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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 264)

19 Sep 46

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Military Intelligence Service Center, Located at Oberursel, Germany, is named Camp King in honor of Colonel Charles B. King, Infantry.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McNARNEY:

C. R. HUEBNER
Maj General, GSC,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

GEORGE F. HERBERT
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General

MASTER FILE

1 File
1 Hooker

HEADQUARTERS
U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 267)

25 September 1946

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The military barracks located at Nachrichten Kaserne, Augsburg, Germany, is named Patch Barracks in honor of Lieutenant General Alexander H. Patch, Jr, USA.
2. The military barracks located at Augsburg, Germany, is named Sheridan Barracks in honor of Private First Class V. Sheridan.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McNERNEY:

C. R. HULBERT,
Maj General, GSC,
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

George F. Herbert
GEORGE F. HERBERT,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

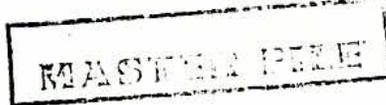
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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 292)



DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The Langemarck Kasserne, located at Hersfeld, Germany, (Map Coordinates H390540) is named McPheeters Barracks in honor of Lieutenant Colonel John W. McPheeters. Colonel McPheeters took an energetic part in the activation of the 91st Field Artillery Battalion. Shortly after the battle of Kasserine Pass, in February 1943, he assumed command of the battalion. Colonel McPheeters died of wounds received on the Anzio Beachhead in March, 1944, while instructing a company of Tank Destroyers attached to his command.

2. The athletic field located at Fulda, Germany, (Map Coordinates H-3721) is named Patterson Field in honor of Private First Class Charles D. Patterson. Private Patterson was killed in action by enemy artillery fire while installing a divisional artillery survey in a position exposed to the enemy, near Lignon, France, on 17 August 1944.

3. The stables located at Fulda, Germany, (Map Coordinates H-3721) are named Fuller Stables in honor of First Lieutenant Charles H. Fuller. Lieutenant Fuller was killed by enemy fire near Lignon, France, on 17 August 1944. As Survey Officer of the 9th Division Artillery, Lieutenant Fuller led one team of his section to the most dangerous sector of the front to run a divisional artillery survey. He, personally, took the most exposed and dangerous position. After being wounded he rendered assistance to wounded men of his section until he was overcome by loss of blood.

4. The gymnasium located at Fulda, Germany, (Map Coordinates H-3721) is named Constantine Hall in honor of Staff Sergeant Charles E. Constantine. Sergeant Constantine was wounded at Neustadt, Germany, on 25 March 1945, as a result of an enemy mine while on a reconnaissance for the 9th Division Artillery. He attempted to summon help for two other comrades by firing a pistol in the air. When help arrived, he was dead. By his action he saved the life of one man.

5. The air strip located at Fulda, Germany, (Map Coordinates H-3721) is named Severson Field in honor of Captain Robert A. Severson. Captain Severson was killed by enemy ground fire while flying above the Hurtgen Forest, Germany, on 12 October 1944. As Assistant Air Officer, he was flying over the Hurtgen Forrest, adjusting fire on enemy positions. In an attempt to improve his observation on an enemy battery which was firing with serious effect on our troops, Captain Severson flew directly over the front lines, and without thought for himself exposed himself to enemy ground fire. The plane was fired on for several minutes but Captain Severson refused to return behind our lines until his mission was completed. He was bringing down fire for effect on the enemy position when his plane exploded from a direct hit by enemy fire.

6. The road known as Main N-S Kasserne Road, Fulda, Germany (Map Coordinates H-3721) is named Shirley Road in honor of Major Basil Shirley. Major Shirley was killed by enemy machine gun fire near Colleville, France, on 17 June 1944. As a member of a reconnaissance party for the 9th Division Artillery which was hit by enemy fire, he, although wounded, advanced forward, drawing

(GO 292, 19 Oct 1946, contd)

fire away from his comrades and while attempting to knock out the enemy position, was fatally hit by machine gun fire.

7. The barracks located at Bad Tolz, Germany, (Map Coordinates Y-8813) is named Flint Barracks in honor of Colonel Harry A. Flint. Colonel Flint commanded the 39th Infantry Regiment from July 1943, until his death in action, by a sniper's bullet, Normandy, July 1944.

8. The Kaserne located at Schweinfurt, Germany, (Map Coordinates N-7863) is named Ledward Barracks in honor of Lieutenant Colonel William J. Ledward. Colonel Ledward was Commanding Officer of the 27th Armored Field Artillery Battalion and was killed in action at Albana, Italy, on 4 June 1944 by the explosion of a land mine.

9. The Dependents School located in Berlin, Germany, (Map Coordinates 7.15-M.75, Town Plan of Berlin, sheet #3) is named the Thomas A. Roberts School in honor of Colonel Thomas A. Roberts, Jr. Colonel Roberts was killed in action near Lessay, France, July 1944, while commanding the artillery of the 2nd Armored Division. Prior to the war, Colonel Roberts served on the faculty of the Field Artillery School where he assisted in the formulation of the doctrines which contributed greatly to the success of American artillery in this war.

10. The air strip located at Passau, Germany, (Map Coordinates Q-2213) is named the Maybach Air Strip in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Alfred A. Maybach. Colonel Maybach was seriously wounded in action on 11 November 1944 in France, and died on 12 November 1944. Colonel Maybach was commanding officer of the 51st Armored Infantry Battalion. He and his unit played a leading part in the capture of Coutances, Avranches, and in the 4th Armored Division's drive across France.

11. The Bleidorn Kaserne, located at Fulda, Germany, (Map Coordinates H-3721) is named D'Orazio Barracks in honor of First Sergeant Americo L. D'Orazio. First Sergeant D'Orazio was killed near Vosseneck, Germany, on 18 February 1945 when he attempted to reach two men of his battery who had been seriously wounded by exploding mines.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McNARNEY:

OFFICIAL:

George F. Herbert
GEORGE F. HERBERT
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

C. R. HUEBNER
Maj General, GSC,
Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS
U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

EW
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4

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 309)

30 October 1946

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

1. Paragraph 3, General Orders Number 271, this headquarters, 30 September 1946 is rescinded.

2. The Kaserne located at Heidelberg, Germany, (Map Coordinates MR-6889L50) is named Patton Barracks in honor of General George S. Patton Jr.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McMAHON:

OFFICIAL:

C. R. HUEBNER
Maj General, GSC,
Chief of Staff.

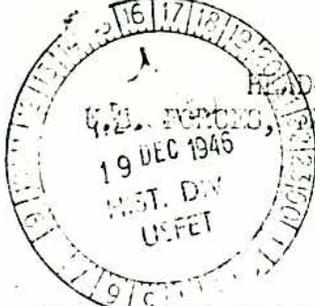
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GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 357)



1945 GENERAL ORDERS

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN THEATER

GI R

18 December 1946

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

1. The barracks located at VII Mariahilferstrasse 22, Vienna, Austria, is named Brann Barracks in honor of the late Major General Donald W. Brann, who died 29 December 1945. General Brann entered the Army in August 1917 and served until 1 March 1919, at which time he temporarily left the Army. He reentered the Army on 25 May 1921 as company officer in the 1st Infantry Regiment. He served with the 15th Infantry Regiment in China from 1923 to 1925, and with the 10th Infantry Regiment from 1926 to 1931. In that year he was assigned to the Weapons Department of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, as an instructor. In 1935 he was assigned to the University of Hawaii at Honolulu, Hawaii, as professor of Military Science and Tactics. In 1938 he was again detailed as instructor in the Weapons Department at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia. He was next detailed to duty in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the War Department General Staff. From March 1942 to May 1943 he was Chief of Staff of the 95th Infantry Division. On 3 June 1943 he was assigned as G-3 of the Fifth Army in North Africa. In that capacity he directed planning of the Salerno and Anzio landings. In December 1944 he was transferred to 15th Army Group as G-3 and he drew up plans for the Fifth and Eighth Armies for the Italian campaign under 15th Army Group. He was appointed Deputy Commander, US Forces in Austria, on 29 October 1945 and remained in that capacity until his death. He attended Rushville (Indiana) High School; Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana; Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia; Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Army War College, Washington, D.C."

2. The barracks located at Deggendorf, Germany (Map Coordinate WU 8339) is named Pirie Barracks in honor of the late Captain James M. Pirie who was killed in action near Richicourt, France, on 28 September 1944. Captain Pirie was the Commanding Officer, Service Company, 8th Tank Battalion, from September 1943 to 20 July 1944 and Battalion S-1, from 21 July 1944 to the time of his death. Captain Pirie was the first officer of that command killed in action. He was a graduate of Kingston (New York) High School.

3. The landing strip near Deggendorf, Germany (Map Coordinates WU 8337) is named O'Toole Field in honor of the late First Lieutenant Bartholemew D. O'Toole, Jr., who was killed in action on 10 November 1944. At the time of his death Lieutenant O'Toole was a platoon leader of Company B, 8th Tank Battalion. He was a graduate of Loyola Academy and of the University of Notre Dame.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McMARNEY:

OFFICIAL:

Charles F. Herbert
Colonel, USF,
Adjutant General.

C. R. HULBNER
Maj General, GSC,
Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

003140

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 8)

21 March 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Saar Kaserne located at Munich, Germany, (map coordinates Y-8556), is redesignated JENSON BARRACKS in honor of Major Richard N. Jenson, Infantry, US Army. Major Jenson was Aide-de-Camp to the late General George S. Patton, Jr., from 1941 until his death in 1943, with the exception of three months in 1942, at which time he was a student at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He landed at Fedala, French Morocco on 8 November 1942. He was killed in action at El Guettar, Central Algeria on 1 April 1943 and is buried in the US Cemetery in Gafsa, Southern Tunisia.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:

J. E. Bergin
J. E. BERGIN
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General



C. R. HOFFNER
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
US FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

7/6
GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 12)

APD 757
15 January 1947
600-702

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The Kaserne located at Schwabach, Germany (Map Coordinates T-390860) is named Whitson Kaserne in honor of Private William H. (Red) Whitson. Private Whitson was a member of Company B, 53rd Armored Infantry Battalion, and was killed in action at Avranches, France on 31 July 1944. Private Whitson's company was ordered to move to the south of Avranches to cut off the withdrawal of enemy forces which were being forced southward by concentrated tank, artillery and air support. Private Whitson manned a machine gun and as the enemy column approached he opened a withering fire, knocking out twenty-four vehicles and killing forty-eight of the enemy single handed. He continued to fire until he was mortally wounded. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.

2. The Kaserne located at Regensburg, Germany (Map Coordinates 9WU1955) known as Fort Skelly, and formerly known as Flak Kaserne, is named Skelly Barracks in honor of Captain Thomas M. Skelly, Field Artillery. Captain Skelly, a liaison pilot who was a member of the 252nd Field Artillery Group, was shot down near Linkfort in the Rhineland and subsequently died of wounds received in action on 11 March 1945.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McNARNEY:

C. R. HUBNER
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

George F. Herbert
GEORGE F. HERBERT
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General



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U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

DATE: *wfm*

BY : *John G*

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

000004

APO 757
24 January 1947

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 15)

10 Dec 46

1. Paragraph 1. General Orders No 271, this head quarters, 30 September 1946, pertaining to the naming of Kaserne located at Pforzheim, Germany as "Black Hawk" Kaserne, is revoked.

2. The Kaserne located at Karlsruhe, Germany, (Map coordinates RL90-450) is named "Black Hawk" Kaserne. This Kaserne is presently being occupied by the 1st Constabulary Squadron, 15th Constabulary Regiment. This Squadron is authorized to wear the "Black Hawk" insignia, denoting its direct descent from the original "United States Regiment of Dragoons".

3. The American Graves Registration Command installation located near Carentan, France (Map coordinates 2B T3580) is named Camp John B. Franks, in honor of the late Brigadier General John B. Franks. General Franks landed on Omaha Beach during the invasion of Normandy and held positions of great responsibility prior to, during and after the Allied invasion of Normandy, serving as Deputy Theater Chief Quartermaster, European Theater. He assisted in the organization and operation of the American Graves Registration Command in the early stages of the program for the location and reburial of the World War II dead. He also assisted in the establishment of the Carentan post which is located a few miles from the beach on which he landed. Camp John B. Franks provides services for the dead of World War II who now lie in nine United States military cemeteries in Normandy.

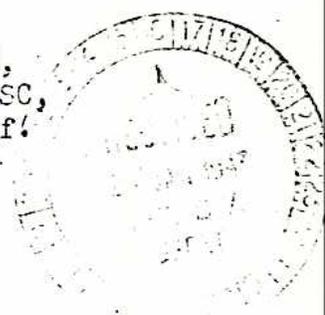
BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MCNEENEY:

OFFICIAL:

C.R. HUEBNER,
Maj General, GSC,
Chief of Staff.

George F. Herbert
GEORGE F. HERBERT
Colonel AGD,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS
US FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

GENERAL ORDERS)
:
NUMBER 25)

AGO 757
10 February 1947

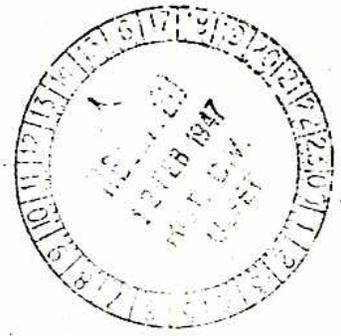
DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

The motion picture theater within the confines of May Barracks located at Degerndorf, Germany, (Map Coordinates Y 278-134), is named Watson Theater in memory of Captain Robert S. Watson, Field Artillery. Captain Watson joined the 66th Armored Field Artillery Battalion as a 2nd Lieutenant and assumed command of "C" Battery in May of 1943. Captain Watson was killed in action, 1 August 1944, while directing his battery into position under the direct fire of enemy anti-tank weapons. His courage, resourcefulness and initiative was a constant source of pride and encouragement to his men and fellow officers.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McNARNEY:



C. R. HUEBNER
Maj General, GSC,
Chief of Staff



George F. Herbert
GEORGE F. HERBERT
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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DATE: 14 Feb 47
BY : *[Signature]*

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 31)

24 April 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Hof Kaserne located at Hof, Germany (map coordinates O-997398) is renamed MAURICE ROSE BARRACKS in honor of Major General Maurice Rose. General Rose joined the United States Army in 1916 as a private. In 1917 he graduated from the first officers' training course at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Cavalry. General Rose was wounded at St. Mihiel, France, during the first World War; upon recovery he returned and participated in the entire Meuse-Argonne offensive. During World War II he commanded armored divisions in Africa and Italy and led the Third Armored Division across Europe. General Rose was killed in action 30 March 1945, while with the forward elements of his division on an attack in Germany.

BY ORDER OF GENERAL CLAY:

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Wm. E. Bergin
Wm. E. BERGIN
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General



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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 33)

25 April 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The installations of the Constabulary School Squadron, located at Sonthofen, Germany (map coordinates CW 9182) are named as shown in the following paragraphs.

2. The three barracks are named in honor of Major Generals Harry H. Bandholtz, William C. Rivers and Henry T. Allen as shown below:

BANDHOLTZ HALL

RIVERS HALL

ALLEN HALL

a. Major General Harry H. Bandholtz graduated from the US Military Academy on 12 June 1890 and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Infantry. He joined the 6th Infantry upon his graduation. Serving in the 2nd, 22nd and the 29th Infantry, he became captain in November of 1899 and Major in March of 1911. He was assigned as assistant chief of the Philippine Constabulary in April 1903, and restored peace and order to the provinces of Central Luzon. Upon appointment as a brigadier general in 1907 he was named chief of the Philippine Constabulary on 30 June of that year. He commanded the 58th Infantry Brigade in France in 1918 and later served as an American Representative on the Inter-Allied Military Mission and as commissioner of the United States in Hungary. As major general in 1923 he commanded troops during the Miners Insurrection at Charleston, West Virginia. He was awarded the silver star for gallantry in action against the Spanish Forces at El Caney in 1898 and the distinguished service med for service as Chief of Staff, 27th Infantry Division, commander of the 58th Infantry Brigade and as Provost Marshall General, American Expeditionary Forces. General Bandholtz retired 4 November 1923 and died 7 May 1925 at Constantine, Michigan.

b. Major General William C. Rivers graduated from the US Military Academy 12 June 1887 and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Cavalry. He served with the 1st, 2nd, 11th and 12th Cavalry. From 8 April 1904 to March 1909, as a captain, he served as Adjutant General, Inspector General and Assistant Chief of the Philippine Constabulary. He was appointed major in March of 1911 and commanded the Philippine Constabulary, District of Mindinao, from 7 May 1912 to 14 March 1914. He was awarded the distinguished service medal for service as commanding officer of the 76th Field Artillery Regiment during the battle of the Marne and as commanding officer of the 5th Field Artillery Brigade in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was appointed major general 28 September 1927 and detailed as the Inspector General. General Rivers retired 11 January 1930 and died 10 July 1943.

c. Major General Henry T. Allen graduated from the US Military Academy on 13 June 1882 and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Cavalry. He joined the 2nd Cavalry and later served with the 8th, 11th and 13th Cavalry and with the 43rd US Volunteer Infantry. In 1901 he was appointed lieutenant colonel and became civil governor of the island of Leyte, Philippine Islands and later that year organized and commanded the Philippine Constabulary. He was promoted to brigadier general in January 1903 and in 1906 became Director of the Philippine Constabulary in which capacity he served until 1907. In March

appointed major general, National Army. He was awarded the distinguished service medal for service in command of the 90th Division in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and the 8th Corps. For his high example of devotion to the French cause he was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm and the insignia of Commandeur de la Legion d'Honneur. After his retirement in April 1923, he wrote several books on the occupation of Germany and was executive officer of the US Olympic Games Commission. He died 30 August 1930 at Buena Vista, Pennsylvania.

3. The headquarters building is named in honor of Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur as shown below:

MacARTHUR HALL

Lieutenant Arthur MacArthur entered the service in August 1862 during the Civil War as a first lieutenant in the 24th Wisconsin Infantry. Thereafter he saw action in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Dandridge, Franklin and in the Atlanta Campaign. He was mentioned in dispatches for gallant and meritorious service and in 1890 was awarded the medal of honor for bravery in the battle of Missionary Ridge in 1863. He was brevetted a colonel of the regiment at the end of the Civil War. General MacArthur entered the Regular Army in February of 1886 and was stationed in the southwest, where he took part in several Indian campaigns, until 1886. Shortly after the beginning of the Spanish-American War, in May 1898, he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers and was assigned to the Philippines. In August of the same year he was commissioned a major general of volunteers. Serving under General Elwell Otis in 1899, he led a division against Aguinaldo and in 1900 was appointed commander of the Philippine Division and succeeded General Otis as military governor of the islands. He was promoted to major general in the Regular Army in February 1901 and in 1906 was made Assistant Chief of Staff of the United States Army, with the rank of lieutenant general. In 1905, during the Russian-Japanese War, he was detailed as a special observer with the Japanese Army. He was retired from active service in June 1909 and died 5 September 1912 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur was the father of General Douglas MacArthur.

4. The following installations of the Constabulary School Squadron are named as shown below for the best known military establishments at which the Constabulary served:

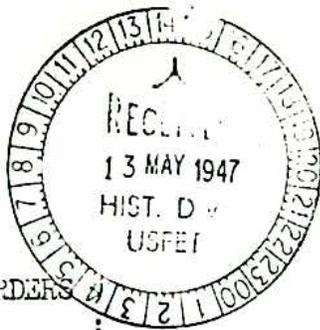
- a. The hospital area is named MACKINLEY QUADRANGLE
- b. The headquarters area is named STOTSENBERG QUADRANGLE
- c. The two barrack areas are named BAGUIO QUADRANGLE and CLARK QUADRANGLE.
- d. The parade ground is named CORREGIDOR QUADRANGLE.
- e. The two athletic fields are named MANILA FIELD AND BATAAN FIELD.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

C.R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

S/ Wm. E. Bergin
T/ Wm. E. BERGIN
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General



/w1

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 38)

9 May 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The barracks of the 94th Constabulary Squadron located in Weiden, Germany (map coordinates P-1929) is named ORSON BARRACKS in honor of Staff Sergeant Herman L. Orson, army serial number 15042503. Sergeant Orson enlisted in the Regular Army on 12 July 1940 and served in the 1st Armored Division until he was transferred, in March 1941 as part of the cadre, to the 4th Armored Division, with which he served until 30 December 1944. On 17 July 1944 at Raids, France, Sergeant Orson assumed command of an infantry company after its officers had been either killed or captured during a strong enemy counterattack. He reorganized the company and led it back to the American lines under the cover of darkness. For this action he was awarded one of the first silver star medals given by the 4th Armored Division. In August of 1944 he was seriously wounded during the assault on Troyes, France and in November of the same year he was wounded again near Sarre-Union, France. His service was so outstanding that he was known throughout the division for his bravery and ability. Sergeant Orson returned to duty in time to accompany his unit in the assault that relieved the siege of Bastogne, Belgium, only to be killed by artillery fire inside the city on 30 December 1944.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Wm. E. Bergin
Wm. E. BERGIN
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
US FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

ORDERS)
NUMBER 41)

0001815

28 February 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

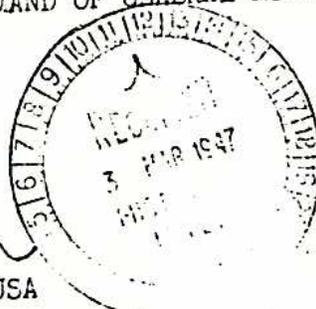
1. The Gersdors Kaserne, commonly known as the Schiersteiner Strasse Kaserne Displaced Persons' Camp No 563, located at Weisbaden, Germany (map coordinates 9WM 3606), is renamed CAMP LINDSEY in honor of Captain Darrell R. Lindsey, 0729031, Air Corps, Army of the United States. Captain Lindsey was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry shown while leading a formation of bombers, whose mission was to destroy the strategic enemy-held L'ile Adam railroad bridge over the Seine in France. The bridge was of inestimable value to the enemy in transporting troops and supplies to Paris and was heavily fortified. Shortly after reaching enemy territory the formation was buffeted with heavy and accurate anti-aircraft fire. Captain Lindsey's plane was peppered with holes and during the bombing run his right engine received a direct hit and burst into flames. Despite this, Captain Lindsey maneuvered back into the lead position, elected to continue the perilous bombing run and led the formation over the target upon which the bombs were dropped with telling effect. After the objective was attacked, Captain Lindsey refused the bombardier's offer to lower the wheels which might have aided his escape from the nose, but would have jeopardized the bombardier's life. Immediately after the bombardier bailed out, the plane burst into flames and was seen to explode as it crashed. All who are living today from this plane owe their lives to the fact that Captain Lindsey remained cool and showed supreme courage in this emergency.

2. The Neue Kaserne located on the outskirts of Weilburg, Germany (map coordinates G-380092) is redesignated as SADOWSKI BARRACKS in honor of Sergeant Joseph J. Sadowski, ASN 32073229. Sergeant Sadowski was a member of Company "A" 37th Tank Battalion, 4th Armored Division. On the afternoon of 14 September 1944 in the town of Valhey, France, Sergeant Sadowski's tank was struck by an 88-mm shell as it was advancing through a hail of enemy fire. He immediately ordered the members of his crew to dismount and seek protection in the adjoining buildings. After he and his crew had dismounted, Sergeant Sadowski discovered that one member of the crew, the bow gunner, had been unable to leave the tank. Although the tank was subjected to a withering hail of enemy small-arms, bazooka, grenade and mortar fire, Sergeant Sadowski unhesitatingly returned to his tank and endeavored to pry up the bow gunner's hatch. He was cut down by a stream of enemy machine-gun fire which resulted in his death. Sergeant Sadowski's gallant and noble sacrifice so inspired the remainder of the tank crews that they pressed forward with great ferocity and completely destroyed the enemy forces in the town. Sergeant Sadowski was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for his valor during the battle in which he gave his life.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McNARNEY:

OFFICIAL:

Wm. E. BERGIN
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General



C. R. HUEBNER
Maj General, GSC,
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 41)

12 May 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Raffler Kaserne located in Regensburg, Germany (map coordinates U-2054) is redesignated KNIGHT BARRACKS in honor of First Lieutenant Jimmie S. Knight, Cavalry. Lieutenant Knight was a platoon leader in Troop B, 44th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, Mechanized, of the 11th Cavalry Group, Mechanized. On 27 February 1945, in the vicinity of Golkrath, Germany, the 44th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, Mechanized was assigned the mission of screening the left flank of the XIII Corps. Encountering an enemy road block covered by small arms and anti-tank fire, Lieutenant Knight gallantly led his platoon into the fight and though mortally wounded continued to direct his men until he lost consciousness. Lieutenant Knight died on 27 February 1945 and was awarded posthumously the bronze star medal for his gallantry in action.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:

Wm. E. Bergin
Wm. E. BERGIN
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General



C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 83)

AFO 757
29 July 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

The areas within the confines of the Frankfurt Military Post are named and renamed as shown below:

- a. Able Area (map coordinate 68.90 - 71.75) is renamed ATTERBERRY BARRACKS in honor of Private First Class Leo M. Atterberry, army serial number 36 052 106, who was killed in action on 20 January 1945 near Diekirch, Luxembourg, while leading his squad toward enemy positions.
- b. Bolster Area (map coordinates 68.85 - 71.85) is renamed BETTS BARRACKS in honor of Brigadier General Edward C Betts, USA, who formerly served in the capacity of Judge Advocate of Headquarters, US Forces, European Theater. He died in Germany on 6 May 1946.
- c. Dog Area (map coordinates 67.25 - 71.40) is renamed DRAKE AREA in honor of First Lieutenant Nathan F. Drake, Infantry, who was killed in action at Fort Dornot in Metz, France on 8 September 1944.
- d. Easy Area (map coordinates 67.55 - 71.45) is renamed EDWARDS AREA in honor of First Lieutenant Vernon L. Edwards, Infantry, who was killed in action on 11 November 1944 at the Nied River in France while leading tanks of the 68th Tank Battalion across a bridge in the face of enemy artillery, tank and flak fire.
- e. The area presently occupied by the 97th General Hospital (map coordinates 68.40 - 72.00) is named CLARK CASEPNE in honor of Private Thomas E. Clark, army serial number 34 666 717. Private Clark was a member of the Medical Section, 15th Tank Battalion, 6th Armored Division. During action at the Saar River in France, Private Clark braved withering fire in crossing a bridge five times to evacuate the wounded. He was killed in action on 24 November 1944 when the ambulance he was driving struck a mine.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

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Adjutant General

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Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

APO 757

NUMBER 43)

13 May 1947

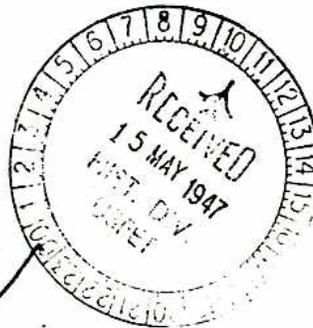
DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The caserno of the Headquarters & Headquarters Troop, 15th Constabulary Regiment, located at Sothenheim, Germany (map coordinates R 590-970) is named ARTHUR N. CAWLEY CASERNE in honor of Corporal Arthur N. Cawley, army serial number 33 134 978. Corporal Cawley was a member of the 15th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron of the 15th Cavalry Group. On 15 August 1944 his troop was making an aggressive reconnaissance when the operation was stalled upon encountering an enemy road block covered by fire from high ground. As a member of a combat patrol sent out to gather information and details on the position of the enemy, his unit encircled the position but was pinned down by enemy machine gun fire. With utter disregard for his personal safety, Corporal Cawley voluntarily worked his way to a grove of trees and put the enemy machine gun out of action with hand grenades. In this gallant action he captured two prisoners and obtained vital information. Upon returning to his patrol he was seriously wounded by sniper fire. Corporal Cawley carried on despite his wounds and delivered the prisoners and information he had obtained to the other members of his patrol. His information made possible the elimination of the road block and its defenders. His fearless action, devoted duty and endurance in spite of his wounds to which he later succumbed, were keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. Corporal Cawley died of the wounds he received in action on 17 August 1944 and was later awarded the silver star medal posthumously.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:

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Adjutant General



C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

APO 757
14 May 1947

NUMBER 44)

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The air strip of the 1st Constabulary Brigade located at Biebrich, Germany (map coordinates M 3460) is named KERNS FIELD in honor of Major Raymond P. Kerns, Chaplain Corps. Chaplain Kerns landed with the 90th Infantry Division during the Normandy invasion and was with the unit throughout the European campaign. During the months of combat, Chaplain Kerns distinguished himself by being a courageous, heroic and inspiring front line chaplain. He was wounded three times, captured once by the Germans and was decorated for heroism. Upon cessation of hostilities he was assigned to the Fourth Armored Division and became brigade chaplain in May of 1946 when the headquarters of that unit was redesignated as Headquarters, 1st Constabulary Brigade. Chaplain Kerns was an untiring and inspiring worker and was admired and respected by all. He died 7 September 1946 at Biebrich, Germany.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:

Wm. E. Bercin
Wm. E. BERGIN
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General



C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

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GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 55)

PO 757
5 June 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The caserne of the 68th Constabulary Squadron, 3rd Constabulary Regiment, located in Balingen, Germany (map coordinates M 9889), is named ARMSTRONG BARRACKS in honor of First Lieutenant Eugene M. Armstrong, Field Artillery. Lieutenant Armstrong reported for duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and was subsequently transferred to Fort Knox, Kentucky. He accompanied the 1st Armored Division overseas in the early part of 1943 and saw action in the African campaign. His unit, the 68th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, was cited for outstanding service and bravery in covering the retreat from Sidi Bon Zid, Faid and Kasserine Passes. Lieutenant Armstrong participated in all the battles of the Tunisian campaign. He was killed in action at Anzio Beachhead in Italy on 26 March 1944 while on duty as an air observer for the 68th Armored Field Artillery Battalion. On 24 May 1944, he was posthumously awarded the air medal for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights by performing thirty-five field artillery sorties against the enemy in Italy during the period of 3 January 1944 to 21 March 1944.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:



G. R. HUESNER
Lieutenant General, CSC
Chief of Staff

W. E. Bergin
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Brigadier General, USA
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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)
:
NUMBER 62)

AFO 757
17 June 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The kaserne of the 10th Constabulary Squadron located near Wurzburg, Germany (map coordinates N-5835) is named LEIGHTON BARRACKS in honor of Captain John A. Leighton, Infantry. Captain Leighton was the commander of Company C, 10th Armored Infantry Battalion, 4th Armored Division. On 18 July 1944 Captain Leighton suffered stomach wounds while directing his company in an attack on Raids, France. Despite his wounds he continued to direct the operations until his position became untenable. To alleviate this situation, Captain Leighton directed his company to withdraw to a more suitable position and insisted upon being left behind so as not to endanger the lives of the members of his unit. The company made a withdrawal only after he had assured them that he would be picked up by the medical corps men. That was the last that was seen or heard of Captain Leighton until 28 July 1944 when his body was recovered by a searching party sent out from his company. His death was a hard blow to the company with whom he had been since its date of activation on 10 September 1943. Captain Leighton was a capable, understanding and courageous leader and was well liked by all who served under him and worked with him. His gallant and heroic stand in the vicinity of Raids, France on 18 July 1944, which cost him his life, will ever be an inspiration to the men of his company and the entire battalion. He was posthumously awarded the silver star for gallantry in action on 22 October 1944.

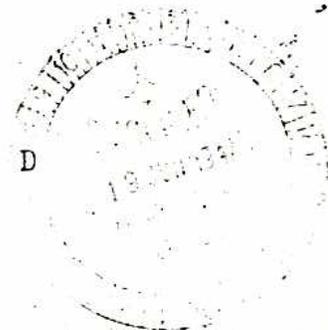
BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

C. R. HUBBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Wm. E. Bergin
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Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 63)

AGO 757
17 June 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The kaserne of the 71st Constabulary Squadron located at Hesselental, Germany (map coordinates S-490-190) is named CAMP DOLAN in honor of Second Lieutenant John F. Dolan, Infantry. Lieutenant Dolan was a member of the 3rd Platoon, Company C, 771st Tank Battalion from the date of activation until the date of his death. He was a staff sergeant until he received a battle field promotion of second lieutenant on 16 December 1944. Lieutenant Dolan held the respect and admiration of both men and officers, in training and in combat. He was killed in action at St. Tonus, Germany, on 2 March 1945 and was posthumously awarded the silver star for his participation in action on that day.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:

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Wm. E. BERGIN
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Adjutant General

C. R. RUEBNER
Lieutenant General, CSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 73)

APO 757
3 July 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The military post located three miles south of Salzburg, Austria (Map coordinates XV 0122) formerly known as Camp Glasenbach, is re-named CAMP TRUSCOTT in honor of Captain Al Truscott, Infantry. Captain Truscott, as commanding officer, Company H, 222nd Infantry Regiment, 42 Infantry Division, suffered a deep and painful shrapnel wound that penetrated to the bone of his shoulder, at La Wantzenau, France on 6 January 1945. Despite his injury he refused to be evacuated. After having his wound dressed at the battalion aid station he returned to his company to assist and encourage his men who were experiencing their first contact with the enemy. Although the pain of his shoulder was severe, Captain Truscott remained with his men for six hours before he permitted himself to be evacuated and have his wound properly dressed. While leading an attack on Furth, Germany on 18 April 1945, Captain Truscott received wounds from which he died on 22 April 1945. His unselfish devotion to duty was an inspiration to the men of his company.

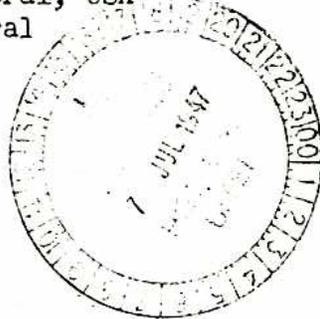
BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:


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Adjutant General

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Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

/re

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 1.)

AGO 757
14 July 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The kaserne of the 22nd Constabulary Squadron located three miles south of Hammelburg, Germany (map coordinates 550675) is named CAMP DENNY T. CLARKE in honor of Private Denny T. Clarke, army serial number 33 148 042. Private Clarke was inducted into the Army on 4 February 1942 and upon completion of his basic training was assigned to the 22nd Armored Field Artillery Battalion. He departed for the European Theater of Operations as a member of the Medical Detachment of this unit on 29 December 1943. Private Clarke served a short time in England and Wales and landed on Utah Beach in France on 14 July 1944. During a vicious enemy counter-attack near Chateau Salins, France, on 24 September 1944, Private Clarke was told that a wounded member of his battery had been left on a fireswept hill when they were forced to withdraw. Without regard for his own personal safety, Private Clarke inched his way, under intense enemy artillery and small arms fire, to the side of his fallen comrade and dragged him into a nearby bomb crater and administered first aid. Then under the same intense enemy fire he crawled back to safety with his wounded comrade, shielding him with his own body. For this heroic deed Private Clarke was awarded the bronze star medal for valor on 20 October 1944. On 11 November 1944, near Viviers, France, an M-7 tank of his unit received a direct hit from a German 88mm gun. Private Clarke saw one of the gunners who had been blown from the tank lying on the ground. Without hesitation he jumped from his foxhole and under a hail of enemy tank and machine-gun fire ran to the wounded man to give him first aid. Rolling him under a tank Private Clarke bandaged his wounds and started back with him. As they neared safety Private Clarke suffered severe head and shoulder wounds. Struggling desperately and weakened by his mortal wounds, he continued laboriously to drag the unconscious man to the security of the aid station. Private Clarke was evacuated to a rear area where he died later the same day. For his gallantry in action he was posthumously awarded the silver star medal on 18 January 1945.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:

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Wm. E. BERGIN
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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Lieutenant General, GSC
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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 108)

APD 757
1 October 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Kaiser Wilhelm Kaserne, presently occupied by the 6th Transportation Truck Battalion, located in Mannheim, Germany (map coordinates Wm 54-00), is renamed the SAMUEL J. TURLEY BARRACKS in honor of First Sergeant Samuel J. Turley, Army serial number 37 030 405, who was killed in action near Metz, France, 9 November 1944, while a member of Company C, 761st Tank Battalion. Sergeant Turley displayed supreme courage when he gave his life protecting the men of his company. When he and his company were pinned down by enemy fire, Sergeant Turley stood up with a machine gun in his hands and sprayed the enemy with machine gun bullets while his company was effecting a withdrawal. He continued firing until he was struck by enemy machine gun fire and a moment later a German 80 artillery shell hit the spot where he was lying. For his gallantry in action he was posthumously awarded the silver star medal.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

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Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 133)

APD 757
22 December 1947

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Schweinfurt Air Base, located at Schweinfurt, Germany (map coordinates N-7863), presently occupied by the 6th Constabulary Regiment and the 30th Constabulary Squadron is renamed CONN BARRACKS in honor of Second Lieutenant Orville B. Conn, Jr., Cavalry. Lieutenant Conn was killed in action on 10 August 1944 at Normandy, France. He was the first World War II casualty of the Sixth Cavalry Group.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

FILE

OFFICIAL:

George W. Pope
GEORGE W. POPE
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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C. R. HUBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff



ACTION	<i>P10</i>
INFO	<i>P10</i>
C/S	<i>✓</i>
G-1	<i>✓</i>
G-2/3	<i>✓</i>
G-4	<i>✓</i>
FILE	<i>✓</i>

W. Hockett
Normandy
W. Hockett

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDER(S)

NUMBER 46)

16 May 1947

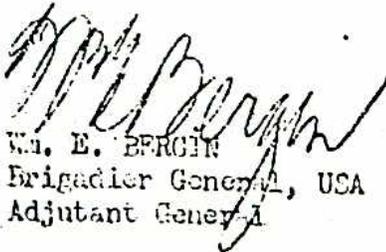
DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The squadron garrison of the 16th Constabulary Squadron (Separate) located at Berlin, Germany (Town Plan of Berlin, map coordinates 10.4-P.9) is named OLIVER BARRACKS in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Francis M. Oliver, Cavalry. Colonel Oliver was born 14 February 1914 in the state of Georgia. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1936 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Cavalry. He served with several cavalry regiments in the United States prior to World War II and graduated from the Troop Officers' Course of the Cavalry School. Upon the declaration of war in December of 1941 he held the temporary grade of captain and later received accelerated temporary promotions to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. He left for the European Theater of Operations in the early part of 1944, serving as the commanding officer of the 106th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron (Mechanized) of the 106th Cavalry Group (Mechanized). The 106th Cavalry Group (Mechanized) landed in France about fifteen days after D-Day and soon thereafter went into action on the west flank of the beachhead line under the VIII Corps. At the time of the breakout of the beachhead line the 106th Cavalry Group (Mechanized) passed to the control of the XV Corps under the Third United States Army. Colonel Oliver served as a brilliant and successful commander throughout these initial engagements. His vigorous leadership won him the respect and admiration of all who served under him. On 9 August 1944 he was fatally wounded by an exploding mine in the vicinity of Sille-Le-Guillaume, France, while leading a group of engineers forward to clear a path through a minefield. His evacuation was delayed due to enemy fire and he later died enroute to an aid station. His death was mourned by all who knew and served under him on the battlefields of Normandy and northern France.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:

C. R. RUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff


W. E. BERGER
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 11)

APO 757
29 January 1948

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Kasernes within the immediate vicinity of Munich, Germany (map coordinates Y849.563), are redesignated as shown below:

1. Flak Kaserne is redesignated HENRY KASERNE in honor of Private Robert T. Henry, Army Serial Number 34 630 089. While a member of Company B, 16th Infantry Regiment, at Luchem, Germany, on 3 December 1944, Private Henry volunteered to attempt the destruction of a nest of five enemy machine-guns. With complete disregard for his personal safety, he sprinted alone across the open terrain toward the enemy emplacement. Before he had gone half the distance he was hit by a burst of machine-gun fire. Private Henry dropped his rifle and, although painfully injured, continued forward until he was close enough to hurl hand grenades into the enemy positions, then fell mortally wounded only ten yards from the enemy emplacement. His single handed attack forced the enemy to withdraw from their positions. Private Henry's gallantry and intrepidity enabled his company to reach its objective, capturing a key defense point and seventy prisoners. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor on 12 June 1945.

2. Lohengrin Kaserne is redesignated PETERSON KASERNE in honor of Staff Sergeant George Peterson, Army Serial Number 6 719 683. Sergeant Peterson was acting platoon sergeant of the 2nd Platoon, Company K, 18th Infantry Regiment. Near Eisern, Germany, on 30 March 1945, when his company encountered heavy enemy small arms, machine-gun and mortar fire, the 2nd Platoon was given the mission of flanking the enemy positions while the remaining units attacked frontally. As Sergeant Peterson led his men to a new position he was severely wounded in the legs by a mortar shell which fell close by. Although bleeding and in great pain he refused to withdraw and continued forward, throwing hand grenades into two enemy machine-gun nests, silencing the weapons and killing or wounding their crews. He was spotted by an enemy rifleman who shot him in the arm. Undeterred, he crawled some twenty yards further until another machine-gun opened fire on him. By an almost superhuman effort, weak from loss of blood and suffering intense pain, he fired a grenade from his rifle, killing three of the enemy gun crew and causing the remaining one to flee. With the first objective seized, he was receiving medical aid when he saw that one of his outpost men was seriously wounded by a mortar blast. Wrenching himself from the company aid man, he crawled forward to assist his comrade, whom he had almost reached when he was struck and fatally wounded by an enemy bullet. Sergeant Peterson, by his gallant, intrepid actions, unrelenting fighting spirit and outstanding initiative, silenced three enemy machine-guns against great odds and while suffering from severe wounds, enabling his company to advance with minimum casualties. He was posthumously awarded

(CONT. OVER LEAF)

the Medal of Honor on 17 October 1945.

3. Panzer Kaserne is redesignated WILL KASERNE in honor of First Lieutenant Walter J. Will, O1 998 414, Infantry, who was a member of Company K, 18th Infantry Regiment. Lieutenant Will displayed conspicuous gallantry during an attack on powerful enemy positions near Eisern, Germany, on 30 March 1945, when he exposed himself twice to withering fire in order to rescue two wounded men and, although painfully wounded himself, made a third trip and carried another soldier to safety. Disregarding his wounds, he then gallantly led the men of his platoon forward until they were pinned down by murderous flanking fire from two enemy machine-guns. Lieutenant Will crawled alone to within thirty feet of the first enemy position, killed the crew of four, and continued to crawl through intense enemy fire to within twenty feet of the second position where he leaped to his feet, made a ferocious charge, and captured the gun and its nine-man crew. Observing another platoon pinned down by two more German machine-guns, he led a squad on a flanking approach and, rising to his knees in the face of direct fire, coolly and deliberately lobbed three grenades at the Germans, silencing one gun and killing its crew, then ran toward the other gun, knocking it out with grenade fire. He then led his platoon in a fierce charge, forcing the enemy to fall back in confusion. Lieutenant Will was mortally wounded in the last action, but his indomitable courage and unflinching devotion to duty live on as a perpetual inspiration to all who witnessed his deeds. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor on 17 October 1945.

4. SS Kaserne is redesignated WARNER KASERNE in honor of Corporal Henry F. Warner, Army Serial Number 34 600 050. Corporal Warner, while a member of the Antitank Co, 26th Infantry Regiment, serving with the 2nd Battalion as a 57mm antitank gunner, was a major factor in stopping enemy tanks during heavy attacks against the battalion position near Dom Budgenbach, Belgium. When, on the morning of 20 December 1944, enemy tanks succeeded in penetrating the lines, Corporal Warner, disregarding the concentrated cannon and machine-gun fire from two tanks bearing down upon him and ignoring the imminent danger of being overrun by the infantry moving up under tank cover, destroyed the first tank and scored a direct hit on the second. He killed the commander of a third tank, which had approached to within five yards of his position, in a pistol duel and forced the tank to withdraw. On the morning of 21 December 1944, when the enemy struck in great force following a day and night of constant shelling, Corporal Warner scored a direct hit on a Mark IV tank heading toward his position and, while reloading, was severely wounded by a burst of machine-gun fire. Disregarding his injuries, he endeavored to finish loading and fire again at the tank, whose motor was now aflame, but he was then killed by a second machine-gun burst. Corporal Warner's gallantry and intrepidity contributed materially to the success of the defense against the enemy attacks. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor on 23 June 1945.

(63-741-1000)
(152)

5. Tegernseerlandstrasse Kaserne is redesignated McGRAW KASERNE in honor of Private First Class Francis X. McGraw, Army Serial Number 32 241 923

GO No.11, 29 January 1948 (contd)

Private McGraw, a member of Company H, 26th Infantry Regiment, manned a heavy machine-gun emplaced in a fox hole near Schavenhutte, Germany, on 19 November 1944, when the enemy launched a fierce counterattack. Braving an intense, hour-long preparatory barrage, he maintained his stand and poured accurate, deadly fire into the advancing foot troops until they were brought to a halt. In an effort to dislodge him the enemy brought up a machine-gun, but were frustrated when he lifted his gun to an exposed but advantageous position and knocked out the enemy weapon. A rocket blasted his gun from position but he retrieved it and continued firing, silencing a second machine-gun. He then made repeated trips over fire-swept terrain to replenish his ammunition supply. Wounded painfully in this dangerous task, he disregarded his injury and hurried back to his post, where his weapon was showered with mud when another rocket barely missed him. Despite enemy troops taking advantage of his predicament to press forward, he calmly cleaned the gun, put it back into action, and drove off the attackers. He continued to fire until his ammunition was expended when, with a fierce desire to close with the enemy, he picked up a carbine, killed one enemy soldier, wounded another and engaged in a desperate fire fight with another until he was mortally wounded by a burst from a machine pistol. The extraordinary heroism and intrepidity displayed by Private McGraw were a major factor in repulsing the enemy attack. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor on 25 October 1945.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

George W. Pope
GEORGE W. POPE
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)
:
NUMBER 33)

APO 757
29 March 1948

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Freudenberg Kaserno, presently known as Camp Taylor, located at Wiesbaden-Dotzheim, Germany (map coordinates M-3264), is renamed CAMP FRANCIS W. PIERI, in honor of Captain Francis W. Pieri, O4 549 21, Corps of Engineers, former commanding officer of Company B, 24th Armored Engineer Battalion. Captain Pieri, serving as engineer liaison officer of Combat Command "B," was killed in action 22 August 1944 while accompanying the leading elements of the 51st Armored Infantry Battalion task force in the attack on Montargis, France. As he was riding toward the front of the column it was fired upon by enemy machine-guns and small arms. The troops immediately took cover while Captain Pieri opened fire with a .30 caliber machine-gun mounted on his vehicle. He fired two bolts of ammunition, killing approximately thirty of the enemy, but lost his own life in this action. Captain Pieri was known as an aggressive and gallant officer. Previously at Coutances, France, Captain Pieri had voluntarily led the leading infantry troops into the city.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:


JOHN A. KLEIN
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION: A, D, Z.

23 August 1948

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 78)

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Kasernes located within the Heidelberg Military Post, Heidelberg, Germany, are designated as shown below:

1. The Grosse Deutschland Kaserne, presently occupied by Headquarters, European Command, located at Heidelberg, Germany (map coordinates R 6888), is designated CAMPBELL BARRACKS in honor of Staff Sergeant Charles L. Campbell, 37421039, 14th Infantry Regiment, 71st Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action on 28 March 1945. He and his patrol were subjected to intense enemy fire as they attempted to land on the east bank of the Rhine River (near Mannheim). While rushing the bank in the face of intense fire, one of the three members of his patrol was seriously wounded. With complete disregard for his personal safety he courageously rescued and evacuated the wounded soldier and waded into deep water to free the boat which had become entangled in the underwater defenses of the enemy. While covering the patrol's withdrawal to the other shore with vital information, Sgt Campbell died amidst a hail of fire.

2. The Mudra Kaserne, presently known as the Blackhawk Kaserne, located at Knielingen, Karlsruhe, Germany (map coordinates R 4548), is designated GERSZEWski BARRACKS in honor of Sergeant Adolph G. Gerszewski, 37169760, 397th Infantry Regiment, 100th Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded a Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action on 9 April 1945 in the vicinity of Heilbronn, Germany. Leading his squad, which had been split and surrounded by the enemy who had infiltrated their position preparatory to launching an attack, Sergeant Gerszewski displayed unusual leadership, aggressiveness and capability in reorganizing his men under cover of darkness. Then, realizing the great danger to his men, he personally made a reconnaissance, discovered the enemy's positions and, engaging them in a fire fight, succeeded in killing five Germans, wounding three and driving the remainder from their trenchments. He was mortally wounded a short time later while attempting to aid a casualty lying in the open. The gallantry and initiative displayed by Sergeant Gerszewski was an inspiration to those who served with him.

3. The Flak Kaserne, located at Mosfetal, Germany (map coordinates M 5702), is designated SULLIVAN BARRACKS in honor of Private First Class George F. Sullivan, 12230126, 397th Infantry Regiment, 100th Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded a Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action on 10 April 1945, in the vicinity of Heilbronn, Germany. During the bitter street fighting in Heilbronn, Private Sullivan, a member of an anti-tank platoon, was serving as a provisional rifleman while his unit was assigned to clear a residential section of enemy resistance. When he observed that his squad was in danger of being annihilated by close range

fire, he charged the German machine gun nest singlehanded, killing the entire crew with rifle fire and silencing the machine gun, but was killed in the act. The gallantry and magnificent courage displayed by Private Sullivan was directly responsible for saving his comrades from disaster and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army.

4. The Gallwitz Kaserne, located at Kaefertal, Germany (map coordinates M 5702), is designated FUNARI BARRACKS in honor of Private First Class Robert Funari, Jr., 42081722, 393rd Infantry Regiment, 100th Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded a Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action on 4 April and 5 April 1945 in the vicinity of Heilbronn, Germany. Private Funari, a mortarman, was advancing with a rifle platoon along the east bank of the Neckar River when they drew enemy fire on their right flank. The platoon withdrew to reorganize but Private Funari, who had been wounded, was forced to remain where he was. Noticing the enemy moving up additional men and weapons, he began crawling back to warn his platoon. Despite the seriousness of his wound Private Funari attained a position within sight of the platoon just as they were moving toward the enemy. While signalling them to hold their attack he was killed by small arms fire. By his gallantry, many of the lives of his comrades were saved.

5. The Iorretto Kaserne, located at Seckenheim, Germany (map coordinates R 5997), is designated HARMONDS BARRACKS in honor of Private First Class Robert M. Harmonds, 35247575, 397th Infantry Regiment, 100th Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded a Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action on 11 April 1945, in the vicinity of Heilbronn, Germany. After a week of hazardous and almost unremitting effort to maintain wire communications during bitter house-to-house fighting for the city of Heilbronn, Private Harmonds courageously volunteered to complete installation of a wire line within full view of the enemy. Well aware of the great danger involved, he unhesitatingly exposed himself to hostile fire, and had just completed his task when he was mortally wounded by a sniper's bullet. The personal courage and great devotion to duty which he thus displayed exemplified the finest ideals of the armed services.

6. The Panzer Kaserne, located at Schwetzingen, Germany, (map coordinates R 6089), is designated TOMPKINS BARRACKS in honor of Private First Class George S. Tompkins, Jr., 39332133, 397th Infantry Regiment, 100th Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded a Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action on 3 April 1945, in the vicinity of Heilbronn, Germany. While the platoon, of which Private Tompkins was a member, was covering the withdrawal of another immobilized platoon, the enemy unleashed a terrific concentration of fire upon the position and Private Tompkins, firing from an exposed position, was mortally wounded. He refused medical care, however, and continued to fire into the enemy ranks, enabling his harassed comrades to withdraw, regroup and retake the lost ground. Private Tompkins' gallant sacrifice reflected the noblest traditions of the United States Army.

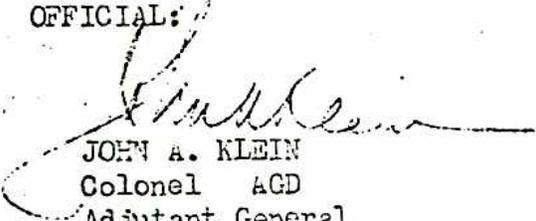
7. The Pioniere Kaserne, located at Feudenheim, Germany (map coordinates M 5600), is designated SPINELLI BARRACKS in honor of Private First Class Dominic V. Spinelli, 35831207, Medical Detachment, 398th Infantry Regiment, 100th Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded a Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action on 14 April 1945, in the

vicinity of Wilsbach, Germany. When the platoon to which Private Spinelli was attached was attacking across an open field, heavy enemy fire isolated five men. When word was received that four of these men were wounded, Private Spinelli left his own sheltered position in an attempt to aid the injured men, despite the enemy fire which raked the ground in front of him. After sniper fire forced him to the ground once he heroically rose, but went only a few feet when he was hit twice by small arms fire and was killed instantly. Private Spinelli gave his life in an effort to rescue his wounded comrades and his gallant action is in keeping with the high traditions of the Medical Department.

8. The Scheinwerfer Maserne, located at Kaefertal, Germany (map coordinates W 590025), is designated TAYLOR BARRACKS in honor of Private First Class Cecil V. Taylor, 34969412, 399th Infantry Regiment, 100th Infantry Division, who was awarded a Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action on 18 April 1945, in the vicinity of Beilstein, Germany. Private Taylor, an assistant machine gunner, was with his unit when his battalion drove the enemy from high ground overlooking Beilstein. When his weapon was emplaced on the crest of the hill, however, the enemy counter-attacked in considerable strength under cover of an intense artillery and mortar barrage. Although his severe wounds later proved fatal, Private Taylor remained at his gun killing three enemy and wounding many more before the enemy attack was broken. Private Taylor's gallantry in manning his weapon while mortally wounded gained him the admiration and respect of all those who fought with him.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:


JOHN A. KLEIN
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION: A, C, Z

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EUROPEAN COMMAND

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COMPLETED
DATE 23 JUL 1948
BY

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 67)

APO 403
23 July 1948

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Horsching Army Base, located at Horsching, Austria (map coordinates XV 785794), is redesignated CAMP MCCAULEY in honor of Captain William S. McCauley, O-24642, a former member of Troop C, 4th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron. In the course of the European campaign of World War II, Captain McCauley distinguished himself in ground combat against the enemy. He died of wounds received in action on 20 December 1944 at Berghelm, Germany. Captain McCauley was awarded the French Croix de Guerre with Gold Star and on 20 February 1945 was posthumously awarded the Silver Star.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL RUEBNER:

OFFICIAL:

CARTER B. WAGHNER
Major General, GSC
Acting Chief of Staff

John A. Klein
JOHN A. KLEIN
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

AFO 403
11 May 1949

NUMBER 41)

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The Furth Air Base located at Furth, Germany (map coordinates O-3305) is designated MONTEITH BARRACKS in honor of First Lieutenant Jimmie W. Monteith, Jr., O 12 857 793, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous heroism in action near Colleville-sur-Mer, France on 6 June 1944. Lieutenant Monteith landed with the initial assault waves on the coast of France under heavy enemy fire. Without regard for his own personal safety he continually moved up and down the beach reorganizing men for further assault. He then led the assault over a narrow protective ledge and across the flat, exposed terrain to the comparative safety of a cliff. Retracing his steps across the field to the beach, he moved over to where two tanks were buttoned up and blind under violent enemy artillery and machine gun fire. Completely exposed to the intense fire, Lieutenant Monteith led the tanks on foot through a minefield and into firing positions. Under his direction several enemy positions were destroyed. He then rejoined his company and under his leadership his men captured an advantageous position on the hill. Supervising the defense of his newly won position against repeated vicious counter-attacks, he continued to ignore his own personal safety, repeatedly crossing the two or three hundred yards of open terrain under heavy fire to strengthen links in his defensive chain. When the enemy succeeded in completely surrounding Lieutenant Monteith and his unit and while leading the fight out of the situation, Lieutenant Monteith was killed by enemy fire. The courage, gallantry, and intrepid leadership displayed by Lieutenant Monteith is worthy of emulation.

2. The Flak Kaserne located at Zirndorf, Germany (map coordinates T-3393) is designated PINDER BARRACKS in honor of Technician Fifth Grade John J. Pinder, Jr., 33 146 164, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his indomitable courage in action near Colleville-sur-Mer, France on 6 June 1944. Technician Fifth Grade Pinder landed on the coast 100 yards off shore under devastating enemy machine gun and artillery fire which caused severe casualties among the boatload. Carrying a vitally important radio, he struggled towards shore in waist-deep water. Only a few yards from his craft he was hit by enemy fire and was gravely wounded. Technician Fifth Grade Pinder never stopped. He made shore and delivered the radio. Refusing to take cover afforded, or to accept medical attention for his wounds, Technician Fifth Grade Pinder, though terribly weakened by loss

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APO 403
25 March 1949

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Sedan Kaserne located in Furth, Germany (map coordinates O-3600), presently utilized as the headquarters of the Nurnberg Military Post, is designated the WILLIAM O. DARBY KASERNE in honor of the late Brigadier General William O. Darby, O-19133, United States Army. General Darby began his military career on 1 July 1929 when he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, from which he graduated on 13 June 1933 and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Field Artillery. In January 1942, almost immediately after the United States entered the war, he was transferred to the European Theater of Operations and served as Commanding Officer, 1st Ranger Battalion, and later with the Ranger Force in the European and Mediterranean Theaters until February 1944. During this period he rose to the rank of Colonel, Army of the United States. General Darby was later appointed Assistant Division Commander, 10th Infantry Division (Mountain) and served in that capacity until he was killed in action on 30 April 1945 in Tarbole, Italy by a fragment from an 88mm shell while on tour of an area which had been under heavy enemy fire earlier in the day. He was posthumously appointed Brigadier General, Army of the United States, effective 30 April 1945. General Darby was an outstanding military figure and was awarded many decorations for his valor, among which were the Distinguished Service Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Silver Star and several decorations from foreign countries. His leadership and devotion to duty will be a constant inspiration to the men who served with him and is in keeping with the finest traditions of the service.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:

John A. Klein
JOHN A. KLEIN
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION: A, C, Z

of blood and in fierce pain, on three occasions went into the fire-swept surf to salvage communication equipment. He recovered many vital parts and equipment, including another workable radio. On the third trip he was again hit, suffering machine gun bullet wounds in the legs. Still this valiant soldier would not stop for rest or medical attention. Remaining exposed to heavy enemy fire, growing steadily weaker, he aided in establishing the vital radio communication on the beach. While so engaged this dauntless soldier was hit for the third time and killed. The indomitable courage and personal bravery of Technician Fifth Grade Pinder was a magnificent inspiration to the men with whom he served.

3. The South Kaserne located at Nurnberg, Germany (map coordinates T-4397) is designated MERRELL BARRACKS in honor of Private Joseph F. Merrell, 42 179 711, Company I, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his magnificent valor in action near Lohe, Germany on 18 April 1945. Private Merrell made a gallant, single-handed attack against vastly superior enemy forces near Lohe, Germany. His unit, attempting a quick conquest of hostile hill positions that would open the route to Nurnberg before the enemy could organize his defense of that city, was pinned down by brutal fire from rifles, machine pistols, and two heavy machine guns. Entirely on his own initiative, Private Merrell began a single-handed assault. He ran 100 yards through concentrated fire, barely escaping death at each stride, and at point-blank range engaged four German machine pistolmen with his rifle, killing all of them while their bullets ripped his uniform. As he started forward again, his rifle was smashed by a sniper's bullet, leaving him armed only with three grenades. But he did not hesitate. He zigzagged 200 yards through a hail of bullets to within 10 yards of the first machine gun, where he hurled two grenades and then rushed the position ready to fight with his bare hands if necessary. In the emplacement he seized a Luger pistol and killed what Germans had survived the grenade blast. Rearmed, he crawled toward the second machine gun located 30 yards away, killing four Germans in camouflaged fox holes on the way, but himself receiving a critical wound in the abdomen. And yet he went on, staggering, bleeding, disregarding bullets which tore through the folds of his clothing and glanced off his helmet. He threw his last grenade into the machine gun nest and stumbled on to wipe out the crew. He had completed this self-appointed task when a machine pistol burst killed him instantly. In his spectacular one-man attack Private Merrell killed 6 Germans in the first machine gun emplacement, 7 in the next, and an additional 10 infantrymen who were astride his path to the weapons which would have decimated his unit had he not assumed the burden of the assault and stormed the enemy positions with utter fearlessness, intrepidity of the highest order, and a willingness to sacrifice his own life so that his comrades could go on to victory.

4. The Panzer Kaserne, Nurnberg-Furth Area located at Furth, Germany (map coordinates O-3600) is designated JOHNSON BARRACKS in honor of Private Elden H. Johnson, 31 353 962, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d

Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry and intrepidity in action at Valmontone, Italy on 3 June 1944. Private Johnson elected to sacrifice his life in order that his comrades might extricate themselves from an ambush. Braving the massed fire of about 60 riflemen, three machine guns, and three tanks from positions only 25 yards distant, he stood erect and signaled his patrol leader to withdraw. The whole area was brightly illuminated by enemy flares. Then, despite 20-mm machine gun, machine pistol, and rifle fire directed at him, Private Johnson advanced beyond the enemy in a slow, deliberate walk. Firing his automatic rifle from the hip, he succeeded in distracting the enemy and enabled his 12 comrades to escape. Advancing to within 5 yards of a machine gun, emptying his weapon, Private Johnson killed its crew. Standing in full view of the enemy he reloaded and turned on the riflemen to the left, firing directly into their positions. He either killed or wounded four of them. A burst of machine gun fire tore into Private Johnson and he dropped to his knees. Fighting to the very last, he steadied himself on his knees and sent a final burst of fire crashing into another German. With that he slumped forward dead. Private Johnson had willingly given his life in order that his comrades might live. These acts on the part of Private Johnson were an inspiration to the entire command and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the armed forces.

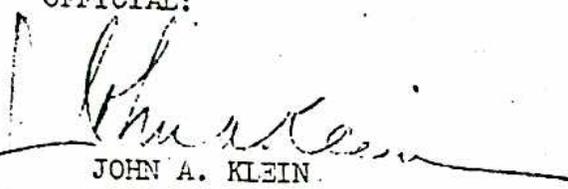
5. The Panzer Kaserne, Erlangen Sub-Post, Nurnberg Military Post, located at Erlangen, Germany (map coordinates O-3615) is designated FERRIS BARRACKS in honor of Second Lieutenant Geoffrey C. Ferris, O 420 345, 33d Field Artillery Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action in the vicinity of Dj el Deba, Tunisia on 6 May 1943. As artillery forward observer with Company E, 26th Infantry Regiment, Lieutenant Ferris crawled well forward of his own lines across open terrain swept by intense enemy machine gun fire. Realizing the danger of his task, he ordered his men to remain behind while he advanced alone. While carrying out his mission Lieutenant Ferris was killed by enemy fire. The courage and personal bravery of Lieutenant Ferris was an inspiration to the men with whom he served.

6. The Schwabacher Kaserne located at Schwabach, Germany (map coordinates T-3887) is designated O'BRIEN BARRACKS in honor of Captain Thomas F. O'Brien, O 357 647, 7th Field Artillery Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, who distinguished himself by heroism in action during the Tunisian campaign and received the Distinguished Service Cross in recognition of his gallantry. Captain O'Brien was later awarded two Oak Leaf Clusters to the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in action in the

Sicilian and Normandy campaigns. Captain O'Brien was killed in action near Aachen, Germany, on 16 November 1944. Captain O'Brien's gallantry in combat will live on as an example of the highest traditions of the military service.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:



JOHN A. KLEIN
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 51)

AFO 405
2 June 1949

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The Hindenburg Kaserne located at Coburg, Germany (map coordinates O-3070) is designated HARRIS BARRICKS in honor of Second Lieutenant James L. Harris, 01702032, 75th Tank Battalion, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous heroism in action at Vagnay, France on 7 October 1944. At 2100 hours on that day an enemy raiding party, comprising a tank and two platoons of infantry, infiltrated through the lines under cover of mist and darkness and attacked an infantry battalion command post with hand grenades, retiring a short distance to an ambush position on hearing the approach of the M4 tank commanded by Lieutenant Harris. Realizing the need for bold, aggressive action, Lieutenant Harris ordered his tank to halt while he proceeded on foot, fully 10 yards ahead of his six-man patrol and armed only with a service pistol, to probe the darkness for the enemy. Although struck and mortally wounded by machine gun bullets which penetrated his solar plexus, he crawled back to his tank leaving a trail of blood behind him and, too weak to climb into it, issued fire orders while lying on the road between the two contending armored vehicles. Although the tank which he commanded was destroyed in the course of the flight, he stood the enemy off until friendly tanks, preparing to come to his aid, caused the enemy to withdraw and thereby lost an opportunity to kill or capture the entire command personnel of the battalion. Having received in the course of this tank duel a second wound which severed his leg at the hip, Lieutenant Harris nevertheless refused aid until a wounded member of his crew had been carried to safety. He died before he could be given medical attention.

2. The Hof Kaserne located at Hof, Germany (map coordinates O-9799) is designated KINGSLEY BARRICKS in honor of Second Lieutenant David R. Kingsley, 0750034, 97th Bombardment Group, 15th Air Force, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry and intrepidity in action near Floesti, Rumania on 23 June 1944, while flying as bombardier of a B-17 type aircraft. On the bomb run Lieutenant Kingsley's aircraft was severely damaged by intense flak and forced to drop out of formation, but the pilot proceeded over the target and Lieutenant Kingsley successfully dropped his bombs, causing severe damage to vital installations. The damaged aircraft, forced to lose altitude and to lag behind the formation, was twice aggressively attacked by enemy ME-109 aircraft. Lieutenant Kingsley skillfully applied first aid to the wounds of the tail gunner and ball turret gunner who had been injured in the battle. When the pilot gave the order to bail out because of extensive damage to the aircraft caused by accurate enemy fire, Lieutenant Kingsley began to assist the wounded gunners in putting on their parachute harness.

HEADQUARTERS
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APO 403
20 June 1949

GENERAL ORDERS)
:
NUMBER 56)

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The Troop Center of the Kassel Ordnance Shop, 7843 Ordnance Rebuild Detachment, located at Kassel, Germany (map coordinates C-2205), is designated GAINES HALL in honor of Captain William J. Gaines, 01574750, 74th Ordnance Battalion. Captain Gaines died on 21 August 1944 as a result of wounds received from an exploding enemy land mine while in action at Barenton, France.

2. The street leading to the Troop Center directly from the gates of the installation occupied by the Kassel Ordnance Shop, 7843 Ordnance Rebuild Detachment, located at Kassel, Germany (map coordinates C-2205), is designated YOUNG STREET in honor of Captain Guy L. Young, 0452926, 3565 Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company. Captain Young died on 16 August 1944 as a result of shrapnel wounds received in action at Barenton, France.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUEBNER:

OFFICIAL:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff


JOHN A. KLEIN
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

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APO 403
20 June 1949

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The Flandern Kaserne located at Stuttgart, Germany (map coordinates S-1535), is designated ROBINSON BARRACKS in honor of First Lieutenant James E. Robinson, Jr., O1161988, Battery A, 861st Field Artillery Battalion, 63rd Infantry Division. Lieutenant Robinson was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in action on 6 April 1945 while acting as field artillery forward observer attached to Company A, 253d Infantry, near Untergriesheim, Germany. Eight hours of desperate fighting over open terrain swept by German machine-gun, mortar, and small arms fire had decimated Company A, robbing it of its commanding officer and most of its key enlisted personnel when Lieutenant Robinson rallied the 23 remaining uninjured riflemen and a few walking wounded and, while carrying his heavy radio for communication with American batteries, led them through intense fire in a charge against the objective. Ten German infantrymen in fox holes threatened to stop the assault, but the gallant leader killed them all at point-blank range with rifle and pistol fire and then pressed on with his men to sweep the area of all resistance. Soon afterward he was ordered to seize the defended town of Kressbach. He went to each of the 19 exhausted survivors with cheering words, instilling in them courage and fortitude, before leading the little band forward once more. In the advance he was seriously wounded in the throat by a shell fragment but, despite great pain and loss of blood, he refused medical attention and continued the attack, directing supporting artillery fire even though he was mortally wounded. Only after the town had been taken and he could no longer speak did he leave the command he had inspired to victory. Lieutenant Robinson walked nearly two miles to an aid station where he died from his wound. By his intrepid leadership Lieutenant Robinson was directly responsible for Company A accomplishing its mission against tremendous odds.

2. The Somme and Arras Kasernes, now joined into one area, located at Augsburg, Germany (map coordinates Y-3180), is designated REESE BARRACKS in honor of Private James W. Reese, 26th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at Mount Vassillio, Sicily, on 5 August 1943. When the enemy launched a counter attack which threatened the position of his company Private Reese, as the acting squad leader of a 60 mm. mortar squad and displaying superior leadership on his own initiative, maneuvered his squad forward to a favorable position from which, by skillfully directing the fire of his weapon, he caused many casualties in the enemy ranks and aided materially in repulsing the counter attack. When the enemy fire became so severe as to make his position untenable he ordered the other members of his squad to withdraw to a safer position, but declined to seek safety for himself. So as to bring more effective fire upon the enemy, Private Reese, without assistance, moved his mortar to a new position and attacked an enemy machine-gun nest. He had only three rounds

of ammunition but secured a direct hit with his last round, completely destroying the nest and killing the occupants. His ammunition being exhausted, Private Reese abandoned the mortar, seized a rifle, and continued to advance, moving into an exposed position overlooking the enemy. Despite a heavy concentration of machine-gun, mortar, and artillery fire, the heaviest experienced by his unit throughout the entire Sicilian campaign, he remained at this position and continued to inflict casualties upon the enemy until he was killed. His bravery, coupled with his gallant and unswerving determination to close with the enemy regardless of the consequences and obstacles he faced, are a priceless inspiration to our armed forces.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUEBNER:

OFFICIAL:

John A. Klein
JOHN A. KLEIN
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Major General GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 61)

AGO 403
30 June 1949

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

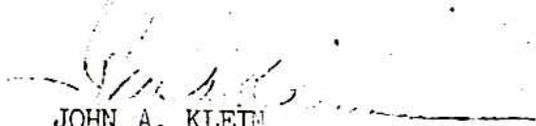
1. The Moehringen Kaserne located at Stuttgart-Moehringen, Germany (map coordinates WS-0415) is designated KELLEY BARRACKS in honor of Staff Sergeant Jonah E. Kelley, 35750441, 311th Infantry, 78th Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in action at Kesternich, Germany, on 31 January 1945. In charge of the leading squad of Company E, Sergeant Kelley heroically spearheaded the attack in furious house-to-house fighting. Although painfully and seriously injured, he refused to withdraw and continued to lead his squad after hasty dressings had been applied to his wounds. Despite the handicap of having the use of only one hand, he created tremendous havoc in the enemy ranks. He rushed one house, killing three of the enemy and clearing the way for his squad to advance. On approaching the next house, he was fired upon from an upstairs window. He killed the sniper with a single shot and similarly accounted for another enemy soldier who ran from the cellar of the house. As darkness came he assigned his men to defensive positions, never leaving them to seek medical attention. At dawn the next day the squad resumed the attack, advancing to a point where heavy automatic and small-arms fire stalled them. Despite his wounds, Sergeant Kelley moved out alone, located an enemy gunner dug in under a haystack, and killed him with rifle fire. He returned to his men and discovered that a German machine gun, from a well-protected position in a neighboring house, still held up the advance. Ordering the squad to remain in comparatively safe positions, he valiantly dashed into the open and attacked the position single-handedly through a hail of bullets. He was hit several times and fell to his knees when within 25 yards of his objective; but he summoned his waning strength and emptied his rifle into the machine-gun nest, silencing the weapon before he died. By his intrepid leadership Sergeant Kelley inspired the men he led and enabled them to penetrate the last line of defense held by the enemy in the village of Kesternich.

2. The Reiter Kaserne located at Bad Cannstatt, Germany (map coordinates WS-0924) is designated WALLACE BARRACKS in honor of Private First Class Herman C. Wallace, 38345018, Company B, 301st Engineer Combat Battalion, 76th Infantry Division who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action near Prunzurley, Germany, on 27 February 1945. While helping to clear enemy mines from a road, Private Wallace stepped on a well concealed S-type anti-personnel mine. Hearing the characteristic noise indicating that the mine had been activated and, if he stepped aside, would be thrown upward to explode above ground and spray the area with fragments, surely killing two comrades directly behind him and endangering other members of his squad, he deliberately placed his other foot on the mine even though his best chance for survival was to fall prone. Private Wallace was killed when the charge detonated, but his supreme heroism at the cost of his life confined the blast to the ground and his own body and saved his fellow soldiers from death or injury.

3. The Kleine Reiter Kaserne located at Bad Cannstatt, Germany (map coordinates WS-0924) is designated McGEE BARRACKS in honor of Private William D. McGee, 35573768, Medical Detachment, 304th Infantry, 76th Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for magnificent valor in action near Mulheim, Germany, on 18 March 1945. As medical aid man, Private McGee made a night crossing of the Moselle River with troops endeavoring to capture the town of Mulheim. The enemy had retreated in the sector where the assault boats landed, but had left the shore heavily strewn with anti-personnel mines. Two men of the first wave attempting to work their way forward detonated mines which wounded them seriously, leaving them bleeding and in great pain beyond the reach of their comrades. Entirely on his own initiative Private McGee entered the mine field, brought out one of the injured to comparative safety, and had returned to rescue the second victim when he stepped on a mine and was severely wounded in the resulting explosion. Although suffering intensely and bleeding profusely, Private McGee shouted orders that none of his comrades were to risk their lives by entering the death-sown field to render the first aid which might have saved his life. In making the supreme sacrifice, Private McGee demonstrated a concern for the wellbeing of his fellow soldiers that transcended all considerations for his own safety, and a gallantry in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUEBNER:

OFFICIAL:


JOHN A. KLEIN
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Major General GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 66)

AGO 403
15 July 1949

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The Silhoferau Kaserne located at Wetzlar, Germany (map coordinates G-5410) is designated LLOYD BARPACKS in honor of First Lieutenant Edgar H. Lloyd, 0532107, Company E, 319 Infantry, 80th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action near Pompey, France. On 14 September 1944, Company E, 319 Infantry, with which Lieutenant Lloyd was serving as a rifle platoon leader, was assigned the mission of expelling an estimated enemy force of 200 men from a heavily fortified position near Pompey, France. As the attack progressed, Lieutenant Lloyd's platoon advanced to within 50 yards of the enemy position where they were caught in a withering machine-gun and rifle cross-fire which inflicted heavy casualties and momentarily disorganized the platoon. With complete disregard for his own safety, Lieutenant Lloyd leaped to his feet and led his men on a run into the raking fire, shouting encouragement to them. He jumped into the first enemy machine-gun position, knocked out the gunner with his fist, dropped a grenade, and jumped out before it exploded. Still shouting encouragement he went from one machine-gun nest to another, pinning the enemy down with submachine-gun fire until he was within throwing distance, and then destroyed them with hand grenades. He personally destroyed five machine guns and killed many of the enemy, and by his daring leadership and conspicuous bravery inspired his men to overrun the enemy positions and accomplish the objective in the face of seemingly insurmountable odds. His audacious determination and courageous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States. Lieutenant Lloyd was killed in action in France on 16 November 1944.

2. Hindenburg Kaserne located at Stuttgart, Germany (map coordinates 0730) is designated WILKIN BARPACKS in honor of Corporal Edward G. Wilkin, 31416626, Company C, 157 Infantry, 45th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous heroism in action at the Siegfried Line, Germany, on 18 March 1945. Corporal Wilkin spearheaded his unit's assault of the Siegfried Line in Germany. Heavy fire from enemy riflemen and camouflaged pillboxes had pinned down his comrades when he moved forward on his own initiative to reconnoiter a route of advance. He cleared the way into an area studded with pillboxes, where he repeatedly stood up and walked into vicious enemy fire, storming one fortification after another with automatic rifle fire and grenades, killing enemy troops, taking prisoners as the enemy defense became confused, and encouraging his comrades by his heroic example. When halted by heavy barbed wire entanglements, he secured bangalore torpedoes and blasted a path toward still more pillboxes, all the time braving bursting grenades, mortar shells, and direct rifle and automatic-weapons fire. He engaged in fierce fire fights, standing in the open while his adversaries fought from the protection of concrete emplacements, and on one occasion pursued enemy soldiers across an open field and through interlocking trenches, disregarding the cross-fire from two pillboxes until he had penetrated the formidable line 200 yards in advance of any American element.

That night, although terribly fatigued, he refused to rest and insisted on distributing rations and supplies to his comrades. Hearing that a nearby company was suffering heavy casualties, he secured permission to guide litter bearers and assist them in evacuating the wounded. All that night he remained in the battle area on his mercy missions, and for the following two days he continued to remove casualties, venturing into enemy-held territory, scorning cover and braving devastating mortar and artillery bombardments. In three days he neutralized and captured six pillboxes single-handedly, killed at least nine Germans, wounded 13, took 13 prisoners, aided in the capture of 14 others, and saved many American lives by his fearless performance as a litter bearer. Through his superb fighting skill, dauntless courage, and gallant, inspiring actions, Corporal Wilkin contributed in large measure to his company's success in cracking the Siegfried Line. Corporal Wilkin was killed in action in Germany on 18 April 1945.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUEBNER:

OFFICIAL:



JOHN A. KLEIN
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Major General GSC
Chief of Staff

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EUROPEAN COMMAND

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NUMBER 72)

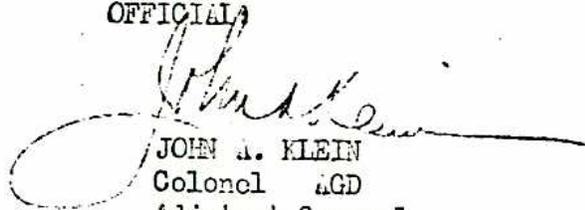
APO 403
22 July 1949

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Mathilden Kaserne located at Ludwigsburg, Germany (map coordinates WS-0333) is designated MURPHY BARRACKS in honor of Private First Class Frederick C. Murphy, 31726845, Medical Detachment, 259th Infantry, 65th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions during the storming of the Siegfried Line in Germany on 18 March 1945. An aid man, he was wounded in the right shoulder soon after his comrades had jumped off in a dawn attack, 18 March 1945, against the Siegfried Line at Saarlautern, Germany. He refused to withdraw for treatment and continued forward, administering first aid under heavy machine-gun, mortar, and artillery fire. When the company ran into a thickly sown antipersonnel mine field and began to suffer more and more casualties, he continued to disregard his own wound and unhesitatingly braved the danger of exploding mines, moving about through heavy fire and helping the injured until he stepped on a mine which severed one of his feet. In spite of his grievous wounds, he struggled on with his work, refusing to be evacuated and crawling from man to man administering to them while in great pain and bleeding profusely. He was killed by the blast of another mine which he had dragged himself across in an effort to reach still another casualty. With indomitable courage and the unquenchable spirit of self-sacrifice and supreme devotion to duty which made it possible for him to continue performing his tasks while barely able to move, Private Murphy saved many of his fellow soldiers at the cost of his own life.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUEBNER:

OFFICIAL


JOHN A. KLEIN
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Major General GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
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GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 73)

APO 403
26 July 1949

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The Santa Maria Kaserne located at Zirndorf, Germany (map coordinates T-3398) is designated ADAMS BARRACKS in honor of Private First Class John W. Adams, 36697710, 16th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy on 18 November 1944. When a strong enemy force assaulted his position, Private First Class Adams poured withering machine gun fire into the advancing foe, halting the attack. A second wave of Germans then charged his position and alone and greatly outnumbered, Private First Class Adams held his ground against this second fanatic attack, continuing to fire until his position was overrun, when he was killed by the enemy's grenades exploding in his emplacement. By his superb heroism and unflinching valor, Private First Class Adams successfully delayed the enemy penetration until reinforcements were brought forward.

2. The kaserne located at Hessental, Germany (map coordinates S-490-590) named CAMP DOLAN in honor of Second Lieutenant John F. Dolan, Infantry, Company C, 171st Tank Battalion, by General Orders No. 63, this headquarters, 1947, is renamed DOLAN BARRACKS.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUEBNER:

OFFICIAL:


JOHN A. KLEIN
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Major General GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 80)

APO 403
15 August 1949

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Jager Kasern located at Garmisch, Germany (map coordinates 52.4-83.1) is designated SHERIDAN BARRACKS in honor of Private First Class Carl V. Sheridan, 33723836, Company K, 47th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, who, on 30 May 1945, was awarded the Medal of Honor for an attack 26 November 1944 on Frenzenberg Castle, in the vicinity of Weisweiler, Germany. Company K, after advancing 1,000 yards through a shattering barrage of enemy artillery and mortar fire, had captured two buildings in the courtyard of the castle but was left with an effective fighting strength of only 35 men. During the advance, Private Sheridan, acting as a bazooka gunner, had braved the enemy fire in order to stop and procure the additional rockets carried by his ammunition bearer who was wounded. Upon rejoining his company in the captured buildings, he found it engaged in a furious fight, with approximately 70 enemy paratroopers occupying the castle gate house. This was a solidly built stone structure surrounded by a deep waterfilled moat 20 feet wide. The only approach to the heavily defended position was across the courtyard and over a drawbridge leading to a barricaded oaken door. Private Sheridan, realizing that his bazooka was the only available weapon with sufficient power to penetrate the heavy oak planking and with complete disregard for his own safety, left the protection of the buildings and, in the face of heavy and intense small-arms and grenade fire, crossed the courtyard to the drawbridge entrance where he could bring direct fire to bear against the door. Although handicapped by the lack of an assistant, and a constant target for enemy fire which burst around him, he skillfully and effectively handled his awkward weapon and placed two well-aimed rocket into the structure. Observing that the door was only weakened and realizing that a gap must be made for a successful assault, he loaded his last rocket, took careful aim, and blasted a hole through the heavy planks. Turning to his company he shouted, "Come on, lets get them!" With his .45 pistol blazing, he charged into the gaping entrance and was killed by the withering fire which met him. The final assault on Frenzenberg Castle was made through the gap which Private Sheridan gave his life to create.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUEBNER:

OFFICIAL:



B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Major General GSC
Chief of Staff

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APO 403
18 August 1949

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 81)

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Fliegerhorst Kaserne, also known as the "Luftwaffen Kaserne," located at Goepfingen, Germany (map coordinates S-4313) is designated COOKE BARRACKS in honor of Captain Charles H. Cooke, Jr., O303534, Battery "B," 32d Field Artillery Battalion, who was awarded posthumously the Silver Star and Soldier's Medal for gallantry in action. On 11 July 1943, Captain Cooke's battalion accomplished a combat landing on the beaches in the vicinity of Gela, Sicily. Equipment and personnel were brought ashore under extreme conditions of high winds and heavy surf, coupled with the constant and vigorous counteraction of the enemy. Incessant enemy small arms, artillery, and defensive mine action caused this particular landing to be one that demanded the utmost in courage, devotion, and tenacity on the part of all participating personnel. Ceaseless counterattacks by tanks and other enemy armor rendered several periods of concern during the day as to whether or not the beaches could be held. During the initial stages of the landing of Battery "B," 32d Field Artillery Battalion, the landing craft on which Captain Cooke was aboard became separated from its immediate group resulting in Captain Cooke not being able to locate his assigned beach area. In order to avail himself of the area that his craft had approached, Captain Cooke, with disregard for his own safety, swam through the raging surf carrying a life line which he established on the shore. Having secured this line he returned through the surf to the craft in order to direct the unloading of his troops. This unloading would have produced disastrous results in the loss of lives and equipment without the life line that Captain Cooke had established. After Captain Cooke had succeeded in landing the bulk of his men and gear he proceeded forward in the face of heavy small arms fire to locate a position for his battery. It had become evident that a major counterattack by enemy tanks was in progress and the need for his battery to participate in the defense of the beachhead apparently spurred him to such vigorous and extreme reconnaissance. It was during this constant exposure while performing so vital a mission that Captain Cooke received injuries from enemy small arms fire which resulted in his death a few hours later.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUEBNER:

OFFICIAL:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Major General GSC
Chief of Staff

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 98)

APO 403
20 October 1949

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The building at the Command Post of the Berchtesgaden Sub-Post formerly known as the "Kcitel House" is designated PERSHING HOUSE in honor of the late General John Joseph Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General USA
Chief of Staff

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 99)

APO 403
25 October 1949

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

The following buildings of the Jenson Barracks and the Stettin Kaserne, located at Munich, Germany (map coordinates Y-8556) are designated as indicated below.

1. Building 61A of Jenson Barracks is designated SPECKER HALL in honor of Sergeant Joe C. Specker, 37383959, 48th Engineer Combat Battalion, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at Mount Porchia, Italy, on 7 January 1944. On the night of 7 January 1944, Sergeant Specker, with his company, was advancing up the slope of Mount Porchia, Italy. He was sent forward on reconnaissance and on his return he reported to his company commander the fact that there was an enemy machine gun nest and several well-placed snipers directly in the path and awaiting the company. Sergeant Specker requested and was granted permission to place one of his machine guns in a position near the enemy machine gun. Voluntarily and alone he made his way up the mountain with a machine gun and a box of ammunition. He was observed by the enemy as he walked along and was severely wounded by the deadly fire directed at him. Though so seriously wounded that he was unable to walk, he continued to drag himself over the jagged edges of rock and rough terrain until he reached the position at which he desired to set up his machine gun. He set up the gun so well and fired so accurately that the enemy machine gun nest was silenced and the remainder of the snipers were forced to retire, enabling his platoon to obtain their objective. Sergeant Specker was found dead at his gun. His personal bravery, self-sacrifice, and determination were an inspiration to his officers and fellow soldiers.

2. Building 61B of Jenson Barracks is designated MINUE HALL in honor of Private Nicholas Minue, 6691242, Company A, 6th Armored Infantry, 1st Armored Division, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in action near Medjez-el-Bab, Tunisia, on 28 April 1943. When the advance of the assault elements of Company A was held up by flanking fire from an enemy machine gun nest, Private Minue voluntarily, alone, and unhesitatingly, with complete disregard of his own welfare, charged the enemy entrenched position with fixed bayonet. Private Minue assaulted the enemy under a withering machine gun and rifle fire, killing approximately ten enemy machine gunners and riflemen. After completely destroying this position, Private Minue continued forward, routing enemy riflemen from dug-out positions until he was fatally wounded. The courage, fearlessness and aggressiveness displayed by Private Minue in the face of inevitable death was unquestionably the factor that gave his company the offensive spirit that was necessary for advancing and driving the enemy from the entire sector.

3. Building 61C of Jenson Barracks is designated PEDEN HALL in honor of Technician Fifth Grade Forrest E. Peden, 37503529, Battery C, 10th Field Artillery Battalion, 3d Infantry Division, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for magnificent courage in action near Biesheim, France, on 3 February 1945. Corporal Peden was a forward artillery observer when the group of about 45 infantrymen with whom he was advancing was ambushed in the uncertain light of a waning moon. Enemy forces outnumbering the Americans by four to one poured withering artillery, mortar, machine gun, and small-arms fire into the stricken unit from the flanks, forcing our men to seek the cover of a ditch which they found already occupied by enemy foot troops. As the opposing infantrymen struggled in hand-to-hand combat, Corporal Peden courageously went to the assistance of two wounded soldiers and rendered first aid under heavy fire. With radio communications inoperative, he realized that the unit would be wiped out unless help could be secured from the rear. On his own initiative, he ran 800 yards to the battalion command post through a hail of bullets which pierced his jacket and there secured two light tanks to go to the relief of his hard-pressed comrades. Knowing the terrible risk involved, he climbed upon the hull of the lead tank and guided it into battle. Through a murderous concentration of fire the tank lumbered onward, bullets and shell fragments ricocheting from its steel armor within inches of the completely exposed rider, until it reached the ditch. As it was about to go into action it was turned into a flaming pyre by a direct hit which killed Corporal Peden. However, his intrepidity and gallant sacrifice was not in vain. Attracted by the light from the burning tank, reinforcements found the beleaguered Americans and drove off the enemy.

4. Building 61D of Jenson Barracks is designated DIETZ HALL in honor of Staff Sergeant Robert H. Dietz, 12060443, Company A, 38th Armored Infantry Battalion, 7th Armored Division, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for magnificent valor in action at Kirchain, Germany, on 29 March 1945. Sergeant Dietz was a squad leader when the task force to which his unit was attached encountered resistance in its advance on Kirchain, Germany. Between the town's outlying buildings 300 yards distant and the stalled armored column were a mine field and two bridges defended by German rocket-launching teams and riflemen. From the town itself came heavy small-arms fire. Moving forward with his men to protect engineers while they removed the minefield and the demolition charges attached to the bridges, Sergeant Dietz came under intense fire. On his own initiative he advanced alone, scorning the bullets which struck all around him, until he was able to kill the bazooka team defending the first bridge. He continued ahead and had killed another bazooka team, bayoneted an enemy soldier armed with a panzerfaust and shot two Germans when he was knocked to the ground by another blast of another panzerfaust. He quickly recovered, killed the man who had fired at him and then jumped into waist-deep water under the second bridge to disconnect the demolition charges. His work was completed; but as he stood up to signal that the route was clear he was killed by another enemy volley from the left flank. Sergeant Dietz by his intrepidity and valiant effort on his self-imposed mission, single-handedly opened the road for the capture of Kirchain and left with his comrades an inspiring example of gallantry in the face of formidable odds.

5. Building 61E of Jenson Barracks is designated GAMMON HALL in honor of Staff Sergeant Archer T. Gammon, 33156683, Company A, 9th Armored Infantry Battalion, 6th Armored Division, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for his indomitable courage in action near Bastogne, Belgium, on 11 January 1945. Sergeant Gammon charged 30 yards through hip-deep snow to knock out a machine gun and its three-man crew with grenades, saving his platoon from being decimated and allowing it to continue its advance from an open field into some near-by woods. The platoon's advance through the woods had only begun when a machine gun supported by riflemen opened fire and a Tiger Royal tank sent 88-mm. shells screaming at the unit from the left flank. Sergeant Gammon, disregarding all thoughts of personal safety, rushed forward, then cut to the left, crossing the width of the platoon's skirmish line in an attempt to get within grenade range of the tank and its protecting foot troops. Intense fire was concentrated on him by riflemen and the machine gun emplaced near the tank. He charged the automatic weapon, wiped out its crew of four with grenades, and with supreme daring, advanced to within 25 yards of the armored vehicle, killing two hostile infantrymen with rifle fire as he moved forward. The enemy tank had started to withdraw, backing a short distance, then firing, backing some more, and then stopping to blast out another round, when the man whose single-handed relentless attack had put the ponderous machine on the defensive was struck and instantly killed by a direct hit from the Tiger Royal's heavy gun. By his intrepidity and extreme devotion to the task of driving the enemy back no matter what the odds, Sergeant Gammon cleared the woods of German forces, for the enemy tank continued to withdraw, leaving open the path for the gallant squad leader's platoon.

6. Building 60L of Stettin Kaserne is designated THORNE HALL in honor of Corporal Horace M. Thorne, 32012364, Troop D, 89th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, 9th Armored Division, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for conspicuous heroism in action near Grufflingen, Belgium, on 21 December 1944. Corporal Thorne was the leader of a combat patrol, with the mission of driving German forces from dug-in positions in a heavily wooded area. As he advanced his light machine gun, a German Mark III tank emerged from the enemy position and was quickly immobilized by fire from American light tanks supporting the patrol. Two of the enemy tankmen attempted to abandon their vehicle but were killed by Corporal Thorne's shots before they could jump to the ground. To complete the destruction of the tank and its crew, Corporal Thorne left his covered position and crept forward alone through intense machine gun fire until close enough to toss two grenades into the tank's open turret, killing two more Germans. He returned across the same fire-beaten zone as heavy mortar fire began falling in the area, seized his machine gun and, without help, dragged it to the knocked-out tank and set it up on the vehicle's rear deck. He fired short rapid bursts into the enemy positions from his advantageous but exposed location, killing or wounding eight. Two enemy machine gun crews abandoned their positions and retreated in confusion. Corporal Thorne's gun jammed; but rather than leave his self-chosen post he attempted to clear the stoppage. Enemy small-arms fire, concentrated on the tank, killed him instantly. Corporal Thorne, displaying heroic initiative and intrepid fighting qualities, inflicted costly casualties on the enemy.

and insured the success of his patrol's mission by the sacrifice of his life.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General USA
Chief of Staff

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 103)

APO 403

7 November 1949

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Reinhard Kaserne, located at Ludwigsburg, Germany (map coordinates WS 0333), is designated VALDEZ BARRACKS in honor of Private First Class Jose F. Valdez, 38352446, Company B, 7th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in action near Rosenkrantz, France, on 25 January 1945. Private Valdez was on outpost duty with five others when the enemy counterattacked with overwhelming strength. From his position near some woods 500 yards beyond the American lines, he observed a hostile tank about 75 yards away and raked it with automatic rifle fire until it withdrew. Soon afterward, he saw three Germans stealthily approaching through the woods. Scorning cover as the enemy soldiers opened up with heavy automatic weapons fire from a range of 30 yards, he engaged in a fire fight with the attackers until he had killed all three. The enemy quickly launched an attack with two full companies of infantrymen, blasting the patrol with murderous concentrations of automatic and rifle fire, and began an encircling movement which forced the patrol leader to order a withdrawal. Despite the terrible odds, Private Valdez immediately volunteered to cover the maneuver, and as the patrol, one by one, plunged through a hail of bullets toward the American lines, he fired burst after burst into the swarming enemy. Three of his companions were wounded in their dash to safety, and he was struck by a bullet that entered his stomach and, passing through his body, emerged from his back. Overcoming agonizing pain, he regained control of himself and resumed his firing position, delivering a protective screen of bullets until all others of the patrol were safe. By field telephone, he called for artillery and mortar fire on the Germans and corrected the range until he had shells falling within 50 yards of his position. For 15 minutes, he refused to be dislodged by more than 200 of the enemy; then, seeing that the barrage had broken the counterattack, he dragged himself back to his own lines. He died later as a result of his wounds. Through his valiant, intrepid stand and at the cost of his own life, Private Valdez made it possible for his comrades to escape and was directly responsible for repulsing an attack by vastly superior enemy forces.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General USA
Chief of Staff

B. L. Fitch

B. L. FITCH
Brigadier General USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
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GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 2)

APO 403
19 January 1950

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Ludendorf Kaserno, located at Fulda, Germany (map coordinates H354190), is designated DOWNS BARRACKS in honor of Second Lieutenant Robert C. Downs, 01032752, Troop C, 43d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, Mechanized, who was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Uckange, France, on 14 October 1944. Shortly after Lieutenant Downs' unit occupied positions along the Moselle River, plans were made to send night patrols across the river in order to determine enemy strength and dispositions. Lieutenant Downs organized and led a volunteer daylight patrol across the river. The patrol encountered a German force of undetermined strength firing from prepared positions. After calling to his organization to protect his crossing, Lieutenant Downs delivered his report by swimming the river in full equipment. His report gave valuable information on enemy disposition, fortification, strength, and the method of defense employed by the enemy during daylight hours. This voluntary daylight crossing of the river in the face of a strong enemy force and what seemed like certain death or captivity is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. Lieutenant Downs was killed in action in France on 20 October 1944.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General USA
Chief of Staff

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

7 APR 1950
APO 403
5 April 1950

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 17)

Rescission ----- I
Designation of Military Installation ----- II

✓ I--RESCISSION. Section I, General Orders No. 74, Hq EUCOM, 1949.

II--DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION. The Artillery Kaserne, located at Giessen, Germany (map coordinates G-686217), is designated PENDLETON BARRACKS in honor of Staff Sergeant Jack J. Pendleton, 39179563, Company I, 120th Infantry, 30th Infantry Division, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action on 12 October 1944. When Company I was advancing on the town of Bardenberg, Germany, Sergeant Pendleton volunteered to lead his squad in an attempt to neutralize a German position. After being seriously wounded in the leg by a burst from the enemy machine gun that he was assaulting, Sergeant Pendleton gave his life by deliberately drawing the concentrated fire of the enemy onto himself so that other members of his unit could accomplish their mission.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDEY:

OFFICIAL:

DANIEL NOCE
Major General GSC
Vice Chief of Staff

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 18)

APO 403
7 April 1950

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Leibgarde Kaserne, located at Darmstadt, Germany (map coordinates 642402) is designated KELLEY BARRACKS in honor of Captain Charles F. Kelley, Jr., 0446663, 1st Engineer Combat Battalion, who was awarded the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster for gallantry in action. On 9 March 1943, in the vicinity of Madjene-Bel-Abbes, Tunisia, Captain Kelley died as a result of multiple shrapnel wounds caused by an exploding mine.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

DANIEL NOCE
Major General GSC
Vice Chief of Staff

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)
:)
NUMBER 24)

APC 403
15 June 1950

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

1. Rescission. Paragraph 4, EUCOM General Orders No. 11, 1948.

2. The Panzer, LaGarde, and Artillerie Kasernes, located at Bamberg, Germany (map coordinates O-2749), are designated WARNER BARRACKS in honor of Corporal HENRY F. WARNER, Army Service Number 34600050. Corporal WARNER, while a member of the Antitank Company, 26th Infantry Regiment, serving with the 2d Battalion as a 57mm antitank gunner, was a major factor in stopping enemy tanks during heavy attacks against the battalion position near Von Budgenbach, Belgium. When, on the morning of 20 December 1944, enemy tanks succeeded in penetrating the lines, Corporal WARNER destroyed one tank and scored a direct hit on another. He killed the commander of a third tank in a pistol duel and forced the tank to withdraw. The next morning, when the enemy struck in great force, Corporal WARNER scored a direct hit on a Mark IV tank heading toward his position and, while re-loading, was severely wounded by a burst of machine-gun fire. Disregarding his injuries, he endeavored to finish loading and fire again at the tank the motor of which was now aflame, but was killed by a second machine-gun burst. Corporal WARNER's gallantry and intrepidity contributed materially to the success of the defense against the enemy attacks. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor on 23 June 1945.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General USA
Chief of Staff

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General USA
Adjutant General

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EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 27)

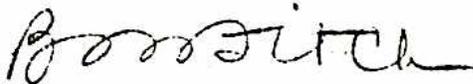
AFO 403
29 June 1950

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Verdun Kaserne, located at Giessen, Germany (map coordinates G-6821), is designated RIVERS BARRACKS in honor of Staff Sergeant RUBEN RIVERS, 38063493, Company A, 761st Tank Battalion, who was awarded posthumously the Silver Star for gallantry in action near Bois de Bonamont, France, on 7 November 1944. During a daylight attack on an objective Sergeant RIVERS, a tank platoon sergeant, was in the leading tank when a road block was encountered which held up the advance. With utter disregard for his personal safety, Sergeant RIVERS courageously dismounted from his tank in the face of directed enemy small arms fire, attached a cable to the road block and had it moved off the road, thus permitting the combat team to proceed. His prompt action prevented a serious delay in this offensive operation and was instrumental in the successful assault and capture of the town. This brilliant display of initiative, courage, and devotion to duty reflected the highest credit upon Staff Sergeant RIVERS and the armed forces of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:



B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General USA
Adjutant General

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General USA
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 43)

AFO 403
30 August 1950

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Jaeger Kaserne, located at Marburg/Lahn, Germany (map coordinates G7246), is designated ANDREW MILLER BARRACKS in honor of Staff Sergeant ANDREW MILLER, 36248212, Company G, 377th Infantry Regiment, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action. Sergeant MILLER performed a series of heroic deeds from 16 to 29 November 1944, during his company's relentless drive from Woippy, France, through Metz to Kerprich Hemmersdorf, Germany. His tenacious attack, his gallant choice to expose himself to enemy action rather than endanger his men, and his limitless bravery, assured the success of his company. Sergeant MILLER single handedly wiped out four enemy emplacements and captured 27 prisoners before he was mortally wounded while leading his platoon forward to close with the Germans.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

DANIEL NOCE
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION: D, M, Z

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 51)

1950
403
7 November 1950

Naming of Military Installation - - - - - I
Amendment of EUCOM General Orders 8, 1950 - - - - - II

I--NAMING OF MILITARY INSTALLATION. 1. The dependents' housing area located at Furth, Germany (Map coordinates: O-3596 0050 - Town Plan, Furth - 1/12,500) is designated the KALB COMMUNITY CENTER, in honor of JOHANN KALB, Major General in the Continental Army of the United States during the period 1777 - 1780.

2. JOHANN KALB was a German-born soldier who served with distinction in the cause of American independence. He was commissioned a major general by the Continental Congress; served with General Washington during the Philadelphia campaign; wintered at Valley Forge; and continued on General Washington's staff until he was sent to South Carolina as second in command to General Gates. On 16 August 1780, at the battle of Camden, General KALB led his troops gallantly, charging the British forces four times, and engaging in extended hand-to-hand combat. It was one of the most gallant attacks of the war and ended only when General KALB fell exhausted with 11 wounds, from which he died three days later.

II--AMENDMENT OF EUCOM GENERAL ORDERS 8, 1950. EUCOM General Orders 8, 1950, is amended as follows:

a. So much of Section I as reads: "USAREUR Intelligence School" is amended to read: "USAREUR Intelligence and Military Police School."

b. So much of paragraph 1, Section II, as reads: "7712 Headquarters and Headquarters Company, USAREUR Intelligence School," is amended to read: "7712 Headquarters and Headquarters Company, USAREUR Intelligence and Military Police School."

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HENDY:

OFFICIAL:

DANIEL NOCE
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 52)

AFD 403
9 November 1950

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Gelnhausen Kaserne, located at Gelnhausen, Germany (map coordinates NO38792), is designated COLEMAN BARRACKS in honor of Second Lieutenant KENNETH W. COLEMAN, O517590, Company C, 761st Tank Battalion, who was awarded posthumously the Silver Star for gallantry in action in France on 9 November 1944. Lieutenant COLEMAN, a tank platoon leader, led an attack until his tank was disabled by enemy antitank fire thereby halting the advance. He immediately dismounted and courageously led his crew on foot under heavy artillery and small arms fire against a much larger enemy force, driving them from their positions, thus enabling his platoon to proceed on its mission. During the performance of this outstanding feat, Lieutenant COLEMAN was killed by enemy small arms fire. His brilliant display of leadership, initiative, and devotion to duty exemplifies the highest traditions of the service and reflects great credit upon Lieutenant COLEMAN and the armed forces of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

DANIEL NOCE
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 56)

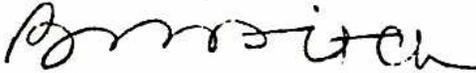
APO 403
28 November 1950

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Hindenburg Kaserne, located at Eschwege, Germany (map coordinates 6290), is designated SHERWOOD YOUNG BARRACKS in honor of First Lieutenant SHERWOOD YOUNG, O1549193, Company B, 128th Armored Ordnance Battalion, who was awarded posthumously the Silver Star for gallantry in action in France. During the period 28 July 1944 to 25 November 1944, with utter disregard for his personal safety, Lieutenant YOUNG made repeated trips into areas swept by enemy fire and courageously entered known mine fields in order to retrieve disabled vehicles. He was killed by an enemy mine while attempting to find a route of access to a disabled tank. The gallantry and devotion to duty which he constantly displayed as a platoon leader were in keeping with the finest traditions of the armed forces of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:



B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

DANIEL NOCE
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 59)

AGO 403
20 December 1950

NAMING OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The Tannenberg Kaserne, located at Harburg, Germany (map coordinates wG730-460), is designated MINICK BARRACKS in honor of Staff Sergeant JOHN W. MINICK, 33514160, Company I, 121st Infantry Regiment, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action on 21 November 1944. When Sergeant MINICK's battalion was halted in its advance by extensive minefields he voluntarily led four men through hazardous obstacles until they were halted by intense enemy fire. Ordering his men to take cover Sergeant MINICK advanced alone through the minefield until he reached a point from which he knocked out an enemy machine gun, killing two of its crew and capturing three others. Continuing forward he encountered and engaged an entire enemy company, killing 20 and capturing 20, thus enabling his platoon to move forward and capture the remainder. Undeterred, Sergeant MINICK advanced through another minefield, under constant fire until a mine was detonated, killing him instantly. Sergeant MINICK's valor and devotion to duty reflected great credit upon himself and the military service of the United States.

2. Building 14 of the Stettin Kaserne, located at Munich, Germany (map coordinates wY850-550), is designated CRAIN HALL in honor of Technical Sergeant MORRIS E. CRAIN, 35723722, Company E, 141st Infantry Regiment, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for outstanding valor and intrepid leadership in action at Haguenau, France on 13 March 1945. Sergeant CRAIN led his platoon against powerful enemy forces during the struggle to enlarge the bridgehead across the Moder River, killing 10 enemy soldiers and capturing 12 more, thereby securing his platoon's objective near an important road junction. Throughout the remainder of the day, disregarding the heavy concentrations of enemy artillery and mortar fire, Sergeant CRAIN moved among his men, exhorting them to greater efforts to hold their position, carrying ammunition, and maintaining contact with the company command post. At nightfall, under increased enemy attacks by armor and infantry, Sergeant CRAIN deployed a platoon sent to his aid, entered the foremost house in the line of fire, and

ordering his men to withdraw, hold the position in the face of certain death, which came when the house was finally destroyed. Sergeant CRAIN's actions were in the highest traditions of the military service and reflected great credit upon himself and the military service of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

DANIEL NOCE
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

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GENERAL ORDERS)

AFO 403

NUMBER 7)

24 January 1951

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The Jaeger Kaserne, located at Kassel, Germany (map coordinates RC 2303), is designated TOWLE BARRACKS in honor of Private JOHN R. TOWLE, 35053178, Company C, 504th Parachute Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 21 September 1944 the rifle company in which Private TOWLE served as a rocket launcher gunner was occupying a defensive position at the recently established Nijmegen bridgehead near Osterhout, Holland. A strong enemy force of approximately 100 infantry supported by two tanks and a half-track formed for a counterattack. Sensing the disastrous consequences resulting to his company and the entire bridgehead by an enemy breakthrough, Private TOWLE moved forward 200 yards in the face of intense small-arms fire to a precarious position from which he could fire his rocket launcher. His fire caused the tanks to withdraw, whereupon he engaged nine enemy soldiers in a nearby house being used as a strongpoint, and killed them all. He then rushed 125 yards through grazing enemy fire to an exposed position from which he could fire upon the enemy half-track. While in this position he was mortally wounded. By his heroic tenacity, at the price of his life, Private TOWLE saved the lives of many of his comrades and was directly instrumental in breaking up the enemy counter-attack.

2. The Graf Haeseler Kaserne, located at Kassel, Germany (map coordinates RC 2303), is designated WILSON BARRACKS in honor of Technician Fifth Grade ALFRED L. WILSON, 33429521, Medical Detachment, 328th Infantry, 26th Infantry Division, who was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Near Bezange la Petite, France, on 8 November 1944, a bursting enemy artillery shell severely injured members of the company with which he was serving. When wounded himself, he refused evacuation, but administered first aid to others until too weak to stand. Crawling from one patient to another he continued his work until excessive loss of blood prevented him from moving. Undaunted, he directed unskilled enlisted men in continuing first aid to the wounded until he was unable to speak above a whisper, finally lapsed into unconsciousness, and eventually died from his injuries. By his actions, Corporal WILSON,

through distinguished devotion to duty and personal sacrifice, was instrumental in saving the lives of at least 10 wounded men.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

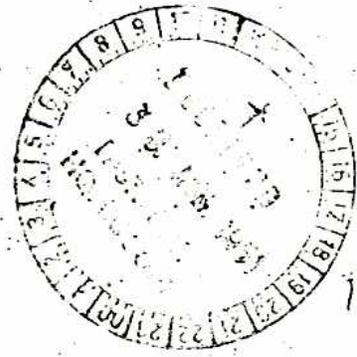
DANIEL NOCE
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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19 May 53



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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 16)

APO 403
21 February 1951

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The kaserne located on a former German airfield near Kitzingen, Germany (map coordinates 7730) is designated HARVEY BARRACKS in honor of Captain JAMES R. HARVEY, O24588, Infantry, Company E, 359th Infantry Regiment, 90th Infantry Division, who was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy. In the vicinity of Pont L'Abbe, France, from 12 to 15 June 1944, Captain HARVEY repeatedly distinguished himself above and beyond the call of duty. He braved enemy fire to assist a wounded officer to safety, searched out and killed an enemy sniper who was harassing his men, and reorganized his company after it suffered heavy casualties, talking constantly to his men to minimize the dangers of the situation. He led a night patrol through enemy territory with great skill and daring, and the next day after little rest he led his company under fire to join other elements of his regiment. With utter contempt for strong enemy fire he walked boldly upright across an orchard to encourage his men in an attack against an enemy position. The fearless courage and supreme devotion to duty which he displayed exemplified the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

DANIEL NOCE
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

J. C. Lambert
J. C. LAMBERT
Lt Col, AGC
Acting Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

Chief
Date
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GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 32)

APO 403
24 April 1951

- Reorganization of Certain Antiaircraft Battalions - - - - - I
- Designation of Military Installation - - - - - II
- Change in Designation for 7961 SHAPE Liaison Detachment - - - III

I--REORGANIZATION OF CERTAIN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALIONS. 1. Pursuant to authority contained in DA letter, AGO-I (7 Mar 51)G1-M, 12 March 1951, subject; "Activation, Redesignation and Reorganization of Certain Units in the European Command," the following units are reorganized as indicated below with an authorized strength of 39 officers, 7 warrant officers, and 841 enlisted men each, effective 1 May 1951.

UNIT	T/O&E	Station
4th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (AW) (Smb1)	44-125, 21 Apr 50 w/C1 Plus: From T/O&E 8-500, 2 Mar 50: Colm KI	Wyton, England, APO 179
39th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (AW) (Smb1)	44-125, 21 Apr 50 w/C1 Plus: From T/O&E 8-500, 2 Mar 50: Colm KI	Sculthorpe, England, APO 179
60th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (AW) (Smb1)	44-125, 21 Apr 50 w/C1 Plus: From T/O&E 8-500, 2 Mar 50: Colm KI	Lakenheath, England, APO 179

2. DA Circular 10, 1951, is applicable. Manning tables will be published separately by this headquarters at a later date.

II--DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION. The Straubing Kaserne, located at Straubing, Germany (map coordinates U-5443), is designated MANSFIELD KASERNE in honor of Colonel CLAYTON J. MANSFIELD, 017140, Armor, 2d Armored Division, who was awarded posthumously the Silver Star for gallantry in action in connection with military operations against an armed enemy. During the period 6 to 7 January 1945, Colonel MANSFIELD was commander of a task force of tanks and infantry, with the mission of attacking and occupying the town of Devantave, Belgium. Throughout the assault he remained constantly with his most forward elements, inspiring men and officers alike by complete disregard for his own safety and maintaining their confidence through his comprehension of the situation and ability to issue quick, concise, and coherent orders. His courage and professional skill exemplified a superior leadership which reflected great credit upon himself and was in keeping with the highest traditions of the service.

RESTRICTED

III—CHANGE IN DESIGNATION FOR 7961 SHAPE LIAISON DETACHMENT. 1. So much of the subject and of paragraph 1, EUCOM General Orders 22, 1951, as reads, "7961 SHAPE Liaison Detachment," is amended to read, "7961 EUCOM Liaison Detachment."

2. The word "EUCOM" will be substituted for the word "SHAPE" in all existing directives wherever the latter is used as a part of the official name of the subject unit.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

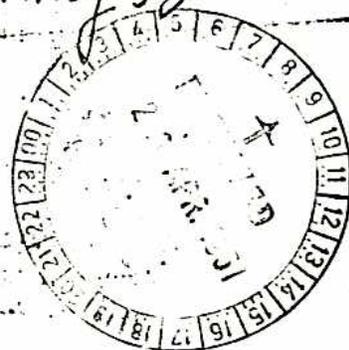
OFFICIAL:

D. NIEL NOCE
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

J. C. Lambert
J. C. LAMBERT
Lt Col, AGC
Acting Adjutant General

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Date	<i>20 May 53</i>



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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 54)

APD 403
30 July 1951

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The Bois Brule Kaserne, located at Aschaffenburg, Germany (map coordinates N-0254), is designated GRAVES BARRACKS in honor of Staff Sergeant WILLIAM E. GRAVES, 39215973, Company B, 18th Infantry Regiment, who was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy on 24 January 1945, in Belgium. During a vicious assault upon a strongly held enemy position, Staff Sergeant GRAVES alone stormed and captured a hostile outpost protecting the strong-point. When machine gun fire pinned down an adjacent platoon, he rushed forward in the face of the withering fire then concentrated upon him and killed the three hostile gunners, silencing the weapon. With a grenade he wounded and captured two German riflemen in a nearby foxhole. A second enemy machine gun opened fire upon him and, calling to his men to follow, he again rushed forward until he was struck and killed by hostile fire. The gallantry and devotion to duty displayed by Staff Sergeant GRAVES were in keeping with the finest traditions of the armed forces of the United States.

2. The Pioneer Kaserne, located at Aschaffenburg, Germany (map coordinates N-0254), is designated FIORI BARRACKS in honor of Private First Class NANTI J. FIORI, 33731328, 18th Infantry Regiment, who was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action against the enemy on 12 September 1944, in Belgium. When his company's advance was halted by fire from two machine guns, Private First Class FIORI leaped to his feet and alone, charged upon the enemy positions. Firing his automatic rifle, Private First Class FIORI killed the enemy in the first emplacement. As he continued his heroic attack, he was severely wounded and knocked to the ground by pointblank fire from the second German position. With a courageous effort, Private First Class FIORI rose directly into the line of withering fire and, although hit again and fatally wounded, he hurled a hand grenade which destroyed the enemy machine gun. This personal bravery and self-sacrifice reflected the highest credit upon Private First Class FIORI and the armed forces of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL

L. V. Warner

L. V. WARNER
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

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DANIEL NOCE
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 58)

APO 403
10 August 1951

Announcement of Assignment - - - - - I
Designation of Military Installation - - - - - II

I--ANNOUNCEMENT OF ASSIGNMENT. Brigadier General MARK McCLURE, 014935, General Staff, is announced as Director, Intelligence Division, Headquarters, European Command.

II--DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION. The La Garde Kaserne located at Aschaffenburg, Germany (map coordinates N-0254), is designated SMITH BARRACKS in honor of Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE A. SMITH JR., 016474, 1st Infantry Division, who was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action in the vicinity of St Laurent-Sur-Mer, Normandy, France, 6 June 1944. During a crucial hour of the invasion, Colonel SMITH boldly traversed the entire length of the beach under heavy shell and sniper fire to contact the division command post and advise his superiors as to the situation in his sector. Colonel SMITH'S tactics and technique enabled his regiment to quickly repulse the enemy and seize the objective.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

DANIEL NOCE
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

L. V. WARNER
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 60)

APO 403
20 August 1951

Redesignation of Pirmasens Ordnance Depot - - - - - I
Designation of Military Installation - - - - - II

I--REDESIGNATION OF PIRMASENS ORDNANCE DEPOT. Effective 15 August 1951 the Pirmasens Ordnance Depot, established as a sub-installation of Mannheim Ordnance Depot by EUCOM General Orders No. 21, 1951, is redesignated as a separate installation and assigned to the Chief, Ordnance Division, Headquarters, European Command.

II--DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION. The Kurmaerker Kaserne, located at Vaihingen, Germany (map coordinates SO016), is designated PATCH BARRACKS in honor of Lieutenant General ALEXANDER M. PATCH, O3589, United States Army, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal (Oak Leaf Cluster) while in a position of great responsibility as Commanding General, Seventh Army, from September 1944 to May 1945. Landing in southern France, his troops drove through enemy opposition braving adverse weather, negotiating forbidding terrain and crushing enemy resistance, until they had swung a tremendous arc to the east and south, reaching the Brenner Pass and accomplishing an advance of more than nine hundred miles in less than nine months. Under General PATCH's masterful direction, the Seventh Army forces defeated the Germans in the Vosges Mountains and pressed on toward the Rhine, successfully aiding in halting the enemy's powerful December 1944 counteroffensive in the Hardt Mountains and along the Moder River Line. Resuming the advance in March 1945, his men fought through desperate hostile resistance, crossed the Rhine, and rapidly pushed to the Austrian-Italian border in the Brenner Pass, taking thousands of prisoners and accomplishing the destruction of prodigious amounts of material and enemy troops. With bold tenacious aggressiveness and great tactical ability General PATCH led his Seventh Army to victory and contributed in great measure to the Allied success in Europe.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EARLY:

OFFICIAL:


L. V. WARNER
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

DANIEL NOCE
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 65)

AGO 403
1 October 1951

Announcement of Assignment - - - - - I
Designation of Military Installations - - - - - II

I--ANNOUNCEMENT OF ASSIGNMENT. Brigadier General CHARLES D. W. CINHAM, 016496, General Staff Corps, is announced as Director, Military Posts Division, Headquarters, European Command, Vice Major General JOHN L. MCKEE, 05613, General Staff Corps.

II--DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS. 1. The kaserne located at Baumholder, Germany (map coordinates L-7113), is designated HAROLD D. SMITH BARRACKS in honor of Captain HAROLD D. SMITH, 0542646, Infantry Reconnaissance Company, 67th Armored Regiment, who was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy. On 6 August 1944 Captain SMITH, due to the tactical situation at hand, left his company and went forward on foot to reconnoiter strong enemy positions. Approaching a crossroad strongly held by the enemy, he was met by heavy fire. Friendly infantry which had been attacking these positions had suffered severe casualties. He proposed to carry a number of the wounded infantrymen to comparative safety and remained at this work of assisting the wounded after all friendly troops had withdrawn. A short time later, he returned to his company, and calmly resuming command, proceeded with the execution of a mission newly assigned to his company.

2. The Aviation Kaserne, located at Wackernheim, Germany (map coordinates M-2753), is designated McCULLY BARRACKS in honor of First Lieutenant WILLIAM C. McCULLY, 0452427, Infantry, 66th Armored Regiment, 2d Armored Division, who was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against the enemy. On 20 October 1944, in Germany, Lieutenant McCULLY led his tank platoon to a position well in advance of friendly infantry mounting an attack on an enemy-held town. For more than three hours, he acted as forward observer for artillery fire which prevented enemy elements from counterattacking in force. He remained in this position, exposed to a hail of fire from German artillery and antitank guns, well-knowing his vehicle must sooner or later be hit and destroyed. He would not withdraw until ordered to do so, and while this order was being given, his tank was hit and Lieutenant McCULLY killed. The extraordinary heroism and courageous actions of Lieutenant McCULLY reflect great credit upon himself and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

3. The cantonment located at Oppenheim, Germany (map coordinates N-4539), is designated ANDERSON BARRACKS in honor of Technician Fourth Grade, AMETH ANDERSON, 39676544, Infantry, Company G, 67th Armored

Regiment who was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross, for extraordinary heroism in action on 1 and 2 March 1945, near Weck-rath, Germany. When his tank was knocked out by enemy fire, Technician Fourth Grade ANDERSON continued to fire his 75 millimeter tank gun at the enemy throughout the day. The next morning, upon learning that enemy tanks were still in the area, he went forward alone and manned a 76 millimeter gun on another disabled tank. When the Air Corps came over, he marked the enemy positions with smoke. His skill and courage accounted for three enemy tanks and one pillbox destroyed.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:



L. V. WARNER
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

DANIEL NOCE
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

21 May 53

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

19

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 77)

APO 403

14 December 1951

- Formation of Bonn Mobilization Designation Detachment - - - - - I
- Designation of Military Installation - - - - - II
- Amendment to General Order - - - - - III

*8/10/51
unit-act*

I--FORMATION OF BONN MOBILIZATION DESIGNATION DETACHMENT. Under the provisions of paragraph 5c(4), AR 140-305, Bonn Mobilization Designation Detachment, APO 80, is formed. Chief, Frankfurt Military District is placed in control and may make appropriate training attachments of personnel under his administrative jurisdiction. (UNCLASSIFIED)

19-11-1951

II--DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION. The (Fliegerhorst Kaserne, located at Camp Y-79, Mannheim, Germany (map coordinates III 52000713)), is designated the WILSON D COLEMAN BARRACKS in honor of Lieutenant Colonel WILSON D COLEMAN, O19914, 41st Armored Infantry Regiment, United States Army, who was awarded posthumously, the Distinguished Service Cross, for extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy on 30 July 1944, in France. Shortly after midnight in the vicinity of St Denis le Cast, while checking his defensive position, Lieutenant Colonel COLEMAN came upon an enemy armored column approaching his bivouac area. Quickly selecting a protected spot, he singlehandedly fired four anti-tank rockets at the leading tank and scored three direct hits, thereby destroying the tank and temporarily halting the column. Realizing that a major enemy attack was being directed against his sector, he returned to his Command Post, driving his small unarmored vehicle through withering enemy fire over a tortuous route jammed with stalled vehicles. Upon his arrival, he quickly and efficiently issued the necessary orders for breaking up the attack and proceeded to direct the fire of his machine guns against the enemy. Lieutenant Colonel COLEMAN was killed in this action, but the extraordinary heroism, complete devotion to duty and valiant leadership he displayed in dispersing the spearhead of a major enemy counterattack resulted in saving the lives of many of his men. By establishing a successful defense and annihilating this large enemy armored column, he contributed substantially to the success of the breakthrough operations into the heart of France. The inspiring leadership and heroic aggressiveness displayed by Lieutenant Colonel COLEMAN upheld the highest traditions of the military service. (UNCLASSIFIED)

III--AMENDMENT TO GENERAL ORDER. Section I (Reorganization of the 66th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment), EUCOM General Orders 75, 1951, is amended as follows:

a. So much of organizational remarks pertaining to Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, as reads "2 CA" is amended to read "2 CA (each less...)"

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

RECEIVED
7 FEB 1952

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 8)

APC 403
7 February 1952

- Designation of Military Installation I
- Establishment of Fontainebleau Medical Depot II
- Establishment of Rhine Quartermaster Detachment No. 1 III

Installation

I--DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION. The barracks located in the heavy Tank Company area, Berlin, Germany (map coordinates RZ 7542) are designated TURNER BARRACKS, in honor of Sergeant First Class CHARLES W. TURNER, RA20157371, Armor, United States Army, 2d Reconnaissance Company, 2d Infantry Division, who was awarded posthumously, the Medal of Honor, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call to duty. On 1 September 1950 near Yongsan, Korea, the enemy launched a mortar and automatic weapon supported assault against the platoon in which Sfc. TURNER was a section leader. Organizing his section for defense, he observed that the assault was directed at the tank section one hundred (100) yards away. Leaving his secured section, and dashing through heavy enemy fire to the threatened position, he mounted a tank and manned the exposed turret machine-gun. Disregarding the intense enemy fire he calmly held his position, delivering deadly accurate fire and pointing out targets for the tank's 75-mm gun. This action resulted in the destruction of seven enemy machine-gun nests. He remained at his post until a burst of enemy fire cost him his life. This intrepid and heroic performance enabled the platoon to withdraw and later launch an attack which routed the enemy. Sfc. TURNER's valor exemplified the highest traditions of the military service.

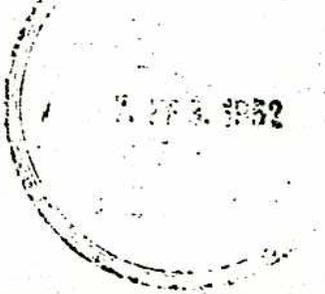
(Call 13 Feb 51)

II--ESTABLISHMENT OF FONTAINEBLEAU MEDICAL DEPOT. 1. Effective 13 July 1951, the Fontainebleau Medical Depot located at Fontainebleau, France, APO 58, is established as a EUCOM Class II installation under the jurisdiction of the Chief, Medical Division, this headquarters.

2. An initial records disposition schedule will be submitted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8, EUCOM Circular 197 (ARMY), 1951.

III--ESTABLISHMENT OF RHINE QUARTERMASTER DETACHMENT No. 1. 1. Effective 1 February 1952, the Rhine Quartermaster Detachment No. 1, located at the Rhine Ordnance Depot, APO 227, is established as a EUCOM Class II activity, under the jurisdiction of the Chief, Quartermaster Division, this headquarters.

(Call 1 Feb 52)



Rec'd - Supply

Will not be sent

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

COMPLETED
DATE 13 FEB 1952
BY [Signature]
APO 403
13 February 1952

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 9)

Designation of Ford Barracks - - - - -	I
Award of Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant - - - - -	II
Establishment of St. Herblain POL Sub-Depot - - - - -	III

Installation being

I--DESIGNATION OF FORD BARRACKS. (The Hindenburg Kaserne, located at Ulm, Germany (map coordinates WX 648817), is designated FORD BARRACKS) in honor of Major JAMES C. FORD, 0422989, Infantry, United States Army, 2d Battalion, 110th Infantry Regiment, 28th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Silver Star (Oak Leaf Cluster), for gallantry in action against the enemy. On 15 August 1944, during an attack launched by the battalion in which Major FORD was S-3, he observed that enemy small arms and artillery fire were inflicting heavy casualties and hampering the progress of the attack. Advancing to the forward positions under heavy enemy fire and reorganizing the surviving elements in the vicinity, he led them in an attack which contributed largely to the breaking up of enemy resistance and to the success of the operation. He was killed, during subsequent action on 8 November 1944, in the Hurtgen Forest. Major FORD's gallantry and intrepidity exemplified and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

II--AWARD OF COMMENDATION RIBBON WITH METAL PENDANT. By direction of the Secretary of the Army under the provisions of paragraph 20, AR 600-45, the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant is awarded to Chief Warrant Officer SAMUEL J. JACKSON, W2109398, United States Army, for meritorious service during the period 5 April 1950 to 21 January 1952.

Unit-Base

III--ESTABLISHMENT OF ST. HERBLAIN POL SUB-DEPOT. *(eff 28 Dec 51, EUCOM Class II Installation)*
1. Effective 28 December 1951, the St. Herblain POL Sub-Depot located at St. Herblain, France, APO 21, is established as a EUCOM Class II installation and designated as a sub-depot of the Perigueux Quartermaster Depot, Perigueux, France, APO 21.

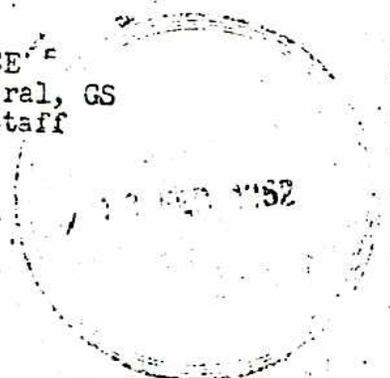
2. An initial records disposition schedule will be submitted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3, EUCOM Circular 197 (ARMY), 1951.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

L. V. Warner
L. V. WARNER
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

DANIEL NOCE
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff



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40 - TAG (AGAO-I)

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

27 FEB 1952

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 14)

APD 403

27 February 1952

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

(The Froman Kaserne) located at Ludwigsburg, Germany (map coordinates: SO 533 GSGS 4416, scale 1:100,000), is designated COFFEY BAR-RACKS in honor of Brigadier General JOHN W. COFFEY, O8584, United States Army. General COFFEY was born 12 January 1897 in New York City and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1917. During World War II, General COFFEY served in the office, Chief of Ordnance, and in the European Theater of Operations. In 1943, General COFFEY was awarded the Legion of Merit for his efforts in establishing the Headquarters Command, European Theater of Operations, in England. General COFFEY was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for outstanding performance of duty in the highly important position of Chief Ordnance Officer, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, during the critical period 1943 to 1945. General COFFEY returned in 1945 to the United States, where he served as Commanding Officer of the Letterkenny Ordnance Depot until his appointment in 1947 as Professor of Ordnance at the United States Military Academy. He brought to the Academy a new and vitalized concept of the importance of ordnance to the armed forces. General COFFEY died 8 March 1951 as the result of injuries suffered in an airplane crash near Coblenz, Germany, while he was performing a most valuable mission for the European Command. General COFFEY commanded the respect and admiration of all personnel who knew or served with him. His death brought to an end a brilliant military career distinguished by a long record of sincere devotion to duty.

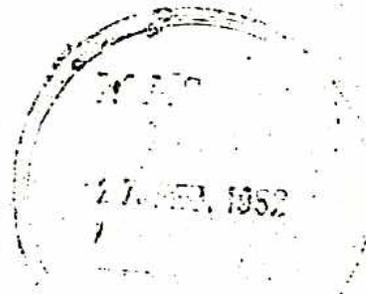
BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDEY:

OFFICIAL:


C. J. BARRY, JR.
Colonel, AGC
Assistant Adjutant General

DANIEL NOCF
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 23)

APO 403
1 April 1952

x Enstat. Army

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

The Kirchberg (Hitler Schule) Kaserne, located at Landstuhl, Germany (map coordinates: (UTM) 32ULV9573), is designated WILSON BARRACKS, in honor of Technician Fifth Grade ALFRED L. WILSON, 33429521, United States Army, Medical Detachment, 328th Infantry, 26th Infantry Division, who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in action against the enemy. On 8 November 1944, Corporal WILSON, while serving near Bezange la Petite, France, volunteered to assist as an aid man a company other than his own, which was suffering casualties from constant artillery fire. He administered to the wounded and returned to his own company when a shell burst injured a number of its men. While treating his comrades he was seriously wounded, but refused to be evacuated by litter bearers sent to relieve him. In spite of great pain and loss of blood, he continued to administer first aid until he was too weak to stand. Crawling from one patient to another, he continued his work until excessive loss of blood prevented him from moving. He then verbally directed unskilled enlisted men in continuing the first aid for the wounded. Still refusing assistance himself, he remained to instruct others in dressing the wounds of his comrades until he was unable to speak above a whisper and finally lapsed into unconsciousness. The effects of his injury later caused his death. By steadfastly remaining at the scene without regard for his own safety, Corporal WILSON through distinguished devotion to duty and personal sacrifice helped to save the lives of at least 10 wounded men.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

DANIEL NOCE
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

L. V. Warner
L. V. WARNER
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

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1 - CCFFA



HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 33)

APD 403
28 May 1952

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The Gneissenau Kaserne, site of the EUCOM Signal School located at Ansbach, Germany (map coordinates: (UTM)32UPY 142609), is designated BARTON BARRACKS in honor of Lieutenant Colonel DAVID B. BARTON, O15261, Signal Corps, United States Army, who was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action. On 3 June 1944, in the vicinity of Velletri, Italy, while serving as Division Signal Officer, 36th Infantry Division, Colonel BARTON pressed forward to personally supervise the laying of wire in the forward areas as the break-through to Rome was beginning. Fully realizing the urgency of constant communications, Colonel BARTON drove on reconnaissance in front of our lines and was killed by enemy artillery and small arms fire. His gallant actions reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:



L. V. WARNER
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

EDWARD T. WILLIAMS
Brigadier General, GS
Acting Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

APC 403
3 June 1952

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 37)

Rescission - - - - - I
Designation of Wharton Barracks - - - - - II

I--RESCISSION. USFET General Order 271, 1946.

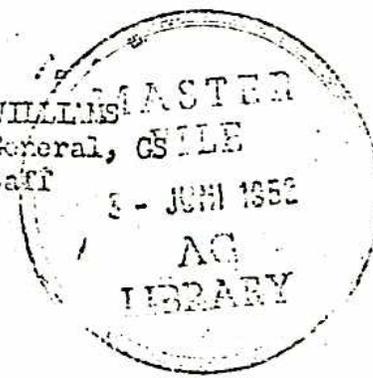
II--DESIGNATION OF WHARTON BARRACKS. The Schwabenhof Kaserne, composed of the Schlieffen or Hessenhof Kaserne and the Priesterwald or Schwabenhof Kaserne, located at Heilbronn, Germany (map coordinates: (UTM) 32UNVL62412), is designated WHARTON BARRACKS, in honor of Brigadier General JAMES E. WHARTON, O7025, United States Army. During World War II, General WHARTON was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the government in a duty of great responsibility from 9 May to 11 August 1944 in England and France, as Commanding General, 1st Engineer Special Brigade and Assistant Division Commander, 9th Infantry Division. Assigned to the command of the 1st Engineer Special Brigade barely a month prior to the invasion of Europe, he perfected the complex internal organization of the Brigade, simplified its operating procedures, and coordinated and developed to the fullest, the plans whereby the entire operation of the VII Corps against Cherbourg, France, was to be supplied. Landing early on 6 June 1944, he personally directed, while under fire, the organization of the work ashore, so that during the extremely critical initial hours of the difficult operation, supplies were handled promptly and efficiently. The operations of his Brigade during the first ten days were such that the VII Corps experienced no material shortage in essential supplies, as a result of a severe and unexpected storm which caused the cessation of unloading operations for several days. His able planning during the entire operation was an important factor contributing to the success of the mission and the capture of Cherbourg. As Assistant Division Commander, 9th Infantry Division, General WHARTON rendered services of equal importance in the planning which preceded the breakthrough at Marigny, France. By the forcefulness of his leadership under fire, objectives of the division were promptly achieved with the minimum number of casualties. General WHARTON assumed command of the 26th Infantry Division 12 August 1944 and was killed later the same day as a result of enemy action in Normandy, France

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

L. V. Warner
L. V. WARNER
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

EDWARD T. WILLIAMS
Brigadier General, GSILE
Chief of Staff



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[Signature]

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

COMPLETED

DATE 2 July 1952
BY

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 45)

APO 403
2 July 1952

Designation of Von Steuben Barracks - - - - - I
Announcement of Soldier Voting Officer - - - - - II

Designation of Von Steuben Barracks

I--DESIGNATION OF VON STEUBEN BARRACKS. The Labor Service installation located at 74 Licherstrasse, Giessen, Germany (map coordinates: (UM) 321B784035), is designated VON STEUBEN BARRACKS, in recognition of the outstanding contribution to the development of the American Army made by Baron FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON STEUBEN, German-American hero of the American Revolution, during the period 1776 to 1783. Baron VON STEUBEN, a descendant of German nobility, was born 17 September 1730, at Magdeburg, Prussia. Reared in the vigorous military school of Frederick the Great, he distinguished himself during the Seven Years' War, and rose to the position of aide-de-camp to King Frederick, resigning from the army at the close of the conflict. In 1777, influenced by Benjamin Franklin and at the behest of his old friend, the Count of St. Germain, the French Minister of War, he went to the aid of the American colonists. Arriving at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on 1 December 1777, he offered his services to the Continental Congress as a volunteer and in March 1778 he began drilling the inexperienced soldiers at Valley Forge, at a time when the colonial army was hard pressed and defeat seemed imminent. In May of the same year he was appointed Inspector General with the rank of major general. Due to his singular efforts the army emerged from Valley Forge an efficient fighting unit. Throughout the succeeding war years, the Continental Army proved itself, battalion for battalion, equal in skill and discipline to the best British regulars. Baron VON STEUBEN'S "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States" was of great value to the army. Retiring from the service after the war, he passed the last years of his life at Steubenville, New York, where he died on 28 November 1794.

Announcement of Soldier Voting Officer

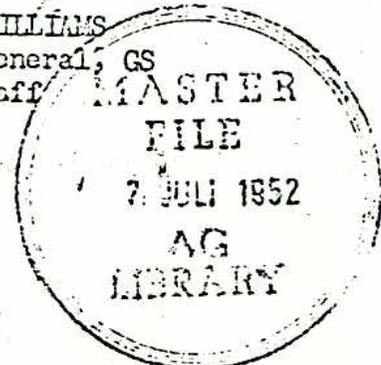
II--ANNOUNCEMENT OF SOLDIER VOTING OFFICER. Major CHESTER H. HANCOCK, 044292, Adjutant General Corps, Adjutant General Division, this headquarters, is announced as Soldier Voting Officer, US Army Elements, European Command, (vice Lieutenant Colonel DAVID C. TURNER, 043965, Adjutant General Corps.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HANDY:

OFFICIAL:

L. V. Warner
L. V. WARNER
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

EDWARD T. WILLIAMS
Brigadier General, GS
Chief of Staff



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HEADQUARTERS

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 13
15 Sept 1952

DESIGNATION OF ROSE BARRACKS

The Kaserne, presently known as the Truppenebungsplatz (South Camp), located at Vilseck, Germany (map coordinates: (UTM) 32UQA018028), is designated ROSE BARRACKS, in honor of Maj General Maurice Rose, 08439, US Army. during WW II, Gen Rose was awarded the distinguished Service Cross, for extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy from 6 Sept 44 to 9 Sep 44, while serving as the Commanding Gen, 3d Armored Division, in Belgium. Gen ROSE, on numerous occasions, joined the most advanced elements of his command to direct the attack personally. On 6 Sept 44, the div's rapid advance toward a vital city was impeded by vigorous enemy delaying actions. Recognizing the importance of seizing the city and securing the bridge across the Ruse River, Gen Rose, with complete disregard for his own safety, proceeded to the head of his column. Inspired by his leadership and gallantry, the troops seized the bridge intact. Before allowing any of this troops or vehicles to cross the bridge, Gen Rose made a fearless personnel reconnaissance to determine if it had been mined or prepared for demolition by the enemy. On 9 Sept 44, he again advanced to the point of the most intense action in full view of the enemy. Despite heavy mortar fire, he unhesitatingly took a position on the forward slope of a hill. While in this position, mortar shell landed nearby, killing an officer and wounding four other men. After assisting in the evacuation of the wounded men, he courageously returned to his former position and continued his observation. General Rose later was killed in action on 30 March 45, near Paderborn, Germany. By his valor, undaunted leadership, and great personal courage, General Rose exemplified the highest traditions of the Armed Forces.

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

531 0036

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 19)

APO 403

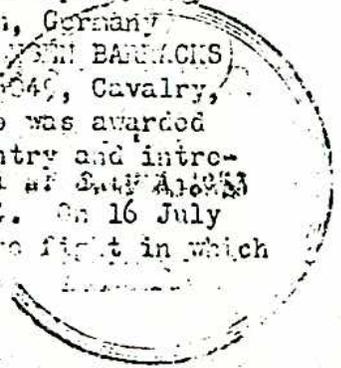
13 February 1953

Designation of Ray Barracks I

Designation of Christensen Barracks II

25
I--DESIGNATION OF RAY BARRACKS. (The Watterm Kaserne, located at Friedberg, Germany) (map coordinates: (UTM) 32MAS23754), is designated RAY BARRACKS, in honor of First Lieutenant BERNARD J. RAY, O1320707, Infantry, United States Army, Company F, 3th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, who was awarded posthumously, the Medal of Honor, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. During the drive through the Hurtgen Forest near Schevenhutte, Germany, in wet, bitterly cold weather, over rough, wooded terrain, the American forces met brutal enemy resistance on 17 November 1944 from positions located behind mine fields and wire obstacles. Small-arms, machine-gun, mortar, and artillery fire were causing heavy casualties when Company F was halted by a concertina-type wire barrier. As platoon leader, Lieutenant RAY reorganized his men and prepared to clear a path through the entanglement, a task which appeared impossible of accomplishment and from which others tried to dissuade him. With implacable determination to clear the way, he placed explosion caps in his pockets, obtained several bangalore torpedoes, and then wrapped a length of highly explosive primer cord about his body. Dashing forward under direct enemy fire Lieutenant RAY reached the barbed wire entanglement and prepared his demolition as enemy mortar shells ferreted out his completely exposed position. After placing a torpedo under the wire and connecting it to a charge he carried with him, he was severely wounded by a bursting mortar shell. Realizing that he would fail in his self-imposed mission unless it was completed in the next few moments Lieutenant RAY made a supremely gallant decision. With the primer cord still wound around his person and the explosive caps in his pocket, he completed a hasty wiring system and unhesitatingly thrust down on the handle of the charger, destroying himself along with the wire barricade in the resulting blast. By deliberately sacrificing his life, Lieutenant RAY enabled his company to continue its attack, resumption of which was of positive significance in gaining the approaches to the Cologne Plain. In so doing he exemplified the highest traditions of the military service.

X
II--DESIGNATION OF CHRISTENSEN BARRACKS. The installation presently known as the "Bindlach Fliegerhorst," located at Bindlach, Germany (map coordinates: (UTM) PA802419), is designated CHRISTENSEN BARRACKS in honor of Second Lieutenant DALE E. CHRISTENSEN, O2036049, Cavalry, United States Army, Troop E, 112th Cavalry Regiment, who was awarded posthumously, the Medal of Honor, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty at the Drinimor River, Guinea, from 16 to 19 July 1944. On 16 July Lieutenant CHRISTENSEN's platoon engaged in a savage fire fight in which



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much damage was caused by one enemy machine gun effectively placed. Lieutenant CHRISTENSEN crept forward under fire and at a range of 15 yards single handedly put the gun out of action with hand grenades. Again on 19 July, while attacking an enemy position strong in mortars and machine guns, his platoon was pinned down by intense fire. Ordering his men to remain under cover, he crept forward alone intent upon reconnoitering and locating the enemy automatic weapons. Although enemy fire struck his rifle from his hands he continued his reconnaissance, located five enemy machine guns, destroyed one with hand grenades, and rejoined his platoon. Subsequently he led a successful assault and the enemy was driven from the position with a loss of four mortars and 10 machine guns and leaving many dead on the field. Lieutenant CHRISTENSEN was killed in action 4 August 1944, near Afua, Dutch New Guinea, about two yards from his objective while leading his platoon in an attack on an enemy machine-gun position. Lieutenant CHRISTENSEN's leadership and repeatedly demonstrated gallantry in action exemplified the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EDDY:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD T. WILLIAMS
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

W. H. H. H.
L. V. HARRER
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 21)

17 FEB 1953
APO 403
17 February 1953

DESIGNATION OF DALEY BARRICKS

(The Manteuffel Kaserne, located at Bad Kissingen, Germany, (map coordinates: (UTM) 32UMK768615), is designated DALEY BARRICKS, in honor of Technician Fifth Grade WILLIAM T. DALEY, 32669793, Headquarters and Service Troop, 94th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron (Mechanized), United States Army, who was awarded posthumously, the Distinguished Service Cross, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy in Germany. On 15 April 1945, when hostile tanks and supporting infantry ambushed a supply column which Technician Fifth Grade DALEY'S truck was leading into Creussen, Germany, he dismounted beside his vehicle and firing his carbine from this exposed position, successfully diverted enemy fire away from his comrades seeking cover. Leaving this position for one offering a better field of fire, he ran to the doorstep of a nearby house and resumed his gallant effort, even as an enemy 75mm shell demolished a truck close by. While the enemy maneuvered for better positions, he continued to hold them off until all of his comrades had secured cover. Technician Fifth Grade DALEY was mortally wounded in this action, but his unselfish courage and supreme devotion to duty will live on in the finest traditions of the military service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EDDY:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD T. WILLIAMS
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

L. V. Warner
L. V. WARNER
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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Memorialization Board)



HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 42)

PO 403
18 May 1953

DESIGNATION OF EMERY BARRACKS

The Northern Kaserne, located at Wurzburg, Germany (map coordinates: (UTM) 32U MA639178), is designated EMERY BARRACKS, in honor of First Lieutenant ROBERT M. EMERY, O317400, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division, who was awarded posthumously, the Distinguished Service Cross, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy in World War II. When an enemy machine gun, occupying a commanding position, delayed the advance of a battalion of American troops at Djebel, Mardajajdo, Algeria, on 8 November 1942, Lieutenant EMERY left cover and attacked the emplacement singlehanded. Armed only with a submachine gun, he advanced over terrain continually swept by automatic weapons fire. He was killed about 20 yards from the hostile position, but his courageous action distracted the enemy long enough for the assault elements to outflank and eliminate the machine gun nest. The heroism of this officer under fire raised the morale of the assault elements and expedited the advance to, and the capture of, the objective. Lieutenant EMERY'S unselfish courage, devotion to duty, and supreme sacrifice exemplified the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL BOLTE:

OFFICIAL:

L. V. Warner

L. V. WARNER
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

EDWARD T. WILLIAMS
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

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15 - CG, 1st Inf Div



HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 45)

AFD 403
2 June 1953

Designation of Peden Barracks ----- I
Designation of Wiley Barracks ----- II

*Indication
1. 1945*

I--DESIGNATION OF PEDEN BARRACKS. The Rheinhardtshof Kaserne, located at Wertheim, Germany (map coordinates: 13813), is designated PEDEN BARRACKS, in honor of Technician Fifth Grade FORREST E. PEDEN, 37503529, Battery C, 10th Field Artillery Battalion, 3d Infantry Division, United States Army, who was awarded posthumously, the Medal of Honor, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. During action on 3 February 1945 near Bieschoeim, France, Corporal PEDEN was a forward artillery observer when the group of about 45 infantrymen with whom he was advancing was ambushed in the uncertain light of a waning moon. Enemy forces, outnumbering the Americans by four to one, poured withering artillery, mortar, machine gun, and small arms fire into the stricken unit from the flanks, forcing our men to seek the cover of a ditch which they found already occupied by enemy foot troops. As the opposing infantrymen struggled in hand-to-hand combat, Corporal PEDEN courageously went to the assistance of two wounded soldiers and rendered first aid under heavy fire. With radio communications inoperative, he realized that the unit would be wiped out unless help could be secured from the rear. On his own initiative, he ran 800 yards to the battalion command post through a hail of bullets which pierced his jacket. At the command post, he secured two light tanks to go to the relief of his hard-pressed comrades. Knowing the terrible risk involved, he climbed upon the hull of the lead tank and guided it into battle. Through a murderous concentration of fire, the tank lumbered onward, bullets and shell fragments ricocheting from its steel armor within inches of the completely exposed rider, until it reached the ditch. As it was about to go into action, it was turned into a flaming pyre by a direct hit which killed Corporal PEDEN. However, his intrepidity and gallant sacrifice was not in vain. Attracted by the light from the burning tank, reinforcements found the beleaguered Americans and drove off the enemy. Corporal PEDEN'S unselfish courage, devotion to duty, and supreme sacrifice exemplified the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States.

*Consolidated
Assign*

II--DESIGNATION OF WILEY BARRACKS. The Ludendorff Kaserne and cantonment area, located in the suburb of Neu-Ulm, Germany (map coordinates: 32 UNJ7559), is designated WILEY BARRACKS, in honor of Captain ROBERT C. WILEY, 0423009, Infantry, United States Army, Company G, 110th Infantry Regiment, who was awarded posthumously, the Distinguished Service Cross, for extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy from 1 August 1944 to 9 August 1944 in France. On 3 August 1944, Captain WILEY'S company became badly disorganized after several hours of fierce fighting and was held up by devastating artillery, mortar, and close range machine gun fire.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 75)

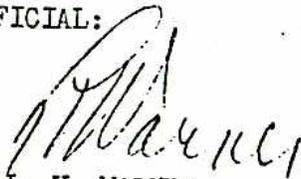
APD 403
28 September 1953

DEPARTMENT OF READY BARRACKS

The Artillerie Kaserne, located at Aschaffenburg, Germany (map coordinates: UTM 1240-3485), is designated READY BARRACKS, in honor of Sergeant JOHN P. READY, 6150708, Headquarters Battery, 32d Field Artillery Battalion, United States Army, who was awarded posthumously, the Silver Star, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of Mandeville, Normandy, France, on 8 June 1944. When a large enemy reconnaissance unit penetrated his command post and took a number of prisoners, Sergeant READY, although unarmed and facing almost certain death, encouraged and led his fellow captives in a bold attempt to escape. Although he was mortally wounded, Sergeant READY'S courage and aggressiveness resulted in the capture of the entire enemy patrol. Sergeant READY'S devotion to duty and supreme sacrifice exemplified the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL BOLTE:

OFFICIAL:



L. V. WARNER
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

C. B. FERNEBAUGH
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 223

APD 403
20 December 1954

DESIGNATION OF CAMP BEECHER J. GATES

Camp Haingrun, located southeast of the village of Brand, Bavaria, Germany (map coordinates (British Grid) TR 973433), and occupied by the 2d Armored Cavalry, is designated Camp Beecher J. Gates, in honor of Sergeant BEECHER J. GATES, 31271307, Cavalry, 2d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squad (Mech), who while serving with the Army of the United States distinguished himself by gallantry in action on 11 January 1945 in Luxembourg. Troop "C" was given the mission of capturing Machtum, Luxembourg, and Sergeant GATES led an assault team of the 1st platoon. Immediately following an artillery concentration on the town at 0330 he moved his men toward the town. His team encountered a machine gun nest and was halted, but Sergeant GATES crawled forward trying to pick off the enemy with his rifle. This proved unsuccessful, so he reorganized his team and moved toward the flank of the gun. Seeing it would be too dangerous to move his whole team forward he instructed a Corporal to cover him with fire and he crawled toward the machine gun nest. He killed one enemy with his rifle but his gun jammed. When the man covering him succeeded in killing another enemy he crawled forward and disposed of the remaining enemy with a hand grenade. By his courage and quick action Sergeant GATES opened the way for his team to enter the town. He kept his team in contact with the enemy until the town was cleared 15 hours later. His ability as a leader was evidenced in the fact that his team suffered no casualties. Sergeant GATES, an outstanding noncommissioned officer in his organization, demonstrated by his courage and daring, the importance of personal leadership to the success of the Army of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HOGE:

OFFICIAL:

JOHN F. UNCLES
Maj Gen GS
Chief of Staff

Bruce Eastley, Jr.
BRUCE EASTLEY, JR.
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 14

APO 403
13 January 1955

DESIGNATION OF NELSON BARRACKS

Reinhardt Kaserne, located at Ulm, Germany (map coordinates (UTM Grid) NU 751 609), and occupied jointly by the 84th Field Artillery Battalion, the 709th Ordnance Battalion, and elements of the 47th Infantry, is designated Nelson Barracks in honor of Sergeant WILLIAM L. NELSON, 32065506, Infantry, Company H, 60th Infantry, who while serving with the United States Army distinguished himself by gallantry in action on 24 April 1943 in Tunisia. On the morning of this day, Sergeant Nelson led his section of heavy mortars to a forward position, where he placed his guns and men. Under intense enemy artillery, mortar, and small arms fire, he advanced alone to a chosen observation position from which he directed the laying of a concentrated mortar barrage, which successfully halted an initial enemy counterattack. Although mortally wounded in the accomplishment of his mission, and with his duty clearly completed, Sergeant Nelson crawled to a still more advanced observation point and continued to direct the fire of his section. Dying of hand grenade wounds and only 50 yards from the enemy, Sergeant Nelson encouraged his section to continue their fire, and by doing so they took a heavy toll of enemy lives. The skill which Sergeant Nelson displayed in this engagement, his courage, self-sacrificing devotion to duty, and heroism resulting in the loss of his life, were a priceless inspiration to our armed forces and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL HOGE:

OFFICIAL:

JOHN F. UNCLES
Maj Gen GS
Chief of Staff

Bruce Easley, Jr.
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Brigadier General, USA
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Date	2 Mar 55

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

MAR 24 1955

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 53

APD 403
22 March 1955
J. L. Tall - King

DESIGNATION OF KAPAUN BARRACKS

The Vogelweh Cantonment, located near Kaiserslautern, Germany (map coordinates (UTM Grid) 32U-MV0676), (is designated Kapaun Barracks, in honor of Chaplain (Captain) EMIL J. KAPAUN, 0558217, United States Army, deceased, formerly of the 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, who entered the service from Marion, Kansas, and was three times decorated in recognition of his service in Korea. On 2 August 1950, near Kumchon, Korea, Chaplain KAPAUN received information that there was a wounded soldier, in an exposed position on the left flank of the first battalion of his regiment, who could not be removed as there were no litter bearers available. Chaplain KAPAUN, together with another officer, immediately proceeded to the front lines and, with total disregard for personal safety, in the face of intense enemy machine-gun and small-arms fire, reached the wounded soldier, successfully evacuated him, and saved his life. In recognition of this heroic achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy, Chaplain KAPAUN was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device. The Distinguished-Service Cross was awarded to him for extraordinary heroism in action in the vicinity of Unsan, Korea, on 1 and 2 November 1950, when, for a period of thirty-six hours, the 8th Cavalry was subjected to a relentless, fanatical attack by hostile troops attempting to break through the perimeter defense. In the early morning hours, the enemy succeeded in breaking through, and hand-to-hand combat ensued in the immediate vicinity of the command post where the aid station had been set up. With complete disregard for his personal safety, the chaplain calmly moved among the wounded men, gave them medical aid, and eased their fears. His courageous manner inspired all those present and encouraged many men, who might otherwise have fled, to remain and fight. As the battle progressed, the number of the wounded greatly increased; and it became apparent that many would be unable to escape the enemy encirclement. Finally, at dusk on 2 November, the remaining able-bodied men were ordered to attempt to break through the surrounding enemy forces. Chaplain KAPAUN, however, although fully aware of the great danger, voluntarily remained behind and, when last seen by the departing troops, was administering medical treatment and rendering religious rites wherever needed. Taken prisoner by the enemy, he further distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service during his internment at Pyoktong, Korea, from 4 November 1950 until his death on 6 May 1951, service that was subsequently recognized by the award of the Legion of Merit. Though seriously ill during this entire period, he continuously and unselfishly cared for his fellow prisoners, sought food and clothing, and daily conducted Roman Catholic and general religious services amid exceptionally difficult circumstances. By his material assistance to interned physicians, and through his unselfish performance of the most menial tasks, the death rate in the camp was held to a rate far lower than at another nearby camp under similar conditions. His spiritual guidance assisted many in defying enemy instructions and in maintaining the hope necessary to remain alive and

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withstand, physically and mentally, the communists' brutalities. Chaplain KAPAUN's exceptional heroism, outstanding religious and humanitarian activities, and determination of purpose both in time of battle and during the period of his internment as a prisoner of war reflected great credit upon himself and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military services.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McAULIFFE:

OFFICIAL:

JOHN F. UNCLES
Maj Gen GS
Chief of Staff

Bruce Easley Jr.

BRUCE EASLEY, JR.
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 56

APO 403
2 April 1955

DESIGNATION OF McKEE BARRACKS

Crailsheim Cantonment, located at Crailsheim, Germany (map coordinates (UTM Grid) NV 7744), and occupied jointly by Headquarters, Schwaebisch Hall Subarea; the 690th Field Artillery Battalion; the 56th Medical Battalion; and the 6th Ordnance Company, is designated McKee Barracks in honor of Major JOHN L. McKEE, JR., 024838, Field Artillery, 901st Field Artillery Battalion, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action on 12 April 1945 while serving with the US Army. On this date, Major McKee accompanied a liaison pilot in an artillery liaison plane over enemy territory, in the vicinity of Trebnitz, Germany, in search of information regarding the disposition of friendly and enemy troops. The mission, undertaken at great personal risk, also included the task of reconnoitering for battery positions to insure that contemplated areas were cleared of the enemy. Through Major McKee's efforts, enemy pockets of resistance were eliminated by bringing artillery fire to bear upon them. While flying over one of these pockets of resistance, he was shot down and killed by the enemy. His conspicuous and outstanding courage in the face of grave danger will remain a lasting inspiration to his comrades; it exemplifies the highest traditions of the Armed Forces of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McAULIFFE:

OFFICIAL:

JOHN F. UNCLES
Maj Gen GS
Chief of Staff

Bruce Easley Jr.

BRUCE EASLEY, JR.
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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Ret
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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 73

APD 403
29 April 1955

DESIGNATION OF PULASKI BARRACKS

Einsiedlerhof Kaserne located near Kaiserslautern, Germany (map coordinates (UTM Grid) MV 0476), occupied by Headquarters, 110th Labor Supervision Center, is designated Pulaski Barracks in honor of General Casimir Pulaski, a Polish patriot who distinguished himself in the fight for American freedom during the American Revolutionary War. After participating as a commander in chief of Polish troops in the unsuccessful fight for Polish freedom against Russia, General Pulaski fled to France and met Benjamin Franklin who encouraged his migration to America. Serving in the American Revolutionary War with Generals Kosciusko and Lafayette, he raised a corps, the Pulaski Legion, and distinguished himself by gallantry in action during the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He was wounded during the Siege of Savannah on 9 October 1779 and died two days later. His love for freedom will remain a lasting inspiration to all freedom-loving peoples and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MCAULIFFE:

OFFICIAL:

JOHN F. UNCLES
Maj Gen GS
Chief of Staff

Bruce Easley, Jr.

BRUCE EASLEY, JR.
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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Date Card Made
Date 18/5/55

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 200

11 October 1956

DESIGNATION OF ROSE BARRACKS

Foch Kaserne located at Bad Kreuznach, Germany (map coordinates (UTM Grid) MA 1822), is designated Rose Barracks in honor of Major General MAURICE ROSE, 08439, 3d Armored Division, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action from 6 September 1944 to 9 September 1944 in Belgium. General ROSE, on numerous occasions, went forward to the most advanced elements of his command to direct the attack personally. On 6 September 1944, the division's rapid advance toward a vital city was impeded by vigorous enemy delaying actions. Recognizing the importance of seizing the city and securing the bridge across the Meuse River, General ROSE, with complete disregard for his own safety, moved to the head of his column. Inspired by his leadership and gallantry, the troops seized the bridge intact. General ROSE, before allowing any troops or vehicles to cross the bridge, made a fearless personal reconnaissance to determine if it had been mined or prepared for demolition by the enemy. On 9 September 1944, he again advanced to the point of the most intense action in full view of the enemy. Despite heavy mortar fire, he unhesitatingly took a position on the forward slope of a hill. While in this position, a mortar shell landed nearby, killing an officer and wounding four other men. After assisting in the evacuation of the wounded men, he courageously returned to his former position and continued his observation. By his valor, undaunted leadership, and great personal courage, General ROSE exemplified the highest traditions of the Armed Forces.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

H. G. MADDOX
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

Bruce Easley

BRUCE EASLEY
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 202

11 October 1956

DESIGNATION OF LEE BARRACKS

Mangin Kaserne located at Gonsenheim/Mainz, Germany (map coordinates (UTM Grid) MA 4440), is designated Lee Barracks in honor of Captain ROBERT E. LEE (then First Lieutenant), 0446843, Cavalry, 67th Armored Regiment, 2d Armored Division, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action. On 17 November 1944 in Germany, Captain LEE's unit, after suffering a heavy loss of tanks, had been ordered to withdraw from their positions. Captain LEE, acting without orders, chose to keep his three remaining tanks in place to cover the withdrawal of the infantry. He then ordered two tanks to withdraw while he remained upon the exposed slope until the last infantry had left, making himself the sole target of the enemy guns. The extraordinary heroism and courageous actions of Captain LEE reflect great credit upon himself and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

H. G. MADDOX
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

Bruce Easley

BRUCE EASLEY
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 201

11 October 1956

DESIGNATION OF TAUKKUNEN BARRACKS

Foch Kaserne located at Worms, Germany (map coordinates (UTM Grid) MV 5499), is designated Taukkunen Barracks in honor of Staff Sergeant ERNEST TAUKKUNEN, 37095348, 41st Armored Infantry Regiment, 2d Armored Division, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action on 2 March 1945 at Schiefbahn, Germany. When a house, in which his section was located, was set ablaze by direct enemy tank fire and surrounded by enemy infantry, Sergeant TAUKKUNEN personally reconnoitered and found an escape route. Covering the rest of the burning house while his men made their getaway, he killed three Germans. After his last man had left, Sergeant TAUKKUNEN exposed himself momentarily and was killed by enemy machine-gun fire. Through his heroism and devotion to duty, he allowed his section to escape to safety and take up a favorable position so that the platoon's mission could be completed.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

H. G. MADDOX
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

Bruce Easley

BRUCE EASLEY
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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 68

26 March 1957

DESIGNATION OF KIMBRO KASERNE

The installation at Murnau, Germany (map coordinates 32T651837), presently occupied by the United States Army Engineer School, Europe, is designated Kimbro Kaserne in honor of Technician Fourth Grade TRUMAN KIMBRO, 38073327, Company C, 2d Engineer Combat Battalion, 2d Infantry Division, who distinguished himself by gallantry in action. On 19 December 1944, Technician Fourth Grade KIMBRO, as scout, led a squad assigned to the mission of mining a vital crossroad near Rocherath, Belgium. At the first attempt to reach the objective, he discovered it was occupied by an enemy tank and at least 20 infantrymen. Driven back by withering fire, Technician Fourth Grade KIMBRO made two more attempts to lead his squad to the crossroad but all approaches were covered by intense enemy fire. Although warned by our own infantrymen of the great danger involved, he left his squad in a protected place and, laden with mines, crawled alone toward the crossroad. When nearing his objective he was severely wounded, but he continued to drag himself forward and laid his mines across the road. As he tried to crawl from the objective, his body was riddled with rifle and machine-gun fire. The mines laid by his act of indomitable courage delayed the advance of enemy armor and prevented the rear of our withdrawing columns from being attacked by the enemy.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

H. G. MADDOX
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

Bruce Easley

BRUCE EASLEY
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 311

Chief.....
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C/CHB.....
26 November 1957

DESIGNATION OF WOODS MEMORIAL FIELD

The installation at Mannheim, Germany (map coordinates MV848651), known as the Mannheim-Kaefertal Sports Arena is designated Woods Memorial Field in honor of the late COLONEL RALPH NILSEY WOODS, O17679, USA. COLONEL WOODS was born in Kansas on 12 June 1903. He entered Federal service as an enlisted man in 1921, serving in this status until 1924 when he was appointed to the United States Military Academy. He graduated as a member of the class of 1929. COLONEL WOODS was Commanding Officer of Headquarters Area Command from 10 November 1956 through 13 December 1956. An avid sports enthusiast, he encouraged participation in sports as a builder of sound minds and bodies, and considered such participation as a pertinent morale and esprit-de-corps factor. His last official act as Commander was to preside at the 1956 USAREUR Football Championship Game, on 25 November 1956, at the Mannheim-Kaefertal Sports Arena. He became ill at this event and never recovered, dying 25 days later at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

CHARLES L. DASHER
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

H. V. Mitchell
H. V. MITCHELL
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 20

DESIGNATION OF MARK TWAIN VILLAGE

The United States Army family housing area located in Heidelberg, Germany (grid coordinates MV 77337072, 1:25,000) is designated Mark Twain Village, in honor of the 19th-century American writer and humorist. The author of "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" traveled widely in Germany and probably did more than any other person of his day to present to America the picture of Germany and its people as he knew them. Born 1835 in Florida, Missouri, Mark Twain from 1880 to 1907 paid nine visits to Heidelberg. During these visits he usually stayed in what is now the Schloss Hotel; he particularly appreciated the view at night down to the university town, which he called "the Milky Way in reverse." His impressions of Heidelberg and its student life, his experiences during his tours of the Neckar Valley and surrounding districts, and his observations on the German language and customs are collected in his book, "A Tramp Abroad." Through these frequent visits and humorous writings, the name Mark Twain has become as familiar to many Germans as it is to Americans.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

JOHN M. WILLEMS
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

H. V. Mitchell
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Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 350

21 September 1959

DESIGNATION OF CAMP PITMAN

1. The installation located at Weiden, Germany (map coordinates TR9306) known as the 2d Armored Cavalry Border Station is designated CAMP PITMAN in honor of the late MAJOR JAMES H. PITMAN, O23100, USA.

2. MAJOR PITMAN was born on 18 February 1915 at Camden, New Jersey, and enlisted in the Regular Army on 1 July 1934. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in July 1936 and was commissioned a second lieutenant on 11 June 1940. From 1940 to 1943 MAJOR PITMAN served in various positions and twice attended the Cavalry School (Basic Horse and Mechanized and Advanced Motors). During this period he attained the rank of major. In 1943 he attended the Command and General Staff School. Following the completion of this course, MAJOR PITMAN was assigned to the 2d Cavalry, initially as Regimental Supply Officer and later as Motor Officer. In December 1943 he assumed the duties of Executive Officer and subsequently commanded the 42d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron.

3. MAJOR PITMAN had disposed the 42d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron through the Forest de Mondon and the villages of Gerberviller and Chernevieres to protect the city of Luneville and the left flank of XII Corps when he was attacked on 18 September 1944 by the 11th Panzer Division in overwhelming strength. MAJOR PITMAN skillfully and courageously directed the defense of his positions from 0730 until around 1300 when elements of the 4th Armored Division arrived for his assistance. Constantly with his forward elements, he personally directed the placement of his units and directed the fire of his light tanks and assault guns against the heavier enemy tanks until he was killed by enemy tank gun fire while he was reporting the situation to his group commander. MAJOR PITMAN'S courageous attitude, his coolness, and the skillful handling of his troops under heavy fire were an inspiration to his men and guided them in the defense of the pivotal city of Luneville until assistance arrived. His heroic efforts to keep the enemy from the outer defense of the town were successful and above and beyond the call of duty. For this action MAJOR PITMAN was posthumously awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:



EDWARD J. O'NEILL
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS BUSSAC POST
APO 215

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 2

1 April 1960

SECTION I

Opening of Bussac Post

Headquarters Bussac Post, Landes de Bussac, France, opened at 0001 hours 1 April 1960.

SECTION II

Organization of Headquarters Bussac Post

Headquarters Bussac Post having been established by General Orders Number 2, Headquarters Theater Army Support Command, Europe, APO 122, dated 1 March 1960 is further organized as follows: Office of the Commanding Officer; Comptroller Office, Finance and Accounting Division; S1 Office, Adjutant Division, Military Personnel Division, Chaplain Division, Clubs and Messes Division, Community Relations Division, Education Division, Provost Marshal Division, Safety Division, Special Service Division; S2 Office; S3 Office; S4 Office, Engineer Division, Quartermaster Division, Transportation Division, Consolidated Property Division, Chemical Division, Ordnance Division, Publications Stock Division, and Purchasing and Contracting Division.

SECTION III

Assigned Military Sub-Posts

Braconne Sub-Post, APO 211, Captieux Sub-Post, APO 213, Fontenet Sub-Post, APO 259 and US Army Sub-Installation, Perigueux, APO 257, are assigned to this headquarters.

SECTION IV

Channels of Communications

Effective this date communications which are to be forwarded through command channels under the reorganization concept will be forwarded to this headquarters.

SECTION V

Military Publications

Military publications and directives of Headquarters United States Army, Europe, Headquarters United States Army Europe, Rear and Headquarters United States Army Communications Zone, Europe remain in effect. When

1 April 1960

conflict exists between Theater Army Support Command directives and those of Bussac Post, instructions contained in directives of Theater Army Support Command will prevail. Directives of Headquarters United States Army General Depot, Bussac remain in effect until they are superseded, revised, revoked or expired.

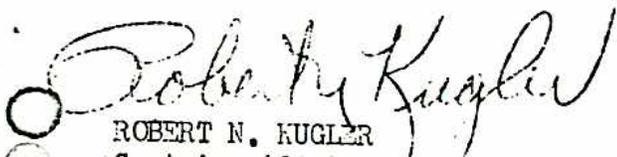
SECTION VIReports

All reports having Reports Control Symbols, previously submitted to a higher echelon, will continue to be submitted in accordance with previous schedule unless otherwise directed by this headquarters. Reports will be submitted through command channels.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT N. KUGLER
Captain, Adjutant General Corps
Adjutant


ROBERT N. KUGLER
Captain, Adjutant General Corps
Adjutant

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- 5 - CO, USAGD Braconne, APO 211
- 5 - CO, 83rd Engr Bn (Const), APO 259
- 5 - CO, USAGD Captieux, APO 213
- 5 - CO, USAGD Saumur, APO 322
- 5 - CO, USAGD Chinon, APO 256
- 5 - CO, USAGD Ingrandes, APO 258
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- 2 - CO, USAREUR Rec Cen, APO 58
- 2 - CO, 599th APU, APO 44
- 2 - CO, 69th APU, APO 21
- 2 - CO, 17th APU, APO 215

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 272

28 August 1961

DESIGNATION OF STORCK BARRACKS

1. The barracks area adjacent to the Illesheim Army Air Field, Germany (map coordinates PV 0081), is designated STORCK BARRACKS in honor of the late COLONEL LOUIS J. STORCK, O15333, United States Army.
2. COLONEL STORCK was born in Pennsylvania 1 July 1897. He entered the Federal service 8 June 1918 and was honorably discharged as a corporal in December 1918. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1919 and graduated as a member of the class of 1923.
3. During World War II, COLONEL STORCK served with the 4th Armored Division as Executive Officer, Combat Command A; Commander, 704th Tank Destroyer Battalion; Executive Officer, S3, and Commander, 37th Armored Regiment.
4. COLONEL STORCK was killed in action in France 30 July 1944 while serving as Commanding Officer, Reserve Command, 4th Armored Division. COLONEL STORCK was awarded the Silver Star posthumously for his gallantry in action near Raids, France, from 17 July 1944 to 25 July 1944.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:



LEONIDAS GAVALAS
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

W. H. NUTTER
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 144

11 April 1962

DESIGNATION OF LARSON BARRACKS

1. Effective 5 May 1962, the military installation at Kitzingen, Germany, known as Flak Kaserne (map coordinates 32 UNA 582500 5509500, map series M-841, sheet number 6227) is designated LARSON BARRACKS in honor of the late CAPTAIN STANLEY E. LARSON, O 447 252, Army of the United States.

2. CAPTAIN LARSON was born in Idaho, 9 January 1920. In 1942, upon graduation from the University of California, Berkeley, California, he entered the Federal Service as a second lieutenant and served during World War II with the Corps of Engineers.

3. CAPTAIN LARSON was killed in action 23 May 1944 during the initial stages of the breakthrough from the Anzio beachhead while serving as Commanding Officer, Company C, 10th Engineer Combat Battalion. Unwilling to risk the lives of his men, CAPTAIN LARSON alone, under intense artillery and machine gun fire, cleared mines from the avenue of approach in advance of an armored attack. On 16 November 1944 he was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

Leonidas Gavalas
LEONIDAS GAVALAS
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

WILLIAM C. BAKER, JR.
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 403

GENERAL ORDER
NUMBER 146A

13 April 1962

DESIGNATION OF THE EDDY HOUSE

1. The quarters of the Commander in Chief, USAREUR, in Mark Twain Village, Heidelberg, Germany, is designated THE EDDY HOUSE in honor of LIEUTENANT GENERAL MANTON SPRAGUE EDDY, O 4 655, United States Army, deceased.

2. GENERAL EDDY was born in Chicago, Illinois, 16 May 1892. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army and promoted to first lieutenant on 29 November 1916. During World War I, he served with the 39th Infantry of the 4th Infantry Division during the Aisne-Marne and Meuse-Argonne offensives and with the 4th Infantry Division as part of the Army of Occupation in Germany. In World War II, GENERAL EDDY led the 9th Infantry Division in North Africa and Sicily during 1943 and in the invasion of Normandy in 1944. In August 1944, he commanded the XII Army Corps, spearheading many of the operations of General Patton's Third Army through France, Luxembourg, and Germany.

3. In August 1950, GENERAL EDDY was appointed Deputy Commander in Chief of the European Command with headquarters at Heidelberg, Germany, and in January 1951, Commanding General of Seventh Army. On 12 August 1952, GENERAL EDDY assumed command of the newly reorganized United States Army, Europe, and served as Commander in Chief, USAREUR, until retirement on 31 March 1953. GENERAL EDDY died on 10 April 1962 and was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery on 13 April 1962.

4. GENERAL EDDY held the following decorations: Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Air Medal, Army Commendation Ribbon, and Purple Heart. His foreign decorations included the British Order of the Company of the Bath (Commander), French Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre, Russian Order of the Fatherland War First Class and Medal for Valor, Luxembourg

Royal Order of the Oak (Commander) and Croix de Guerre, and Belgian
Commander of the Order of Leopold with Palm and Croix de Guerre with
Palm.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

Leonidas Gavalas
LEONIDAS GAVALAS
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

WILLIAM C. BAKER, JR.
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 294

22 November 1952

DESIGNATION OF CAMP WHALEN

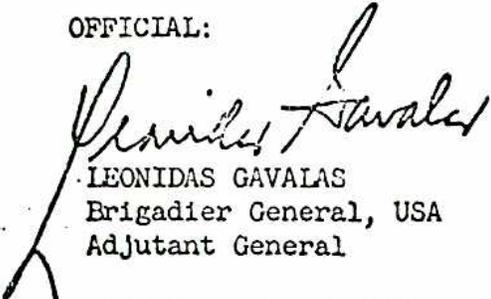
1. The military installation at Rohrbach, Germany, known as Rohrbach Border Camp (map coordinates UP 913975) is designated CAMP WHALEN in honor of the late CAPTAIN DENNIS D. WHALEN, O 68 774, United States Army.

2. CAPTAIN WHALEN was born 12 April 1931 in Nevada. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June 1953 and commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry. He served with distinction in Korea from 1954-1955.

3. CAPTAIN WHALEN, commanding Troop F, 2d Reconnaissance Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry, was killed in a vehicle accident 2 July 1952 while performing a surveillance mission at the West German-Czechoslovak border. CAPTAIN WHALEN's outstanding performance of duty in a sensitive and responsible position contributed immeasurably to the successful mission of his unit and reflects the highest traditions of the service.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:


LEONIDAS GAVALAS
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

WILLIAM C. BAKER, JR.
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

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AEAGA-P

AG Div

Name Redesignation of Two Kasernes within
Pirmasens Post

DCEPSA

6 March 1964
Major Cutting/kaz/7639

1. Attention is invited to attached correspondence, subject as above.
2. Request General Orders be published to effect the following redesignation of kasernas.

CURRENT DESIGNATION

NEW DESIGNATION

D'ISLY - - - - - HUSTERNÖH

TURENNE - - - - - KREUTZBERG

3. CO, Pirmasens has requested permission to make initial press release on these redesignations. This division proposes to honor this request and asks your cooperation.
4. Request this division be notified when requested orders are published so that the information may be relayed to CO Pirmasens Post telephonically.

FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PERS AND ADMIN:

1 Incl
corres

DOUGLAS W. MITCHELL
Colonel CS
Chief, Personnel Services Branch
Personnel and Administration Div

AENXP-CO (9 Oct 64)

4th Ind

SUBJECT: Name Redesignation of Two Kasernes within Pirmasens Post

Headquarters, Pirmasens Post, APO 189, US Forces, 4 March 1964

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Europe, APO 403, US Forces

Request General Orders be published by Headquarters, USAREUR.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



JOHN F BENNEHAN
Major, Artillery
Adjutant

Tps Pirm Mil 8507

AEAGA-P (9 Oct 64)

2d Ind

SUBJECT: Name Redesignation of Two Kasernes within Pirmasens Post

Headquarters, United States Army, Europe, APO 403, US Forces 19 FEB 1964

TO: Commanding Officer, Northern Area Command, APO 757, US Forces

Request by CO, Pirmasens Post to rename "D'Ioly" and "Turonne" kasernes with the names "KusterhOh" and "Kreutzberg" respectively is approved.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:



ROBERT F. KELLEY
Captain, AGO
Asst AG

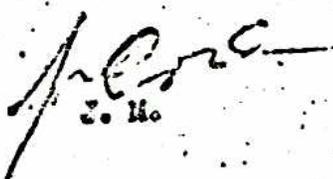
Tele: Heid Mil 7658

ADIGA-PS (9 Oct 63)

3rd Ind

Headquarters, Northern Area Command, APO 757, US Forces, 18 FEB 1964

TO: Commanding Officer, Pirmasens Post, APO 189, US Forces



Tp: Northern Mil 8695

AENGA-PS (9 Oct 63)

1st Ind

SUBJECT: Name Redesignation of two Kagornes within Pirmasens Post

Headquarters, Northern Area Command, APO 757, US Forces, 14 NOV 1963

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Europe, ATTN: AFAGA-P,
APO 403, US Forces

Request an exception to policy of par 41, USAREUR Circular 210-10, dated 6 March 1957. This headquarters requests authority to authorize Commanding Officer, Pirmasens Post to rename two kagornes presently named D'Isly and Turenne back to the original respective names of Husterhsh and Kreutzberg.

FOR THE COMMANDER:


JANET McMANUS
Captain, WAC
Act Asst AG

Tp: Northern Mil 7814

HEADQUARTERS
PIRMASENS POST
APO 189 US FORCES

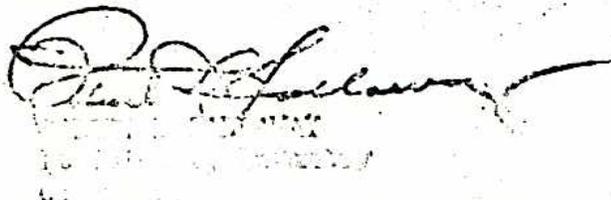
AENXP-CO

9 October 1963

SUBJECT: Name Redesignation of two Kasernes within Pirmasens Post

TO: Commanding General
Northern Area Command
APO 757, US Forces

1. Request that the present names of two Kasernes, D'Isly and Turenne, within the limits of Pirmasens Post be changed back to Husterhüh and Kreutzberg Kaserne respectively. The present names have no American military significance.
2. The two kasernes in question were originally established by the German Army sometime between 1936 and 1939. At this time the kasernes were given the names of Husterhüh and Kreutzberg. These names were significant in that the areas in which the kasernes were established had borne these names for two or three hundred years.
3. Upon occupation by the French Forces subsequent to WWII, the two kasernes were renamed by the French Army units occupying the area. The significance of the name D'Isly is that D'Isly is a portion of the name of the Algerian Battalion stationed at Husterhüh Kaserne. The significance of the name Turenne is that a French general named Turenne was active in the area around Kreutzberg Kaserne during the late 18th century. The two kasernes were occupied by the American Forces sometime during 1950 or 1951 and the French names continued in existence.
4. The Federal Property Administration Office at Landau states that the official property records as well as inventory records refer to both kasernes by the German names of Husterhüh and Kreutzberg and the French designation has never been recognized by any official German authority. In addition the Local National Work Force and the local populace continually refer to the kasernes by their German designation.
5. During the past month several local newspapers have informally inquired as to why there are two separate names for one kaserne. The redesignation of the two kasernes mentioned above will further local German-American relations. This is especially true as the present names of the two kasernes have no American military significance.



HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO US Forces 09403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 41

8 March 1966

REDESIGNATION OF KASERNE
(NEUE KASERNE TO CHARLES E. KILBOURNE KASERNE)

1. TC 381. Neue Kaserne, Schwetzingen, Germany, is hereby re-designated CHARLES E. KILBOURNE KASERNE in honor of Major General Charles E. Kilbourne, United States Army.

General Kilbourne was born 18 December 1872 at Fort Myer, Virginia (then Fort Whipple). He entered service 20 May 1898 at Portland, Oregon. He won the Medal of Honor as a 1st lieutenant, US Volunteer Signal Corps, for action at Paco Bridge, Philippine Islands, 5 February 1899. Within a range of 250 yards of the enemy and in the face of rapid fire, he climbed a pole at the east end of the bridge and in full view of the enemy he coolly and carefully repaired a broken telegraph wire, thus reestablishing telegraphic communication to the front. The citation was issued 6 May 1905. He transferred to the Artillery Corps 17 March 1902. He served in the Boxer Rebellion in China. During World War I, he won the Distinguished Service Cross for valor in reorganizing American lines while under machine-gun fire. In 1935 he was made major general and took command of the 2d Division at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. From June 1936 until his retirement, 31 December 1936, he was VI Corps Area Commander, Chicago. From 1937 to 1945, he served as superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. Before his death in the Walter Reed Medical Center, 12 November 1963, at age 90, he was the oldest living holder of the Medal of Honor.

Authority: AR 1-30 and 8th indorsement, AEAGA-P, Headquarters USAREUR, 4 March 1966, to letter, SCCE-AG, Headquarters, US Army Strategic Communications Command--Europe, 22 July 1965, subject: Renaming of Neue Kaserne

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

F. T. PACHLER
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

George P. Warner

GEORGE P. WARNER
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

Telephone: HQ USAREUR Heid Mil 7404

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO US Forces 09403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 74

14 April 1966

REDESIGNATION OF INSTALLATION
(CAMP DACHAU TO EASTMAN BARRACKS)

1. TC 381. Camp Dachau, Dachau, Germany, is hereby redesignated EASTMAN BARRACKS in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Tobias C. Eastman, United States Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Eastman was born 25 February 1902 at Fryeburg, Maine. He was appointed 2d lieutenant, FA, ORC, 15 October 1931. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant, FA, ORC, 7 April 1936, and to captain, FA, ORC, 30 July 1940. He entered on extended active duty 2 January 1941 and served as Battery Commander and Communications Officer, 37th Field Artillery Battalion, and 2d Division Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to April 1942. In June 1942, Lieutenant Colonel Eastman was assigned as Battalion Commander, 15th Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and later commanded this unit in the European Theater. He was reassigned to the 37th Field Artillery Battalion in June 1944. While serving as Battalion Commander of the 37th Field Artillery Battalion, he died 26 April 1945 in Germany as the result of wounds received in action. Lieutenant Colonel Eastman was authorized the following awards: Silver Star, Purple Heart, Bronze Star Medal with First Oak Leaf Cluster, American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with one silver service star for participation in the Normandy, Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe, Northern France, and Rhineland Campaigns, World War II Victory Medal, Belgian Fourragere, and the Armed Forces Reserve Medal (Reserve).

Authority: AR 1-30 and 9th indorsement, AEAGA-P, Headquarters USAREUR, 12 April 1966, to letter, Headquarters, 3d Battalion, 37th Artillery, 2 August 1965, subject: Renaming of Camp Dachau

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

F. T. PACHLER
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

George P. Warner
GEORGE P. WARNER
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

Telephone: HQ USAREUR Heid Mil 7404

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 09403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 160

24 June 1966

REDESIGNATION OF INSTALLATION
(QUARTERMASTER SERVICE CENTER TO GROSSAUHEIM KASERNE)

1. TC 381. Quartermaster Service Center, Hanau, Germany, is hereby redesignated GROSSAUHEIM KASERNE.

Authority: AR 1-30 and 17th indorsement, AEAGA-P, Headquarters USAREUR, 21 June 1966, to letter, AETZR-A-IC, Office of Installation Coordinator, Quartermaster Service Center, 18 October 1965, subject: Renaming American Military Installation in the Federal Republic of Germany

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

F. T. PACHLER
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff


LEE L. STEWART
Colonel, AGC
Acting Adjutant General

Telephone: HQ USAREUR Heid Mil 7404

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 09403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 347

21 December 1966

REDESIGNATION OF HOUSING AREA
(FINTHEN AIRFIELD HOUSING AREA TO HARLOW G. CLARK, JR., HOUSING AREA)

1. TC 381. Finthen Airfield Housing Area, Finthen, Germany, is hereby redesignated Harlow G. Clark, Jr., Housing Area in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Harlow G. Clark, Jr., United States Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Clark was born 4 July 1921 at Hortense, Georgia. He entered the service 10 December 1942. He was assigned to the 82d Airborne Infantry Division for the competitive tour for the purpose of obtaining a Regular Army commission. He was appointed second lieutenant, Infantry, Regular Army, to rank from 1 January 1948. He served overseas in the Far East Command from 4 February 1952 to 7 November 1953. During this period in Korea, he was wounded in action. On his return to the United States, he entered the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, for advanced infantry officer training. He served as an instructor at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, from November 1954 to September 1955. He completed the Army Aviation Tactics Course in June 1956 at Fort Rucker, Alabama.

He served with the 8th Infantry Division, United States Army, Europe, from September 1961 through May 1964. He departed for service in Vietnam in August 1965 as Deputy Brigade Commander, 1st Brigade, 1st (Air) Cavalry Division. Lieutenant Colonel Clark died 7 March 1966 as the result of multiple head injuries when the helicopter he was piloting crashed.

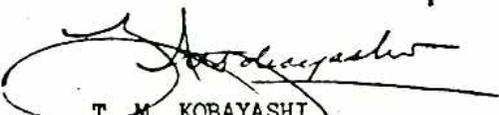
He was authorized the Silver Star with two Oak Leaf Clusters; Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device and two Oak Leaf Clusters; Air Medal with one Silver Oak Leaf Cluster; Purple Heart with one Oak Leaf Cluster; and Purple Heart (Posthumously).

Authority: AR 1-30 and 8th indorsement, AEAGA-P, Headquarters USAREUR, 4 October 1966, to letter, AETHGA-PM, Headquarters, 8th Infantry Division, 8 April 1966, subject: Redesignation of Finthen Airfield Housing Area.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

F. T. PACHLER
Major General, GS
Deputy Commander in Chief
and Chief of Staff


T. M. KOBAYASHI
Colonel, AGC
Asst AG

Telephone: HQ USAREUR Heid Mill (213-)7404

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 09403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 8

12 January 1967

REDESIGNATION OF CAMP
(KRONACH BORDER CAMP TO CAMP LEONARD)

1. TC 381. Kronach Border Camp, Kronach, Germany, is hereby redesignated Camp Leonard in honor of Sergeant Patrick Leonard, United States Army.

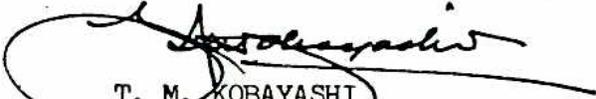
Sergeant Leonard was awarded the Medal of Honor for Valor, Ability and Humanity 17 May 1870 as a result of his heroic action above and beyond the call of duty.

Authority: AR 1-30 and 9th indorsement, AEAGA-P, Headquarters USAREUR, 6 January 1967, to letter, AETP-BX, Headquarters, 1st Reconnaissance Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment, 21 July 1966, subject: Memorialization of Sergeant Patrick Leonard.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

F. T. PACHLER
Major General, GS
Deputy Commander in Chief
and Chief of Staff


T. M. KOBAYASHI
Colonel, AGC
Asst AG

Telephone: HQ USAREUR Heid Mil (213-)7404

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CINCUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GER

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CO RHINELAND DIST BAD KREUZNACH GER
INST COORD STRASSBURG CASERNE IDAR-OBERSTEIN GER
UNCLAS 8C-50954

SUBJECT: Official Designation of USAREUR Installations

This message in Two Parts, PART I FOR ALL ADDRESSEES, PART II FOR

INFO:

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- DCSLOG
- DCSQPS
- DCSPER
- SJA
- PAD
- FM
- MED DIV
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- Chaplain IG

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Chief, Real Estate Branch

PHONE 8668

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TYPED (or stamped) NAME AND TITLE

J. G. K. MILLER, JR.
Colonel, GS
Secretary of the General Staff

RELEASE

UNCLASSIFIED

FROM:

CINCUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GER

PART I TO ALL ADDRESSEES

1. Effective immediately USAREUR Installation No. GY 287 at Idar-Oberstein, Germany is designated as "Strassburg Caserne". This designation will be used in all future official correspondence, records and reports pertaining to this installation. The name "Frank Barracks", previously applied to this installation, will not be used.

*There was a "Strassburg Caserne" in Idar-Oberstein in 1956.
es.*

PART II TO USAACOM

2. Initiate a request for name change in the Inventory of Real Property - Army, ENG 75 (R2), (AR 405-45).

125

SYMBOL AEA EN-RE	PAGE NR. 2	NR. OF PAGES 2	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	INITIALS <i>rm/JLF</i>
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Installation Book

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE and SEVENTH ARMY
APO 09403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 67

1 March 1967

REDESIGNATION OF INSTALLATION

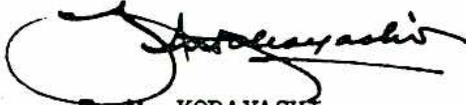
1. TC 381. Labor Service Cantonment, Friedrichsfeld, Germany, is hereby redesignated Storage Area Friedrichsfeld.

Authority: AR 1-30

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

F. T. PACHLER
Major General, GS
Deputy Commander in Chief
and Chief of Staff



T. M. KOBAYASHI
Colonel, AGC
Asst AG

Telephone: HQ USAREUR & 7A Heid Mil (213-)7404

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE and SEVENTH ARMY
APO 09403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 74

8 March 1967

REDESIGNATION OF INSTALLATION

1. TC 381. Roux Kaserne, Kaiserslautern, Germany, is hereby redesignated Panzer Casern#.

Authority: AR 1-30 and message, SC-15506, Headquarters USAREUR and Seventh Army, February 1967

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

F. T. PACHLER
Major General, GS
Deputy Commander in Chief
and Chief of Staff


T. M. KOBAYASHI
Colonel, AGC
Acting Adjutant General

Telephone: HQ USAREUR & 7A Heid Mil (213-)9021

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FROM:

CINCUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GER

PART I TO ALL ADDRESSEES

1. Effective immediately USAREUR Installation No.GY565 at Kaiseraloutern, Germany is designated as "PANZER CASERNE". This designation will be used in all future official correspondence, records and reports pertaining to this installation. The name "Roux Caserne", previously applied to this installation, will not be used.

PART II TO USAACOM

2. Initiate a request for name change in the Inventory of Military Real Property, ENG-75 (R3), (AR 405-45).

SYMBOL

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2

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2

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Installation book
② Chronology

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE and SEVENTH ARMY
APO 09403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 126

24 April 1967

REDESIGNATION OF INSTALLATION

1. TC 381. Verdun Kaserne, Kaiserslautern, Germany, is hereby redesignated Daenner Caserne.

Authority: AR 1-30 and message, SC-17115, Headquarters USAREUR and Seventh Army, March 1967

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

CHARLES H. CHASE
Major General, GS
Deputy Commander in Chief
and Chief of Staff



T. M. KOBAYASHI
Colonel, AGC
Asst AG

Telephone: HQ USAREUR & 7A Heid M11 (213-)8021

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE and SEVENTH ARMY
APO 09403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 238

31 July 1968

REDESIGNATION OF INSTALLATION
(DES GOUTTES KASERNE TO ~~JAMES W.~~ MINICK KASERNE)

1. TC 381. Des Gouttes Kaserne, Bad Kreuznach, Germany, is hereby redesignated ~~James W.~~ Minick Kaserne in honor of Staff Sergeant James ^{JOHN} W. Minick, United States Army.

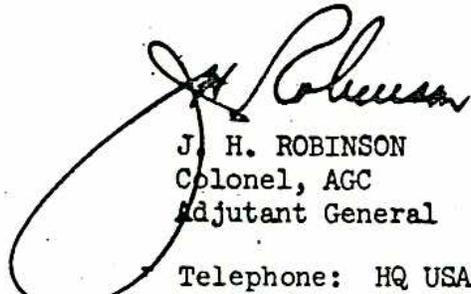
Staff Sergeant Minick was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions above and beyond the call of duty while a member of the 121st Infantry, 8th Infantry Division, during World War II, near Huertgen, Germany.

Authority: AR 1-30 and 6th indorsement, AEAGA-P-MD, Headquarters USAREUR and Seventh Army, 22 July 1968, to letter, Headquarters, 8th Infantry Division, 12 April 1968, subject: Renaming of Des Gouttes Kaserne.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

B. F. TAYLOR
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff


J. H. ROBINSON
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

Telephone: HQ USAREUR & 7A Heid Mil (213-)6443/7647

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE and SEVENTH ARMY
APO 09403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 245

7 August 1968

REDESIGNATION OF INSTALLATION
(FAULENBERG HOUSING AREA AND FAULENBERG KASERNE TO
WALTER C. WETZEL HOUSING AREA AND WALTER C. WETZEL KASERNE)

1. TC 381. Faulenberg Housing Area and Faulenberg Kaserne, Baumholder, Germany, are hereby redesignated Walter C. Wetzel Housing Area and Walter C. Wetzel Kaserne, in honor of PFC Walter C. Wetzel, United States Army.

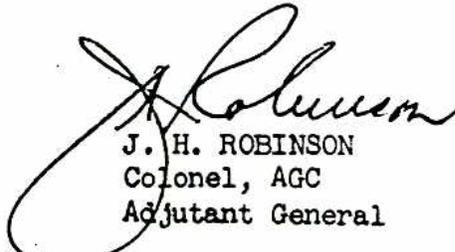
PFC Wetzel was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions above and beyond the call of duty while a member of the 13th Infantry, 8th Infantry Division, during World War II, at Birken, Germany.

Authority: AR 1-30 and 6th indorsement, AEAGA-P-MD, Headquarters USAREUR and Seventh Army, 31 July 1968, to letter, Headquarters, 8th Infantry Division, 12 April 1968, subject: Renaming of Faulenberg Housing Area and Faulenberg Kaserne.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

B. F. TAYLOR
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff



J. H. ROBINSON
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

Telephone: HQ USAREUR & 7A Heid M11 (213-)6443/7647

DISTRIBUTION: M, plus
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SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION:
20 - TAGO, DA (ATTN: AGSD)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE and SEVENTH ARMY
APO 09403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 352

5 May 1969

NAMING OF AREAS

1. TC 382. Following areas NAMED.

Former name: Dependent Housing Area Bad Nauheim (GY 162), Germany
New name: Alvin York Village
Former name: Dependent Housing Butzbach (GY 174), Germany
New name: Roman Way Village
Former name: Dependent Housing Area Giessen (GY 194), Germany
New name: Community Facilities, Giessen
Former name: Dependent Housing Area Friedberg (GY 728), Germany
New name: McArthur Place
Effective date: 5 May 1969
Authority: AR 210-10, AR 1-30, and USAREUR Regulation 405-45

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

B. F. TAYLOR
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

E. P. Ward

E. P. WARD
1LT, AGC
Asst Adjutant General

Telephone: HQ USAREUR & 7A Heid Mil (213-)8021

DISTRIBUTION: M, plus

4 - CINCUSAFE
4 - CINCUSNAVEUR
4 - CO, Ea US Forces SUPDIST, Hessen and Rheinland-Pfalz
10 - DCSPER, USAREUR & 7A (AEAGA-SD)
12 - ENGR, USAREUR & 7A (AEAEN-RE)

SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION:

20 - TAGO, DA (Attn: AGSD)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE and SEVENTH ARMY
APO 09403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 490

9 October 1970

NAMING OF INSTALLATION

TC 467. Following installation NAMED.

Authority: AR 210-10 and AR 405-45
Former name: Housing & Camp (GY 348)
New name: Border Camp (GY 348)
Location: Wollbach, Germany
Effective date: 1 October 1970

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

E. H. ALMQUIST
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff


R. L. HENDERSON
CPT, AGC
Asst Adjutant General

Telephone: HQ USAREUR & 7A HBG Mil (2121-)8021

DISTRIBUTION: M, plus

4 - CINCUSAFE
4 - CINCUSNAVEUR
4 - CO, USA Engr Dist, Nordbayern
12 - ENGR, USAREUR (AEAEN-RE)

SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION:

26 - DA (20 - TAGO-AGSD; 5 - ACSFOR-PP-FP; 1 - ACSFOR-PP-PA-FA)

On P 10/11

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE and SEVENTH ARMY
APO 09403

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 186

12 July 1967

REDESIGNATION OF INSTALLATION

1. TC 381. Ruesselheim Kaserne, Ruesselheim, Germany, is hereby redesignated Azbill Barracks in honor of Warrant Officer Roy Gordon Azbill, United States Army.

Warrant Officer Azbill repeatedly distinguished himself by leadership and gallantry in action while a rotary wing aviator. He died as a result of hostile action in the Republic of Vietnam 30 December 1964.

Authority: AR 1-30 and 4th indorsement, AEAGA-P-MD, Headquarters USAREUR and Seventh Army, 5 July 1967, to letter, AEZTCG-CO, Headquarters, 37th Transportation Group, 15 March 1967, subject: Naming of Military Installation.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

CHARLES H. CHASE
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff



GLADNEY D. SMITH
Major, AGC
Asst AG

Telephone: HQ USAREUR & 7A Heid Mil (213-)6475

DISTRIBUTION: M, plus
10 - CO, 37th Trans Gp
10 - DCS, Pers, USAREUR & 7A (AEAGA-P)
SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION:
20 - TAGO, DA (Attn: AGSD)

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 87)

BY APO 403
23 September 1948

DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION

The athletic field located within the confines of Gaffey Barracks (map coordinates 55.5 - 17.2) in the Metzlar Military Post is named PERSHING FIELD in honor of the late General John Joseph Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

OFFICIAL:

C. R. HUMMNER
Lieutenant General, GSO
Chief of Staff

[Handwritten Signature]
JOHN A. KLEIN
Colonel AGC
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION: A, C, Z.



Department of the Army
Headquarters, 3rd Squadron
11th Armored Cavalry Regiment
APO New York 09141



MCPHEETERS BARRACKS

On 5 October 1936, the Wehrmacht completed construction of a new troop kaserne in Bad Hersfeld to house a part of the growing German Armored Forces. The kaserne was named "Langemarck Kaserne" and was first occupied by the 9th Kraftfahrzeugabteilung under command of Major H. Gutzeit. The stationing of military forces in Bad Hersfeld was nothing new to the inhabitants since the city had housed military garrisons almost continuously since 1600 when the first local militia was formed. Throughout the ensuing years, many illustrious infantry battalions and regiments of the State of Hesse had been stationed there.

During World War II, a series of German armored units were stationed in Langemarck Kaserne. In 1945, occupation troops of the US Army assumed control of the kaserne and subsequently, it was redesignated McPheeters Barracks in honor of Lt Col Jon W. McPheeters. Col McPheeters, Commanding Officer, 91st First Artillery Battalion, died of wounds received on the Anzio Beachhead in March 1944. The major unit housed in McPheeters Barracks is the 3d Squadron, 14th Armored Cavalry.

On 17 May 1972, the squadron was redesignated as 3d Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS
KARLSRUHE POST
APO 164 US FORCES

AEMXK-CO 250/56

8 May 1958

SUBJECT: History of Kasernes

TO: Commanding Officers
All Units and Installations
Karlsruhe Post, Germany

Attached is a history of kasernes located in Karlsruhe. Sufficient copies are provided for distribution on a basis of one per company sized unit. Request that a copy be displayed in each day room or similar location where it may be accessible to members of your command.

Tel: Karls Mil 8306

R. L. Pooley
RICHARD L POOLEY
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

Karlsruhe: Military Stronghold of Baden.

Karlsruhe's history as a garrison is as old as her history as the Ducal Residence of the State of Baden. On June 15, 1715 Karlsruhe was founded as the residence of Karl-Wilhelm of Durlach-Baden and with the Duke's move from Durlach to his new castle came the 200 man castle guard.

There was no substantial increase in the number of troops in Karlsruhe until the year 1771 when the Grand Duchies of Baden-Durlach and Baden-Baden were unified and the troop command for both areas was established in Karlsruhe. Then in the year 1803 the troops of the Palatinate and Speyer were transferred to Karlsruhe, bringing the total troop strength up to 1400 men. The units were composed of soldiers conscripted from the local populace for a period of eight years. Grenadier, hussar, artillery and infantry units stationed in Karlsruhe at this time rallied to the side of Napoleon I to march against Spain, the armies of Imperial Germany and Alexander of Russia.

At the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars, the troop strength in Karlsruhe remained constant until Prince von Bismark began uniting the German States into the Second Reich. By 1871 Karlsruhe was the home of five regiments composed of all types of conventional armaments of the day, as well as a train battalion.

Karlsruhe's Early Caserns

Karlsruhe built her first casern in the year 1804. Up to this date civilian housing and the scanty quarters in the castle had sufficed for the Castle Guard. The first casern, built on the site of today's Hauptpost rapidly proved to be too small and by 1824 two wings had been added to the building. In addition to this, an artillery casern, which was destroyed in a bomb attack during World War II was erected on Friedrichsplatz in the Gottesäue Castle. In 1843, the Dragoner Kaserne was built at the eastern end of Kaiserstrasse, only to be moved to Kaiserallee in 1899 to make way for Karlsruhe's Technical College.

The remainder of Karlsruhe's caserns belong much more to the present than to the past. The majority of them were built for the troops which were to perpetuate the Third Reich and now these buildings are being used by NATO Forces through the agency of the Federal Defence Costs Office.

Rhinoland Casern.

Of the caserns still in use to this day, the Rhinoland Casern in Ettlingen, about ten kilometers southwest of Karlsruhe is the oldest. The first buildings of this complex were erected in 1870 to house the troops of the Second Reich. The finances for the construction were levied from the local inhabitants. The year 1914 saw the completion of this casern as Germany's troop strength grew toward the advent of World War I. At the conclusion of the war,

Germany was demilitarized under the Versaille Treaty. This massive group of buildings was converted into a hospital and a school. By 1936, the limits of the Versaille Treaty had long been exceeded and the 109th Infantry Regiment moved into the Rhineland Kaserne.

Immediately after the war, the kaserne was used to house displaced persons flooding into Western Germany from the Soviet satellites and East Germany. During the period from 1946 until 1950, the kaserne constantly was quartering 2,000 DP's. In 1950, American troops moved into the kaserne. The area is now occupied by the 39th Engr Gp, elements of the 552 FA Bn, and three German Labor Service Groups.

Gerszewski Barracks.

Gerszewski Barracks, now occupied by the 73rd AAA Bn, the 18th Ord Co, components of the 552 FA Bn, 66th Ord Bn and 620th Engr Co, and 25th Sig Bn, was named for Sgt Adolf C Gerszewski of the 397th Infantry Regiment. On the 9th of April 1945, Sgt Gerszewski was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for outstanding bravery in combat. In total darkness, he drew up his squad, single-handedly located an enemy position and killed 5 members of the enemy and wounded 3 before being mortally wounded.

The present complex of Gerszewski Barracks consists of two former German kasernes, the Mudra Kaserne and the Pionier Kaserne, both built prior to World War II. After the war, 24 January 1947, the two kasernes were unified as the "Black Hawk" kaserne occupied by the first Constabulary Squadron and the 15th Constabulary Regiment. These units wore the "Black Hawk" insignia, denoting that they were the direct descent of the original "United States Regiment of Dragoons." Line troops were moved into the kaserne on 23 August 1948 and it was renamed "Gerszewski Barracks".

SMILEY BARRACKS

The smallest kaserne in Karlsruhe, Smiley Barracks is the seat of the Post Headquarters. The barracks owes its name to T/4 Lester W. Smiley, who was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for exposing himself to enemy fire without regard for his personal safety, in order to repair a communications line disrupted by mortar fire.

The kaserne was built in 1937 as the Headquarters of the 31st Infantry Division. Its original name was Forstner Kaserne for General Forstner of the Luftwaffe. The 31st experienced all phases of the war from the triumphal march through France to the disastrous retreat through Russia in the winter of 1942-43. At the conclusion of the war, the kaserne was taken over by the Americans, renamed, and now is occupied by Karlsruhe Headquarters personnel, the 285th MP Co, the 8th Med Co, the 9th, 10th, and 11th Historical Detachments, the 3rd Med Disp, the 44th Finance Disbursing Section, the 548th APU, the 595th Med Co, and the 526th QM Co, the USAREUR Film Exchange and USAREUR Dependents' Education Group.

EUCOM
GO 6
17 Oct 52

PHILLIPS BARRACKS

Phillips Barracks, formerly known as the Mackensen Kaserne, was one of the four kasernes built shortly before the outbreak of World War II to accommodate the ever increasing military might of the Third Reich. This kaserne also was occupied by members of the 31st Infantry Division and was turned over to the Americans in 1945.

In 1945, the kaserne was officially renamed in honor of PFC Adrian Phillips who died in action in January 1945. PFC Phillips was killed by strafing fire of a low flying enemy plane and the kaserne was named for him as a memorial of the American soldiers who lived and died bravely for their country.

At the present the kaserne is occupied by the 555th Engr Gp, the 78th Engr Bn, and the 809th Engr Co.

NEUREUT CANTONEMENT

The Neureut Cantonement has the unique distinction in Karlsruhe of being the only barracks built after the war by the Americans. The Cantonement is now the primary site of Karlsruhe signal units as well as three Labor Service Groups. The kaserne is the home of the headquarters of the 516th Sig Gp, the 29th Sig Bn, the 17th Sig Bn, and the 532nd FA Obsr Bn.

Sharing the NATO obligations of defending West Germany with the American Forces are German and French units. When the Bundeswehr Forces were called into being in April 1956, the gradual process of relieving American units in Germany with Bundeswehr Forces began. The first step in this direction took place on Karlsruhe's Rhine Harbor on 1 April 1958. Unit K of the US Navy Rhine River Patrol officially turned over its duties, base and craft to the 791st Interior Defence Company of the Bundeswehr.

Furthermore, on 27 February 1957, the first unit of the Bundeswehr moved into Karlsruhe to set up headquarters in the Dragoon Kaserne, formerly assigned to Polish Labor Service Units. In a ceremony presided over by Lord Mayor Klotz, acting Karlsruhe Commander Major Robert L. Hall, and the French commander, Colonel Vaude, the 121st Signal Battalion of the Luftwaffe was welcomed to the NATO Community in Karlsruhe. The Signal Battalion, which belongs to the Southern Air Command of the German Air Force, is now engaged in rebuilding the kaserne, which was severely damaged during the war.

One of Karlsruhe's older kasernes, the former Grenadier Kaserne, is now occupied by a French Field Artillery Battalion. The kaserne has been temporarily renamed for General Pagezy of the French Army and is one of the northermost points of the French Forces.

Although Karlsruhe's role as a military garrison for the State of Baden has become obsolete with changing times, one thing remains unchanged; Karlsruhe has access to an inland water lane. The importance of this is not to be underestimated. Furthermore, as a city not more than 20 kilometers from the French border, Karlsruhe shall always be an essential communications point. With a distinguished military past, Karlsruhe also has a vital role to play in the future, both to keep the water of the Rhine open to the traffic of free countries and as a rear area position occupied by supporting troops.

HEADQUARTERS HEIDELBERG POST
Northern Area Command
APO 333, US Forces

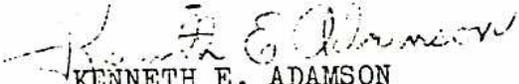
AENXH-CO 250/56

13 May 1958

SUBJECT: History of Kasernes, military history and an
introduction to the cities of Heidelberg and
Mannheim.

TO: Commanding Officers
All Units and Installations
Heidelberg Post, Germany

Attached is a history of the kasernes located in the
Heidelberg and Mannheim areas together with an introduction
to these cities and a military history of the Heidelberg Post
area. Sufficient copies are provided for distribution on a
basis of one per company sized unit. Request that a copy be
displayed in each day room or similar location where it may
be accessible to members of your command.


KENNETH E. ADAMSON
Colonel, QMC
Commanding

FLIEGERHORST KASERNE

Fliegerhorst Kaserne is located in Land Hesse, 6 kilometers north of Hanau 25 kilometers east of Frankfurt. It encompasses 480 acres of improved grounds, 485, 313 square yards of paved area, and 1,992,432 square feet of building floor space. Located on the kaserne is a hard-surface runway 2296 feet long with a usable overrun of 1600 feet.

Fliegerhorst Kaserne was constructed in 1937-1938. The first unit to be assigned to kaserne was Kampfgeschwader 55, a light bomber unit using Heinkel 111 aircraft. This Luftwaffe squadron had three flights, a signal company, administration company, maintenance company and two airfield companies. The first commandant of the airfield was Lt Col Brunner, who was later promoted to Lt General by the end of World War II.

The Kampfgeschwader 55 squadron was later transferred to France and the Kaserne was used as a replacement center and post headquarters for numerous small airfields located from Frankfurt to Widda.

Fliegerhorst was first bombed in 1944, destroying three large hangars. Again, during the last few months of the war, the kaserne received heavy bomb attacks and extensive damage. Much of the kaserne has since been rebuilt.

From 1945 to 1952 the Signal Corps Depot for Europe was located at Fliegerhorst. This unit moved to Pirmasens, Germany, in 1952 and the kaserne was then occupied by various Army tactical units.

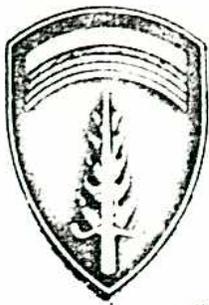
The kaserne is now the site of the Hanau Army Airfield, which is one of the best and busiest Army airfields in this part of Germany. It is used exclusively by light Army aviation and helicopters.

In addition to the airfield, the kaserne houses Army aviation units, artillery units, ordnance units, and a signal unit. The major units on post are:

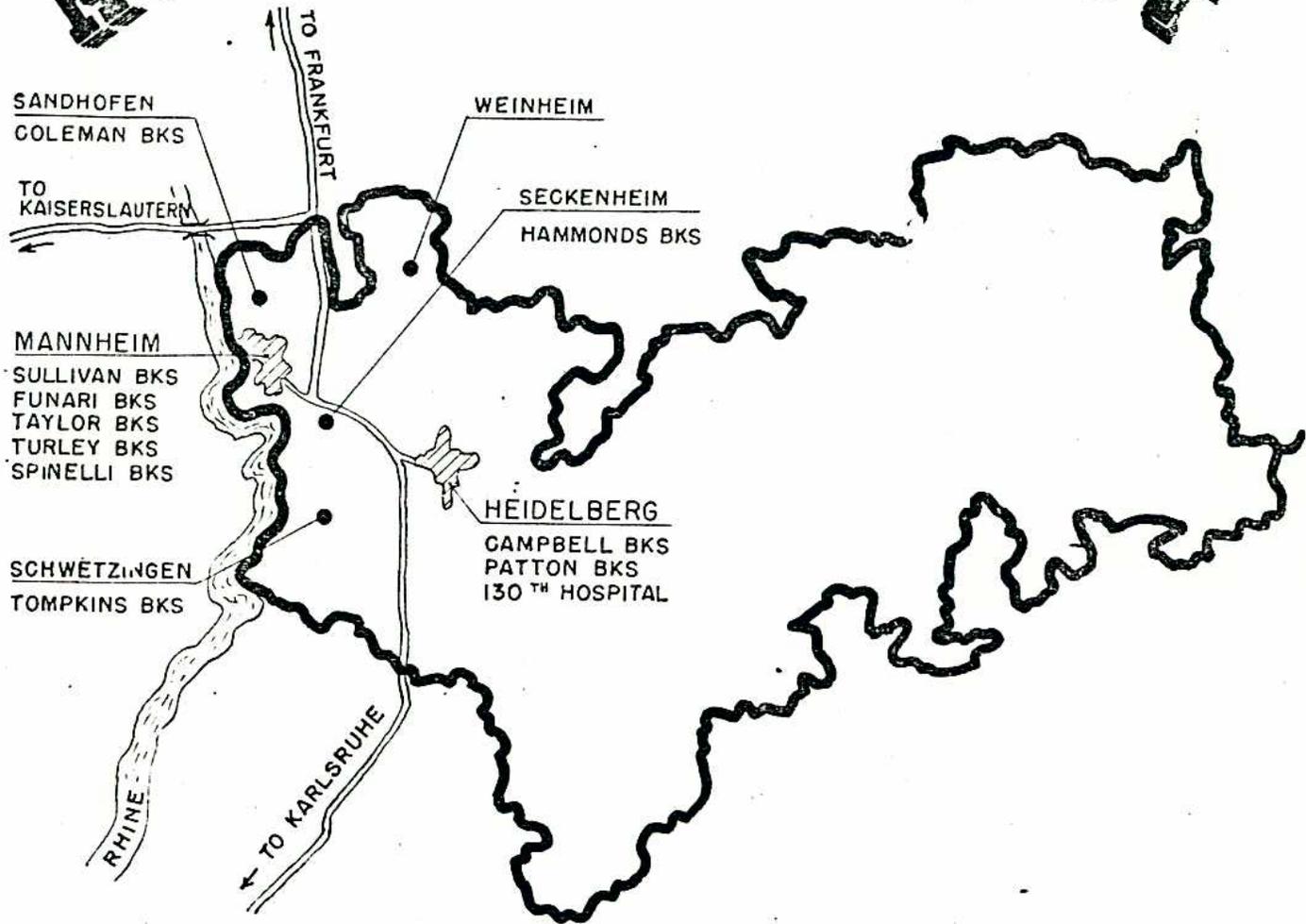
Fliegerhorst Kaserne (Contd)

212th Artillery Group	(Field Artillery, V Corps Artillery)
1st Hsl Bn, 39th Arty	(Field Artillery, V Corps Artillery)
2nd Hsl Bn, 75th Arty	(Field Artillery, V Corps Artillery)
6th Hsl Bn, 59th Arty	(Air Defense, 32nd Brigade)
503rd Aviation Bn	(light aircraft support for 3rd Armored Div)
54th Transportation Bn	(medium helicopter support for V Corps)
122nd Ordnance Bn	(maintenance support for 3rd Armored Div)
Co B, 504 Signal Bn	(Radio & electronic maintenance)
Avn Sect, 37th Engr Bn	(light aircraft support for combat engineers)

Some of the battalion sized units are parent headquarters for companies in other locations. The company sized maintenance units service many of the combat forces from distant locations. Currently there are approximately 3000 men stationed at Fliegerhorst Kaserne.



HEIDELBERG POST



HISTORY OF KASERNES

WITH A MILITARY HISTORY OF THE AREA
AND
AN INTRODUCTION TO HEIDELBERG AND MANNHEIM

MAY 13, 1958

THE STORY OF A KASERNE

(Campbell Barracks)

The history of the present Campbell Barracks is closely related to the great struggle in the middle and late 1930s between Adolf Hitler and the German General Staff for control of the German Army. One of Hitler's gambits in this struggle was the organization of the Nazi military force known as the Schutzstaffel (SS). Although, at the vehement insistence of Generaloberst Walther von Brauchitsch, commanding general of the German Army, Hitler had promised that the SS would be used only as a private police force and not supplied with the weapons of war, Hitler broke his word by directing the organization of a Berlin unit into the Regiment SS Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler (LAH) to be the prototype for the development of an SS Army.

Wishing to counteract Hitler's move, von Brauchitsch directed the Oberkommando des Heeres (OKH) (the German equivalent of the American Department of the Army) to organize an elite army regiment which was to serve as a model for the rapidly expanding army. This elite army unit, first known as the First Panzer Regiment, was later given the designation of Grossdeutschland Regiment.

The regiment was organized in Cottbus (approximately 40 miles south of Berlin) and completed its training in time to participate in the French campaign, fighting next to Guderian's Panzers in several victorious engagements. While this campaign was going on, a recruiting and replacement cadre was garrisoned in Heidelberg at the kaserne now known as Campbell Barracks.

The kaserne had been constructed during the years 1936 and 1938 while the Army-SS controversy was in progress. It was initially designed as the home of the 110th Infantry Regiment, of Heidelberg, which had itself had a distinguished history in World War I as the Grenadier Regiment Kaiser Wilhelm II, Nr 110, and had vacated the kaserne to participate in the Western Campaign.

In 1941, by which time the kaserne was its recognized home, the Grossdeutschland Regiment was expanded into a division. Equipped with the cream of German replacements and led by officers, among them von Manteuffel, destined for high army commands, the division won numerous successes before the final collapse of 1945. For the army of the Third Reich, it had been the equivalent of an elite Guard organization of the old Imperial Army and each member of the division had carried its name embroidered around the lower sleeve of his military uniform.

At war's end the Grossdeutschland Kaserne was taken over by the United States Army. Lt.Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Chief of Staff under General Lucius Clay, took a personal interest in the renovation of the kaserne. It was at his suggestion that the stables were renovated into the present Casino. He was responsible for many other additions and changes.

On 23 August 1948, the barracks was given its present name in honor of STAFF SERGEANT CHARLES L. CAMPBELL, 14th Infantry Regiment, 71st Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism. Sgt. Campbell had led a patrol across the Rhine River, near Mannheim, on 23 March 1945. Despite intense enemy fire, he secured vital enemy information which was carried back to the west bank of the river by the remainder of his patrol while he covered its withdrawal diverting the attention of the enemy until the patrol had made a successful return to the far shore. Sgt. Campbell died in a hail of enemy fire but his mission was successfully completed.

HISTORY OF THE KASERNES

The eleven kasernes in Heidelberg Post presently occupied by American troops were originally built for German forces between 1890 and 1939. After World War II they were taken over by American forces, and in 1948 it was decided that they should be renamed in honor of fallen enlisted men who fought in this area. With two exceptions all the honored men were members of the 100th Infantry Division, which fought in the vicinity of Heilbronn. The kasernes as they stand today are essentially unchanged in appearance, except for the addition of a few buildings.

KASERNES IN HEIDELBERG

CAMPBELL BARRACKS

The history of Campbell Barracks is intimately tied with the story of the 110th German Infantry Regiment (See Military History of the Area). The kaserne was built in 1936-37, and named the Grossdeutschland Kaserne. The regimental staff and the 1st Battalion moved into the kaserne in 1937.

Despite its name, the kaserne had no connection with the Grossdeutschland Division, the Army's elite corps created by the General Staff as a counterbalance to the SS, and stationed near Berlin.

The building that today houses the Casino was formerly a stable for the officers' horses. The bowling alley was a drill hall, and the Command building was an officers' club. Building #3 was a messhall; building #5 was a canteen. Above the entrances to the buildings are relief figures, chiseled into stone, can still be seen, depicting the soldiers and uniforms of former days.

On the 23rd of August, 1948, Grossdeutschland Kaserne was renamed in honor of Staff Sergeant Charles L. Campbell, 14th Infantry Regiment, 71st Division, who was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism. The barracks is now the Headquarters of the United States Army in Europe.

PATTON BARRACKS

The former Grenadier Kaserne, now known as Patton Barracks, was built around the turn of the century. Several

HISTORY OF THE KASERNES

units of the 110th Infantry Regiment Kaiser Wilhelm I were stationed there in the early 1900's -- hence the name "Grenadier." After the First World War it was turned into a Police and Landespolice Kaserne. In 1936-37 several new buildings were added.

With the remilitarization of Germany, the 3rd Battalion of the newly-formed 110th Infantry Regiment was stationed there. In 1948 the barracks was renamed after General George S. Patton, first peacetime commander of American forces in the Heidelberg area. Gen Patton had led the Third Army across the Rhine and into this area of Germany. At present, USAREUR Special Troops, a WAC Detachment and several transportation units are housed there.

130th STATION HOSPITAL

The 130th Station Hospital, located on the southern edge of Heidelberg, was once the home of the German 33rd Signal Battalion. Its name was Nachrichten Kaserne -- "Nachrichten" meaning Signal. Before the addition of new buildings, the area was actually in two separate parts.

As soon as this area was occupied in March 1945, a hospital was set up and began operation. It was here that General Patton died in late 1945 after an automobile accident.

The 130th Station Hospital, with its new buildings joining the old ones, now serves American troops and dependents in the Mannheim, Heidelberg and Karlsruhe areas.

KASERNES IN MANNHEIM

HAMMONDS BARRACKS

During World War I, an already famous infantry regiment, Kaiser Wilhelm I, No. 110. fought valiantly at Loretto Hill in France. In honor of the battle, a kaserne built in 1937 in Mannheim-Seckenheim was christened Loretto Kaserne -- now Hammonds Barracks.

Into the kaserne, soon after completion, came the 2nd Battalion, 110th Infantry Regiment -- the new designation of the unit that had fought at Loretto Hill. During the

HISTORY OF THE KASERNES

war the 2nd Battalion, along with the rest of the 110th, was in combat on both the Eastern and Western Fronts. Only a training and replacement cadre remained behind. A few horses remained also, in what is now the Enlisted Men's Club.

Hammonds Barracks is known now as Headquarters, Heidelberg Post. Formerly it had also been headquarters for Headquarters Area Command, and for the earlier Heidelberg Military Post. It was named for Pfc Robert M. Hammonds, a member of the 297th Infantry Regiment, 100th Division. Pfc Hammonds was posthumously awarded the Silver Star.

TOMPKINS BARRACKS

Tompkins Barracks was built in 1937-38 and established as a tank kaserne. Its former name was Kanzer Kaserne, and it housed the 1st Panzer Regiment of the 33rd Division until that unit moved out to the front in 1941. From then on various armored units were stationed there.

Renamed in 1948 in honor of Pfc George S. Tompkins, Silver Star winner from the 100th Infantry Division, the kaserne now contains construction and combat engineer units of the Seventh Army. It is also the home of the USAREUR Engineer Intelligence Center.

SPINELLI BARRACKS

A partly motorized, partly horse-drawn combat engineer battalion was the first unit to occupy Spinelli Barracks, named Pionier Kaserne in 1938 when it was built. The German unit built bridges and performed demolition and mine-laying work during the war. In 1946 it became an ordnance depot and has since been expanded by the US Army. The main activity there now is the receiving, storing and distributing of ordnance supplies.

In 1948, a huge chemical factory in Ludwigshafen was rocked by a great explosion and fire that took many lives. It was the men of Spinelli who helped keep the death toll down. As soon as the Commanding Officer at the kaserne heard the news he sent every available man and piece of equipment to the scene of the disaster, removing thousands of employees from danger

HISTORY OF THE KASERNES

and evacuating them to hospitals and aid stations.

The barracks was renamed in honor of Pfc Dominic V. Spinelli, Med Det, 398 Infantry Regiment, 100th Division.

FUNARI BARRACKS

Funari Barracks was constructed in 1937-38 and was the home of the German 33rd Reconnaissance Battalion. The barracks was formerly named Gallwitz Kaserne, in honor of the German General Max von Gallwitz, a famous and popular leader in World War I.

At present the Seventh Army Support Command is located there as well as transportation, signal and quartermaster units. In 1948 the barracks was redesignated Funari Barracks in honor of Pfc Robert Funari Jr, 398th Infantry Regiment, 100th Division, who was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

TURLEY BARRACKS

The oldest kaserne in this area still in use is Turley Barracks. It was built in 1890 and was originally named the Landwehrkaserne. It was later renamed the Kaiser Wilhelm Kaserne in honor of Kaiser Wilhelm I. Up through 1918 the kaserne was occupied by the 110th Infantry Regiment. Between the two world wars the kaserne housed the local and federal police forces.

On the 7th of March, 1936, the 110th was reactivated there. Later, however, the unit moved to Heidelberg. Late in 1939 the 69th German Artillery Regiment moved in. Later in the war it was occupied by reserve units. At present the Civilian Personnel Office for the Mannheim area is located here. There are also Military Police and transportation units stationed there. The barracks was renamed in honor of Sergeant Samuel J. Turley, 761st Tank Battalion, 100th Division, who received the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

TAYLOR BARRACKS

Taylor Barracks, formerly known as Scheinwerfer (searchlight) Kaserne, was erected in 1939-40. The German unit stationed there during the war was part of the 49th AAA

HISTORY OF THE KASERNES

Regiment. All the searchlight teams in the area were located there, working closely with the artillery units in what is now Sullivan Barracks.

The barracks now houses engineer, ordnance and military police units. The kaserne was renamed in honor of Pfc Cecil V. Taylor, 399th Infantry Regiment, 100th Division, who was awarded the Silver Star posthumously.

SULLIVAN BARRACKS

Sullivan Barracks was constructed in 1936. From that time until the end of the war the 1st Battalion of the 49th AAA Regiment was stationed there.

The units now stationed there include a missile group and a tank battalion. The main Post Exchange for the Mannheim area is also within the barracks, with the area commissary and gas station just outside. The naming of the kaserne honored Pfc George F. Sullivan, 397th Infantry Regiment, 100th Division, who was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

COLEMAN BARRACKS

Coleman Barracks, formerly Fliegerhorst (flyers' nest) Kaserne, was built during 1938-39 as an airfield for both fighters and bombers. At the beginning of the war the air force fighter squadron "Fike-Axe," commanded by Hans Moelders, was stationed there. Moelders was one of Germany's top air aces, having shot down over 300 planes, mostly Russian.

The naming of Coleman Barracks is exceptional in that it is the only barracks in the Heidelberg area to be named after an officer other than Fatten Barracks. Lt Col Wilson D. Coleman was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for singlehandedly halting an enemy column. Coleman Barracks is the largest barracks in Heidelberg Post, presently housing the 13th Infantry Regiment.

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MILITARY HISTORY OF THE AREA

The military history of the Heidelberg Post Area is in the main the history of the 110th German Infantry Regiment, and extends back over one hundred years. In 1850, the troops of Baden were gathered together and organized into 10 battalions. Out of these, two years later, on October 22, 1852, two battalions were made into the 110th Regiment. The "Kameradschaft Ehemaliger 110er", society of former members of the 110th, look on that date as their foundation day.

After maneuvers in 1857, the regiment transferred to Mannheim. In subsequent years, the unit moved here and there, seeing no action until the Franco-Prussian War in 1870-71. In that war, the number of casualties was high, and the commanding officer, Colonel von Renz, was also killed in action. Ten years later, the 2d Battalion returned to the area, settling in Heidelberg.

In the years before World War I, the name of the unit changed often, according to the names of the grand duke of the area, or of the Kaiser. But always the number "110" remained. In 1871, the unit's name was 2d Baden Infantry Regiment Emperor Wilhelm I, No. 110. That name stuck until the end of World War I.

During the First World War, the regiment fought on the Western Front. Eighty-three officers, and 3447 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men were killed in action. Little was left in 1918. After the war, the 3d Company, 14th Infantry Regiment was directed to maintain the tradition of the 110th Regiment and to keep in contact with former members of the regiment.

In March of 1936, the regiment was reactivated. The headquarters staff moved to Heidelberg the next year, occupying Grossdeutschland Kaserne -- Campbell Barracks.-- with the 1st Battalion. The 3d Battalion billeted nearby, in the State Police Kaserne, later Grenadier Kaserne and now Patton Barracks. The 2d Battalion moved into Loretto Kaserne, now Hammonds Barracks.

When World War II came, the 110th was sent to the Western Front as part of the 33d Division, 12th Corps. In 1941, the unit was transferred to the Russian Front. The 110th fought and marched its way over 4260 kilometers (2662 miles) to within view of the spires of the Kremlin in Moscow. There the tables turned, and the 110th was driven back with the rest of the German Army, suffering great losses. After the disastrous Russian Campaign, the remnants of the 110th Regiment continued fighting as part of the 88th Infantry Division.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE AREA

The 110th Infantry Regiment has now ceased to exist, but its tradition is being carried on by the "Kameradschaft Ehemaliger 110er".

On 8 May 1945 the war in Europe ended, and the Third US Army, which had driven its way through this area behind General Patton, settled down to administer the occupied zone. On May 4, 1946, the shifting role of American troops in Germany was illustrated by the naming of "Heidelberg Military Community". The word "community" recognized the shift from the problems of war to the problems of peace and restoration of a devastated nation and people.

The area assumed a triple role: To provide logistical support for combat units in the vicinity; to care for dependents and evacuate them in time of emergency, and to promote and maintain German-American relations.

The Area including Mannheim, Heidelberg and Karlsruhe was renamed Heidelberg Military Post on March 15, 1947. Its headquarters was across the street from the old Bahnhof in Heidelberg until it moved to Hammonds Barracks in 1949. In the five and a half years under that name the appearance of the command changed rapidly -- commissaries, housing areas, schools were built, and German buildings were returned as fast as the Army could build new ones to use.

On December 5, 1952, Headquarters Area Command was christened, encompassing Heidelberg, Mannheim and, later, Karlsruhe, with the same triple task as its predecessors. The Command provided for over 15,000 dependents, as well as soldiers and Department of Army Civilians. In all, almost 50,000 Americans were located in HACOM. In addition, HACOM had within its borders the Headquarters for USAREUR, giving the area the additional responsibility of providing support for the Army's European nerve center.

During its existence, Headquarters Area Command made great strides toward modernization of its functions, improvement of community living for its residents and toward a better mutual understanding between Germans and Americans.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE AREA

Just this year, on April 1, 1958, the area commands throughout Germany were streamlined, and HILCOM became Heidelberg Post -- one of the twelve posts of Northern Area Command. Karlsruhe became a separate post. Under this new role, the Post will continue its mission, while combining many of its operations with NACOM headquarters to increase efficiency and decrease costs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE and SEVENTH ARMY
APO 09403

Mil Hist
[Signature]

GENERAL ORDERS
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MEMORIALIZATION

TC 466. The Green Arrow Inn at Garmisch Dispensary and Green Arrow Inn (GY 247), Garmisch, Germany, is hereby redesignated as the GENERAL CREIGHTON W. ABRAMS HOTEL. General Abrams was a frequent visitor of the hotel.
Authority: Paragraph 3a (2), AR 1-33

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

ROLLAND V. HEISER
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

William H. Fitts

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