



FALL EDITION

SEPTEMBER 2006

More 289th Remembrances from December 1944

As was the case for the April issue, my (RCS's) source for this episode will be selected memoirs from the collection gathered by Al Roxburgh for his "PKG"...A compilation he assembled dealing with some of the more poignant memories of late December 1944 through early January 1945. The April issue dealt with Billy Hitchcock's (C-289) remembrances of the 289th's action at Sadzot, Belgium. This issue will continue the description of that action with the memoir of Billy's boss, Joe McClure, the sergeant of Company C's 3rd Platoon. Supplementing the Infantry experience at Sadzot with recollections describing the same action from a vantage point now widely conceded to have been most crucial to the outcome, are the recollections of then-Corporal Philip R. Bradley, a Forward Observer for the 897th Field Artillery Battalion, attached to, and an important part of the 289th Regimental Combat Team. Unlike Billy, Philip is alive today, retired from the army and living in Columbus, Ohio. We'll lead off with Joe's description of his outfit's first five days of combat near the town of Sadzot Belgium and follow it with Philip's:

Dec. 24, 1944: We were in Durbuy, Belgium and had orders to move east to meet the advancing German Army. We traveled east most of the day. We were stopped for the night and rested (we were near Hazeille). During the night we got orders to attack the high ground to the east.

Dec. 25, 1944: The time of the attack was 0800 AM, Christmas Day. We drew more supplies and were on our way. Third platoon was to lead the attack in a column of platoons, the rest of the company was to follow. Lt. Woods was the officer in charge of the attack. Everything went well with no signs of the enemy until about noon. We were now in very thick forest and had poor vision; only fire breaks to help us see. I saw a German soldier run across a fire break. Lt. Woods brought one more squad to the front to form a battle line. I happened to see a telephone wire lying on the ground and knew it was a fresh German wire. A couple of our men cut a piece out of the wire. Before we could advance, a German soldier came out to fix the wire at about the same time. All hell broke loose! 'We were getting fired upon from our front, left, and right. We knew we were between two German assembly areas. We reported this to our Company Commander. His response was that he would send us another platoon to cover our flanks. This never happened. We finally dug in for the night. What we didn't know, was there was mass confusion at C Company Headquarters. We had our first K.I.A., Sgt. Barnes. Our medic, Keys, [or Kys] was shot up and a couple other soldiers wounded.

Dec. 26, 1944: We moved in the direction of "A" Co. to make solid contact with them. When we came to "A" Company, we were to extend our line to the left of them. We started but didn't go very far when we met another large force of Germans. They started at our right front and rolled around until there were enemies on our left as well. That is when we lost our Company Commander, our Executive Officer, and our First Sergeant. (all with the "2000 yard.stare", also known as the blank stare). We dug in next to "A" Co. and got our wounded out, which included Lt. Kihn, who had a bullet in his thigh. Major Fluck [1st Bn Commanding Officer] came up and told Lt. Woods we would be needing a new Company Commander, and Lt. Woods agreed with him. Things were quiet that night and not much seemed to be going on. But that night a German was spotted in the area.

Dec. 27, 1944: Lt. Stapler from "A" Co. came to me and said that he was our new Company Commander. He wanted two B.A.R. [Browning Automatic Rifle] teams, one from each squad, and he also wanted the machine gun section. The men were to leave their heavy gear in their fox holes and be ready to kick the hell out of some Germans. He and Lt. Woods would lead the patrol. I was to hold our positions with the rest of the company.

The Commanding Officer moved out in a northeasterly direction. They didn't go more than a few hundred yards (2 or 3 hundred), when I heard all hell breaking loose. This fight lost a lot of good men. It wounded many soldiers and many more were KIA. Two of the many men killed were Lt. Stapler and Lt. Woods.

At this time, I didn't know who was in charge of the company. Lt. Hungate and Lt. Branyon were all we had as officers, and Lt. Branyon wasn't up with the company. By now, Sgt. Leston Goodding had installed a telephone in my fox hole.

Dec. 28, 1944 (12:25 AM): A German came up to "A" Co. next to my right flank and was halted by an "A" Co. man. The German said, "Don't shoot...it's John". Then he jumped into the "A" Co. man's hole and shot him with a machine pistol. The German then jumped out of the hole and ran in front of our BAR Team and was killed.

This started a real attack which lasted until morning. They assaulted our positions three times with bayonets. We held; but some Germans got around to our rear. This is where the telephone came into play. The men kept asking me to have the artillery to come in closer [with their barrage]. I was told 300 yards was a safety net, but they brought it into what was estimated to be 150 yards. The men kept after me to have it brought in closer. I asked for another 100 yards closer. I was later told by Captain Hausman (Battalion S3), that Major Fluck told the forward observer to give it to them [do as they asked] if they want it. We got it placed close around our holes. This I believe saved our platoon, our Company, and [as I] was told later by a "B" Company man, it saved them too.

I was told by an officer that the [artillery's] Forward Observer felt terrible about shooting that close to us and maybe killing some of our men. "They saved us."

That morning when daylight came, there were hundreds of dead Germans laying around, some on the edges of the fox holes of our men.

I was told this past year [1994] that there were over 500 German corpses in the area, after we moved out (reported by Belgian people).

I would like to write a few facts about the events that raised the intensity of the battles of December 25, 26, 27, and 28th.

Dec. 25

Our medic, Keys, [had gone] out to help Sgt. Barnes when he [Barnes] was killed. "Keys" had a red cross on his helmet, red cross arm band. He was shot at a range of about 30 yards. This was a deliberate [attempt] to kill our medic.

Dec. 26

Two German soldiers approached a couple of our men with their hands raised, as to surrender, but when they got close enough, they threw a potato masher (grenade) and then ran.

Dec. 27

Our men became aware of the Malmedy killings of American soldiers.

A. We knew of German paratroopers with American uniforms, being dropped behind our lines.

B. We knew of German patrols at our rear, dressed in American clothes, riding American jeeps.

C. We heard of German soldiers challenging an "A" Co. man and then shooting him in his hole. I, had no thoughts of surrendering. I was willing to die rather than be taken prisoner, and then to be lined up and shot. Our men told me later, that was the way they were going to end it, right in [their] fox hole.

Dec. 28

The attack against us on early morning of December 28, as near as I can find out, was a recon troop led by Co!. Krag of the 2nd SS Panzer Division. There is no way I can confirm this, but do know that he was in the area. Some of the dead Germans had Das-Reich arm bands.

"C" Company men were a great bunch of fellows to hang in and fight as they did with not knowing whom was in charge of their lives. They should all have a medal.

Dec. 29, 1944 - Dec. 31, 1944:

Patrol action: Germans moved out leaving a few stragglers.

T/Sgt. Joseph W. McClure, 3rd Platoon Sergeant, Co. C – 289th IR
January 1995 - Huntingdon, PA

The following text has been taken directly from the notes of Philip R. Bradley who had prepared them for an address scheduled as part of a History Panel Program held during the 75th ID's Reunion in Kansas City, Missouri 21-22 August 1997. Except for minor editing, it is quoted verbatim as Philip gave it; but the flare and occasional humor with which he did so cannot be adequately described with words alone...It was a spell-binding story which few of us had ever heard before – particularly as he told it. It complements the recollections of Billy Hitchcock (printed in our last

issue) and those of S/Sgt Joe McClure that preceded Philip's in this one. The History Panel had been organized by Alfred S. Roxburgh (Cn-289), for which he was the Master of Ceremonies. It probably constituted the one and only recitation of the 75th's early combat history in WW2, of which the memoirs presented here were but a small part. In Philip's words then:

[For] my portion of this dialog, AL Roxburgh asked me to discuss the relationship between the operations of the Artillery and Infantry and those of units referred to as 'other troops'. These 'other troops' of a 1940s infantry division included Combat and Specialized Engineers, Signal, Medical, Armored Cavalry and Military Police. The other specialized branches in this category were principally administrative and had little direct influence on the conduct of combat operations.

I was an artilleryman. After a short period within the basic training of us who [joined the 289th's Canon Company as replacements] in March 1943, during which [time] we became familiar with the operation of the guns, I was assigned to the "forward echelon" of a 105 mm. artillery battalion. I had been a student at Ohio State University and was in the Reserve Officer Training Corps before I volunteered for induction into the Army. As a volunteer I had the option of choice of branch and I chose the Artillery.

The Division Artillery of a mechanized infantry division was composed of three battalions of 105 mm. gun-howitzers and one battalion of 155 mm. howitzers. Each battalion consisted of three firing batteries and a headquarters battery. Each firing battery had four weapons, all towed. More often than not, after we went on the offensive in Belgium we had corps artillery troops attached to the Division. Corps artillery was attached in battalion strength. On occasion the attached artillery were 105's but more often they were 155's.

The "105" of the United States Army was the most versatile piece of artillery that has ever been used in warfare up to and including today. Although the piece has undergone some modifications and we have toyed around with rocket propelled artillery pieces, we should and do rely most heavily today on that formidable weapon which to a great extent was the most effective tactical tool of the foot soldier during War II.

The 105 mm. fired semi-fixed ammunition as compared to the fixed ammunition used by virtually every other army engaged in our war. Each round consisted of a projectile, a brass case and seven silk bags of powder. By employing various combinations of varied elevations of the gun tube and the number of bags of powder that were left in the brass case, we had virtually infinite capacity to shoot with extreme accuracy from direct fire over open sights against advancing ground targets to targets several miles distant from the guns. The 105 mm. high explosive projectile had an effective bursting diameter of 100 yards. The basic artillery ammunition load included high explosive (HE), armor piercing (AP) and white phosphorous(WP-smoke).

If the Germans had broken through us at Sadzot, Erezee, Manhay, Grandmenil, they would have reached Marche. From Marche, with its five major roads, a railroad junction, and the flat terrain, Antwerp would have been an easily reached objective.

We, of the 75th Infantry, were untested troops. The vast majority of our private soldiers had been soldier/students in colleges and universities throughout the U.S. prior to their reassignment to the Infantry. They were men of superior intelligence. All of the private soldiers they replaced had been taken from us a few months before to become replacements for D-Day casualties. These student soldiers had to be trained to become infantrymen and artillerymen in a hurry.

The three regiments of infantry and four battalions of artillery of the 75th Infantry were fed piecemeal into the combat in Belgium. Our division headquarters did not function as a command source. We were thrown into the fighting as roads allowed us to proceed from CharleleRoi, Belgium. Each regiment of infantry was supported by a battalion of artillery but, without a unified command. We, the 289th Regimental Combat Team, made up of the 289th and 897th Artillery Battalion had only lateral contact with our sister RCTs. We were put into the line of combat to support and reinforce the 3rd Armored Division at Grandmenil. We advanced against relatively light resistance until we took the ground above Sadzot. This ground was taken by the First Battalion of the 289th Infantry, supported by the 897th Field Artillery, which supported the entire 289th Regiment of three battalions of infantry. Above Sadzot, we held the low ground. The men of A Company, 289th were dug in on the edge of the meadow. The forest ground then descends, lower and lower, to the lowest meadow. This is the ground held by C Company. The rifle companies of 1st Bn. 289th were all on line: B Company on the left, C Company in the center and A Company on the right.

But, we were static for two days - and nights, while the 2nd S.S. Panzer Division (Das Reich) brought up its infantry. During the nights of 25 and 26 December, the first rate troops of the 12th SS Panzer and 2nd SS Divisions probed our

defensive positions. We were hit by units, probably of reinforced platoon to company strength. One must conclude that if our positions on the ground had not been so disadvantageous, the attack would have been directed to a different part of the 289th line. We were attacked during the preceding days by rolling probes that hit, withdrew, rolled to the German right, then repeatedly hit, withdrew and rolled to the right until they found a weak position. They were probing for that weakest position. We were thin on the ground. We held the low ground. We had no reserve infantry. All of our rifle companies were on the line. We held about 1,000 meters of ground. C Company held the least defensible ground from the left edge of the forest, to the forest on the opposite side of the lowest meadow. The Germans were in that forest. When the German probes reached C Company in that meadow, that Company retreated, then counter-attacked having lost some killed, wounded and captured. The weak position was C Company. C gave way. the Germans withdrew and C counter-attacked to retake its positions. Several of C's men were captured. Later we found five bodies, each with a bullet in the neck and their boots taken. They murdered our men. After the discovery of those murders, the "word" spread up and down the line, "Take no prisoners!!". Shortly afterwards, S-2 demanded prisoners.

Between Briscole and Sadzot is a farmhouse. That house was the 1st Bn. 289th aid station. If you were hit above Sadzot, you were taken to that farmhouse.

The Germans had to take Marche in order to reach Antwerp. The terrain changes dramatically from hills and narrow, deep forested valleys to become gently rolling country easily accessible to armor. Von Runstedt had the 6th SS Panzer Army loaded and cocked for the breakthrough out of the "impassable" Ardennes. For more than one reason, that Army never became effectively operative. We were one (a major one) of those reasons.

The Combat Teams from the 75th had no Division support at Erezee. We were put into the line without the capacity to maneuver as an Infantry Division must in order to be effective and without the capacity to mass our artillery. Division Artillery did not exist for us. We were Horatio, or whatever his name was, at the bridge.

The Airborne Infantry Company of the 509th PI Bn, reached us only after Dec 28th. Reinforcement by the 28th Infantry Division's 112th Infantry Regiment was incidental. On that terrible night, it was the 289th and the enemy, face to face.

On the night of 27/28 December, the enormously superior strength of the SS troops attacked. Our entire regimental front was hit. But the principal strength of the attack was directed to C Company's positions. C Company was penetrated after it had been deserted by both its Commanding and Executive Officers. The Commander of 1st Bn. 289th, Maj. Henry Fluck, ordered an artillery officer, Captain Kastenbaader, 1st Liaison Section, to place artillery fire closer and closer to what had been C Company's line. We did not know that part of C Company was still fighting. What we did know was that hundreds of Germans were pouring into the forest that was behind us, to move into Sadzot and Briscole. We brought the artillery fire into the forest itself. The artillery shells, exploding within the trees, rained shell fragments onto the German SS and our own men who had held fast. The Germans were, of course, exposed. Our men were dug into their foxholes, still shooting at the Germans. Inevitably, we fired into A and B Company positions as well. Of course, the German artillery and mortars did not fire into C Company's positions that night. Those woods were full of Germans. So, we killed and wounded some of our own - we knew that. Platoon Sergeant McClure's men, unknown to us, were still fighting. The 897th Artillery brought fire with extreme accuracy to C Company's front and rear, so as to stop the advancing Germans. Captain Kastenbaader's shooting (fire direction) was an example of exquisite skill in the employment of artillery in a close support situation. The 897th Bn. guns fired 4,700 artillery shells that night. Those shells were fired by a mere 12 guns!! They were fired by artillerymen whose gun positions would have been reached and overwhelmed by the advancing Germans had the gap between A and B Co.'s not been closed by artillery fire. The forest behind the C Company area became a slaughter house.

During the night, Maj. Fluck, 1st Bn CO, was at the forest edge, with A Company. The fighting in front of A reached the hand grenade stage. A Company held. Captain Kastenbaader was in the foxhole next to Maj. Fluck. I was next to Capt. Kastenbaader. B Company held. A Company held. C Company, except for Sgt. McClure's men, evaporated as a fighting unit.

During the previous days, 897th had fired around 300, 400, or even 800, shells per 24 hours. Four thousand seven hundred shells, fired by a mere 12 guns, approaches the impossible, considering that they were virtually all fired within a period of three hours. But we did the impossible. The 897th Field Artillery fired 4,700 shells that night. By the time we reached Belgium, our former student soldiers had been transformed into a superb fighting force. The riflemen and gunners of the RCT were excellent artillerymen and infantrymen. Our gunners were so fast that they could fire six shells before the first shell fired struck the ground! We called it "six in the air." As a gun fired, the # 1 man had ejected the shell casing by the time the gun tube had reached its full recoil. By the time the tube reached battery, the #2 and #3 men

had placed a new shell into the breech, and the # 1 man had locked the breech block, the men had cleared the space for the tube's recoil and the gun was fired. So - you see - we were able to load, fire and reload, all within the time of the gun's recoil and return to battery. ("Battery" is the tube's firing position.) During the instant of time between firing of shells, the gun's aiming had to be checked by the gunner. Not all of our gun crews were as good, but most of them were.

At first light on the 28th Dec. Capt. Kastenbaader sent me to reconnoiter the forest and identify the flanks of A and B Companies. It was an absolute necessity for the artillery to know exactly where our own troops were. I cannot adequately describe the conditions within the forest above Sadzot. The forest floor was littered with German dead. I saw the left sleeve arm bands of the "Das Reich Division." This was the 2nd SS Panzer, I did not count the bodies. Then, I thought in terms of several hundreds killed. The number seemed to me to be upwards of five hundred. But, such a high number seemed impossible. We were a mere battalion of infantry on line supported by only a portion of 12 guns. Only C Company had been penetrated. How could so many have been put into that gap to their deaths by the artillery's tree bursts? Only later did we learn that we had been attacked by two regiments. Sgt. McClure's description of the German attack being made by wave after wave of Germans was clearly evidenced by the location of the German dead. Many were ahead of what had been C Company. Most, by far, were within the forest.

We later learned that the 2nd SS and 12th SS Panzer Division were the Schwerpunkt, "hard point", of the Sixth SS Panzer Army, commanded by Sepp Dietrich. We had no force behind us. The 289th Commander, Col. Douglas Smith, had so informed us on the night of 25/26 December. Marche was the objective of the German attack. A glance at a contour map tells you that it had to be so.

Looking back across the meadow from the German line, one is looking down the throats of 1st Bn. 289th Infantry. If we had held against the initial rolling attacks of the 2nd and 12th SS, the Germans would have hit further west after probing the 289th and then the 290th and 28th Division's strengths. Could those troops have held? We don't know. But, our C Company crumpled. The Germans knew that C Company was weak. They had pushed C Co. back before their main force attacked. Unintentionally, a trap had been created by our own failure. The trap was closed by the guns of the 897th and the deaths of hundreds of SS - crack troops - resulted. Some SS penetrated through Sadzot and into Briscole and beyond. A platoon of B Co 87 Chem Mortar Bn and three 2nd AD light tanks in Sadzot were overrun by the German thrust. We had no men with which to engage these SS troops behind us. About two days later, with those Germans operating behind us, firing into us with the 120mm mortars they had captured, the Airborne Troops of the 509th PI Bn were brought up; they swept up behind us by forming a long, loose skirmish line and forced the Germans into a pocket with their backs to our forest and us. Those not killed were captured. About ten of these SS were captured within C Company. By this time, and well prior, C Company's commander had been relieved by Maj. Fluck. (To be relieved of command is the most disgraceful possible event of a soldier's life.) There is no doubt about the fact that every man in our command knew of "the murders" of C Company's men well before the 28 Dec. We will not speak of what ensued regarding those ten men.

If we of the 75th, had done nothing in Alsace; if we had done nothing in Holland; if we had done nothing in Germany to earn our other two battle stars, we would have acquitted ourselves well as a fighting force in the Ardennes forest above Sadzot. Our casualties from the twin enemies, the Germans and the terrible cold, were horrifying. 1st Bn. 289, without replacements, continued to function as an effective fighting force under the inspiring leadership of Col. Fluck until we reached Braunlauf near St. Vith, 30 days later. At that point, A Company had been reduced to 18 men.

The 75th Infantry suffered 930 killed in action. Our battalion (897 FA) surgeon, now Col. Robert Johnson, reported we suffered 20 wounded for each one killed in action. An Infantry Division in 1944 had about 6,000 infantry soldiers. The infantry bore the brunt of the battle. Their wounded, of course, were more likely to die of shock in the cold. If they were evacuated at all, they had to be hand-carried by litter, sometimes many hundreds of meters to aid.

An additional word about Lt. Col, then Maj. Henry Fluck. At war's start, he was a sergeant in the 28th Infantry Division, one of the National Guard (Reserve) Divisions of our army. He was sent to Officers' Candidate School, commissioned, and rose to the rank of Major, in commanding the 289th's 1st Bn. I was with him in the States and in Belgium, France, Holland and Germany. My admiration for that man's personal courage, military skills, caring for his men, knows no limits. In 1944, I was a corporal with Capt. Kastenbaader. In 1956, I joined the U.S. Army Reserves. I taught and was director of the Branch Officers' Advanced Course (a prerequisite for promotion to Lt. Col.) for National Guard, Army Reserve and Active Army captains and majors. I retired in 1976 as a Lt. Col. What had been interesting observations in 1944/1945 became fascinating events as I walked the ground above Sadzot in 1987 and 1994, following many years of military training as a reservist.

Forty-five years after the above events, I met with then Lieutenant General Henry Fluck and recalled these events as we poured over the 897th's maps that had been provided me by Col. James Johnson. Our recollections on all major matters coincided.

It has been an honor to have served our country under the command of then Lt. General Henry Fluck. He and Abraham Matza are the only true heroes known to me during those times and places. All of us were required to be brave. Most were, but Henry Fluck had the burden of command under circumstances where only genius could succeed. He possessed it --- therefore, we did.

Abraham Matza, a BAR man, the son of German refugee Jews, wounded, volunteered to stay behind to cover the withdrawal of his platoon of C Company. He died saving his comrades. Fluck and Matza, two magnificent soldiers, must be remembered by us all."

Philip R. Bradley
FOT 897th FA Bn
289th RCT – 75th ID

Closing Thoughts from the Editor

I'm sorry to report that our ranks continue to be thinned by deaths. Even though the more recent of those mentioned here may already have become known to you, they are repeated in case their significance has been missed. Bill Nichols died at Cheyenne on 10 December 2005. His death was preceded by that of his wife, Marti (Martha) Nichols, on 14 November 2005. Regrettably, I was unsuccessful in my attempt to establish contact with the person thought to have been their survivor, Nancy Rauchfuss of Casper, WY. Therefore, I can provide few details of this sudden and unforeseen loss. Bill Sheridan of the First Platoon, always an active and conscientious supporter of the M/C newsletter, passed away this past April 17. Bill and his contributions will be sorely missed.

Lovell Wallace's wife, "Cle" who was a familiar attendee at 75th reunions, died in 2005. Also claimed by death was a "lost" member of AT Company's 2nd Platoon, Predose Sittig. He died 12 October 2005. Outside of our M/C family we note the death of Loyal Frisbee, a member of the 290th's Company L and a prolific writer of his war-time experiences; he died nearly two years ago on 5 December 2004. Similarly, the 290th's well-respected CO of C Company, Harold ("Knobby") Walsh, died last year on 19 November 2005 after a long and painful battle with severe back problems.

Please also note is that we have failed to successfully track the moves of Jim Voster's widow, Jane, and therefore, are unable to list her whereabouts in the directory. Please let me know if you have information about her that you can share with us.

In a lighter vein, please note that Robert M. Smith, Gil Nelson (L-290), and Jay Puckett all have recently moved or changed their telephone numbers. The directory of page 7 reflects the new information. However, some strange misinformation circulated recently about Jay within the 75th Association's NEC. His death was casually alleged by the Association's Secretary, but with no substantiation. In spite of this unsupported and thereby irresponsible report, I'm able to assure you that Jay remains among the living today and continues his most worthwhile management of the website, 75thdivisiondad.us, established and maintained in remembrance of his father, S/Sgt Resol B. Puckett, of the 290th's Company F and later, L.

Ray Smith, Editor
Rob Smith, Treasurer and Publisher

ADDRESSES & PHONE NUMBERS for AT-290TH IR

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>STREET</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>ST</u>	<u>ZIP</u>
Anderson, LeRoy V. (Anja)	281 579 3126	1802 Fantasy Woods Drive	Houston	TX	77094-3464
<i>Berry, Gordon</i>	616 363 6074	1225 3 Mile Road NE	Grand Rapids	MI	49505
Black, Velma (Bill's widow)	unknown	Infinia at Kensington - 613 N. Main	Kensington	KS	66951
Blake, Jean G. (Charles' widow)	513 984 5589	9840 Montgomery Road	Montgomery	OH	45242-6425
<i>Bondaruk, George</i>	203 378 0689	25 Franklin Avenue	Stratford	CT	06497-5239
Boyle, William B. (Ruth)	812 546 4948	P.O. Box 35	Hartsville	IN	47244-0035
Bradley, Connie M. (Rudy G.'s dgtr)*	410-228-1643	1210 Stone Boundary Road	Cambridge	MD	21613-2854
<i>Brown, George A.</i>	508 477 1144	Box 1439	Mashpee	MA	02649-1493
<i>Claypool, Edward L.</i>	903 785 1197	123 23 rd ST NW	Paris	TX	75460-3727
Coldwell, Mary (Robert's widow)*	unknown	13309 E. 43 rd	Independence	MO	64055
Daehler, Ralph H. (Sylvia)	319 652 3737	700 Pershing Road	Masquoketa	IA	52060-2402
Daniels, Rudyl [or "Rubbie"]	770 613 0389	4286 English Oak Drive - Apt D1	Atlanta	GA	30340-0000
<i>Denegre, John</i>	203 795 4843	289 Merry Circle	Orange	CT	06477-3417
Dionne, Norman R. (Regina)	603 524 2867	9 Sargents Pl - Lot 56	Gilford	NH	03249-2268
<i>Dole, Robert</i>	913 483 4274	1035 N. Maple Street	Russell	KS	67665
<i>Elbon, Arthur</i>	408 356 5041	Pueblo De Los Gatos, 420-28 Alberts Way	Los Gatos	CA	95032
Ellis, Paul B. (Rosemary) K/290	803 547 4913	104 Hilton Head Court	Fort Mill	SC	29715-9758
Fary, Raymond E. (Irene)	219 836 7974	8254 Madison Avenue	Munster	IN	46321-1627
Files, Ira (Flossie)	501 352 7515	Rt. 1, Box 56	Ivan	AR	71747-0000
Gase Jr., Virgil C. (Seattie)	513 858 1254	998 Hicks Blvd	Fairfield	OH	45014-2853
Graves, Betty C. (Paul's widow)	859 987 3754	19 E. 19 th St	Paris	KY	40361-1156
Grimm, Elide Lucy (Tom's widow)*	512 452 2354	1904 Wooten Drive	Austin	TX	78757-7702
<i>Guhl, Paul J. (Betty)</i>	860 536 1626	45 Sequin Drive	Noank	CT	06340
<i>Harter, John (John Benfield's grndson)</i>		<i>moved to Sitka May 19, 2003 - promised fwdng address not rec'd</i>			
<i>Harter, Vicki (John Benfield's dgtr)</i>	253 535 2966	11901 Alaska Street S.	Tacoma	WA	98444
Huchingson, W. Paul	unknown	21910 Country Woods Drive	Fairhope	AL	36532-4453
Ingles, Ernest (Ruth Brown)	517 437 4704	1341 Hudson Road	Hillsdale	MI	49242-9345
<i>Jarrell, Melvin/"Bill" (Buelah)</i>	302 629 3062	Route 1, Box 318	Seaford	DE	19973
<i>Johns, George Randall</i>	503 236 2274	3728 SE 35 th PL	Portland	OR	97202
Kirk, William (Peg)	410 228 7377	110 Choptank Avenue	Cambridge	MD	21613-1625
Kolarczyk, Frank M.	219 397 2778	3731 Elm Street	East Chicago	IN	46312-2225
Krause, Michelle (Groves' dgtr)*	unknown	1208 N Finlandia CT	Muncie	IN	47304-9093
<i>Lauland, Byron J. (John's son)</i>	504 348 7651	2776 Colony CT	Marrero	LA	70072
Lauland, Cary J. (John's son)*	504 689 4286	5026 Trahan St	Marrero	LA	70072-7656
<i>Lauland, Eric J. (John's son)</i>	504 341 8911	1035 Cedre Dr	Westwego	LA	70094-4533
<i>Lewis, Charlotte A. (Rudy G.'s dgtr)</i>	410 228 3272	6033 Corners Wharf Road	Cambridge	MD	21613
Louder, Howard M. (Tuckey) Hq/290	814 696 5774	811 Hedge Street	Hollydaysburg	PA	16648-2259
McElroy, Robert F. (Tommie)	631 669 8251	163 Van Buren Street	W. Babylon	NY	11704-3410
Moir, Janet (Scotty's widow)	unknown	19201 Pearl Road-Retirement Apt. 236	Strongsville	OH	44136
Nelson, Gilbert M. L/290	781 740 2573	301 Linden Ponds Way - #407	Hingham	MA	02043
<i>Parsons, Nina (Orland's widow)</i>	513 853 2987	5263 South Ridge Drive	Cincinnati	OH	45224
Pildner, John A. (Lynetta M.)	440 998 2721	1806 E. 36 th Street	Ashtabula	OH	44004-5804
Premazzi, Deona Louise (Lee's widow)	503 775 2222	3825 SE 80 th Avenue - Apt 417	Portland	OR	97206-2390
Puckett, Jay R. (Janet)	913 961 5839	1024 S 11 th Street	Louisburg	KS	66053
<i>Raze, Grace J. (Dalton's widow)</i>	unknown	unspecified retirement home			
Raze, James Dalton (Dalton's son)*	703 569 9027	6008 Merryvale Court	Springfield	VA	22152
<i>Rezach, Howard (Janet)</i>	920 684 6148	1314 S. 16 th Street	Manitowoc	WI	54220-5612
Rogers, Connie (Bill's widow)*	618 457 2211	1203 W. Hill Street	Carbondale	IL	62901-2463
Roxburgh, Alfred S. (Jessie) CN/289	916 485 4226	2719 Laurel Drive	Sacramento	CA	95864-4950
Sheridan, Peggy (Peggy)	203 458 9733	5 Paddock Lane	Guilford	CT	06437-2809
Smith, Raymond C. (Molly)	651 429 1051	2365 Lakeridge Drive	White Bear Lake	MN	55110-7412
Smith, Robert M. (Caroline)	904 743 6933	5353 Arlington Expressway - APT #11M	Jacksonville	FL	32211
Snow, Gloria Bell (Len Bell's dgtr)	913 722 6385	5017 Reinhardt Drive	Roeland Park	KS	66205
<i>Sutton, Robert L.</i>	812 522 4454	614 North Park	Seymour	IN	47274
<i>Swift, Edward L. (Ann) A/290</i>	606 744 6594	103 Hampton Avenue	Winchester	KY	40391
Uremovich, Niklos (Katie)	513 753 5887	3678 Bristol Lane	Amelia	OH	45102
Wallace, Lovell R. (Cle)	805 649 2224	130 Sunset Avenue	Oakview	CA	93022-9750
Yack, Donald M.	435 353 4432	Box 241	Neola	UT	84053-0241

Note:

Bold, non-italic print reflects a client's valid subscription through the publishing date of this issue.
 Some italicized entries may have become outdated due to lack of address change notification.
 * Indicates a paid contribution despite qualification for a complimentary subscription.

AT-290 KIA/WIA AND TAPS

KIA

Francis T. DeVault	4 th Plt 2 nd Sqd	17 Jan '45 near Burtonville, Be.
William P. Hulsey	3 rd Plt 2 nd Sqd	after 25 Dec '44, near Soy, Be.
Wilbur A. Isaacs	1 st Plt Sergeant	date unknown, in Korea
Carl Sieg	1 st Plt 1 st Sqd	25 Dec '44 friendly fire, Ny, Be.
Lino Silvani	2 nd Plt	Aug '44 (M Co, 39th Inf) Ste Lo, Fr.

WIA (probably did not return to AT-290 by war's end)

Russell Hedberg	Hdq Plt Recon Sgt	details unknown
(?) Holtzhauser	driver, unk Plt & Sqd	Shrapnel in thigh or arm (at Rhine?)
Fred Marsh	1 st Plt 1 st Sqd	Easter 1945 - Land mine
Alexander Moir	1 st Plt 1 st Sqd	Shrapnel, left arm - evac
Bud(?) Scheidt	3 rd Plt jeep driver	Shrapnel, arm, land mine Colmar Fr.
Niklos Uremovich	1 st Plt 1 st Sqd	25 Dec '44 Friendly fire
Donald Yack	4 th Plt 2 nd Sqd	Feb. '45 at Colmar, France

Post-War Deceased

Lennie Dale Bell	Hdq Plt Mail clrk	2 Nov 1994 - Lebanon, KS
John F. Benfield	4 th Plt T/Sgt	17 Apr 1988 - Seattle WA
Bill(y) B. Black	4 th Plt 2 nd Sqd	18 Jun 1998 in WV, of an aneurism
Charles Blake	2 nd Lt 3 rd Plt Ldr	1995 (reported BB Jan 96)
Robert C. Coldwell	3 rd Plt	1986
Paul W. Costinett	Capt, pre-ETO CO	1987 Los Angeles, CA
Woodrow W. Fisher	1 st Lt AT ExO	1960
Lawrence R. Gillen	Capt, AT CO in ETO	22 Sep 2000: Maryland-heart failure
Paul C. Graves	2 nd Plt 1 st Sqd SSgt	15 Jan 2005: Paris, KY
Clayford T. (Tom) Grimm	2 nd Plt 2 nd Sqd	13 March 2003 - Austin, TX
Lawrence H. Groover	1 st Plt 3 rd Sqd SSgt	Oct 1984 - Smyrna, GA
Charles Grose	2 nd Lt., Hdq Recon,	details unknown
William F. Groves	Hdq Plt Supply SSgt	1999 - Muncie, IN
Russell Hedberg	Hdq Plt Recon Sgt	details unknown
John Joseph Heiterer	AT Co. Clerk, Sgt	12 Jul 1994
Justice Horton	3 rd Plt driver	1995
Frank T. Kysar	4 th Plt	1992
Joe Lassiter	unknown	1977
John D. Lauand, Jr.	3 rd Plt 3 rd Sqd	18 Sep 1995-Westwego, LA-of cancer
Michael Malinak	1 st Plt 1 st Sqd	details unknown
Fred Marsh	1 st Plt 1 st Sqd	1967
Alexander Moir	1 st Plt 1 st Sqd SSgt	1 Oct 1984-Cleveland, OH
William C. Nichols	1 st Lt- 3 rd Plt Ldr	10 Dec 2005-Cheyenne, WY
Edward K. Norfleet	1 st Plt 3 rd Sqd	13 Aug 1989-Venita, OK
Orland H. Parsons	Hdq Plt 1 st Sgt	12 Oct 1997-Cincinnati, OH
Lee A. Premazzi	Hdq Plt driver	6 Jan 1997-Portland, OR
Ben G. Premo	4 th Plt 1 st Sqd	unknown
Dalton D. Raze	2 nd Lt 1 st Plt Ldr	28 Dec 1997-Springfield, VA
William J. Rogers	1 st Plt driver	3 June 1999-Springfield, IL - heart
Predose Sittig	2 nd Plt 3 rd Sqd	October 12, 2005 -Eunice, Louisiana
William J. Sheridan	1 st Plt 1 st Sqd	April 17, 2006 - Guilford, CT
Carol C. Smith	? Plt S/Sgt-2 nd Lt	1960
Edward S. Stewart	Hdq Plt Comm Sgt	1991
Willard S. Strawn	4 th Plt 2 nd Sqd	circa 1988
James B. Vosters	4 th Plt Ldr 2 nd Lt	3 Feb 1997-Miami FL
John P. Webster	Hdq Plt Sgt/2 nd Lt	1970

NOTE: Please direct all comments correcting the above information directly to the M/C Editor: Raymond C. Smith, 2365 Lakeridge Drive - White Bear Lake, MN 55110-7412 or by e-mail to raysmith111@comcast.net