

HISTORY: The 34th Infantry ("Red Bull") Division was organized and inducted into Federal service in Aug 1917 at Camp Cody, New Mexico and, after training moved overseas, Aug-Oct 1918. The Division did not see combat, its personnel being sent as replacements and reinforcements to other organizations. It was demobilized in the U.S. in Feb 1919. The 34th was inducted 10 Feb 41 at Council Bluffs, Iowa, with troops from North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota. It received its basic training at Camp Claiborne, La., took part in the Louisiana maneuvers Aug-Sep 41 and was triangularized shortly after Pearl Harbor. The 34th left New York for Ireland in three waves between Jan and May 43.

DATE OF: Induction - 10 Feb 1941  
Return to National Guard status - 3 Nov 1945, Hampton Roads, Virginia.

BATTLE CREDITS WW II: (Division) Tunisia, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, North Apennines, and Po Valley.

COMMANDING GENERALS: Maj Gen Ellard A Walsh - Feb 41 to Aug 41  
Maj Gen Russell P Hartle - Aug 41 to May 42  
Maj Gen Charles W Ryder - May 42 to Jul 44  
Maj Gen Charles L Bolte - Jul 44 to inactivation

COMBAT CHRONICLE: After continuing its training in Ireland, the 34th Infantry Division saw its first combat in the North African invasion, 8 Nov 42, landing at Algiers and seizing the port and outlying airfields. Elements of the Division took part in numerous subsequent engagements in Tunisia during the Allied build-up, notably at Sened Station, Faid Pass, Sbeitla, and Fondouk Gap. In Apr 43 the Division assaulted Hill 609, capturing it 1 May 43, and then drove through Chougui Pass to Tebourba and Ferryville. The Division then trained for the Salerno landing. The 151st FA Bn went in on D-Day, 9 Sep 43, at Salerno, while the rest of the Division followed 25 Sep. Contacting the enemy at the Calore River, 28 Sep 43, the 34th drove north to take Benevento, crossed the winding Volturno 3 times in October and November, assaulted Mt Patano and took one of its four peaks before being relieved 9 Dec 43. In Jan 44, the Division drove into the Gustav line, took Mt Trocchio after a bitter fight, pushed across the Rapido, attacked Monastery Hill, and fought its way into Cassino, being relieved 13 Feb 44. After rest and rehabilitation, it landed in the Anzio Beachhead 25 Mar 44, maintaining defensive positions until the offensive of 23 May, when it broke out of the beachhead, took Cisterna, and raced to Civitavecchia and Rome. After a short rest, the Division drove across the Cecina River to liberate Livorno, 19 Jul 44, and continued on to take Mt Belmonte in October. Digging in south of Bologna for the winter, the 34th jumped off 15 Apr 45 and captured Bologna 21 Apr. Pursuit of the routed enemy was halted 2 May with the German surrender in Italy.

HONORS: ~~Congressional~~ Medals of Honor - Eight  
Distinguished Unit Citations - Three

FOREIGN AWARDS: One; French Croix de Guerre

Italy

Sicily: 1st I.D. ✓  
45th ID ✓  
82d ABN DIV ✓  
3d ID ✓  
2d A.D ✓  
9th ID ✓

Salerno - Winter Line: 45th ID ✓  
Rome - Po Valley 36th ID ✓  
82d ABN DIV ✓  
34th ID ✓  
3d ID ✓  
88th ID ✓  
85th ID ✓  
91st ID ✓  
1st AD  
10th mtn Div ✓

Ref: Biller Victory, Carlo D'Este (has order of battle)  
War Maps, S. Goodenough

*Reference*

# WAR II

**Thomas Parrish**  
**S. L. A. Marshall**

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*A Cord Communications Book*  
SIMON AND SCHUSTER  
NEW YORK

*M. J. C.*

**FIFTH AIR FORCE.** When the surviving elements of the Philippine-based U.S. Far East Air Forces reached Australia early in 1942, they were reorganized to form the nucleus of the Fifth Air Force. Planes from this organization flew reconnaissance missions as Allied forces checked the Japanese at the Battle of the CORAL SEA and prepared to take the offensive in the SOLOMON ISLANDS. In August 1942 Maj. Gen. George C. KENNEY took command and employed the Fifth Air Force to support the Allied advance in NEW GUINEA.

Besides bombing Japanese strongpoints and airstrips, Fifth Air Force planes flew troops and supplies from Australia to Port Moresby, New Guinea, then across the Owen Stanley Mountains to the battle area, and attacked enemy convoys attempting to reinforce the New Guinea garrison. During the Battle of the BISMARCK SEA, March 2-4, 1943, Fifth Air Force P-38s, A-20s, B-17s and B-25s joined Australian Beaufighters in low-altitude attacks that sank every vessel in a 22-ship convoy.

As the New Guinea campaign neared a successful conclusion, Fifth Air Force intensified its bombardment of RABAU, the Japanese bastion on New Britain. While preparing for the return to the Philippines, Fifth Air Force was turned over to Maj. Gen. Ennis C. WHITEHEAD and incorporated, together with the Thirteenth Air Force, in General Kenney's new Far East Air Forces in June 1944. Beginning in November 1944, Whitehead's fliers supported operations to reconquer the Philippines. From bases in the Philippines, Fifth Air Force bombers hit targets in the Netherlands East Indies and on Formosa. As the war ended, Okinawa-based units were bombing Japan.

**V AMPHIBIOUS FORCE.** A U.S. naval command activated on August 15, 1943, as a component of the Fifth Fleet to plan amphibious operations and to coordinate training of all subordinate surface and ground units to be committed in these operations. Under the command of Adm. Richmond Kelly TURNER, who led it from its inception until the end of the war, when he also was Commander, Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet, VPhibFor directed the following operations: Galvanic (GILBERT ISLANDS, MAKIN), November 1943; Flintlock (MARSHALLS) and Catchpole (KUSAIE, ENIWETOK, WAKE ISLAND), January-February 1944; FORAGER (MARIANAS), June 1944; Detachment (IWO JIMA), February-March 1945; ICEBERG (OKINAWA), April 1945; and the occupation of southern Honshu at the end of the war.

**FIFTH ARMY (U.S.).** An American field army that fought in ITALY; the headquarters was the first to be activated outside the United States during the war. It came into being in Algiers on January 5, 1943, and was placed under the command of Lt. Gen. Mark W. CLARK, Lt. Gen. Dwight D. EISENHOWER's deputy commander in chief of the Allied forces—the Anglo-American land, sea and air forces that had in November 1942 invaded NORTHWEST AFRICA and were then campaigning in TUNISIA. Clark's chief of staff and indispensable principal assistant was Maj. Gen. Alfred GRUENTHER.

The Fifth Army was created to form an equivalent organization to the British First Army under Lt. Gen. Sir Kenneth A. N. ANDERSON, who directed British, American and French units. After some discussion,

Fifth Army headquarters was established at Oujda, near the border between Algeria and French Morocco. As the highest American field command in North Africa, the headquarters assumed administrative control over Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. FREDENDALL's II Corps in Tunisia and somewhat closer control over Maj. Gen. George S. PATTON, Jr.'s I Armored Corps in French Morocco. The missions of the Fifth Army headquarters were diverse. First, it had to ensure that the population of the enormous area outside the North African combat zone remained calm and peaceful. Second, it had to be prepared to counter hostile action in Spanish Morocco. Third, and most important, the Fifth Army headquarters became an immense training organization; it operated a host of installations to teach officers and soldiers, British, French and American, the basics and the specialties of warfare.

Shortly before the invasion of SICILY, the Fifth Army was assigned another mission: operations in the Mediterranean beyond Sicily, should such operations be directed. As a consequence, the Fifth Army headquarters drew plans for invasions of SARDINIA, Corsica and the southern mainland of Italy. In August 1943 the COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF approved a descent on ITALY, specifically landings to be executed by the Fifth Army in the Naples region. Fifth Army's plan, code-named Avalanche, projected operations at SALERNO with the British 10th Corps of two divisions and the U.S. VI Corps of one division coming ashore on September 9.

Even though Italy had surrendered, the German opposition at Salerno almost brought about an American disaster. German troops threatened to split the Allied beachhead at the Sele River, which separated the 10th Corps and VI Corps. Intensified naval shelling and air support, dogged tenacity on the ground, the drop of part of an airborne division into the beachhead and the arrival of additional divisions gave the Fifth Army a clear-cut victory by September 20.

After a 10-day battle to pierce the passes through the Sorrento mountain mass, the Fifth Army took Naples. While engineers began to rehabilitate the port destroyed by the Germans, the combat troops pushed north to the VOLTURNO RIVER. They crossed the Volturno in October in a well-synchronized attack and pushed into the mountainous terrain south of the RAPIDO and Garigliano Rivers. The Germans had fortified this ground in order to anchor a stubborn defensive effort. Grim fighting followed in what the Allies called the German Winter Line.

The arrival in Italy of the U.S. II Corps headquarters gave the Fifth Army more flexibility, and the coming of the French Expeditionary Corps with two divisions gave it more strength. Thus it was that in the beginning of 1944 the Fifth Army launched an amphibious operation at ANZIO (code-named Shingle) designed to make an end run around the German defenses and thereby come into quick possession of Rome.

A coordinated attack by the British 10th and the French corps culminated in an effort by the U.S. II Corps on January 20 to cross the Rapido River and gain entrance into the Liri River valley for a subsequent drive to make contact with the U.S. VI Corps coming ashore at Anzio. The British crossed the Garigliano, but the Americans failed to cross the Rapido. The large-scale offensive had, however, drawn German reserve

formations away from the Rome area, and consequently the VI Corps landings at Anzio on January 22 were virtually unopposed.

The Fifth Army now had two fronts—the Anzio beachhead and the main line at the Garigliano, the Rapido and CASSINO—separated by 75 miles of German-held territory. While the forces at Anzio held against a massive German attempt in February to dislodge them, the troops at the main line battled vainly to move up the Liri valley to reach the besieged beachhead. A stalemate settled over both fronts while the Germans tried to recover from their exhaustion.

On May 11, after most of the British Eighth Army had been brought across the Apennines into the western coastal sector and the French corps and the U.S. II Corps had been augmented by two new divisions each, the battle for ROME opened on the main front. This time, on May 25, the Fifth Army succeeded in making contact with the beachhead forces, which launched their own attack. This pressure compelled the Germans to withdraw and abandon Rome, which fell to the Fifth Army on June 4.

Detaching the VI Corps and three divisions for the invasion of SOUTHERN FRANCE, the Fifth Army pursued the Germans 150 miles up the Italian peninsula to the Arno River, but there on July 23 the advance ran out of energy. Attacks in September and October made a small breach in the GOTHIC LINE, which the Germans had erected to protect the Po River valley. But except for minor action, the campaign in the northern Apennines became dormant during the severe weather of the winter months.

In November, when Gen. Sir Harold ALEXANDER was elevated to the position of Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, Clark replaced him in command of the 15th Army Group. Lt. Gen. Lucian TRUSCOTT, Jr., moved up from command of the VI Corps, then in France, to command of the Fifth Army. He led the army, now augmented by the IV Corps and several additional divisions, in the final drive across the Po valley that started on April 5, 1945, and ended with the surrender of the German forces in Italy on May 2.

**FIFTH COLUMN.** Term used to describe any widespread subversion of a nation's defenses during wartime. To achieve its greatest effect, such subversion should penetrate every part of society and the military. The term was invented during the Spanish Civil War by the colorful Nationalist general Queipo de Llano in one of his famous radio broadcasts striking at the Republican cause. Queipo claimed that Madrid was under attack from four Nationalist columns and from a "fifth column" within the city—secret Nationalist supporters.

**FIFTH FLEET (U.S.).** Established in August 1943 as the U.S. Navy's Central Pacific Force under Adm. Raymond SPRUANCE, this became the Fifth Fleet on April 26, 1944. (Until the latter date, the term "Fifth Fleet" was used for the *ships* of the Central Pacific Force, which also included amphibious forces and land-based aircraft.) As the Navy's mobile striking force, the Fifth Fleet took part in the capture of the GILBERTS (as the Central Pacific Force) and MARSHALLS, supported the spring 1944 landings in NEW GUINEA and participated in the seizure of the MARIANAS and the Battle of the

PHILIPPINE SEA. In September 1944 this force became the THIRD FLEET for the duration of the PHILIPPINES campaign, under a system by which Admirals William F. HALSEY and Spruance were to alternate command. As the Fifth Fleet, once again under Spruance, the force took part in the Iwo JIMA operation and the early stages of the battle for OKINAWA. In May 1945 it again became the Third Fleet, which it remained until V-J Day. The Third Fleet and Fifth Fleet were then simultaneously established to participate in the occupation of Japan.

**FIGHTER COMMAND.** When the Royal Air Force was reorganized into a system of functional commands, the defense of Great Britain against aerial attack was made the responsibility of Fighter Command. This was formed on July 14, 1936, at Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex, and its first AOC-in-C was Air Marshal Sir Hugh DOWDING, later Lord Dowding. In 1939 the command was given the additional task of protecting coastal shipping to within 40 miles of the coast. The defense against air attack was deployed through fighter groups, which in the spring of 1940 were numbered 9 through 14; of these, No. 11 and No. 12 Group bore the brunt of the aerial fighting in the Battle of BRITAIN. In addition, the AOC-in-C took under his control the chain of RADAR stations erected to give early warning of air raids, the OBSERVER Corps, BALLOON COMMAND and units of the Army's Anti-Aircraft Command for operations and combined training.

The Battle of Britain, which officially lasted from July 10 to October 31, 1940, was the proving time for the operational effectiveness and resilience of Fighter Command, which had suffered fighter losses in the squadrons dispatched to NORWAY and FRANCE. On July 10, 1940, Fighter Command had 52 squadrons, mostly HURRICANES and SPITFIRES, to oppose the LUFTWAFFE's attacking force of some 2,750 bombers and fighters. The Luftwaffe's failure to establish a favorable air situation over the Channel and southeast England led to the postponement of Operation SEA LION (German invasion) in October 1940. Fighter Command was then faced with a longer and tougher challenge—the night bomber—with the BLITZ on British industry and residential areas. The development of airborne radar (AI) and the introduction to service of BEAUFIGHTER and MOSQUITO aircraft eventually led to success against the Luftwaffe intruders. Fighter Command, after mid-1941 in particular, contributed to the offensive sweeps against the Luftwaffe in France and the Low Countries and also dispatched a mission of two Hurricane squadrons to northern Russia in August 1941. The air support provided by Fighter Command to the mainly Canadian-forces raid on DIEPPE in August 1942 was a rehearsal for the air cover needed eventually for Operation OVERLORD in June 1944.

With the formation of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force on November 15, 1943, Fighter Command assumed a primarily defensive role and reverted to the title AIR DEFENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN (ADGB). However, when the Allied armies had penetrated deep into France, ADGB regained its preferred title of Fighter Command in 1944. One of the most sinister opponents of Fighter Command then appeared, in the shape of the doodlebug, or V-1 flying bombs (*see* V-WEAPONS). By

to Okinawa, the principal base from which the Seventh Air Force launched strikes against Japan.

**7th ARMORED DIVISION (U.S.).** In August 1944, shortly after arriving on the Continent, the division participated in the **THIRD ARMY** drive on the Seine. When the **BULGE** assault hit the **FIRST ARMY** in December, the 7th Armored, then a part of the **NINTH ARMY**, was quickly shifted to the affected area. After traveling over slippery roads clogged with refugees and displacing support units, elements of the division reached **SAINT-VITH** and held in that area for several critical days. This delay upset the German attack timetable.

**SEVENTH ARMY (U.S.).** Activated while at sea (July 10, 1943) in the invasion convoy off **SICILY**, the Seventh was actually the first American field army to see action in the war. It was created by the redesignation of I Armored Corps (Reinforced), under the command of Lt. Gen. George S. **PATTON, Jr.** The units making it up were the 1st, 3d, 9th and 45th Infantry Divisions, the 82d **AIRBORNE DIVISION** and the 1st and 2d Armored Divisions.

In the July–August Sicilian operations, the Seventh Army fought in the western part of the island, taking Palermo on July 22, and then moved northeast, racing the British **EIGHTH ARMY** for Messina. A regimental combat team of the U.S. 3d Division entered Messina on the morning of August 17.

The next assignment for the Seventh was the **SOUTHERN FRANCE OPERATION**, initially code-named Anvil and later Dragoon. General Patton was transferred to England, and on January 1, 1944, Lt. Gen. Mark W. **CLARK** took command of the Seventh (while retaining command of the **FIFTH ARMY** in Italy) to oversee the planning of the invasion of southern France. Operations in Italy proving to be slower than anticipated, Clark handed over command of the Seventh on March 2, 1944, to Lt. Gen. Alexander M. **PATCH**, former U.S. commander on Guadalcanal.

On August 15, 1944, the Seventh Army assaulted the French Riviera beaches. The army now consisted of the 3d, 36th and 45th Infantry Divisions (comprising VI Corps), the 1st Airborne Task Force and five French divisions organized as French Army B. Within a month these American and French forces had liberated all of southern France and advanced to the Vosges Mountains. On September 15 the French force became an independent command (French First Army).

During the Battle of the **BULGE**, the Seventh Army covered much of the frontage of the U.S. **THIRD ARMY** (Patton), freeing the latter for counteroffensive operations. The Seventh then resumed its advance, eliminating (together with the French First Army) German resistance in the **COLMAR POCKET** in February and crossing the Rhine on March 26; it took Nuremberg on April 20 and Munich on April 30. On May 4 elements of the army crossed the Brenner Pass and linked up with troops of the Fifth Army.

After the end of the fighting, the Seventh Army performed occupation duty in Germany until March 31, 1946, when it was inactivated in Europe. In addition to the units mentioned, other divisions saw extensive service with the army. They included the 4th, 42d, 44th, 63d, 70th, 71st, 79th, 100th and 103d Infantry Divi-

sions; the 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 20th Armored Divisions; and the 101st **AIRBORNE DIVISION**. See also **WESTERN FRONT**.

**SEVENTH FLEET (U.S.).** One of the three numbered fleets in the Pacific, originally Naval Forces Southwest Pacific. The numbered designations were formally adopted on March 15, 1943. The first Seventh Fleet commander was Vice-Adm. Arthur S. **CARPENDER**; he was succeeded on November 26, 1943, by Vice-Adm. Thomas C. **KINKAID**. VII Amphibious Force (the "VII Phib") was commanded by Rear Adm. Daniel **BARBEY**.

**SEVERSKY, Alexander de (1894–1974).** Born in Tiflis, Russia, de Seversky served in the imperial air service during World War I and lost a leg as a result of injuries sustained in combat. After emigrating to the United States he became a major in the Army Air Corps Reserve, a title he used throughout his career. In 1931 he organized Seversky Aircraft Corp. to manufacture a low-wing, all-metal monoplane capable of being fitted with either wheels or floats. The product, the single-engine **SEV-3**, established a seaplane speed record and was the first in a series of distinguished aircraft, among them the Seversky P-35 and the Republic P-47 (see P-35; P-47), both designed by Alexander Kartveli, who joined the firm in 1934.

When the P-35 failed to attract foreign buyers, Seversky Aircraft had to seek new financing and was reorganized as Republic Aviation, with de Seversky stepping down from the company's presidency to become a member of the board of directors.

A skillful polemicist on behalf of air power, Major de Seversky updated the ideas of the Italian theorist Giulio Douhet in the 1920s and set them forth in the book *Victory Through Air Power*, which in 1943 became a popular motion picture. His theme, however, was not sustained by the war's developments.

**SEXTANT.** Code name for the U.S.–British–Chinese **CAIRO CONFERENCE**, held just before and after the U.S.–British–Soviet conference at **TEHERAN**.

**SEYDLITZ.** German **HIPPER**-class heavy cruiser, launched in 1939 but not completed. She was of 15,200 tons standard displacement. *Seydlitz* was blown up at Königsberg in April 1945.

**SEYDLITZ-KURZBACH, Walter Kurt von (1888–1976).** German Army officer, a major general commanding a division at the beginning of the war. At **STALINGRAD**, Seydlitz commanded the LI Corps and, a man of ability and independent judgment, urged General **PAULUS**, the commander of the **SIXTH ARMY**, to break out of the encirclement by attacking to the southwest. Paulus refused, but Seydlitz, on his own, began withdrawing his corps. This news came to Adolf **HITLER**'s ears but, strangely, he blamed Paulus for the withdrawal and removed Seydlitz, whom he admired, from the control of Sixth Army headquarters. After surrender to Soviet forces, Seydlitz headed the **NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR FREE GERMANY**, organized by the Russians. Later he was imprisoned by the Soviets and was not released until 1955.

MCNALLY  
SIMON

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

NETTUNO CEMETERY, ITALY

MAY 28, 1989

---

Mr. Prime Minister, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

Today we honor the thousands of young men, buried here and elsewhere, who gave their lives so others could live in freedom. Let us remember them not just today but every day, with the conviction that we must prevent another tragic war from ever occurring again.

As I reflect on this scene, and anticipate the dynamic and forward looking Europe of the 1990's, I think of generations of young people on both sides of the Atlantic ocean who have grown up in peace and prosperity. With no experience of the horror and destruction of war, it may be difficult for them to understand why we need to keep a strong military deterrent. The answer is here, among these silent graves.

The cost of that deterrent is brought home to us all when tragedy strikes - as it did just last month on the USS Iowa. The loss of those fine sailors - and the tears of their families and loved ones - reminded us all of the sacrifice in human terms that defense demands. Let me add

how impressed I was by the many expressions of sympathy I received from leaders around the world, and particularly by the eloquent words of Italy's distinguished President, as he shared the sorrow of this loss.

It was with the memory of the sacrifices of the soldiers who fell during the Italian campaign - and millions of other Europeans and Americans - fresh in mind that NATO was created after the war. The Second World War had crushed the hope that all of Europe would live in peace and freedom. But because we have been strong and created the NATO Alliance we have kept the peace for forty years, one of the longest periods of peace that Europe has known.

Italy has been a trusted and valued ally since the creation of NATO. Time and again Italy has shown itself ready to assume responsibilities and carry burdens needed to keep the Alliance strong. Italy took the hard step of being the first country to accept INF, paving the way for the historic Arms Control Treaty signed with the Soviet Union in December 1987. And we remember well that Italy came forward a year ago to accept NATO-committed aircraft for Crotone -- where F-16 aircraft can protect Europe's southern flank. This significant gesture of Alliance solidarity, coupled with the commendable commitment of Italian, American and other NATO planners and engineers,

will over the next few years demonstrate in concrete terms Alliance resolve and cooperation. Italy has played a staunch role in NATO, and her contribution is a major feature of the Alliance's 40th birthday we will be celebrating tomorrow at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

While we have just cause to celebrate the past forty years of peace, there is still work to be done to keep the Alliance strong and determined in the face of new challenges. We must maintain our defenses, modernize our deterrent forces - and proceed with Crotone - while recognizing there are strong winds of change blowing -- in Poland, in Hungary, in the Soviet Union.

Let me reassert here that we welcome that change and look forward to the spread of democratic values and the principles of free enterprise in all of Eastern Europe.

While we welcome change, we should not let our aspiration for the future get ahead of the facts. We should move forward positively but carefully. For I believe what we are witnessing in Eastern Europe today is in large measure the result of the West remaining united.

Here at Nettuno we recall the tragic losses of a war that nearly destroyed European civilization. The post-war partnership between the proud nations of Western Europe, the United States and Canada is the foundation for a peace that has lasted over forty years. That partnership -- rooted in common security interests, democratic values and free societies -- is the envy of the world. We must sustain and nurture the trans-Atlantic relationship as we move confidently towards the future.

(W678)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 10, 1989

Dear Mrs. Sweet:

Thank you for your recent letter and for sharing this additional material about your family.

In answer to your request, I am happy to provide a copy of the President's Memorial Day speech in Nettuno, Italy. I remember that day well, and can tell you that it was quite a moving and memorable experience for everyone involved.

Thank you for taking the time to write. Best wishes to you and your family.

Sincerely,



Chriss A. Winston  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
for Communications

Mrs. Donna Sue Sweet  
1946 South Bonneview Drive  
Bountiful, Utah 84010

1  
Secretary to the President  
Public Relations/Communications  
White House  
Washington, D.C. 10001

Dear Sir;

I am enclosing a clipping which was printed in the St. Louis Post Dispatch about Pres. Bush's speech in Italy concerning my father, Donald W. Kaspervik. I would very much like a transcript of the speech as I was not able to see or hear it. If you have any idea as to how I might even obtain a video of it, I would be very grateful.

I was very sorry that the person who researched the story was misled by the one article which appeared in the Quincy Herald Whig (years ago) in which it stated that Preston was the second son of Mrs. Rosen, when he was actually her youngest. William was her second son and was the last to die. He received an award for bravery posthumously, the Distinguished Flying Cross. I was alive, although very young, and remember those times with my mother and grandmother receiving the sad news of these deaths. Mrs. Emma Kaspervik, their grandmother (my great-grandmother), was instrumental in their upbringing, she was almost as close to these boys as their mother was and she only had four grandchildren, all boys... the fourth grandson was not killed as he served in the Navy, but was never able to carry on a normal life after the war even though he graduated at the top of his class and was student body president in high school before he enlisted in the service. His name was Jack L. Wheeler and he recently died in Belleville, Il. (July 26, 1988) His mother (my great aunt) is still living who cared for him all his life except for about six years when he was in the service and then in mental hospitals afterwards. She lives here in Bountiful close to me, we are the last two Kasperviks alive (except for my children and grandchildren who carry the blood, if not the name.)

So this Kaspervik family has given more than their share of lives for this country. I hope you can help me get the video of the President's speech.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

*Mrs. Donna Sue Sweet*  
Mrs. Donna Sue (Kaspervik) Sweet  
1946 S. Bonneview Dr.  
Bountiful, UT 84010

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*C. H. ...  
D. D. ...*

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## Bush

From page one

ing many Italians, that it is tradition back home that the holiday marks the beginning of the "rites of summer."

At Indianapolis, he said, the smells of gasoline and coffee will mix at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. "And further west, there's going to be another race, as the blast of a ship's whistle sends the riverboats Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer steaming down the Mississippi off the docks of St. Louis."

The president went to Nettuno to speak at the cemetery and attend Mass in San Francesco Roman Catholic Church a few hours before he flew to Brussels to attend the 40th anniversary celebration of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The celebration may be shadowed by a dispute between Bush and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl over the deployment of a new generation of short-range nuclear missiles called Lances in West Germany.

The dispute is fueled by a strong popular feeling in Western Europe that the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the West, which has loomed the last 40 years, is ending as Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev changes Soviet policy.

Against the background of that dispute, Bush told his audience in Nettuno, "I think of generations of young people on both sides of the Atlantic who have grown up in peace and prosperity.

"With no experience of the horror and destruction of war," Bush said, "it may be difficult for them to understand why we need to keep a strong military deterrent to prevent war and to preserve freedom and democracy. The answer is here, among the quiet of the graves."

# Honors For The Fallen

## Bush Pays Visit To WWII Beach

By Lawrence M. O'Rourke  
Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau

NETTUNO, Italy — In an American cemetery by the Anzio beachhead from which thousands of Americans started a bloody campaign in Italy 45 years ago, President George Bush honored the dead servicemen with a sentimental speech that included references to St. Louis and Quincy, Ill.

The president, standing amid wreaths and looking toward fields of crosses and Stars of David over gravesites for 7,862 American servicemen, reminded the living that "we need to keep a strong military deterrent to prevent war."

His voice breaking as he choked with emotion, Bush talked about the three Kaspervik brothers of Quincy, Ill.: Donald, Preston and William, who joined the Army Air Forces during World War II.

Donald died on maneuvers in New Mexico, Bush said, and the "mother grieved." Preston was killed in combat in Italy. "And their mother was overcome once again."

"And 10 days later, the third brother, William, went down during a dangerous bombing mission over the mountains of central Italy," the president said. "On the day of his death, his mother received a letter from him urging her not to worry. When the third telegram came, she couldn't bring herself to go to the door."

William and Preston Kaspervik are among those buried at the American cemetery in Nettuno, a town of narrow streets 38 miles south of Rome. Bush told his audience that back home in Quincy on Sunday, veterans organizations "will honor Quincy's fallen natives with a hometown parade down Main Street, high above the banks of the Mississippi."

At this Memorial Day weekend event, Bush told his audience, includ-

See BUSH, Page 10.

From:

**COLONEL KENNETH S. POND**

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**TRANSFER SHEET**  
**BUSH PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT**

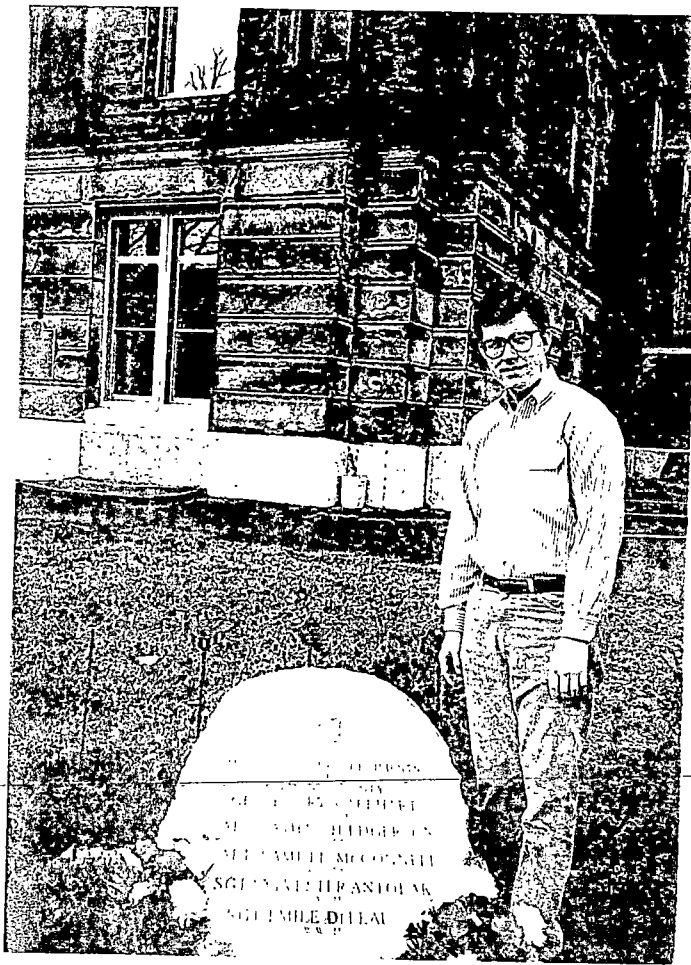
COLLECTION Bush Presidential Records--  
 Office of Speechwriting--  
 Speech File - Backup

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 of Belmont County

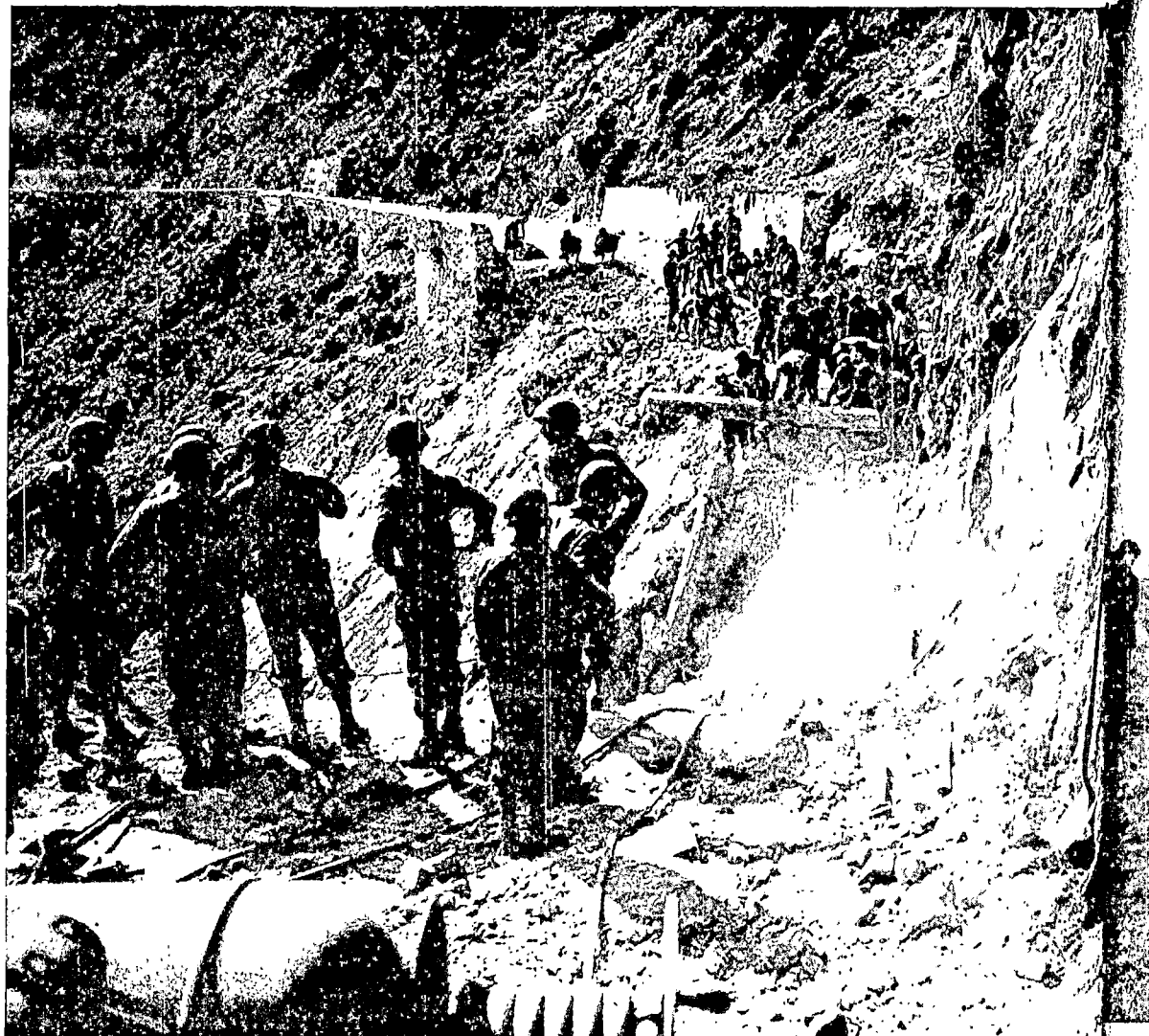
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FILE FOLDER TITLE: Memorial Day Ceremony/American Cemetery/Nettuno, Italy [2] 5/28/89 [OA 6265]	
TRANSFERRED BY: JGP	DATE OF TRANSFER: 6/11/96
RECEIVED BY: <i>Mary Finch</i>	DATE RECEIVED 6/11/96





ACMR

As it was in the beginning: Artillerymen hold their ears after firing the first big gun at the Italian mainland.



SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO

"The Tenth Engineering Battalion hung a bridge from the sky in a miracle of construction . . ." All through Sicily, these miracles licked Nazi demolition efforts to halt our troops.



pointed their big guns out toward the sky like an arch of sabers at a military wedding. The general leaned for-

Sicily was next. At 0200 hours on July 10, 1943, War Correspondent Michael Chinigo picked up a ringing



# The Third: Tops in Honors

By COLLIE SMALL

The story of one of the greatest American divisions—thirty-one Congressional Medals—and its shooting trek, Casablanca to Nuremberg.

MUNICH, GERMANY.

THE machine guns across the river chattered impatiently as the doughs from the other infantry division worked their way along the rubble-strewn lanes twisting through the mountainous ruins of the old city. Progress had been slower over there, but in the half of the town that lay north of the river, the two regiments had met in the medieval square renamed Adolf Hitler Platz. The two-star general stood with his feet wide apart and scowled as he surveyed the debris he had conquered.

In front of the smoking cathedral, the two weary platoons stood at present arms while the general's eyes traveled down the line of smudged faces. The tanks facing each other from opposite sides of the square

the first word, "Casablanca." The word crashed out of his mouth. "Palermo." The sinking sun caught the barrels of the men's rifles. "Anzio." The American flag remembered and stirred with the breeze. "Rome." The first sergeant with the two-day growth of beard thought about Rome and smiled. "The Vosges." The machine guns across the river spluttered again. "Nuremberg." The general paused and waved his hand at the ruins. Then he said it again, slowly, savoring each syllable, "Nuremberg."

He said something else—something about objectives taken and history written and gallant men and supreme sacrifices. The groundling Air Force major, who had come to Germany the easy way to assess bomb damage, and had never been shot at, shrugged his shoulders and said, "This is like something out of a bad movie." Everyone pretended not to hear him. The general finished speaking and the band swung into Dogface Soldier, the rollicking division song that starts, "I wouldn't give a bean to be a fancy-pants marine." Then the tanks coughed and the song was quickly lost in the roar of the big engines. The general saluted, briskly crossed the dusty square, climbed into his jeep with the red leather seats and drove away. One by one, the tired doughs drifted out of Adolf Hitler Platz, up the hill and out through the sweet-smelling courtyard where the apple trees were in bloom and the four dead Germans lay turning to ivory.

The 3rd United States Infantry Division—the one they called Rock of the Marne in another war—went over the sides of the big gray transports and down the nets into waiting assault boats on November 8, 1942, while many men at home were just reporting for their pre-induction physicals. The code name for the invasion of North Africa was "Operation Torch." But down in the tossing boats, the infantrymen shivered with cold and fear, and later, when they remembered, they called it simply "the beginning."

The beginning was hardly a brilliant military operation. Many men were put ashore on the wrong beaches. Others, overloaded with equipment, were spilled into the high-running sea and drowned. Officially, Pvt. Earl Takala died first, killed by American naval shells falling on Fort Blondin, near Fedala. The 3rd Division was preparing to attack Casablanca when the French asked for an armistice. The division was moving up to attack in Tunisia when the Afrika Korps surrendered before the 3rd could fire a shot.

disturbing reports that American troops were landing on the south coast. Chinigo calmly assured the general there was nothing to the rumor. Then he strolled out to watch the landing craft disgorge the seasick infantrymen who had ridden out a violent midsummer storm in the Mediterranean.

The men with the division's blue-and-white-striped square painted on the sides of their helmets started fighting their way toward a restraining line set up in front of Palermo, the plan being to send the 2nd Armored Division across the line and into the city. When 3rd Division infantrymen reached the restraining line, however, they began fudging, biting off a little larger chunk of enemy territory each day. Finally, twelve days after the jump-off, grinning soldiers from the 3rd Division's 7th Infantry Regiment lounged on the curbs in ill-concealed amusement while chagrined tankers from the 2nd Armored charged into Palermo under the illusion they were attacking the city.

The division rested a week in Palermo, then struck out along the single coastal highway toward Messina, which fell seventeen days later after a torturous ninety-mile advance. The second battalion of the 30th Regiment ran the enemy dizzy with amphibious end runs, twice landing troops from the sea behind the enemy lines. When the 45th Division noted the success of this unorthodox maneuver, they attempted a similar amphibious operation and had the humiliating misfortune to land their troops in the rear quarter-master area of the rival 3rd.

Driving toward Messina, the division was stopped cold when a section of the highway was blown off the face of a cliff that dropped straight into the sea. The 10th Engineer Battalion hung a bridge from the sky in a miracle of construction, and in eighteen hours jeeps were crossing the breath-taking span. Maj. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, then division commander, spent the night with the engineers. "I'm going to stay here and look impatient until they get the job done," he said. During the night, a sweating engineer with an air hose tripped over Truscott's feet and asked irritably, "Why don't you get the hell out of here if you're not working?" The general moved quietly out of the way. A few days later, a battalion from the 30th Regiment marched fifty-four blistering miles in thirty-three hours. Weary doughs sadly contemplated their burning feet and dubbed the grueling pace the "Truscott Trot."

Saturday Evening Post v. 218  
Aug. 11, 1945



SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO  
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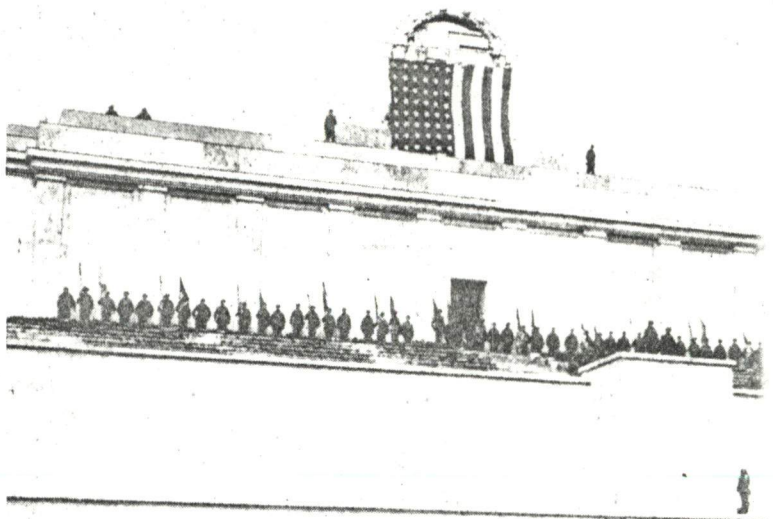


SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO

**Maj. Gen. John W. (Iron Mike) O'Daniel fixes Presidential citation streamer on his 30th Regiment's standards. He succeeded General Truscott as commanding officer of the Third.**

By the time the 3rd made its debut in Italy, it had matured into a crack, battle-wise division. It was magnificently murderous. It could also be delightfully screwball. In Italy, many combat officers adopted the custom of carrying swagger sticks. Although young

the resistance as light. Then it happened. The two bat-  
talion walked suddenly into waves of fire from tanks, self-propelled guns, flak wagons, machine guns and rifles. There were Germans all around them. The late Col. William Darby—killed in Germany a few days



SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO

**Journey's End. General Patch (atop Hitler's former stand) reviews Third infantry in Nuremberg stadium.**

Yanks stood in freezing foxholes, forcing themselves to hold their guns steady. Down the draws came the figures in long green overcoats and shining mess gear. American machine guns played back and forth, but the Germans kept coming over the bodies of the dead

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outed out of town for camouflaging such houses using  
Park Lane in London, there is nothing suspicious  
about young lieutenants who walk into battle swing-  
ing gold-headed canes. As a matter of fact, it looks  
fine. The division also managed to bedazzle the coun-  
tryside by plastering its insigne on everything from  
helmets to latrines. This practice was so zealously  
followed that Axis Sally, the German propaganda  
queen, remarked disconsolately on one of her broad-  
casts, "As long as there is enough blue and white paint  
in the world, there will always be a Third Division."

After a bitter fight on the approaches to Cassino,  
the division came out and went into training for the  
bloodiest battle in its career—Anzio. The 3rd Division  
fought for its life on the flat, shell-swept beachhead  
while ten battalions from seven German divisions  
sat in an iron ring on the perimeter and hammered  
relentlessly at the desperate defenders. The men sat  
in water-filled foxholes for weeks on end, sometimes  
with only fifty yards separating them from the German  
foxholes, afraid to let the tops of their helmets show  
above the muddy parapets. Casualties, even before the  
disastrous attempt to take Cisterna, were dangerously  
high. At Anzio, a regimental commander delivered  
a now-famous welcoming speech to a group of worried  
replacements fresh from the States.

"Close in, so you can hear me," the colonel barked.  
He looked around. "You're going up as replacements  
to the best damn regiment in the United States Army,"  
he said. "You'll be expected to live up to the tradi-  
tions of that regiment and that division. You're going  
to suffer. You came here to suffer. You're going to suf-  
fer everything the Boche can throw at you and you're  
going to suffer everything that goes with this miserable  
damn climate. But you're going to take it like men.  
Listen to what the men up there tell you about how to  
kill Germans. You're new, but as far as we're con-  
cerned, you're every bit as good a man, each one of  
you, as the best man in the division—until or unless  
you show us otherwise."

They couldn't be afraid to die, because at 0100 hours  
on January 30, 1944, two regiments of the 3rd, along  
with the 1st and 3rd Ranger battalions, moved out of  
the beachhead in a bloody, unsuccessful attempt to  
take Cisterna. The Rangers went out first, and by day-  
light were within 800 yards of Cisterna and reporting

He tried to shove his 4th Battalion up to the rescue, but  
they were unable to get through. The Germans hacked  
away at the 900 trapped Americans. Darby called his  
old sergeant major, who had the last remaining radio  
somewhere out in the swirling battle.

"Issue some orders, but don't let the boys give up,"  
Darby pleaded. "Who's walking in with their hands  
up? Don't let them do it. Get the officers to shoot.  
Do that before you give up. We're coming through.  
Hang on to this radio until the last minute. How many  
men are still with you? Stick together. Use your head  
and do what is best. You're there and I'm here, un-  
fortunately, and I can't help you. But whatever hap-  
pens, God bless you."

The 3rd's infantrymen moved across the canal-  
laced marshes to within 2000 yards of Cisterna before  
they were driven back. With the Rangers cut to pieces,  
the two regiments withdrew and dug in. Worried com-  
manders ordered the battered division to take up de-  
fensive positions. Anzio had proved to be the bear  
whose tail the Allies had grabbed and couldn't let go.

Starting on February sixteenth, the Germans opened  
a series of vicious counterattacks. Virtually the whole  
division was rushed into the firing line. Corp. Erick  
Gibson, a Swedish immigrant who joined the Army  
to become a cook in the 3rd Division, won the Congres-  
sional Medal of Honor for wiping out three machine-  
gun nests. On the drizzling morning of February  
twenty-eighth, the enemy attacked in waves. Shivering

defensive on March third. The commanding general  
of the British 1st Division, also locked in the Anzio  
beachhead, sent a thankful message to the 3rd Divi-  
sion: "Congratulations on your work out there. Our  
boys have been bucked up quite a bit."

Maj. Gen. John W. (Iron Mike) O'Daniel, who still  
carries the jagged scar a German machine gun left on  
his cheek in the first World War, took over the division  
when General Truscott assumed command of the  
6th Corps. O'Daniel led the 3rd when it jumped off on  
May twenty-third against Cisterna again. The first  
assault had been a bitter lesson. This time the infantry-  
men changed tactics. Instead of infiltrating, thereby  
running the risk again of being cut off from armored  
support, the division hurled itself against the enemy's  
forward positions in a series of violent rolling-up  
attacks.

Success in the second breakout attempt cost more  
than failure had in the first. For three weeks the  
division, concealed by a constant screen of smoke, had  
practiced assaulting strong points in a pine woods be-  
hind the beachhead perimeter. The night before the  
attack, the doughs marched out of the woods in twos  
while the division band played Dogface Soldier. They  
attacked at 6:15 in the morning, three regiments  
abreast. Casualties were higher than ever, 995 men  
the first day. One battalion attacked Cisterna from  
the rear and had a bitter fight in a cemetery. But  
within seven days the

(Continued on Page 86)

## THE GREAT DIVISIONS

Like individual soldiers, the great combat divi-  
sions of the United States Army and Marine Corps  
have their own distinctive personalities, and their  
own distinguished personal histories. To know  
that this is so, you need only to see the inner  
glow reflected in a field soldier's face when he  
says "my old outfit"; the only other words which  
invoke that quick flash of warmth are "home"  
and "mother" and "wife." To introduce you to  
the great divisions, and all their special qualities

and characters, the Post in this issue begins a  
series of articles on them. These articles, written  
by war correspondents who have served with the  
divisions they cover and know intimately, will ap-  
pear in future issues from time to time. Needless  
to say, the articles are not intended to rate any of  
the historic units, fighting on various fronts  
against varying odds, above the others—we doubt  
if even General Marshall would attempt that.

—The Editors.

## THE THIRD: TOPS IN HONORS

(Continued from Page 29)

division had overrun the fortified houses outside Cisterna and had gone on past the fallen city to cut famed Highway 6, main avenue of escape toward Rome.

The division kept going. New men from the States arrived. The price of fighting with the gallant 3rd through the bloody Italian campaign was high. In France, months later, the men told their favorite story: How a young paratrooper from the famed 101st Airborne Division buttonholed an unsuspecting infantryman from the 3rd Division and regaled him with tales from Bastogne. Legend has it that the 3rd Division soldier listened politely until the paratrooper finished his bloodcurdling story. Then he motioned the paratrooper into a chair and said, "Now I'm going to bore you with a few details about Anzio."

Ultimately, before the war in Europe was over, the 3rd Division was to amass the incredible total of thirty-one Congressional Medals of Honor—more than 25 per cent of the total number awarded to infantrymen in World War II to date. When the division, a part of the 7th Army, reached its twenty-eighth Medal of Honor, an officer in the neighboring 3rd Army is reported to have put down his Stars and Stripes and said wonderingly, "What kind of outfit is that, anyway? They have twenty-eight Medals of Honor in one division—they're lousy with medals. We have two in the whole damned Third Army."

It was near Valmontone, Italy, that two youthful privates were awarded the

kept firing. Then, just as he emptied his tommy gun again, another burst of fire ripped into him and he slumped over, dead. Johnson, meanwhile, walked to within five yards of a machine-gun crew and emptied his automatic rifle into them. He reloaded and coolly killed at least four riflemen on his left. A burst of machine-gun fire hit him, forcing him to his knees, mortally wounded. Then Johnson, too, swaying unsteadily, fired one last burst and fell forward.

The division turned toward Rome. The actual entry into the city was in the nature of a military cakewalk. As the division approached the Italian capital, word got around that the troops were in grave danger of becoming involved in a liberation skirmish with the beauteous female population of Rome. The division was selected to garrison the city for two weeks after its fall. At the end of that time, observers were freely predicting complete chaos if something wasn't done about the situation. The battle of the Grand Hotel was lost irretrievably when 3rd Division officers, who had taken over the sumptuous establishment, were driven off the premises by British forces armed with official-looking eviction papers and supported by a frightening array of "brass." In addition, so many troops had disappeared into the carnival maelstrom that officers were standing guard in lieu of absent soldiers. Generals were shining their own shoes. The division quickly rounded up casualties of the celebration and moved on.

For the fourth time in their history, 3rd Division infantrymen came from the sea to land on a hostile shore when, on August 15, 1944, the Allies invaded Southern France in the "perfect operation." Twenty-four hours after the first

against a stubborn enemy pocket. He found a platoon pinned down in their foxholes. The general leaped from his jeep and shouted to the men in the holes, "Give me a line of skirmishers!" Then, brandishing his only weapon, a pistol, Iron Mike set sail with the men close behind. After a spirited fight, during which the general did considerable shooting, the pocket was cleaned out. It was near Vesoul, too, that Lt. John Tominac, of Lincoln, Nebraska, put on a wild one-man show that won him the Medal of Honor. Tominac ran back and forth across a road between his two squads, leading two attacks at once; leaped aboard a burning runaway Sherman tank and, despite a shoulder wound, manned the .50-caliber machine gun in the blazing turret, jumping to safety just as the tank crashed into a series of German rifle pits and exploded; stood out in front of a cluster of fortified houses and threw hand grenades wildly until thirty-one enemy officers and men surrendered; and otherwise conducted himself in a manner becoming a human cyclone.

The cold winds had begun to blow when the division started through the Vosges Mountains in October. For two endless months, infantrymen inched over the narrow, muddy roads, fought through the snow and ice, spanned rushing rivers and defeated a crack German mountain division in a decisive battle near the village of Les Hautes Jacques.

The Germans in the Vosges were entrenched in deep dugouts with roofs and parapets of logs, rocks and sandbags. On Hill 616, an objective of the 30th Regiment, a full company of German infantrymen sat waiting. The Americans started moving up the hill. Company G moved into heavy cross machine-gun

Rushing headlong down the hill came the gray-green wave. Ross waited until the Germans were only a dozen yards away. His gun sang out and enemy infantrymen were cut down like blades of grass under an invisible scythe. The enemy withdrew, then attacked again, concentrating the heaviest fire on the indomitable private. Grenades exploded all around him. Ross, head and shoulders completely exposed, stuck fast. There were seven more counterattacks. In the lull between the seventh and eighth counterattacks, riflemen from Ross' company, most of them out of ammunition, took up positions behind him in echelon. Finally, the eighth attack piled up and the Germans broke and withdrew just as Ross' gun went silent. Eight surviving riflemen withdrew toward a company command post, but Ross, believing more ammunition might be on the way, refused to leave.

Then the ninth and last counterattack started. The Germans laid down a murderous fire. When Ross failed to answer with his machine gun, enemy riflemen rushed forward to finish him. They were closing in when several Americans rushed up with six boxes of machine-gun ammunition. Loading as rapidly as he could stuff in the belts, Ross squeezed off burst after burst into the mass formation. Within seconds, the young Kentuckian had piled fifty bodies in front of his gun, forty dead and ten wounded. The action had taken five hours. Thirty-one hours later, Ross came down the hill, a successful—and living—candidate for the Congressional Medal.

After the wintry campaign in the Vosges, the 3rd Division hurled its weight into the bitter battle of the Colmar pocket and broke the German back.



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dangerous battle patrol, Pvt. 1/c Herbert E. Christian, of Steubenville, Ohio, and Pvt. Eldon H. Johnson, of East Weymouth, Massachusetts, died together the night of June 3, 1944.

The stars were out when the patrol started through the American lines. They had started moving across a large clearing when the enemy reacted. Three German tanks suddenly raked the patrol with deadly 20-mm. slugs and machine-gun fire while an estimated sixty riflemen fired deadly volleys into the group from each flank. The patrol leader was killed. The rest, trapped, hurled themselves on the ground. German flares shot up, lighting the clearing like an arena.

While the men huddled on the ground, Christian and Johnson stood up. They motioned the rest of the men to escape to the rear while they engaged the enemy alone. Christian had hardly moved before 20-mm. shells blew off his right leg just above the knee. He dropped heavily, but somehow managed to keep himself upright. He clutched his tommy gun. His face was twisted with pain, but he stayed erect on his left knee, swaying unsteadily while blood spurted on the grass from the stump of his right leg with each faltering heartbeat. With a supreme effort, Christian lurched forward, firing his tommy gun into the shadowy figures of the Germans. While his gun chattered, Johnson moved toward the machine gun that had killed the patrol leader. Tracers sliced past him, but Johnson, stopping every few steps to fire his automatic rifle, moved through the bullets like a ghost. The Germans were shaken. While the other men in the ambushed patrol watched incredulously from the woods to which they had withdrawn, the two men kept moving forward.

Christian, in all, lurched some twenty yards, halting ten yards from the enemy. Still erect, he killed a burp gunner, reloaded his tommy gun and opened fire again. Frantic enemy soldiers massed the fire of all their weapons on Christian. Bullets pumped into his body, but he

man coastal defenses. Maneuvering brilliantly, the 3rd turned west, cut off Toulon and Marseille, and then raced up the beautiful Rhone Valley.

Near Vesoul, last stop on the invasion line, Iron Mike personally led an attack

from their objective. The men frantically dug foxholes.

Then Pvt. Wilburn K. Ross, a lanky light machine gunner from Strunk, Kentucky, carried his gun out to a spot ten yards in front of the foremost riflemen.



March, with Iron Mike O'Daniel dropping notes from a tiny liaison plane to his platoon leaders, the division fought through the Siegfried Line, crossed the Rhine south of Worms, sprinted across 250 miles of Southern Germany and swept down on the Nazi shrine city of Nuremberg from the north on April nineteenth, the day before Hitler's last birthday. From the south, the 45th Division, once again attacking with the 3rd, fought its way toward the swastika-bedecked Nuremberg stadium, scene of so many obscenely pompous Nazi carnivals.

The doughs fought down the battered streets of a city bombed and shelled into such a wasteland of hollow buildings and rubble that many of us who remembered St. Lô and Aachen tried to recall whether they were as completely demolished. Smoke from a hundred fires climbed lazily up into the blue sky on the afternoon of the nineteenth when "Task Force Press" made its usual arrival on the wrong road. Two of us, in a battered jeep named "Happy," drove into the city on the road from Erlangen. At the city limits, a huge 3rd Division sign proclaimed sternly: "This city off limits except for official business."

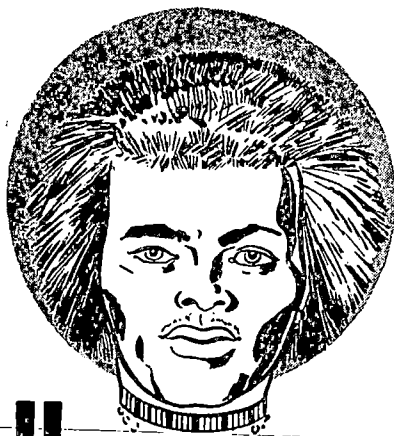
Nuremberg was eerily quiet, and Pvt. Norman Villata, of Endicott, New York, our driver, looked at the sign and said uncomfortably, "Wonder when this place was captured." Dust and debris covered everything. Trolley wires dangled into the streets. We passed a dead American tanker lying in the street on his back beside a knocked-out Sherman. In the next block, a dust-caked soldier leaned up against a building, idly contemplating the press jeep under the universal misconception of all soldiers that correspondents know what they are doing. We pulled over and Villata said, "When did this town fall?"

The dough shifted his rifle and favored us with a long, quizzical look. Then he pointed to two Shermans in the block ahead. "Them's the front lines," he said.

(Continued on Page 88)



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## HAIRWAYS

This is the hairway in Melanesia, so G.I.s say. But the American way is the "JERIS-WAY." To have easy to comb, well-groomed hair, free from loose dandruff, massage your scalp daily with

**JERIS**  
HAIR TONIC  
corrects loose dandruff

(Continued from Page 86)

As an afterthought, he added, "And don't ask me where battalion is. I ain't seen battalion for two weeks."

The German defenders of Nuremberg felt back slowly. Civilians emerged from cellars and in several instances attacked doughboys with picks and shovels. During the night at the command post of a company under Capt. Robert Fleet, of Oakland, California, a band of some fifty screaming soldiers and civilians were driven off only after they had stormed the door of the building, clutching grenades in each hand.

April twentieth was Hitler's birthday. Then the doughs reached the massive wall around the inner medieval city. Flames danced out of the tower of a cathedral and small-arms fire rang out everywhere as the infantrymen assaulted the wall. They blew a hole in it and F Company started squirming through into the inner city, each man carefully avoiding a grenade booby trap on a block of fallen masonry just inside the entrance. Sgt. Robert Taylor, of Live Oak, California, a squad leader, stood waiting his turn to move through the hole with a violin case clutched in his hand.

"What's in the violin case, sergeant?" somebody asked.

The sergeant looked surprised. "A violin, naturally," he said.

"Can you play it?" the other dough said.

"Naw, one of my buddies does."

"Then why are you carrying it?"

"Look," the sergeant said. "Stop asking me foolish questions. I carry it because he has to carry ammunition. Now shut up."

The line kept moving into the battered street on the other side of the wall where bombed-out civilians had methodically pasted change-of-address notices to what-

through the thick wooden gates and rumbled into the inner street. On its sides were the words, printed in chalk, EASY, LORD, SHE'S AFRAID OF THUNDER.

The doughs worked their way along, keeping their heads down low and running across the open places when the enemy snipers or machine gunners opened up. Columns of dirty, bloody prisoners came up the street. Small-arms fire got hotter. One soldier, safe in the shelter of a building while a German machine gunner peppered the area, sat placidly singing in a froggy voice, "I'll give all my ammunition to the Forty-fifth Division and you can send me to the U.S.A." Capt. Hollis Limprecht, of Lincoln, Nebraska, said, "The people at home won't believe it if you write you heard a guy singing in the middle of an attack," and I said, "I know it."

Finally, the firing died down and the doughs from the 7th Regiment pushed ahead into Adolf Hitler Platz at 10:25 A.M. Men from the 30th Regiment came in from the other side and met them. The tired infantrymen lounged on the floor of a gutted building on the square, across from the smoking cathedral. The corporal from Texas opened the violin case that the sergeant had brought him and played Swanee River while the sergeant accompanied him on a wheezing mouth organ. One dough stood at a battered cash register, trying to ring up a sale. Another had found a deck of playing cards and sat vainly trying to sail them into his upturned helmet. There was no firing now, except across the river, and it sounded far away. The colonel got on the radiophone and called back to regiment.

"Tell them they can have their parade now," he said.

After Nuremberg, the weary 3rd

burg. Then, at 4:30 in the morning, the 3rd slipped a battalion of infantrymen into the heart of the city on tanks over a route provided by German civilians, members of the Bavarian Freedom Movement.

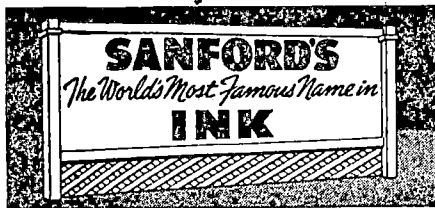
Riding on jeeps, ducks and trucks, the whole division sped down the wide four-lane "Autobahn" superhighway to Munich in one giant column. There was another fight—with the 3rd and other American units participating. Then Munich, too, surrendered. Prisoners streamed in by the thousands. There was little fighting now except when the fast-moving division overran columns of fleeing German horse-drawn vehicles and shot them off the roads. Near Rosenheim, the 3rd captured a lofty bridge arching across the swift Inn River and drove into Salzburg, which fell without a fight.

Columns from half a dozen divisions were slashing across Southern Germany like arrows shot from the hub of a wheel. There was a race for Berchtesgaden, Hitler's hideaway, by-passed by the 3rd in its drive to Salzburg. The 3rd doubled back from Salzburg and entered the town from one direction while a small French spearhead force came in from the other side. After Berchtesgaden, there was no place to go. The division sat and waited for V-E Day, and when it did come, a few days later, nobody seemed very excited about it. The Bavarian Alps echoed far into the night from the crash of shells hurled up into the high valleys from 600 guns, but that's about all there was to it.

The 3rd didn't have much to celebrate. Nearly 35,000 men, more than twice the original strength of the division, were dead, wounded or missing in action. The 3rd Infantry Division had suffered more casualties on its bloody road to glory

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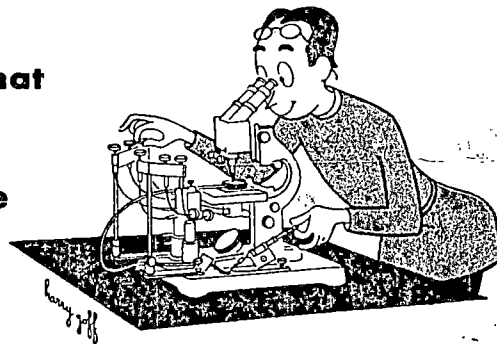
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...OR MONEY BACK



mounted on a Sherman tank shoved still fought on. There was a fight at Augsburg things like that.

## The Tool Kit That Will Fit in a Thimble



**M**EN who carve the Lord's Prayer on the heads of pins have nothing on a group of today's scientists whose tools are so tiny that a set of them would fit in a thimble. They are, in fact, indistinguishable to the naked eye, but under a high-powered microscope—the only way they can be used—you can recognize hammers, chisels, tweezers, magnets, hooks, saws, pipettes, rakes and even hypodermic needles. Controlled by an apparatus called a micromanipulator, they are the working tools of a comparatively new science known as micrurgy.

Even during the great advances in science made possible by the microscope, there must have been many times when researchers have felt limited by lack of tools specifically designed to handle and even probe into the material under observation. Take a cluster of cells whose individual diameters are measured by microns—millionths of a meter—how would you separate one from another? Well, recently, for the first time, a single superior yeast cell was

isolated by a micrurgist using micro-tweezers. Cells so selected can reproduce their progeny ad infinitum, as a result of which, scientists believe, your postwar loaf of bread will be smoother textured and better tasting.

The micromanipulator is a formidable-looking array of screw heads and flexible shafts which, in skilled hands, controls the tools with a surgeon's precision. Microsurgery has, in fact, already begun; individual cells have been stretched without injury, given injections, operated on and dissected. One injection was a dye which normally will not color protoplasm. When it was injected into a living cell with a microscopic glass needle, the color spread through that cell, but not into any others. This meant that it was only the outer membrane—you might say the skin—of the cell which was impermeable to the dye, and also demonstrated what was previously only a hypothesis—that this skin is of a different structure from the interior protoplasm. Micromanipulation

showed, too, that the skin would heal when not too badly wounded. These may seem rather abstruse findings to the layman, but they bear on that supreme problem of science, the origin of life itself.

Speaking of operations, the nucleus of an amoeba has been removed with a microneedle in a study of enzymes—those chemical ferments which have so much to do with our digestion—and the denucleated amoeba kept alive for twenty-four hours while its enzymatic activity was determined.

Micrurgy has also proved its worth in the field of machinery. During the desert fighting in Africa, our airplane engines were being blasted to pieces by the sand dust in the air above combat areas. A sand-eaten engine casing was flown to this country. Micrurgists, with midget tweezers, chisels and rakes, extracted the fine particles of embedded sand, studied their structure and the nature of their penetration of the metal, and paved the way for production of sand-proof engine casings. Similar studies have been made of rust particles for the development of rust protection for our airplanes in the Pacific's tropical dampness.

In the future, micrurgy will undoubtedly be used in manufacturing and repairing microfine machine pieces, and many more tools will be developed on the micro scale. We can't help wondering what would happen to a micro-monkey wrench in the hands of a micro-plumber.

—O. A. BATTISTA.



Recently operated doors or double

# From Chateau-Thierry to Anzio to Wonsan THE FIGHTING THIRD

*The indomitable men of the "Rock Division" blazed a trail of blood and courage across the battlegrounds of France, Italy and Korea to bring America glory in three wars*

By GLENN D. KITTLER



EDITOR'S NOTE: Every fighting division in the Army and Marine Corps has a special personality all its own, compounded of the men who have led and served in it, the places it has fought, the traditions that give it life. SAGA presents this month the first in a series of vivid stories of these great divisions. Next month, the story of the 25th (Tropic Lightning) Infantry Division. Watch for yours!

LIEUTENANT DURKEE was out of ammunition. Ahead of him, dug deep into the hill, were the Reds. They had to be killed. Durkee glanced around: Fighters of his platoon were inching upward, slaughtering every Chinaman in sight. Upward was the only direction Durkee could move. He had no bullets left, but he still had his bayonet.

Five yards ahead, a Commie rose slowly from a foxhole and aimed his rifle at Durkee. Before he could squeeze the trigger, the lieutenant raced to the foxhole and buried his bayonet in the Commie's chest.

The Chinaman died before he could scream. Durkee tugged at his bayonet to free it, but it was stuck in the dead man's ribs. Putting his foot on the Red's belly to hold him still, Durkee plunged and yanked at the bayonet, but it wouldn't come out.

Out of the corner of his eye, he saw another Chinaman, yards away, aiming at him. Unarmed, Durkee ran forward and grabbed the Red's rifle by the bayonet. With a sudden twist, Durkee jerked the weapon out of the man's hands,

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Saga v. 8 Sept. 1954



*The men of the Third were at their best in quick, sudden fighting like this house-to-house warfare in Sicily which won them a unit citation.*

then clubbed him to death with the butt of his own gun.

Now carrying an enemy rifle, Durkee continued up Hill 221, at Uijonbu, Korea, killing Communists.

Hours later, when a crowd of GIs secured the hill, among them was First Lieutenant Richard W. Durkee, 1st Platoon, Company L, 65th Infantry Regiment—the Third Division.

That is the way men of the Third Division have fought through three wars. Time after time, the toughest jobs have gone to the Third.

Organized at Camp Greene, North Carolina, in November, 1917, the Third was overseas and ready for battle within five months. Late in May, 1918, word seeped through enemy lines that the Germans were planning a big push on Chateau-Thierry. French troops were already there, but not in sufficient strength to block a major attack. Immediately, the Third Division was ordered into the area.

For three days, without rest, division units moved into position along the Marne River, from Chateau-Thierry to Varennes. Defense lines were four deep, stretching from the river back to the foothills. Total collapse would have meant the fall of Paris and the loss of the war. Every man was instructed not to retreat a step. Commanders believed that, should the Germans penetrate the first two or three defense lines, they would be weakened by the time they reached the fourth, and could then be crushed.

The waiting began. Nervous days painfully ebbed away,

leaving the men restless and tense. Across the Marne, the Germans were grouping. At last, six weeks later, at midnight of July 15, the enemy attacked.

By dawn, crossings were made by small boats, pontoons and bridges. The division's front lines viciously repulsed two landings. Before noon, the Marne was ruddy with German blood; hundreds of dead bodies twirled in the river's swift current.

Having started, the Germans couldn't stop. Wave after wave, they struggled across the Marne, finally overwhelming the division's first line and racing toward the second. Soon the inner defenses felt the mighty attack. So fierce was the battle that top brass at headquarters reluctantly considered the possibility that the division might collapse. But from the trenches came the assurance:

"We will not yield."

It was a week of hell. No man slept. No weapon, from giant cannon to sidearm, had time to cool. The division officers had figured correctly. Stretched thin across the growing battlefields, the Germans soon exhausted themselves. At precisely the right moment, the Third seized the offensive and launched a brutal retaliation. Germans bent like tall grass in a summer storm. Back they fell in disordered retreat, throwing themselves into the Marne like blinded lemmings.

Its lost ground recaptured, the division continued its pur-



Major General Lucian K. Truscott (right) of the "Rock Division" rides to Sicilian front in 1943 on a motorcycle over bombed roads.

← eight more Medal of Honor citations, and piled up more victories.

They were victories won in calm determination—a cool confidence vividly depicted by an unknown GI who, in Sicily, fulfilled the dream of every enlisted man: He told off the general.

The division had chased retreating Nazis across the top of Sicily toward Cape Calava. Earlier reports that the area was well laced with highways proved false; there was only one road, and it wound precariously through the mountains. To delay the division, the Nazis blew up a road section that hung to the mountainside like a shelf. The job of constructing a bridge across the gap fell to the 10th Engineers.

Men worked ceaselessly through the moonless and unbearably hot night. To hasten the engineers, Major General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., the division commander (now a lieutenant general) remained with them, crossing the bridge step by step as the men built it.

One GI, hurrying back to his job with a load of lumber, bumped against the general and tripped. Getting up, the GI muttered angrily, "Why don't you get the hell out of here if you're not working?"

The general stepped aside.

Sicily was an infantryman's battleground, and General Truscott had prepared his men well for it. He had joined the division soon after the Casablanca landing—its first campaign of World War II. And it had been a miserable campaign.

Death was waiting in the sea that night of November 8, 1942. Coxswains, unfamiliar with the shores, piled boats up on the coral reefs or headed off in the wrong direction entirely. Several boats, loaded with men, roared directly into Casablanca harbor where enemy ships knocked them off like ducks. You would have thought they were going enthusiastically to watch an intercollegiate rowing regatta.

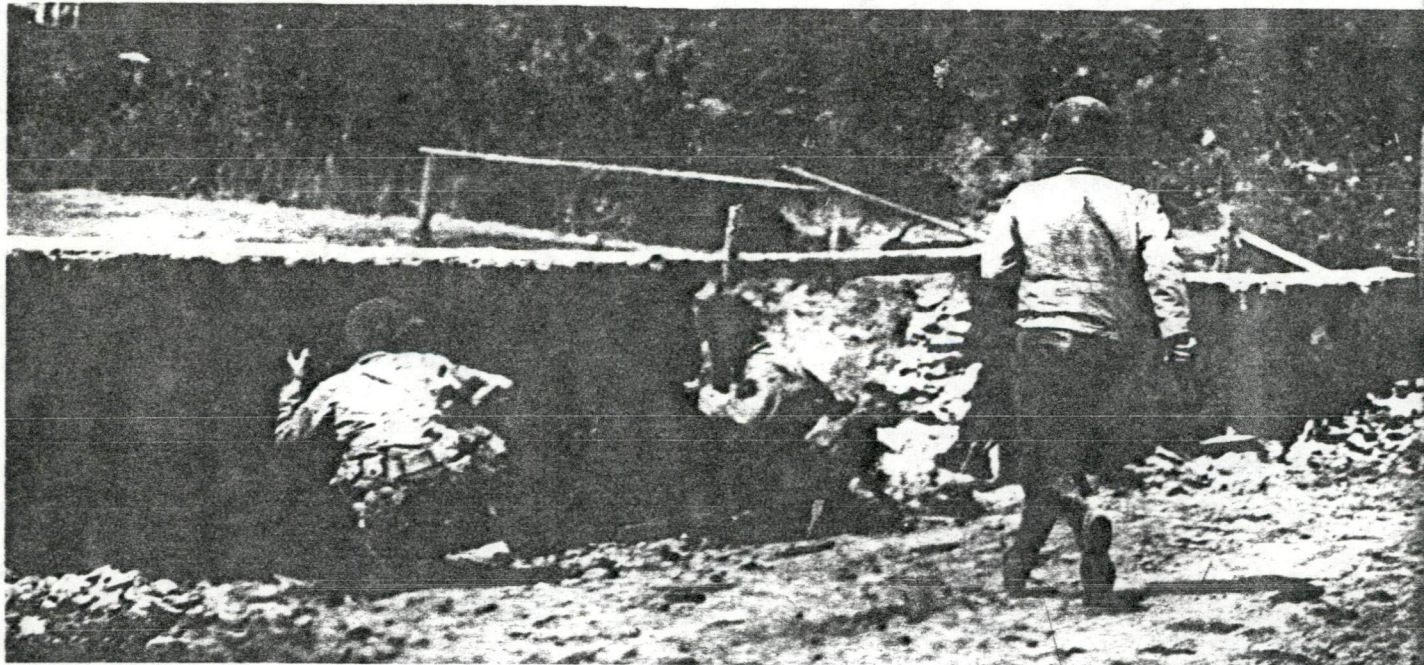
suit, following the Germans across the Marne and northward. The Battle of the Marne had cost the Division 7,500 men and 500 officers, killed or wounded. But the Germans' losses were incalculable.

The Third had kept its pledge: It did not yield.

Ever since the Third staved off that last massive German drive to take Paris, it has been known as the "Rock Division." And a rock it has been—immovable in defense, an avalanche in attack.

The Nazis came to know that avalanche well when, in World War II, the Third swept across thousands of miles from the shores of Casablanca to Hitler's front porch at Berchtesgaden. In less than three years of almost constant fighting, men of the Third won 39 Congressional Medals of Honor—more than any other division—and wrenched victory from the grip of the stubborn enemy in ten savagely fought campaigns. In Korea, the men of the Third won

*In ten campaigns the Third battled from hedgerow to fence, right up to Hitler's front door, to become most decorated unit in World War II.*





*The Fighting Third blasted and bayoneted its way back from the early setbacks in Korea and was the first outfit to re-cross the 38th Parallel.*

To make matters worse, H-hour had been changed at the last moment, and troopships scheduled for the first assault arrived late, pounded beach areas where GIs were battling to grab a toehold. Despite the long planning and scheming, Americans were getting their battle-baptism in their own blood. Of the 300 landing craft in the attack, 219 were lost—mostly through our own errors. The five-day sweep across the 16 miles to Casablanca—against only sporadic opposition—cost the lives of 66 GIs, with 234 wounded. Millions in equipment was lost, and some 3,000 Americans were seriously hurt—some died—in accidents often miles from combat.

It had been an expensive 16 miles, and when General Truscott took over the division he recognized that the high price must be charged against inexperience. He was determined it would not happen again.

The decision didn't win him much love. He instituted a rigorous training program that was in certain respects rougher than combat. He ordered a hike that became known

as the Truscott Trot—five miles in the first hour, eight miles in the next two, then three-and-a-half miles an hour for the remainder of a 30-mile hike. At the end of the hike, the men were ordered to crawl across a field of buzzing bullets or make a practice beach landing.

At first, the GIs of the Third wondered whose side Truscott was on in the war. Their first days left them totally exhausted, too tired even for sleep. But as the weeks passed, they were surprised by their own endurance and pleased with their new muscles. They began to think the Old Man wasn't such a bad guy after all.

On July 4, 1943, a division of lean, rugged young men stood on the African desert and heard General Truscott tell them:

"You are going now to meet the Boche. Carve your name in his face!"

The well-trained Rockmen accepted the challenge.

The Sicily landing was neat. Within seven hours, the 15th Regiment crushed the town of (Continued on page 66)

Licáta, then raced northward. At Agrigento, the division took 6,000 prisoners in one day.

Nearby, First Lieutenant David C. Waybur of the 3rd Recon Group was leading a jeep patrol to free a trapped Ranger unit when he encountered four Italian tanks. Immediately, the patrol opened fire and the heavily armed tanks retaliated. Waybur, who had come up through the ranks, grabbed a submachine gun from his riddled jeep and, standing in the middle of the road, fired a burst directly through the first tank's view-slots. Its crew wounded, the tank swerved and ran into a river. The remaining tanks opened full fire on Waybur.

"Give it to them!" he hollered to his patrol.

Bullets ripped through the moon-gray night. Standing 30 yards from the tanks, Waybur continued firing, ignoring his own wounds. Stunned by the heated battle, the remaining crews abandoned their vehicles and the three tanks were captured intact.

Meanwhile, the Truscott Trot was paying off. The 30th Regiment walked 54 miles in 33 hours across rugged country, then immediately attacked San Stefano Quisquiana and took the town after four hours of fierce fighting.

In five days after the landing, the division had captured 100 miles of Sicilian ground and was the first Allied unit to enter Palermo.

Without pausing, the 3rd Battalion of the 15th Regiment swept southward into the valley where, after five days of house-to-house fighting, they took San Fratello, and with it, 500 prisoners. The action won the battalion the Distinguished Unit Citation.

It was in such action as this that the Third was at its best. Quick, sudden fighting was what the Rockmen preferred. And it was that kind of fighting that later won them additional glory in Korea, in one of the most astonishing battles in the Division's history.

Early in April, 1951, a battalion of Red Chinese held a horseshoe of land, one mile by two, on the north banks of the Hantan River. The United Nations command wanted that land; it was the steppingstone for a push that could dump the Reds in the Yalu.

Some commanders thought a strong frontal attack could take the land, even though the Commies were dug in solidly. Lieutenant Colonel Wilson M. Hawkins, leader of a small but brilliant task force named after him, had a better idea.

By now, the Reds were getting wise to the American trick of sending a small assault group in one direction to distract attention from a powerful attack coming from another direction. Having learned, the Reds were holding off against the "teaser" to await the big attack.

Why not fool them?  
Next morning, a handful of GIs and several tanks crossed the Hantan and boldly stalked head-on into the heavily fortified horseshoe. Downstream, an equally small force crossed and worked its way around to the rear of the area.

The Reds, thinking themselves clever, decided to await the bigger onslaught. It never came.

American tanks rumbled through the area, knocking off bunkers like clay pigeons. GIs, moving fast and sure, lifted dug-out roofs and dropped in grenades while stunned Reds looked up in surprise. Radio conversation between tank commanders was almost comic:

"Some bastards acting up in that bunker to your right."  
"We see them."  
"Gonna get 'em?"  
"You want 'em?"

"After you, Alfonso."  
"After you, Gaston."  
The action was swift and clean. Reds who tried to escape northward ran into the waiting guns of the UN flank movement. Across the river, men in the hillside fox-holes watched the mop-up as pleasurably as if it were a movie.

Task Force Hawkins returned in a few hours, having killed or routed an entire battalion and taken 48 prisoners. The Third hadn't had a fight like it in any war. GIs were grinning all over the place.

But there was a night, two weeks later, when nobody grinned. Interrogated prisoners had disclosed that on the night of April 22, the Communists planned a full-scale attack. They weren't kidding. Right on schedule, more than 20,000 Reds stormed UN positions some 20 miles north of Seoul. The zone became a madhouse of murder.

Trumpets blew, Reds screamed and flourished swords. Aware of the attack strength, UN commanders told their men not to hold their positions, but to withdraw slowly, making the enemy pay heavily for every foot.

The enemy paid. Bodies of Red soldiers piled up like dead fish. But there was no stopping them. They encircled and wiped out a British battalion; their artillery pounded hell out of a Turk outfit. They kept coming and coming.

Private Louis Gaybrant, of Company G, 7th Infantry, saw them. He had taken a position 100 yards in front of his machine-

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gun crew and was shouting back firing directions:

"To my left, about 15 of them!"  
The machine gun roared and the Reds fell.

"Now to my right, just about at those trees. Two of 'em!"

Again the machine gun stuttered its killing voice. The Communists dropped and Gaybrant nodded approvingly. Then he looked ahead and gasped. His voice rose to a new pitch.

"As soon as I shut up, shoot over my head. Looks like the whole Chinese army is coming!"

They kept coming, too, pushing the UN forces back, back through Seoul and back below the Han River. They didn't stop for almost a week. Third Division old-timers thought of Anzio, of Cisterna.

Anzio had been a flank movement in January, 1944, to block off the strong German forces in Southern Italy, but it proved to be a movement that locked the American units on the beachhead for a four-month stalemate.

Hitler had ordered his crack troops to push the Americans into the sea, and it looked for a while as though they were going to do it. But they weren't going to do it cheaply. The Third held its ground.

To the world, the Third Division became known as the Rock of Anzio, just as it had been known as the Rock of the Marne when it kept the Germans from crossing the river to Paris in the first war. Anzio, in fact, was much like the first war. The

opposing positions were often less than 50 yards apart. You could hear the enemy soldiers talking during lulls between artillery bursts. It was harder to gain a foot at Anzio than to advance a mile on many another battleground.

On the move was T/5 Eric G. Gibson, a cook with Company I, 30th Infantry. One day, Gibson had told his CO: "I'm tired of tossing flapjacks while the other guys are tossing grenades."

The officer had been afraid of this; he knew it would come eventually. Gibson was a good cook, as important a man as a good gunner. But he wanted to fight. "Okay," the CO said, "but only when we're on the line. Otherwise, you cook."

Gibson grinned happily.

On a January morning, Gibson grabbed a submachine gun and joined a squad assigned to attack German positions along a stream ditch. The squad had gone only a few steps when a machine-pistol burst sent them scurrying into the bushes. Gibson ran up the ditch, through a rain of bullets, directly to a clump of bushes. He stuck his submachine gun into it and let fire. When other squad members joined him, they saw the dead German.

Seconds later, more bullets came from 75 yards away. Again Gibson ran forward to another bush, poked in his gun and shot. Out walked a German, surrendering. On the ground was another dead one.

Proceeding further along the ditch, the squad was again struck by heavy machine-gun fire. Gibson ordered the men to cover him with their own weapons while he crawled within 35 yards of the third nest, stood and threw two grenades, then raced through the smoke, his tommy-gun blazing. The toll: two more dead Germans and another prisoner.

As yet, none of the other men in the squad had fired a shot at the enemy. It was strictly Gibson's fight. Leading the men on, he rounded a turn in the ditch. Gun bursts raised dust all around him. By the time the squad reached Gibson, he was dead. But a few feet away was the German operator of a machine pistol—also dead.

Anzio demanded that kind of men. And Korea demanded the kind of men who first took the Division there.

Virtually disbanded after World War II, the Third Division was down to skeleton strength when, in the summer of 1950, the Communists invaded South Korea. Rushed to West Coast embarkation ports, the division picked up its troops on the run. Training fields were the decks of troopships which carried the hastily collected division to Japan. Dumped in the muddy fields near Moji, the outfit struggled through a few weeks of accelerated preparations.

In Japan, 8,500 South Korean recruits were assigned to the Third. Short, wiry men, they were definitely featherweights, and division old-timers wondered if they were training an outfit of midgets.

Three out of five Koreans were named Kim, which not only loused up division records but completely baffled platoon leaders. To ease the puzzlement, the Kims were given numbers instead of names.

Language differences were a major problem. Few Koreans understood English. This frustrated training sergeants who knew that their outbursts of anger might just as well be falling on deaf ears. Most of the training was conducted in pantomime.

But the Koreans were unquestionably good fighters. Within weeks they shaped up admirably beside their American buddies, and they were anxious to go back home and rout the invaders. Their chance came on November 9.

That day, the Third Division landed at Wonsan. It was immediately assigned a control area 90 by 35 miles—a vast zone.

The division spread itself thin.

Despite the huge area, the GIs soon found themselves in a cigar-box war. Their zone was thoroughly infiltrated by a well-armed enemy, and it crawled with spies. Aggravatingly, the enemy hid himself so completely by day that the zone seemed free of opposition. By night, however, the Reds came sneaking out of the ground like rats, attacking outposts, ambushing patrols, cutting communications, tapping wires and eavesdropping on radio conversations.

Two new enemies soon appeared—weather and terrain. Sub-zero temperatures gave the division a freezing welcome to Korea. Frostbite knocked almost as many men out of action as the Communists did.

Suffering the most were Puerto Ricans of the 65th Regiment, many of whom had left their semi-tropical homeland just a few months before. Within a few days after the division arrived, these men quickly learned the horror of gangrene-black fingers and toes.

Narrow roads, glazed with ice, challenged the best drivers of tanks and trucks. Everywhere were the broad rice paddies, now frozen solid, but which the slightest lift in temperature turned into impassable swamps. Often vehicles had to be abandoned, surrendered to the quicksand-like mud.

Just as the division began settling to the task assigned to it, news arrived that the First Marine Division was in trouble at Chosin Reservoir. Serious trouble. Hordes of Red Chinese had roared into the area, encircling the Marines and slaughtering them. The Marines needed help, and they needed an escape route.

The Third Division got the job. It meant giving up the foothold at Wonsan because holding Wonsan and rushing to aid the Marines at the same time was impossible.

The northward trek began in shockingly cold weather. The goal was the Hamhung-Hungnam area, some 60 miles up the coast. As many men as possible traveled in open trucks and train-gondolas. The remainder sailed in troopships.

The blackest hours of the Korean war were on the horizon.

And they were confusing hours. Part way to its destination, the division was recalled to Wonsan: UN brass in Tokyo felt the trapped Marines could extricate themselves and wanted desperately to hold on to the Wonsan frontier. No sooner had the division returned to Wonsan than the orders north were re-issued. Puzzled GIs again suffered the freezing trip.

Arriving, the division fortified the two cities, then began its westward drive to relieve the Marines.

It was December, a bitter, sub-zero December. The GIs chisled foxholes out of the ice-locked hills. No one rested. The Chinese Reds, inspired by their successes, never rested. The UN troops across the entire country were stopped cold, and it appeared that the Reds would make good their threat to destroy the Allies. Already whole South Korean divisions had been annihilated.

Meanwhile, Wonsan was abandoned, turned back to the Communists. Supplies that couldn't be loaded were burned. Millions of dollars worth of vital equipment went up in flames.

In the face of such a bleak picture, the Third Division had to fight its way through fierce Communist troops in order to reach the Marines and then provide cover for their withdrawal. The mission was ironic: To retreat, the division had first to engage in a vicious attack.

Greatly outnumbered, the division inched its way toward the Marines. On the morning of December 15, about 1,000 Reds attacked a single platoon of Company B, 7th

## Third Division Medal of Honor Winners



*Pictured here is the Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded to soldiers, sailors and Marines who in action involving conflict with an enemy, distinguish themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. It is the highest military decoration of the U. S. armed forces.*

### KOREA

- \*Pfc Emory L. Bennett, Company B, 15th Infantry  
Cocoa, Florida
- Cpl. Jerry K. Crump, Company L, 7th Infantry  
Forest City, N. C.
- \*Cpl. John Essebagger, Jr., Company A, 7th Infantry  
Holland, Michigan
- \*Cpl. Clair Goodblood, Company D, 7th Infantry  
Burnham, Maine
- \*Pfc Noah O. Knight, Company F, 7th Infantry  
Kershaw, S. C.
- \*2nd Lt. Darwin K. Kyle, Company K, 7th Infantry  
South Charleston, W. Va.
- \*Sgt. LeRoy A. Mendonca, Company B, 7th Infantry  
Honolulu, Hawaii
- Sgt. Hiroshi H. Miyamura, Company H, 7th Infantry  
Gallup, New Mexico

### WORLD WAR II

- S/Sgt. Lucian Adams, Company I, 30th Infantry  
Port Arthur, Texas
- \*Sgt. Sylvester Antolak, Company B, 15th Infantry  
St. Clairsville, Ohio
- S/Sgt. Stanley Bender, Company E, 7th Infantry  
Chicago, Ill.
- Capt. Maurice L. Britt, Company L, 30th Infantry  
Fort Smith, Kansas
- 1st Lt. Franke Burke, Headquarters, 7th Infantry  
Jersey City, N. J.
- S/Sgt. Clyde L. Choate, Company C, 601 Tank Destroyer Battalion  
Anna, Illinois
- \*Pfc Herbert F. Christian, Company E, 15th Infantry  
Steubenville, Ohio
- Sgt. James P. Connor, Battle Patrol, 7th Infantry  
Wilmington, Delaware
- \*2nd Lt. Robert Craig, Company L, 15th Infantry  
Toledo, Ohio
- Capt. Michael J. Daly, Company A, 15th Infantry  
Southport, Conn.
- T/Sgt. Russell Dunham, Company I, 30th Infantry  
Brighton, Illinois
- \*Pfc John W. Dutko, Company A, 30th Infantry  
Homer City, Pa.
- \*T/5 Eric G. Gibson, Company I, 30th Infantry

- Chicago, Ill.
- \*2nd Lt. James L. Harris, Company A, 756 Tank Battalion  
Hillsboro, Texas
- Pfc. Lloyd C. Hawks, Medical detachment, 30th Infantry  
Park Rapids, Minn.
- Cpl. Paul B. Huff, Company A, 509 Parachute Infantry Battalion  
Cleveland, Tenn.
- \*Pvt. Elden H. Johnson, Company H, 15th Infantry  
E. Weymouth, Mass.
- \*1st Lt. Victor L. Kandle, Company I, 15th Infantry  
Puyallup, Wash.
- \*Pfc Patrick J. Kessler, Company K, 30 Infantry  
Middletown, Ohio
- Pfc Alton W. Knappenberger, Company C, 30th Infantry  
Springmount, Pa.
- \*Pfc Floyd K. Lindstrom, Company H, 7th Infantry  
Colorado Springs, Colo.
- T/5 Robert D. Maxwell, Hq Co, 3rd Battalion, 7th Infantry  
Cottage Grove, Oregon
- \*Pvt. Joseph F. Merrell, Company I, 15th Infantry  
Staten Island, N. Y.
- \*Sgt. Harold O. Messerschmidt, Company L, 30th Infantry  
Barnesville, Pa.
- Pvt. James H. Mills, Company F, 15th Infantry  
Fort Meade, Fla.
- 1st Lt. Audie L. Murphy, Company B, 15th Infantry  
Farmersville, Texas
- 1st Lt. Charles P. Murray, Jr., Company C, 30th Infantry  
Wilmington, N. C.
- \*Capt. Arlo L. Olson, Company F, 15th Infantry  
Baton Rouge, La.
- \*Sgt. Truman O. Olson, Company B, 7th Infantry  
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- \*T/5 Forrest E. Peden, Battery C, 10 Field Artillery  
Wathena, Kansas
- Pfc Wilburn K. Ross, Company G, 30th Infantry  
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Conemaugh, Pa.
- \*Pfc Jose F. Valdez, Company B, 7th Infantry  
Pleasant Grove, Utah
- Lt. Col. Keith L. Ware, 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry  
Glendale, Calif.
- 1st Lt. David C. Waybur, 3rd Reconnaissance Group  
Piedmont, Calif.
- 1st Lt. Eli Whiteley, Company L, 15th Infantry  
Georgetown, Texas
- \*2nd Lt. Raymond Zussman, Company A, 756 Tank Battalion  
Detroit, Mich.

\*Known to be dead.

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**MORE CLASSIFIED ON PAGE 69**

Infantry, isolating it for a four-hour battle. The company commander, John J. Powers, tried repeatedly to reach the trapped platoon, but each attempt was beaten back. Wounded both by gunfire and mortar fragments, Powers continued his efforts until the overwhelming odds forced him to withdraw.

The besieged platoon steadfastly refused to surrender and finally fought its way through the Red encirclement to safety.

Days of stiff fighting brought division elements into contact with the First Marines and the retreat began. The GIs held back the Reds as the Marines passed through. The traditional feud between the Marines and the Army died that day: Both outfits gained new respect for each other. The Marines had battled brilliantly until the lack of supplies weakened their stand; the Army had gouged a hole in the Red Curtain of bullets to lead the Marines out.

On Christmas Day, thousands of weary GIs and Marines boarded troopships and escaped from the shattered Hamhung-Hungnam area. It was the lowest point of the exasperating war.

But the Third Division had known similar dark moments, and had brightened them with subsequent victories. It would happen again, as it had happened before—in Italy.

Blocking division progress from the Anzio beachhead, the winter of 1944, was the town of Cisterna—a German stronghold that had to be taken in order to break the Nazi death grip on American positions. One morning, the 1st and 3rd Ranger Battalions were sent to Cisterna to give the place a good shake-up. By noon, both battalions were wiped out.

It hadn't been Ranger territory. Trained for house-to-house fighting the Rangers had tried to storm a path across broad, open fields. Not one of them made it.

Cisterna was a battleground for heroes, and the division was well supplied. Pfc Lloyd C. Hawks, a medic with the 30th Infantry, repeatedly risked his life to help wounded men, rejecting orders to remain under cover. Sergeant Truman O. Olson, of Company B, 7th Infantry, armed with a machine gun, pushed back a huge counterattack by himself, then held his position until his bullet-riddled body slumped to the ground. Ignoring the enemy grenades that were exploding all around him, Pfc Alton W. Knappenberger, Company C, 30th Infantry, stood in an exposed spot and, his BAR blistering hot in his hands, held off an entire attack.

Even so, the division couldn't hold its ground and was forced to step back for the first time in 100 consecutive days of combat. The 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry, found it had only 18 or 20 men left from each company. Cisterna had to be forgotten—for the time.

In May, the division was back. Encouraged by successes in surrounding territories, the division was determined now to crush Cisterna. The Germans had had four months to get ready—but it wasn't enough.

It wasn't enough because the Third Division had men like Sergeant John C. Squires, then just an 18-year-old kid in Company A, the 30th. Squires hunted Germans like rats in their holes, killing those who wouldn't come out and surrender. And the division had Private James H. Mills, Company F, 15th Infantry. On his second day in combat, Mills discovered himself moving slightly ahead of his platoon. The men had been instructed not to fire until everyone was in position. Mills rounded a corner . . . a machine gun clattered . . . and then a single shot. The platoon officer hurried forward, to be greeted by Mills who announced almost apologetically:

"I had to do it, sir, he almost got me."

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On the ground was a German—shot between the eyes.

Seconds later, Mills killed another German in the act of pulling a grenade pin. Immediately afterward, six Germans were stunned to see Mills rush at them—so stunned that they quickly surrendered. One GI had captured six heavily armed Nazis.

And there was Pfc Henry Schauer, Company E, 15th Infantry, who seemed to ignore the fact that he was in the midst of a rough battle. In an exposed spot, he fired from any position that seemed comfortable. Standing, kneeling, poised on one knee, or sitting, he behaved as if he were back home on the firing range. Blandly, he even defied a tank. His mind was on Germans, and he killed them.

Division old-timers remembered Cisterna during the heartbreaking Christmas Day, 1950, withdrawal in Korea. Moving to Pusan at the southern tip of the peninsula, the Rockmen hoped for at least ten days to reorganize. They got two.

Again the northward trek. Highways were jammed with refugees and retreating UN outfits. Long hauls by truck were impossible. The defense perimeter changed hourly. Trucks shuttled northbound GIs between adjacent safety zones. The troops began to feel like suburban commuters.

One of the busiest men on the main road was the then three-star commander of the Eighth Army, General Matt Ridgway. The general was so determined to halt the retreat that he frequently jumped out of his jeep and personally turned outfits around, sending them back north. His trademark grenades swinging from his shoulder-straps, he led the units into secure positions, then sidetracked supply trucks to them.

"Hold tight," he told the men. "We're going back to Seoul."

Gradually, the vast disorder calmed and the men faced northward again. That was important: Face north, move north.

And there was something else. The onrushing Reds had raced far ahead of their supply lines. Ridgway knew that, and he wanted to cut the line completely. When news of the combat plans filtered down to the line soldiers, they recognized the great opportunity and they swung hurriedly back into battle with refreshed spirit. The Reds, realizing their precarious position, fought desperately—but not for long.

A forgotten weapon reappeared among the GIs—the bayonet. The men knew the road back would demand tight, close-up fighting. Many of them had already shot Commies. Now they were to learn the more personal feeling of plunging naked steel into the enemy's flesh and bone and muscle. One of the first to know the feeling was Lieutenant Darwin K. Kyle, Company K, 7th Infantry, who bayoneted seven Reds in a single fight.

Alarmed, the frenzied Chinese began their wild and reckless night attacks, determined to hold ground at any cost.

The cost, one night, was the defeat of an entire Red battalion. The fanatical Chinese had rushed up a hillside, overrunning a platoon of Company D, 15th Regiment. Among the scattered GIs was Corporal Glenn L. Whitlatch.

The best weapon available was a heavy machine gun, mounted on a jeep. Whitlatch saw it. Leaving his protective cover, he raced to the jeep and climbed on top of it. Sitting there in the open, he turned the weapon on the approaching Reds and opened fire. The attackers neared. Within minutes, 30 enemy soldiers lay dead around the jeep. The attack was stopped and thrown back just 20 yards from the vehicle. Though Whitlatch was hurt by the grenades exploding nearby, he held his position until the Commies withdrew.

Whitlatch's daring was reminiscent of Lieutenant Audie L. Murphy, Company B, 15th Regiment, who, during the division push through Alsace in 1945, held off an attack by 250 Germans. Trapped in the woods, Murphy ran to a burning Nazi tank destroyer and climbed on top of it. Clearly outlined against the sky, an easy target, Murphy turned the TD's .50-caliber gun on the onrushing Germans. Bursts from machine guns, machine pistols and 88s exploded all around him, bullets ricocheted off the vehicle, Murphy's clothes were torn and he was seriously wounded. But he held his position for more than an hour, and killed 35 Nazis. His buddies, watching him breathlessly, waited for the TD's gas tanks to explode. Murphy was well aware of the danger, but he ignored it. During a moment's lag, he leaped from the vehicle and rejoined his men. Refusing medical aid, he led the GIs in pursuit of the fleeing Germans.

By the end of the war, Murphy, who had started out as an enlisted man, was the most decorated man in the Army. Capped by the Congressional Medal of Honor, he was awarded 24 decorations: Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, ETO Campaign Ribbon with seven battle stars, Presidential Unit Citation ribbon, Expert Infantryman's Badge, French Legion of Honor Chevalier, Croix de Guerre with two Palms, the Fouragere, and the Purple Heart with two Oak Leaf Clusters (signifying three wounds).

Before he was old enough to vote, Audie Murphy had killed 240 Nazis, had a mortar shell burst between his feet, was splattered by artillery shell fragments and shot in the hip by a sniper. Wildly acclaimed upon his return to the U. S., he was promptly signed by the movies. Married for a time to actress Wanda Hendrix, he has appeared in such films as *Drums Across the River*, *Ride Clear Of Diablo!* and *To Hell And Back*, a new epic concerned with his own incredible combat experiences.

There was remarkable similarity between the Third Division's high-ground fighting enroute back to Seoul and the rugged World War II battle of Alsace. In both places, the enemy's stubbornness cost hundreds of lives. Before the division could reach the Han River in Korea, the Rockmen killed 800 men of the Red Army in one battle. In Alsace, near Colmar, the Germans had struggled fiercely for every crossroad, every creek, every hillside. On such a hillside, T/Sgt. Russ Dunham showed the Germans what a GI will do once he has made up his mind.

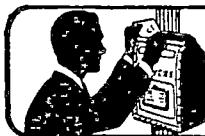
As his platoon of Company A, 30th Infantry, approached a hillside in the Colmar Pocket, Dunham announced to his buddies: "I think I'll take this hill myself."

They called Dunham "The Arsenal." He walked around with so many grenades dangling from him that he looked like a Christmas tree.

The Colmar Pocket was a Battle of the Bulge in reverse. As the division had pushed eastward, it locked thousands of Germans in a large wooded area, presuming they would subsequently surrender. They didn't. They wanted to fight. The division returned to the Pocket to empty it.

When Dunham and his platoon approached the Colmar Hill, he was carrying 11 clips of carbine ammo. Twelve grenades rattled on his shoulder straps. Dunham cased the hill. He could see the machine-gun nests, protected by logs and reinforced with timber roofs.

Crawling toward the nearest position, Dunham was ten yards from it when he stood up. He immediately drew fire from two machine guns and a score of riflemen. A bullet slashed through his camouflage suit, tearing a ten-inch gash in his back



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MORE CLASSIFIED ON PAGE 68

and sending him rolling down the hill.

His white covering now red with his own blood, Dunham scrambled to his feet. An enemy grenade landed close by. He kicked it aside, ignoring its blast. Stalking directly through a field of German bullets, he began shooting. When he reached the first emplacement, he squatted and fired through the spaces between the logs, killing the machine gunner and his assistant. His carbine empty, Dunham lifted the timber roof and yanked a third German out by the collar.

He glanced toward the second machine-gun nest, 75 yards ahead, and started for it. Bullets from Nazi riflemen encircled him in geysers of snow. When he was about 25 yards from the emplacement, Dunham tossed two grenades and scored a direct hit.

A German rifleman lifted his head from a foxhole; Dunham, having re-loaded, shot him between the eyes. Another peeked up; Dunham put a bullet in his neck. A third jumped up and ran in the opposite direction; Dunham winged him, too, and brought him down.

Weak now from loss of blood, Dunham staggered, but he refused to quit. The third machine gun was right up ahead, and he wanted it.

A German popped up ten feet away and fired, but missed. A quick movement from Dunham sent the man squirming in the snow, a bullet in him. Five others, astounded, leaped out of their foxholes and headed toward the hilltop. Dunham wounded all of them, firing from the hip like a regular Wyatt Earp.

Approaching the third machine-gun position, Dunham silenced it with two gre-

nades—and that silenced the hill. He looked around. Nobody else wanted to fight. Turning, he returned to his platoon and allowed himself to be taken to a first-aid station for treatment of his wound. Pain creased his brow, but he was grinning.

He felt good. He had got his hill.

Because of men like Russ Dunham, the Third Division was able to sweep through Europe faster and farther than any outfit had moved in the history of the United States Army. The fury of the advance had been typified by Sergeant James P. Connor, of the 7th Regiment's battle patrol, on the day, six months previous, when the Division first hit the beachheads of Southern France.

Though injured during the landing by a hanging mine which had killed his platoon lieutenant, Connor kept on fighting. Working across the beach, he was shot by a sniper. Blood poured from him.

A buddy shouted: "For Christ's sake, Connor, stop and get a medic!"

"No," Connor shouted. "Let 'em hit me. They won't stop me."

Ahead were snipers and machine-guns. When the platoon sergeant was killed, Connor took command. Shot again—this time so badly that he couldn't walk—he gave orders from a prone position. He told his men.

"I want you to dig those bastards out, even if you have to use your bare hands."

Within hours, the German defense crumbled, and the rush to the Rhine was on. At Le Haut Jacques—which the men called the Crossroads of Hell—the Germans put up a last-ditch stand. It was fierce; the 7th Infantry fought five days to advance 100 yards. But they advanced.

And all too few years later, they advanced the same way in Korea, regaining every foot of land lost to the Communists in the frantic push of April, 1951. In a month, the division killed 12,000 Reds. On the northbound counterattack, elements of the Third Division were the first to recross the 38th Parallel. And they stayed there.

They stayed there because of men like Corporal Jerry K. Crump, Company L, 7th Regiment, who, after bayoneting two Reds, threw himself on a live grenade to protect four wounded buddies.

And men like Sergeant Leroy A. Mendonca, Company B, 7th Regiment, who stayed behind on Hill 588, yielding up his life only after he had killed 37 of the enemy with his rifle, grenades, bayonet—and even the stock of his rifle. Because of his incredible ferocity, the rest of his platoon was able to withdraw and regroup for an effective assault.

And men like Corporal Clair Goodblood, Company D, 7th Regiment, who, after knocking over his machine-gun assistant to protect him from an enemy grenade, volunteered to singlehandedly fight off a fanatical attack. Later, his buddies found him dead—surrounded by 100 dead Reds.

And men like the two lieutenants whose platoons were pinned down by heavy fire from an enemy bunker. After a brief consultation, the two officers themselves attacked the bunker from opposite sides. Both were killed, but their act so rattled the Reds that the platoon members were able to destroy the bunker in a frontal attack. Later, one of the platoon members said of the lieutenants:

"They were good Joes. I hope that hill was valuable, for sure. If it wasn't then, it is now, because we paid a mighty big price for it."

Every place where men of the Third Division have fought is now valuable land. They made it so with their blood.

Chateau-Thierry, the Marne, Sicily, Anzio, Cisterna, Colmar, Wonsan, Hungnam, the hills of Korea—all these are monuments to the Rockmen and what they did there. Sub-zero or blistering hot weather, swamp or parched desert, hunger, fatigue, loneliness—these too were the enemies of the men in the line, the engineers, the medics, the artillerymen—and yes the cooks—all the men who made up the Fighting Third during three great wars.

Somehow, despite the gaps of years, a distinct spirit has been kept alive through each generation of Rockmen. The fathers can be proud of the sons, and the sons can be proud of the kid brothers.

You wonder sometimes why these men were so brave, why they fought so stubbornly, why they grimly accepted dangers far greater than the normal risks of war. Fathers, sons, kid brothers—all so implacable, so singleminded, so fierce, so bold, each time carrying the fight to the enemy's home grounds, defiantly, angrily. Thousands of quickly armed, speedily trained Davids, happy-go-lucky young men who hated wars and armies thrown into the breach against militaristically inclined Goliaths.

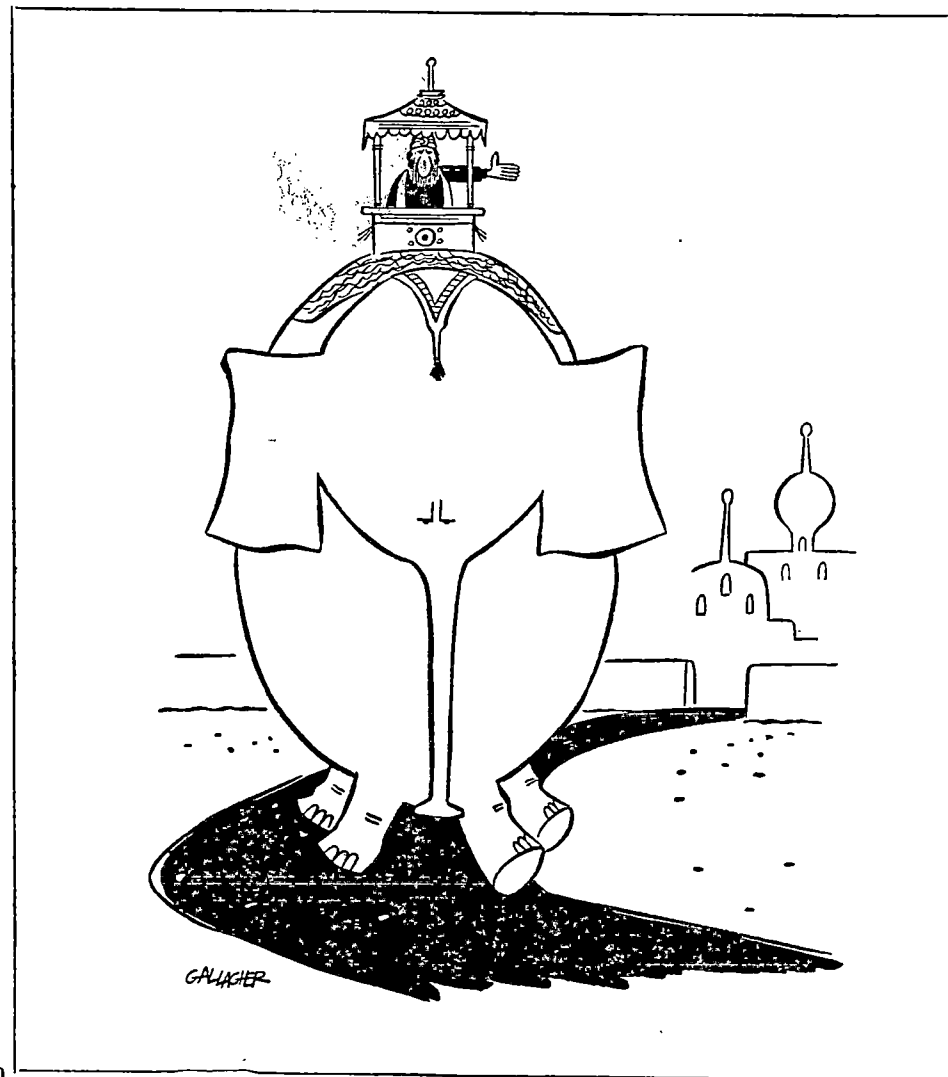
They had no desire to conquer and rule the world, no bombed homes to avenge. Most of them didn't even understand the conflicting ideas that had erupted the war. They weren't crusaders. Their hatred of the enemy, even in the midst of battle, rarely surpassed a flip: "The hell with you, Joe."

They were cool and calm, whether they were doing fine or in bad trouble, whether they were attacking or retreating. But they fought. Oh, God, how they fought.

Why did they do it?

They did it for each other. They did it for us.

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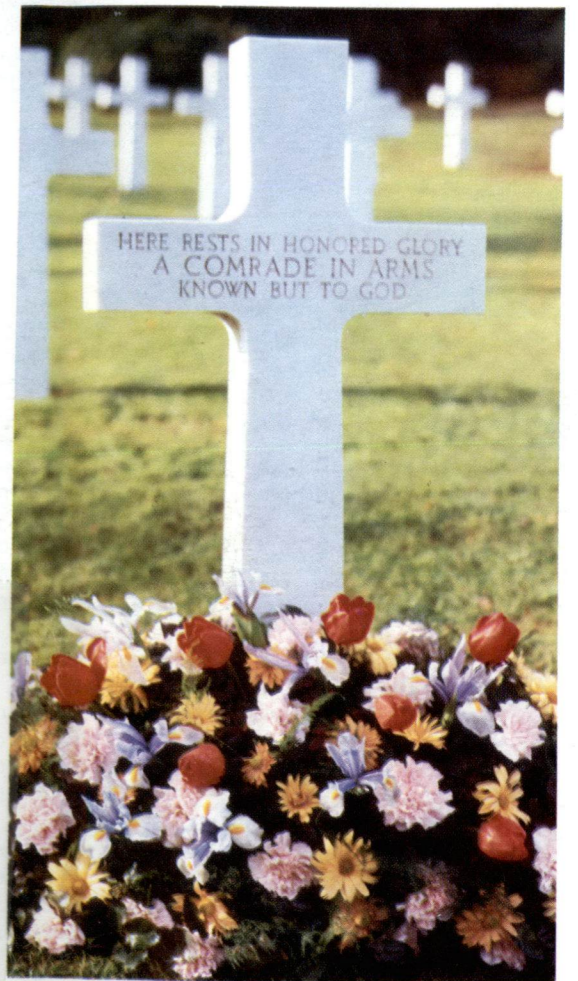
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**CEMETERY HOURS**

WINTER SEASON — October 1–April 15      SUMMER SEASON — April 16–September 30

Cemetery	Weekdays	Sat./Sun./Holidays*	Weekdays	Sat./Sun./Holidays*
Aisne-Marne	9:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm
Brookwood	9:00 am–5:00 pm	10:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm	10:00 am–12:00 noon & 3:00 pm–6:00 pm**
Flanders Field	8:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm
Meuse-Argonne	8:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm
Oise-Aisne	9:00 am–5:00 pm	10:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm	10:00 am–12:00 noon & 3:00 pm–6:00 pm**
St. Mihiel	9:00 am–5:00 pm	10:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm	10:00 am–12:00 noon & 3:00 pm–6:00 pm**
Somme	9:00 am–5:00 pm	10:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm	10:00 am–6:00 pm
Suresnes	8:00 am–5:00 pm	10:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	10:00 am–6:00 pm
Ardennes	8:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm
Brittany	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Cambridge	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Epinal	8:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm
Henri-Chapelle	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Lorraine	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Luxembourg	9:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm	9:00 am–6:00 pm
Netherlands	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Normandy	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Rhone	9:00 am–5:00 pm	9:00 am–5:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Sicily-Rome	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Florence	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
North Africa	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm	8:00 am–6:00 pm
Manila	6:30 am–4:45 pm	6:30 am–4:45 pm	6:30 am–4:45 pm	6:30 am–4:45 pm

\* Holidays include both US and host country holidays.

\*\* Cemetery and chapel are open; Visitors' Center only closed between hours 12:00 noon–3:00 pm.



MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY is at 31 Virginia Fabregas, Colonia San Rafael about 2 miles west of the cathedral and about 1 mile north of the U.S. Embassy. The cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the grave of 750 of our unidentified Dead of the War of 1847. Inscribed on the monument is: "TO THE HONORED MEMORY OF 750 AMERICANS, KNOWN BUT TO GOD, WHOSE BONES, COLLECTED BY THEIR COUNTRY'S ORDER, ARE HERE BURIED." In this 1 acre area there are also 813 remains of Americans and others in wall crypts. The cemetery is closed to burials.



Marine Monument  
Belleau Wood (Aisne), Fra.

**KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL**

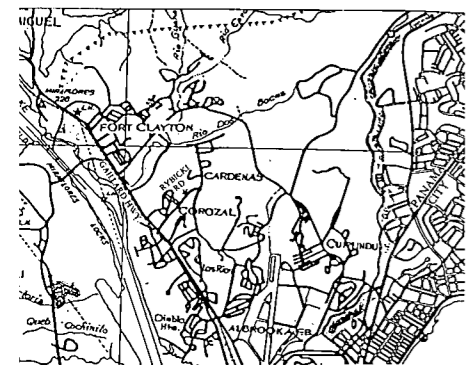
On October 28, 1986, President Reagan signed Public Law 99-572 authorizing the American Battle Monuments Commission to erect a national Korean War Memorial. The memorial, to be located in Ash Woods near the Lincoln Memorial on the mall in Washington, DC, will commemorate the sacrifices of the 5.7 million Americans who served during the three-year period of the Korean War. The war was one of the most hard fought in our history. During its relatively short duration, June 1950 to August 1953, 33,600 Americans were Killed in Action and an additional 21,400 died in non-battle causes; 8,200 of those Killed in Action were classified as Missing in Action and presumed dead. An additional 103,000 Americans were wounded during the conflict.

With the exception of \$1,000,000 in funds provided by the U.S. government for initial costs, the \$6,000,000 memorial project is to be funded by private contributions. Consequently, it will be necessary to raise at least \$5,000,000 from private individuals, corporations, foundations and service groups.

Contributions for the memorial may be sent to the American Battle Monuments Commission, P.O. Box 2372, Washington, DC 20013-2372. Checks should be annotated "Korean War Memorial Fund." If for any reason this Commission does not erect the memorial, all contributions will be returned upon request.



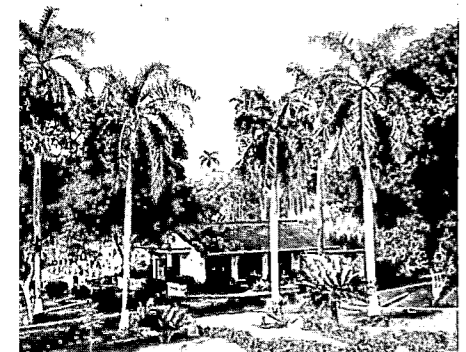
"The Mourning Woman"  
Netherlands American Ceme



AMERICAN CEMETERY is located miles north of Panama City, Republic of Gaillard Highway between the Corozal and Fort Clayton. To reach the cemetery, highway north from Panama City, turn road and proceed about one-half mile to taxi and bus service to the cemetery are Panama City. In agreement with the Panama, care and maintenance of the cemetery was assumed by this Commission on 1

July, 16 acres in extent, are interred 4,924 soldiers and others. A small memorial featuring an eagle overlooking the graves area. It consists of a 12-foot rectangular granite obelisk from which fly the United States flag. Floral tributes are laid at the obelisk services. A paved walk leads from the entrance at the foot of the knoll. Engraved upon the following inscription:

HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO ALL AMERICANS WHO SERVED IN ITS ARMED FORCES OR WHO DIED IN THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PANAMA CANAL."

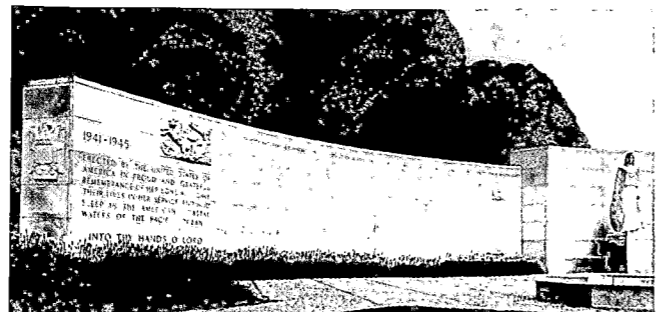


EAST COAST MEMORIAL is in Battery Park in New York City at the southern end of Manhattan Island. It is about 150 yards from the South Ferry subway station on the IRT Lines and stands just south of historic Fort Clinton, on a site furnished by the Department of Parks of the City of New York.

This memorial commemorates those soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen and airmen who met their deaths in the western waters of the Atlantic during World War II. Its axis is oriented on the Statue of Liberty. On each side of this axis are four tall gray granite pylons upon which are engraved the name, rank, organization and State of each of the 4,596 Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL is located on a high point near the junction of Lincoln and Harrison Boulevards in the Presidio of San Francisco, California and near the southern end of the Golden Gate Bridge.

This memorial was erected in memory of those soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen and airmen who met their deaths in the American coastal waters of the Pacific during World War II. It consists of a curved gray granite wall decorated with sculpture; on this wall are engraved the name, rank, organization and State of each 413 Missing whose remains were never recovered or identified. The terrace affords an impressive view of the neighboring shore and the exit from the Golden Gate to the Pacific Ocean.



The AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION (ABMC) is a small independent agency of the Executive Branch of the United States federal government. It is responsible for commemorating the services of American Armed Forces where they have served since 6 April 1917 (the date of U.S. entry into World War I) through the erection of suitable memorial shrines; for designing, constructing, operating and maintaining permanent American military burial grounds in foreign countries; for controlling the design and construction of U.S. military monuments and markers in foreign countries by other U.S. citizens and organizations both public and private; and for encouraging the maintenance of such monuments and markers by their sponsors. In performing these functions, ABMC administers, operates and maintains on foreign soil twenty-four permanent American military burial grounds, fifteen separate monuments and two tablets (one in Chaumont and one in Soilly, France marking respectively the GHQ of the AEF in World War I and the headquarters of the U.S. First Army in that war) and four memorials in the United States. Presently 124,912 U.S. War Dead are interred in these cemeteries, 30,921 of World War I, 93,241 of World War II and 750 of the Mexican War. Additionally, 5,737 American veterans and others are interred in the Mexico City and Corozal American Cemeteries. Commemorated individually by name on stone tablets at the World War I and II cemeteries and three memorials on U.S. soil are the 94,093 U.S. servicemen and women who were Missing in Action or lost or buried at sea in their general regions during the World Wars and the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Recognizing the need for a federal agency to be responsible for honoring American Armed Forces where they had served and for controlling the construction of military monuments and markers on foreign soil by others, the Congress enacted legislation in 1923 creating the American Battle Monuments Commission. Because of his stature, military background and interest, President Harding appointed General John J. Pershing to the newly-formed Commission and he was elected chairman by the other members. General Pershing served in that capacity from 1923 until his death in 1948, at which time he was succeeded by General George C. Marshall. Following General Marshall's death in 1959, General Jacob L. Devers became chairman. He was succeeded by General Mark W. Clark in 1969. General Clark died in 1984. In 1985, General Andrew J. Goodpaster was elected chairman.

Final disposition of World War I and II remains was carried out under the provisions of Public Law 389, 66th

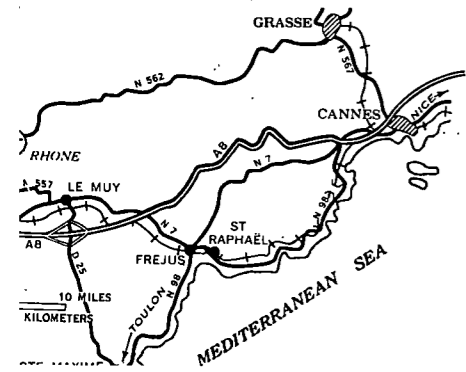
congress. These laws entitled next of kin to select permanent interment of a loved one's remains in an American military cemetery on foreign soil designed, constructed and maintained specifically to honor in perpetuity the Dead of those wars or repatriation of the loved one's remains to U.S. soil for interment in a National or private cemetery. The programs for final disposition of remains were carried out by the War Department's American Graves Registration Service under the Quartermaster General. From time to time, requests are received from relatives asking that the instructions of the next of kin at the time of interment be disregarded. Those making such a request are informed that the decision of the next of kin of record at the time of interment is final. Often, on seeing the great beauty and immaculate care of the Commission's cemetery memorials, these same individuals tell us later that they are now pleased that the remains of their loved ones have been permanently interred in these shrines.

ABMC's World War I commemorative program consisted of erecting a nonsectarian chapel in each of the eight permanent American military burial grounds on foreign soil established by the War Department for the Dead of that war, landscaping each of the cemeteries, erecting eleven separate monuments and two tablets elsewhere in Europe and an AEF Memorial in the U. S. In 1934, a Presidential Executive Order transferred the eight World War I cemeteries to ABMC and made the Commission responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of future permanent American military burial grounds erected in foreign countries.

By the end of World War II, several hundred temporary burial grounds had been established by the U.S. Army on battlefields around the world. In 1947, fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected to become permanent burial sites by the Secretary of the Army and the American Battle Monuments Commission in concert. The locations of these sites corresponded closely with the course of military operations. The permanent sites were turned over to ABMC after the interments had been made by the American Graves Registration Service in the configuration proposed by the cemetery architect and approved by the Commission. After the war, all temporary cemeteries were disestablished by the War Department and the remains in them disposed of in accordance with the directions of the next of kin. In a few instances, next of kin directed that isolated burials be left undisturbed. When doing so, the next of kin assumed complete responsibility for their care.

Like the World War I cemeteries, use of the World

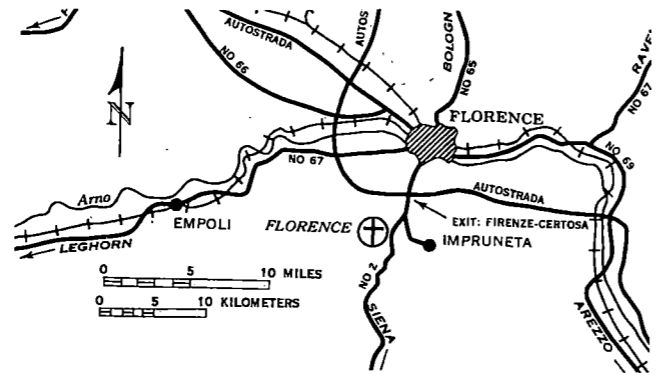
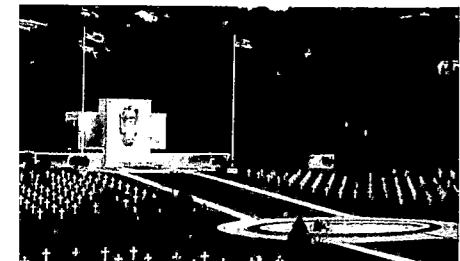




TERY is in the city of Draguignan (Var), west of Cannes and 16 miles inland. It can be reached by train from Paris-Marseille-St. Raphaël-Nice by the Paris-Marseille-St. Raphaël-Nice by 7/A8 (toll highway) by taking the Le Muy branch on highway N-555 to Draguignan. From Cannes it may be reached via Grasse on highway N-2 or highway N-7 via Fréjus and Le Muy to Draguignan. Trains from Cannes, Marseille and St. Raphaël where taxicab and bus service to the cemetery (20 miles); some trains stop where bus and taxicab services are also available. Hotel accommodations in Draguignan are available in St. Raphaël, Cannes and other Riviera cities.

The cemetery, 12 acres in extent, at the foot of a hill is characterized by cypresses, olive trees, and other plants. From France, rest 861 of our military Dead who gave their lives in the liberation of France in August, 1944. Their headstones are arranged in lines, divided into four plots, grouped in a central area. At each end of the cemetery is a small

chapel overlooking the cemetery, is the chapel with a decorative mosaic and large sculptured figures. The chapel and the burial area the great wall of the terrace are inscribed with the names of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who rest in unknown graves.



FLORENCE CEMETERY is located on the west side of Via Cassia, about 7½ miles south of Florence. The Rome-Milan autoroute passes near the cemetery; its Certosa-Florence exit is 2 miles to the north. There is excellent train service to Florence from the principal cities of Italy; it is also served by some of the international trains. The "SITA" bus station provides frequent bus service along Via Cassia; there is a bus stop conveniently located just outside the cemetery gate.

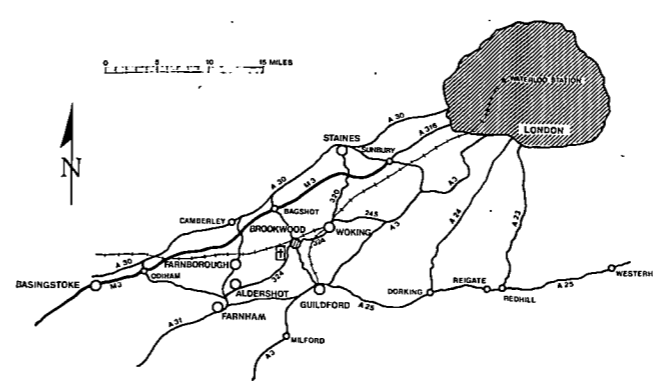
The site covers 70 acres, chiefly on the west side of the Greve "torrente." The wooded hills which frame its west limit rise several hundred feet. Between the two entrance buildings, a bridge leads to the burial area where the headstones of 4,402 of our military Dead are arrayed in symmetrical curved rows upon the hillside.

Above, on the topmost of three broad terraces, stands the memorial marked by a tall pylon surmounted by a large sculptured figure. The memorial has two open atria, or courts, joined by the wall of the Missing upon which are inscribed the names of 1,409 who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who rest in unknown graves.

The atrium at the south end of the wall of the Missing serves as forecourt to the chapel which is decorated with marble and mosaic. The north atrium contains the memorial operations maps recording the achievements of the American Armed Forces in this region.



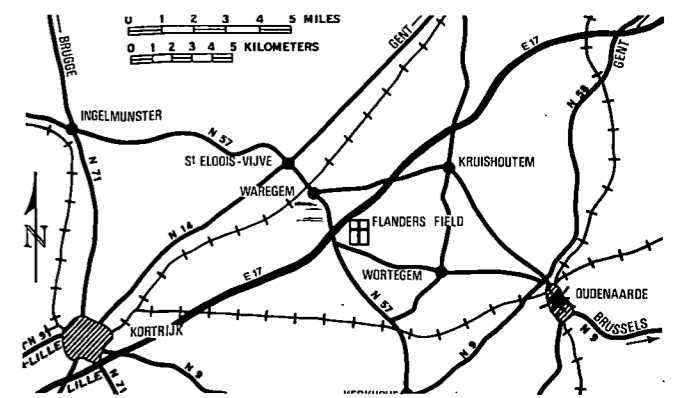
## WORLD WAR I



BROOKWOOD CEMETERY is located southwest of the town of Brookwood, Surrey, England, 6 miles north of Guildford, and 9 miles northeast of Aldershot. It may be reached by automobile from London, a distance of 28 miles, or by train from Waterloo station in less than an hour. The American cemetery is about 300 yards from the Brookwood railroad station. There are hotels and restaurants at Woking, Guildford, Aldershot and other nearby towns.

This small cemetery of 4½ acres lies within the large civilian cemetery of the London Necropolis Co. and contains the graves of 468 of our military Dead. Close by are military cemeteries and monuments of the British Commonwealth and other Allied nations. Automobiles may drive through the necropolis to the American cemetery.

Within the American cemetery the headstones are arranged in four plots, grouped about the flagpole. The regular rows of white marble headstones on the smooth lawn are framed by masses of shrubs and evergreen trees which form a perfect setting for the chapel, a classic white stone building on the northwest side of the cemetery. The interior of the chapel is of tan-hued stone. Small stained-glass windows light the altar and flags and the carved cross above them. On the walls within the chapel are inscribed the names of 563 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and whose graves are in the sea.



FLANDERS FIELD CEMETERY lies on the southeast edge of the town of Waregem, Belgium, along the Lille-Gent Autoroute E-17. It is located 175 miles north of Paris and 46 miles west of Brussels. The cemetery is within 30 miles of Bruges (Brugge) and Ghent (Gent), the two largest cities in Flanders. Waregem can be reached by train from Paris in about 5 hours and from Brussels in one hour. Hotel accommodations in Waregem are excellent.

The cemetery occupies a 6-acre site. Masses of graceful trees and shrubbery enframe the burial area and screen it from the passing traffic. At the ends of the paths leading to three of the corners of the cemetery there are circular retreats, with benches and urns. At this peaceful site rest 368 of our military Dead most of whom gave their lives in liberating the soil of Belgium in World War I. Their headstones are aligned in four symmetrical areas around the white stone chapel which stands in the center of the cemetery.

The altar inside the chapel is of black and white "Grand Antique" marble having draped flags on each side; above it is a crusader's sword outlined in gold. The chapel furniture is of carved oak, stained black with white veining to harmonize with the altar. On the side walls are inscribed the names of 43 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified.



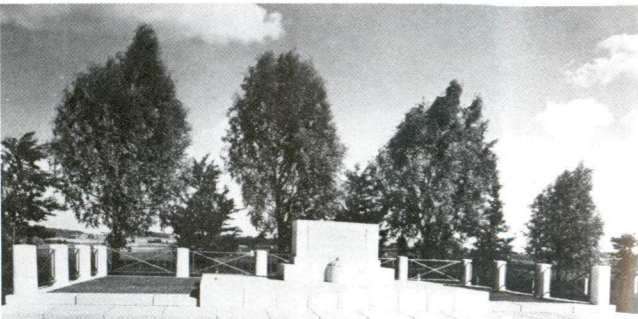


AUDENARDE MONUMENT is located in the town of Audenarde (Oudenaarde), Belgium, 17 miles south of Ghent (Gent), 38 miles west of Brussels and 183 miles north of Paris.

The monument, of golden-yellow limestone bearing the shield of the United States flanked by two stone eagles, stands at the end of a small park maintained by the Commission. It commemorates the services and sacrifices of 40,000 American troops who, in October and November 1918, fought in the vicinity as units attached to the Group of Armies commanded by the King of the Belgians. Some are buried in Flanders Field American Cemetery at Waregem, 8 miles to the west.

KEMMEL MONUMENT is 4 miles south of Ypres (Ieper), Belgium, near Vierstraat, on the Mont Kemmel (Kemmelberg) road, overlooking the bitterly contested Ypres battlefield. Ypres is 30 miles south of Ostende (Ostend), 74 miles west of Brussels and 165 miles north of Paris; it is accessible by train.

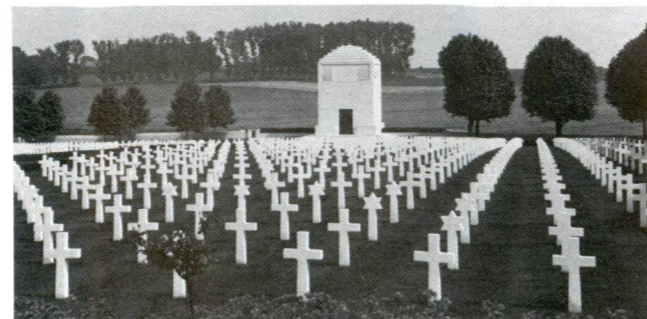
This small monument on a low platform consists of a rectangular white stone block, in front of which is carved a soldier's helmet upon a wreath. It commemorates the services and sacrifices of American troops who, in the late summer of 1918, fought nearby in units attached to the British Army; some are buried in Flanders Field American Cemetery at Waregem, 34 miles to the east.



SOMME CEMETERY is situated ½ mile southwest of the village of Bony (Aisne), France, which is 1¼ miles west of highway N-44, 13 miles north of St. Quentin and 14 miles southwest of Cambrai. The road leading to Bony leaves highway N-44, 10 miles north of St. Quentin, a short distance north of the American monument near Bellicourt. The cemetery, 98 miles northeast of Paris, can also be reached by automobile via the Paris-Brussels toll autoroute (A-1) to Peronne, then via Vermand and Bellenglise, or Brussels-Reims toll autoroute (A-26) exit 9, via highway N-44 south for 7½ miles to Bony. Hotel accommodations are available at Peronne, St. Quentin, and Cambrai which may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord).

This 14-acre cemetery, sited on a gentle slope typical of the open, rolling Picardy countryside, contains the graves of 1,844 of our military Dead. Most lost their lives while serving in American units attached to British Armies, or in the operations near Cantigny. The headstones, set in regular rows, are separated into four plots by paths which intersect at the flagpole near the top of the slope. The longer axis leads to the chapel at the eastern end of the cemetery.

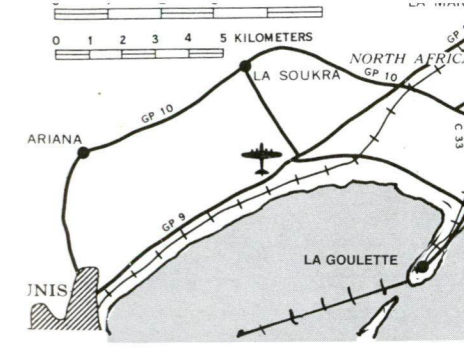
A massive bronze door, surmounted by an American eagle, leads the way into the chapel whose outer walls contain sculptured pieces of military equipment. Once inside, light from a cross-shaped crystal window above the marble altar, bathes the subdued interior with luminous radiance. The walls bear the names of 333 of our fallen heroes, who were Missing in Action.



**SICILY-ROME CEMETERY** lies at the north edge of the town of Nettuno, Italy, which is immediately east of Anzio, 38 miles south of Rome. The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Rome along the Via Appia Nuova for about 8 miles, thence following directional signs past Aprilia to Anzio, Nettuno and the cemetery. There is hourly train service from Rome to Nettuno where taxicabs can be hired. There are numerous hotels in Anzio and Nettuno.

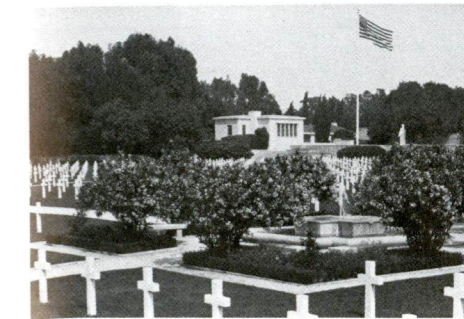
The cemetery site covers 77 acres, rising in a gentle slope from a broad pool with an island and cenotaph flanked by groups of Italian cypress trees. Beyond the pool is the immense field of headstones of 7,862 of our military Dead arranged in gentle arcs which sweep across the broad green lawns beneath rows of Roman pines. The majority of these men died in the operations preceding the liberation of Rome.

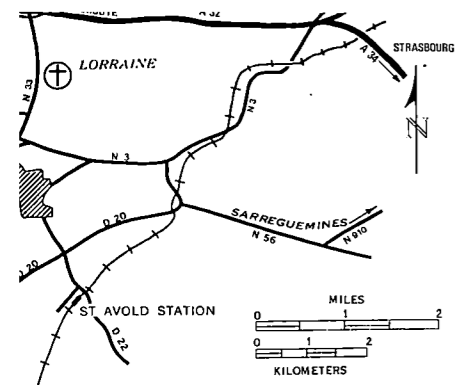
At the head of the wide central mall stands the memorial, a building rich in works of art and architecture expressing America's remembrance of the Dead. It consists of a chapel to the south, a peristyle and a museum room to the north. On the white marble walls of the chapel are engraved the names of 3,095 of the Missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified. The museum room contains a bronze relief map and four fresco maps depicting the military operations in Sicily and Italy. At each end of the memorial are ornamental Italian gardens.



NORTH AFRICA CEMETERY is located in the vicinity to the site of the ancient city of Carthage, destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C., at the site of Roman Carthage. It is near the same name, 10 miles from the city, 10 miles from its airport. The "La Marsa" road is the center of Tunis to Amilcar station, 10 miles from the cemetery; taxicabs are available from the airport. There are good hotel accommodations in Tunis as well as in the vicinity of the cemetery, Amilcar and Gammarth.

At this cemetery, 27 acres in extent, are the graves of our military Dead, their headstones set in straight rows divided into 9 rectangular plots by wide paths with decorative pools at their intersections. At the east edge of the burial area is the long wall with its sculptured figures, bordering the central mall leading to the memorial. On this wall are engraved the names of 3,724 of the Missing. Most of those who rest in the cemetery, gave their lives in service of their Country in military activities from North Africa to the Persian Gulf. The memorial court which contains large mosaic tiles depicting the operations and sufferings of the American Armed Forces across Africa to the Persian Gulf were designed to harmonize with local architecture. The chapel interior is decorated with polychrome tile and sculpture.

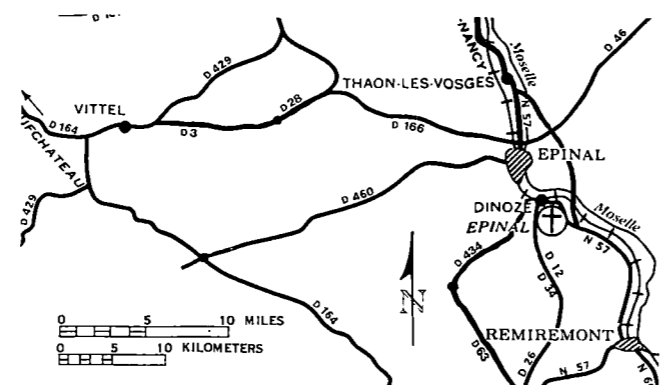
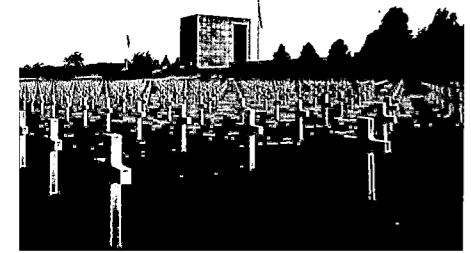




METERY is situated 3/4 mile north of the (Moselle), France, on highway N-33. St. 8 miles east of Metz and 17 miles south-

which covers 113 1/2 acres, contains the f graves of our military Dead of World a total of 10,489. Most of these lost their g in this region. Their headstones are plots in a generally elliptical design he beautiful rolling terrain of eastern inating in a prominent overlook feature.

which stands on a plateau to the west of contains ceramic operations maps with vice flags. High on its exterior front wall e of St. Nabor, the martyred Roman looks the silent host. On each side of the rallel to its front, stretch the walls of the are inscribed the names of 444 Ameri- eir lives in the service of their Country is were not recovered or identified. The ramed in woodland.

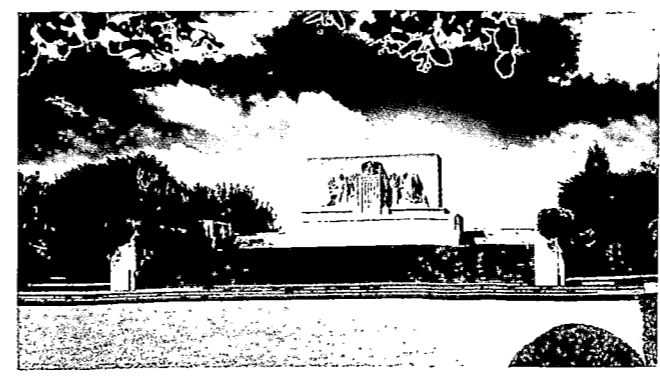
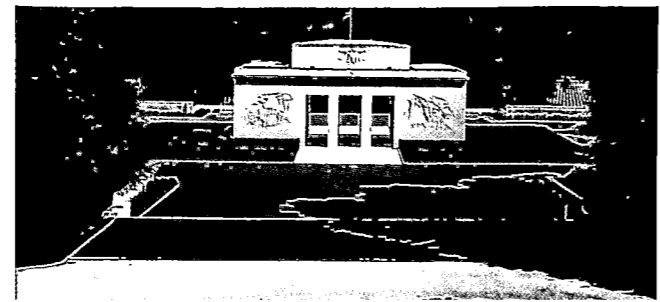


EPINAL CEMETERY is located 4 miles south of Epinal (Vosges), France, on the west bank of the Moselle River. Do not take Epinal bypass but take main highway N-57 (Nancy-Belfort) which passes the cemetery entrance. The cemetery, which is 231 miles east of Paris, can be reached by automobile via Void-Neufchâteau-Epinal. Rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Epinal via Nancy where, in some cases, it is necessary to change trains, takes about 5 hours. There are hotels at Epinal, Vittel (30 miles) and Plombières (22 miles); taxicab service is available from these cities.

The cemetery, 48 acres in extent, is sited on a plateau 100 feet above the river, in the foothills of the Vosges Mountains; it contains the graves of 5,255 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the campaigns across northeastern France to the Rhine and beyond into Germany.

The memorial, a rectangular structure with two large bas-relief panels, consists of a chapel, portico, and museum room with its mosaic operations map. On the walls of the Court of Honor, which surround the memorial, are inscribed the names of 424 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who rest in unknown graves.

Stretching northward is a wide tree-lined mall which separates the two large burial plots. At the northern end of the mall the circular flagpole plaza forms an overlook affording a view of a wide sweep of the Moselle valley.

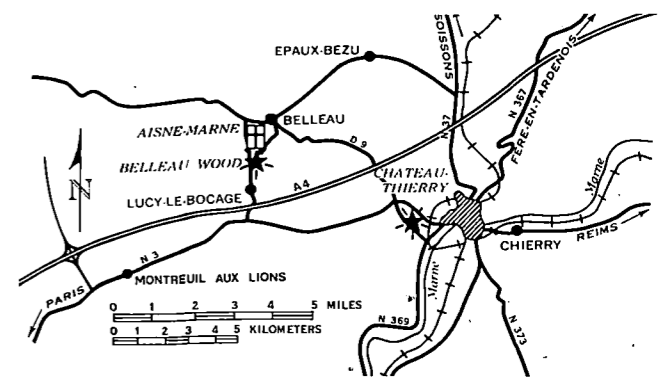
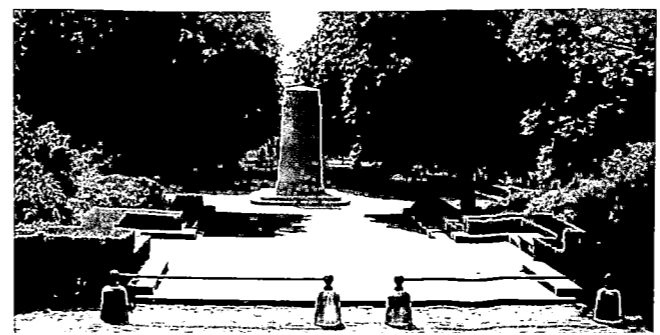


BELLICOURT MONUMENT is 9 miles north of St. Quentin (Aisne), France, on the highway to Cambrai and 1 mile north of the village of Bellicourt; it is 97 miles northeast of Paris and 3 miles from the Somme American Cemetery. Erected above a canal tunnel built by Napoleon I, it commemorates the achievements and sacrifices of the 90,000 American troops who served in battle with the British Armies in France during 1917 and 1918.

The tunnel was one of the main defense features of the Hindenburg Line which was broken by American troops in a brilliant offensive in September 1918. Engraved on the rear facade of the memorial is a map illustrating the American operations; on the terrace is an orientation table.

CANTIGNY MONUMENT is in the village of Cantigny (Somme), France, 4 miles northwest of Montdidier on route D-26 from Montdidier to Ailly-sur-Noye. From Paris, it is 66 miles north via Chantilly or Senlis.

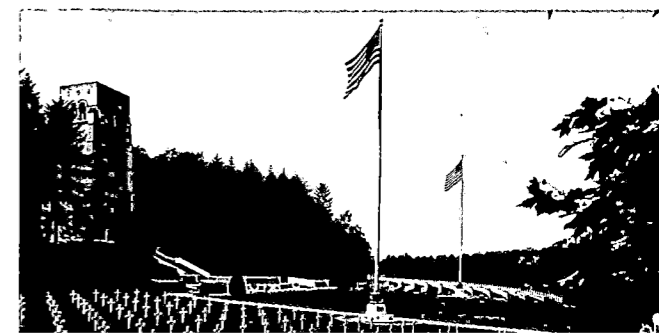
This battlefield monument, commemorating the first offensive operation in May 1918 by a large American unit in World War I, stands in the center of the village which was captured in that attack and which was completely destroyed by artillery fire. It consists of a white stone shaft, on a platform, surrounded by an attractive park developed and maintained by the Commission. The quiet surroundings now give no hint of the bitter hand-to-hand fighting which took place near the site of the monument.

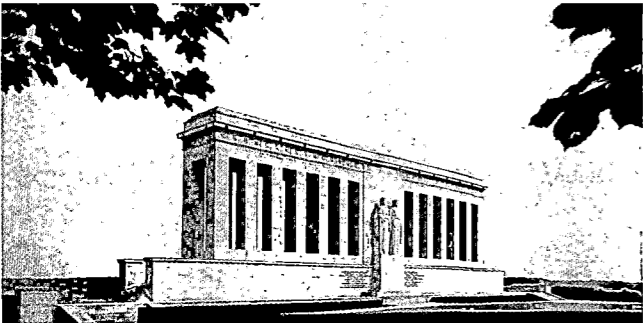


AISNE-MARNE CEMETERY lies south of the village of Belleau (Aisne), France, 6 1/2 miles northwest of Château-Thierry. It may be reached by automobile from Paris via N-3, turning left opposite the entrance pylons of the Château-Thierry Monument which are about 2 miles west of the town of Château-Thierry; the total distance is 58 miles. The cemetery may also be reached via toll auto-route A-4 by taking the Montreuil-aux-Lions exit and following the cemetery signs to Lucy-le-Bocage and proceeding through Belleau Wood to the entrance of the cemetery. There is rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Château-Thierry; the journey takes about 1 hour.

This 42 1/2-acre cemetery, in a sweeping curve at the foot of the hill where stands Belleau Wood, contains the graves of 2,289 of our Dead, most of whom fought in the vicinity and in the Marne valley in the summer of 1918. From the hillside rises the memorial chapel decorated with sculptured and stained-glass details of wartime personnel, equipment and insignia. On its interior walls are the names of 1,060 who were Missing in the region. The observation platform in the chapel tower affords excellent views over the battlefield. During World War II, the chapel was damaged slightly by an enemy shell.

Belleau Wood adjoins the cemetery; it contains many vestiges of World War I. At the flagpole is a monument commemorating the valor of the U.S. Marines who captured much of this ground in 1918.



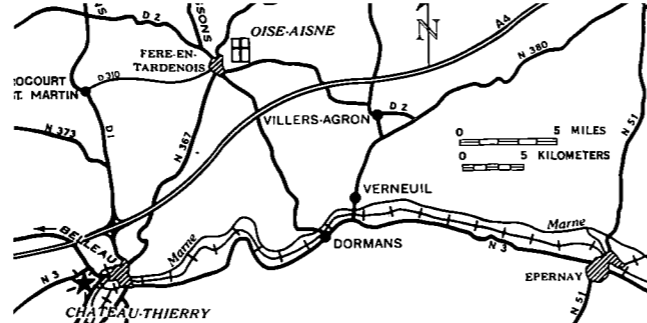
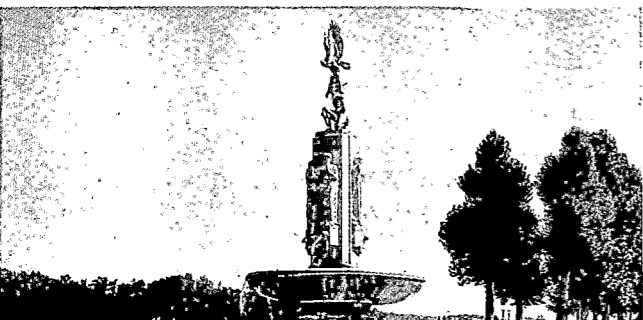


**CHÂTEAU-THIERRY MONUMENT**, on a hill 2 miles west of Château-Thierry, commands a wide view of the valley of the Marne. It is 54 miles east of Paris, 4½ miles southeast of Aisne-Marne (Belleau) Cemetery and 17 miles southwest of the Oise-Aisne (Fère) Cemetery where rest many of the American soldiers and marines who fought in this region in the summer of 1918. Two stone pylons mark the entrance from the Paris-Château-Thierry highway (N-3).

The monument consists of an impressive double colonnade rising above a long terrace; on its west façade are heroic sculptured figures representing the United States and France. On the east façade is a map of American military operations in this region and also an orientation table.

**TOURS MONUMENT** is located in the city of Tours, France, 146 miles southwest of Paris.

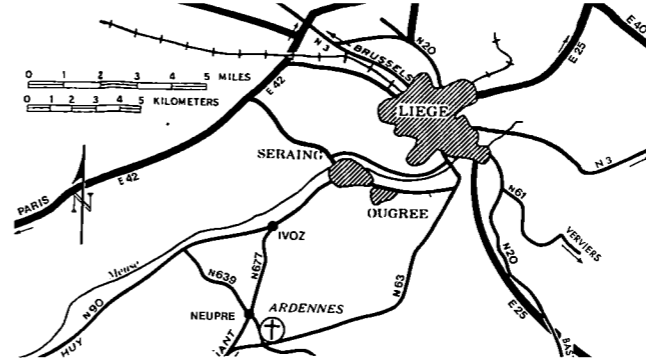
The monument commemorates the efforts of the 650,000 men who served during World War I in the Services of Supply of the American Expeditionary Forces and whose work behind the battle lines made possible the brilliant achievements of the American armies in the field. It is situated just east of the southern end of the Pont Wilson which crosses the Loire in prolongation of the main street (Rue Nationale) of Tours, and consists of a handsome fountain of white stone and bronze with appropriate sculpture. The surrounding area was developed by the Commission into a small park.



**OISE-AISNE CEMETERY** lies 1½ miles east of Fère-en-Tardenois (Aisne), France, which is 14 miles northeast of Château-Thierry. It may be reached by automobile from Paris by toll autoroute A-4 taking the Château-Thierry exit, then going north on D-1 to Rocourt St. Martin, or over N-3 to Château-Thierry, thence N-367 to Fère-en-Tardenois, a total distance of 70 miles. Hotels are available in Château-Thierry, Reims (27 miles) and Soissons (18 miles). There is rail service to each of these cities where taxicabs may be hired.

At this cemetery site of 36½ acres, beneath the broad lawn surrounded by stately trees and shrubbery, rest 6,012 of our military Dead most of whom gave their lives while fighting in this vicinity during 1918. Their headstones, aligned in long rows, rise in a gentle slope from the entrance to the memorial at the far end. The burial area is divided into four plots by wide paths lined by trees and beds of roses; at the intersection is a circular plaza and the flagpole.

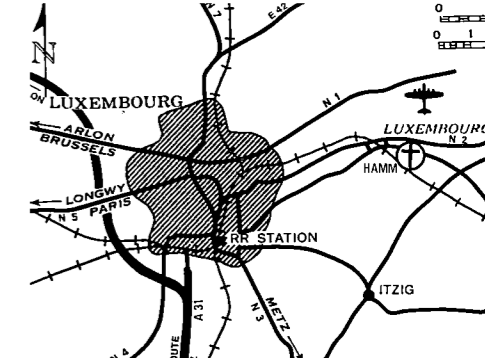
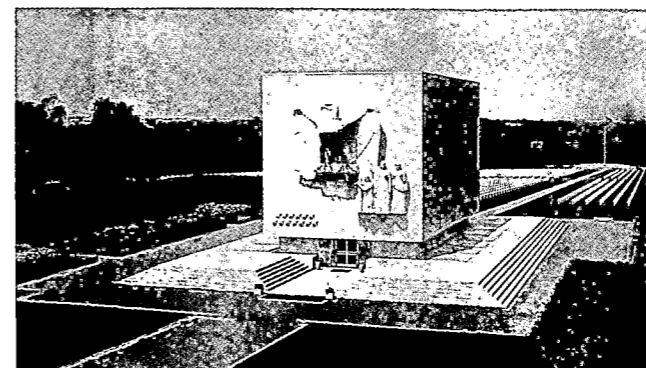
The memorial is a curving colonnade, flanked at the ends by a chapel and a map-room. It is built of rose-colored sandstone with white trim bearing sculptured details of wartime equipment. The chapel contains an altar of carved stone. Engraved upon its walls are the names of 241 of the Missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified. The map-room contains an engraved and colored wall map portraying the military operations in this region during 1918.



**ARDENNES CEMETERY** is located near the southeast edge of Neupré (Neuville-en-Condroz), 12 miles southwest of Liège, Belgium. The main highway to Dinant passes the entrance. Liège can be reached by express train from Paris (Gare du Nord) in about 5½ hours, from Brussels and from Germany via Aachen. Taxicabs and limited bus service to Neupré are available from Liège. There are several hotels in the city.

The approach drive leads to the memorial, a rectangular stone structure bearing on its façade a massive American eagle and other symbolical sculpture. Within are the chapel, three large wall maps composed of inlaid marbles, marble panels depicting combat and supply activities and other ornamental features. Along the outside of the memorial, inscribed on granite slabs, are the names of 462 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified. The façade on the far (north) end which overlooks the burial area bears the insignia, in mosaic, of the major United States units which operated in Northwest Europe in World War II.

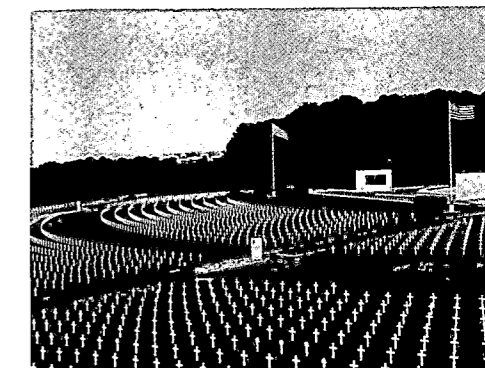
The cemetery, 90 acres in extent, contains the graves of 5,328 of our military Dead, many of whom died in the so-called "Battle of the Bulge." Their headstones are aligned in straight rows which compose the form of a huge Greek cross on the lawns and are enframed by tree masses.

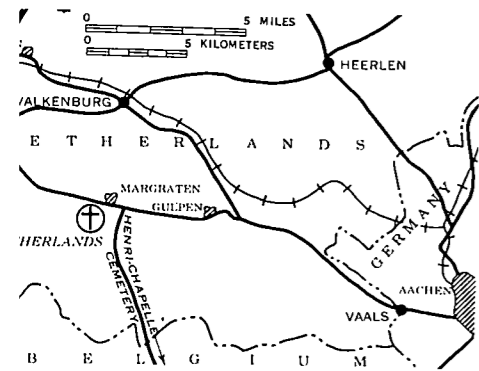


**LUXEMBOURG CEMETERY** lies just west of Luxembourg City, 3 miles east of the capital which can be reached by train from l'Est) in approximately 5 hours, from Liège from Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. The cemetery is northeast of the cemetery. Taxicabs and limited bus service to Luxembourg station and airport. There are several hotels in the city.

The cemetery, 50½ acres in extent, is a beautiful wooded area. Not far from the entrance is the white stone chapel, set on a wide circular platform surrounded by woods. It is embellished with a mosaic of bronze and stone, a stained-glass window depicting the American flag, a unit insignia and a mosaic ceiling. Flanking the entrance on the lower level are two large stone pylons bearing wall maps made of various inlaid granites, recalling the achievements of the American Expeditionary Forces in this region. On the same pylons are inscribed the names of 371 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified.

Sloping gently downhill from the memorial is the burial area containing 5,076 of our military Dead. The headstones are graceful curves; trees, fountains and flowers contribute to the dignity of the ensemble.



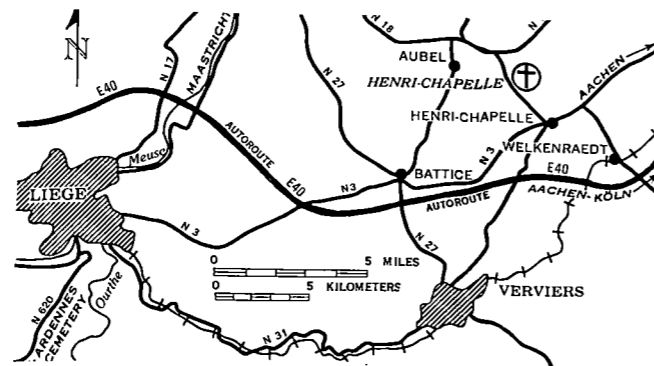


**DS CEMETERY**, the only American military cemetery in the Netherlands, lies in the village of Heerlen, east of Maastricht. Maastricht can be reached from Paris (Gare du Nord) via Brussels, or from Germany via Aachen. A bus leaves Maastricht for Heerlen every 15 minutes. The distance from Maastricht to Heerlen is 5 miles to the north; service should

be available. The monument is a tall tower which can be seen before reaching the cemetery. The cemetery covers 65½ acres. From the cemetery entrance to the Court of Honor with its pool and fountain. To the right and left, respectively, are the museum and the chapel. The museum contains three maps with texts depicting the military operations of the American Armed Forces.

On the sides of the Court are the two walls which are recorded the names of 1,722 soldiers who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose graves are not known. Beyond the tower containing the Court of Honor, divided into 16 plots, where the names of the military Dead, their headstones set in a wide treelined mall leads to the flagstaff and the crest.

In the chapel, and the altar candelabra are presented by the Government of the Netherlands by the local Provincial administration.



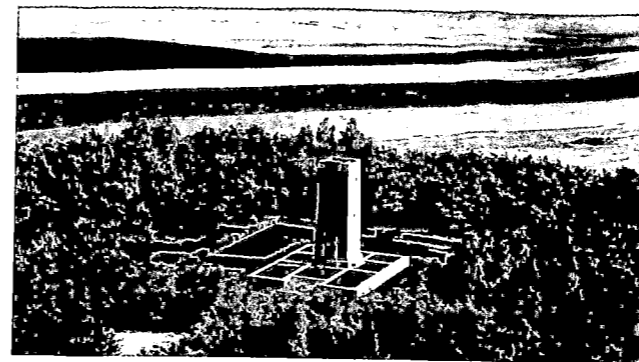
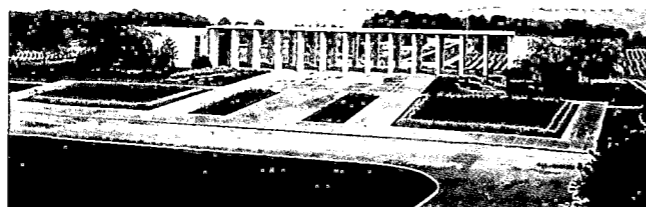
**HENRI-CHAPELLE CEMETERY** lies 2 miles northwest of the village of Henri-Chapelle which is on the main highway from Liège, Belgium (18 miles) to Aachen, Germany (10 miles). Henri-Chapelle is 4½ miles northwest of the Welkenraedt exit (7 miles from the German frontier) on the Aachen-Antwerp autoroute. Welkenraedt, the nearest station with taxicab service to the cemetery, may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord), Brussels and Aachen.

At this cemetery, covering 57 acres, rest 7,989 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives during the advance of the U.S. Armed Forces into Germany. Their headstones are arranged in gentle arcs sweeping across a broad green lawn which slopes gently downhill.

A highway passes through the reservation. West of the highway an overlook affords an excellent view of the rolling Belgian countryside, once a battlefield.

To the east is the long colonnade which, with the chapel and museum room, forms the memorial overlooking the burial area. The chapel is simple but richly ornamented. In the museum are two maps of military operations, carved in black granite, with inscriptions recalling the achievements of our Forces.

On the rectangular piers of the colonnade are inscribed the names of 450 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country. The seals of the states and territories are also carved on these piers.

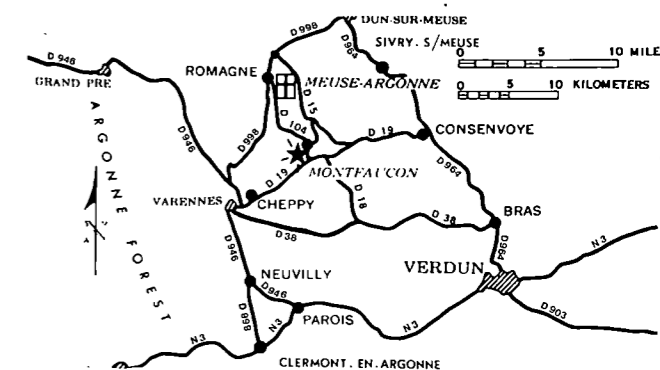
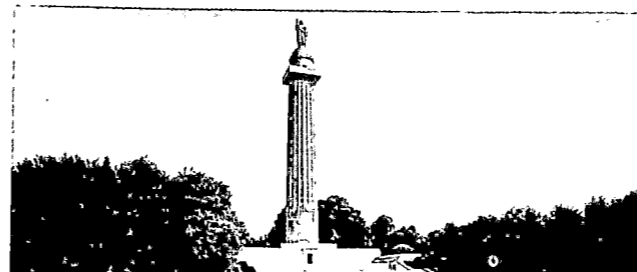


**SOMMEPY MONUMENT** stands on Blanc Mont ridge, 3 miles northwest of Sommepy-Tahure (Marne), France. The site is 11 miles north of Suippes and 124 miles east of Paris; it can be reached via Châlons-sur-Marne or Reims.

The monument, surrounded by vestiges of World War I trenches, dugouts and gun emplacements, is essentially a tower of golden-yellow limestone; a platform at the top affording a wide view over the former battlefields is open each day except Friday. Inside the entrance an inscription relates the American operations in this vicinity. The monument, whose site was captured by American troops, commemorates the achievements of the 70,000 Americans who served in this region during the summer and fall of 1918.

**MONTFAUCON MONUMENT** at Montfaucou d'Argonne (Meuse), France is 7 miles south of the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery and 20 miles northwest of Verdun. Its massive granite Doric column is surmounted by a statue symbolic of Liberty, which towers more than 200 feet above the ruins of the former village. It commemorates the Meuse-Argonne offensive in which, during 47 days of fighting between 26 September and 11 November 1918, the U.S. First Army forced a general retreat on this front.

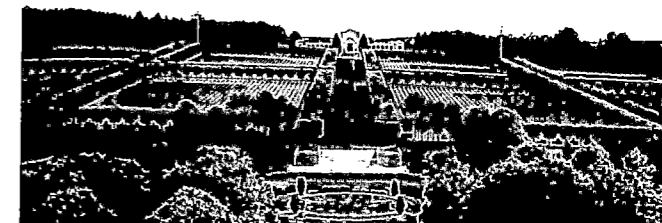
On the walls of the foyer are an engraved map of the operations with narrative and also a tribute to the troops who served. The observation platform, reached by 234 steps, affords magnificent views of the battlefield.

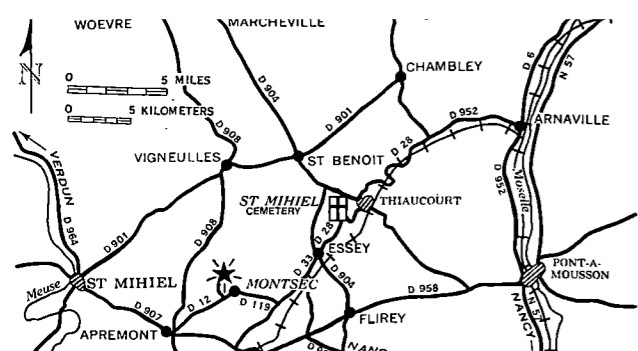


**MEUSE-ARGONNE CEMETERY** is located east of the village of Romagne-sous-Montfaucou (Meuse), France, which is 26 miles northwest of Verdun. It may be reached by automobile from Paris (152 miles) via toll autoroute A-4 or highway N-3, to Ste. Menehould, continuing on N-3 to Clermont-en-Argonne (19 miles south of the cemetery) and continuing on via Varennes-en-Argonne; it may also be reached from Verdun (where hotels are available) via Consenvoye or Dun-sur-Meuse, distances of 26 or 29 miles. Rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Verdun, takes about 3½ hours. Taxis are available from there to the cemetery.

At this site, covering 130½ acres, rest the largest number of our military Dead in Europe, a total of 14,246. Most of those buried here gave their lives during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The immense array of headstones rises in long regular rows upward beyond a wide central pool to the chapel which crowns the ridge. A beautiful bronze screen separates the chapel foyer from the interior which is decorated with stained-glass windows portraying American unit insignia; behind the altar are the flags of the principal Allied nations.

On either side of the chapel are memorial loggias. One panel of the west loggia contains a map of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Inscribed on the remaining panels of both loggias are the names of the 954 Missing whose remains were never recovered or identified, to include the Missing of our expedition to northern Russia, 1918-1919.

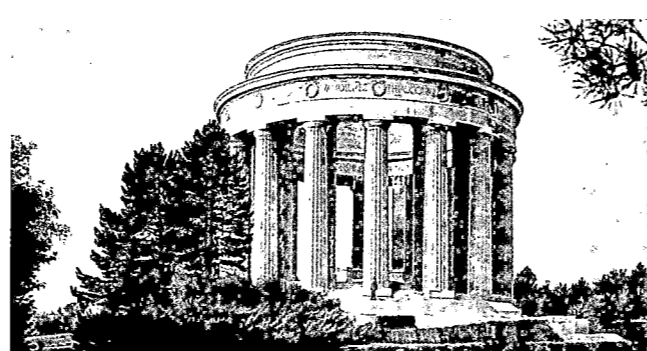
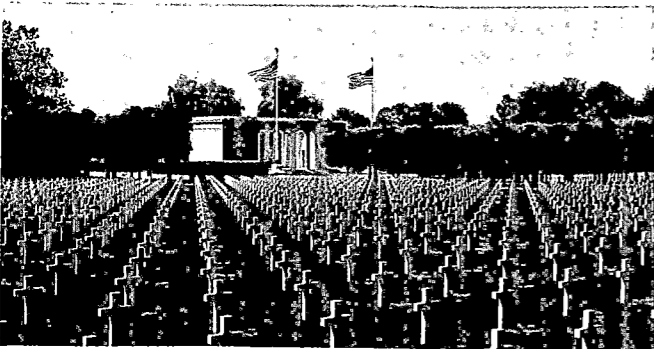




**ST. MIHIEL CEMETERY** is situated at the west edge of Thiaucourt (M. et M.), France. The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Paris (190 miles), via Verdun and from Metz (23 miles), by toll autoroute A-4, exiting at Fresnes-en-Woëvre, direction Nancy. At Fresnes-en-Woëvre, take D-904 to Beney-en-Woëvre, then D-67 to the cemetery. There is direct rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Onville. At Metz, Nancy and Verdun, hotel accommodations are available and taxicabs may be hired.

The cemetery, 40½ acres in extent, contains the graves of 4,153 of our military Dead. The majority of these gave their lives in the great offensive which resulted in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. Their headstones are aligned in long rows, divided into four plots by avenues with tree-bordered walks. At the center is a large sundial surmounted by an American eagle. To the right (west), is a small monument; at the eastern end is a semicircular overlook.

Beyond the burial area to the south is the white stone memorial consisting of a small chapel, a peristyle with a large rose-granite urn in the center and a museum. The chapel contains a beautiful mosaic portraying an angel sheathing the sword. On the end walls of the museum are recorded the names of 284 of the Missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified; on the wall opposite the door is a large inlaid marble map of the St. Mihiel offensive.



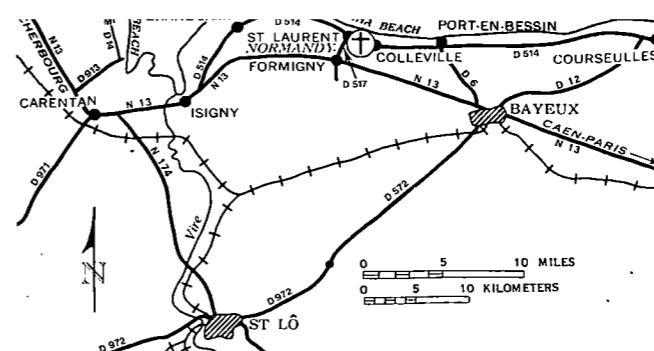
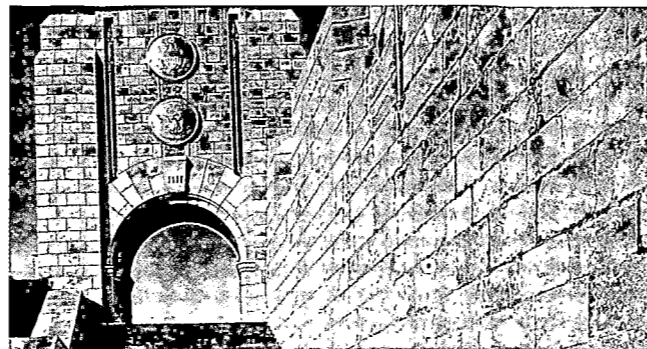
**MONTSEC MONUMENT** is situated on the isolated hill of Montsec (Thiaucourt), France, 12 miles southwest of the St. Mihiel Cemetery, 10 miles east of the town of St. Mihiel. Entrance to its access road is immediately west of the center of Montsec village.

This majestic monument, commemorating the achievements and sacrifices of American soldiers who fought in this region in 1917 and 1918, dominates the landscape for miles around. It consists of a classic circular colonnade with a broad approach stairway; its central feature is a large bronze relief map of the St. Mihiel salient, illustrating the military operations which took place there. The monument was slightly damaged during World War II but has been completely restored.

**NAVAL MONUMENT AT GIBRALTAR**, the gateway to the Mediterranean, consists of a masonry archway bearing bronze seals of the United States and of the Navy Department. This monument, constructed from stone from the neighboring "Rock," commemorates the achievements and sacrifices of the United States Navy in nearby waters and its comradeship with the Royal Navy during World War I.

From this monument, located in the midst of historic surroundings, a flight of steps connects the extensive British naval establishments below with the picturesque town above.

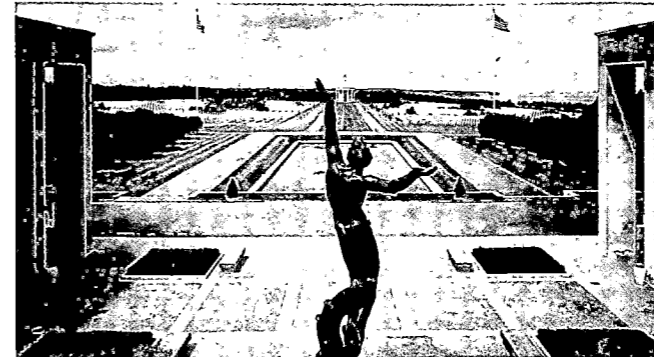
Gibraltar is a port of call for many ships; a visit to the monument from the pier requires about half an hour.



**NORMANDY CEMETERY** is situated on a cliff overlooking Omaha Beach and the English Channel, just east of St. Laurent-sur-Mer and northwest of Bayeux in Colleville-sur-Mer, 170 miles west of Paris. The cemetery may be reached by automobile via highway A-13 to Caen, then highway N-13 to Bayeux and Formigny, continuing on D-517 towards St. Laurent-sur-Mer and D-514 to Colleville-sur-Mer, where directional signs mark the entrance to the cemetery. There is regular rail service between Paris (Gare St. Lazare) and Bayeux, where taxicab service is available; travel by rail takes 3 hours. Hotels are available at Bayeux (11 miles).

The cemetery site, at the north end of its ½-mile access road, covers 172½ acres and contains the graves of 9,386 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the landings and ensuing operations. On the walls of the semicircular garden on the east side of the memorial are inscribed the names of 1,557 of our Missing who rest in unknown graves.

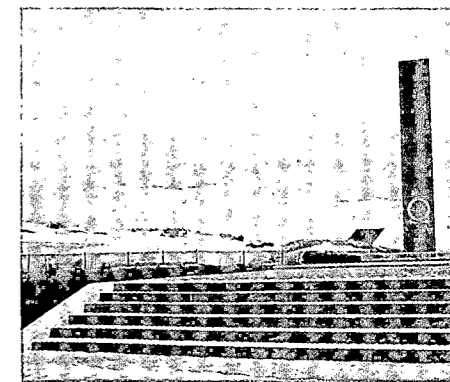
The memorial consists of a semicircular colonnade with a loggia at each end containing large maps and narratives of the military operations; at the center is the bronze "Spirit of American Youth." Two orientation tables, which overlook the beach, depict the landings in Normandy and the artificial harbor established here. Facing west at the memorial, one sees in the foreground the reflecting pool; beyond is the burial area with the circular chapel and, at



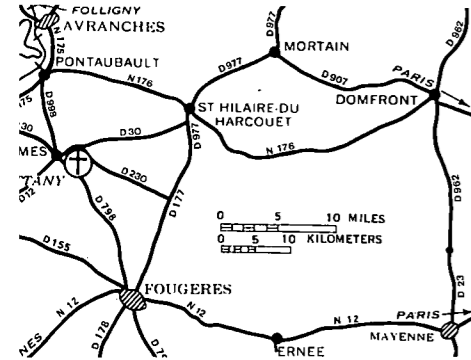
States and France.



**POINTE DU HOC RANGER MONUMENT** is situated on a cliff 8 miles west of the Normandy Cemetery overlooking Omaha Beach. It was dedicated by the French to honor elements of the 2d Marine Division under the command of LTC James E. Rudder who, on June 6, 1944, seized the objective successfully against determined German resistance at high cost. The monument consists of a tall pylon atop a concrete bunker with inscriptions and English on tablets at its base. It was turned over to the American government on 1 July 1944 for care and maintenance in perpetuity. The area on the right flank of Omaha Beach was held by the Rangers left it on 8 June 1944.

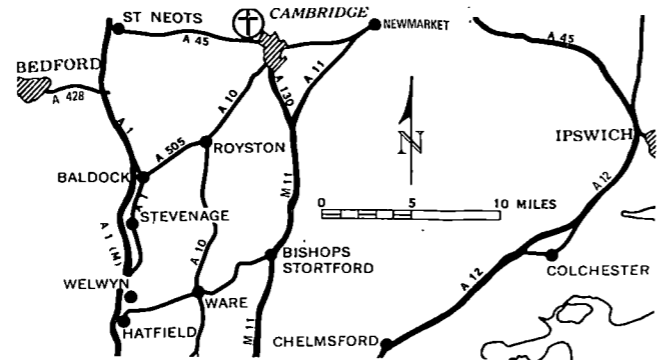


**UTAH BEACH MONUMENT** is located on the north side of highway N-13D, approximately 10 miles northeast of Sainte-Marie-du-Mont (France). This monument commemorates the actions of the American Forces of the VII Corps in the liberation of the Cotentin Peninsula from the Germans in June 1944. It consists of a red granite obelisk in a small, developed park overlooking the beach of Utah Beach, one of the two American landing beaches during the Normandy Invasion of June 6, 1944.



METERY lies 1½ miles southeast of the nes (Manche), France, 12 miles south of 14 miles north of Fougères. It may be nobile from Paris via toll highway A-11 to l to Ernee, N-12 to Fougères, and finally es, a total distance of 220 miles (352 km) ach the cemetery by rail from Paris, take ougères, leaving Gare Montparnasse, 3 bus in Vitre. Train time from Paris is our hours. Taxi service is available from cemetery. There are hotels at St. James, orson (10 miles) and Mont St. Michel (15

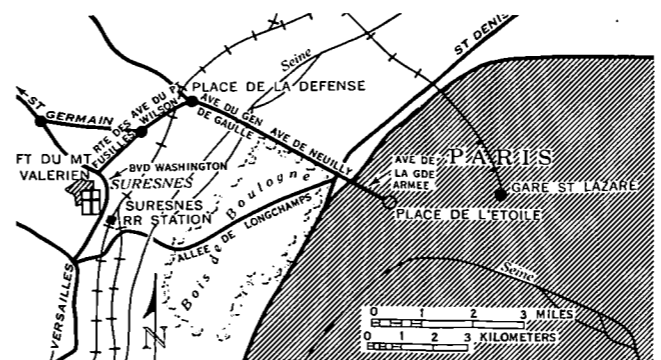
ery, covering 28 acres of rolling farm : eastern edge of Brittany, rest 4,410 of of whom gave their lives in the Normandy paigns in 1944. Along the retaining wall terrace are inscribed the names of 497 of se resting place "is known only to God." te memorial, containing the chapel as well rations maps with narratives and flags of ces, overlooks the burial area. Interesting sculprture aid in embellishing the struc- it platform of the tower, reached by 98 view of the stately pattern of the head- of the peaceful surrounding countryside ward to the sea and Mont St. Michel.



CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY is situated 3 miles west of the university city of Cambridge, England, on highway A-1303 and 60 miles north of London. By automobile from London it takes about 2¼ hours. Cambridge may also be reached by railroad from Liverpool Street station. Travel time is about 1½ hours; train service is frequent. Taxicab service is available at Cambridge station. There are excellent hotels in the city.

The site, 30½ acres in extent, was donated by the University of Cambridge. It lies on a north slope with wide prospect; the west and south sides are framed by woodland. The cemetery contains the remains of 3,811 of our military Dead; on the great wall of the Missing are recorded the names of 5,126 who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified. Most of these died in the Battle of the Atlantic or in the strategic air bombardment of Northwest Europe.

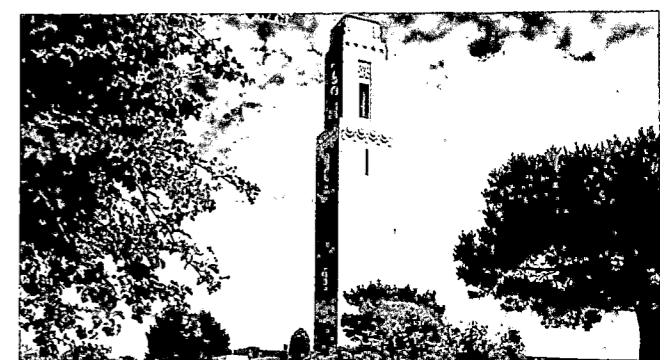
From the flagpole platform, near the main entrance, the great mall, with its reflecting pools, stretches eastward; it is from this mall that the wide, sweeping curve of the burial area across the green lawns is best appreciated. Along the south side is the wall of the Missing; at the far end is the memorial with its chapel, its two huge military maps, its stained-glass windows bearing the State Seals and military decorations and its mosaic ceiling memorial to the Dead of our Air Forces.



SURESNES CEMETERY is in the suburb of Suresnes, 5 miles west of the center of Paris. It can be reached by automobile, taxicab or suburban trains; the latter depart about every 20 minutes from the Gare St. Lazare. From the Suresnes station it is only a 10 minute walk to the cemetery. From the site, which is located high on the slopes of Mount Valérien, a fine panorama of a large part of Paris can be viewed.

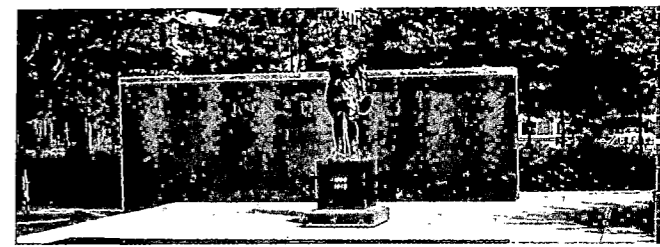
At this cemetery, 7½ acres in extent, rest 1,541 who died in World War I, together with 24 of our Unknown Dead of World War II. Bronze tablets on the walls of the chapel record the names of 974 Missing or buried or lost at sea in 1917 and 1918.

Originally a World War I cemetery, Suresnes now shelters the remains of our Dead of both wars. The World War I memorial chapel was enlarged by the addition of two loggias dedicated to the Dead of World War I and of World War II, respectively. In the rooms at the ends of the loggias are white marble figures in memory of those who gave their lives in these two wars. Inscribed on the walls of the loggias is a summary of the loss of life in our Armed Forces in each war, together with the location of all the overseas cemeteries where our Dead are buried. Senior representatives of the American and French Governments assemble on ceremonial occasions at Suresnes Cemetery to honor the memory of our military Dead.



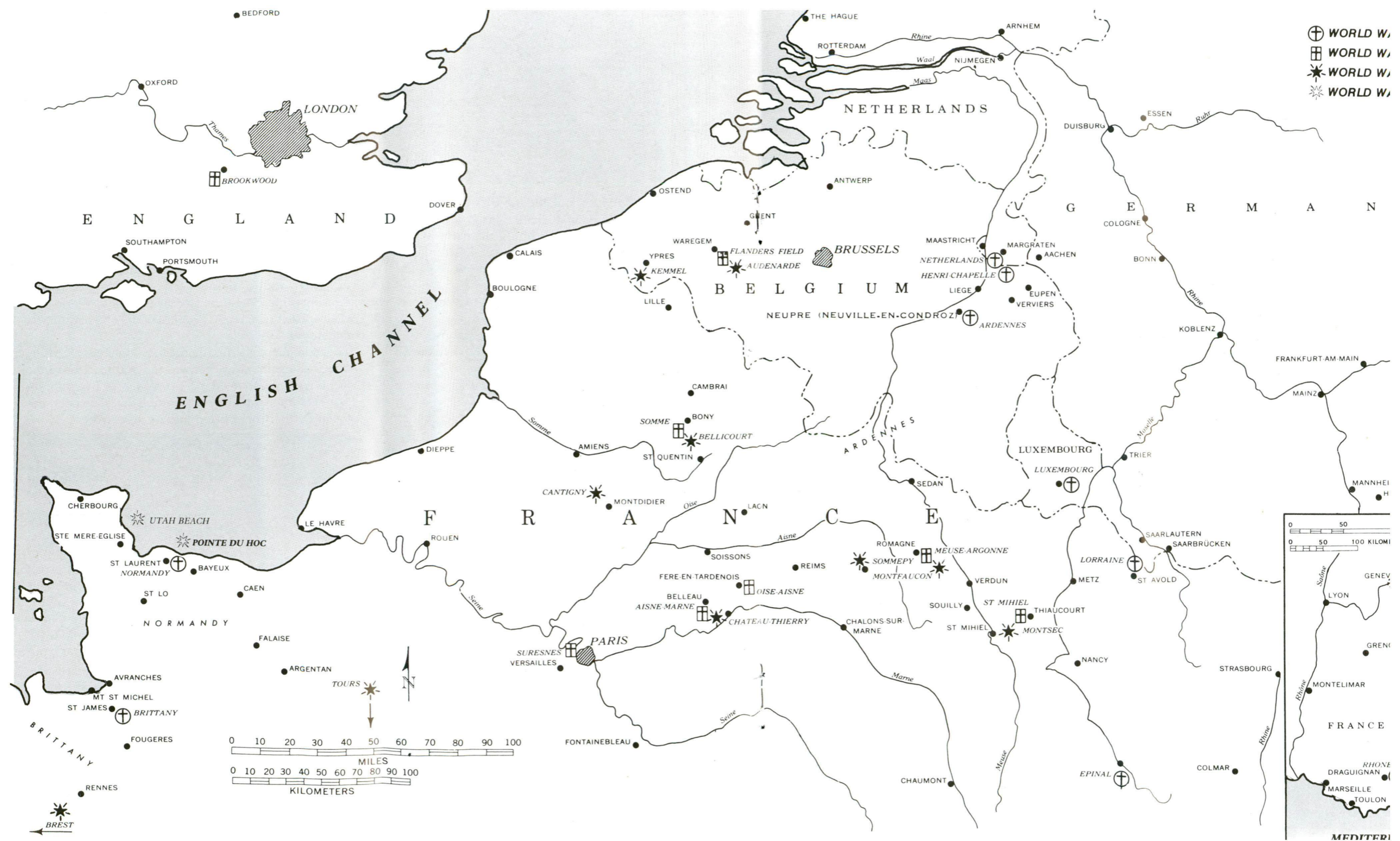
NAVAL MONUMENT AT BREST, FRANCE, stands on the ramparts of the city overlooking the harbor which was a major base of operations for American naval vessels during World War I. The original monument, built on this site to commemorate the achievements of the United States Navy during World War I, was destroyed by the enemy on 4 July 1941, prior to our entry into World War II. The present structure is a replica of the original and was completed in 1958.

The monument is a rectangular rose-granite shaft, rising 145 feet above the lower terrace and 100 feet above the Cours d'Ajot. All four sides are ornamented by sculpture of nautical interest. The surrounding area has been developed by the Commission into an attractive park.

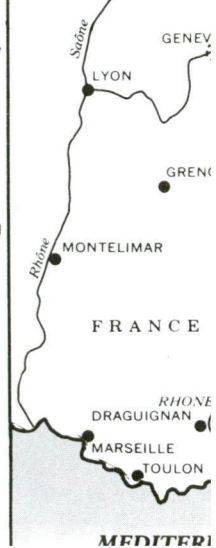
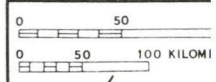
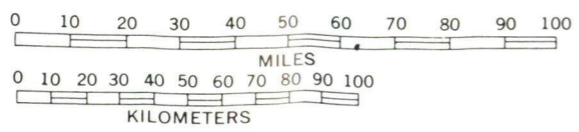


The AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES MEMORIAL, located on Penn. Ave. between 14th and 15th Streets, NW in Wash. DC, commemorates the two million American military personnel and their CinC, Gen. John J. Pershing, who made up the AEF of WWI.

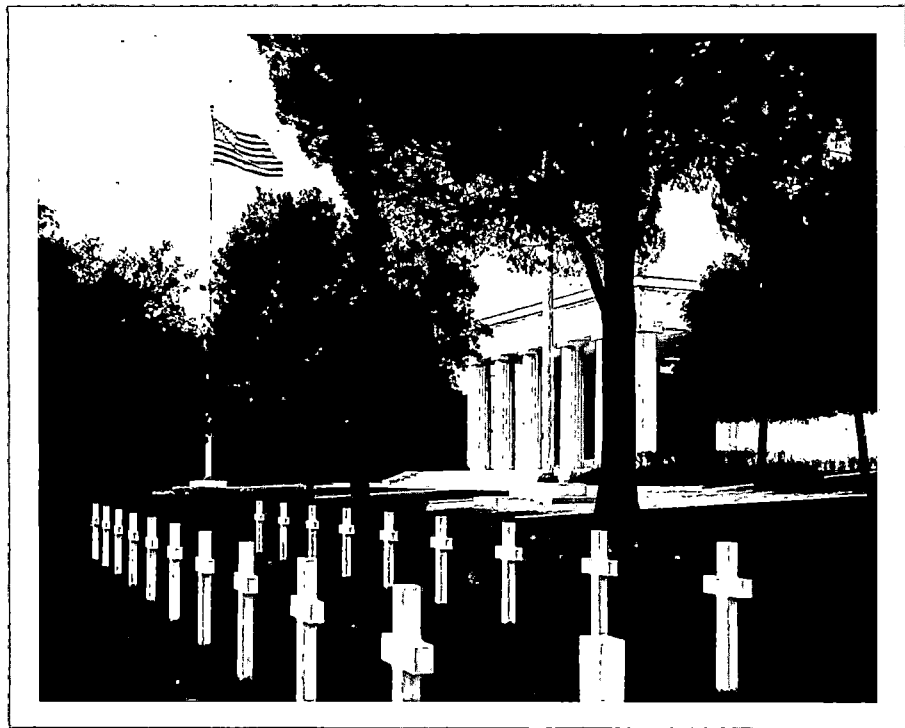
It consists of a stone plaza 52 ft. by 75 ft., an 8 ft. statue of Gen. Pershing on a stone pedestal, a stone bench facing the statue and two 10 ft. high walls, one along the south side of the memorial area and one along the east. The south wall contains two battle maps with appropriate inscriptions. Inscribed upon the reverse face of the east wall is Gen. Pershing's tribute to the officers and men of the AEF: "IN THEIR DEVOTION, THEIR VALOR, AND IN THE LOYAL FULFILLMENT OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES HAVE LEFT A HERITAGE OF WHICH WE ARE PROUD."



- ⊕ WORLD W,
- ⊞ WORLD W,
- ★ WORLD W,
- ⊞★ WORLD W,



# Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial

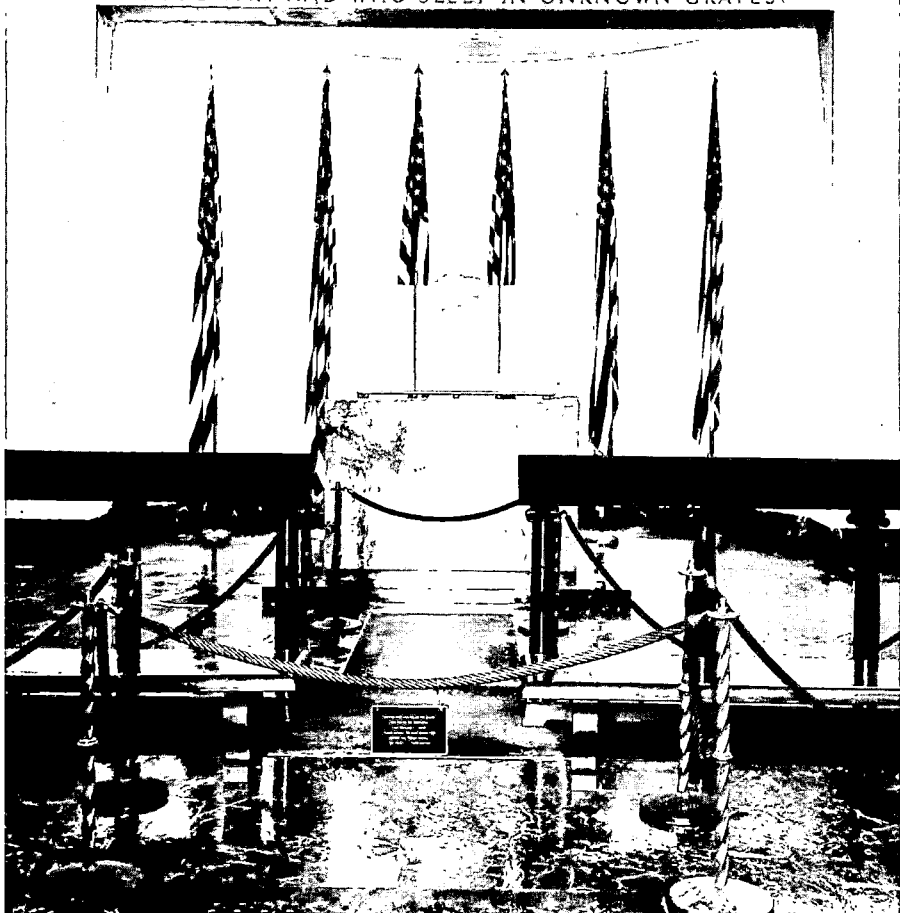


The American Battle Monuments Commission

1984

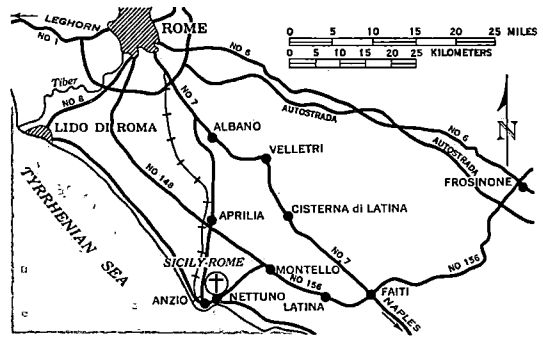


HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS  
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR  
COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.



*Chapel Interior*

# Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial



## LOCATION

The Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial is situated just east of Anzio at the north edge of the town of Nettuno, 38 miles/60 kilometers south of Rome.

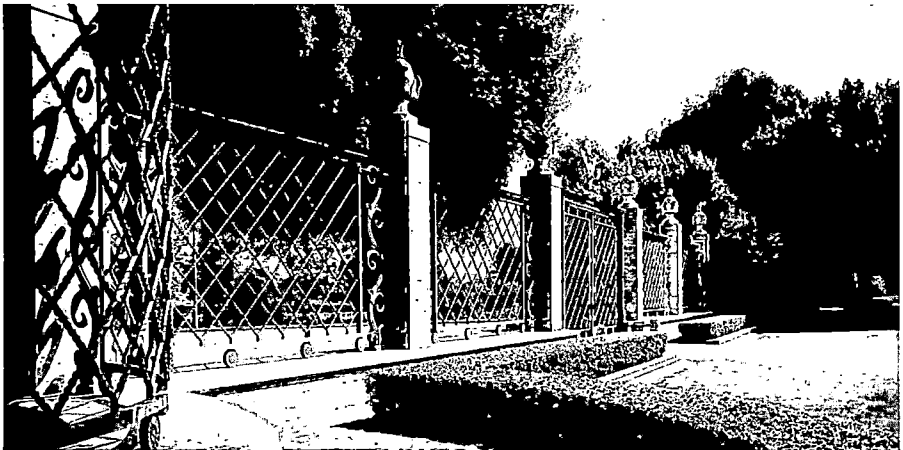
There is hourly train service between Rome and Nettuno. Travel one way by rail takes a little over one hour. The cemetery is located one mile north of the Nettuno railroad station, from which taxi service is available.

To travel to the cemetery from Rome by automobile, the following two routes are recommended:

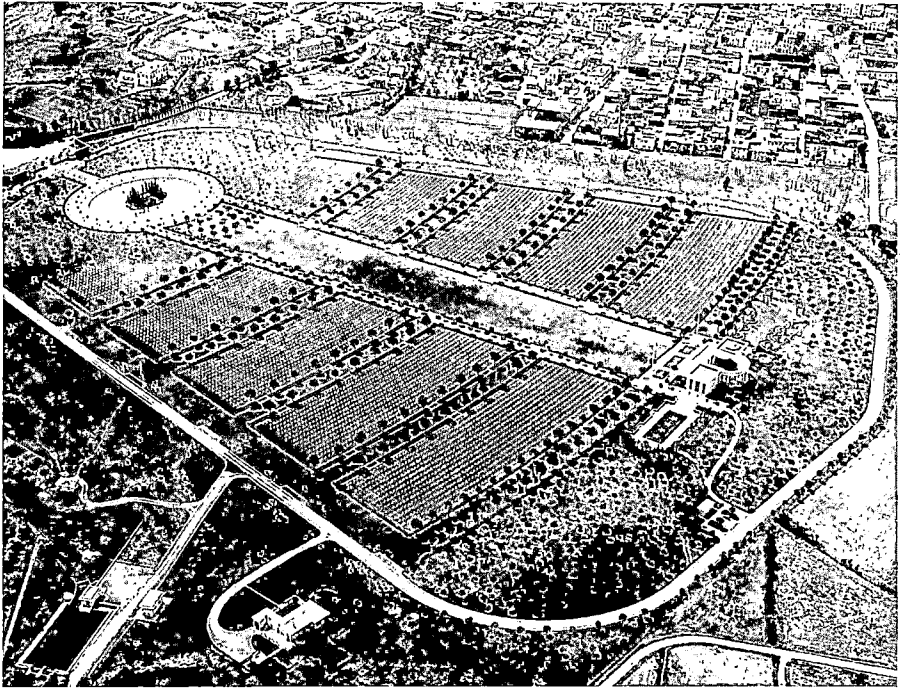
(1) At Piazza di San Giovanni, bear left and pass through the old Roman wall to the Via Appia

Nuova/route No. 7. About 8 miles from the Piazza di San Giovanni, after passing Ciampino airport, turn right on route No. 207 at the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery sign and follow it past Aprilia to Anzio, Nettuno and the cemetery.

(2) At Piazza di San Giovanni, bear right on the Via dell'Amba Aradam to Via delle Terme di Caracalla, pass through the old Roman wall along Viale Cristoforo Colombo and through the Exposition grounds (EUR), immediately beyond which is the first of the directional signs to the cemetery. Continue on Via Pontina/route No. 148 to overpass near Aprilia, thence take route No. 207/Via Nettunense.



*Main Entrance to Cemetery*



*Aerial View of the Cemetery*

Adequate hotel accommodations may be found in Anzio, Nettuno and Rome.

#### HOURS

The cemetery is open daily to the public as follows:

**SUMMER (15 May – 15 September)**

8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. — weekdays

9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. — Saturdays,  
Sundays, and holidays

**WINTER (16 September – 14 May)**

8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. — weekdays

9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. — Saturdays,  
Sundays, and holidays

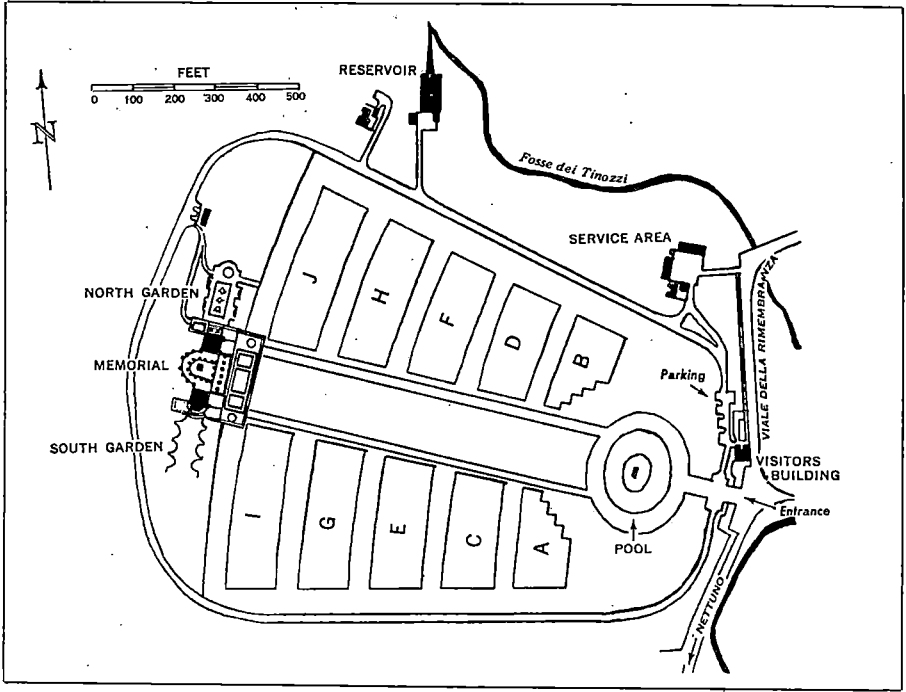
During these hours, a staff member is on duty in the Visitors' Building to answer questions and escort relatives to grave and memorial sites, except between noon and 3:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays.

#### HISTORY

On 10 July 1943, just two months after the victorious North African

campaign, Allied forces landed in strength on the southern and eastern shores of the island of Sicily. Despite vigorous resistance by the enemy, infantry and airborne troops of the U.S. Seventh Army thrust inland under cover of gunfire from the Western Naval Task Force. Five days later, the Allied beachheads were joined and a continuous line established. While the British Eighth Army on the right was advancing northeast toward Mount Etna against stiff resistance, the U.S. Seventh Army was driving rapidly to the northwest. Advancing 100 miles in four days, the Seventh Army occupied the port city of Palermo and then swung toward Messina in the northeast.

With air cover and support from the U. S. Twelfth Air Force, the Seventh and Eighth Armies drove across the difficult mountainous terrain of Sicily to seize Messina on 17 August. In just 39 days, the entire

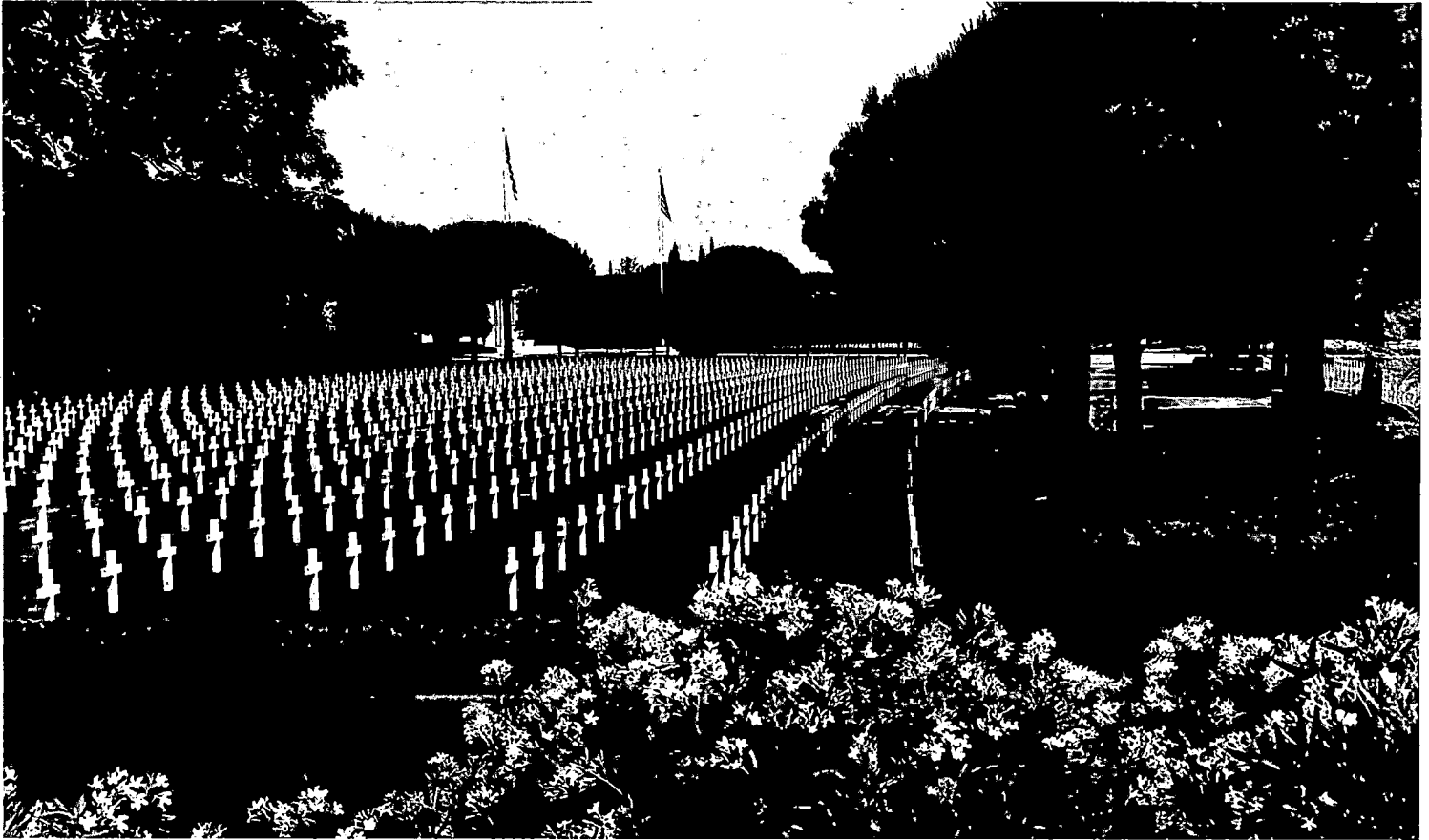


*Location of Cemetery Features*

island was overrun and the Sicilian campaign concluded. This resounding victory by the Allies caused the Italian government to break with the Axis and sue for peace.

In order to maintain contact with the withdrawing enemy forces, troops of the British Eighth Army crossed the Straits of Messina to the mainland. Six days later, at 0330 hours on 9 September, the major amphibious assault was launched on the Italian mainland over the beaches of Salerno by American and British troops of the U.S. Fifth Army. That same day, a British fleet landed troops at Taranto to seize the major port there and divert some enemy reserves from the main landing. Four days later, elements of two Panzer Corps mounted a powerful counterattack against Allied troops at Salerno threatening existence of the entire beachhead. After three days of bitter fighting, stubborn resistance by the Allied ground forces

combined with artillery, naval gunfire and air support halted the enemy assault. Realizing that it could not dislodge the Fifth Army and fearful of not being in good defensive positions when the Eighth Army arrived in the area from Messina and Taranto, the enemy withdrew to the north as the two Allied armies joined forces at Vallo. With air support from the U.S. Twelfth Air Force, the Fifth Army seized Naples on 1 October as the Eighth Army on its right captured the airfields near Foggia. A major Allied objective of the landings on the Italian mainland was thus accomplished, obtainment of air bases from which the U.S. Fifteenth Air Force could conduct strategic bombardment of Austria, the Balkans and Germany. Together with the U.S. Eighth Air Force operating from England, it carried out numerous massive aerial attacks to destroy critical industrial targets and defeat



*Graves area with Memorial in Background*

the German Air Force.

Continuing its advance northward, the U. S. Fifth Army crossed the Volturno River in mid-October and attacked toward the Liri River Valley, which was considered the "gateway to Rome." Increasing resistance by the enemy, adverse weather conditions and mountainous terrain combined to slow the Fifth Army advance. In November and December, the Fifth Army fought its way across the rugged terrain in bitterly cold weather as on its right the Eighth Army crossed the Sangro River. The two Allied armies continued the breaching of the enemy's Winter Line south of Cassino, reaching the Garigliano and the Rapido Rivers in January 1944, where the advance ground to a halt at the strongly fortified Gustav Line.

To break the stalemate, an amphibious operation was planned at Anzio 40 miles south of Rome to outflank the Gustav Line and cut off the enemy from the rear. A Fifth Army attack continued to meet stubborn resistance in the heavily fortified Cassino area and failed to breach the Gustav Line. However, it was successful in drawing enemy reserves away from the landing beaches.

The amphibious landings on 22 January 1944 by American and British troops of the VI Corps at Anzio came as a surprise to the enemy. He, nevertheless, reacted forcefully and within a few days had brought reinforcements from northern Italy, France, Germany and Yugoslavia. Three major counterattacks were hurled against the VI Corps beachhead only to be stopped by a magnificent ground defense supported by tanks, artillery, airplanes and naval gunfire.

The final assault on the well entrenched enemy at the Gustav Line began on 11 May 1944. An aggressive attack by French troops of the Fifth Army successfully penetrated the Gustav Line in its area capturing

Monte Majo causing the enemy to commit its last reserves there. Soon the Allies were penetrating all along the line. Two weeks later the VI Corps broke out of the beachhead, and on 4 June 1944, the Allies entered Rome. For the first time since the landings at Salerno in September 1943, the enemy was in full retreat.

## SITE

The site, 77 acres in extent, lay in the zone of advance of the U.S. 3d Infantry Division. A temporary wartime cemetery was established there on 24 January 1944, two days after the U.S. VI Corps landing on the beaches of Anzio.

After World War II, when the temporary cemeteries were disestablished by the Army, the remains of American military Dead whose next-of-kin requested permanent interment overseas were moved to one of the fourteen permanent sites on foreign soil, usually the one which was closest to the temporary cemetery. There they were reinterred by the American Graves Registration Service in the distinctive grave patterns proposed by the cemetery's architect and approved by the Commission. Design and construction of all structures and facilities at the permanent sites as well as the sculpture, landscaping and other improvements were the responsibility of the Commission.

Many of the Dead interred or commemorated here gave their lives in the liberation of Sicily (10 July to 17 August 1943); in the landings in the Salerno area (9 September 1943) and in the subsequent heavy fighting northward; in the landings at and occupation of the Anzio beachhead (22 January 1944 to May 1944); and in the air and naval operations in these regions.

The permanent cemetery and memorial were completed in 1956.

## ARCHITECTS

Architects for the cemetery and memorial were Gugler, Kimball & Husted of New York City; the landscape architect was Ralph Griswold of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

## GENERAL LAYOUT

The main entrance to the cemetery is on the west side of Via della Rimembranza, 200 yards from the north edge of the town of Nettuno. Entry is through ornate bronze gates surmounted by the United States seal. The cemetery is generally trapezoidal in shape with the small end of the trapezoid near the entrance. Just inside the entrance on the right is the Visitors' Building and a limited number of parking spaces. Beyond the gate directly to the front is a large elliptical reflecting pool (82 yards by 66 yards) with a stone cenotaph of bronze-colored travertine in the shape of a sarcophagus on a small island in its center. Several Italian cypress trees flank the cenotaph on either side. Extending from the reflecting pool through the graves area to the large memorial on the west is a wide grassy mall lined with evergreen holly oak trees and a hedge of *pittosporum tobira*. The memorial consists of a chapel and museum connected by a peristyle and two gardens. American flags fly daily from flagpoles located on each side of the memorial.

The service road which encircles the graves area proceeds from the entrance gate past the Visitors' Building and parking area on the right at which point it curves to the left parallel to the graves area. The service area is located on the right just past the curve. A little further on the right are the pumphouse and power stations. Here water from the Fosso dei Tinozzi is directed into open reservoirs from which it is pumped into the high pressure sprinkler system. Potable water is

drawn directly from city mains which pass the cemetery on the west. Along the outside of the service road to the rear of the memorial stand cedars of Lebanon, Monterey cypress and oleanders. At the top of the hill, the road turns left passing additional parking spaces and the rear entrance to the memorial. From the rear of the memorial, the road passes to the left around the west end of the graves area and returns to the entrance gate. Among the plantings beyond the road to the south of the graves area, Italian cypress, eucalyptus and oleanders predominate.

## THE MEMORIAL

The memorial consists of a chapel, museum and connecting peristyle constructed largely of Roman travertine quarried near Tivoli, a few miles east of Rome.

Flanking the entrance to the peristyle are two flagstaffs 80 feet high. The peristyle contains massive columns of travertine and of Rosso Levanto marble from the vicinity of Rapallo, near Genoa. Prominently positioned in the peristyle on a pedestal of bronze-colored travertine is the "Brothers in Arms" sculpture by Paul Manship of New York, symbolizing an American soldier and sailor standing side by side with an arm around each other's shoulder. The sculpture of bronze was cast at the Battaglia Foundry in Milan. A single tall Roman pine tree shades it.

On the east facade of the chapel is a sculptured panel in relief of white Carrara marble symbolizing "Remembrance." It portrays an angel bestowing a laurel wreath upon the graves of those who gave their lives for their Country.

On the east facade of the museum is a panel symbolizing "Resurrection." It portrays a dead soldier being borne to his reward by a guardian angel. Both panels were

designed by Paul Manship and carved by Pietro Bibolotti of Pietrasanta.

South of the memorial, adjacent to the chapel, is an informal garden lined on each side with connecting semi-circular planters containing beds of annual flowers. Panicked goldenrain trees and pink crepe myrtle border the planters. At the far end of the garden is a bronze statue of the legendary Thracian poet and musician Orpheus circumscribed by an armillary sphere with a sun dial.

North of the memorial, adjacent to the museum, is a more formal garden planted in parterre arrangements with beds of polyantha roses, geraniums, white oleanders, purple bougainvillea and other flowers.

At the far end of the garden is a Baveno granite fountain consisting of a large semi-circular bowl on a wide pedestal. It was carved from a single piece of granite quarried near the north end of Lake Maggiore. Cascades of water flow from the bowl into a low basin.

## CHAPEL

On each side of the bronze door to the chapel (cast by the Marinelli Foundries of Florence) is the dedicatory inscription in English and Italian:

1941-1945 \*\* IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## INTERIOR

The chapel contains no windows. When light in addition to the artificial lighting is needed, two huge panels on the west wall, set in bronze and steel frames, can be swung open.

The floor of the chapel is of Rosso Levanto marble; the pews are of walnut.

The interior chapel walls of white Carrara marble are engraved with the name, rank, organization and State of entry into military service of 3,094 Missing in the region:

United States Army and Army

Air Forces<sup>1</sup> ..... 2,031  
United States Navy ..... 1,063

These servicemen and women, who died in the service of their Country, were Missing in Action or were lost or buried at sea. They represent every State in the Union and the District of Columbia.

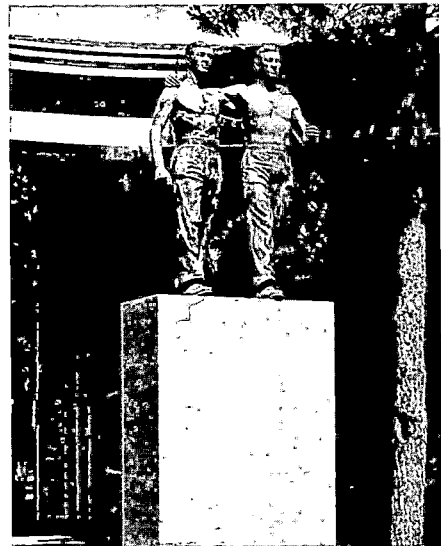
Over the Apse is engraved:

HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.

An Italian translation is engraved over the door.

On the altar of golden Broccatello Siena marble is a triptych of Seravezzo white marble from the Carrara region designed by Paul Manship. Carved in relief on the side

<sup>1</sup>During World War II, the Air Forces were part of the United States Army.



*"Brothers in Arms" Statue,  
Peristyle of the Memorial*

panels of the triptych are angels holding palm branches. The left panel bears this quotation from the Eighth Psalm (3-5) with reference to the sculptured ceiling dome:

WHEN I CONSIDER THY HEAVENS, THE WORKS OF THY FINGERS, THE MOON AND THE STARS, WHICH THOU HAST ORDAINED: WHAT IS MAN, THAT THOU ART MINDFUL OF HIM? AND THE SON OF MAN, THAT THOU VISITEST HIM? FOR THOU HAST MADE HIM A LITTLE LOWER THAN THE ANGELS, AND HAS CROWNED HIM WITH GLORY AND HONOR.

The right panel bears this text from T. T. Higham's translation of "The Greek Dead at Thermopylae" by Simonides:

NOBLY THEY ENDED, HIGH THEIR DESTINATION \* \* BENEATH AN ALTAR LAID, NO MORE A TOMB, WHERE NONE WITH PITY COMES OR LAMENTATIONS BUT PRAISE AND MEMORY, A SPLENDOR OF OBLATION \* \* WHO LEFT BEHIND A GEM-LIKE HERITAGE OF COURAGE AND RENOWN, A NAME THAT SHALL GO DOWN FROM AGE TO AGE.

Carved in relief on the center panel, flying against a background of clouds is the Archangel Michael sheathing his sword while four archangels below him proclaim the Victory. Beneath them is the universal prayer: "PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL AMONG MEN."

On the reverse of the center panel is carved the Angel of Peace. A cross in metal filigree stands before the triptych on the altar.

Engraved on the left or east end of the altar is a cross; engraved on the right end are the Tablets of Moses.

## THE CEILING

The ceiling dome sculpture, 22 feet in diameter, was designed by Gugler, Kimball & Husted and executed by Paul Manship and by Bruno Bearzi of Florence. The medieval signs of the Zodiac in high-relief represent the constellations. The

planets Mars, Jupiter and Saturn occupy the same relative positions that they occupied at 0200 hours on 22 January 1944, the historic moment when the first American and British troops landed on the beaches of Anzio. The more important stars in each constellation are shown as points of light on the celestial dome. Inscribed around the base of the dome is this text:

O YE STARS OF HEAVEN BLESS YE THE LORD PRAISE HIM AND MAGNIFY HIM FOREVER.

A brief explanation of the dome is cast into the bronze cover of the large switchbox just inside the door of the chapel.

## THE MUSEUM ROOM

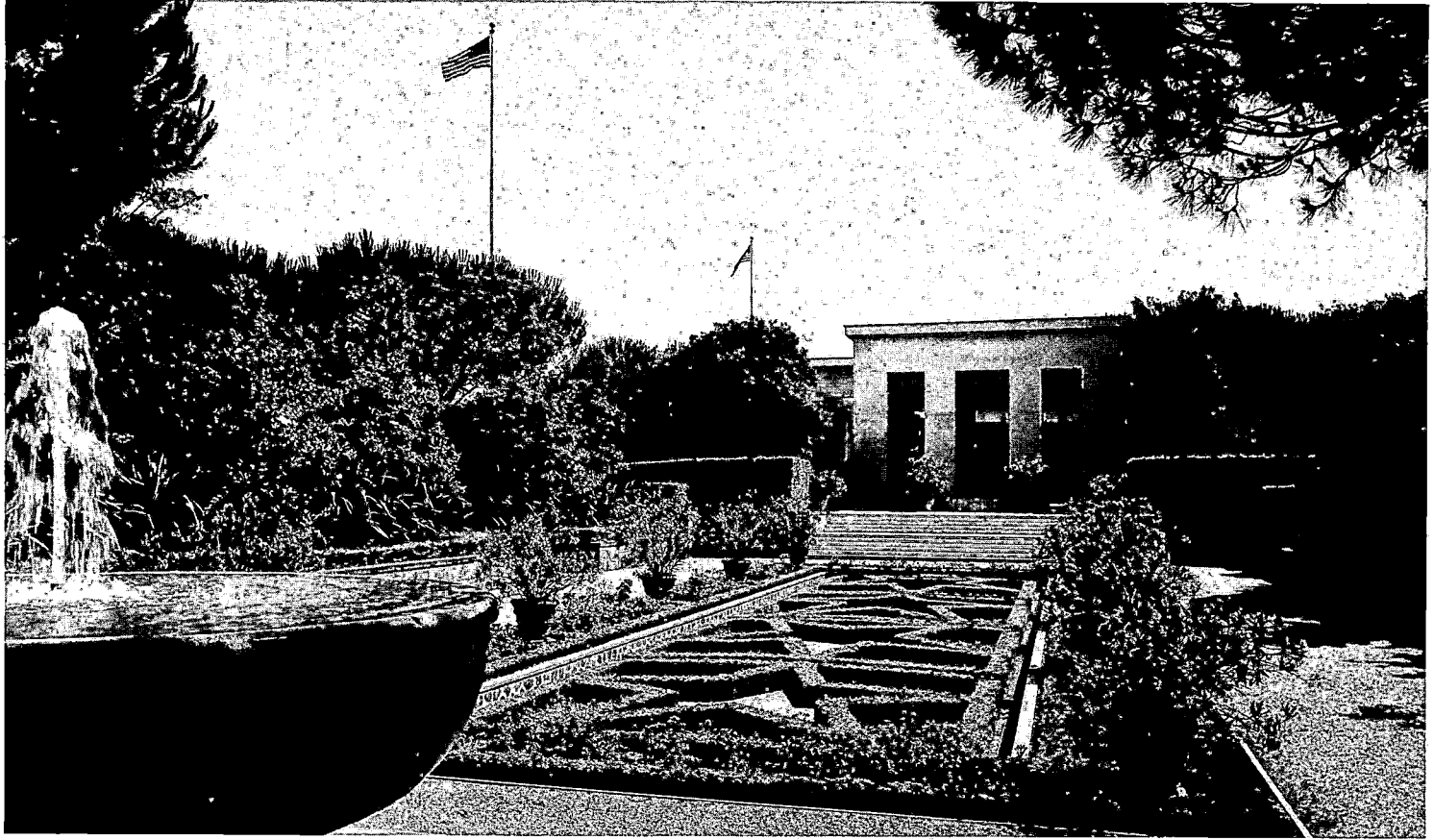
The museum room is entered through bronze gates cast by the Marinelli Foundries, which also cast the ornamental light fixtures in the memorial.

An octagonal table of bronze-colored travertine, into which is set a circular relief map of Italy at 1:500,000 scale, occupies the center of the room. The map is of bronze inset with marble mosaic tile in various shades of blue depicting the sea areas. It was fabricated by Bruno Bearzi from information supplied by the American Battle Monuments Commission and shows in general outline the American military operations in Sicily and Italy during the period 1943-45.

The maps on the east and west walls were designed by Carlo Ciampaglia of Middle Valley, New Jersey and executed in true fresco by Leonetto Tintori of Florence. This procedure involves the mixing of pigments with the plaster as it is applied to the wall. This disappearing art was used widely in the Middle Ages in the production of many murals which have lasted through the ensuing centuries.



*South Garden of the Memorial*



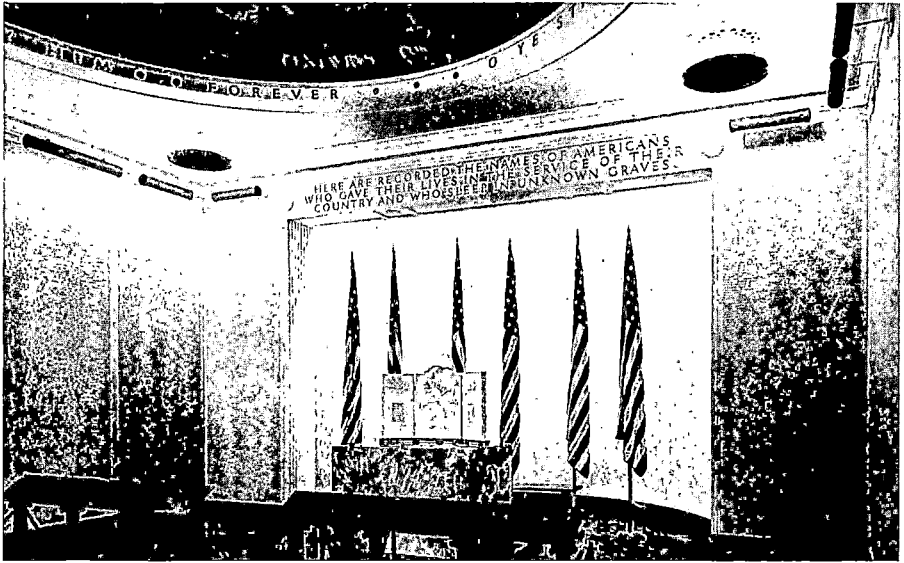
*North Garden of the Memorial*



*"Remembrance"*



*"Resurrection"*



*Altar, Triptych and Tablets of the Missing*

On the west wall are three maps — “The Capture of Sicily,” “The Strategic Air Assaults” and “The Naples-Foggia Campaign.” To aid in understanding them, the maps bear these inscriptions:

#### THE CAPTURE OF SICILY

ON 10 JULY 1943, UNDER COVER OF AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES LANDED ON THE SOUTH AND EAST SHORES OF SICILY.

1. AIDED BY GUNFIRE OF THE WESTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE AND COVERED BY AIRCRAFT OF THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE, THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY ADVANCED RAPIDLY INLAND, REACHING THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND IN TEN DAYS. ON 22 JULY U. S. FORCES OCCUPIED PALERMO AND ITS PORT.

2. FARTHER TO THE EAST, THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, ATTACKING NORTHWARD TOWARD MOUNT ETNA, ENCOUNTERED STIFF RESISTANCE WHICH SLOWED ITS PROGRESS. THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, TO RELIEVE THE PRESSURE, PROMPTLY FACED TO THE NORTHEAST AND ADVANCED TOWARD MESSINA.

3. ATTACKING NORTH AND SOUTH OF MOUNT ETNA, THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES DROVE FORWARD OVER THE DIFFICULT MOUNTAIN TERRAIN. IN ORDER TO OUTFLANK THE ENEMY DEFENSES THE ALLIES MADE SEVERAL AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS ALONG THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN COASTS.

4. WITH THE OCCUPATION OF MESSINA ON 17 AUGUST THE CAMPAIGN ENDED. IN 39 DAYS THE ALLIES HAD EXPELLED THE ENEMY FROM THE ISLAND, PRECIPITATING A POLITICAL DISASTER FOR THE AXIS. ON 8 SEPTEMBER THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, RENOUNCING FASCIST GUIDANCE, ASKED FOR PEACE TERMS.

THE STRATEGIC AIR ASSAULTS MAJOR OBJECTIVES IN ITALY INCLUDED THE AIR BASES IN THE NAPLES-FOGGIA AREA.

1. FROM BASES IN THE NAPLES-FOGGIA AREA THE U. S. FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE LAUNCHED ITS BOMBARDMENT OF AUSTRIA, THE BALKANS, AND GERMANY. IN COLLABORATION WITH THE DESERT AIR FORCE AND THE ALLIED AIR FLEETS ALREADY OPERATING FROM

ENGLAND, OUR BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED INCESSANTLY. THEIR OBJECTIVES WERE THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AND THE PROGRESSIVE DISLOCATION AND DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS.

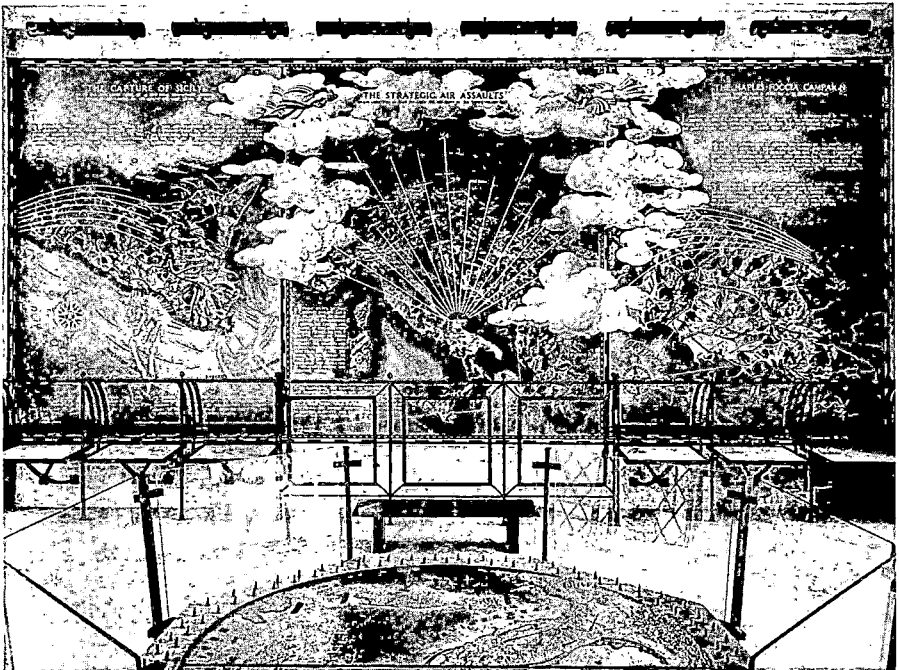
2. THE FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE ATTACKED AIRCRAFT FACTORIES IN REGENSBURG AND BUDAPEST, OIL REFINERIES AT PLOESTI AND BRASOV, ENEMY AIRFIELDS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN NORTHERN ITALY, AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTERING IN MUNICH, VIENNA AND BUDAPEST. ITS AIRCRAFT REACHED AS FAR AS BERLIN ITSELF. WHILE THE GROUND FORCES ADVANCED NORTHWARD, THE BOMBER OFFENSIVE PURSUED WITH EVER-INCREASING INTENSITY THE DESTRUCTION OF STRATEGIC MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS.

THE NAPLES-FOGGIA CAMPAIGN FOLLOWING THEIR VICTORY IN SICILY,

THE ALLIES NEXT UNDERTOOK TO ENTER THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

1. THE ASSAULT ON THE SALERNO BEACHES WAS LAUNCHED ON 9 SEPTEMBER 1943. AT 0330 HOURS ALLIED TROOPS OF THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY LANDED FROM SHIPS OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NAVAL ATTACK FORCES. OVERCOMING THE DEFENSES THE ALLIES FOUGHT THEIR WAY INLAND. AT VALLO THEY JOINED WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WHICH HAD CROSSED FROM SICILY ON 3 SEPTEMBER.

2. WITH THE COOPERATION OF FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS OF THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE, THE FIFTH ARMY MADE STEADY PROGRESS WHILE THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ADVANCED ON ITS RIGHT. BY 1 OCTOBER NAPLES AND THE FOGGIA AIRFIELDS HAD BEEN SEIZED. FIVE DAYS LATER THE FIFTH ARMY REACHED THE VOLTURNO RIVER, WHICH IT CROSSED IN MID-OCTOBER



*West Wall of the Museum Room*

AND ADVANCED TOWARD THE LIRI RIVER VALLEY. IN NOVEMBER, MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN, INCREASED RESISTANCE AND BAD WEATHER SLOWED THE ALLIED DRIVE. A HALT WAS CALLED ON 15 NOVEMBER TO CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS.

3. RESUMING ITS ATTACKS IN DECEMBER AND JANUARY, THE FIFTH ARMY SLOWLY BATTERED ITS WAY THROUGH THE WINTER LINE. STRUGGLING FORWARD AGAINST DETERMINED OPPOSITION, ACROSS RUGGED TERRAIN IN BITTERLY COLD WEATHER, OUR TROOPS EVENTUALLY REACHED THE GARIGLIANO AND RAPIDO RIVERS. HERE IN FRONT OF THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED GUSTAV LINE THE ATTACK WAS STOPPED, TO BE RENEWED IN COORDINATION WITH THE LANDINGS SOON TO BE MADE AT ANZIO.

Beneath the maps are two sets of key maps, "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan."

On the east wall is one large map, "The Landing at Anzio and the Capture of Rome." This map portrays the landings in the vicinity of Anzio, the establishment of the Anzio beachhead, the subsequent fighting therein, and the final breach of the Gustav line on 11 May 1944 by American and Allied forces who, advancing swiftly northwards, joined hands with the troops who were breaking out of the beachhead to liberate Rome on 4 June 1944.

It is accompanied by the following explanatory text:

#### THE LANDING AT ANZIO AND THE CAPTURE OF ROME

DELAYED IN THEIR ADVANCE TOWARD ROME AT THE GUSTAV LINE, THE ALLIES ATTEMPTED TO OUTFLANK IT FROM THE SEAWARD SIDE. AT 0200 HOURS ON 22 JANUARY 1944, AN ALLIED AMPHIBIOUS TASK FORCE LANDED THE U. S. VI CORPS AT ANZIO AND NETTUNO.

1. THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH LANDINGS CAME AS A SURPRISE TO THE ENEMY WHOSE REACTION, NEVERTHE-

LESS, WAS IMMEDIATE AND EFFECTIVE. REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED TO THE AREA FROM NORTHERN ITALY, FRANCE, YUGOSLAVIA AND GERMANY PROMPTLY HALTED THE ALLIED ADVANCE. DURING FEBRUARY, THE GERMANS HURLED THREE MAJOR COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE BEACHHEAD. THEY REGAINED SOME GROUND BUT THE ALLIED TROOPS, WITH THE AID OF THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE AND CONCENTRATED NAVAL SUPPORT, CLUNG TO THEIR PRECARIOUS Foothold DOMINATED BY THE GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE ALBAN HILLS.

2. IN THE SOUTH, THE FIFTH ARMY ATTACKED THE GUSTAV LINE ON 17 JANUARY 1944. THIS ASSAULT, DESIGNED TO ASSIST THE ANZIO-NETTUNO LANDINGS, MET WITH LITTLE SUCCESS AGAINST THE FORMIDABLE DEFENSES OF THE CASSINO AREA. WELL ENTRENCHED, THE ENEMY WITHSTOOD HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE AND THE ASSAULTS OF THE TWELFTH AND FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE.

3. FROM MARCH TO MAY 1944 THE ALLIES MAINTAINED THEIR CONSTANT PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY WHILE BUILDING UP THEIR STRENGTH FOR A NEW OFFENSIVE. ON 11 MAY, THE FIFTH ARMY ATTACKED AND BREACHED THE GUSTAV LINE. TWO WEEKS LATER THE FORCES IN THE BEACHHEAD BROKE OUT AND JOINED THE ADVANCE. ON 4 JUNE, THE ALLIES ENTERED ROME.

#### GRAVES AREA

The graves area contains ten grave plots lettered from "A" to "J", five on each side of a central mall. Plots A, C, E, G, and I are on the left (south) side of the mall and B, D, F, H and J on the right (north). Each grave plot is enclosed by a pitto-sporum hedge; the paths of grass between the plots are lined with Roman pines. Here are interred 7,862 of our military Dead under 7,860 headstones arranged in gentle arcs which sweep across the broad green lawns. They represent 35 per-

cent of the burials which were originally made in Sicily and southern Italy. Each grave is marked with a white marble headstone, a Star of David for those of the Jewish faith — a latin cross for others. Of the graves, 488 contain the remains of 490 Unknowns that could not be identified.

These Dead, who gave their lives in their Country's service, came from all fifty states and the District of Columbia. A small number also came from Canada, England, Scotland, Eire, Finland, Sweden and Spain. In twenty-one instances, two brothers lie buried side by side.

### VISITORS BUILDING

Just inside the entrance on the right is the Visitors' Building. It contains the superintendent's office, toilet facilities, and a comfortably furnished room where visitors may rest, obtain information, sign the register and pause to refresh them-

selves. Whenever the cemetery is open to the public, a staff member is on duty in the building to answer questions and to escort relatives to grave and memorialization sites (except between the hours of noon and 3:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays). He is always happy to provide information on specific burial and memorialization locations in any of the Commission's cemeteries, accommodations in the vicinity, best means and routes of travel, local history and other items that may be of interest.

### PLANTINGS

The entrance road to the cemetery is lined with a neatly trimmed hedge of *pittosporum tobira*.

Just inside the cemetery gates, straight ahead is a large elliptical reflecting pool with a small island at its center. Several Italian cypress trees (*cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis*) and glossy abelia flank the stone



*East Wall of the Museum Room*

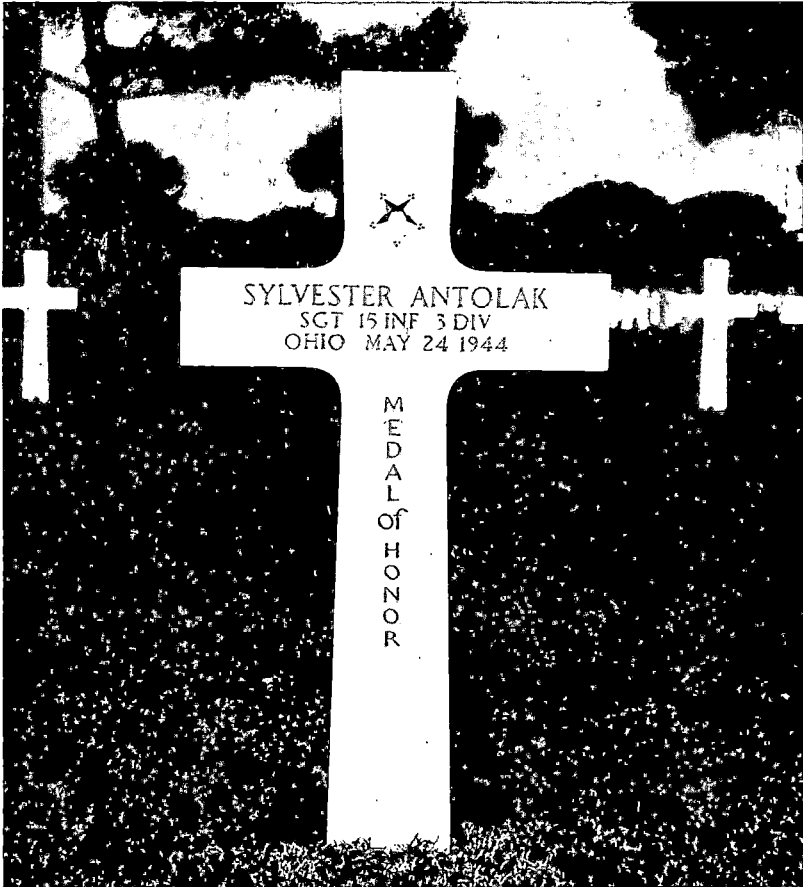
cenotaph on the island. Water lilies float in the pool. Evergreen holly oak trees (*quercus ilex*) and a hedge of *pittosporum tobira* line the wide grassy mall through the graves area from the reflecting pool to the memorial. Each grave plot is framed by a hedge of *pittosporum tobira* and the grassy paths between the plots are lined with Roman pines (*pinus pinea*).

Within the peristyle of the memorial, a single Roman pine (*pinus pinea*) shades the Brothers in Arms statue. Dense plantings of Roman pine (*pinus pinea*) form a backdrop for the memorial.

The informal garden south of the

memorial contains planters filled with annual flowers and surrounded by panicked goldenrain trees (*koereuteria paniculata*) and pink crepe myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica rosea*). *Gazanca Varicolor* compliments the Orpheus statue. The more formal garden north of the memorial is planted with beds of polyantha roses, geraniums, white oleander, purple bougainvillea and other flowers in parterre arrangements.

Cedars of Lebanon, Monterey cypress (*cupressus macrocarpa*), eucalyptus and oleanders predominate the plantings outside of the service road around the perimeter of the cemetery.



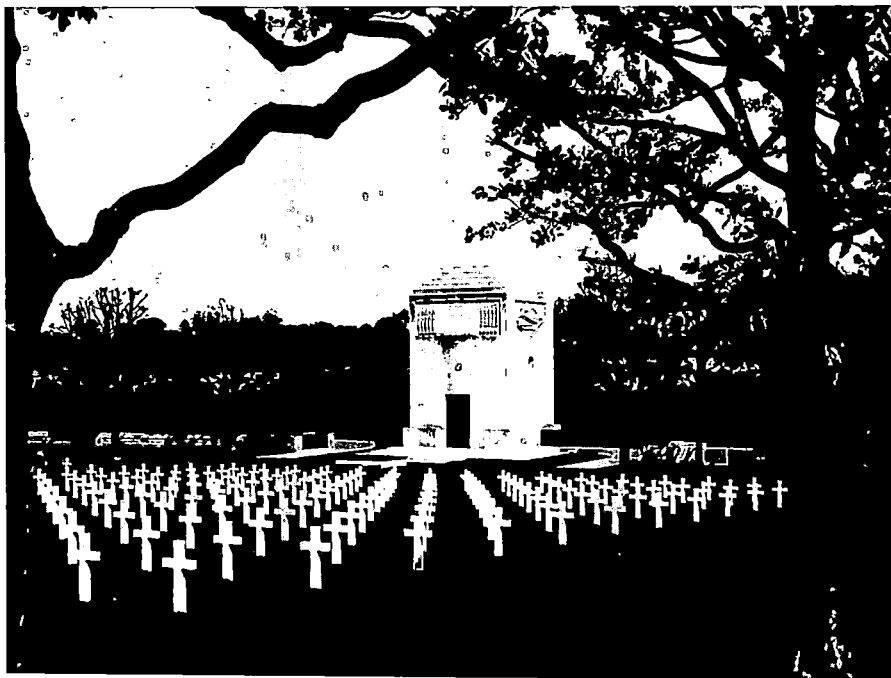
*Headstone of Medal of Honor Recipient*



*Visitors' Room*



*Graves Area with Memorial in Background*

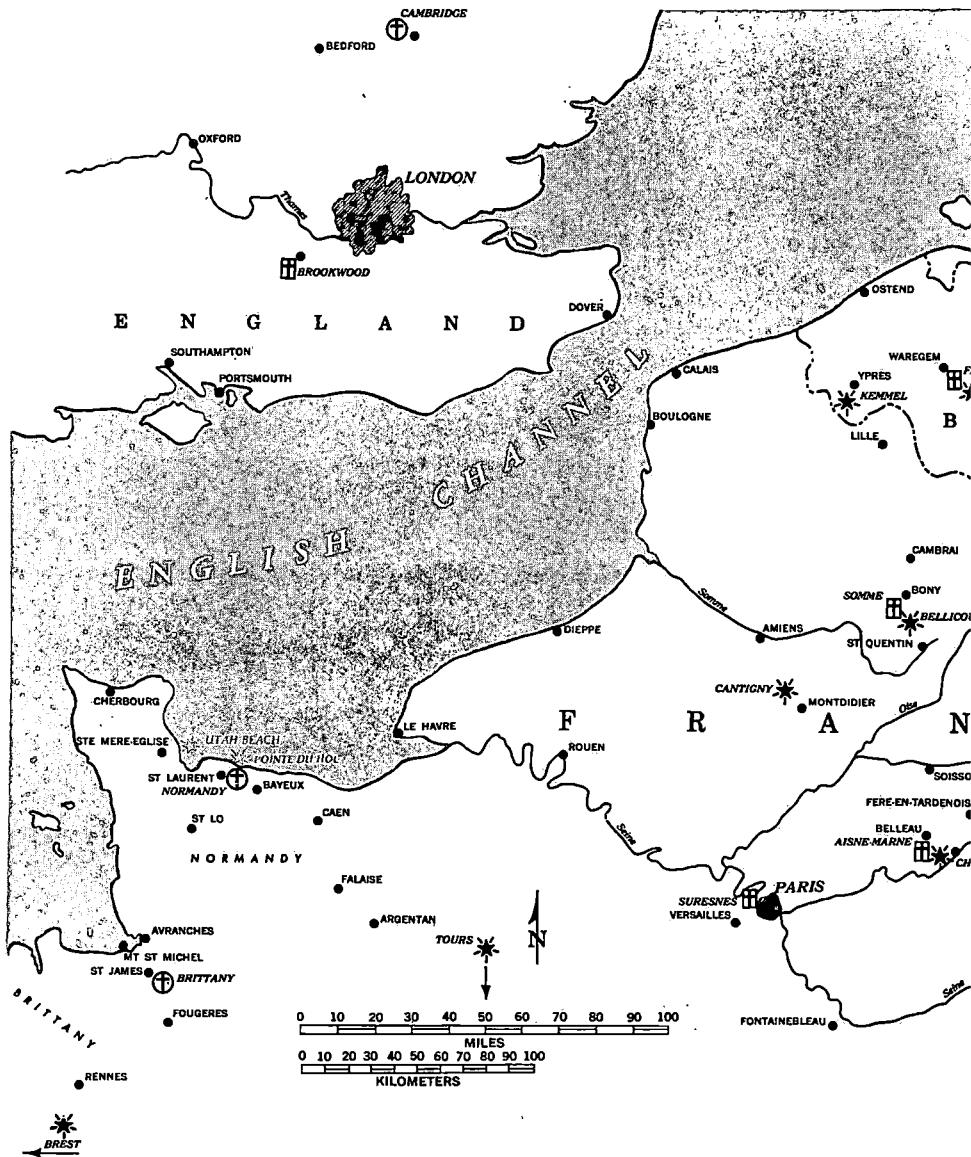


*Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne, France*

# AMERICAN MEMORIALS and OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES

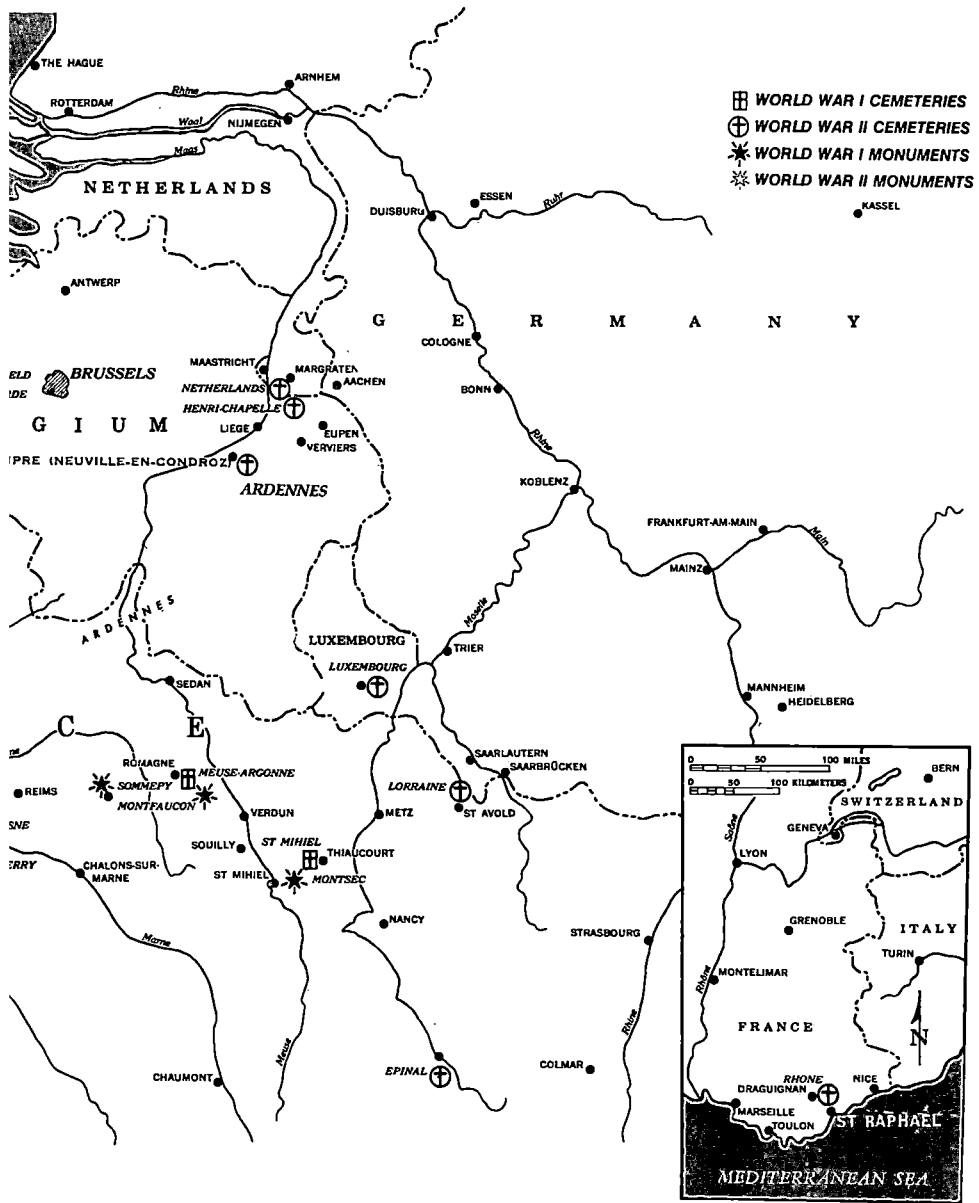
The AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION was created by act of Congress in March 1923 to erect and maintain memorials in the United States and foreign countries where the United States Armed Forces have served since April 6, 1917, and to control as to design and provide

regulations for the erection of monuments, markers, and memorials in foreign countries by other United States citizens and organizations, public or private. It was later given responsibility for establishing or taking over from the Armed Forces permanent burial grounds in



foreign countries and designing, constructing and maintaining permanent cemetery memorials at these burial sites; controlling as to design and materials, providing regulations for, and supervising erection of all monuments, memorials, buildings, and other structures in permanent United States cemetery memorials

on foreign soil; and cooperating with American citizens, states, municipalities, or associations desiring to erect war memorials outside the continental limits of the United States. It is not responsible for construction, maintenance, or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its territories and possessions.



After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight military cemeteries overseas already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our

Armed Forces. In 1934 the World War I overseas cemeteries were transferred to the Commission by Executive Order.

The names and locations of these World War I cemetery memorials, the numbers of burials, and the numbers of Missing recorded at their memorials are:

<i>World War I</i>	<i>Burials</i>		<i>Missing Commemorated</i>
	<i>Known</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
Aisne-Marne, Belleau, France .....	2,039	249	1,060
Brookwood, England .....	427	41	563
Flanders Field, Waregem, Belgium .....	347	21	43
Meuse-Argonne, Romagne, France .....	13,760	486	954
Oise-Aisne, Fere-en-Tardenois, France .....	5,415	597	241
St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt, France .....	4,036	117	284
Somme, Bony, France .....	1,707	137	333
Suresnes (See WW II also), France .....	1,535	6	974
Totals .....	29,266	1,654	4,452

World War I monuments erected by the Commission are located at or near: Audenarde, Belgium; Bellicourt, France; Brest, France; Cantigny, France; Chateau-Thierry, France; Gibraltar; Kemmel, Belgium; Montfaucon, France; Montsec, France; Sommepey, France; and Tours, France. World War I tablets are at Chaumont and Souilly, France.

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next of kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 172,000 recovered bodies. The remainder were given final interment in the permanent military cemeteries on foreign soil, in private cemeteries overseas, and in the national

cemeteries in Honolulu, Sitka, and Puerto Rico (which are now administered by the National Cemetery System, Veterans Administration). As was the case after World War I, some remains were left in isolated graves outside of the cemeteries by request of the families who then became responsible for their maintenance.

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army and the American Battle Monuments Commission in concert. Their locations reflect the progress of the military operations and were selected with consideration of their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage, and other practical factors. The World War II cemeteries with numbers of burials, including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at their memorials and at three separate memorials on United States soil are:

<i>World War II</i>	<i>Burials</i>		<i>Missing Commemorated</i>
	<i>Known</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
Ardennes, Neupre (Neuville-en-Condroz) Belgium ..	4,536	790	462
Brittany, St. James, France .....	4,313	97	497
Cambridge, England .....	3,787	24	5,126
Epinal, France .....	5,186	69	424
Florence, Italy .....	4,189	213	1,409
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium .....	7,895	94	450
Lorraine, St. Avoird, France .....	10,338	151	444
Luxembourg, Luxembourg City, Luxembourg .....	4,975	101	370
Manila, Republic of the Philippines .....	13,462	3,744	36,280
Netherlands, Margraten, Netherlands .....	8,195	106	1,722
Normandy, St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France .....	9,079	307	1,557
North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia .....	2,601	240	3,724
Rhone, Draguignan, France .....	799	62	293
Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy .....	7,372	490	3,094

Suresnes (See WW I also), France .....	24	...	...
East Coast Memorial, New York City, New York ...	...	...	4,596
Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii .....	...	...	18,094
West Coast Memorial, San Francisco, California .....	...	...	413
Totals .....	86,727	6,512	78,955
<i>World War II cemeteries maintained by the National Cemetery System, Veterans Administration</i>			
Honolulu, Hawaii .....	11,597	2,079	(See Honolulu Memorial)
Puerto Rico .....	69	...	...
Sitka, Alaska .....	67	5	...
<i>Other Missing in Action Commemorated by ABMC</i>			
Korean War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii .....	...	...	8,195
Vietnam War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii .....	...	...	2,489

In every case, use of the permanent cemetery sites on foreign soil was granted in perpetuity by the host government to the United States free of cost, rent, and taxation. The temporary cemetery sites not selected as permanent cemeteries reverted to the landowners.

In 1947, an outstanding American architect was selected to design each of the World War II cemeteries, conceiving its grave plots, a chapel, and a museum as complementary elements of an integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the particular region. Upon approval of their general schemes by the Commission, and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the grave plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service in making the permanent burials of those remains which by decision of the next of kin were to be interred overseas. The timely cooperation between these two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been virtually completed, the World War II overseas cemeteries were progressively transferred for construction and maintenance to the

American Battle Monuments Commission by Presidential Executive Order. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step — grading; installation of a system of reinforced concrete beams on piles to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water supply and distribution systems, utilities buildings, roads and paths; plantings; and erection of the memorials, visitors' buildings, and flagpoles.

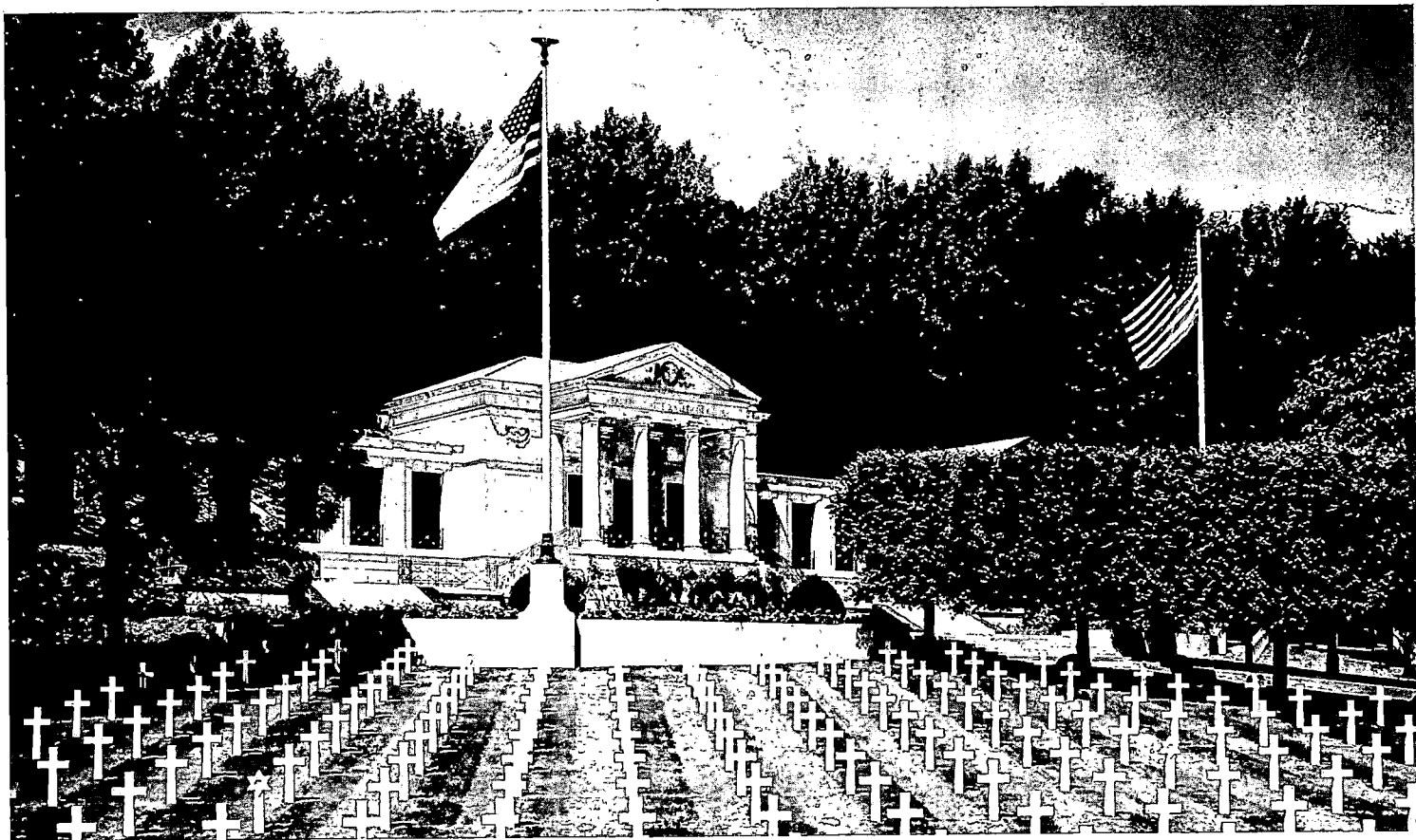
For design of the various memorials, no specific limitations were imposed upon the architects other than budgeted cost and a requirement that each was to embody these features:

A small devotional chapel;  
inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region;

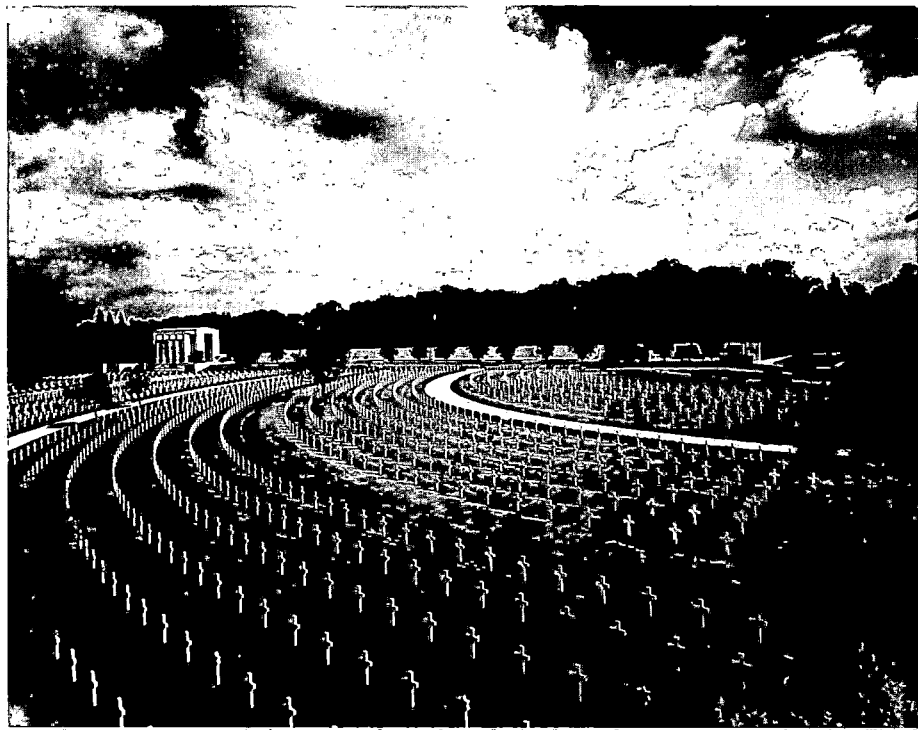
a graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops (WW II only; however, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel WW I American Cemeteries also have battle maps).

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide and interesting variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials is the implied undertaking by our Govern-



*Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine, France*



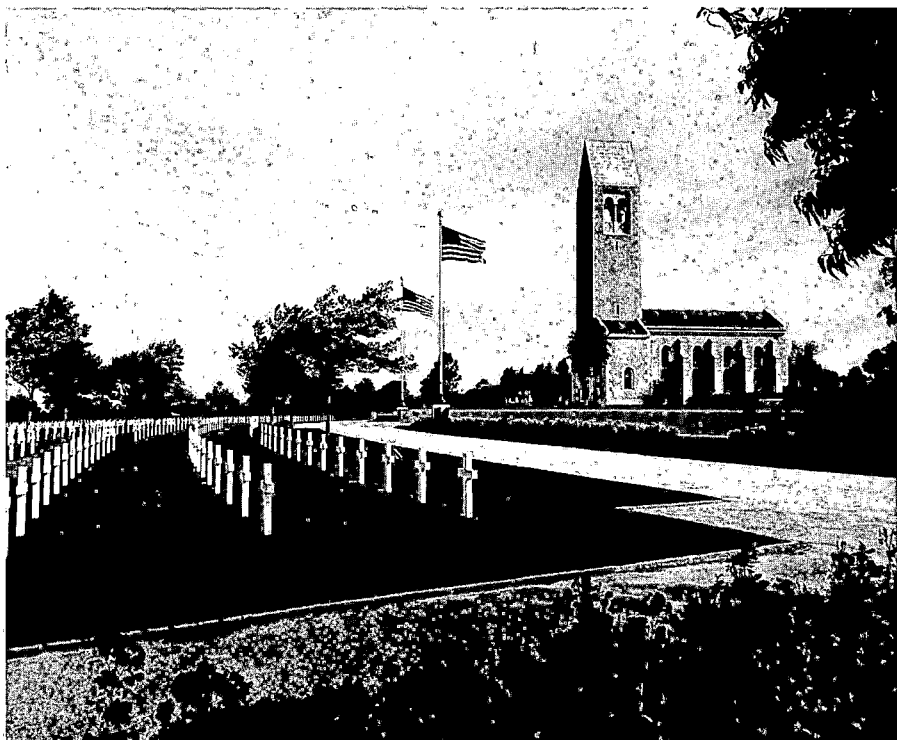
*Cambridge American Cemetery and Memorial, Cambridge, England*

ment to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since the erection of memorials by the troops (which in the past unfortunately had all too often been found to be poorly designed, poorly constructed, and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden by the military services. The permanent graphic record takes the form of military maps, usually large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as in the language of the country in which the cemetery is located. The historical data for these maps were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission. The maps themselves were rendered by experienced artists in tasteful presentation using various media: layered marbles, fresco, bronze relief, mosaic concrete or ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "key-maps"; "The War

Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan." Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these key-maps any major battle may be related to the others in time and space.

With each architect, an American landscape architect, an American sculptor, and an American muralist or painter usually collaborated. Their combined talents produced the beauty and dignity of the memorials, all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials, and the execution of most of the works of art, were performed by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

At each cemetery there is a visitors' building or room, with com-



*Brittany American Cemetery and Memorial, St. James, Manche, France*

fortable furnishings. Here visitors may learn the grave locations (or inscriptions of the Missing) at any of the oversea cemeteries.

Each grave in the oversea cemeteries is marked by a headstone of white marble—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin cross for all others. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service, organization, date of death, and state or territory from which he entered the military service.

In the World War I cemeteries, headstones of the Unknowns, i.e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

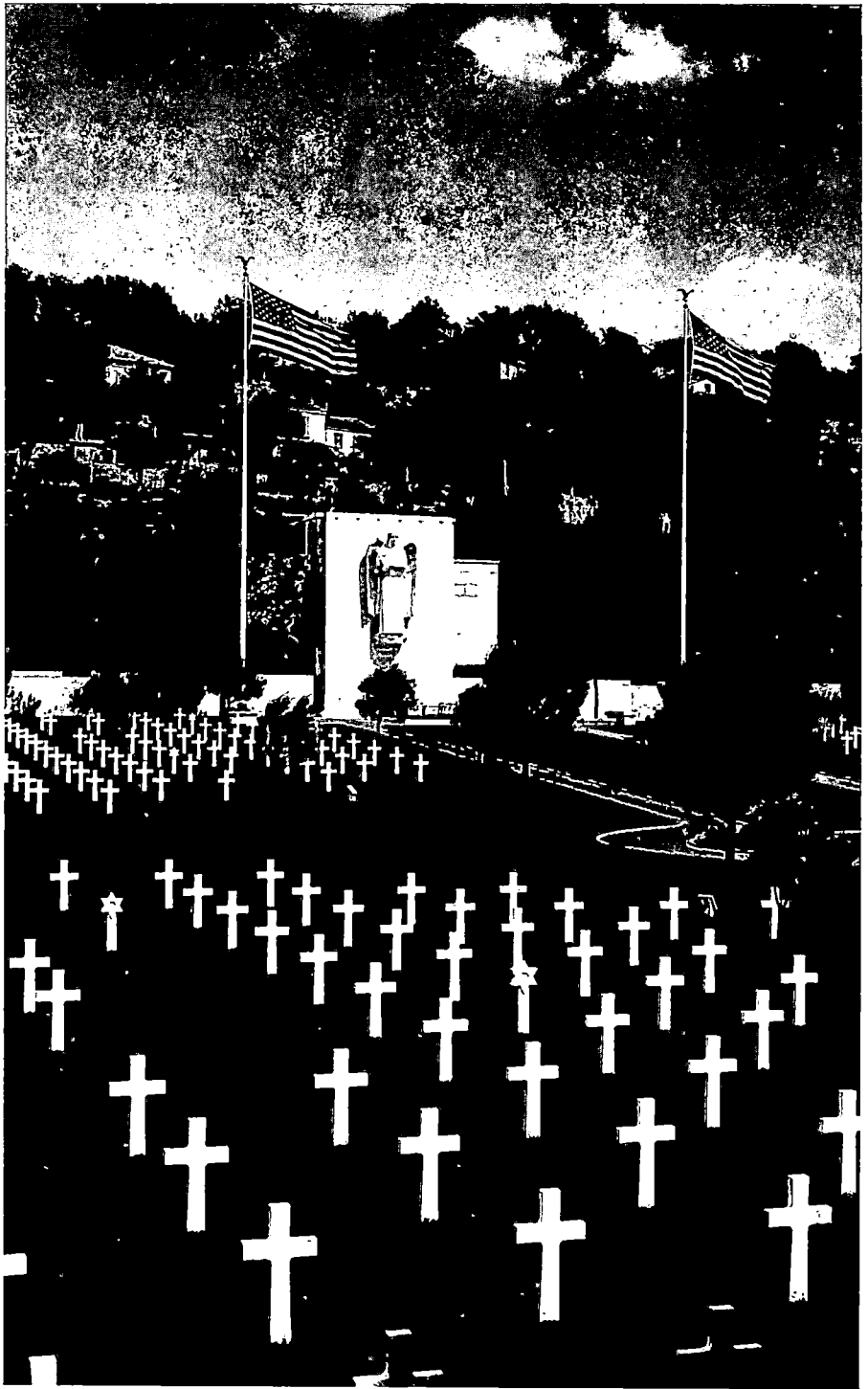
In the World War II cemeteries, the inscription reads:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

Tablets of the Missing (which also include the names of those whose remains could not be identified, and those lost and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization, and state; the circumstances under which death occurred usually precluded the possibility of determining the exact date.

These cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted without special authorization, except when it is to be used for commercial purposes—in such cases, permission must be obtained from the Commission.

Unlike National cemeteries under jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields. Essentially, these graves with their memorials constitute inviolable shrines.



*Rhone American Cemetery and Memorial, Draguignan, Var, France*



*"Mourning Woman"  
Netherlands American Cemetery*

In addition to the eight World War I cemeteries, the 14 World War II cemeteries, 11 World War I monuments and two tablets, the American Battle Monuments Commission program of commemoration includes the following:

#### SURESNES

At the Suresnes Cemetery Memorial, senior representatives of the French and United States Governments pay homage to our military Dead on ceremonial occasions. Accordingly, 24 Unknown Dead of World War II were buried in this World War I cemetery, and two loggias were added to its chapel by the Commission, thereby converting it into a shrine commemorating our Dead of both wars.

#### EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coast of North and South America, but outside the territorial limits of the United States, gave their lives in the service of their country, the Commission erected a memorial in Battery Park, New York

City, upon which their names and particulars are inscribed.

#### WEST COAST MEMORIAL

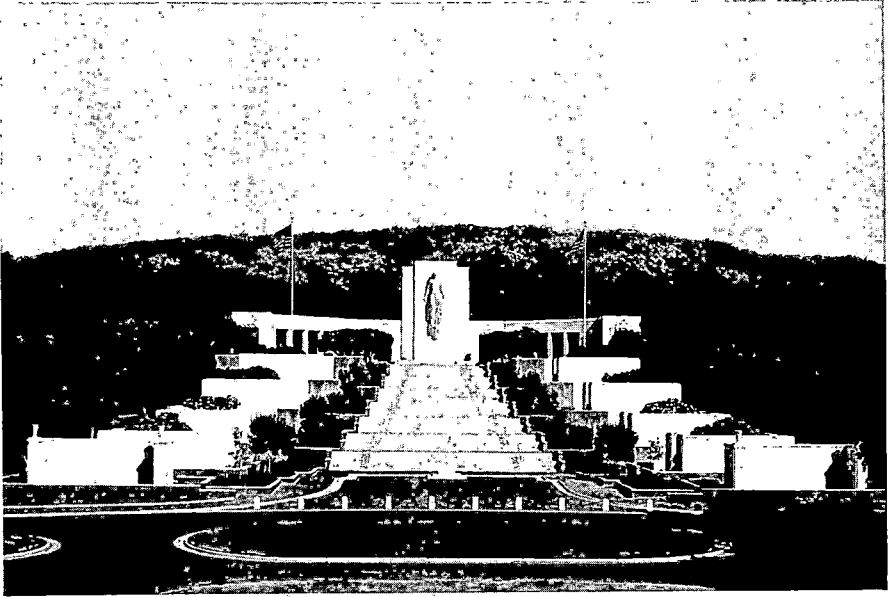
Similarly, the names and particulars of those 413 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country off the west coast of the Americas but outside the territorial limits of the United States, are recorded at the memorial erected by the Commission at the Presidio of San Francisco.

#### HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Honolulu is administered by the Veterans Administration, the American Battle Monuments Commission constructed a memorial therein, incorporating the features of the memorials in its oversea cemeteries. The names of 18,094 Missing of World War II who gave their lives in the Pacific areas (except the Southwest and the Palau Islands which are commemorated at the Manila Cemetery Memorial) are recorded here as well as 8,195 missing of the Korean War and 2,489 Missing of the Vietnam War.

#### POINTE DU HOC MONUMENT

Following World War II, the French erected a monument at Pointe du Hoc overlooking the right flank of Omaha Beach, France honoring the elements of the 2nd Ranger Battalion under the command of LTC James Rudder who scaled the cliff, seized the position, and defended it against German counter-attacks at a high cost of lives. The monument consists of a simple pylon on top of a concrete bunker at the edge of the cliff with appropriate inscriptions at its base in French and English. It was officially turned over to the American government for operation and maintenance in perpetuity on January 11, 1979.



*Honolulu Memorial (WW II & Korea) National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific,  
Honolulu, Hawaii*

#### UTAH BEACH MONUMENT

The site of the Utah Beach Monument is at the termination of Highway N-13D, approximately 3 kilometers northeast of Ste-Marie-du-Mont (Manche), France. This monument commemorates the achievements of the American Forces of the VII Corps who fought in the liberation of the Cotentin Peninsula from 6 June to 1 July 1944. It consists of a red granite obelisk surrounded by a small, developed park overlooking the historic sand dunes of Utah Beach, one of the two American landing beaches during the Normandy Invasion of June 1944. The site of the monument, which was under construction at the time of publication, is located in the open grassy area in the foreground of the photograph.

#### MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Mexico City National Cemetery is at 31 Calzada Melchor Ocampo,

about 2 miles west of the cathedral and about one mile north of the U.S. Embassy. This cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the grave of 750 of our unidentified Dead of the War of 1847. In this one acre area there are 813 remains of Americans and others in wall crypts. Care of the cemetery was transferred from the Department of the Army to this Commission on July 16, 1947. This cemetery was closed to burials in 1923.

#### COROZAL AMERICAN CEMETERY, COROZAL, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

The Corozal American Cemetery is located approximately three miles north of Panama City, just off Gailard Highway between the Corozal Railroad Station and Fort Clayton. To reach the cemetery, follow Gailard Highway north from Panama City, turn right on Rybicki Road, and proceed about one-half mile to the cemetery. Taxi and bus service to the



cemeteries are available from Panama City. There are 4,795 identified "Known" Dead interred here. In agreement with the Republic of Panama, care and maintenance of the cemetery in perpetuity was assumed by the Commission on October 1, 1979.

### FLORAL DECORATIONS

In the oversea cemeteries, the decoration of graves or the Tablets of the

Missing with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is always ready to help arrange with local florists in foreign countries for placement of such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least thirty days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or U. S. Postal Money Order in dollars. Deposits may be made for a single decoration

on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within a year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to “ABMC Flower Fund,” money orders to “The American Battle Monuments Commission.” Requests should be addressed to the Commission’s European office, except in the case of Florence, Sicily-Rome, and North Africa cemeteries, where the Mediterranean office is responsible and Manila cemetery, where the Philippine office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local florist who is a member of the “Florists Telegraph Delivery Association.” In such cases, the name of the deceased, his rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located, and the location by plot, row, and grave should be provided, if known.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS

The Commission will furnish close relatives of the Dead buried or commemorated in the World War I and II cemetery memorials overseas with a color lithograph of the cemetery together with a black and white photograph of the particular grave

or the section of the Tablets of the Missing where the individual’s name appears. For the Honolulu, East Coast and West Coast Memorials, the Commission will supply a lithographed picture of the memorial itself and a black and white photograph of the appropriate section of the list of the Missing. Photographs of graves in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (in Honolulu) are not available through the Commission.

Requests for photographs and lithographs should be addressed to the Commission’s Washington Office.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission’s offices in Washington, Garches (near Paris), Rome, or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission’s representatives there may be of assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations. These offices are not open on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, but essential information may be obtained overseas through our Embassy telephone operators.

### SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AVAILABLE THROUGH THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Name, location, and general information concerning the cemetery or memorial; plot, row, and grave number if appropriate; best routes and modes of travel in-country to the cemetery or memorial; general information about the accommodations that may be available in the vicinity; escort service within the cemetery memorial for relatives; letters authorizing fee-free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas to visit a grave or memorial site; black and white photographs of headstones and sections of the Tablets of the Missing on which the servicemen’s names are engraved; large color lithographs of World War I and II cemeteries and memorials to which the appropriate headstone or section of the Tablets of the Missing photographs are affixed; and arrangements for floral decoration of grave and memorial sites.



*Decorated Gravesite of an "Unknown"*

# THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MARCH 1923

## *Membership*

(Vacant) <i>Chairman</i>	Armistead J. Maupin
Francis J. Bagnell	John C. McDonald
Kitty D. Bradley	Freda J. Poundstone
Audrey O. Cookman	Edwin Bliss Wheeler
Rexford C. Early	Lawrence A. Wright
William E. Hickey	A. J. Adams, <i>Secretary</i>

## **UNITED STATES OFFICE**

Casimir Pulaski Building  
20 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20314  
Telephone: (202) 272-0533  
272-0532

## **EUROPEAN OFFICE**

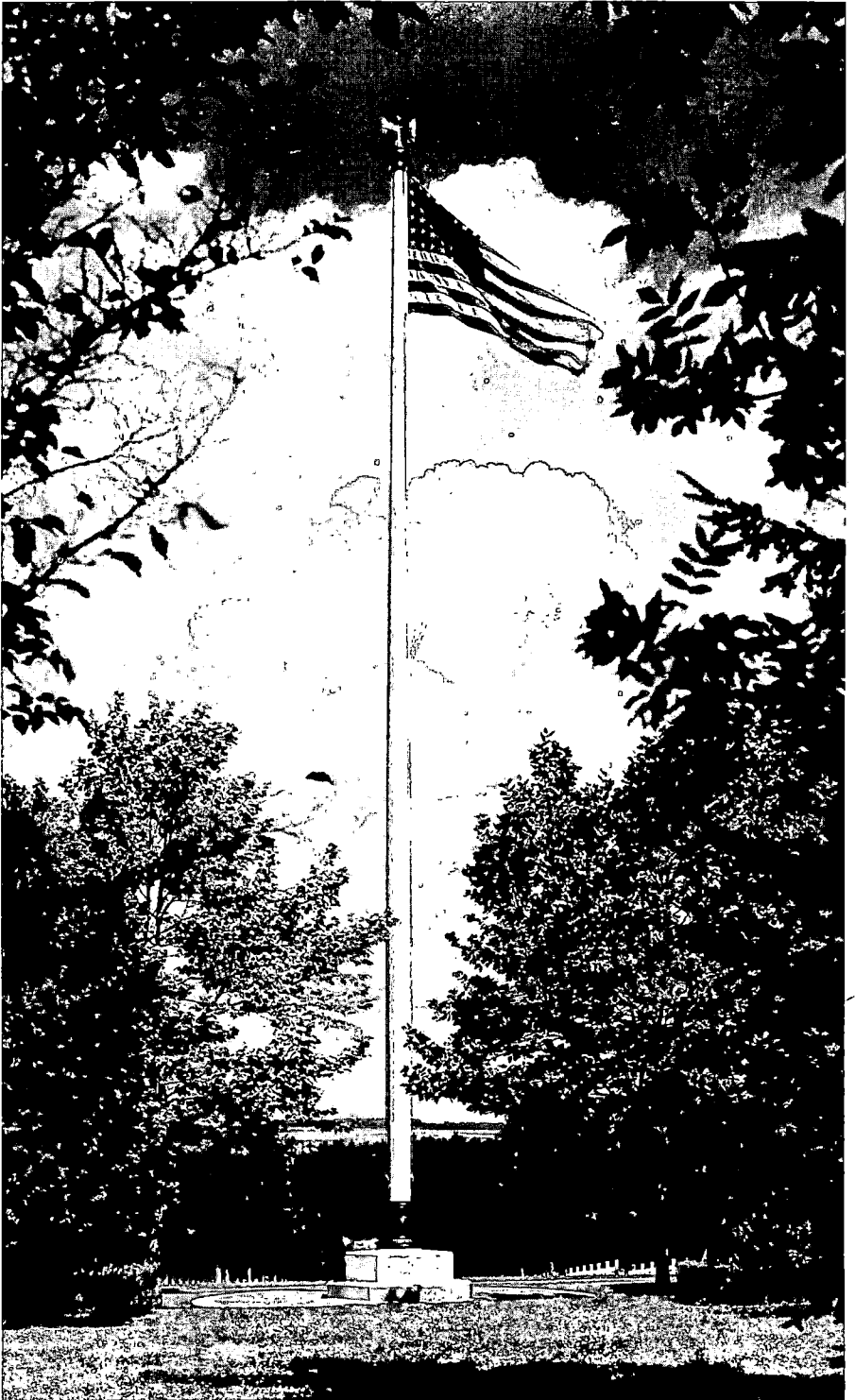
Street Address:  
68, rue du 19 Janvier  
92 - Garches, France  
Mailing Address:  
APO New York 09777  
Telephone: 701-1976  
Telegrams: ABMC  
AMEMBASSY  
Paris, France

## **MEDITERRANEAN OFFICE**

Street Address:  
American Embassy  
Via Veneto 119a  
Rome, Italy  
Mailing Address:  
APO New York 09794  
Telephone: 4674, Ext. 156  
475-0157  
Telegrams: ABMC AMEMBASSY  
Rome, Italy

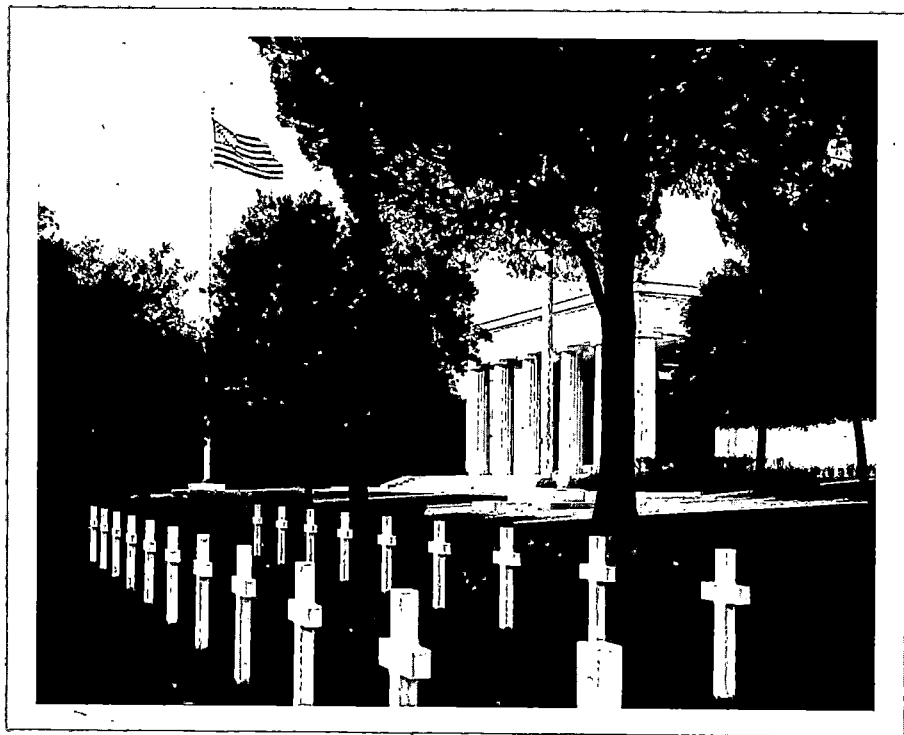
## **PHILIPPINE OFFICE**

Street Address  
American Military Cemetery  
Manila, R. P.  
Mailing Address:  
APO San Francisco 96528  
Telephone: Manila 88-02-12  
Telegrams: AMBAMCOM,  
Manila, R.P.



*Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne, France*

# Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial

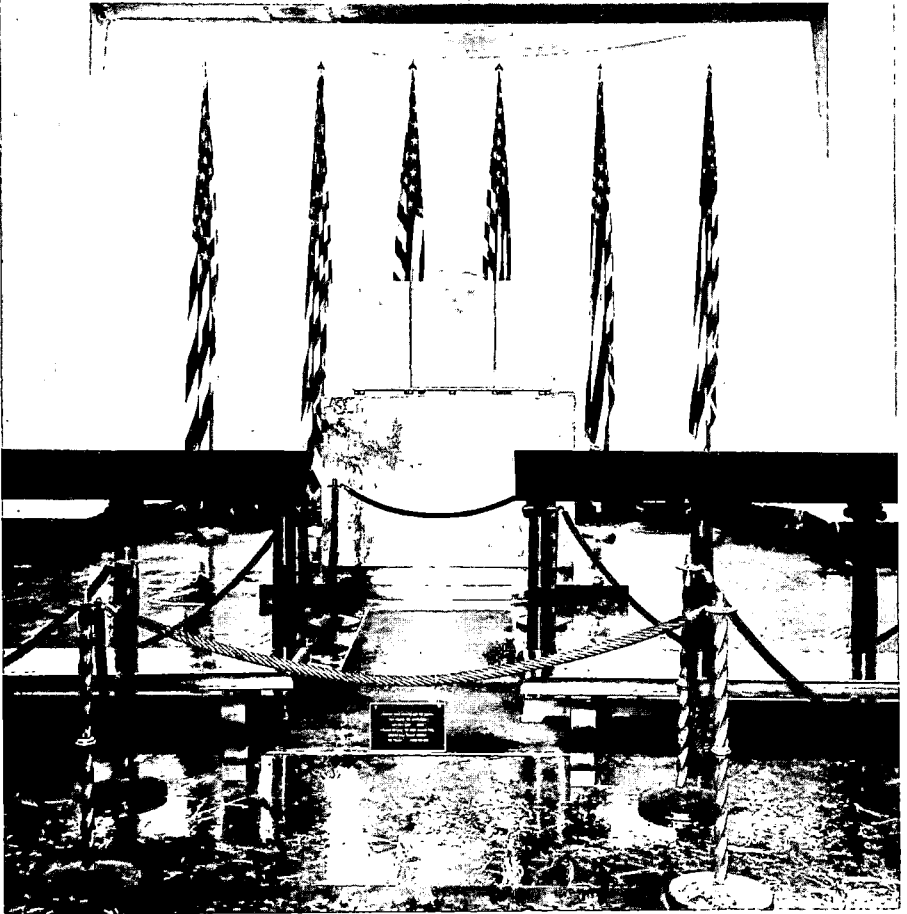


The American Battle Monuments Commission

1984

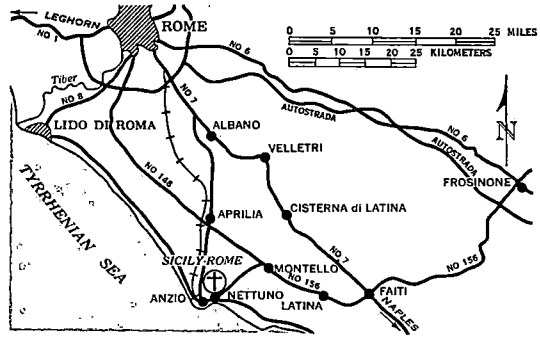


HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.



*Chapel Interior*

# Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial



## LOCATION

The Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial is situated just east of Anzio at the north edge of the town of Nettuno, 38 miles/60 kilometers south of Rome.

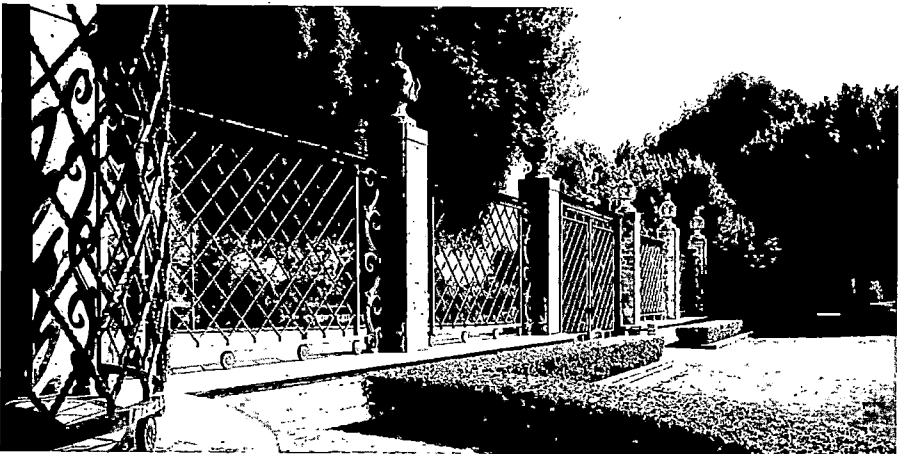
There is hourly train service between Rome and Nettuno. Travel one way by rail takes a little over one hour. The cemetery is located one mile north of the Nettuno railroad station, from which taxi service is available.

To travel to the cemetery from Rome by automobile, the following two routes are recommended:

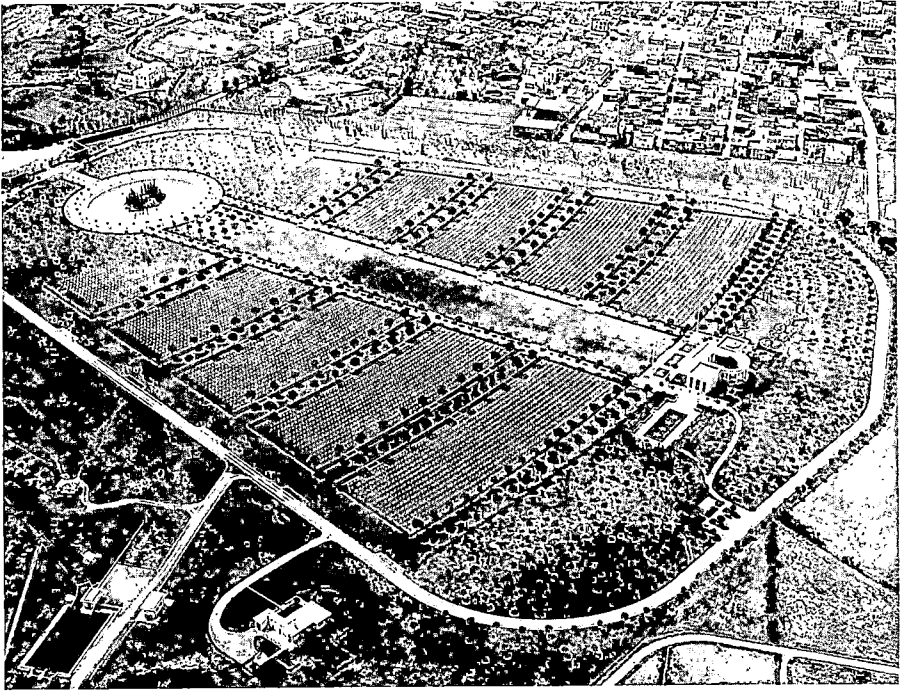
(1) At Piazza di San Giovanni, bear left and pass through the old Roman wall to the Via Appia

Nuova/route No. 7. About 8 miles from the Piazza di San Giovanni, after passing Ciampino airport, turn right on route No. 207 at the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery sign and follow it past Aprilia to Anzio, Nettuno and the cemetery.

(2) At Piazza di San Giovanni, bear right on the Via dell'Amba Aradam to Via delle Terme di Caracalla, pass through the old Roman wall along Viale Cristoforo Colombo and through the Exposition grounds (EUR), immediately beyond which is the first of the directional signs to the cemetery. Continue on Via Pontina/route No. 148 to overpass near Aprilia, thence take route No. 207/Via Nettunense.



*Main Entrance to Cemetery*



*Aerial View of the Cemetery*

Adequate hotel accommodations may be found in Anzio, Nettuno and Rome.

#### HOURS

The cemetery is open daily to the public as follows:

**SUMMER (15 May – 15 September)**

8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. — weekdays

9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. — Saturdays,  
Sundays, and holidays

**WINTER (16 September – 14 May)**

8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. — weekdays

9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. — Saturdays,  
Sundays, and holidays

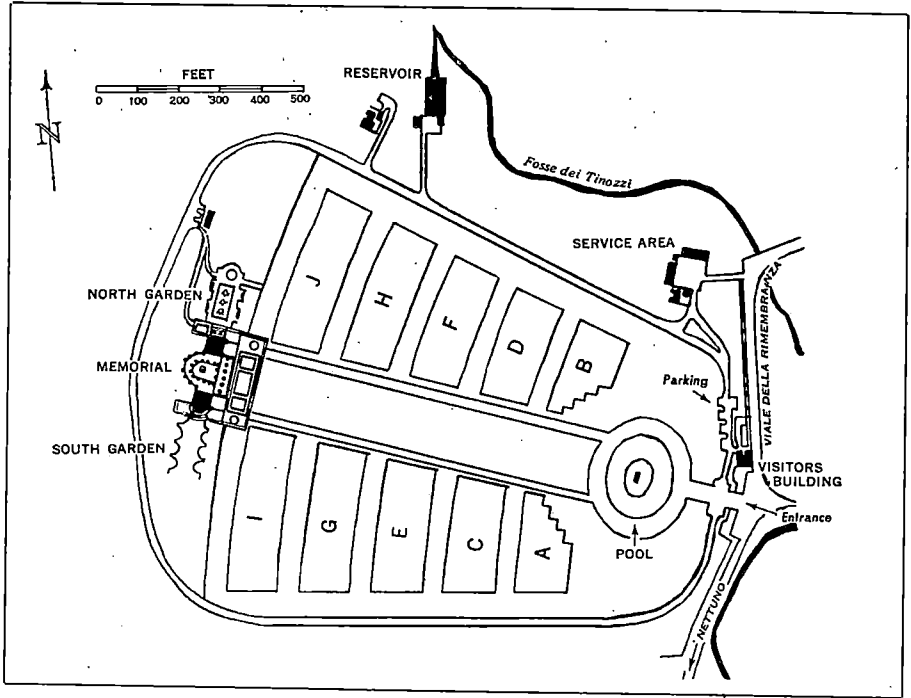
During these hours, a staff member is on duty in the Visitors' Building to answer questions and escort relatives to grave and memorial sites, except between noon and 3:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays.

#### HISTORY

On 10 July 1943, just two months after the victorious North African

campaign, Allied forces landed in strength on the southern and eastern shores of the island of Sicily. Despite vigorous resistance by the enemy, infantry and airborne troops of the U.S. Seventh Army thrust inland under cover of gunfire from the Western Naval Task Force. Five days later, the Allied beachheads were joined and a continuous line established. While the British Eighth Army on the right was advancing northeast toward Mount Etna against stiff resistance, the U.S. Seventh Army was driving rapidly to the northwest. Advancing 100 miles in four days, the Seventh Army occupied the port city of Palermo and then swung toward Messina in the northeast.

With air cover and support from the U. S. Twelfth Air Force, the Seventh and Eighth Armies drove across the difficult mountainous terrain of Sicily to seize Messina on 17 August. In just 39 days, the entire

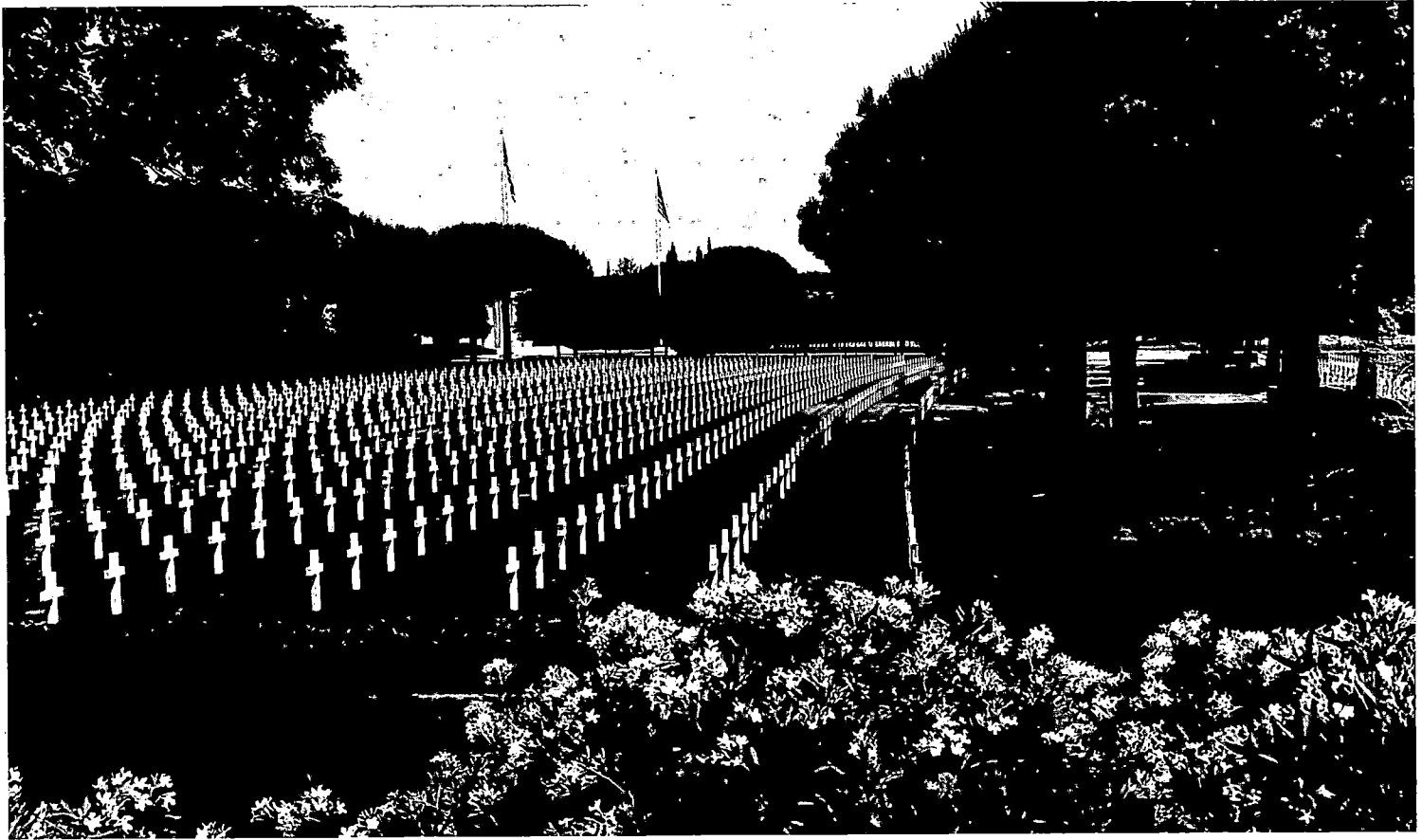


*Location of Cemetery Features*

island was overrun and the Sicilian campaign concluded. This resounding victory by the Allies caused the Italian government to break with the Axis and sue for peace.

In order to maintain contact with the withdrawing enemy forces, troops of the British Eighth Army crossed the Straits of Messina to the mainland. Six days later, at 0330 hours on 9 September, the major amphibious assault was launched on the Italian mainland over the beaches of Salerno by American and British troops of the U.S. Fifth Army. That same day, a British fleet landed troops at Taranto to seize the major port there and divert some enemy reserves from the main landing. Four days later, elements of two Panzer Corps mounted a powerful counterattack against Allied troops at Salerno threatening existence of the entire beachhead. After three days of bitter fighting, stubborn resistance by the Allied ground forces

combined with artillery, naval gunfire and air support halted the enemy assault. Realizing that it could not dislodge the Fifth Army and fearful of not being in good defensive positions when the Eighth Army arrived in the area from Messina and Taranto, the enemy withdrew to the north as the two Allied armies joined forces at Vallo. With air support from the U.S. Twelfth Air Force, the Fifth Army seized Naples on 1 October as the Eighth Army on its right captured the airfields near Foggia. A major Allied objective of the landings on the Italian mainland was thus accomplished, obtainment of air bases from which the U.S. Fifteenth Air Force could conduct strategic bombardment of Austria, the Balkans and Germany. Together with the U.S. Eighth Air Force operating from England, it carried out numerous massive aerial attacks to destroy critical industrial targets and defeat



*Graves area with Memorial in Background*

the German Air Force.

Continuing its advance northward, the U. S. Fifth Army crossed the Volturno River in mid-October and attacked toward the Liri River Valley, which was considered the "gateway to Rome." Increasing resistance by the enemy, adverse weather conditions and mountainous terrain combined to slow the Fifth Army advance. In November and December, the Fifth Army fought its way across the rugged terrain in bitterly cold weather as on its right the Eighth Army crossed the Sangro River. The two Allied armies continued the breaching of the enemy's Winter Line south of Cassino, reaching the Garigliano and the Rapido Rivers in January 1944, where the advance ground to a halt at the strongly fortified Gustav Line.

To break the stalemate, an amphibious operation was planned at Anzio 40 miles south of Rome to outflank the Gustav Line and cut off the enemy from the rear. A Fifth Army attack continued to meet stubborn resistance in the heavily fortified Cassino area and failed to breach the Gustav Line. However, it was successful in drawing enemy reserves away from the landing beaches.

The amphibious landings on 22 January 1944 by American and British troops of the VI Corps at Anzio came as a surprise to the enemy. He, nevertheless, reacted forcefully and within a few days had brought reinforcements from northern Italy, France, Germany and Yugoslavia. Three major counterattacks were hurled against the VI Corps beachhead only to be stopped by a magnificent ground defense supported by tanks, artillery, airplanes and naval gunfire.

The final assault on the well entrenched enemy at the Gustav Line began on 11 May 1944. An aggressive attack by French troops of the Fifth Army successfully penetrated the Gustav Line in its area capturing

Monte Majo causing the enemy to commit its last reserves there. Soon the Allies were penetrating all along the line. Two weeks later the VI Corps broke out of the beachhead, and on 4 June 1944, the Allies entered Rome. For the first time since the landings at Salerno in September 1943, the enemy was in full retreat.

#### SITE

The site, 77 acres in extent, lay in the zone of advance of the U.S. 3d Infantry Division. A temporary wartime cemetery was established there on 24 January 1944, two days after the U.S. VI Corps landing on the beaches of Anzio.

After World War II, when the temporary cemeteries were disestablished by the Army, the remains of American military Dead whose next-of-kin requested permanent interment overseas were moved to one of the fourteen permanent sites on foreign soil, usually the one which was closest to the temporary cemetery. There they were reinterred by the American Graves Registration Service in the distinctive grave patterns proposed by the cemetery's architect and approved by the Commission. Design and construction of all structures and facilities at the permanent sites as well as the sculpture, landscaping and other improvements were the responsibility of the Commission.

Many of the Dead interred or commemorated here gave their lives in the liberation of Sicily (10 July to 17 August 1943); in the landings in the Salerno area (9 September 1943) and in the subsequent heavy fighting northward; in the landings at and occupation of the Anzio beachhead (22 January 1944 to May 1944); and in the air and naval operations in these regions.

The permanent cemetery and memorial were completed in 1956.

## ARCHITECTS

Architects for the cemetery and memorial were Gugler, Kimball & Husted of New York City; the landscape architect was Ralph Griswold of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

## GENERAL LAYOUT

The main entrance to the cemetery is on the west side of Via della Rimembranza, 200 yards from the north edge of the town of Nettuno. Entry is through ornate bronze gates surmounted by the United States seal. The cemetery is generally trapezoidal in shape with the small end of the trapezoid near the entrance. Just inside the entrance on the right is the Visitors' Building and a limited number of parking spaces. Beyond the gate directly to the front is a large elliptical reflecting pool (82 yards by 66 yards) with a stone cenotaph of bronze-colored travertine in the shape of a sarcophagus on a small island in its center. Several Italian cypress trees flank the cenotaph on either side. Extending from the reflecting pool through the graves area to the large memorial on the west is a wide grassy mall lined with evergreen holly oak trees and a hedge of *pittosporum tobira*. The memorial consists of a chapel and museum connected by a peristyle and two gardens. American flags fly daily from flagpoles located on each side of the memorial.

The service road which encircles the graves area proceeds from the entrance gate past the Visitors' Building and parking area on the right at which point it curves to the left parallel to the graves area. The service area is located on the right just past the curve. A little further on the right are the pumphouse and power stations. Here water from the Fosso dei Tinozzi is directed into open reservoirs from which it is pumped into the high pressure sprinkler system. Potable water is

drawn directly from city mains which pass the cemetery on the west. Along the outside of the service road to the rear of the memorial stand cedars of Lebanon, Monterey cypress and oleanders. At the top of the hill, the road turns left passing additional parking spaces and the rear entrance to the memorial. From the rear of the memorial, the road passes to the left around the west end of the graves area and returns to the entrance gate. Among the plantings beyond the road to the south of the graves area, Italian cypress, eucalyptus and oleanders predominate.

## THE MEMORIAL

The memorial consists of a chapel, museum and connecting peristyle constructed largely of Roman travertine quarried near Tivoli, a few miles east of Rome.

Flanking the entrance to the peristyle are two flagstaffs 80 feet high. The peristyle contains massive columns of travertine and of Rosso Levanto marble from the vicinity of Rapallo, near Genoa. Prominently positioned in the peristyle on a pedestal of bronze-colored travertine is the "Brothers in Arms" sculpture by Paulanship of New York, symbolizing an American soldier and sailor standing side by side with an arm around each other's shoulder. The sculpture of bronze was cast at the Battaglia Foundry in Milan. A single tall Roman pine tree shades it.

On the east facade of the chapel is a sculptured panel in relief of white Carrara marble symbolizing "Remembrance." It portrays an angel bestowing a laurel wreath upon the graves of those who gave their lives for their Country.

On the east facade of the museum is a panel symbolizing "Resurrection." It portrays a dead soldier being borne to his reward by a guardian angel. Both panels were

designed by Paul Manship and carved by Pietro Bibolotti of Pietrasanta.

South of the memorial, adjacent to the chapel, is an informal garden lined on each side with connecting semi-circular planters containing beds of annual flowers. Panicked goldenrain trees and pink crepe myrtle border the planters. At the far end of the garden is a bronze statue of the legendary Thracian poet and musician Orpheus circumscribed by an armillary sphere with a sun dial.

North of the memorial, adjacent to the museum, is a more formal garden planted in parterre arrangements with beds of polyantha roses, geraniums, white oleanders, purple bougainvillea and other flowers.

At the far end of the garden is a Baveno granite fountain consisting of a large semi-circular bowl on a wide pedestal. It was carved from a single piece of granite quarried near the north end of Lake Maggiore. Cascades of water flow from the bowl into a low basin.

### CHAPEL

On each side of the bronze door to the chapel (cast by the Marinelli Foundries of Florence) is the dedicatory inscription in English and Italian:

1941-1945 \* \* IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### INTERIOR

The chapel contains no windows. When light in addition to the artificial lighting is needed, two huge panels on the west wall, set in bronze and steel frames, can be swung open.

The floor of the chapel is of Rosso Levanto marble; the pews are of walnut.

The interior chapel walls of white Carrara marble are engraved with the name, rank, organization and State of entry into military service of 3,094 Missing in the region:

United States Army and Army  
Air Forces<sup>1</sup> ..... 2,031  
United States Navy ..... 1,063

These servicemen and women, who died in the service of their Country, were Missing in Action or were lost or buried at sea. They represent every State in the Union and the District of Columbia.

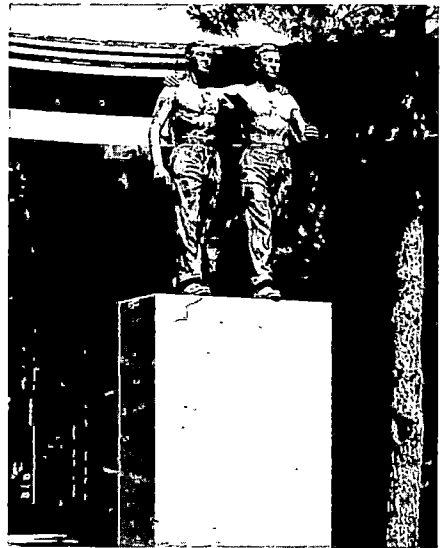
Over the Apse is engraved:

HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.

An Italian translation is engraved over the door.

On the altar of golden Broccatello Siena marble is a triptych of Seravezzo white marble from the Carrara region designed by Paul Manship. Carved in relief on the side

<sup>1</sup>During World War II, the Air Forces were part of the United States Army.



*"Brothers in Arms" Statue,  
Peristyle of the Memorial*

panels of the triptych are angels holding palm branches. The left panel bears this quotation from the Eighth Psalm (3-5) with reference to the sculptured ceiling dome:

WHEN I CONSIDER THY HEAVENS, THE WORKS OF THY FINGERS, THE MOON AND THE STARS, WHICH THOU HAST ORDAINED: WHAT IS MAN, THAT THOU ART MINDFUL OF HIM? AND THE SON OF MAN, THAT THOU VISITEST HIM? FOR THOU HAST MADE HIM A LITTLE LOWER THAN THE ANGELS, AND HAS CROWNED HIM WITH GLORY AND HONOR.

The right panel bears this text from T. T. Higham's translation of "The Greek Dead at Thermopylae" by Simonides:

NOBLY THEY ENDED, HIGH THEIR DESTINATION \* \* BENEATH AN ALTAR LAID, NO MORE A TOMB, WHERE NONE WITH PITY COMES OR LAMENTATIONS BUT PRAISE AND MEMORY, A SPLENDOR OF OBLATION \* \* WHO LEFT BEHIND A GEM-LIKE HERITAGE OF COURAGE AND RENOWN, A NAME THAT SHALL GO DOWN FROM AGE TO AGE.

Carved in relief on the center panel, flying against a background of clouds is the Archangel Michael sheathing his sword while four archangels below him proclaim the Victory. Beneath them is the universal prayer: "PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL AMONG MEN."

On the reverse of the center panel is carved the Angel of Peace. A cross in metal filigree stands before the triptych on the altar.

Engraved on the left or east end of the altar is a cross; engraved on the right end are the Tablets of Moses.

## THE CEILING

The ceiling dome sculpture, 22 feet in diameter, was designed by Gugler, Kimball & Husted and executed by Paul Manship and by Bruno Bearzi of Florence. The medieval signs of the Zodiac in high-relief represent the constellations. The

planets Mars, Jupiter and Saturn occupy the same relative positions that they occupied at 0200 hours on 22 January 1944, the historic moment when the first American and British troops landed on the beaches of Anzio. The more important stars in each constellation are shown as points of light on the celestial dome. Inscribed around the base of the dome is this text:

O YE STARS OF HEAVEN BLESS YE THE LORD PRAISE HIM AND MAGNIFY HIM FOREVER.

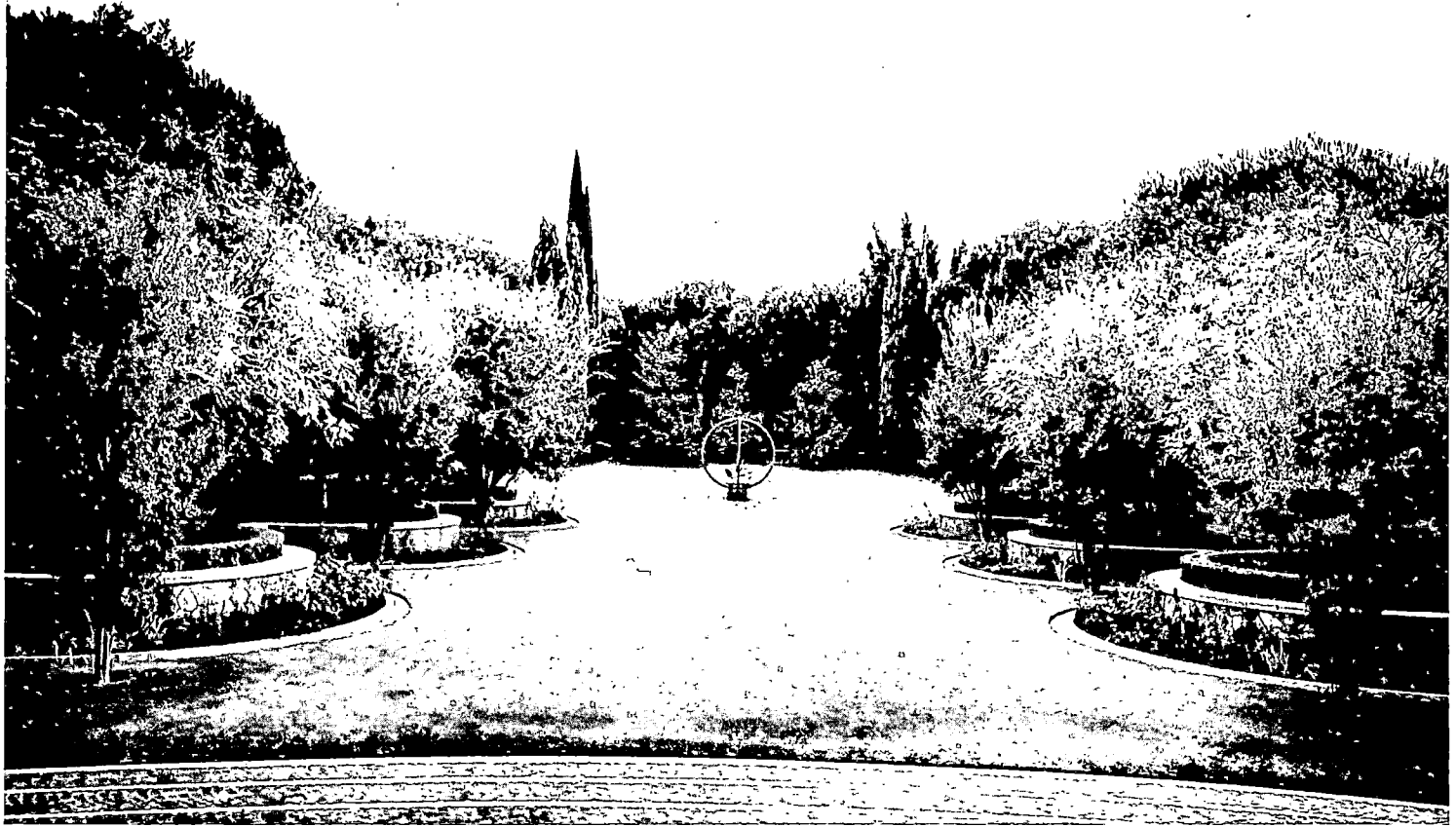
A brief explanation of the dome is cast into the bronze cover of the large switchbox just inside the door of the chapel.

## THE MUSEUM ROOM

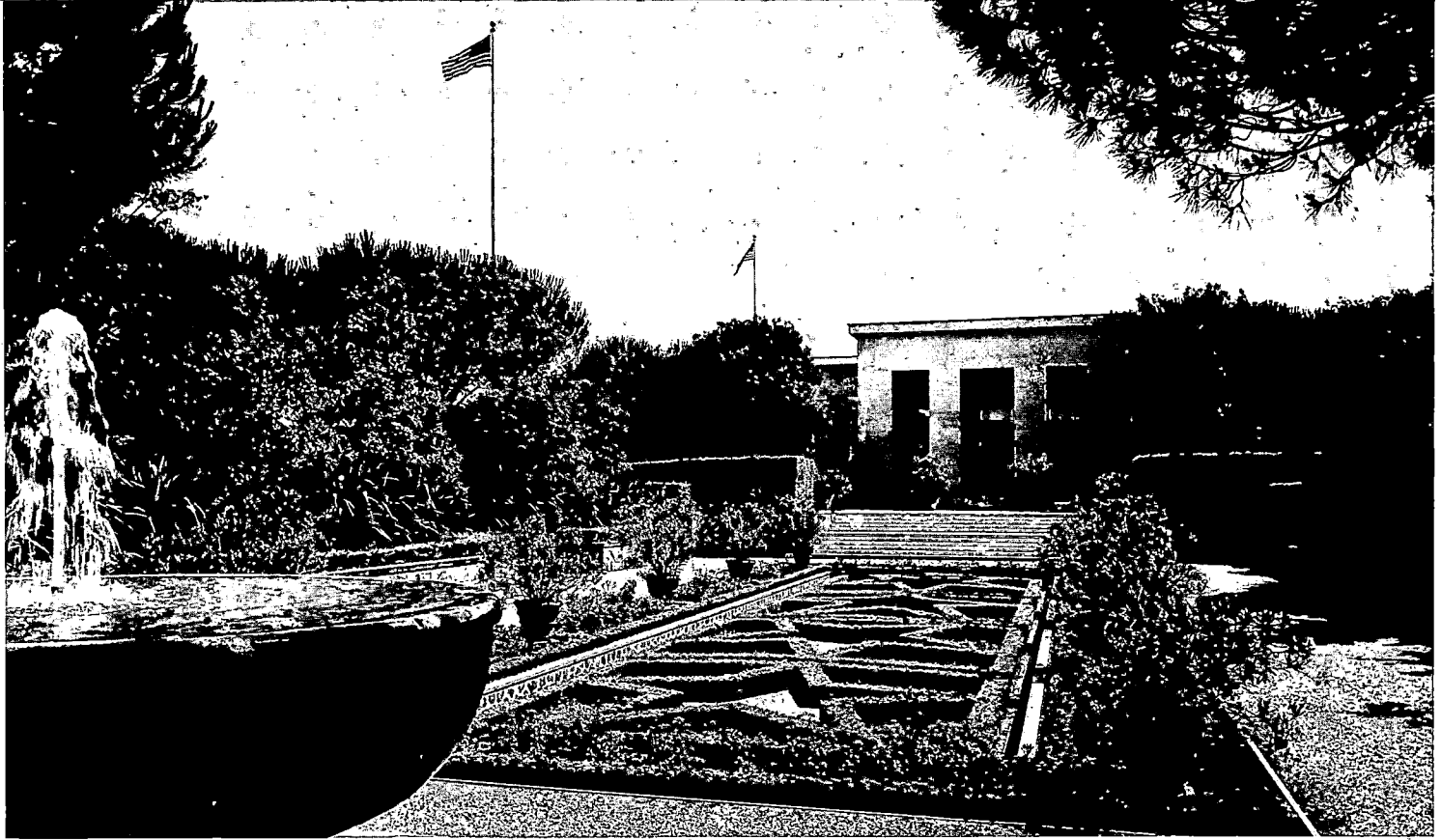
The museum room is entered through bronze gates cast by the Marinelli Foundries, which also cast the ornamental light fixtures in the memorial.

An octagonal table of bronze-colored travertine, into which is set a circular relief map of Italy at 1:500,000 scale, occupies the center of the room. The map is of bronze inset with marble mosaic tile in various shades of blue depicting the sea areas. It was fabricated by Bruno Bearzi from information supplied by the American Battle Monuments Commission and shows in general outline the American military operations in Sicily and Italy during the period 1943-45.

The maps on the east and west walls were designed by Carlo Ciampaglia of Middle Valley, New Jersey and executed in true fresco by Leonetto Tintori of Florence. This procedure involves the mixing of pigments with the plaster as it is applied to the wall. This disappearing art was used widely in the Middle Ages in the production of many murals which have lasted through the ensuing centuries.



*South Garden of the Memorial*



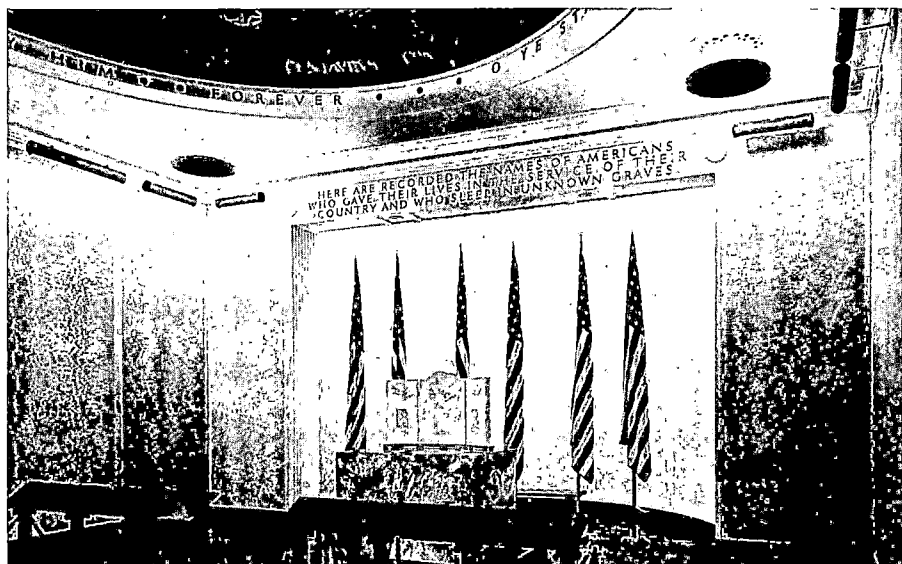
*North Garden of the Memorial*



*"Remembrance"*



*"Resurrection"*



*Altar, Triptych and Tablets of the Missing*

On the west wall are three maps—“The Capture of Sicily,” “The Strategic Air Assaults” and “The Naples-Foggia Campaign.” To aid in understanding them, the maps bear these inscriptions:

#### THE CAPTURE OF SICILY

ON 10 JULY 1943, UNDER COVER OF AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES LANDED ON THE SOUTH AND EAST SHORES OF SICILY.

1. AIDED BY GUNFIRE OF THE WESTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE AND COVERED BY AIRCRAFT OF THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE, THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY ADVANCED RAPIDLY INLAND, REACHING THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND IN TEN DAYS. ON 22 JULY U. S. FORCES OCCUPIED PALERMO AND ITS PORT.

2. FARTHER TO THE EAST, THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, ATTACKING NORTHWARD TOWARD MOUNT ETNA, ENCOUNTERED STIFF RESISTANCE WHICH SLOWED ITS PROGRESS. THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, TO RELIEVE THE PRESSURE, PROMPTLY FACED TO THE NORTHEAST AND ADVANCED TOWARD MESSINA.

3. ATTACKING NORTH AND SOUTH OF MOUNT ETNA, THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES DROVE FORWARD OVER THE DIFFICULT MOUNTAIN TERRAIN. IN ORDER TO OUTFLANK THE ENEMY DEFENSES THE ALLIES MADE SEVERAL AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS ALONG THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN COASTS.

4. WITH THE OCCUPATION OF MESSINA ON 17 AUGUST THE CAMPAIGN ENDED. IN 39 DAYS THE ALLIES HAD EXPELLED THE ENEMY FROM THE ISLAND, PRECIPITATING A POLITICAL DISASTER FOR THE AXIS. ON 8 SEPTEMBER THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, RENOUNCING FASCIST GUIDANCE, ASKED FOR PEACE TERMS.

THE STRATEGIC AIR ASSAULTS MAJOR OBJECTIVES IN ITALY INCLUDED THE AIR BASES IN THE NAPLES-FOGGIA AREA.

1. FROM BASES IN THE NAPLES-FOGGIA AREA THE U. S. FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE LAUNCHED ITS BOMBARDMENT OF AUSTRIA, THE BALKANS, AND GERMANY. IN COLLABORATION WITH THE DESERT AIR FORCE AND THE ALLIED AIR FLEETS ALREADY OPERATING FROM

ENGLAND, OUR BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED INCESSANTLY. THEIR OBJECTIVES WERE THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AND THE PROGRESSIVE DISLOCATION AND DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS.

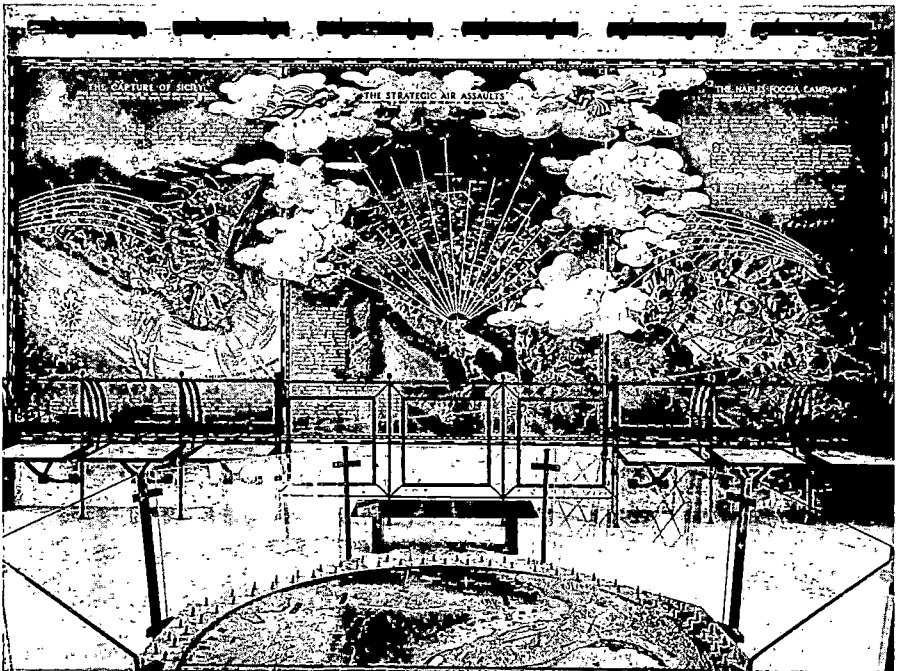
2. THE FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE ATTACKED AIRCRAFT FACTORIES IN REGENSBURG AND BUDAPEST, OIL REFINERIES AT PLOESTI AND BRASOV, ENEMY AIRFIELDS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN NORTHERN ITALY, AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTERING IN MUNICH, VIENNA AND BUDAPEST. ITS AIRCRAFT REACHED AS FAR AS BERLIN ITSELF. WHILE THE GROUND FORCES ADVANCED NORTHWARD, THE BOMBER OFFENSIVE PURSUED WITH EVER-INCREASING INTENSITY THE DESTRUCTION OF STRATEGIC MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS.

THE NAPLES-FOGGIA CAMPAIGN  
FOLLOWING THEIR VICTORY IN SICILY,

THE ALLIES NEXT UNDERTOOK TO ENTER THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

1. THE ASSAULT ON THE SALERNO BEACHES WAS LAUNCHED ON 9 SEPTEMBER 1943. AT 0330 HOURS ALLIED TROOPS OF THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY LANDED FROM SHIPS OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NAVAL ATTACK FORCES. OVERCOMING THE DEFENSES THE ALLIES FOUGHT THEIR WAY INLAND. AT VALLO THEY JOINED WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WHICH HAD CROSSED FROM SICILY ON 3 SEPTEMBER.

2. WITH THE COOPERATION OF FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS OF THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE, THE FIFTH ARMY MADE STEADY PROGRESS WHILE THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ADVANCED ON ITS RIGHT. BY 1 OCTOBER NAPLES AND THE FOGGIA AIRFIELDS HAD BEEN SEIZED. FIVE DAYS LATER THE FIFTH ARMY REACHED THE VOLTURNO RIVER, WHICH IT CROSSED IN MID-OCTOBER



*West Wall of the Museum Room*

AND ADVANCED TOWARD THE LIRI RIVER VALLEY. IN NOVEMBER, MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN, INCREASED RESISTANCE AND BAD WEATHER SLOWED THE ALLIED DRIVE. A HALT WAS CALLED ON 15 NOVEMBER TO CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS.

3. RESUMING ITS ATTACKS IN DECEMBER AND JANUARY, THE FIFTH ARMY SLOWLY BATTERED ITS WAY THROUGH THE WINTER LINE. STRUGGLING FORWARD AGAINST DETERMINED OPPOSITION, ACROSS RUGGED TERRAIN IN BITTERLY COLD WEATHER, OUR TROOPS EVENTUALLY REACHED THE GARIGLIANO AND RAPIDO RIVERS. HERE IN FRONT OF THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED GUSTAV LINE THE ATTACK WAS STOPPED, TO BE RENEWED IN COORDINATION WITH THE LANDINGS SOON TO BE MADE AT ANZIO.

Beneath the maps are two sets of key maps, "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan."

On the east wall is one large map, "The Landing at Anzio and the Capture of Rome." This map portrays the landings in the vicinity of Anzio, the establishment of the Anzio beachhead, the subsequent fighting therein, and the final breach of the Gustav line on 11 May 1944 by American and Allied forces who, advancing swiftly northwards, joined hands with the troops who were breaking out of the beachhead to liberate Rome on 4 June 1944.

It is accompanied by the following explanatory text:

#### THE LANDING AT ANZIO AND THE CAPTURE OF ROME

DELAYED IN THEIR ADVANCE TOWARD ROME AT THE GUSTAV LINE, THE ALLIES ATTEMPTED TO OUTFLANK IT FROM THE SEAWARD SIDE. AT 0200 HOURS ON 22 JANUARY 1944, AN ALLIED AMPHIBIOUS TASK FORCE LANDED THE U. S. VI CORPS AT ANZIO AND NETTUNO.

1. THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH LANDINGS CAME AS A SURPRISE TO THE ENEMY WHOSE REACTION, NEVERTHE-

LESS, WAS IMMEDIATE AND EFFECTIVE. REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED TO THE AREA FROM NORTHERN ITALY, FRANCE, YUGOSLAVIA AND GERMANY PROMPTLY HALTED THE ALLIED ADVANCE. DURING FEBRUARY, THE GERMANS HURLED THREE MAJOR COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE BEACHHEAD. THEY REGAINED SOME GROUND BUT THE ALLIED TROOPS, WITH THE AID OF THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE AND CONCENTRATED NAVAL SUPPORT, CLUNG TO THEIR PRECARIOUS Foothold DOMINATED BY THE GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE ALBAN HILLS.

2. IN THE SOUTH, THE FIFTH ARMY ATTACKED THE GUSTAV LINE ON 17 JANUARY 1944. THIS ASSAULT, DESIGNED TO ASSIST THE ANZIO-NETTUNO LANDINGS, MET WITH LITTLE SUCCESS AGAINST THE FORMIDABLE DEFENSES OF THE CASSINO AREA. WELL ENTRENCHED, THE ENEMY WITHSTOOD HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE AND THE ASSAULTS OF THE TWELFTH AND FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE.

3. FROM MARCH TO MAY 1944 THE ALLIES MAINTAINED THEIR CONSTANT PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY WHILE BUILDING UP THEIR STRENGTH FOR A NEW OFFENSIVE. ON 11 MAY, THE FIFTH ARMY ATTACKED AND BREACHED THE GUSTAV LINE. TWO WEEKS LATER THE FORCES IN THE BEACHHEAD BROKE OUT AND JOINED THE ADVANCE. ON 4 JUNE, THE ALLIES ENTERED ROME.

#### GRAVES AREA

The graves area contains ten grave plots lettered from "A" to "J", five on each side of a central mall. Plots A, C, E, G, and I are on the left (south) side of the mall and B, D, F, H and J on the right (north). Each grave plot is enclosed by a pitto-sporum hedge; the paths of grass between the plots are lined with Roman pines. Here are interred 7,862 of our military Dead under 7,860 headstones arranged in gentle arcs which sweep across the broad green lawns. They represent 35 per-

cent of the burials which were originally made in Sicily and southern Italy. Each grave is marked with a white marble headstone, a Star of David for those of the Jewish faith — a latin cross for others. Of the graves, 488 contain the remains of 490 Unknowns that could not be identified.

These Dead, who gave their lives in their Country's service, came from all fifty states and the District of Columbia. A small number also came from Canada, England, Scotland, Eire, Finland, Sweden and Spain. In twenty-one instances, two brothers lie buried side by side.

### VISITORS BUILDING

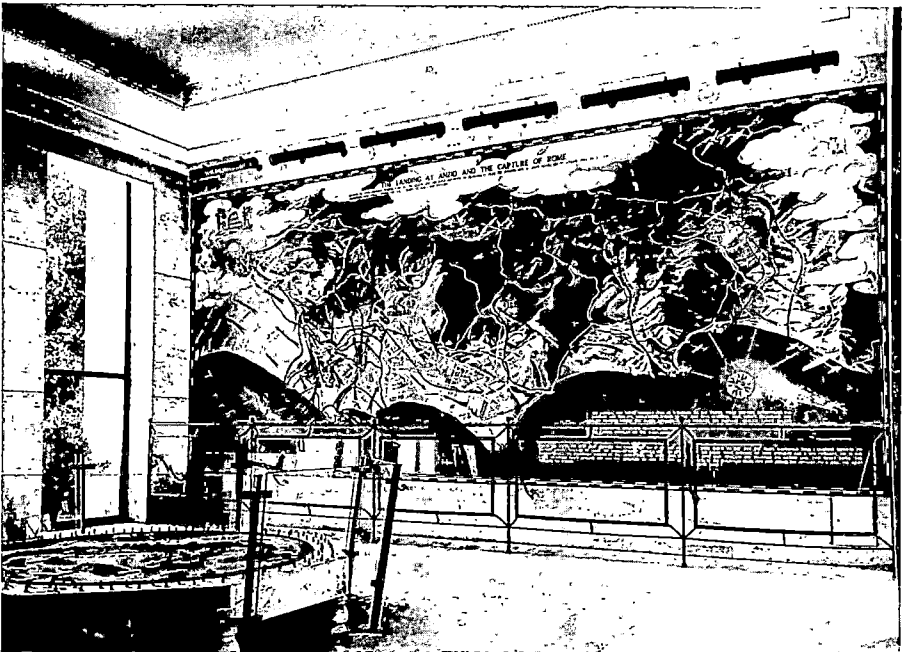
Just inside the entrance on the right is the Visitors' Building. It contains the superintendent's office, toilet facilities, and a comfortably furnished room where visitors may rest, obtain information, sign the register and pause to refresh them-

selves. Whenever the cemetery is open to the public, a staff member is on duty in the building to answer questions and to escort relatives to grave and memorialization sites (except between the hours of noon and 3:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays). He is always happy to provide information on specific burial and memorialization locations in any of the Commission's cemeteries, accommodations in the vicinity, best means and routes of travel, local history and other items that may be of interest.

### PLANTINGS

The entrance road to the cemetery is lined with a neatly trimmed hedge of *pittosporum tobira*.

Just inside the cemetery gates, straight ahead is a large elliptical reflecting pool with a small island at its center. Several Italian cypress trees (*cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis*) and glossy abelia flank the stone



*East Wall of the Museum Room*

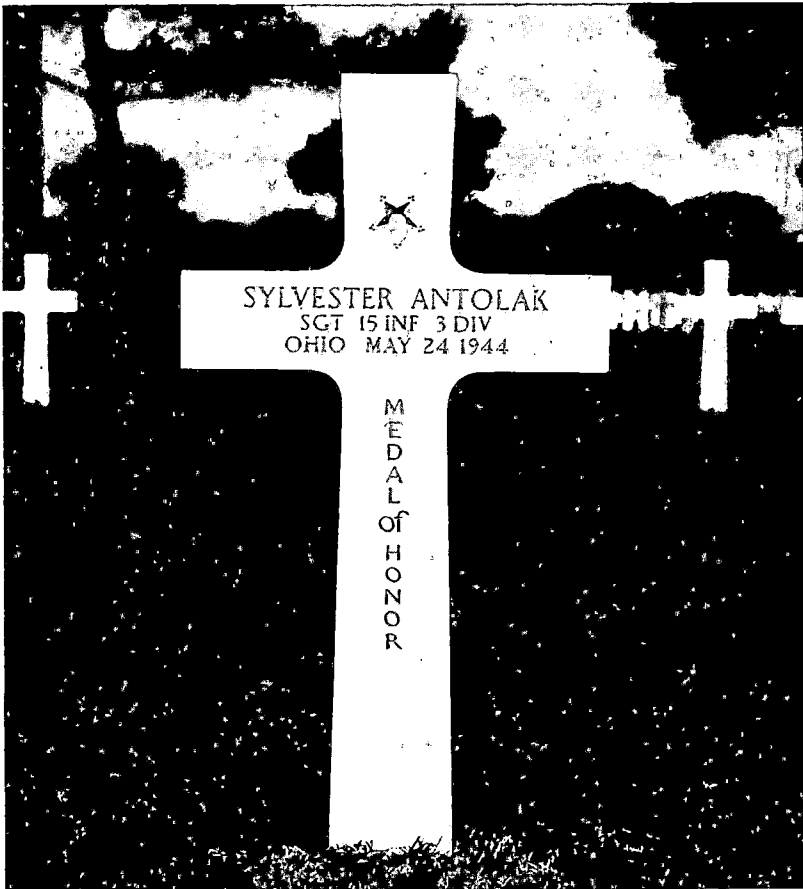
cenotaph on the island. Water lilies float in the pool. Evergreen holly oak trees (*quercus ilex*) and a hedge of *pittosporum tobira* line the wide grassy mall through the graves area from the reflecting pool to the memorial. Each grave plot is framed by a hedge of *pittosporum tobira* and the grassy paths between the plots are lined with Roman pines (*pinus pinea*).

Within the peristyle of the memorial, a single Roman pine (*pinus pinea*) shades the Brothers in Arms statue. Dense plantings of Roman pine (*pinus pinea*) form a backdrop for the memorial.

The informal garden south of the

memorial contains planters filled with annual flowers and surrounded by paniced goldenrain trees (*koeleruteria paniculata*) and pink crepe myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica rosea*). *Gazanca Varicolor* compliments the Orpheus statue. The more formal garden north of the memorial is planted with beds of polyantha roses, geraniums, white oleander, purple bougainvillea and other flowers in parterre arrangements.

Cedars of Lebanon, Monterey cypress (*cupressus macrocarpa*), eucalyptus and oleanders predominate the plantings outside of the service road around the perimeter of the cemetery.



*Headstone of Medal of Honor Recipient*



*Visitors' Room*



*Graves Area with Memorial in Background*

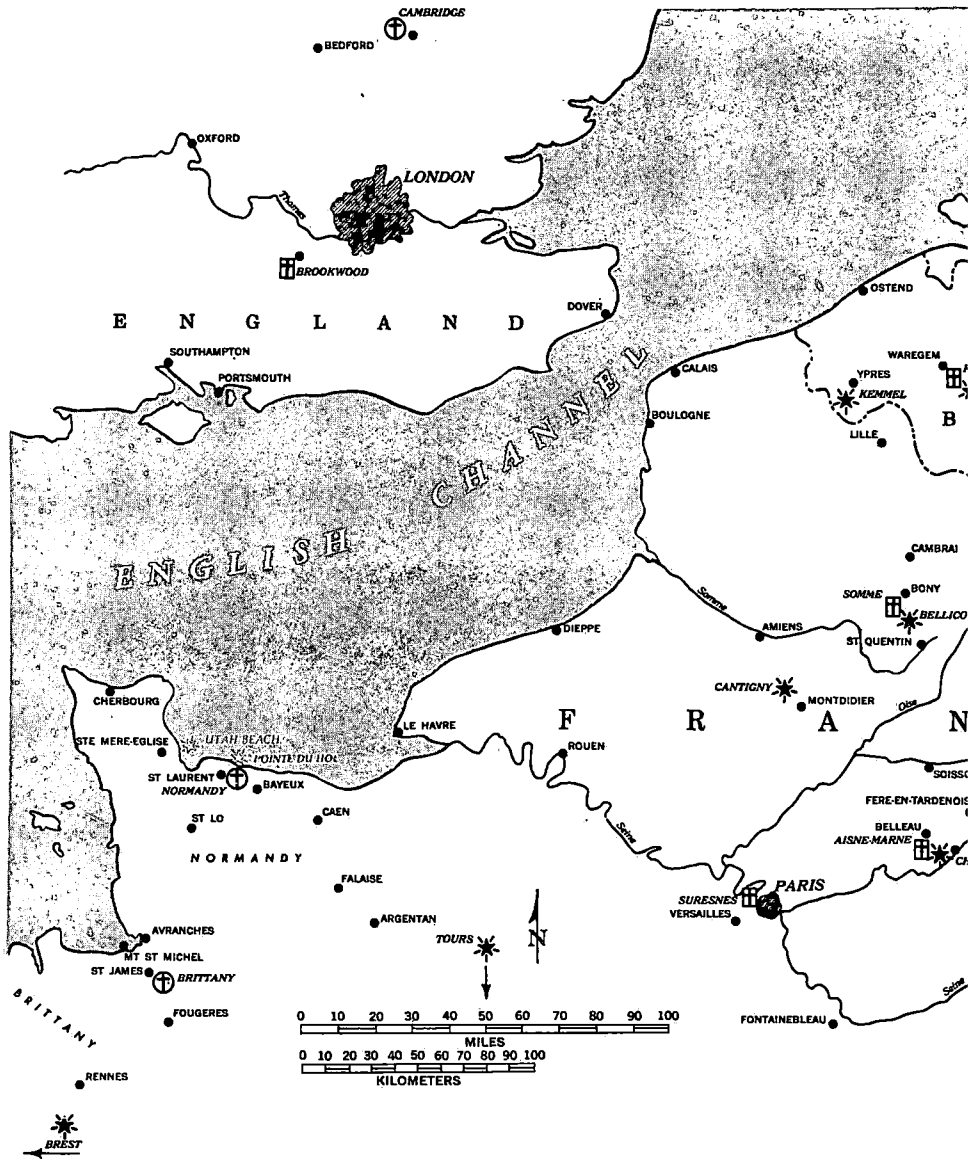


*Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne, France*

# AMERICAN MEMORIALS and OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES

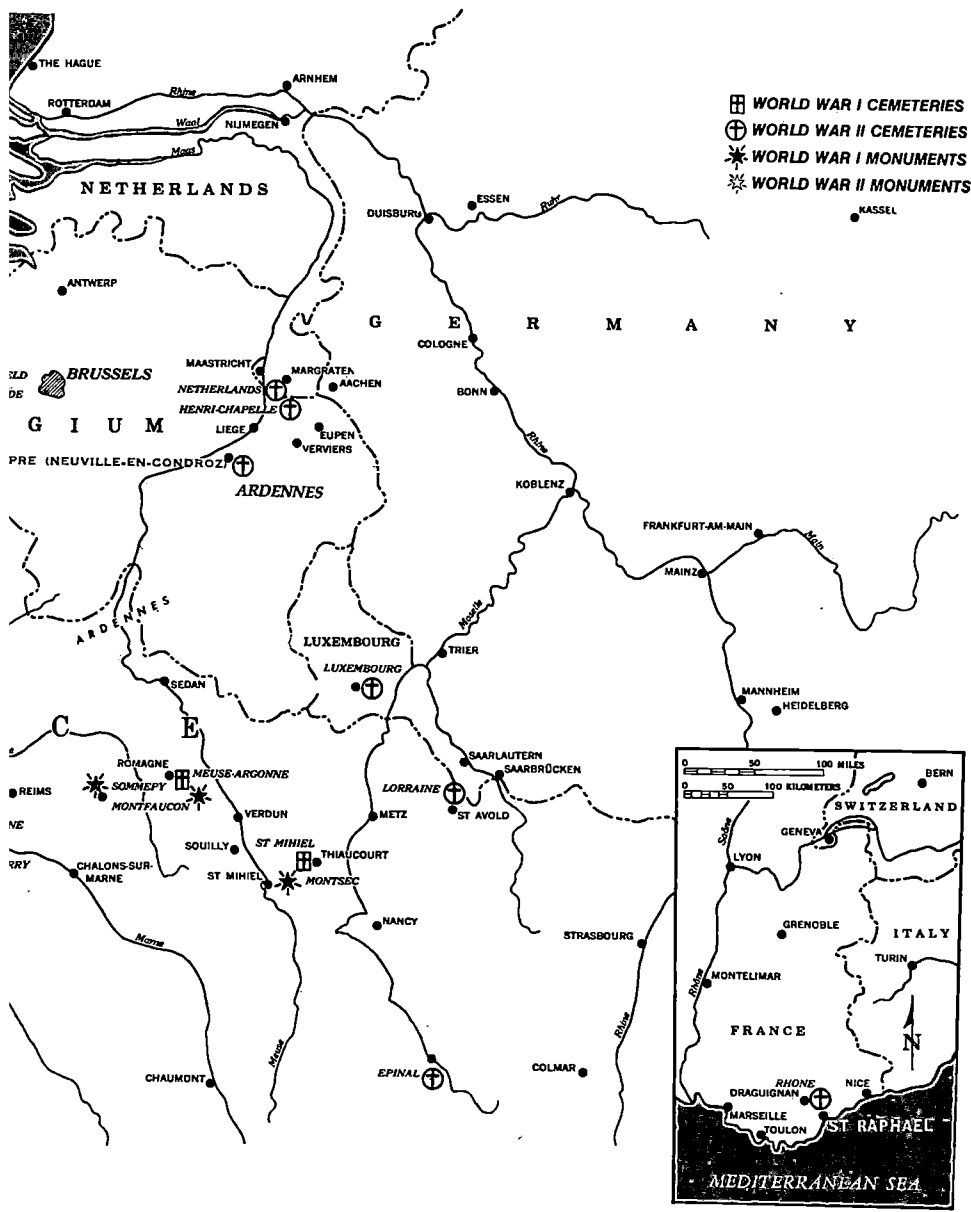
The AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION was created by act of Congress in March 1923 to erect and maintain memorials in the United States and foreign countries where the United States Armed Forces have served since April 6, 1917, and to control as to design and provide

regulations for the erection of monuments, markers, and memorials in foreign countries by other United States citizens and organizations, public or private. It was later given responsibility for establishing or taking over from the Armed Forces permanent burial grounds in



foreign countries and designing, constructing and maintaining permanent cemetery memorials at these burial sites; controlling as to design and materials, providing regulations for, and supervising erection of all monuments, memorials, buildings, and other structures in permanent United States cemetery memorials

on foreign soil; and cooperating with American citizens, states, municipalities, or associations desiring to erect war memorials outside the continental limits of the United States. It is not responsible for construction, maintenance, or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its territories and possessions.



After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight military cemeteries overseas already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our

Armed Forces. In 1934 the World War I overseas cemeteries were transferred to the Commission by Executive Order.

The names and locations of these World War I cemetery memorials, the numbers of burials, and the numbers of Missing recorded at their memorials are:

	<i>Burials</i>		<i>Missing Commemorated</i>
	<i>Known</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
Aisne-Marne, Belleau, France .....	2,039	249	1,060
Brookwood, England .....	427	41	563
Flanders Field, Waregem, Belgium .....	347	21	43
Meuse-Argonne, Romagne, France .....	13,760	486	954
Oise-Aisne, Fere-en-Tardenois, France .....	5,415	597	241
St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt, France .....	4,036	117	284
Somme, Bony, France .....	1,707	137	333
Suresnes (See WW II also), France .....	1,535	6	974
Totals .....	29,266	1,654	4,452

World War I monuments erected by the Commission are located at or near: Audenarde, Belgium; Bellicourt, France; Brest, France; Cantigny, France; Chateau-Thierry, France; Gibraltar; Kemmel, Belgium; Montfaucon, France; Montsec, France; Sommepey, France; and Tours, France. World War I tablets are at Chaumont and Souilly, France.

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next of kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 172,000 recovered bodies. The remainder were given final interment in the permanent military cemeteries on foreign soil, in private cemeteries overseas, and in the national

cemeteries in Honolulu, Sitka, and Puerto Rico (which are now administered by the National Cemetery System, Veterans Administration). As was the case after World War I, some remains were left in isolated graves outside of the cemeteries by request of the families who then became responsible for their maintenance.

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army and the American Battle Monuments Commission in concert. Their locations reflect the progress of the military operations and were selected with consideration of their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage, and other practical factors. The World War II cemeteries with numbers of burials, including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at their memorials and at three separate memorials on United States soil are:

	<i>Burials</i>		<i>Missing Commemorated</i>
	<i>Known</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
Ardennes, Neupre (Neuville-en-Condroz) Belgium .	4,536	790	462
Brittany, St. James, France .....	4,313	97	497
Cambridge, England .....	3,787	24	5,126
Epinal, France .....	5,186	69	424
Florence, Italy .....	4,189	213	1,409
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium .....	7,895	94	450
Lorraine, St. Avoird, France .....	10,338	151	444
Luxembourg, Luxembourg City, Luxembourg .....	4,975	101	370
Manila, Republic of the Philippines .....	13,462	3,744	36,280
Netherlands, Margraten, Netherlands .....	8,195	106	1,722
Normandy, St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France .....	9,079	307	1,557
North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia .....	2,601	240	3,724
Rhone, Draguignan, France .....	799	62	293
Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy .....	7,372	490	3,094

Suresnes (See WW I also), France .....	...	24	...
East Coast Memorial, New York City, New York ...	...	...	4,596
Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii .....	...	...	18,094
West Coast Memorial, San Francisco, California ...	...	...	413
Totals .....	86,727	6,512	78,955
<i>World War II cemeteries maintained by the National Cemetery System, Veterans Administration</i>			
Honolulu, Hawaii .....	11,597	2,079	(See Honolulu Memorial)
Puerto Rico .....	69	...	...
Sitka, Alaska .....	67	5	...
<i>Other Missing in Action Commemorated by ABMC</i>			
Korean War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii .....	...	...	8,195
Vietnam War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii .....	...	...	2,489

In every case, use of the permanent cemetery sites on foreign soil was granted in perpetuity by the host government to the United States free of cost, rent, and taxation. The temporary cemetery sites not selected as permanent cemeteries reverted to the landowners.

In 1947, an outstanding American architect was selected to design each of the World War II cemeteries, conceiving its grave plots, a chapel, and a museum as complementary elements of an integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the particular region. Upon approval of their general schemes by the Commission, and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the grave plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service in making the permanent burials of those remains which by decision of the next of kin were to be interred overseas. The timely cooperation between these two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been virtually completed, the World War II overseas cemeteries were progressively transferred for construction and maintenance to the

American Battle Monuments Commission by Presidential Executive Order. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step — grading; installation of a system of reinforced concrete beams on piles to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water supply and distribution systems, utilities buildings, roads and paths; plantings; and erection of the memorials, visitors' buildings, and flagpoles.

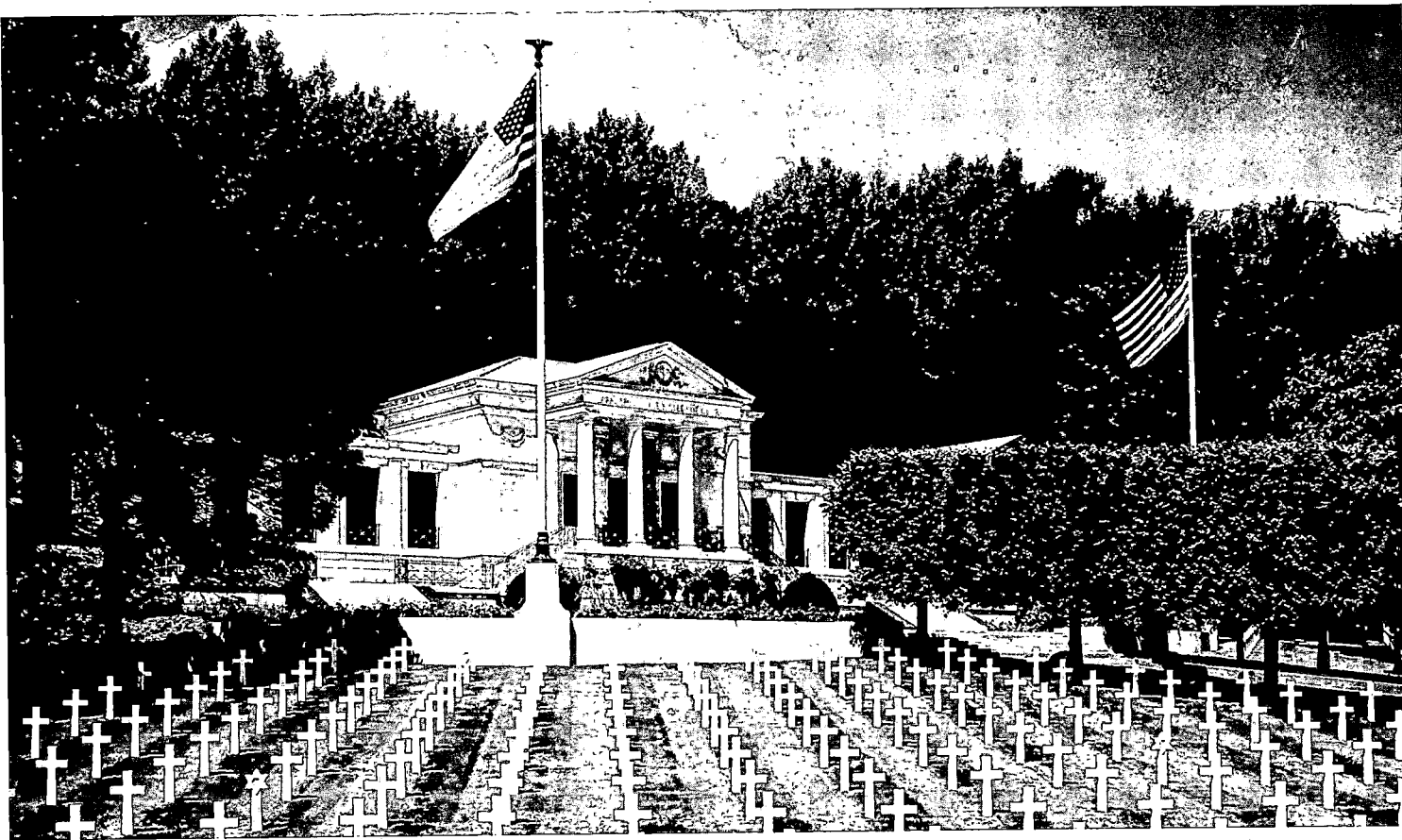
For design of the various memorials, no specific limitations were imposed upon the architects other than budgeted cost and a requirement that each was to embody these features:

A small devotional chapel;  
inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region;

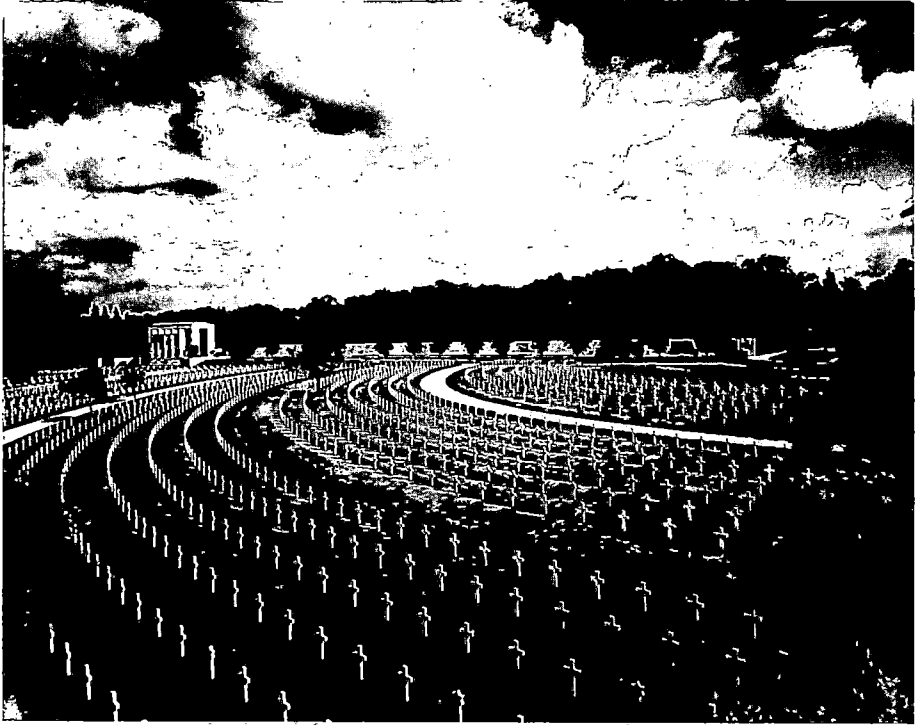
a graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops (WW II only; however, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel WW I American Cemeteries also have battle maps).

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide and interesting variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials is the implied undertaking by our Govern-



*Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine, France*



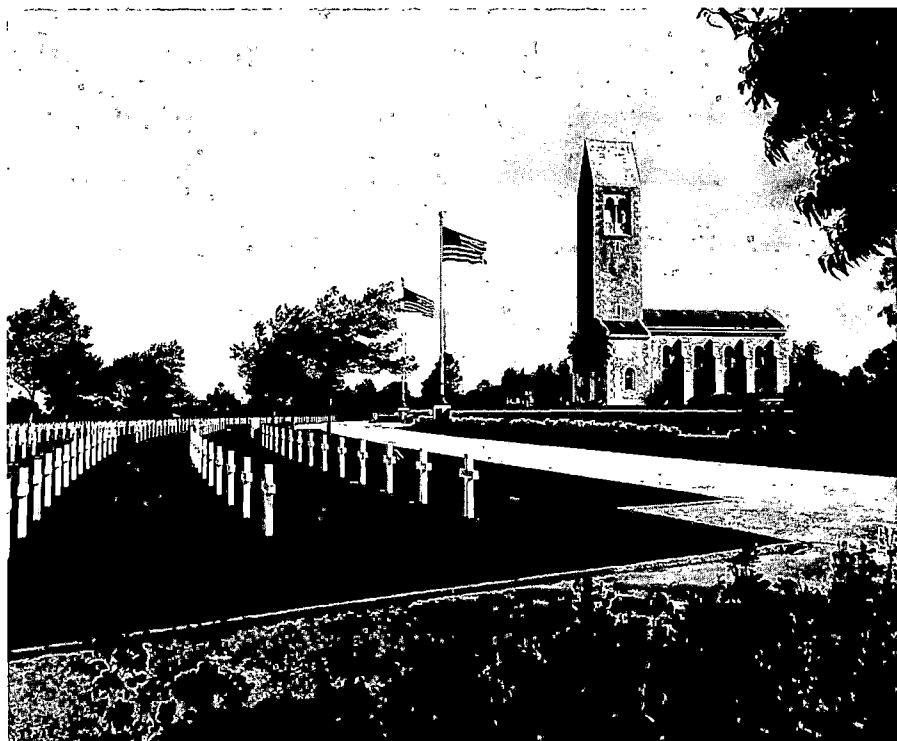
*Cambridge American Cemetery and Memorial, Cambridge, England*

ment to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since the erection of memorials by the troops (which in the past unfortunately had all too often been found to be poorly designed, poorly constructed, and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden by the military services. The permanent graphic record takes the form of military maps, usually large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as in the language of the country in which the cemetery is located. The historical data for these maps were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission. The maps themselves were rendered by experienced artists in tasteful presentation using various media: layered marbles, fresco, bronze relief, mosaic concrete or ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "key-maps": "The War

Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan." Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these key-maps any major battle may be related to the others in time and space.

With each architect, an American landscape architect, an American sculptor, and an American muralist or painter usually collaborated. Their combined talents produced the beauty and dignity of the memorials, all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials, and the execution of most of the works of art, were performed by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

At each cemetery there is a visitors' building or room, with com-



*Brittany American Cemetery and Memorial, St. James, Manche, France*

fortable furnishings. Here visitors may learn the grave locations (or inscriptions of the Missing) at any of the oversea cemeteries.

Each grave in the oversea cemeteries is marked by a headstone of white marble—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin cross for all others. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service, organization, date of death, and state or territory from which he entered the military service.

In the World War I cemeteries, headstones of the Unknowns, i.e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

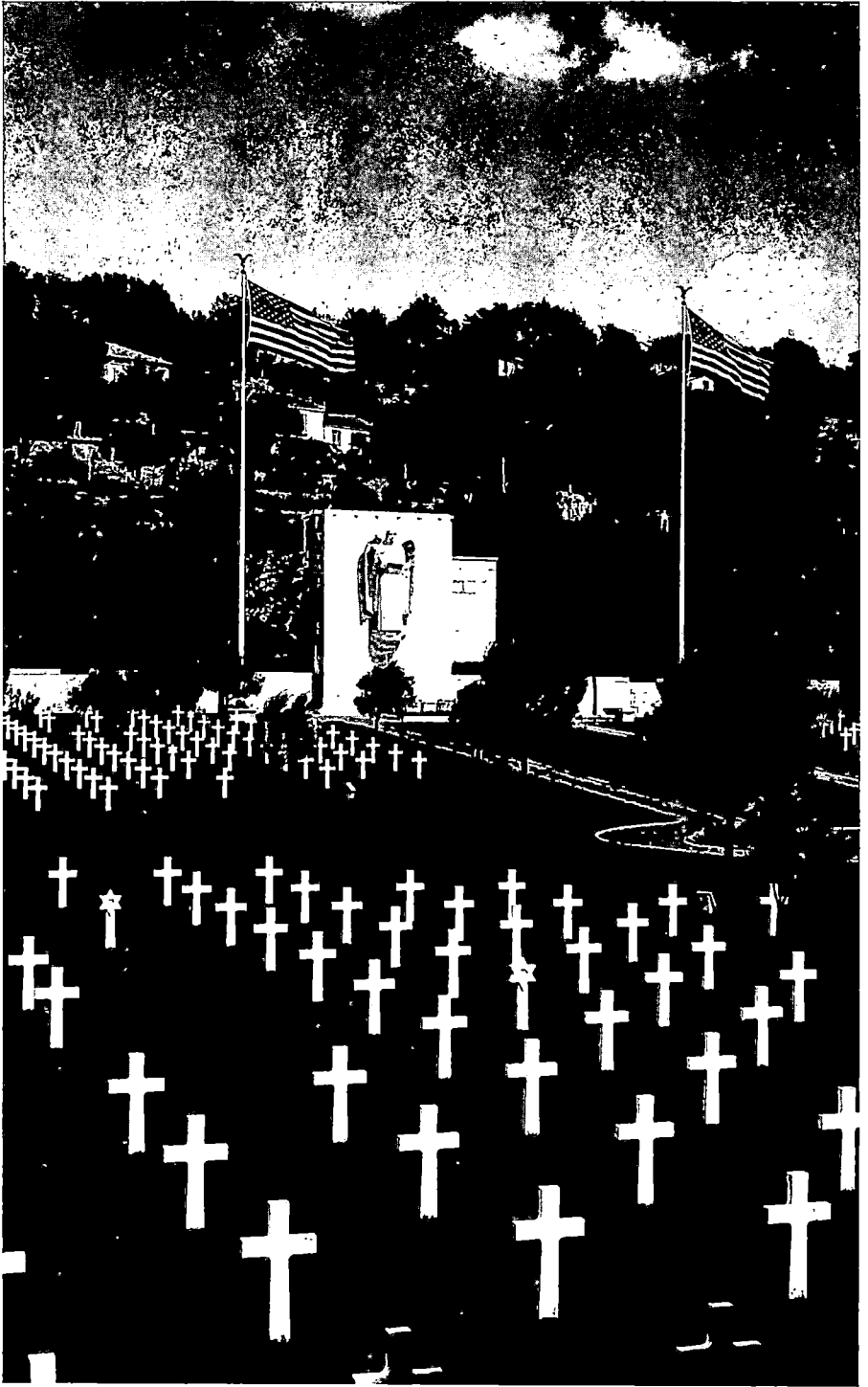
In the World War II cemeteries, the inscription reads:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

Tablets of the Missing (which also include the names of those whose remains could not be identified, and those lost and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization, and state; the circumstances under which death occurred usually precluded the possibility of determining the exact date.

These cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted without special authorization, except when it is to be used for commercial purposes—in such cases, permission must be obtained from the Commission.

Unlike National cemeteries under jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields. Essentially, these graves with their memorials constitute inviolable shrines.



*Rhone American Cemetery and Memorial, Draguignan, Var, France*



*"Mourning Woman"*  
Netherlands American Cemetery

In addition to the eight World War I cemeteries, the 14 World War II cemeteries, 11 World War I monuments and two tablets, the American Battle Monuments Commission program of commemoration includes the following:

#### SURESNES

At the Suresnes Cemetery Memorial, senior representatives of the French and United States Governments pay homage to our military Dead on ceremonial occasions. Accordingly, 24 Unknown Dead of World War II were buried in this World War I cemetery, and two loggias were added to its chapel by the Commission, thereby converting it into a shrine commemorating our Dead of both wars.

#### EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coast of North and South America, but outside the territorial limits of the United States, gave their lives in the service of their country, the Commission erected a memorial in Battery Park, New York

City, upon which their names and particulars are inscribed.

#### WEST COAST MEMORIAL

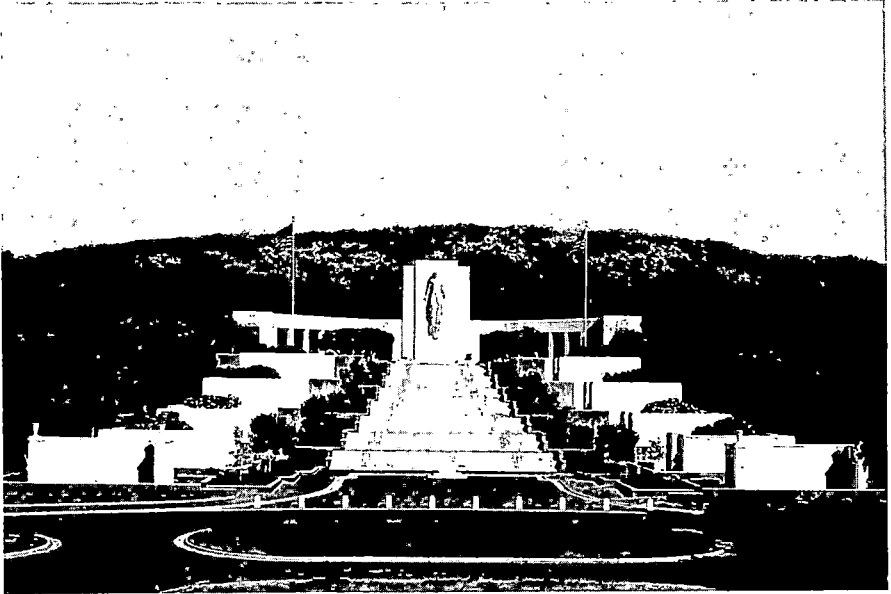
Similarly, the names and particulars of those 413 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country off the west coast of the Americas but outside the territorial limits of the United States, are recorded at the memorial erected by the Commission at the Presidio of San Francisco.

#### HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Honolulu is administered by the Veterans Administration, the American Battle Monuments Commission constructed a memorial therein, incorporating the features of the memorials in its oversea cemeteries. The names of 18,094 Missing of World War II who gave their lives in the Pacific areas (except the Southwest and the Palau Islands which are commemorated at the Manila Cemetery Memorial) are recorded here as well as 8,195 missing of the Korean War and 2,489 Missing of the Vietnam War.

#### POINTE DU HOC MONUMENT

Following World War II, the French erected a monument at Pointe du Hoc overlooking the right flank of Omaha Beach, France honoring the elements of the 2nd Ranger Battalion under the command of LTC James Rudder who scaled the cliff, seized the position, and defended it against German counter-attacks at a high cost of lives. The monument consists of a simple pylon on top of a concrete bunker at the edge of the cliff with appropriate inscriptions at its base in French and English. It was officially turned over to the American government for operation and maintenance in perpetuity on January 11, 1979.



*Honolulu Memorial (WW II & Korea) National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific,  
Honolulu, Hawaii*

#### UTAH BEACH MONUMENT

The site of the Utah Beach Monument is at the termination of Highway N-13D, approximately 3 kilometers northeast of Ste-Marie-du-Mont (Manche), France. This monument commemorates the achievements of the American Forces of the VII Corps who fought in the liberation of the Cotentin Peninsula from 6 June to 1 July 1944. It consists of a red granite obelisk surrounded by a small, developed park overlooking the historic sand dunes of Utah Beach, one of the two American landing beaches during the Normandy Invasion of June 1944. The site of the monument, which was under construction at the time of publication, is located in the open grassy area in the foreground of the photograph.

#### MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Mexico City National Cemetery is at 31 Calzada Melchor Ocampo,

about 2 miles west of the cathedral and about one mile north of the U.S. Embassy. This cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the grave of 750 of our unidentified Dead of the War of 1847. In this one acre area there are 813 remains of Americans and others in wall crypts. Care of the cemetery was transferred from the Department of the Army to this Commission on July 16, 1947. This cemetery was closed to burials in 1923.

#### COROZAL AMERICAN CEMETERY, COROZAL, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

The Corozal American Cemetery is located approximately three miles north of Panama City, just off Gailard Highway between the Corozal Railroad Station and Fort Clayton. To reach the cemetery, follow Gailard Highway north from Panama City, turn right on Rybicki Road, and proceed about one-half mile to the cemetery. Taxi and bus service to the



cemetery are available from Panama City. There are 4,795 identified "Known" Dead interred here. In agreement with the Republic of Panama, care and maintenance of the cemetery in perpetuity was assumed by the Commission on October 1, 1979.

### FLORAL DECORATIONS

In the oversea cemeteries, the decoration of graves or the Tablets of the

Missing with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is always ready to help arrange with local florists in foreign countries for placement of such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least thirty days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or U. S. Postal Money Order in dollars. Deposits may be made for a single decoration

on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within a year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to “ABMC Flower Fund,” money orders to “The American Battle Monuments Commission.” Requests should be addressed to the Commission’s European office, except in the case of Florence, Sicily-Rome, and North Africa cemeteries, where the Mediterranean office is responsible and Manila cemetery, where the Philippine office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local florist who is a member of the “Florists Telegraph Delivery Association.” In such cases, the name of the deceased, his rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located, and the location by plot, row, and grave should be provided, if known.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS

The Commission will furnish close relatives of the Dead buried or commemorated in the World War I and II cemetery memorials overseas with a color lithograph of the cemetery together with a black and white photograph of the particular grave

or the section of the Tablets of the Missing where the individual’s name appears. For the Honolulu, East Coast and West Coast Memorials, the Commission will supply a lithographed picture of the memorial itself and a black and white photograph of the appropriate section of the list of the Missing. Photographs of graves in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (in Honolulu) are not available through the Commission.

Requests for photographs and lithographs should be addressed to the Commission’s Washington Office.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission’s offices in Washington, Garches (near Paris), Rome, or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission’s representatives there may be of assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations. These offices are not open on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, but essential information may be obtained overseas through our Embassy telephone operators.

#### SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AVAILABLE THROUGH THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Name, location, and general information concerning the cemetery or memorial; plot, row, and grave number if appropriate; best routes and modes of travel in-country to the cemetery or memorial; general information about the accommodations that may be available in the vicinity; escort service within the cemetery memorial for relatives; letters authorizing fee-free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas to visit a grave or memorial site; black and white photographs of headstones and sections of the Tablets of the Missing on which the servicemen’s names are engraved; large color lithographs of World War I and II cemeteries and memorials to which the appropriate headstone or section of the Tablets of the Missing photographs are affixed; and arrangements for floral decoration of grave and memorial sites.



*Decorated Gravesite of an "Unknown"*

# THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MARCH 1923

## *Membership*

(Vacant) <i>Chairman</i>	Armistead J. Maupin
Francis J. Bagnell	John C. McDonald
Kitty D. Bradley	Freda J. Poundstone
Audrey O. Cookman	Edwin Bliss Wheeler
Rexford C. Early	Lawrence A. Wright
William E. Hickey	A. J. Adams, <i>Secretary</i>

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## EUROPEAN OFFICE

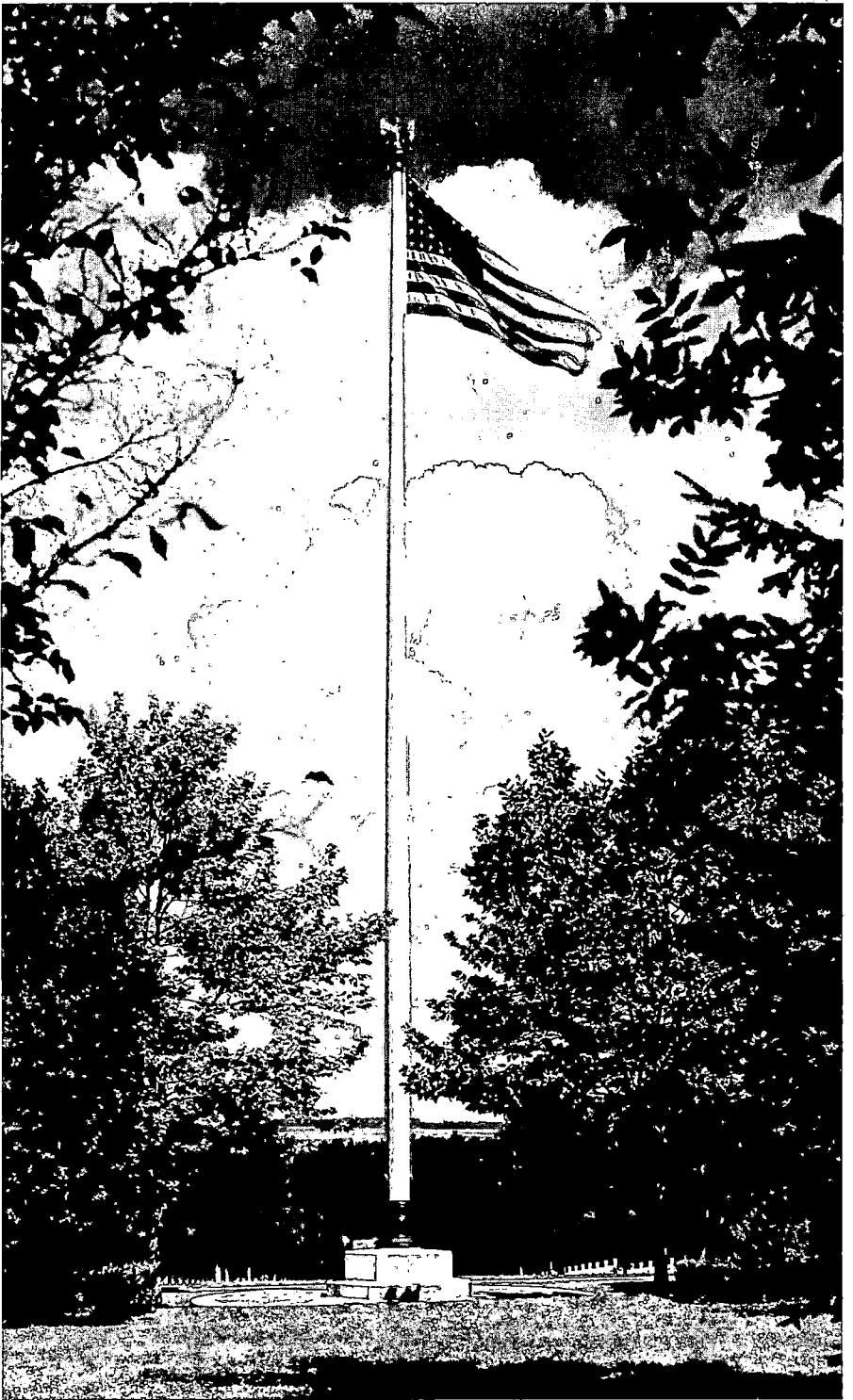
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92 - Garches, France  
Mailing Address:  
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Telephone: 701-1976  
Telegrams: ABMC  
AMEMBASSY  
Paris, France

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Rome, Italy  
Mailing Address:  
APO New York 09794  
Telephone: 4674, Ext. 156  
475-0157  
Telegrams: ABMC AMEMBASSY  
Rome, Italy

## PHILIPPINE OFFICE

Street Address  
American Military Cemetery  
Manila, R. P.  
Mailing Address:  
APO San Francisco 96528  
Telephone: Manila 88-02-12  
Telegrams: AMBAMCOM,  
Manila, R.P.



*Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne, France*