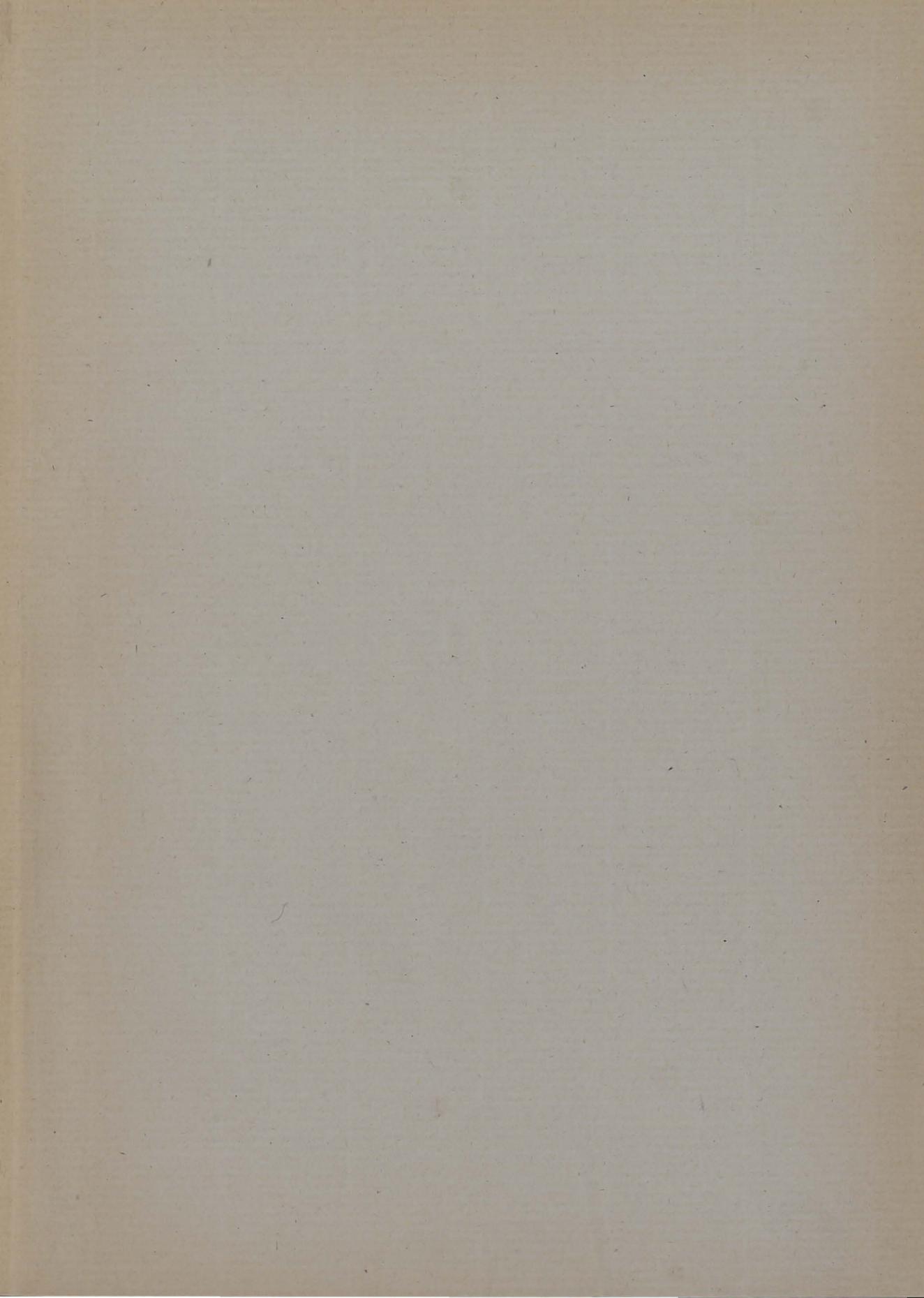
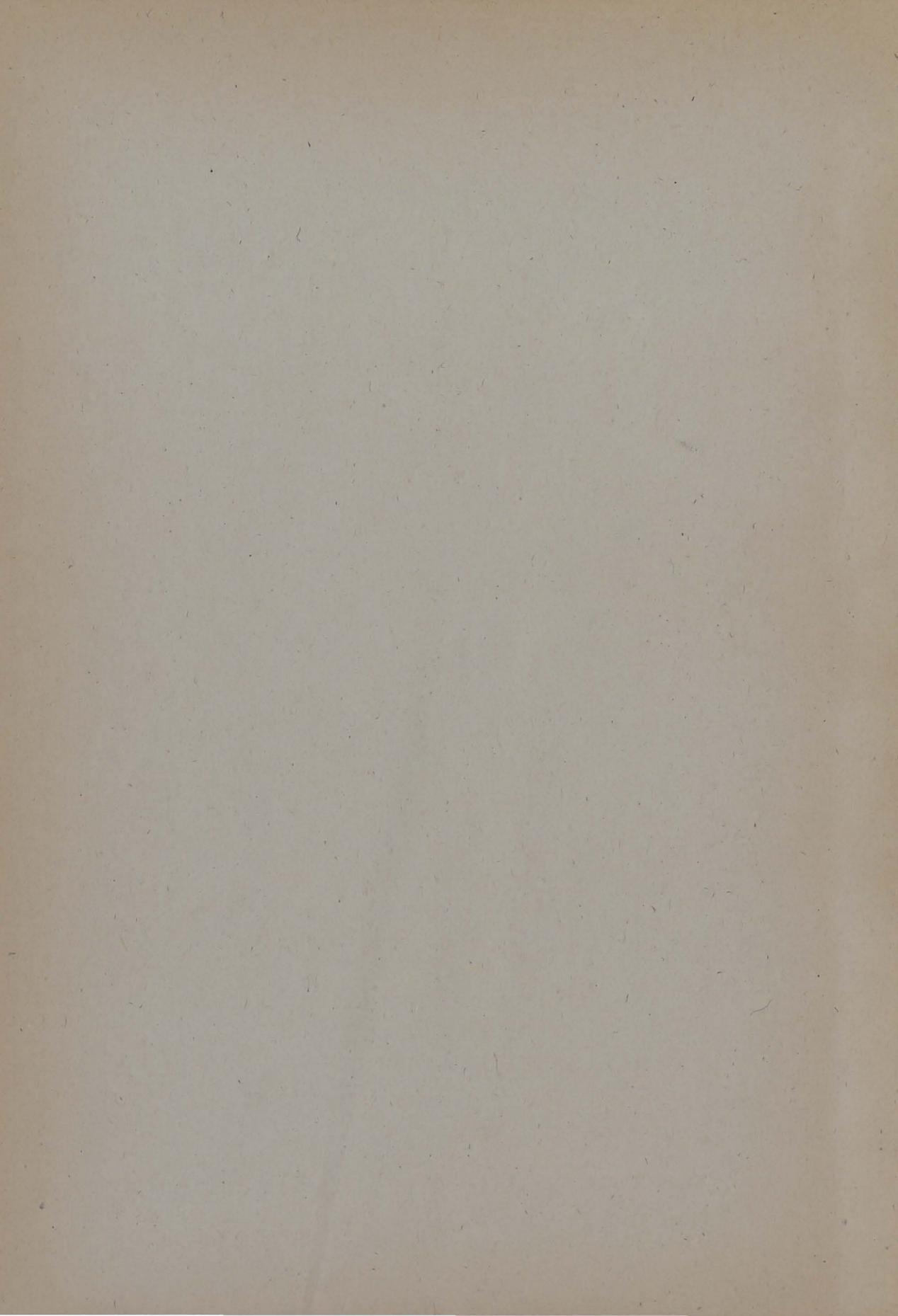


AGa 30











The TV.

Written for and by Cannon Company, 397th Infantry,

100th Infantry Division



129

Presentation, composing, printing and bookbinding: Union Druckerei GmbH. Stuttgart

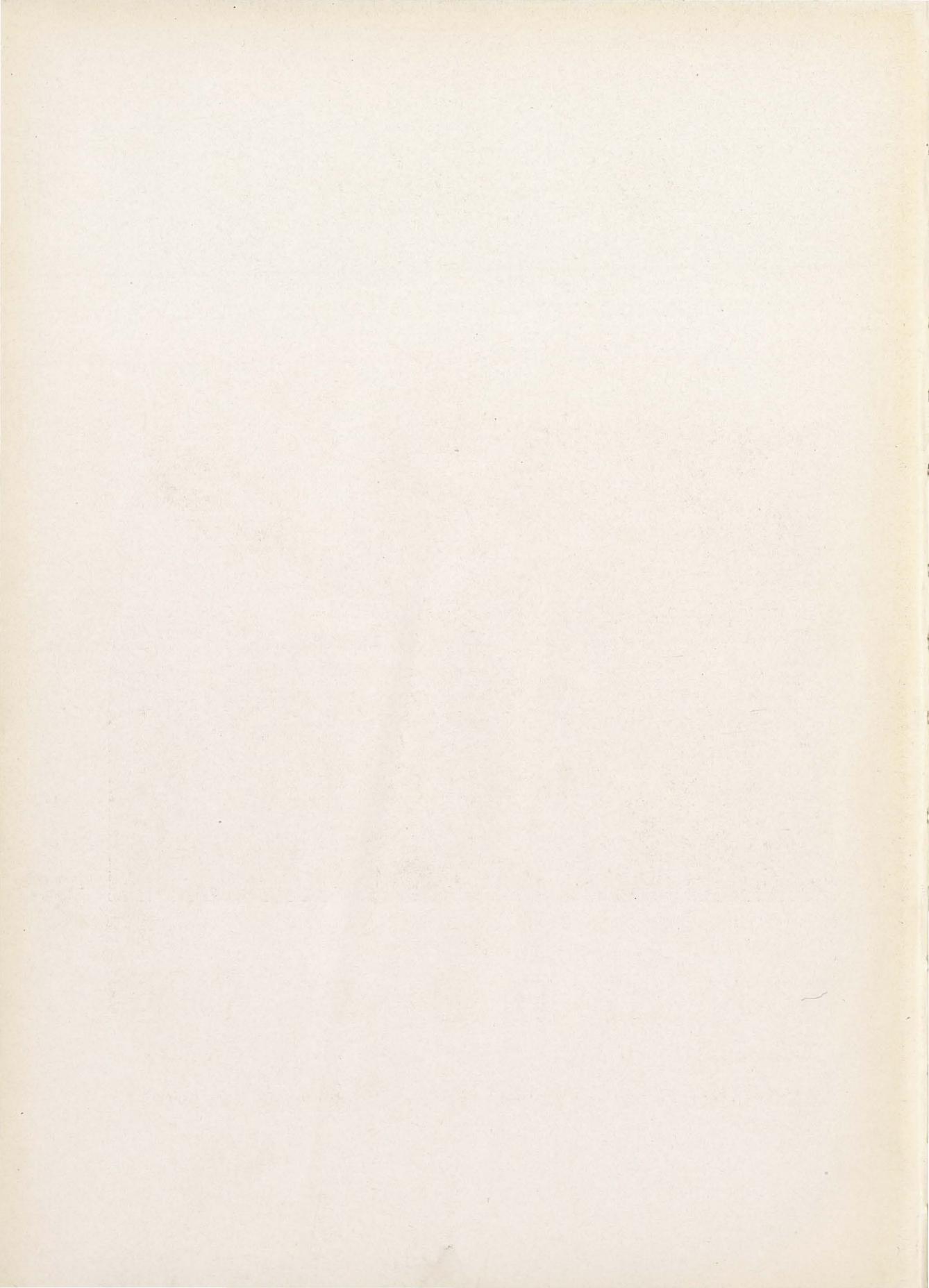
Portraits: Riexinger, Stuttgart

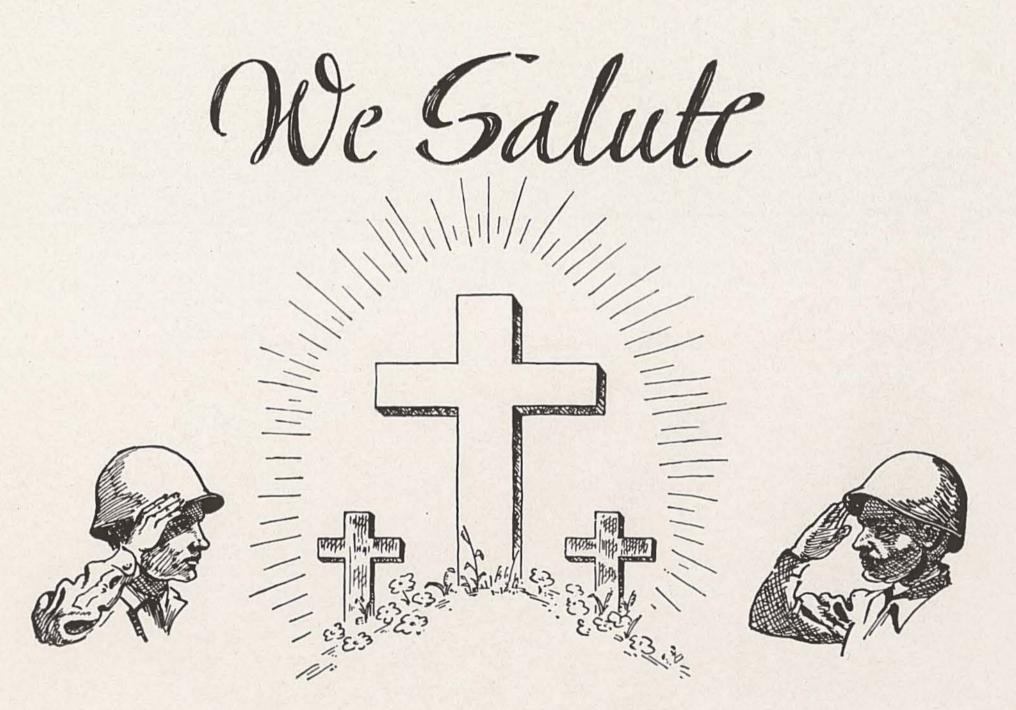
Printing-blocks: Gustav Reisacher, Stuttgart





ONTHEWAY!





PVT. EDWARD J. SOPRYCH

9. NOV. 1944

PFC. JOSEPH F. O'BOYLE

1. MAR. 1945

LT. HENRY H. HEWETSON

16. MAY 1945

WE DEDICATE THIS BOOK TO OUR GOOD FRIENDS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES TO MAKE FREEDOM THE HERITAGE OF ALL MANKIND

the state of the state of the 3

A bit of history is written . . .

The original Cannon Company was formed just before the Tennessee Maneuvers which started on the 15 th of November 1943. The weather was rather bad throughout the maneuver period and the adverse conditions served to set the Company in good stead for what was to come in later months when the division would enter the fight in Europe. After the maneuvers were over the men found themselves a new home on the Fort Bragg Reservation. New men were added and training continued under pressure because we knew that our time was coming when we would be called upon to show that we had learned our lessons. Rumor after rumor was tossed from tongue to tongue-some men said the division would never go over while others were equally sure that this would be "it". No one likes to leave his home and family behind, while he travels halfway around the world-but we knew we had to share our part of the burden our friends had been bearing for so long in order that we might prepare.

The final stakes of our foothold on America were withdrawn on the

evening of October 5, 1944. A short train ride and a little excursion on a ferry saw us to the loading piers of New Yorks harbor. There was not quite as much feeling in regard to embarking as might be expected since everyone was having an enormous struggle getting his equipment aboard. Everyone was lugging along just a few extra items he was told not to bring, and as a result everyone was just a little overloaded.

The morning of the sixth saw us out to sea. For many, this trip would be the first sea voyage. Everyone had his own version of where we were going-every version was well distributed among ones friends and anyone else who would listen. Athough the George Washington was quite a large ship many men soon joined the "Green Gills Club" — all charter members were given full and undisputed spots by the rail. There was a lot of excitement when at last the shores of Africa came into view. Everyone rushed to the starboard side to get his first glimpse of a foreign land. Once again the men crowded the deck when we sailed into the harbor of Marseille after fourteen days at sea. Now we would see action-gone were the rumors the 100th would never go over.

The coming of night on the twentieth of October saw us climbing down the side of our transport into the landing craft tossing on the dark water below. Our first combat action came a few minutes later in the form of an air raid. Everyone joked and thought it amusing. Stories were immediately circulated that "Berlin Sally" had announced our arrival. Everyone did his best to keep from knocking his neighbor down as we stood in the tossing landing craft waiting for the all clear. When the raid was over, our landing barge dumped us in a jumbled mass on Callahan Beach. We were now, for the first time, on foreign soil. Departing from the beach as quickly as possible we headed for our bivouac area some ten miles away. We marched through the winding streets of Marseille, and with every step we experienced a new sight. The houses were of a type we had never before seen, on the streets could be seen men wearing turbans and long robes. These turbaned men were the first of the many fierce Morrocan and Free French troops we were to see later. When finally we reached our area

everyone sagged down to the ground, which was wet from the light falling rain. However, not even the water running down the mens necks could keep them from sleeping that night. In the morning we set up camp and awaited our orders to move up to the front.

A light training schedule accompanied the preparing of our guns for action; the drivers and mechanics worked long hours getting our vehicles ready to move and at last on October the 30th we moved out for St. Helene and the front. Long days of riding followed as we passed through Valence and Dijon and on November 7th we arrived in St. Helene. Hardly a day passed without some rain falling. Everyone was wet and cold most of the time but we managed to make light of it in view of the necessity.

The Germans by this time were sticking their chin out in the Thiaville sector and it was figured that now was the time to work them over. The line companies were moved into positions just to the left of Bertrachamps and it was here we ran into our first fight. Cannon Company suffered the first casualty in the Regiment when Edward Soprych, who was manning an OP, was killed. By the 18th of November we had moved to Clairupt France where we fired mission after mission in support of the men rolling into Rayon L'Tape. Occasionally counter battery was withstood, without serious damage. Men became veteran fighters in a matter of a few short hours — such was the fighting. By this time almost everyone realized that he could be hurt and a little bit more caution was becoming apparent in the men.

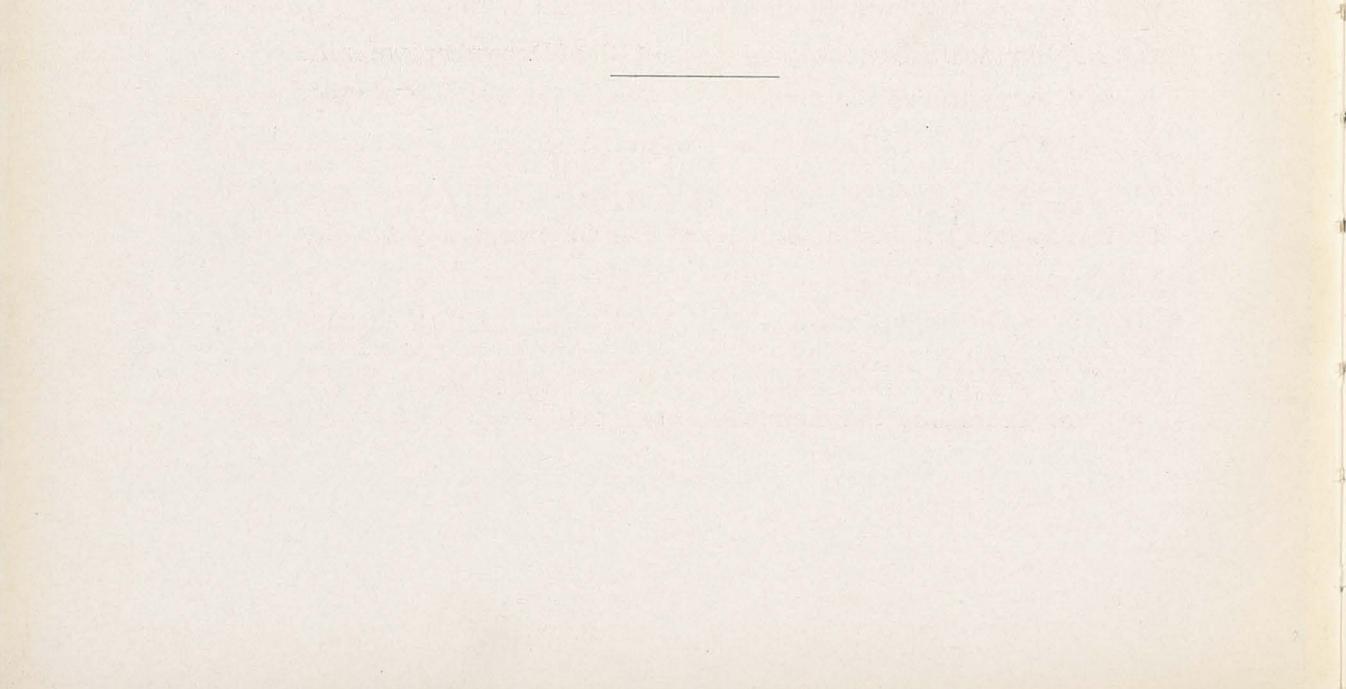
Rayon L'Tape's defenders soon gave way and we started rolling faster. The Germans must have seen the handwriting on the wall because by the 29th of November we had fought through Moyier Moutier, Senones, Dossenheim and Ingweiler. We then took just a little time to lick our wounds; in actuality the period of rest was only a matter of hours. However, for the men who had been wet to the skin most fo the time for weeks, just a little rest and warmth was a Godsend.

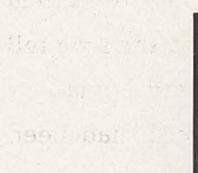
The fighting around Bitche came as the result of our next movement which saw us through Reipertsweiler and Milch. With our guns set up at

Peter Phillip, which we occupied on the 17th of December, we initiated an attempt to neutralize the pillboxes of Campe De Bitche. On the 22nd of December we were replaced in the line and we moved to Petite Rederching. Two days later we moved again, this time to Heidersmuhl where we spent Christmas firing harassing missions. The following day we moved to Rohrback.

Up in the north the Germans were preparing for their last big push, numerous enemy patrols probed at our lines looking for a weak spot. On New Years Day the Germans to our front started a push to regain Rohrbach. Rimmling was as far as they could get through. Our lines held for a few days around the exposed positions in Rimmling and then we fell back about a thousand yards to consolidate our postions and cover our exposed flank to the left. The backbone of the German push had been broken however, and the fighting soon eased up.

We returned to Petite Rederching on the 31st of January and set our guns up just outside of town. We then maintained a winter line for the next five weeks firing intermittently day and night. "Petite" was left behind on the 12th of March when we moved out on the final attack which carried us over the Rhine and into Germany. A quick succession of towns passed by without much fighting of note. After passing Neumel, Schorbach and Waldhausen we finally passed over the border into Germany. Little action was then seen until the 7th of April when we fired over fifteen hundred rounds in order to repel a counter-attack just outside of Frankenbach. The battle grew hotter and the fighting had become intense when we reached Heilbronn on the 13th of April. Heilbronn was what might be called the turning point of our little war because after that the opposition was on a rather steep decline. After a series of moves which carried us through Neulautern, Bruden, Altmanweiler, Heimingen and Plochingen we arrived in Stuttgart on the 26th of April. On the 30th of April we moved to Esslingen where we saw the end of the war come a few days later. At last had come the peace for which we had all fought for so long.

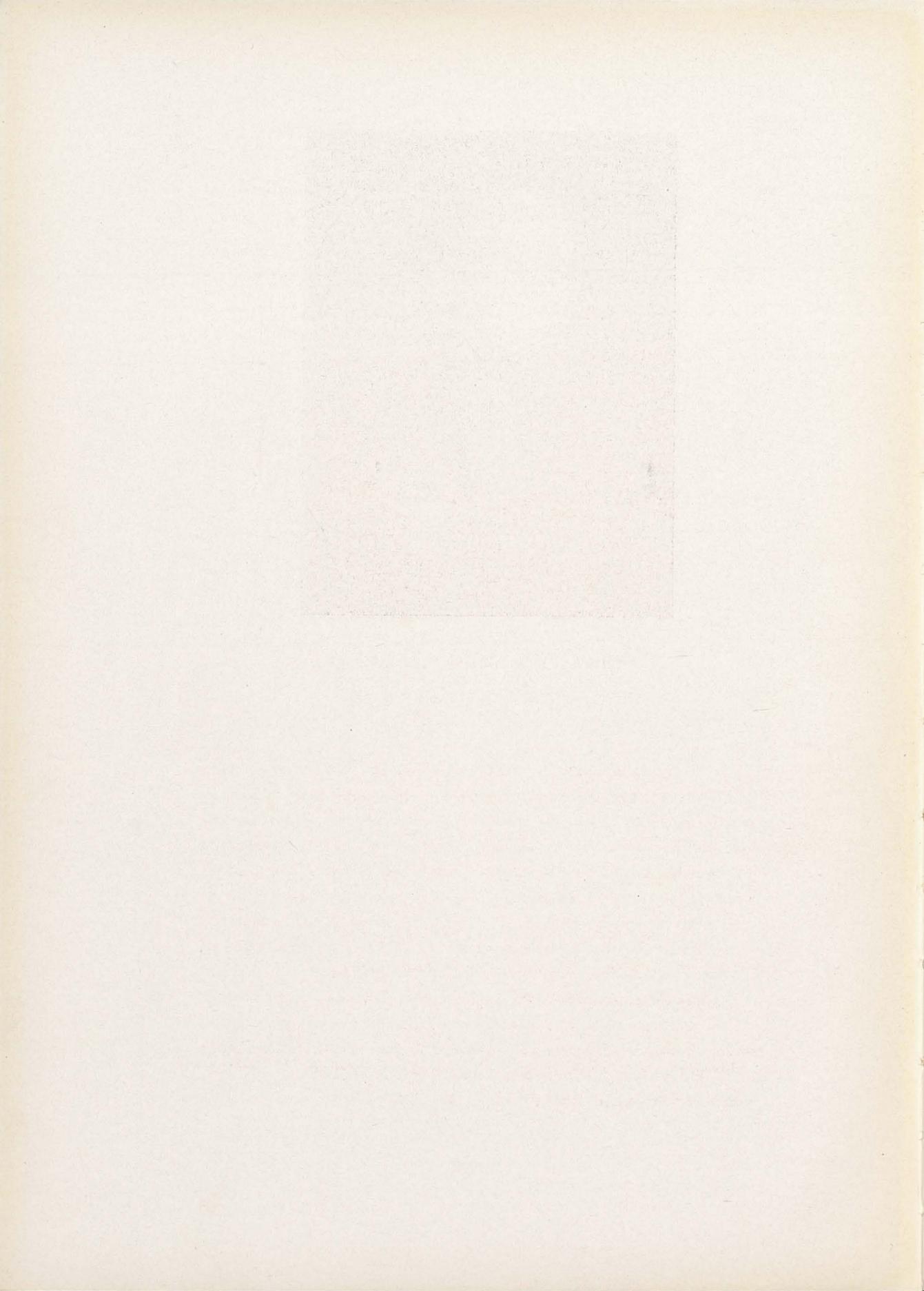


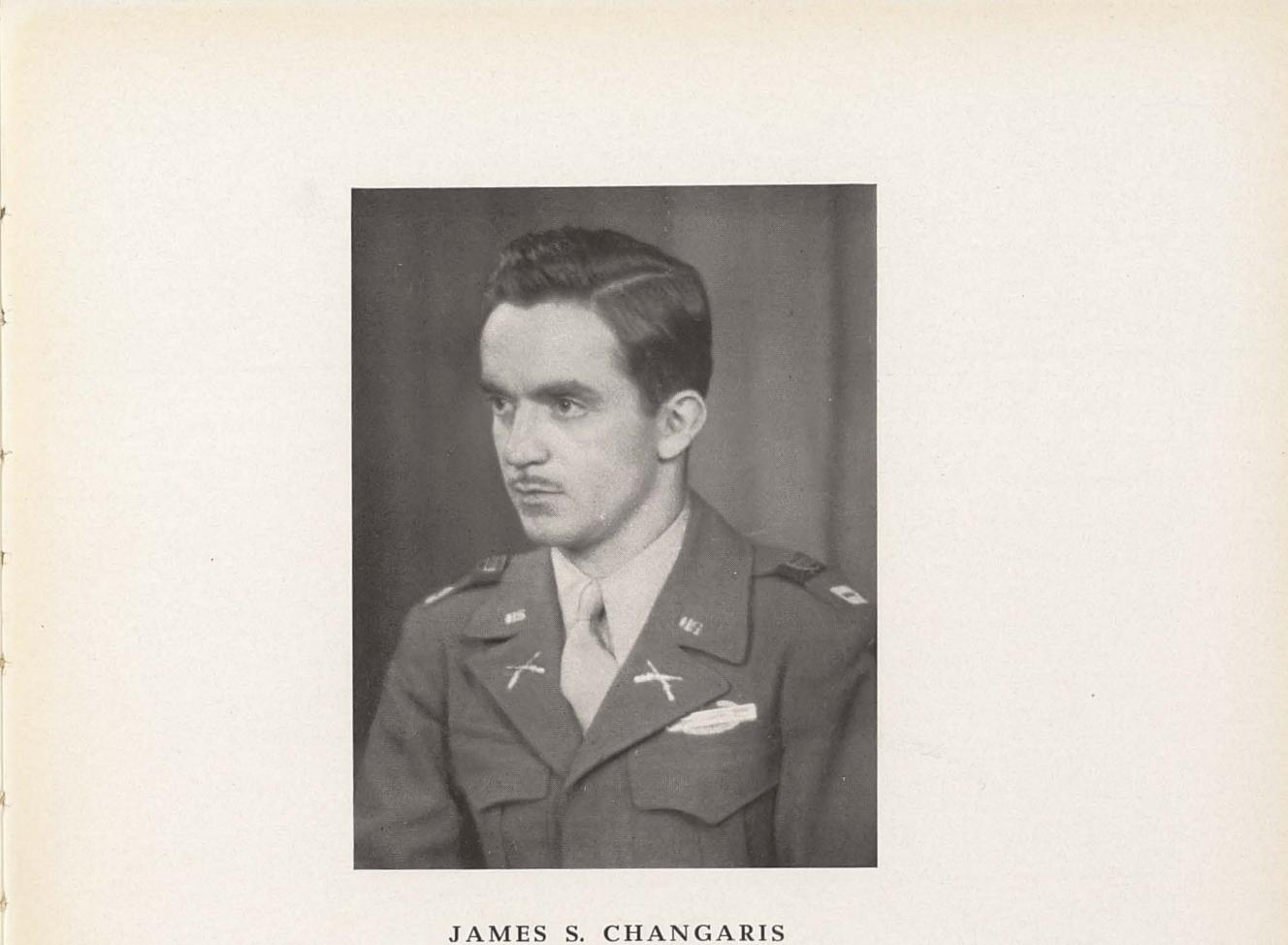


COLONEL RICHARD G. PRATHER REGIMENTAL COMMANDER

West Point Academy-class of 1924. During his 20 years military service, Col. Prather has been associated with three of the divisions key officers at various assignments. Upon his graduation from west Point and assignment to the 29th Infantry at Fort Benning, he was placed in a company commanded by Withers A. Burress, then company commander and now, as Major General, commander of the 100th Division.

After serving initially with the 29th Div. at Ft. Benning, Col. Prather was on duty successfully in the Phillipines, with the 45th Inf.; at Fort Hoyle; at Fort Sam Houston; Fort George E. Meade; and Schoffield Barracks, Hawaii. Attended Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth in 1938. Col.Prather is a graduate of both the Tank Course and company officers at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, and the motor Transport School, Holabird, Md.; as well as a graduate of the Command and General Staff School. Became Commander, 397th Infantry, May, 1945.



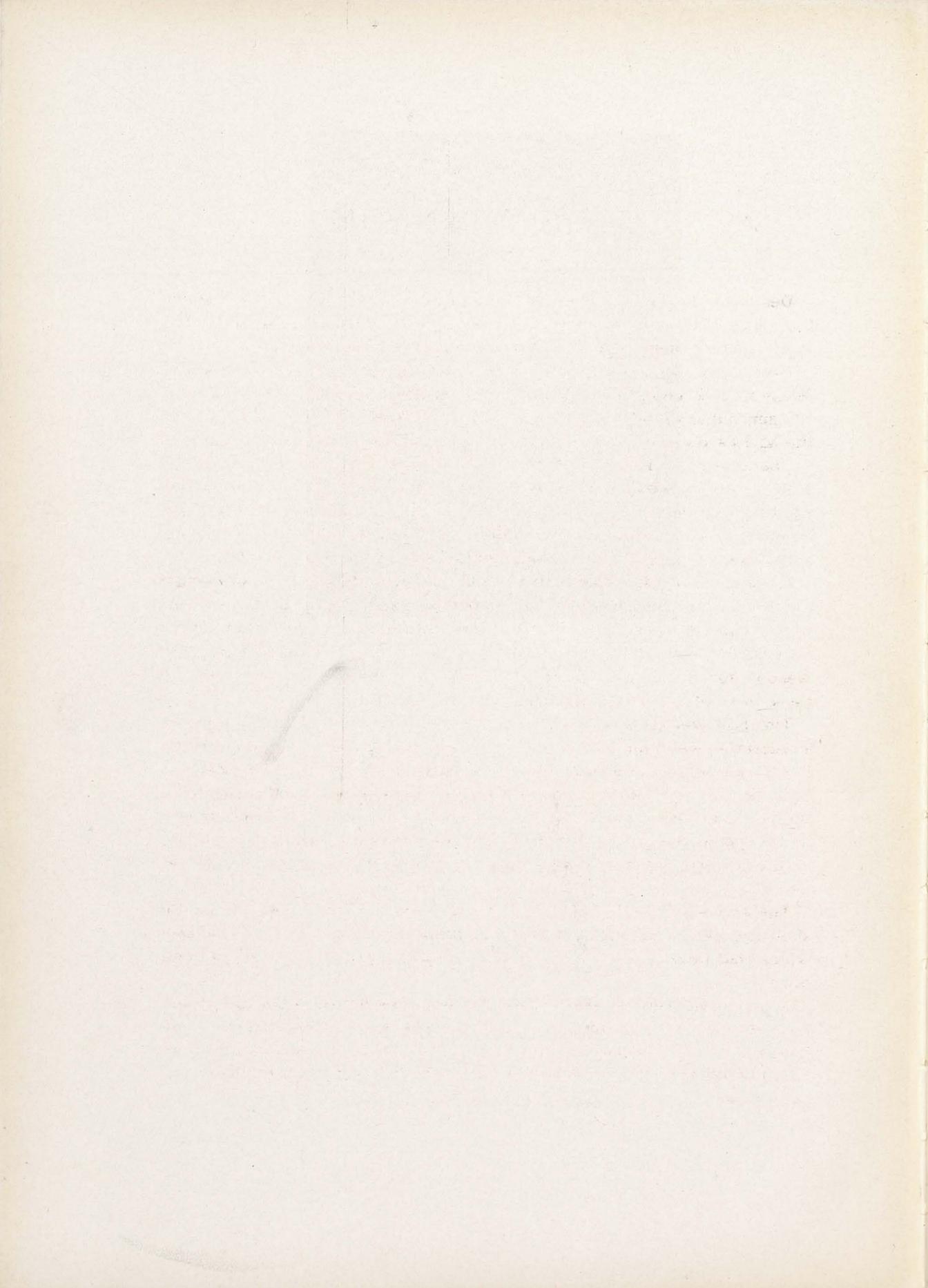


COMPANY COMMANDER

Entered west Point Academy July 1, 1939

Graduated January, 1943

Assigned Basic Officers course, Ft. Benning January, 1943 Assigned to 100th Division, Rifle company May, 1943 Promoted to First Lieutenant, May, 1943 Completed Cannon Course, Fort Benning Appointed Executive Officer, Cannon Co., 398th Infantry Assigned Cannon Co., 397th Inf. Appointed Commanding Officer, 397th Cannon Co. January 26, 1945 Promoted to Captain, May 16, 1945



COMBAT CANNON

Designed expressly for close support of Infantry units, the Cannon Companys' 105 mm. howitzer combined the dexterity and mobility of a light artillery piece with the effectiveness of heavier weapons.

Essentially, the 105 mm. howitzer, M-3, as our piece is technically labeled, is a composite of two other artillery pieces. Made up of a 105 mm. tube, slightly modified — — mounted on a 75 mm. gun carriage, the M-3 becomes a highly satisfactory weapon for close Infantry support.

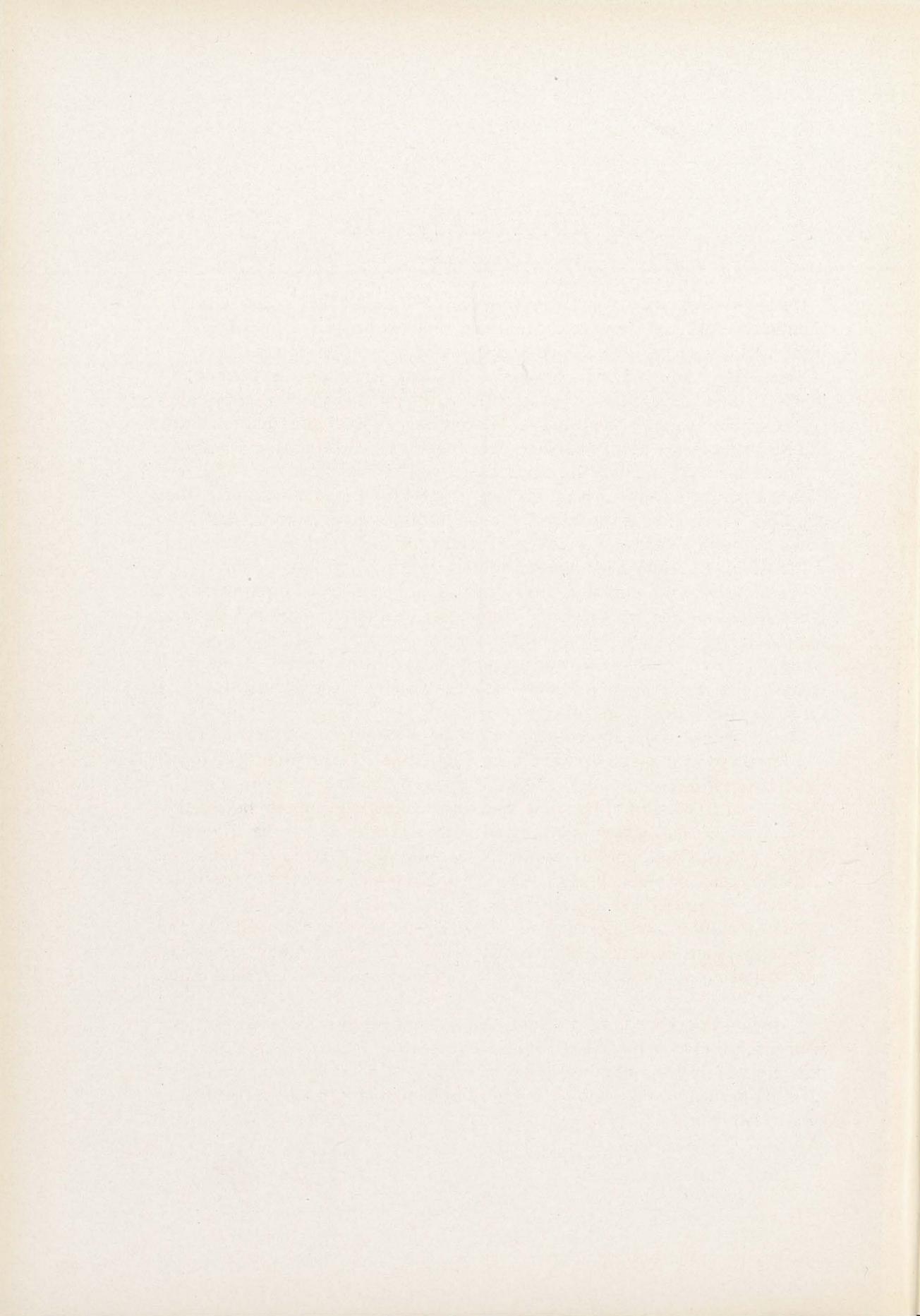
Characteristics include the facts that the 105 mm. howitzer, M-3 is a high trajectory weapon with a sliding wedge type breechblock; also, that sighting equipment is provided for both direct and indirect fire. The howitzer, with a carriage of the split trail type and equipped with pneumatic tires, is designed for towing behind its' $1^{1}/_{2}$ ton prime mover.

In comparison with other artillery, our cannon is definitely a lightweight piece, weighing but 2674 pounds. It's perfect balance and agility over any terrain makes possible a mobility heretofore unknown to supporting weapons. It's stability and consistency in operation makes it an ideal weapon for firing upon pinpoint targets, which is highly important in these days of close — in fighting.

The howitzer uses a semi-fixed type of ammunition, which includes a projectile, weighing 33 lbs., and a cartridge case. The propelling charges, five in all, which cause the projectile to be propelled from the piece to the desired point, and to be burst there, are contained in cloth bags inside the cartridge case, which is equipped with a primer and is fitted loosely to the projectile; thus the projectile can be easily removed from the cartridge case, when it is necessary to remove one or more charges depending on the desired muzzle velocity and trajectory.

The efficiency and accuracy of the 105 mm. howitzer depends on the skill and resourcefulness of the gun crew. In combat many obstacles, which had never been encountered in training, had to be overcome and hurdled.

A good gun crew consists of men skilled in the duties assigned to them; well-disciplined, with initiative and courage to face all hardships and dangers which they may be called on to face. A good weapon, plus good men to operate it, is a combination hard to beat, a fact to which the enemy can attest.



THE CANNON IN COMBAT



Combat radiomen



Bore Clear





Shell H. E.

The G. I. Cooks



Taking a break



Mud — Beater





Aiming point this instrument

Liberated Burp Gun



Meditation



Testing the Range finder





Roger and out

Charge 5



Rations come in



Tank Ridden Infantry





Shaping Up

Lefty and Driscoll



Our Gun



Eager Beavers





Combat Driver

Maintenance in the field



Captured eguipment



MUD!





The Cannoneers

Fire Mission!



Ready to Go.



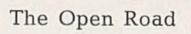
War in Winter













Care and Cleaning



Relaxing





Battlefield Decoration

Street fighting in Heilbronn



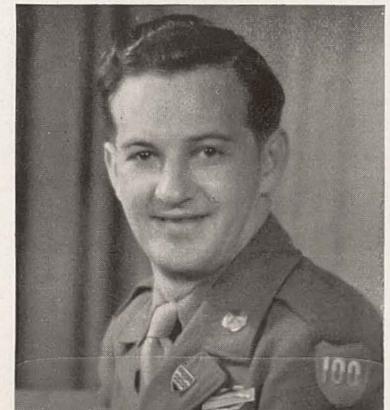
JOSEPH F. Kinnan October 27, 1942 Pittsburgh, Pa. TRANSPORTATION OFFICER Commissioned at Fort Benning, Ga. June 6, 1944 Bronze Star with Cluster





ROSS H. BEARUP April 15, 1943 Lansing, Michigan Commissioned at Fort Benning, Ga. February 18, 1945



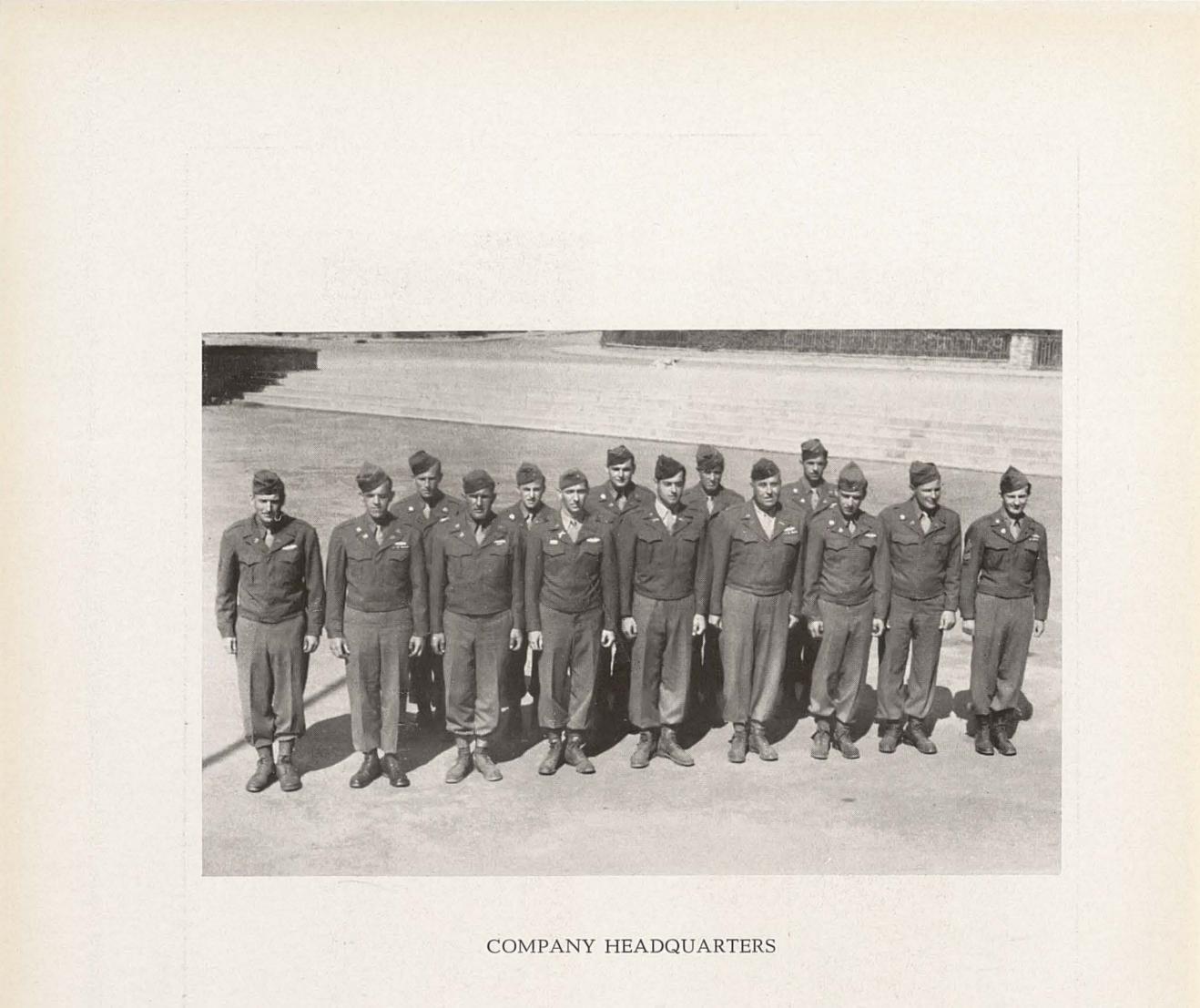


JAMES E. DESROSIERS October 21, 1942 New York, N.Y. RECONNAISSANCE OFFICER Commissioned at Fort Benning, Ga. June 10, 1943 Bronze Star — Presidential Citation



THOMAS J. RIORDAN ''TOMMY'' First Sergeant Dec. 10, 1942 Jersey City, N.J.

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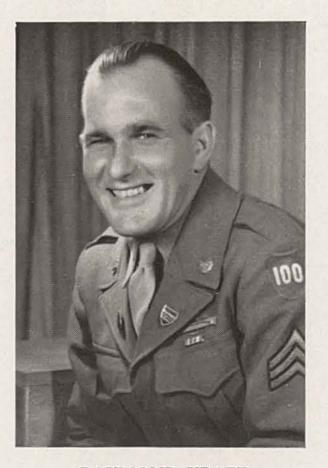


SAYLOR J. McGHEE ''MAC'' Reconnaissance Sergeant June 7, 1941 Harrisburg, Pa.



HARRY MOLLER "CHOPPERS" Supply Sergeant Nov. 28, 1942 New York, N.Y.







ADAM E. ENGELMANN "PENSY"

Mess Sergeant June 12, 1942 Philadelphia, Pa. RAYMOND KRAFT "RAY"

Motor Sergeant June 12, 1942 Union City, N.J.



WILLIAM KLIMON ''BILL'' Communications Sergeant Nov. 21, 1942 Worcsester, Mass.



ARNOLD M. GAYLORD ''GAY'' Motor Mechanic Dec. 14, 1942 Unionville, Conn.





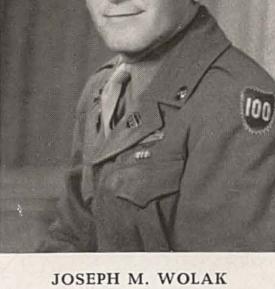
EDWARD L. RIDGWAY "RIP" First Cook

Nov. 24, 1942 Woodstown, N.J.



SAMUEL H. RHODES ''DUSTY'' Fire Direction Chief April 7, 1943 Reidsville, N.C.





"JOE" Radio Operator Nov. 9, 1942 Hartford, Cann



HAROLD F. BRYANT "SADIE"

Cook

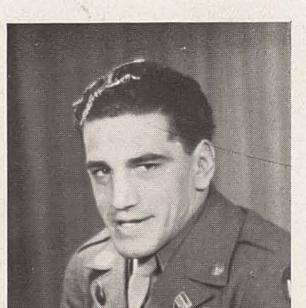
January 10, 1941 Oneanta, N.Y.



STEPHEN J. WASIELEWSKI "STEVE" Cook December 18, 1942 Trenton, N.J.



ROBERT N. MARTIN ''BOB'' Cook Nov. 2, 1942 Connerville, Okla.







FRANK B. RASO ''ROSSI'' Cook Dec. 7, 1942 Bridgeport, Conn. THOMAS P. MARTIN ''TOMMY'' Wireman Nov. 23, 1942 Manchester, Conn.



WILLIAM D. McKINLEY "MAC" Jeep Driver November 8, 1942 Boston, Mass.



CHARLIE B. PATTERSON ''LEFTY'' Jeep Driver November 10, 1942 Gaffney, S.C.







SEYMOUR V. HALL, JR. ''JUNE'' Truck Driver

Dec. 9, 1942 Sharon Springs, N.Y.

CLARENCE L. MILLER ''SHARPY'' Wireman Oct. 8, 1943 Northampton, Pa.



GEORGE DIMAS ''DEEM'' Truck Driver November 25, 1942 Denver, Colo.



GERALD W. SCHULTZ ''SCHULTZIE'' Wireman February 26, 1941 Rabena, Mich.





VERNON L. TYLER "VERNIE" Jeep Driver Feb. 8, 1943 Los Angeles, Calif.



CHESTER D. KLIMEK "CHET" Mail Clerk December 18, 1942 New York, N.Y.



THOMAS A. SURRATT "TOM" Jeep Driver Sept. 2, 1943 Winston-Salem, N.C.



ALEXANDER NYIRI ''SHINE'' Assistant Motor Mechanic October 27, 1942 Roebling, N.J.



RALPH G. EDWARDS ''EDDIE'' Armor Articifer Aug. 16, 1943 Newton Hlds., Mass.



JOHN T. HIGGINS ''HIGGY'' Company Clerk December 2, 1942 Maynard, Mass.



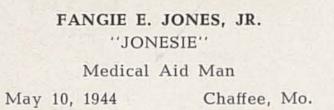


MAXIMILIAN GELLER ''MAXIE'' Bugler December 7, 1942 New York, N.Y.



ROBERT E. KIRSCH ''BOB'' Radio Operator July 2, 1943 Philadelphia, Pa.



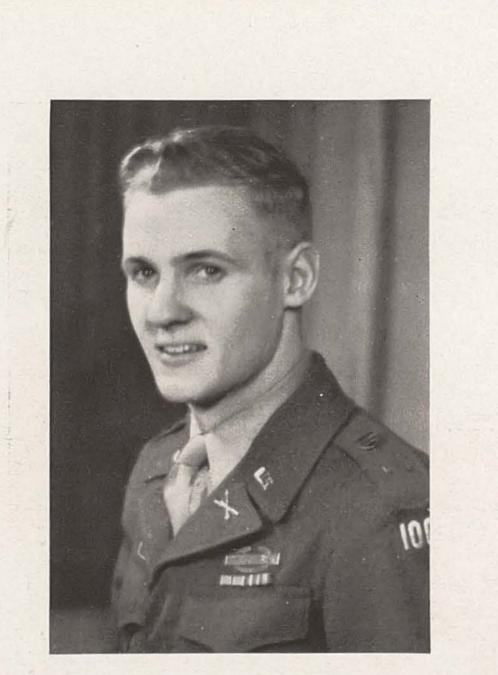




BENJAMIN E. AFFRICANO ''BENNY''

Wireman

July 13, 1943 Coventry, Conn.



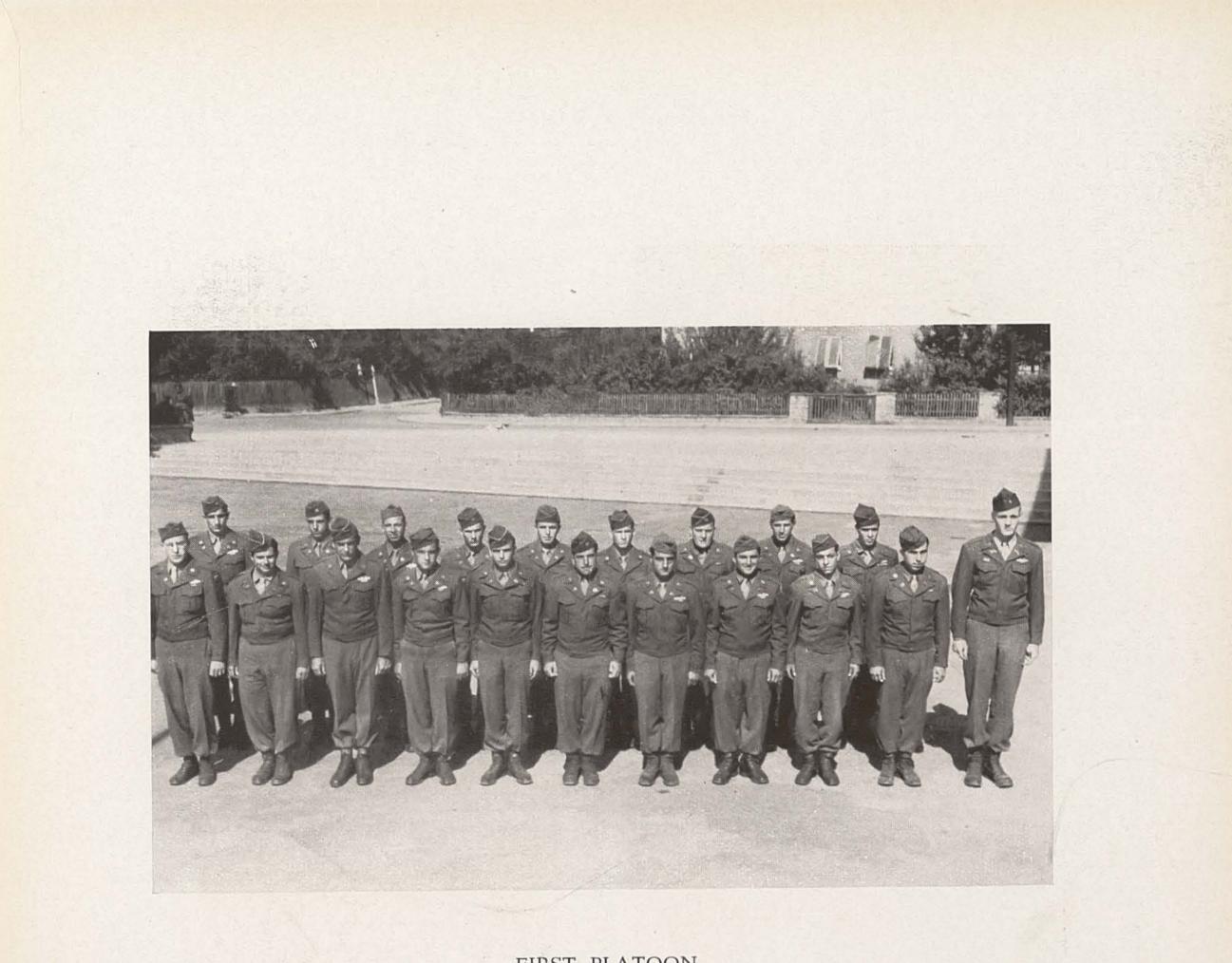
JAMES P. HARTLEY February 14, 1944 Miami, Fla. FIRST PLATOON LENDER Commissioned on Battlefield at Bad Cannstatt, Germany, May 2, 1945 Bronze Star — Presidential Citation



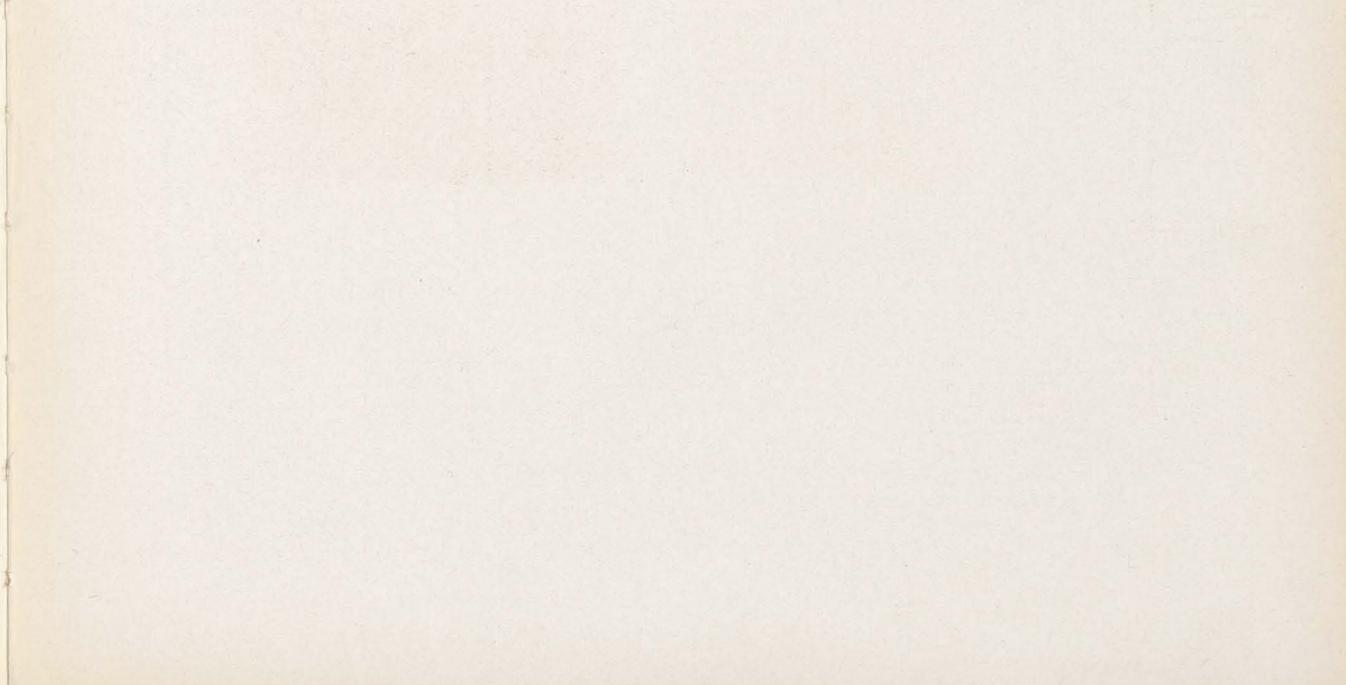


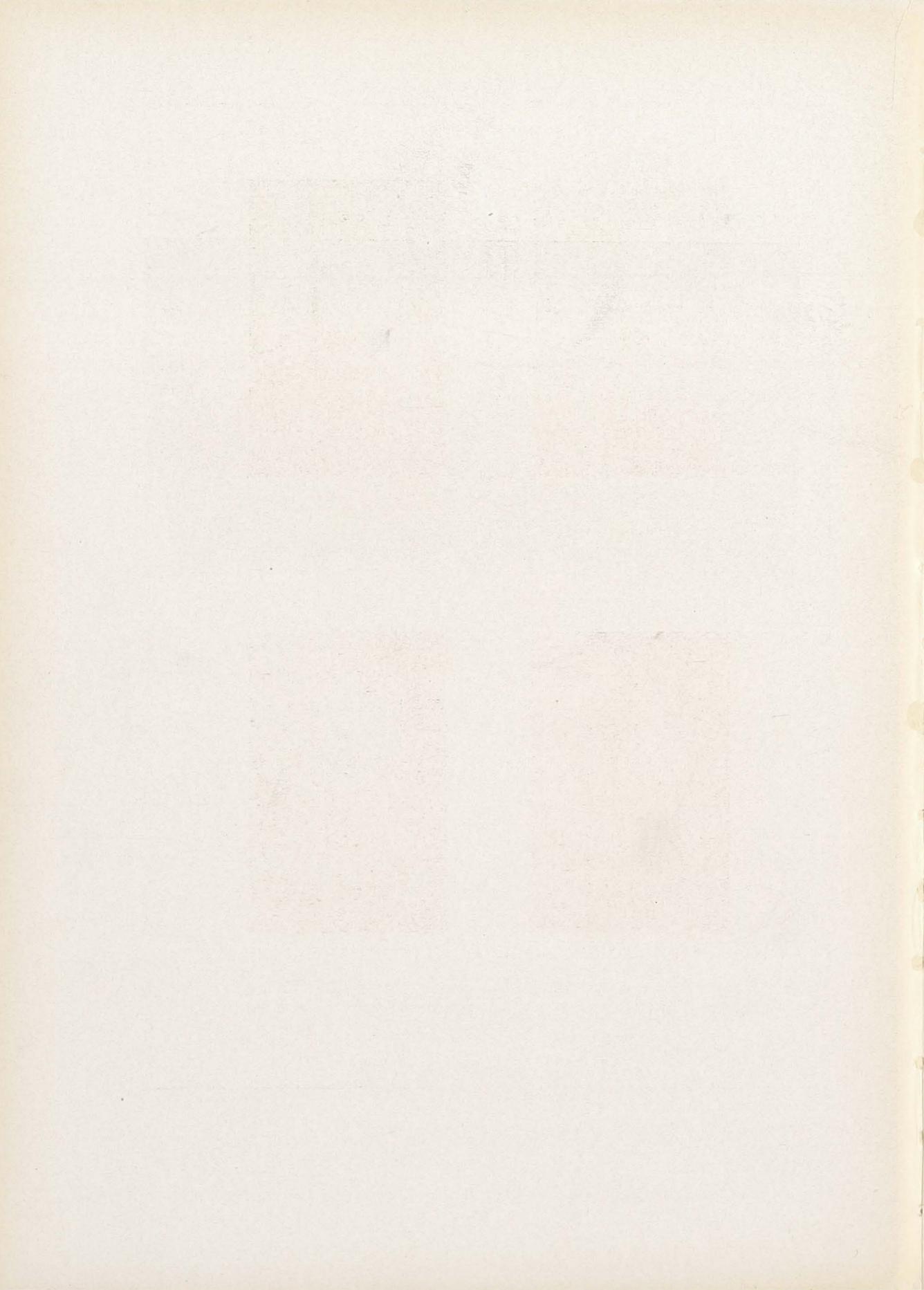
JOHN P. SABATIE "LONG JOHN"

Platoon Sergeant December 7, 1942 Maywood, N.J.



FIRST PLATOON







PAUL W. O'NEILL ''POP''

Section Sergeant December 14, 1942 Chelsea, Mass.



WILLIAM BERBERIAN ''BEARY'' Section Sergeant May 26, 1943 Harvey, Ill.





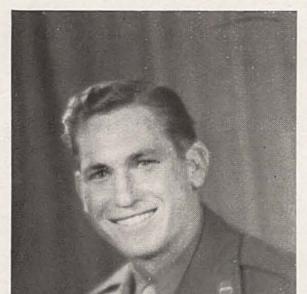
WARREN W. McNALLY ''MAC'' Artillery Mechanic November 25, 1942 Passaic, N.J. GEORGE DZURISIN ''SHORTHORN'' Gunner Corporal December 1, 1942 Trenton, N.J.



CHARLES FREDERICKS ''CHARLIE'' Truck Driver April 21, 1941 Washington, D.C.



ANTHONY R. DANCA ''TONY'' Cannoneer August 13, 1943 Woburn, Mass.







LUTHER T. LUCAS ''JOHNNIE'' Cannoneer January 23, 1943 Wilson, N.C. JAMES WOODS ''BUSTER'' Cannoneer

November 24, 1942 Wooton, Ky.

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JACK D. SHEPARD ''TEX'' Cannoneer January 5, 1944 Texon, Texas



ROBERT E. MAIER ''BOB'' Cannoneer December 7, 1942 Albany, N.Y.





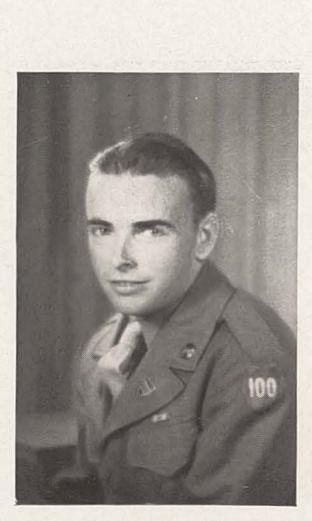


WALTER GEIER ''PETE'' Cannoneer

August 31, 1943 Cincinnati, Ohio

HARRY CONROY

Cannoneer August 6, 1943 Philadelphia, Pa.



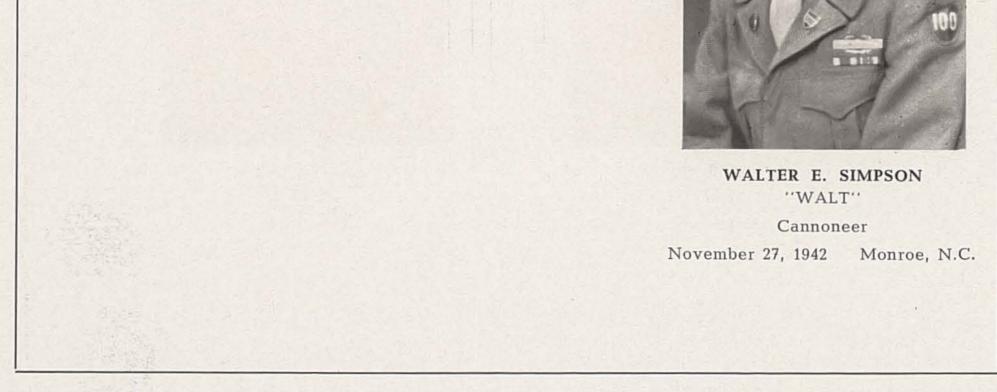
KELLY CORNETT ''JAKE'' Cannoneer January 15, 1943 Fort Knox, Ky.



JOSEPH P. PALERMO ''PIPPY'' Cannoneer

November 2, 1944 Philadelphia, Pa.











PAUL S. EGGERT ''SAMMY'' Cannoneer Dec. 11, 1942 Indianapolis, Ind.

GEORGE J. STANCO "BOMBER" Ammunition Handler Dec. 7, 1942 Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y.



JÖSEPH BELASKI ''POP'' Truck Driver Dec. 12, 1942 Hartford, Conn.



DONALD FORRESTER ''SCOTTY'' Medical Aid Man December 9, 1942 Jersey City, N.J.



FRANK MAIO ''CHEECH'' Cannoneer June 25, 1941 Brooklyn, N.Y.







LEWIS JONES ''DOC'' Cannoneer

Oct. 13, 1944 Barboursville, Ky.

VICTOR L. BENVENUTO "BENNY"

Cannoneer Dec. 1, 1942 Greenwich, Conn.



RALPH BOWEN ''BRUNO'' Wireman March 25, 1941 Chicago, Ill.



LAURENCE STINSON ''LARRY'' Truck Driver April 4, 1942 Waple Plain, Minn.

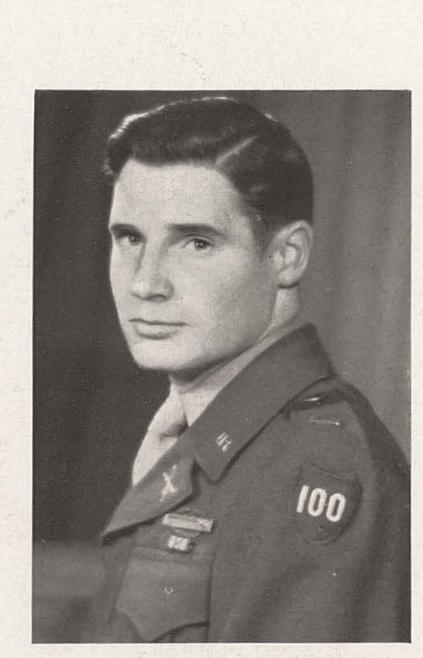




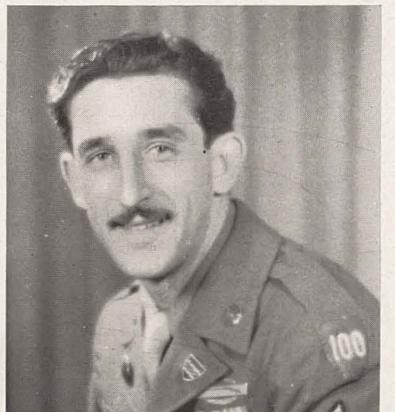
FRANK A. PECHILIO "PIC"

Cannoneer December 5, 1942 Riverside, N.J. ALVIN LONG "MONTANA"

Cannoneer . December 1, 1942 Frazier, Mont.

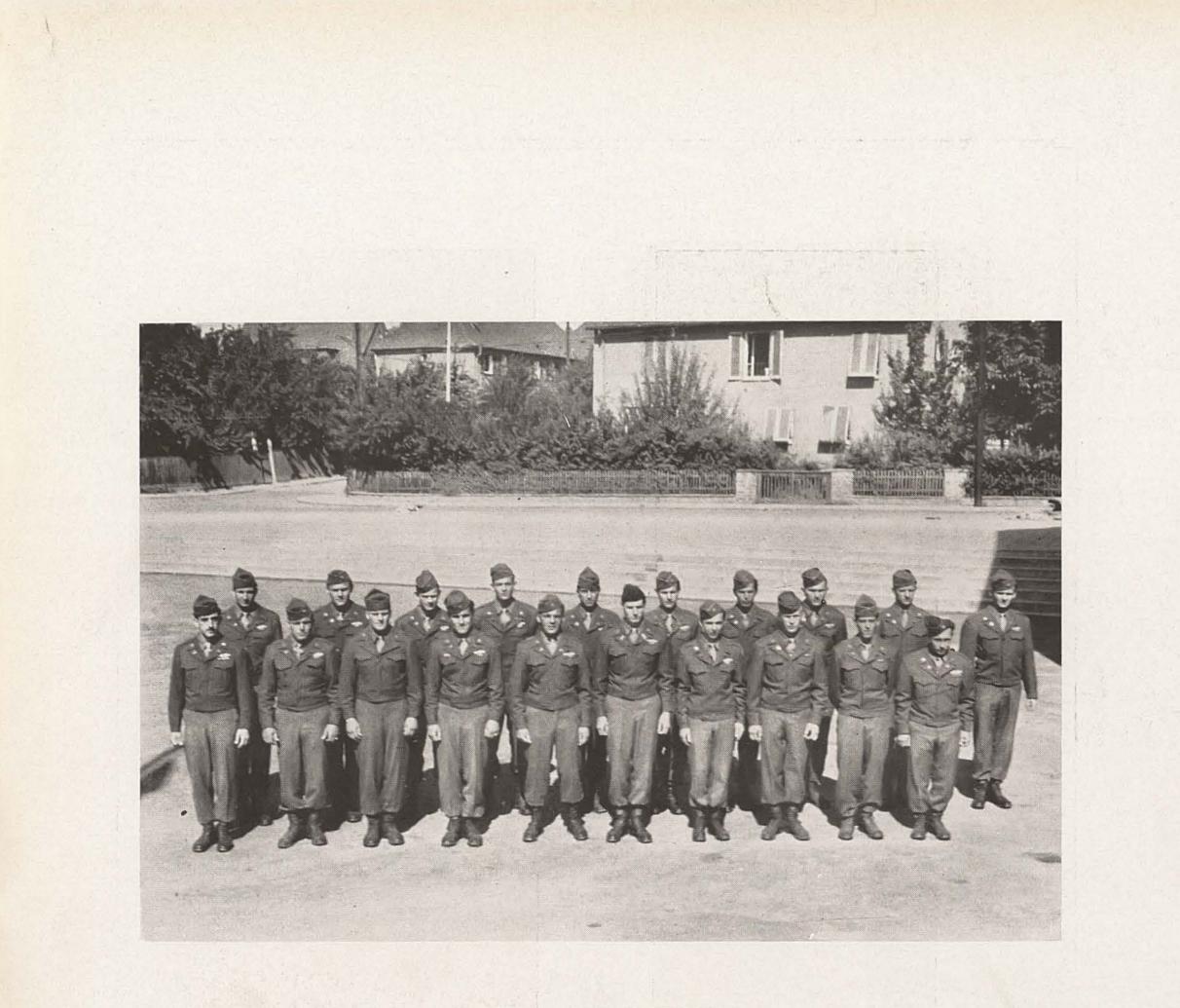


EDWARD M. PETERSON March 29, 1943 Grand Forks, N.D. SECOND PLATOON LEADER Commissioned on battlefield at Sarrebourg, France, Feb. 18, 1945 Bronze Star .





PAT M. SPINOSA ''SPINNER'' Platoon Sergeant June 28, 1938 Rochester, N.Y.



SECOND PLATOON





JOHN L. SUMMERS, JR. ''BIG JOHN'' Section Sergeant December 1, 1942 Memphis, Tenn.



JOSEPH F. TOTTERER ''JOE'' Section Sergeant Oct. 1, 1942 Bloomington, Ill.





ARTHUR KUHN ''CUTIE'' Gunner Corporal December 3, 1942 Boston, Mass. LILBURN D. WALLS ''LUCY'' Radio Operator August 24, 1942 Waynoka, Okla.



PAUL E. WILSON "CURLY" Gunner Corporal Nov. 13, 1942 Gainesville, Ga.



IRVING BORRESEN ''BO'' Instrument Corporal June 6, 1943 Springfield Gard. N.Y.

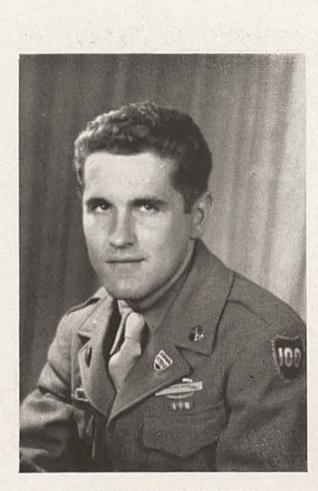






WALTER E. SCRIBNER ''AIT'' Agent Corporal

JOHN S. NICHOLS "NICK" Truck Driver August 20, 1942 Baltimore, Ind. July 23, 1943 Harrisburg, Va.



GEORGE F. STEFFEN ''STEFF'' Radio Operator Nov. 1, 1943 Milwaukee, Wis.



JOSEPH YANDERSITZ ''JIMMY'' Cannoneer December 10, 1942 New York, N.Y.



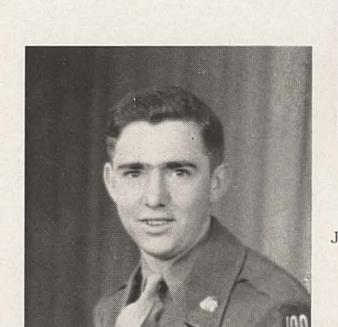
RICHARD J. GAJEWSKI ''GUY''

Cannoneer

November 5, 1941 Chicago, Ill.



JOSEPH T. METE "JOE" Cannoneer Dec. 7, 1942 Bridgeport, Conn.



ROY STEINBERG ''FRITZ'' Cannoneer June 7, 1943 Staten Island, N.Y.

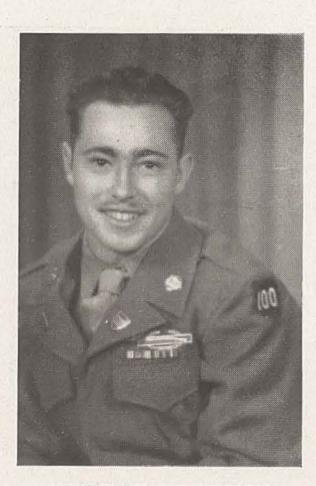
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WILLIAM P. PARKER "WILL"

Cannoneer

November 30, 1944 Llewellyn, Pa.



GEORGE H. HOUGHTON ''HOOT'' Cannoneer December 1, 1942 Franconia, N.H.



SOTIRIOUS J. PERUTSAKOS ''STEVE'' Jeep Driver December 11, 1942 Dover, N.H.







WILLIAM G. SUECHTING ''BILLY'' Cannoneer March 15, 1943 Milwaukee, Wis. ROBERT E. MOSS ''MOOSE'' Medical Aid Man Dec. 7, 1942 Asbury Park, N.J.



GEORGE H. LACCORN "PETE" Cannoneer November 29, 1942 Canarsie, N.Y. January 23, 1942 Taylor, Pa.



ANDREW M. TREMKO ''TIMMY'' Truck Driver







GEORGE RUEGG "LUCKY"

Cannoneer

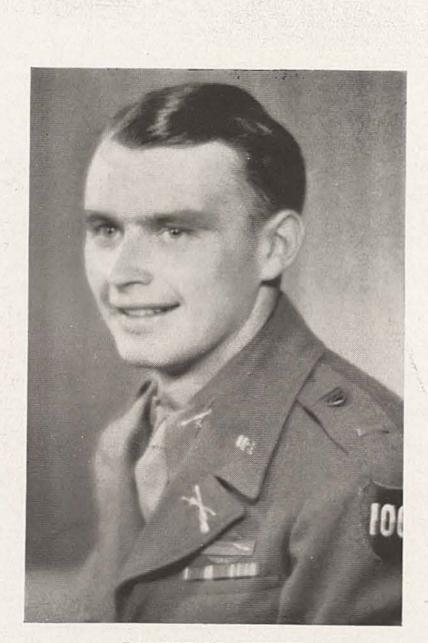
Glendale, L.I., N.Y. Dec. 7, 1942

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FRED W. COX, JR. "FREDDIE"

Cannoneer

December 15, 1942 Melrose, Mass.



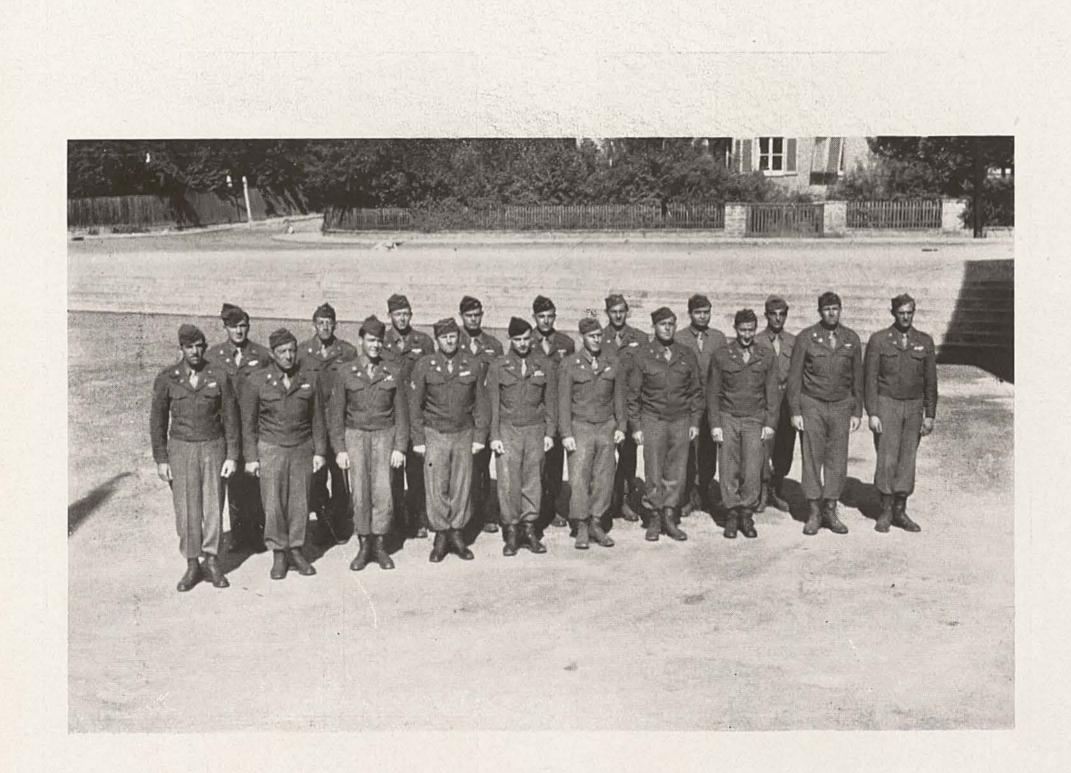
ROBERT W. SENSER August 2, 1943 Mt. Ranier, Md. THIRD PLATOON LEADER Commissioned on battlefield at Sarrebourg, France Feb. 18, 1945 Distinguished Service Cross — Purple Heart—Presidential Citation





EDGAR LONGACRE

Platoon Sergeant December 1, 1942 Audubon, N.J.



THIRD PLATOON





EARL K. WOOD ''WOODY'' Technical Sergeant July 9, 1941 Orlando, Fla.



ROLAND JULIEN ''FRENCHY'' Section Sergeant December 12, 1942 Jackman, Maine





GERARD ELLENBERG ,,GERRY'' Section Sergeant May 22, 1943 San Francisco, Calif. JACK KEOHANE ''EYES'' Artillery Mechanic December 24, 1942 New York, N.Y.



WALTER J. OCZKOWSKI ''OSSIE'' Radio Operator September 16, 1943 Utica, N.Y.



JOHN T. LOVALLO ''JOHNNIE'' Gunner Corporal Dec. 17, 1942 Port Chester, N.Y.





FRANK R. SEDIVY ''POLAK'' Gunner Corporal

December 14, 1942 Bayonne, N.J.

RALPH F. KROPP ''FRECKLES'' Agent Corporal February 18, 1943 Detroit, Mich.



ROBERT R. KELSO 'BOB'' Radio Operator Nov. 30, 1942 Haverhill, Mass.



MARVIN J. WYNVEEN ''WINNIE'' Cannoneer Feb. 3, 1943 Culver City, Kansas





ELIX W. SAYLORS "BARRELS" Truck Driver October 17, 1942 St. Louis, Mo.



ROBERT WHITMAN ''WHIT'' Cannoneer December 3, 1943 Calveston, Texas



WILLIAM H. LANDMAN ''BILL'' Ammunition Handler Dec. 7, 1942 Floral Park, L.I., N.Y.





ROGER DE PAOLO ''ROG''

Cannoneer

Dec. 7, 1942 East Randolph, Mass.



CHARLES DE MARCO "POP" Cannoneer December 9, 1942 New York, N.Y.



EDWARD H. HOLMAN ,,BUD'' Cannoneer Erie, Pa July 30, 1943







ARNOLD M. STRAND "ARNIE" Cannoneer

May 8, 1942 Becker, Minn

DAVID D. DUNSEATH "DAVE"

Truck Driver September 17, 1941 Pittsburgh, Pa



JAMES V. AUGELLO "AUGIE" Truck Driver



STEPHEN FUTY "MAD RUSSIAN" Cannoneer February 27, 1942 Brooklyn, N.Y. July 24, 1943 Wilkesbarre, Pa.





HYMAN OLIVER "SMILEY"

Cannoneer

December 16, 1942 New York, N.Y.

MARVIN G. ROUPE "RUPPY"

Cannoneer

Dec. 16, 1942 N. Wilkesboro, N.C.



HE THAT WEARS THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART HAS GIVEN OF HIS LIFE BLOOD AND SHALL FOREVER BE REVERED IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN

HERMAN F. ZINN GEORGE DZURISIN TERRY RESCZENSKI

TERRANCE E. ANDERSON

ROBERT W. SENSER SOTIRIOUS J. PERUTSAKOS ALEX W. GRUSHINSKY ROBERT E. MAIER EDWIN S. MYCOCK CORNELIUS E. DRISCOLL

COMMUNICATIONS

A Cannon Company, like all other units in the Army, comprises a team. Communications form an integral part of the team in the Cannon Company. Without communications, the means by which the eyes at the front give direct support to a unit, the team cannot perform its' mission. Therefore, it is necessary that the eyes can communicate with the guns for maximum results in fulfilling the mission. In that respect, communications performed it's alloted tasks so that the Cannon Company, as a whole, formed a smooth working and efficient team.

Activated originally at Fort Jackson in August of 1943, with limited equipment, the section went into training. Then came the Tennessee Maneuveurs and simulated combat conditions. The section trained hard and well; then the division moved to Fort Bragg, N.C. to prepare for overseas shipment. There, with the acquisition of proper equipment it really began to function. Came the periods of acquainting radio operators with their duties and knowledge of their radio sets. For it would be they on whom would fall the burden of maintaining liaison between the observation posts and the guns. The original six men who comprised the group were. Pfc. Harry Moller, now S/Sgt., Pfc. Kelso, now Cpl., Pfc. Kirsch, Pfc. James Hartley, now 2nd. Lt., Pfc. Peterson, now 2nd. Lt., and Pfc. George Steffen. Meanwhile the number 6 and 7 cannoneers, designated as telephone operators for the gun position, underwent their training of laying and maintaining liaison with the F.D.C.

Then one day, training over, and France, combat — — in the Vosges Mountains; relieving the veteran 45th division at their observation posts and then shortly after, the voice of Pfc. Kelso coming in: "Fire Mission, Enemy Personnel." That began an uninterruped period of superior communications. To these first few men who carried the ball during those first

trying days of combat, belongs the credit. Due to the nature of our operations at that time, these men found themselves almost continously under fire. Yet, they managed to achieve a high standard of proficiency in performance of duty that others were to follow and maintain. Many were the times when terrain features and weather conditions threatened to disrupt the system of communications. However, often extemperanously devising systems of relays, continual contact was maintained with F.D.C., so that whenever fire was needed to support a unit, it was there.

Utilizing such places as church steeples, natural targets for enemy fire, roofs of houses, and even tops of trees, relays contributed to the prime purpose; that of maintaining liaison and accomplishment of the mission.

F.D.C. had as it's chief operator Pfc. Joseph Wolak, now Cpl., who attended the receiver and switchboard. His was the purpose of assuring the operators that communication was functioning, and relaying messages to higher units by wire. Sgt. Klimon, communication Sgt., set up the Message Center and supervised setting up relay stations and all wire communications to higher echelon units and gun positions. The emphasis at this time was placed on radio communications due to the nature of our operations throughout the Vosges Mountains. The Regiment was continously in the attack and moving rapidly, so that wire communications with the forward moving group was not possible. However, at the termination of the Vosges campaign the operational nature of our mission underwent a change; from offensive to defensive positions along the Maginot Line for the winter.

Therefore, as long as the positions undertaken were to be semi-permanent, communications of a more stable nature could be installed. In view of this a permanent wire crew was formed by Sgt. Moller. It consisted of Cpl. Klimon, Pfc. Thomas Martin, Pfc. Ralph Bowen, Pfc. Ben Affricano and Pfc. Gerald Schultz; a $\frac{1}{4}$ ton jeep for wire laying, with Pfc. Robert Cantalamessa as driver and a $\frac{3}{4}$ ton truck, with Pfc. George Dimas as driver. It was the duty of this group to install wire communications to the Forward Observer's observation post, in addition to the radios. Already well trained and experienced, this group of troubleshooters maintained all communications throughout the company. Here, too, communications distinguished itself, by keeping at all times a clear liaison to all supporting units and forward observation posts under hazardous conditions. Hardly a day or a night passed but what there would be lines, shattered by enemy artillery, mortar or rocket fire, to be repaired. It was here too that communications began it's epanxsion due to changes in conditions of operations. Changes in personnel caused replacements to be brought in and trained to take over duties vacated; men like Pfc. Anderson, Cpl. Kropp,

Pfc. Dortch, who in time attained the same standards set previously.

Came the spring and another offensive started; this time the great offensive through Germany. The advance was rapid and communications were strained to the limits. Men like Cpl. Oczkowski, Pfc. Sheppard, Pfc. Wynveen were added to the already long list of radio operators and left the already familiarly indelible mark on the pages of Cannon Communications History. So efficiently did these teams operate, and so smooth was the cooperation, that never once throughout the whole rapid advance through Germany did the rear units lose control with the forward groups or higher echelons. Communications accepted its' task for accomplishment of our mission and executed them superbly. A hard task well done.

THE WAR -

FROM NEWYORK

TO STUTTGART





Major General Burress and Brig. Gen. Murphy



Colonel Ellis





Capt. Doherty former C. O.

Inspection on boat



Chow on boat



Salt water shave





Shipboard entertainment

11

Sweating it out



Killing time



Morning Report





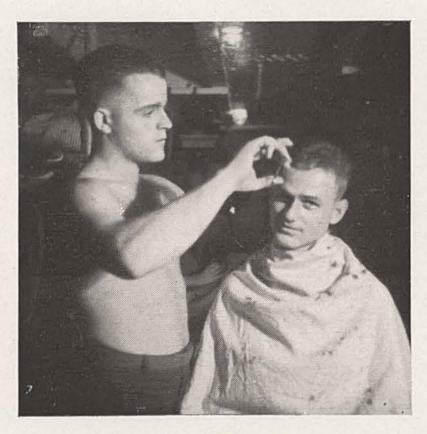


The G. I. entertains

Popular pastime



Kibitzers



G. I. Haircut





Battle of wits

Little Monte Carlo

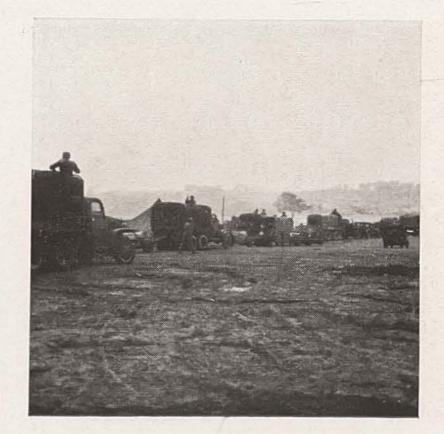


Lt. Nolan and Capt. Changaris



Major Newton







Marseille bound

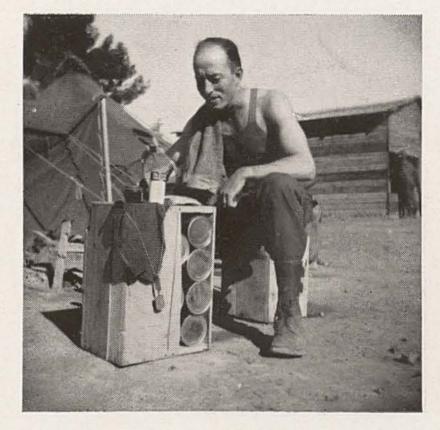
Marseille Staging Area



Shaping up



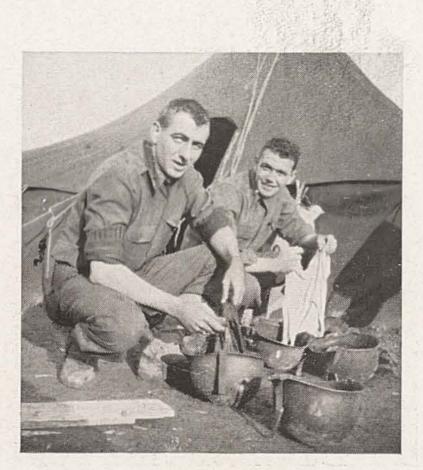
Preparing for Inspection





Lt. Leuhring

Field Shave



Clean-up Day



Squeeze that trigger







Foxhole Religion

Posting the Orders



First Synchronization

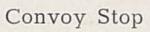


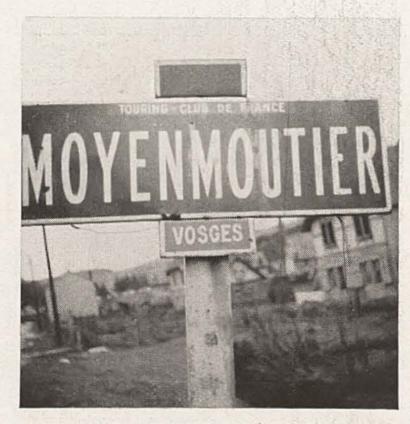
Crossing First I. P.





Tent city





French Town



Pause in France



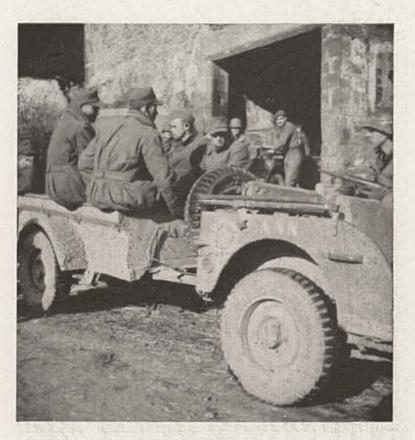


Liberated by the 100th

Crime and Punishment



PW'S



End of the line





Field Shower



Rest in Peace



Battle dress



Captured Tank





Interrogation



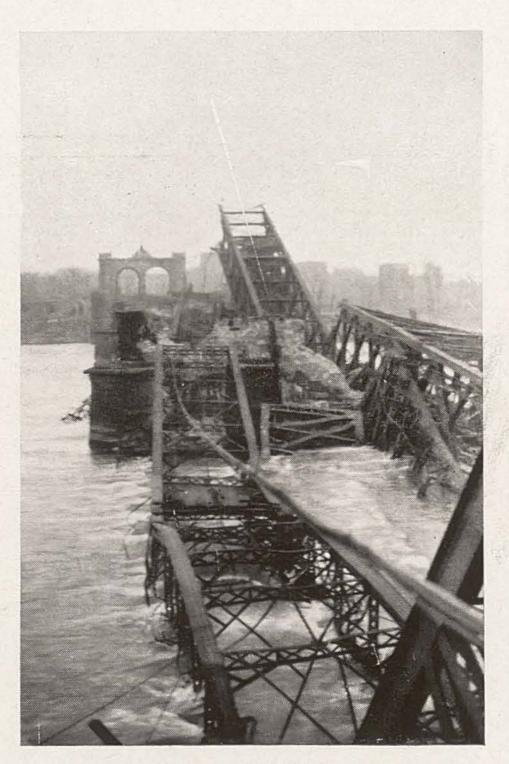
Red Cross up front



German border



Autobahn



18

Mannheim Bridge



Spanning the Rhine

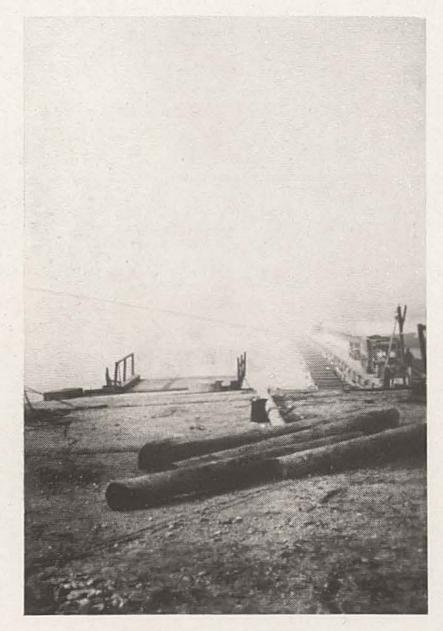
THE FORWARD OBSERVER GROUP

Though the cannon is designed for close support of the Infantry, rarely if ever is the howitzer in range of small arms fire. Men of Cannon Company seldom saw the actual target fired upon, but there were men in the company who did. These men were our forward observers; on their shoulders fell the weight of giving the Infantry the artillery fire they so badly needed. The forward observers job was simple in mere words; he was always with the lead company; that is the company who was spearheading any attack. He shared all dangers that the men in the rifle companies felt; he carried a gun but rarely used it; his most potent weapon was a pair of field glasses. If the company he was with was held up by machine-gun fire it was he who picked up his field glasses, spotted the trouble and radioed back to his fire direction center to prepare for action. In the beginning our forward observers consisted of our officers only. They were: Captain James S. Changaris, Lieutenant James S. Desrosiers, and Lieutenant Raymond Leurhing; but combat and its unpredictable twists soon made us realize that we would have to call on any man at any time to go forward and adjust fire. In addition to skill and daring, men with training and experience in map reading were generally chosen, because map reading held a large percentage of the forward observers job. Later, during the war our forward observer group changed and consisted of the following men: Lieutenant Edward M. Peterson, Lieutenant James P. Hartley, Technical Sergeant John T. Sabatie, Technical Sergeant Alex W. Grushinsky, Technical Sergeant Pasquale M. Spinosa, Technical Sergeant Herman F. Zinn, Technical Sergeant Cornelius E. Driscoll, Sergeant Stephen J. Wasielewski, Sergeant William Berberian, Sergeant Joseph Totterer, Sergeant Gerard Ellenberg, Corporal Ralph Kropp, and Lieutenant Henry H. Hewetson and Lieutenant Robert W. Senser. Perhaps these last two men are the best known for their remarkable work during the war. Lieutenant Hewetson has gone to rest with thousands of other Americans — — their job done, and now whispered of in reverent tones. Among other jobs well done, Lieutenant Hewetson will best be remembered for his uncanny adjustment on a Tiger tank at Heilbronn whereby destroying it. Lieutenant Senser is one of the few men in the 100th Division who wears the Distinguished Service Cross for his "beyond the call of duty" at Rimling, France.

Its high time somebody wrote something about these men, for artillery units and rifle men alike will tell you that the forward observer has the most unsung and least praised job in the Infantry. The record of our forward observers speaks for itself; it has been written in blood and amazing accuracy across Germany. They have proven their worth through the Regiment; they have endowed themselves in the hearts of the cannoneers forever; and the finishing touches of their work lies in mute evidence for all of Germany to see.



Pinned Down



Pontoon Bridge



The Price of War



Nebelwerfer





But he didn't live here

Marlene pays a call



Alsace Alice



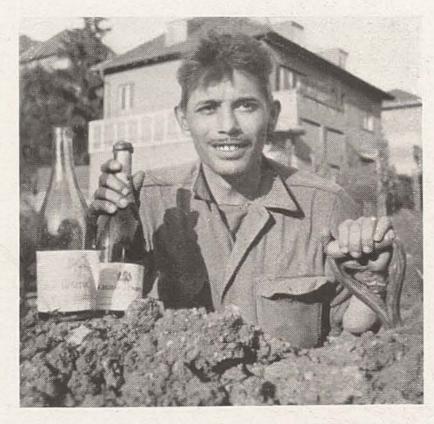
AMG Takes over





Ach! We have lost

German Culture

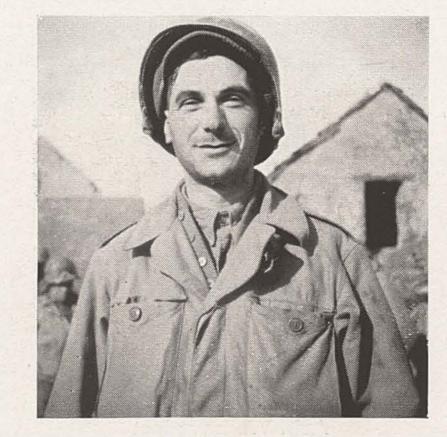


Cognac and 6×6



Beyond the call of duty





Chow Call

Our "Mauldin" character



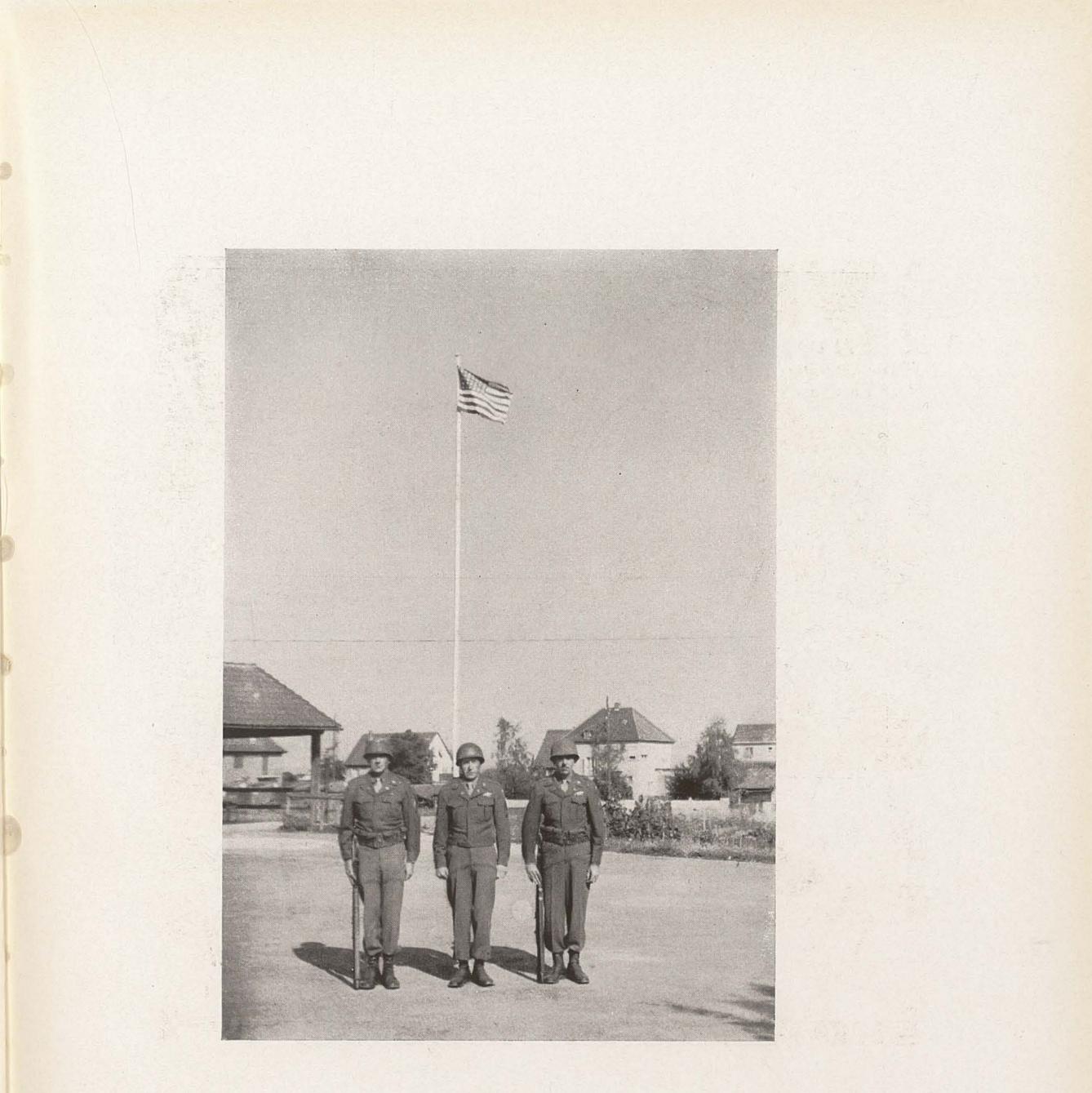




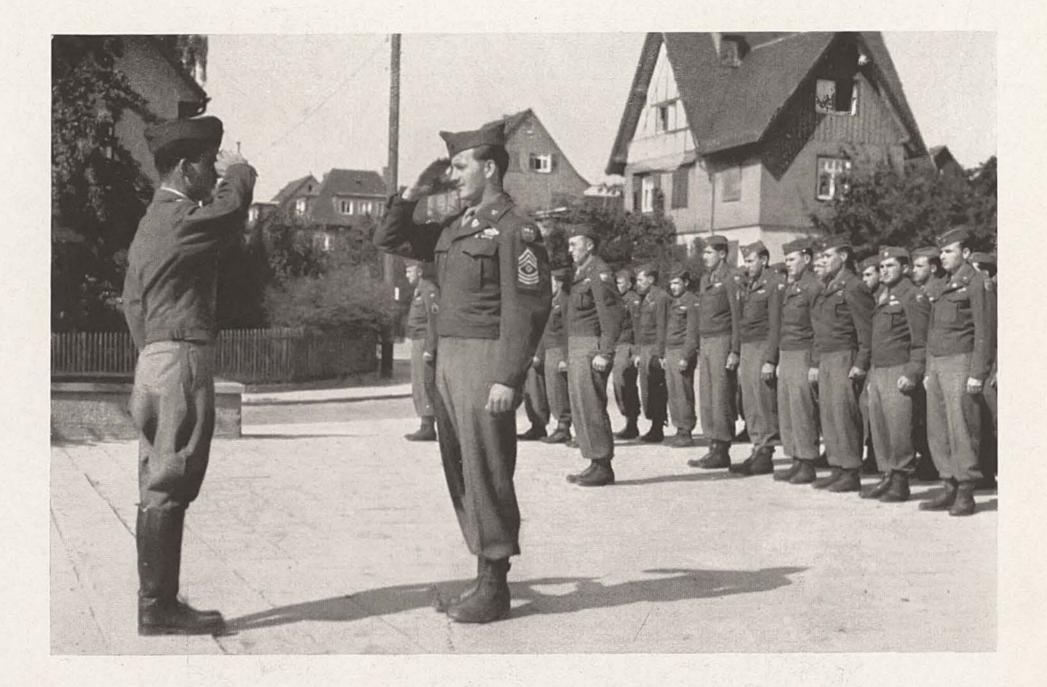
Coffee at the Front

A cook cleans up

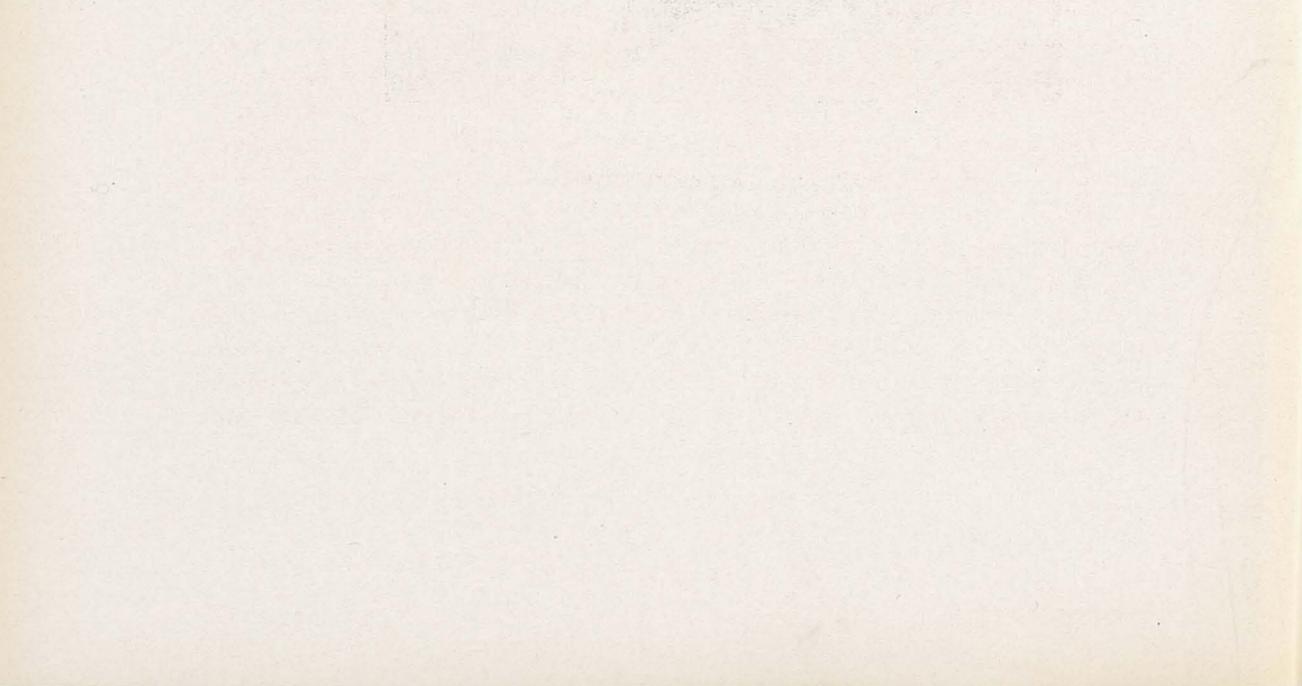




O' SAY CAN YOU SEE!



ALL PRESENT OR ACCOUNTED FOR, SIR!



FIRE DIRECTION CENTER

Back in Ft. Jackson and Ft. Bragg, during our training days, our forward observers went forward with pencil, paper and a firing table to do his firing. The boys on the guns had only a general direction of fire and many times threw first rounds out that were never picked up by the observer. The observers did magnificent jobs because the largest part of their work was estimation, purely guesswork. Still none of us knew what a Fire Direction Center was; our T.O. didn't call for it; Cannon Companies were new, just born. We took our training as scheduled but often times wondered just what our role would be in the war. (The 100th will never go overseas.)

Finally, during platoon tests at Ft. Bragg, one rainy, stormy day, a new officer, not new to the army but new to us, lead his platoon through the fastest tests ever seen in Cannon Company before. The secret was — — a couple of days before the tests, James S. Changaris, our present C.O., and Cpl. Irving Borresen, our number one computer from beginning to the end of the war, had borrowed a "slip stick", a gadget that does everything but write the data on paper, from a nearby artillery unit. Then Lt. Edwin S. Mycock went out with his platoon on August 24th, 1944. When the test had been completed, a new record stood, for the platoon had finished its' mission in thirteen minutes. That was the first time firing data was applied, in Cannon Company, in F.D.C. style.

And so, out of this war was born a new name. Army men know it now

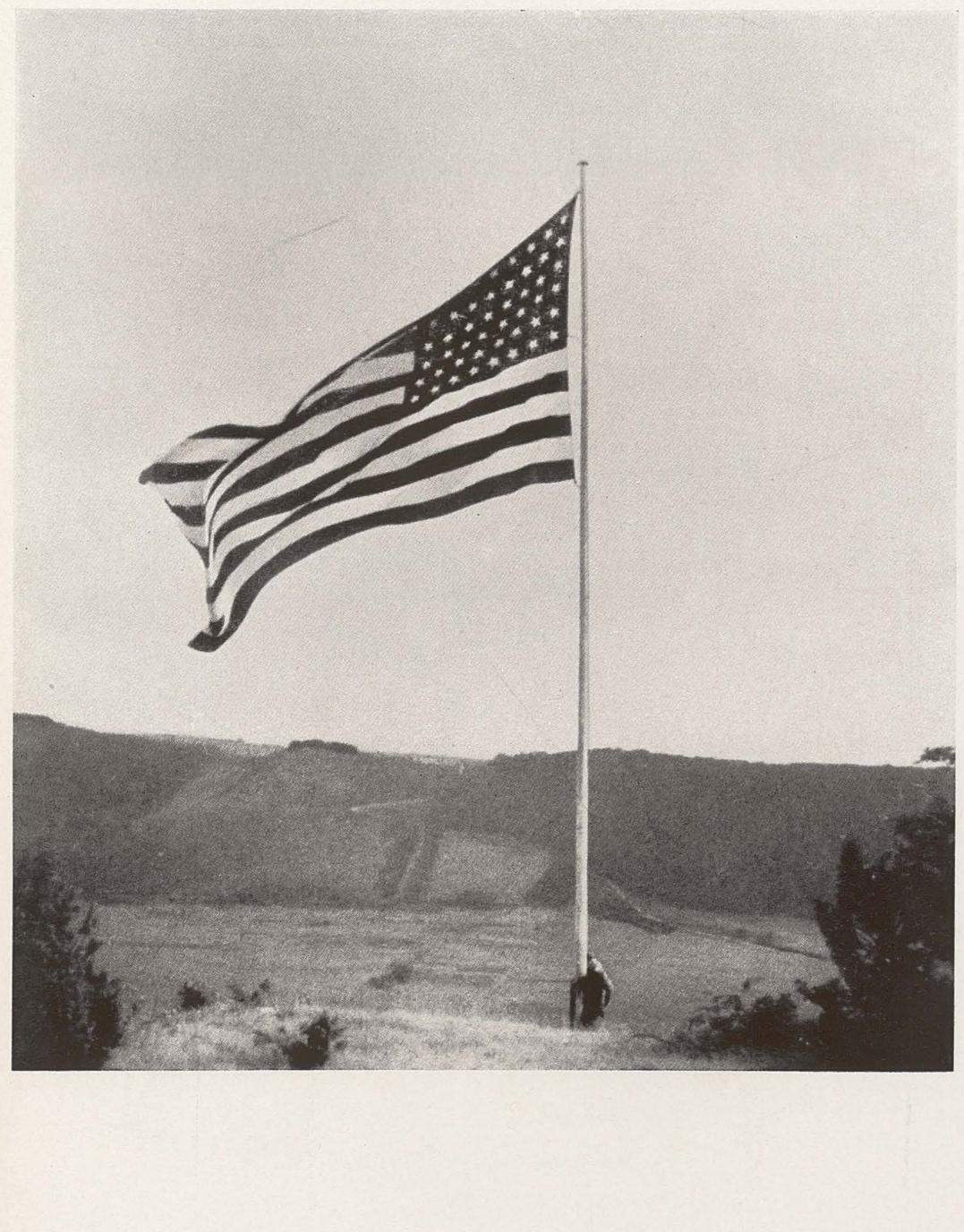
as Fire Direction Center. Ours had it's birthplace at Baccarat, France, on Nov. 6, 1944. It was formed by Lt. Edwin S. Mycock, former instructor in the cannon school at Ft. Benning, Georgia. Our F.D.C. operated 24 hours a day and was under the capable hands of Sgt. Samuel Rhodes; it consisted originally of Sgt. Rhodes, Cpl. Irving Borresen, and Cpl. Joseph Wolak. Later, as its' importance increased, the body was enlarged to ease the burden of these men. When our mission in the ETO was completed, the group consisted of Sgt. Rhodes, F.D.C. cheif, Cpl. Borresen, computer, Cpl. Morrison, computer, P.F.C. Ruegg, computer, Cpl. Wolak, radio operator, and P.F.C. Kirsch, radio operator. The mission of the fire direction center was to receive the target by radio from our FO, locate it on the map, compute the data for the guns, send the round on it's way, and wait for the FO to adjust on his target. Such sounds as "on target" and "fire for effect" were a welcome call to the fire direction center. When it reached the fire direction center we knew that our computing had been accurate and "Jerry" was burrowing into the ground.

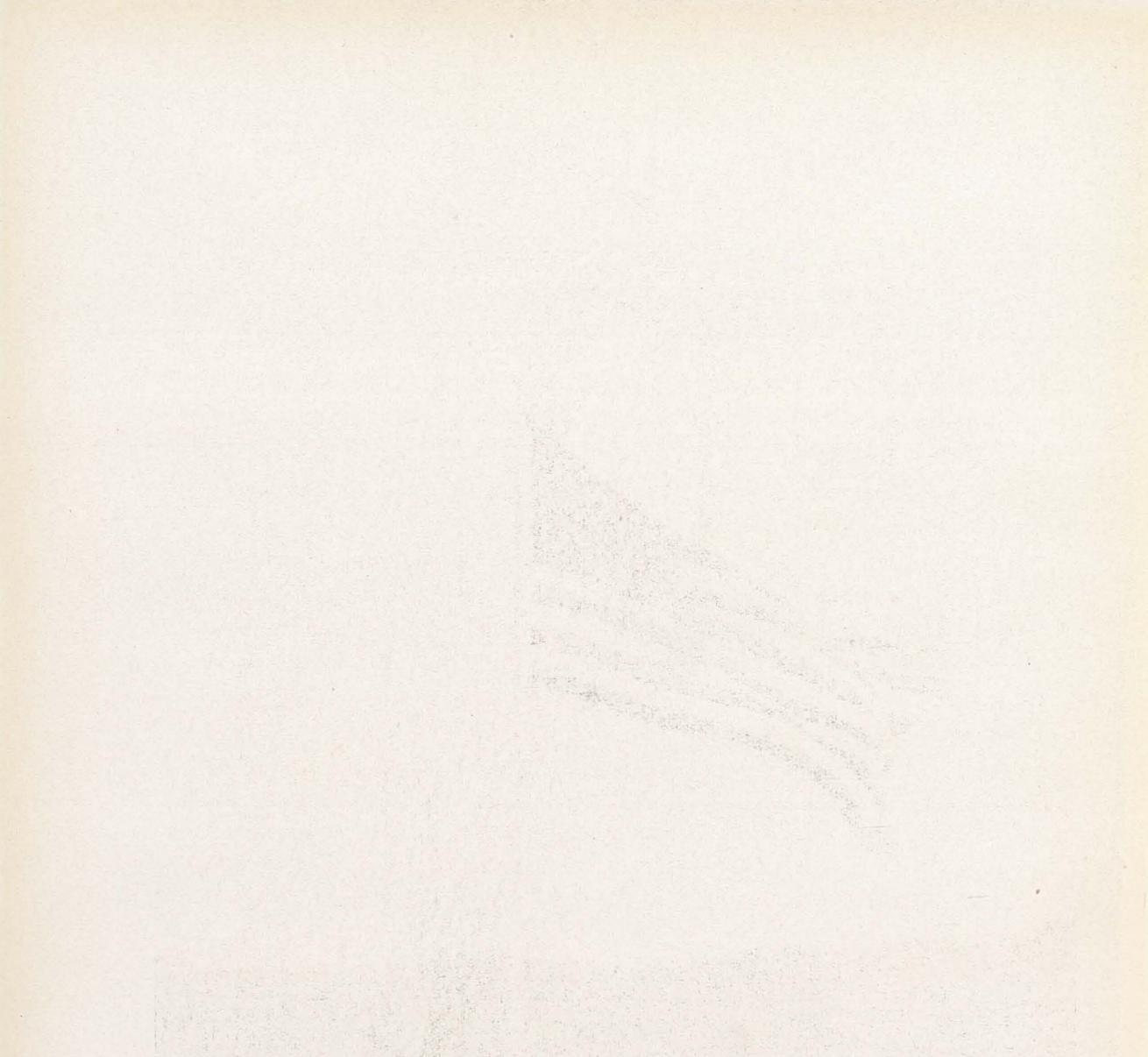
It was during our winter defensive position that the term "metro" was first applied to our firing data. "Metro" is the system of correcting meteorological conditions or changes in weather from day to day. With this new science our computer began firing the guns with an uncanny accuracy heretofore never seen in a Cannon Company. Though "Metro" was strange and new to some of the men who actually loaded and fired the guns, our computers had complete faith in the system. Soon our observers began to prove its' worth when they brought back glowing reports on the damage our howitzer was doing.

Except in winter defensive position, when we tied in with an artillery group, our outfit was always under the direct ontrol of the commanding officer.

Fire direction center never lost contact with the outfit it supported. Often it acted as Liaison between battalions and higher headquarters. The function of the fire direction center was to deliver the goods when the forward observer called for it. This they did with fervor and a keen interest in their jobs, and the result was written across France, the Alsace, and deep into Germany.

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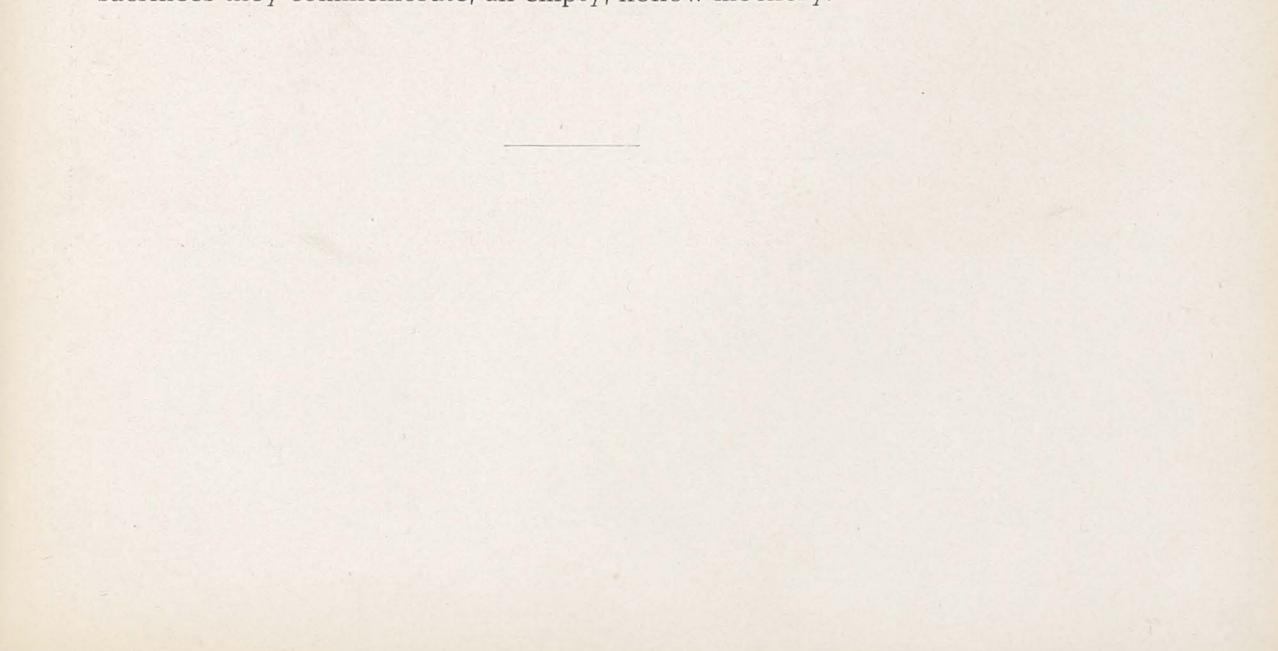


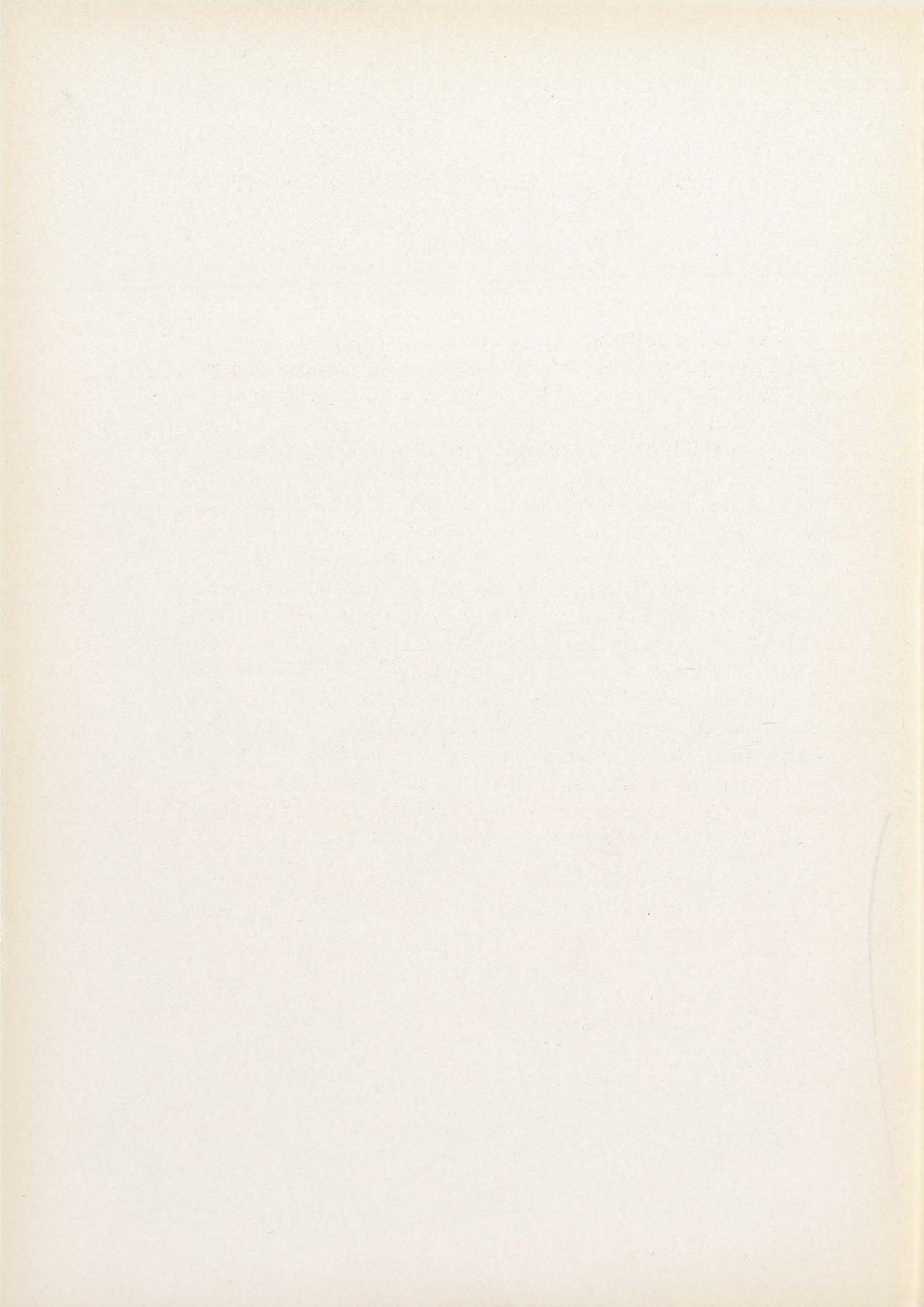
IN PARTING

The termination of the war in the Pacific has come as this book goes to press. The fighting man's job is complete. From here on, it is anybodys' peace, but to the American people has fallen the job of giving that peace to the common man.

Now there will be many monuments erected to honor the deeds of our fallen comrades in this bloodiest war of all times. We have left them on the barren shores of Normandy and the windswept sands of Iwo Jima. Somewhere in those plots of ground, there may lie the man who might have discovered the cure for cancer; beneath one of those crosses, there may lie the man who was destined to be a great prophet. Now they lie there silently — — officers and men, Negroes and Whites, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews. There no man despises another because of his color, or chooses him because of his faith. There, there is no quota of how many from each group is allowed. Theirs is the highest and purest Democracy.

When these monuments are born, we hope that the story they tell will not be forgotten. Any man among us — — the living — — who lifts his hand in hate against another, or thinks himself superior to those who happen to be in the minority, makes of these memorials and the bloody sacrifices they commemorate, an empty, hollow mockery.





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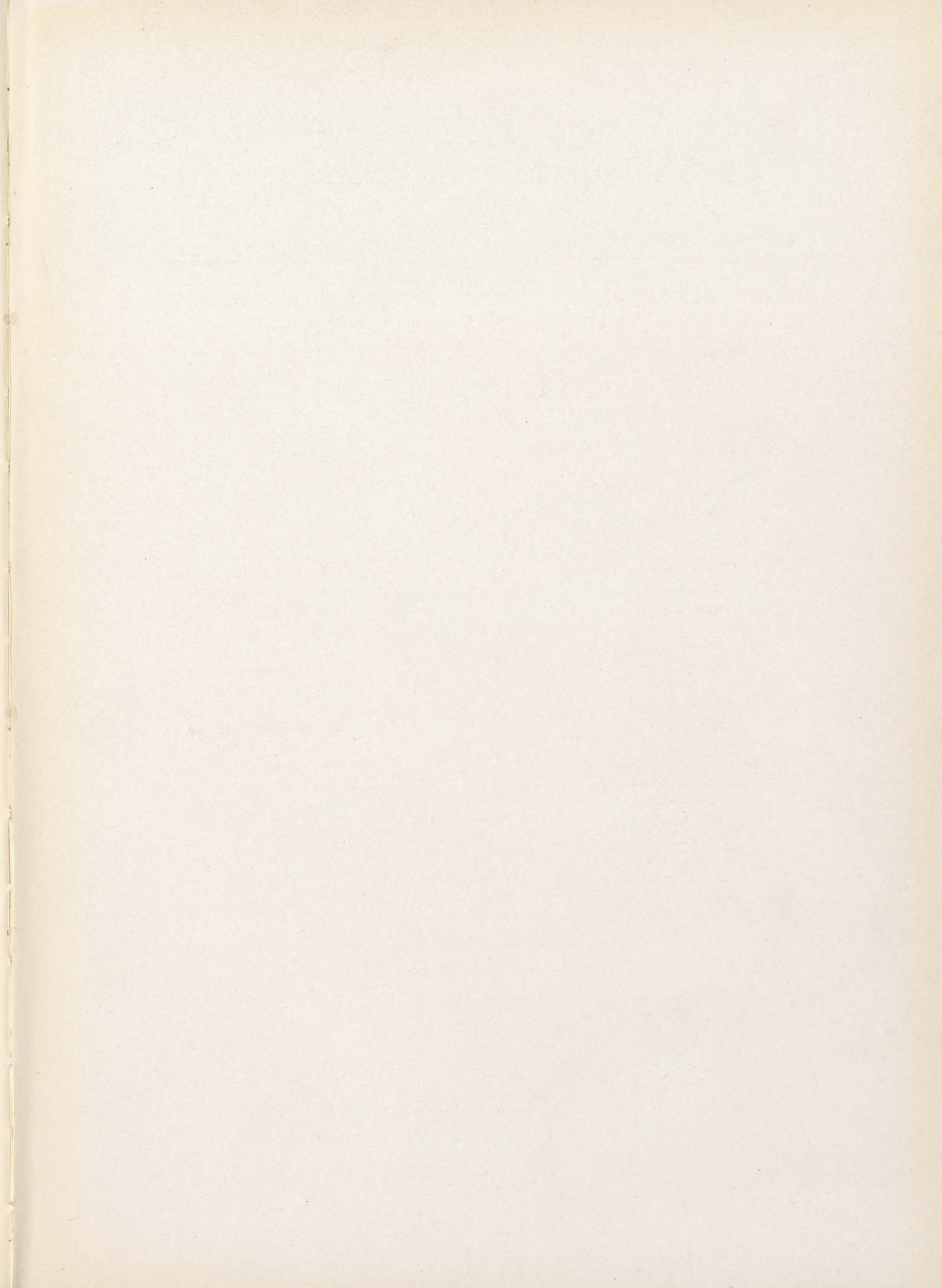
John Lovallo 47 Eldrege St. Port Chester, N.Y.

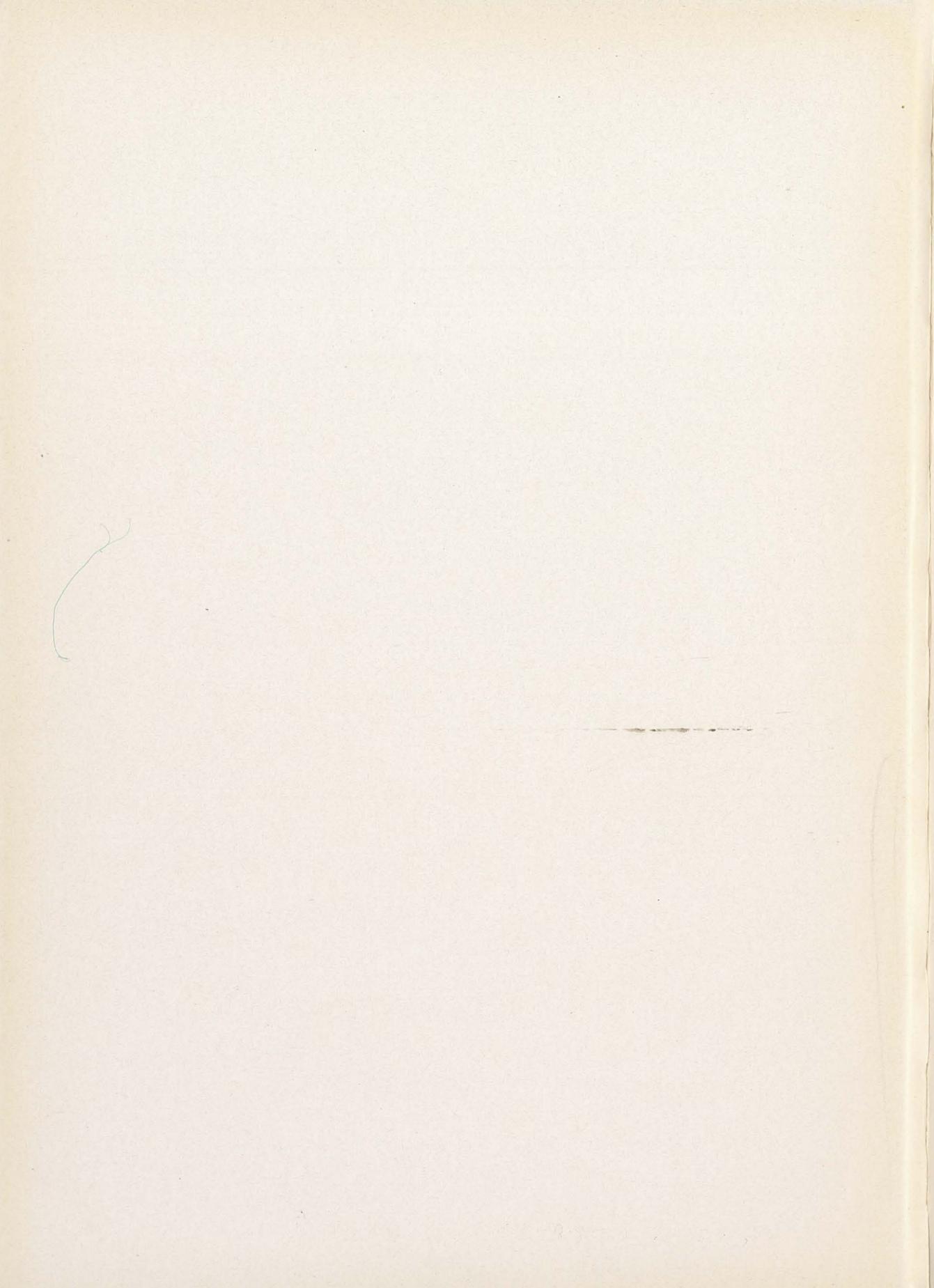
Edgar Longacre 447 Chestnut St. Audubon, N.J.

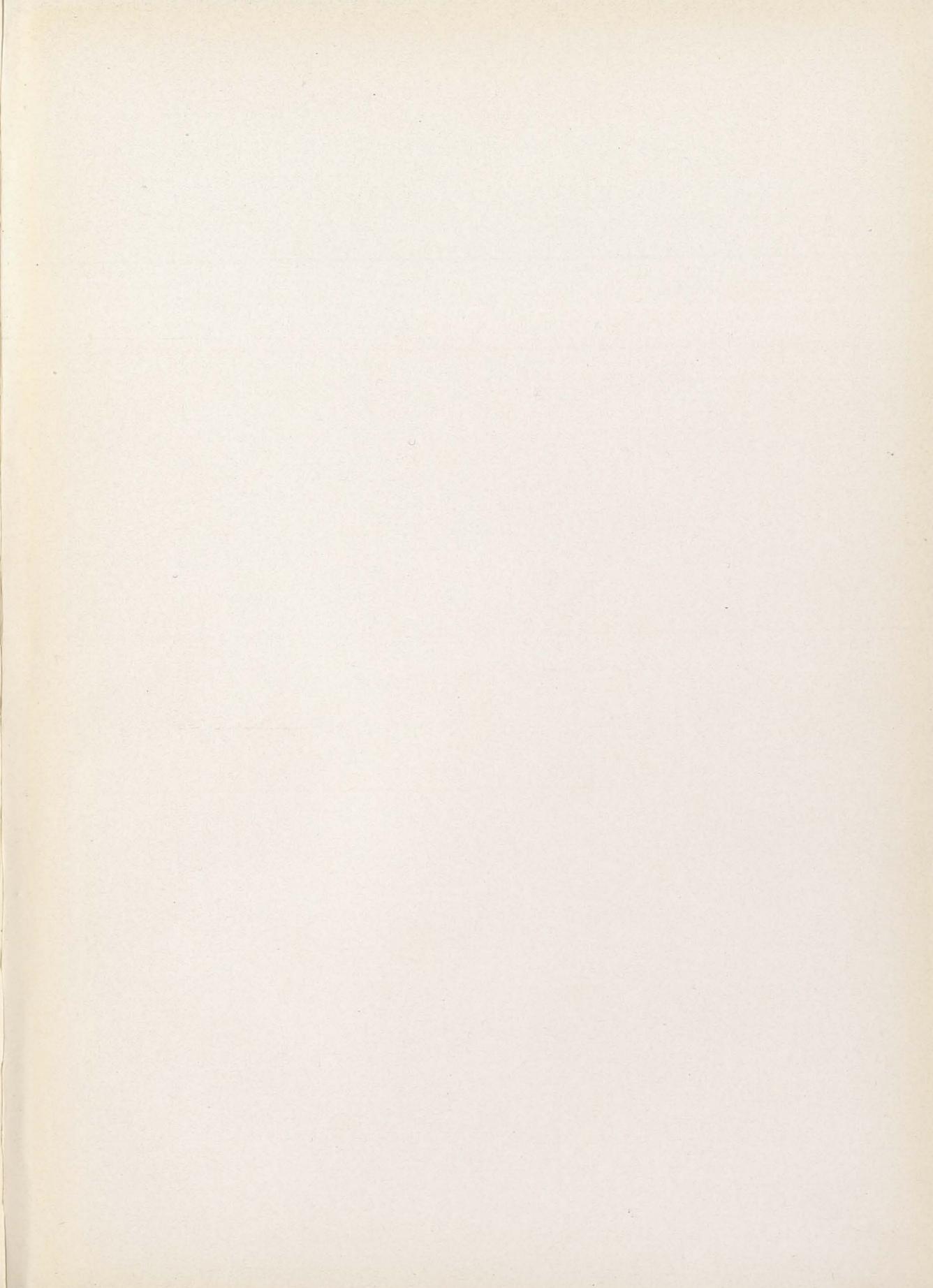
St. Louis, Mo.

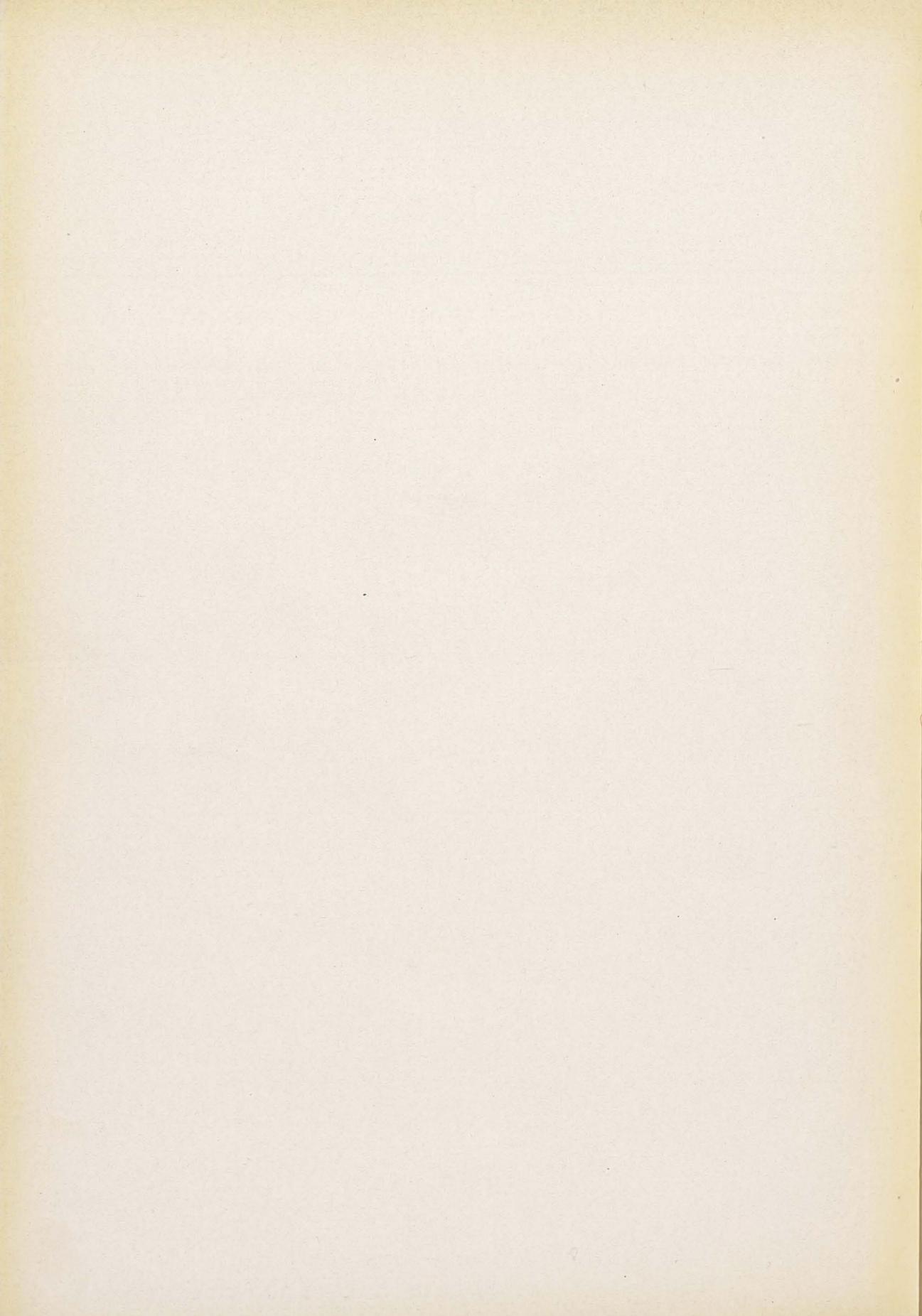
Hyman Oliver 1591 Townsend Ave. Bronx. 52, N.Y.

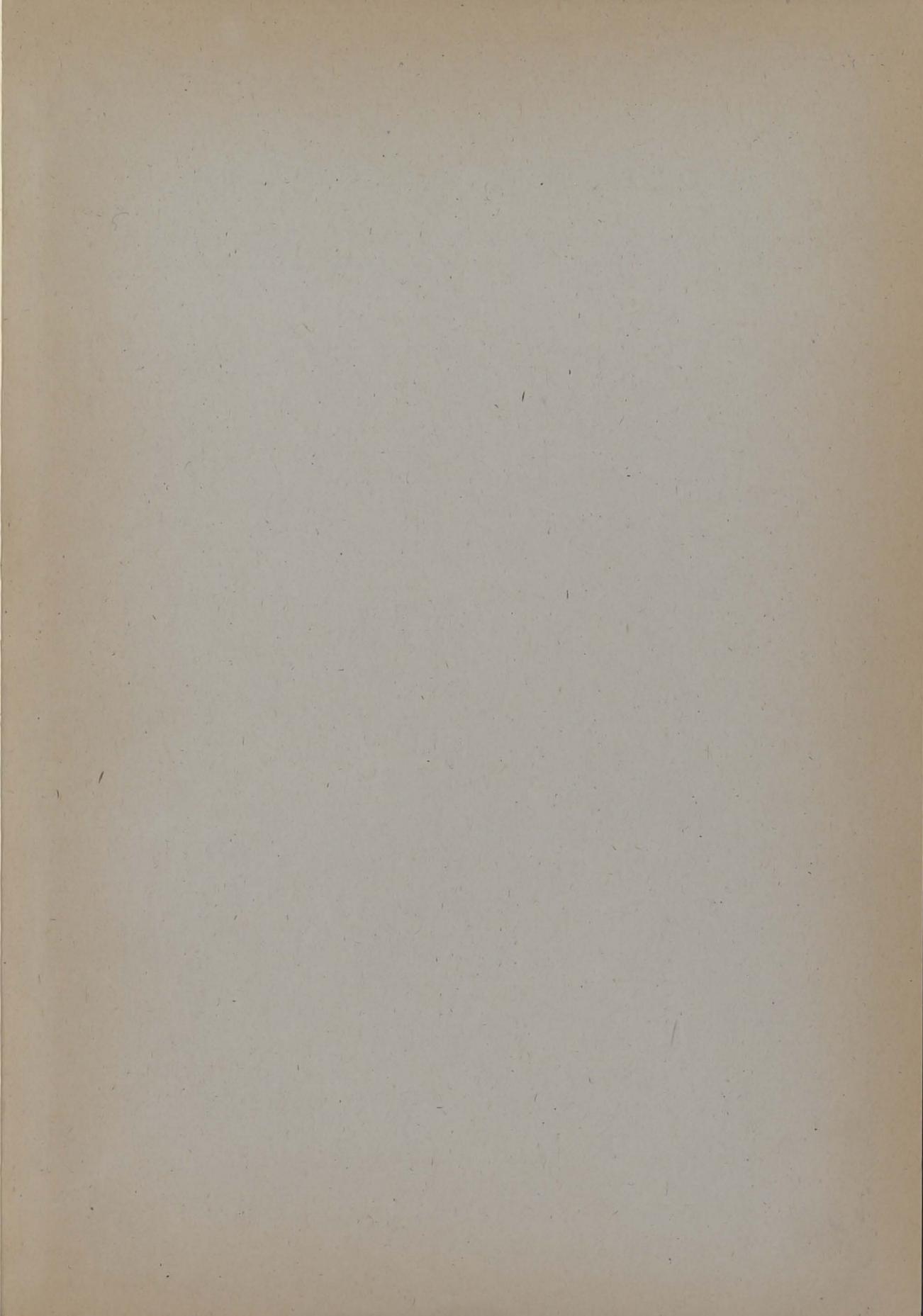
Marvin G. Roupe Wilkesboro, N.C.











- 5. Sep. 1952 2. Dez. 1952





WÜRTTEMBERGISCHE LANDESBIBLIOTHEK STUTTGART

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