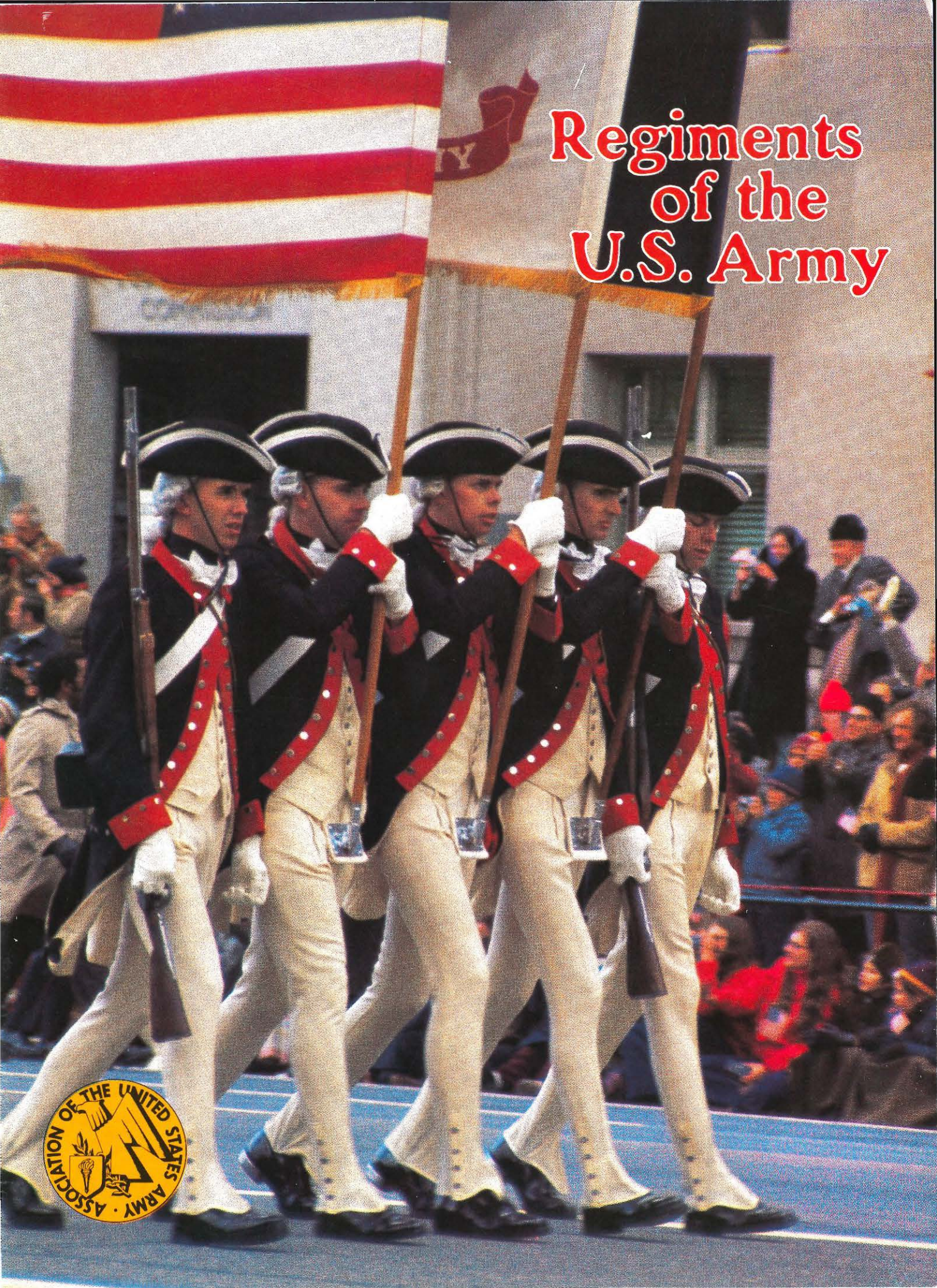


Regiments of the U.S. Army





SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

The recently implemented U. S. Army Regimental System is one of the new Army initiatives of which I am proudest. Inspiring traditions of courage and sacrifice came from each of our regiments, traditions that parallel our national heritage. Regimental histories cannot help but instill in today's soldier a sense of commitment to the memory of yesterday's warrior.

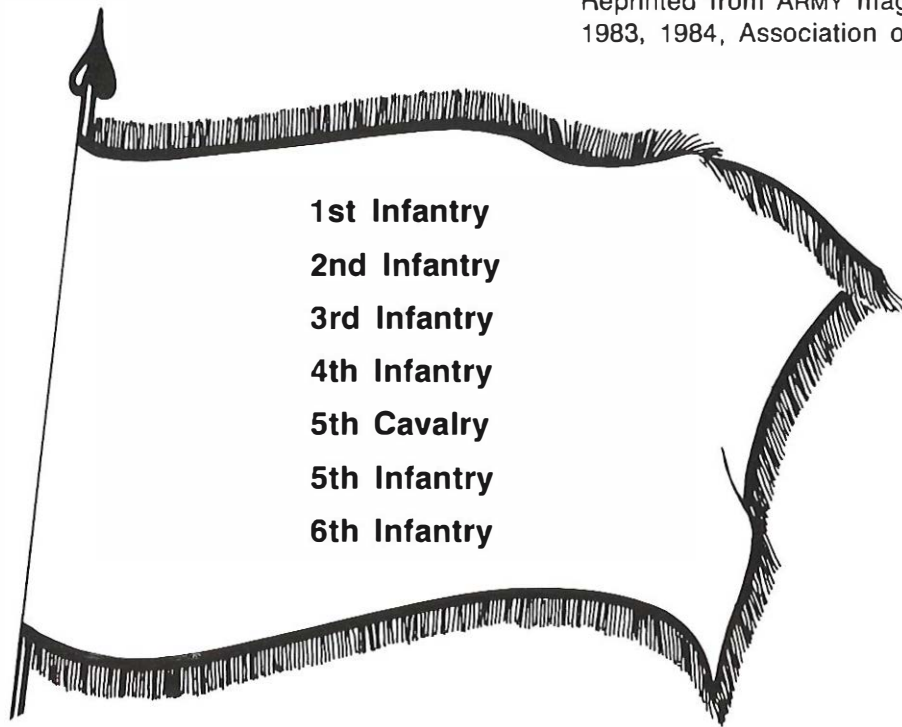
The histories and traditions of the regiments contained in this booklet are inspiring. They relate many of the campaigns and victories which won for this country its freedom and have preserved that freedom for succeeding generations of Americans.

Regiments create for the Army a unique environment in which soldiers can sense greater esprit and identity, loyalty and commitment. Those qualities are in turn translated into increased combat readiness.

The history of war clearly demonstrates that cohesive units are tougher and stand a better chance of survival in combat. I see the U. S. Army Regimental System as a great step toward creating that cohesion.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John O. Marsh, Jr." with a large, stylized flourish extending from the bottom left of the signature.

John O. Marsh, Jr.



The following brief histories make up the first installment in a monthly series on the 64 combat arms regiments which the Army has selected for continuation in active line units under the "New Manning System" (NMS) announced earlier this year. The series is based on information compiled by Mr. Danny M. Johnson, a manpower specialist in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence and a Reserve officer whose avocation is unit history and insignia. So far, 12 "regiments" have been formed by linking like groups of U.S.- and overseas-based battalions, providing a framework in which companies—and eventually battalions—can be rotated from a regimental "home base" in the continental United States or Hawaii. The aim of the new Army Regimental System is to create a climate of stability and continuity in line units whose combat arms-qualified members will be affiliated with their regiments throughout their careers. The Army expects that training, readiness, family life and the sense of belonging and commitment will be enhanced by the new system. While large-scale unit rotation is some way in the future—and may not be adopted at all—and the vast majority of personnel replacement actions will continue to involve individuals, combat arms soldiers will know where they will serve at home and overseas, and extra-regimental duty will be served as close to the home base as possible.

Another four NMS regiments will be formed next year, with the balance of 48 to be organized in future years. (Dates given in the text for future reorganizations are subject to change and should be taken as tentative.) Each will have a regimental adjutant to handle personnel assignments and there are

plans to appoint honorary regimental colonels, distinguished senior retired soldiers having an association with the unit who would look after regimental traditions. Soldiers affiliated with a regiment will wear its distinctive insignia, even when assigned elsewhere. The 64 regiments treated in the series are those judged by the Army to have the most distinguished histories among the 156 lineages for infantry, air-defense artillery, field artillery and armor that were preserved under the 1957 combat arms regimental system (CARS). With the exception of the two regiments that are organized in other branches (5th and 8th), cavalry regiments are not included, since the Army has not yet decided how these will be realigned.

Since a minimum of three battalions—and as many as seven, in three cases—are needed to provide a rotation base among a relatively stable number of combat arms battalions, it was not possible for the Army to preserve all the CARS regimental flags on active duty. The 92 colors that will eventually become excess have been set aside for use by active-Army training units. Some of these will be preserved in the Army Reserve force structure, but the NMS in no way affects the designation of combat arms units in the Army National Guard.

The brief histories will appear in numerical order within each branch; the branches appear in their official order of precedence, based on date of establishment. The editors have chosen to illustrate the full coat of arms of each regiment (as it appears on the regimental color), since these show the full heraldic achievement, whereas distinctive unit insignia (popularly and erroneously called "unit crests") utilize only the shield, the crest, or

parts of both, but rarely the full coat of arms. The illustrations were provided by the Army's Institute of Heraldry (TIOH) and the U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH). Special thanks for assistance with the illustrations are due Col. Gerald T. Luchino, TIOH commander, and his executive assistant, Dr. Opal V. Landrum, and to Mr. Alfred M. Beck of the organizational history branch of CMH's historical services division.

* * *

1st Infantry

Constituted in the regular Army in March, 1791, as the 2nd Infantry and organized in New England. Redesignated in 1792 as the Infantry of the 2nd Sub-Legion, then took part in the successful campaign against the Miami Indians in the Northwest Territories, 1793-95. Redesignated as the 2nd Infantry, October, 1796. Took part in seven campaigns in the War of 1812, including Canada and the battles of Lundy's Lane and New Orleans. During May-October, 1815, consolidated with the 3rd, 7th and 44th Infantry to form the 1st Infantry. Having fought in the Creek War of 1813-14, the first of seven Indian Wars campaigns, the 1st took part in the Black Hawk War of 1832 and the second Seminole War in Florida. Captured Monterrey at the outset of the Mexican War, September, 1846, and present at the storming of Veracruz, March, 1847. Fought Indians in Texas in the 1850s and battled north from there to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., at the outbreak of the Civil War. Took part in five Civil War campaigns in the West, including the Mississippi River campaign and the siege of Vicksburg. On occupation duty in Louisiana until 1869 and in April of that year consolidated with the 43rd Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps. Campaigned against the Sioux Indians in the northern Plains in the 1870s and '90s and fought the Apache in Arizona, 1882-86. Shipped out for Cuba, June, 1898, and took part in the battle of San Juan Hill and the capture of Santiago from Spanish forces. Returned only briefly to the United States before a stint of

occupation duty in Cuba, December, 1898–September, 1899. Sent to the Philippines for the Insurrection, September, 1900, and campaigned on Samar until returning to the United States in 1903. Served again in the Philippines during 1906–08, and in Hawaii from 1912 to June, 1918, when assigned to Camp Murray, Wash. Assigned to the 13th Division, September, 1918, to March, 1919. Assigned to the 2nd Division from July, 1921, to October, 1939, when assigned to the 6th Division. Went to Hawaii with the division, September, 1943, and first saw World War II action on New Guinea, June, 1944, winning a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for Mallin Bay in July. Garrisoned New Guinea until December, then took part in the invasion of Luzon, landing at Lingayen Gulf, January, 1945, and winning a Philippine PUC. On occupation duty in Korea from October, 1945, and inactivated there, January, 1949. Activated October, 1950, at Ft. Ord, Calif., as a training regiment in the 6th Infantry Division, then assigned, in May, 1956, to the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. Organized as a parent regiment under the Combat Arms Regimental System (CARS), May, 1958, the 1st Battalion (1st Battle Group, 1958–64) remaining at West Point, 2nd Battle Group active



in the 2nd Infantry Division, 1958–63, and again, from September, 1965, as 2nd Battalion with the 196th Infantry Brigade, with which it went to Vietnam, August, 1966. Assigned to the Americal (23rd) Infantry Division, February, 1969, reverted to the 196th Brigade, December, 1971, and returned from Vietnam, June, 1972; 3rd Battle Group activated in the Army Reserve's 77th Infantry Division, 1959–63, then as 3rd Battalion in the 11th Infantry Brigade from July, 1966. Went to Vietnam, December, 1967, and assigned to the Americal Division, February, 1969, returning to the United States in October, 1971. The two battalions took part in 14 Vietnam campaigns and won a Valorous Unit Award, while Co. C, 3rd Battalion, earned another of its own. The 4–6th battalions were active from November, 1967, to July, 1969, assigned to the 6th Infantry Division until July, 1968. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, January, 1985, with home base in the 9th Infantry Division, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

2nd Infantry

Constituted in the regular Army as the 6th Infantry, April, 1808, and organized during May–July in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. May–October, 1815, consolidated with the 16th, 22nd, 23rd and 32nd Infantry regiments to form the 2nd Infantry, the predecessor units having between them a credit for the Miami Indian War of 1790–95 and four credits for the War of 1812, including the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. Be-

fore the Mexican War, stationed along the Canadian border, except for the years 1839–43, when the 2nd fought in the second Seminole War in Florida. Arrived in Tampico, Mexico, February, 1847, to take part in the siege of Veracruz, the first of its



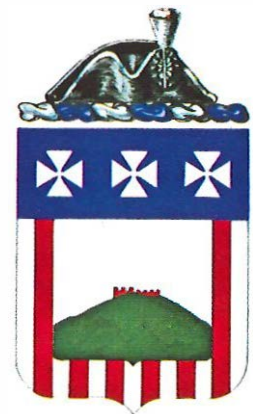
six Mexican War campaigns, and went on to fight with great distinction at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec and several other engagements. Returned to the United States, March, 1848, and shortly posted to the far West, fighting three Indian campaigns in California, 1850–52. Stationed in the upper Midwest at the outbreak of the Civil War and fought the first of its 23 campaigns in that conflict in Missouri in 1861, going on to take part in many of the famous battles in both the Eastern and Western theaters. April, 1869, consolidated with 16th Infantry and began eight years of occupation duty in Georgia and Alabama; 1877, ordered to the Pacific Northwest for the campaign against the Nez Percé Indians and fought the Bannock in 1878. Took part in the Pine Ridge campaign against the Sioux, 1890–91. Present at the siege of Santiago, Cuba, and the battle of San Juan Hill in the Spanish–American War, June–August, 1898, and returned to Cuba for occupation duty, January–September, 1899. September, 1900, sent to the Philippines for the Insurrection, remaining until 1903 and serving a second tour in the islands, 1906–08. Stationed in Hawaii from 1911, returning in July, 1918, for assignment to the 19th Division, Camp Dodge, Iowa, until February, 1919. Assigned to the 6th Division, March, 1923, then in October, 1939, to the 5th Division at Ft. McClellan, Ala. Garrisoned Iceland from February, 1942, and shipped to the United Kingdom, August, 1943. Landed in France with the 5th Infantry Division, July, 1944, and fought through five World War II campaigns in northwest Europe. Returned to the United States, July, 1945, and inactivated at Camp Campbell, Ky., September, 1946. Activated as a training unit at Ft. Jackson, S.C., July, 1947–April, 1950, and again in a training role at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, March, 1951, to September, 1953. May, 1954, activated as a line unit in the 5th Infantry Division in Germany. Reorganized as a CARS parent regiment, June, 1957, 1st Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–62) being inactivated and 2nd Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–62) having been assigned to the 1st Infantry Division in February; 1st Battalion activated in the 5th Division, February, 1962, and 2nd Battalion transferred to the 24th Infantry Division in Germany, January, 1959. Both battalions assigned to the 1st Infantry Division, July, 1965, and deployed to Vietnam in October where they participated in 11 campaigns and earned three Valorous Unit Awards (VUCs), Co. A, 1st Battalion, and Co. C, 2nd Battalion, winning additional VUCs of their own. Both battalions returned to the United States, April, 1970, and the 2nd inactivated. The 2nd Battalion later activated and assigned to the 9th Infantry Division; 3rd and 4th battalions (Battle Groups until 1963) withdrawn from the regular Army, 1959 and 1963, respective-

ly, and assigned to the 83rd Infantry Division of the Army Reserve. The 3rd Battalion consolidated with elements of the Army Reserve's 332nd Infantry, which carried the battle honors *Vittorio-Veneto* and *Venetia 1918* from the Italian front in World War I; 3rd and 4th battalions inactivated, December, 1965. Home base to be in the 9th Division, Ft. Lewis, when reorganized under the Army Regimental System, February, 1985.

3rd Infantry

The Old Guard

Constituted, June, 1784, as the First American Regiment and partly organized in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the Connecticut and New York companies organized in 1785. Redesignated as the Regiment of Infantry, 1789, and took part in the Miami Indian campaigns of 1790–91. Again redesignated, as the Infantry of the 1st Sub-Legion, 1792, and participated in the Miami War of 1793–94. October, 1796, redesignated as the 1st Infantry. Helped garrison the Louisiana Purchase, 1803–04. Fought on the Canadian frontier in the War of 1812 and present at the Battle of Lundy's Lane, July, 1814. May–October, 1815, consolidated with the 5th, 17th, 19th and 28th Infantry to form the 3rd Infantry, thus adding the 1814 Battle of Chippewa (from the old 19th Infantry) to its battle honors. On the Western frontier in the 1820s,



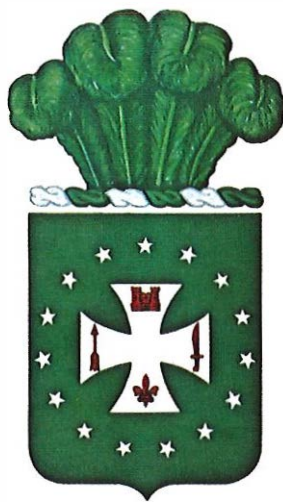
where it helped build Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and founded Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Took part in the Seminole Indian War in Florida, 1836–37, as one of the units that bore the brunt of the fighting. Engaged throughout the Mexican War, 1846–48, earning eight battle honors. Then posted to the Southwest, fighting Apache Indians in west Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, 1852–57, and Navaho in New Mexico in 1858 and 1860. Evacuated Texas in 1861, concentrated at Washington, D.C., and fought at Bull Run, the first of 12 Civil War campaign credits, which include Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Appomattox. Returned west after the war and, in 1869, consolidated with one half of the 37th Infantry. Fought in the southern Plains winter campaign of 1868–69, and then was stationed in the northern Great Plains, helping to put down the Crow Indian rebellion of 1887 in Montana. Shipped to Cuba for the Spanish–American War and took part in the siege of Santiago, June–July, 1898. Returned to its home at Ft. Snelling, Minn., in time to participate in one of the last Indian engagements, against the Chippewa at Leech Lake, Minn., October, 1898. Deployed to the Philippines for the Insurrection there, first seeing action, March, 1899, and gaining credit for four campaigns before departing in 1902. On a later Philippine tour, fought the Moro in their Jolo Island stronghold, in 1911. May, 1916, ordered to the Mexican border and remained there through World War I, until December, 1919. The 2nd and 3rd battalions briefly inactivated at Ft. Snelling, 1921–22. Assigned to the 7th Division,

during 1923–27, then to the 6th Division until October, 1933, when returned to the 7th. Again assigned to the 6th Division, October, 1939–May, 1941. The 3rd Battalion sent to garrison the new-leased U.S. base at St. John's, Newfoundland, January, 1941. The 6th Division moved from Ft. Snelling to Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., and 1st Battalion levied for cadres to form new units, including the division's 63rd Infantry, being inactivated there, 1 June; again activated in Newfoundland, February, 1942. The 2nd Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Co. shipped to Greenland, April, 1942, where it was used in July to form Greenland Base Command Headquarters; inactivated there and at Ft. Snelling, 1 September, Headquarters and Headquarters Co. and four line companies earmarked for shipment to Greenland designated the 73rd Infantry Battalion (Separate). Beginning September, 1943, regiment concentrated at Camp Butler, N.C., and 2nd Battalion again activated there in October. March, 1944, assigned to the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., as school troops. Sailed for France, March, 1945, and attached to the 106th Infantry Division, then a reserve for U.S. and French forces besieging the German-held French Atlantic ports of St.-Nazaire and Lorient. At the end of the war, moved into Germany with the division, which had the mission of handling prisoners of war. Remained on occupation duty until inactivated in Berlin, November, 1946. April, 1948, activated in the Washington, D.C., area. Organized as a CARS parent regiment, June, 1957; 1st Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–63) remained in the national capital area; 2nd Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–66) assigned to the 7th Infantry Division in Korea and inactivated there, July, 1963. The 3rd Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–63) withdrawn from the regular Army, April, 1959, and activated in May in the Army Reserve's 103rd Infantry Division; March, 1963, assigned to the 205th Infantry Brigade, where it is still active. June, 1966, 2nd Battalion activated in the 199th Infantry Brigade, with which it served in Vietnam, December, 1966–October, 1970, earning a Valorous Unit Award for Saigon–Long Binh. The 4th Battalion activated in the 11th Infantry Brigade in Hawaii, July, 1966, and deployed to Vietnam, December, 1967; assigned to the Americal (23rd) Infantry Division, February, 1969, then to the division's 198th Infantry Brigade, August, 1971, before returning to the United States in November. The 2nd and 4th battalions together earned 11 Vietnam campaign credits. The 5th–7th battalions activated in the 6th Infantry Division, Ft. Campbell, Ky., November, 1967. The 7th Battalion inactivated with the division, July, 1968, 6th Battalion in February, 1969, and 5th Battalion in July. While the colors are part of the Army Regimental System, the 3rd will not offer affiliation to its members, nor have linked battalions overseas.

4th Infantry

Warriors

Constituted in the regular Army as the 14th Infantry, January, 1812, and organized in March in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Fought along the Canadian frontier in the War of 1812 and at the British attack on Ft. McHenry at Baltimore, September, 1814. May–October, 1815, consolidated with the 18th, 20th, 36th and 38th Infantry to form the 4th Infantry, thus gaining the 1814 battle honor for Bladensburg (from the old 36th and 38th Infantry). After the war, posted to the Southeast and fought in the first Seminole War, 1817–18, and in Andrew Jackson's 1818 invasion of Spanish Florida. Elements took part in the Black Hawk War of 1832, against Sauk and Fox Indians in Illinois and Wisconsin. Present at Dade's Massacre in Florida, December, 1835, and was one of the units most active in the second Seminole War thus precipitated, including the Christmas Day battle of Okeechobee, 1837. During 1838–40, policed the westward Cherokee Indian migration, and in 1842 posted to the Western frontier, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Earned ten battle hon-



ors in the Mexican War, 1846–48, and present at all the major engagements. Posted to the Pacific Coast, 1852, and fought in campaigns against the Rogue, Yakima, Spokane and other Pacific Northwest Indians in 1853, 1855–56 and 1858. Built more than 20 posts up and down the Pacific Coast, 1853–60. During the Civil War, gained 12 battle honors and fought in all the major campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac, from the Peninsula to Appomattox. After the war, posted to the Niagara frontier and merged with the 30th Infantry, March, 1869. Took part in the Sioux Indian War of 1876 (Little Big Horn campaign) and the Ute War, 1879. In 1882, returned to the Pacific Northwest, with elements helping to garrison Alaska during the Gold Rush, 1896–98. In the Spanish–American War, June–July, 1898, took part in the siege of Santiago, Cuba, and related battles, then sent to the Philippines for the Insurrection, 1899, earning four battle honors there. Served a second tour in the Philippines, 1903–05, and helped put down the Ute Indian uprising in Wyoming, 1906. Returned to the Philippines, 1908, and brought back to the United States five years later for duty on the Mexican border. October, 1917, assigned to the 3rd Division, with which it embarked for France, April, 1918. Earned six World War I campaign streamers and the French *Croix de Guerre* with gilt star, taking part in the great defensive battles along the Marne, June–July, 1918, as well as the counterattack into the German Aisne–Marne salient and the war-ending Allied offensives of St.-Mihiel and Meuse–Argonne. Returned to the United States, August, 1919, after occupation duty in the Rhineland. Stationed in the Pacific Northwest between the world wars and deployed to Alaska in 1940, after having been relieved from assignment to the 3rd Division in May. Landed as reinforcements in the invasion of Attu in the Aleutian Islands, May, 1943, where Co. A won a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for Chichagof Valley. Returned to the continental United States, October, 1943, stationed first at Ft. Lewis, Wash., then transferred to the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., late in 1944. November, 1945, assigned to the 25th Infantry Division in Japan and inactivated at Osaka, January, 1947. Again activated at Ft. Lewis, October, 1948. Assigned to the 71st Infantry Division, October, 1954–September, 1956. July, 1957, moved to Ft. Benning as the core of the 4th Regimental Combat Team. February, 1958, organized as a CARS parent regiment, with 1st Battalion (Battle Group until 1963) assigned to the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Ft. Devens, Mass., and 2nd Battalion (Battle Group until 1969) joining the 3rd Infantry Division in Germany. The 3rd Battalion (Battle Group, 1959–63) inactivated, then withdrawn from the regular Army, May, 1959, and activated in June in the Army Reserve's 102nd Infantry Division; concurrently merged with the division's 3rd Battalion, 405th Infantry, whence its battle honors for the Rhineland and Central Europe and the World War I PUC

“Roer River.” The 1st Battalion inactivated, April, 1962, and again activated, June, 1963, replacing the inactivated 2nd Battalion in the 3rd Division, where it remains today, in the division's 3rd Brigade. The 3rd Battalion inactivated, December, 1965; 2nd Battalion again activated, July, 1969, and now assigned as the ground defense force of the 56th Field Artillery Brigade (equipped with nuclear Pershing missiles) in Germany. Under the Army Regimental System, home base to be in the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Ft. Stewart, Ga., date of reorganization yet to be determined.

5th Cavalry

Black Knights

Constituted in the regular Army as the 2nd Cavalry Regiment, March, 1855, and organized at Louisville, Ky., in May. Posted to Texas, fighting about 40 skirmishes against native tribes there and in Indian Territory in the years before the Civil War. Redesignated as the 5th Cavalry, August, 1861. Participated in 17 Civil War campaigns, including Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg and Appomattox. Scattered at garrisons in the South until 1868, when ordered west for the southern Plains War,

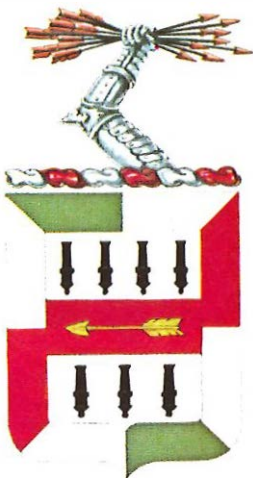


fighting 94 actions against Indians over the next decade, including the Apache campaign of 1872–73, the Sioux War, 1876, and the Ute War, 1879–80. Saw action in Puerto Rico during the Spanish–American War, August, 1898, then in the Philippine Insurrection. Took part in the expedition against Pancho Villa, 1916, and stayed on the Mexican border through World War I (assigned to the 15th Cavalry Division, December, 1917–May, 1918) and present at the last engagement against *Villista* forces at Juarez, Mexico, June, 1919. Assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division, December, 1922. Dismounted in March, 1943, and reorganized in December, partly under cavalry and partly under infantry tables of organization. Shipped to the southwest Pacific in July, 1943, and took part in the first of four World War II campaigns in February, 1944, winning a Presidential Unit Citation in the invasion of Los Negros Island in the Admiralties and a Philippine Presidential Unit Citation for the reconquest of the islands, fighting on Luzon and Leyte, where Troop A won a Presidential Unit Citation. Reorganized wholly as infantry, July, 1945, and moved to Japan for five years of occupation duty. Rushed to Korea, July, 1950, and took part in eight campaigns there, winning two Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations and the Greek Gold Bravery Medal. Cos. A and B won a Presidential Unit Citation for Kamyangjang-ni, 1951. In Japan from April, 1953, returning to Korea in October, 1957, and reorganized as a CARS parent regiment the next month. Colors transferred with the division's to Ft. Benning, Ga., July, 1965, 1st and 2nd battalions leaving for Vietnam in September. The 1st Battalion returned in April, 1971, the 2nd a year later; 3rd

Squadron went to Vietnam in 1967 as the ground reconnaissance element of the 9th Infantry Division and served under several commands, returning in 1971. Together, these units earned 16 campaign streamers for Vietnam service, two Presidential Unit Citations, three Valorous Unit Awards and the Navy Unit Commendation. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, March, 1986, with home base in the 1st Cavalry Division, Ft. Hood, Tex.

5th Infantry

Constituted in the regular Army as the 4th Infantry, April, 1808, and organized in May and June in New England. First saw action in the Tippecanoe campaign of 1811, against Indians of the Northwest Territories under Chief Tecumseh. May–October, 1815, consolidated with the 9th, 13th, 21st, 40th and 46th Infantry to form the 5th Infantry. These units account for three War of 1812 campaign credits, including the pivotal battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane—where the 21st captured seven guns and repulsed four counterattacks—in the summer, 1814, invasion of upper Canada. Over the next three decades, stationed at a score of posts throughout the Great Lakes region. Took part in seven Mexican War campaigns, including the opening battles in northern Mexico; landed at Veracruz, fought along the road to Mexico City and present at the assault on the fortress of Chapultepec. After the war, posted to the southern Great



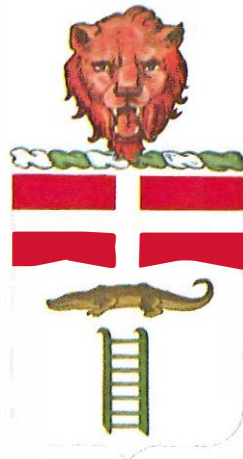
Plains and Texas, but sent to Florida, 1857, for the third Seminole War. Shortly returned to the West and, at the outbreak of the Civil War, stationed in New Mexico, where it helped thwart the Confederate invasion of 1862. June, 1869, consolidated with half of the 37th Infantry. Operating from Ft. Riley, Kan., from 1868, the 5th fought the Comanche and other tribes throughout the southern Great Plains. The crest in the regimental coat of arms was inspired by that in the family arms of Gen. Nelson A. Miles who, as colonel of the 5th, led it in several epic Indian campaigns, often fighting as mounted infantry: the Red River war of 1874–75; the Little Big Horn campaign of 1876–77; the Bannock campaign of 1878 and the pursuit of the Nez Percé Indians, 1879. Saw no action in the war with Spain, but twice served in the occupation forces in Cuba, 1898–1900 and 1906–09, as well as in the Philippines during the Insurrection, 1900–03. Stationed in the Panama Canal Zone during World War I, assigned to the 17th Division, July, 1918–February, 1919. On occupation duty in Germany, November, 1919–March, 1922. Assigned to the 9th Division, March, 1923–August, 1927; to the 5th Division until October, 1933; then again to the 9th until July, 1940. Sent to the Panama Canal Zone, November, 1939, returning to the United States in 1943 for assignment to the 71st Light (later Infantry) Division in July. Arrived in France with the division,

February, 1945, and fought in the Rhineland and Central Europe campaigns, ending the war in Austria. On occupation duty in Germany and Austria until inactivated at Salzburg, Austria, November, 1946. Activated in Korea, January, 1949, transferred to Hawaii in July and returned to Korea as the core of the 5th Regimental Combat Team, August, 1950. Fought with great distinction in all ten campaigns in Korea, winning a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) and three Republic of Korea PUCs, while Co. A won a PUC of its own. Left Korea, September, 1954, and again assigned to the 71st Division, at Ft. Lewis, Wash. September, 1956, moved to Germany with the 8th Infantry Division and reorganized as a CARS parent regiment, August, 1957. The 1st Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–63) returned to the United States for assignment to the 1st Infantry Division, Ft. Riley, Kan., January, 1959, and transferred to the 25th Infantry Division, February, 1963. The 2nd Battalion (Battle Group until 1969) activated December, 1957, assigned to the 9th Infantry Division, Ft. Carson, Colo., and inactivated, January, 1962. The 1st Battalion served in Vietnam through 12 campaigns with the 25th Division, January, 1966–April, 1971, winning another PUC and a Valorous Unit Award; 2nd Battalion activated in Hawaii, December, 1969, and no longer active; 3rd Battalion (Battle Group until 1968) activated in the 94th Infantry Division of the Army Reserve, May, 1959, and inactivated March, 1963. The 3rd Battalion returned to the regular Army, June, 1968, activated in the 193rd Infantry Brigade in the Canal Zone and redesignated as a battalion of the 187th Infantry, October, 1983, when that unit reorganized under the Army Regimental System. Regimental home base to be at Ft. Sill, Okla., date of reorganization still to be determined.

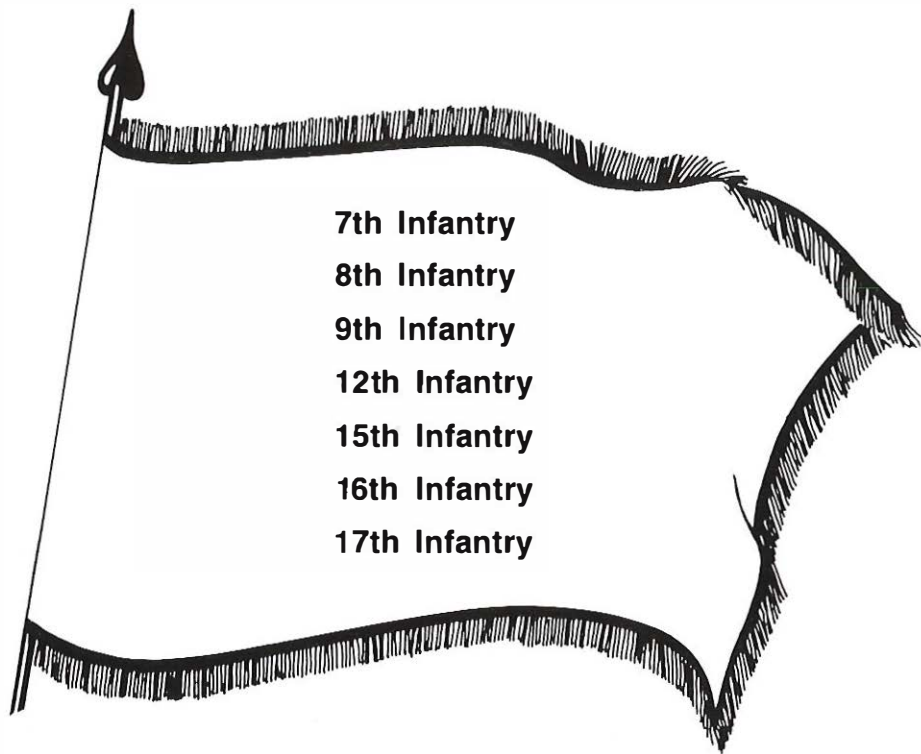
6th Infantry

The Regulars

Constituted in the regular Army as the 11th Infantry, January, 1812, and organized during March–May in Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut. Took part in three campaigns in the War of 1812, fighting on the Canadian frontier, including the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. Consolidated May–October, 1815, with the 25th, 27th, 29th and 37th Infantry to form the 6th Infantry. Posted to the Western frontier, 1819, and fought the first of 12 Indian Wars' campaigns, in the Dakotas in 1823. Took part in the Black Hawk War of 1832 and the second Seminole War, bearing the brunt of the fighting at Lake Okechobee on Christmas Day, 1837. Returned from Florida to its previous headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1842. Took part in five Mexican War campaigns, landing at Veracruz with Gen. Winfield Scott's army, March, 1847, fighting in all the major battles on the march to Mexico City, including the siege of the fortress of Chapultepec. January, 1848, returned to the



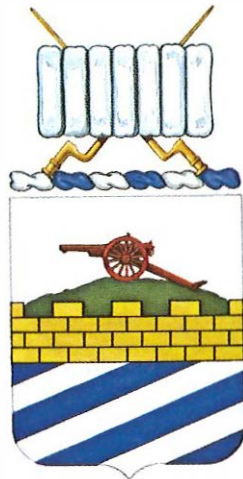
United States and for the next decade scattered at posts throughout the Missouri River country, campaigning against the Sioux in Nebraska in 1855 and the Cheyenne in Kansas in 1857. Made a six-month march across the continent in 1858, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to new posts in California. Concentrated at Washington, D.C., at the outbreak of the Civil War and first saw action in the Virginia Peninsula campaign of 1862, going on to fight with the Army of the Potomac at Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, before being sent to New York City for the draft riots, August, 1863. On occupation duty in Georgia and South Carolina from May, 1865. Consolidated, May, 1869, with the 42nd Infantry of the Veteran Reserve Corps. Moved West again in 1872, fought the Sioux in the 1876–77 Little Big Horn campaign, the Cheyenne in 1878–79 and the Ute in 1879–80. Participated in the Santiago campaign during the Spanish–American War in Cuba, June–July, 1898, then shipped to the Philippines for the Insurrection there, taking part in three campaigns before returning to the United States, May, 1902. With the expedition into Mexico, 1916–17. Assigned to the 5th Division, November, 1917, and shipped to France, May, 1918, for four World War I campaigns, first training with the 26th Division in Lorraine and holding a quiet sector in the Vosges before taking part in the St.-Mihiel and Meuse–Argonne offensives. Garrisoned Luxembourg before returning to the United States, July, 1919. Assigned to the 6th Division, March, 1923–October, 1939. July, 1940, redesignated as the 6th Infantry (Armored) and assigned to the 1st Armored Division. Again redesignated, as the 6th Armored Infantry, January, 1942, departed for Northern Ireland in May and in November assaulted Oran, Algeria, where 3rd Battalion won a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for its part in the heroic but unsuccessful attempt to breach the harbor by sea. Fought in the Tunisian campaign and then in Italy to the end of World War II, earning seven campaign credits in all and another PUC for Mt. Porchia. July, 1944, broken up to form the 6th, 11th and 14th Armored Infantry battalions. Co. B, 11th Battalion, won a PUC of its own for action at Palazzo, Italy. May, 1946, 6th, 11th and 14th battalions converted and redesignated as the 12th, 11th and 14th Constabulary squadrons, respectively, the first two in the 1st Constabulary Regiment, the 14th in the 15th Regiment; 11th and 12th squadrons inactivated at Fritzlar, Germany, September, 1947, the former redesignated and converted back to the 11th Armored Infantry Battalion, April, 1949, and the latter to the 6th Infantry (less 2nd and 3rd battalions) October, 1950, when the regiment was reactivated at Grafenwöhr, Germany. The 14th Constabulary Squadron redesignated and converted back to the 14th Armored Infantry Battalion in the 1st Armored Division, December, 1948, joining the reactivated regiment as 3rd Battalion, October, 1950. Reorganized under CARS, June, 1958; 2nd and 3rd battalions continued to serve in Berlin, where they were posted in 1950, being formally assigned to the Berlin Brigade, September, 1963. The 4th Battalion (Battle Group, 1959–63) activated and assigned to the 102nd Infantry Division of the Army Reserve, June, 1959, inactivated December, 1965, and later activated in the regular Army and assigned to the Berlin Brigade. The 1st Battalion remained with the 1st Armored Division until assigned to the 198th Infantry Brigade, May, 1967, and sent to Vietnam in October; assigned to the Americal (23rd Infantry) Division, February, 1969, and returned to the United States, November, 1971, earning 11 Vietnam campaign credits and a Valorous Unit Award for Lo Giang; 5th and 7th battalions activated in the 1st Armored Division in 1962 and 1967, respectively, but are not now active. The 6th Battalion was active in the Army Reserve's 102nd Infantry Division during 1963–65. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System April, 1984, with home base and 3rd and 4th battalions in the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Ft. Polk, La., and 1st and 2nd battalions with the 1st Armored Division in Germany.



7th Infantry Cotton Balers

Constituted in the regular Army as the 8th Infantry, January, 1812, and organized in the Southeastern United States May–October, 1815, merged with the 24th and 39th Infantry to form the new 7th Infantry, whence two of its four War of 1812 battle honors ("Canada" from the old 24th, "Florida 1814" from the old 39th). The 39th also distinguished itself in the battle of Horseshoe Bend, Ala., against the Creek Indians, February, 1814. By tradition of many decades standing, also credited with "New Orleans" and "Louisiana 1815," although, technically, the lineages of the only two regular infantry regiments at these actions—the pre-1815 7th and the old 44th—passed to the present-day 1st Infantry. Took part in Andrew Jackson's invasion of Spanish Florida, 1818, then posted to the Arkansas frontier, 1822. Returned to Florida for the second Seminole War, 1840, then ordered to Texas in 1845 and built Ft. Brown (later Brownsville) at the mouth of the Rio Grande as war with Mexico loomed. Took part in most of the major engagements of the Mexican War, gaining eight battle honors in all. After a brief postwar stint in Florida, posted to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and in the 1850s operated all over the Arkansas frontier and Texas and in the new Southwestern territories, where four companies served as mounted infantry. In 1858, ordered to Utah to support territorial authorities against the Mormons, then to Arizona and New Mexico for the 1860 campaign against the Navaho. In 1861, involved in the "Bascom Affair," which helped precipitate 25 years of warfare against the Apache in the Southwest. In the forces opposing the Confederate invasion of the Southwest, 1861, and all but three companies forced to surrender at San Augustine Springs, N.M., in July. Remainder fought at Valverde, N.M., February, 1862, and balance of regiment paroled to join the Army of the Potomac that year. Regained its colors at Fredericksburg, Va., December, 1862, and fought at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg before being sent to New York City for the 1863 draft riots and remaining there until 1865. Posted to Florida for Reconstruction, then to Texas, before being ordered to Montana, 1869. May–June, 1869, consolidated with the 36th Infantry, which, as 3rd Battalion, 18th Infantry, had fought in nine Civil War campaigns in the West, accounting for the balance of the 7th's 14 battle honors from that conflict. Formed part of the Montana column in the 1876 Little Big Horn campaign against the Sioux, took

part in the pursuit of the Nez Percé, 1877, and fought in the Ute Indian War of 1879. Shipped to Cuba for the Spanish–American War and took part in the major battles around Santiago, June–July, 1898. During 1899–1902, four companies fought in the Philippine Insurrection and earned the regiment two battle honors there. After further service in the Philippines and in Alaska, assigned to the 3rd Division, November, 1917, and deployed to France, April, 1918. Earned seven battle honors and the French *Croix de Guerre* with gilt star in



World War I, taking part in the great defensive battles of summer, 1918, and the St.-Mihiel and Meuse–Argonne offensives. Returned to the United States, August, 1919, after occupation duty in Germany. Stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., between the world wars, leaving the United States, October, 1942, for the invasion of French Morocco. Fought through nine more campaigns in the Mediterranean and Northwest Europe, making assault landings at Sicily, Anzio and Southern France, ending the war at Salzburg, Austria. Earned a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for Colmar, as well as the French *Croix de Guerre* with palm and the French *Fourragère*. After occupation duty in Germany, returned to the United States, August, 1946, first to Camp Campbell, Ky., then moving to Ft. Benning, Ga., in 1948. Deployed to Korea with the division, September, 1950, taking part in eight cam-

paigns there and winning another three PUCs, for Choksong, Segok and Kowang-ni. Also earned two Republic of Korea PUCs and the Greek Gold Bravery Medal. Returned from Korea to Ft. Benning, December, 1954, and organized as a CARS parent regiment, July, 1957. The 1st Battalion (Battle Group until 1963) remained with the 3rd Division, deployed with it to Germany, April, 1958, and remains there today; 2nd Battalion (Battle Group 1957–63) assigned to the 10th Infantry Division, then inactivated at Ft. Benning, June, 1958; activated in the 3rd Infantry Division in Germany, June, 1963, and again inactivated, May, 1966. The 3rd Battalion (Battle Group until 1966) inactivated, then withdrawn from the regular Army, May, 1959, and activated in June in the 102nd Infantry Division of the Army Reserve; inactivated April, 1963. The 3rd Battalion returned to the regular Army, March, 1966, and activated in June in the 199th Infantry Brigade, Ft. Benning, Ga., deploying to Vietnam in December. Earned 11 Vietnam war campaign streamers and a Valorous Unit Award before returning to Ft. Benning for inactivation, October, 1970; later again activated and now assigned to the 197th Infantry Brigade, Ft. Benning. The 4th Battle Group active at Ft. Benning, September, 1962–February, 1963. Home base to be at Ft. Benning when reorganized under the Army Regimental System, at a time yet to be determined.

8th Infantry

Constituted in the regular Army, July, 1838, and organized at stations in Michigan, New York and Vermont. Helped quell the Winnebago Indian uprising in Wisconsin in 1840 and fought in the second Seminole War in Florida, 1842. Formed part of the army that occupied Texas at the outset of the Mexican War, 1846, taking part in the first major battle at Palo Alto and present at most subsequent engagements, earning eight campaign credits. Patrolled the Southwest against Indians in the 1850s. The scattered garrisons in Texas surrendered by higher command at the outset of the Civil War and most members imprisoned until 1863, but two sergeants saved the colors and brought them through Confederate territory, whence the regimental motto *Patriae Fidelitas* (Loyalty to Country). Reformated in the Army of the Potomac, fighting in 12 Civil War campaigns in all, including Antietam, Gettysburg and Petersburg. Consolidated with the 33rd Infantry, May, 1869, and fought Indians in the northern Plains and Arizona in the 1870s. Invaded Cuba at the outset of the Spanish–American War, June, 1898, engaged at El Caney and San Juan Hill. Fought on Luzon during the Philippine Insurrection, 1901, and served two more tours in the islands before World War I. Assigned to the 8th Division, December, 1917, and arrived overseas just two days before the Armistice. Served in the Army of the Occupation of the Rhineland, returning to the United States in 1923 and assigned to the 4th Division in March. Arrived in the United Kingdom, January, 1944, and took part in the D-Day seaborne assault, earning a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC), the streamer embroidered "Beaches of Normandy." Fought through Europe, including the Battle of the Bulge, to the end of World War II, earning credit for five campaigns; awarded the Belgian *Fourragère* and twice cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. Returned from overseas July, 1945, and inactivated in February, 1946. Activated July, 1947, as a training regiment in the 4th Infantry Division at Ft. Ord, Calif., and sent to Germany as a line unit, May, 1951. Returned to the United States and Ft. Lewis, Wash., September, 1956, and reorganized as a CARS parent regiment, April, 1957. The 1st Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–63) remained in the 4th Division; 2nd Battle Group assigned to the 8th Infantry Division, 1957–59, then to the 1st Infantry Division, before returning to the 4th as 2nd Battalion, October, 1963, when 3rd Battalion also activated. All three battalions served with the division in Vietnam during 1966–70, earning credit for 11 campaigns and a PUC for Pleiku Province. Cos. A and C of 1st Bat-



talion also awarded a PUC for Dak To; 1st and 3rd battalions inactivated, April and December, 1970, respectively. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, August, 1984, with home base and 1st and 2nd battalions in the 4th Infantry Division, Ft. Carson, Colo., and 3rd and 4th battalions with the 8th Infantry Division in Germany.

9th Infantry

Manchu

Constituted in the regular Army, March, 1855, and organized at Ft. Monroe, Va. Shortly posted to the Pacific Northwest, fighting Indians in the Yakima War of 1856 and the Spokane War of 1858. Remained in the Pacific Northwest throughout the Civil War. June, 1869, consolidated with the 27th Infantry which, as 2nd Battalion, 18th Infantry, had earned eight Civil War battle honors—including Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Atlanta—which now accrued to the 9th. Then moved to the northern Great Plains and took part in the Little Big Horn campaign of 1876–77. During the Spanish-American War, in Cuba, June–August, 1898, taking part in the siege of Santiago and the charge up San Juan Hill. Shipped to the Philippines, February, 1899, and took part in six campaigns in the Insurrection before being sent to north China for the Boxer Rebellion, July, 1900. Fought in the Boxer campaigns of Tientsin, Yang-tsun and Peking before returning to the Philippines a year later and fighting a final campaign there against insurrectionists on Samar. Departed the Philippines, May, 1902, but returned in 1905 and stationed there almost continuously until 1912, with only one brief stateside tour in 1907. Stationed on the Mexican border from 1914, then shipped to France, September, 1917, to join the 2nd Division forming there. Moved into the line, March, 1918, helped to stem the German summer offensives, then took part in the Allied offensives of St.-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne, earning six World War I battle streamers in all. Decorated with three French *Croix de Guerre* with palm and the French *Fourragère* for World War I service, while Co. F earned a *Croix de Guerre* of its own, with gilt star. Returned to the United States, June, 1919, after occupation duty around Coblenz, Germany. Between the world wars, stationed at various Texas posts. Departed for Northern Ireland, October, 1943, and trained there and in Wales before landing at Normandy, 7 June, 1944. Received credit for five World War II campaigns in northwest Europe, taking part in the breakout from Normandy, the reduction of Brest and the Battle of the Bulge. Crossed the Rhine, March, 1945, advancing rapidly into Saxony and ended the war in Czechoslovakia. Earned three Presidential Unit Citations (PUCs) for Brest, the Siegfried Line campaign and the Ardennes, as well as the Luxembourg *Croix de Guerre*, the Belgian

Fourragère and two citations in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. Returned to the United States, July, 1945, moving to Ft. Lewis, Wash., April, 1946. Rushed to Korea with the division, July, 1950, and fought in all ten campaigns there, earning another PUC for Hongchon, a Navy PUC for Hwachon Reservoir and a Navy Upit Commendation, as well as two Republic of Korea PUCs. Returned to Ft. Lewis, October, 1954, then deployed to Alaska, August, 1956. Reorganized as a CARS parent regiment, June, 1957, all battalions being relieved from assignment to the 2nd Infantry Division that year and the 2nd–6th inactivated. The 2nd Battalion (Battle Group until 1963) again activated in the division at Ft. Benning, Ga., June, 1958, and joined there by the 1st Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–63), January, 1963; 3rd Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–63) activated in the Army Reserve's 102nd Infantry Division, June, 1959, later joined by the 5th Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–63), activated April, 1963. The 3rd Battalion headquarters consolidated with that of the 102nd Division's 405th Infantry, June, 1959, whence its extra World War II PUC for "Roer River." The 3rd and 5th battalions both inactivated, December, 1965; 1st and 2nd battalions transferred to Korea with the colors of the division, July, 1965; 4th Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–63) activated in Alaska,



January, 1963, and assigned to the 171st Infantry Brigade in May; transferred to the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii, January, 1966, its place in the 171st taken by the 6th Battalion, activated December, 1965. The 4th Battalion deployed to Vietnam with the 25th Division, April, 1966, fought through 12 campaigns there, returning to Alaska, December, 1970, this time in the 172nd Infantry Brigade. The 6th Battalion inactivated, November, 1972; 4th Battalion redesignated in the 327th Infantry, January, 1983, when that regiment reorganized under the Army Regimental System. The 9th Infantry reorganized in the Army Regimental System, April, 1983, with the 1st Battalion in the 2nd Division in Korea, and the 2nd Battalion and the again-activated 4th Battalion in the 7th Infantry Division at the regimental home base, Ft. Ord, Calif.

12th Infantry

Constituted in the regular Army, May, 1861, as 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, and organized in October at Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. Fought in 12 Civil War campaigns in the East, including ten of the 11 credited to the Army of the Potomac, from Manassas to Petersburg. Reorganized as the 12th Infantry Regiment, December, 1866. Took part in the Indian wars in the West, including campaigns against the Modoc (1872–73), the Bannock (1878) and the Sioux at Pine Ridge, S.D. (1890–91). In the Spanish-American War, landed in Cuba, June, 1898, and participated in the storm and capture of the fortress of El Caney. February, 1899, shipped to



the Philippines and credited with three campaigns in the Insurrection, returning to the United States in 1912. Assigned to the 8th Division, December, 1917, but did not serve overseas in World War I. Served in the 4th Division, 1927–33, returning to the 8th until October, 1941, when again assigned to the 4th Division at Ft. Benning, Ga. Landed at Utah Beach, Normandy, 6 June, 1944, and fought through five World War II campaigns in northwest Europe, winning a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for the defense of Luxembourg in the battle of the Ardennes. Also earned the Belgian *Fourragère* and twice cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. Returned to the United States, July, 1945, and inactivated in February, 1946. Activated as a training regiment in the 4th Division, Ft. Ord, Calif., July, 1947. Went to Germany with the division as a line regiment, July, 1951, returning to the United States, June, 1956. Reorganized as a parent regiment under CARS, April, 1957, 1st Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–63) remaining with the 4th Division, 2nd Battle Group serving with the 8th and 1st Infantry divisions until returning to the 4th as 2nd Battalion, October, 1963. The 3rd Battle Group assigned to the Army Reserve's 79th Infantry Division, 1959–63, then returned to the regular Army and activated in the 4th Division as 3rd Battalion, November, 1965. All three battalions went to Vietnam with the division, August–October, 1966, 1st and 3rd returning December, 1970, 2nd Battalion being assigned to the 25th Infantry Division, August, 1967, and departing Vietnam in April, 1971. The 4th Battalion activated in the 199th Light Infantry Brigade at Ft. Benning, Ga., June, 1966, and deployed to Vietnam in December; 5th Battalion activated at Ft. Lewis, Wash., November, 1967, and sent to Vietnam to join the 199th Brigade, April, 1968. The 4th and 5th battalions returned to Ft. Benning and inactivated, October, 1970. Among them, the five battalions of the 12th were credited with 12 Vietnam campaigns and earned three PUCs and four Valorous Unit Awards. Co. D, 4th Battalion, also earned a PUC for Saigon. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, February, 1985, with 1st and 2nd battalions at the regimental home base in the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Ft. Carson, Colo., and 3rd and 4th battalions in the 8th Infantry Division (Mechanized) in Germany.

15th Infantry

Constituted in the regular Army, May, 1861, as the 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry, and organized that fall at Newport Barracks, Ky. Fought in 11 Civil War campaigns in the Western theaters in the XIV Army Corps, including Shiloh, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Atlanta. Reorganized and redesignated as the 15th Infantry, September, 1866, and sent to garrison frontier posts in the Southwest. Absorbed the then-35th Infantry at Ft. Concho, Tex., August, 1869. Took part in the Ute Indian War,

N.M., 1879–80. On occupation duty in Cuba, November, 1898–January, 1900, returning only briefly to the United States before sailing for China in July for the Boxer Rebellion. Immediately thereafter sent to the Philippines for two campaigns against the insurrectionists, returning to the United States in 1902. Again served in the Philippines during 1905–07. Returned to the Far East in 1911, first to Manila, with two battalions sent to Tientsin, January, 1912, during the Chinese revolution, remaining there for the next 26 years. Entire regiment in China, 1916–21. July, 1922, assigned to the Philippine Division and relieved from that assignment, April, 1923, except for 1st Battalion, which had returned to Manila in November, 1921, and remained there until inactivated in April, 1929. Then assigned

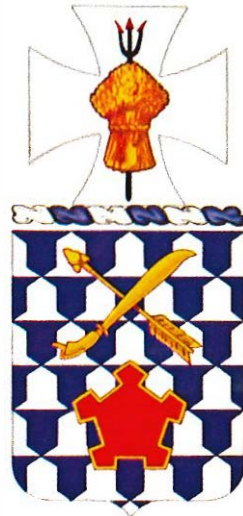


to American Forces in China (ultimately designated U.S. Troops in China), until return to the United States in March, 1938. Assigned to the 3rd Division, January, 1940, and 1st Battalion activated in May. Shipped out for the invasion of French Morocco, October, 1942, fought briefly at the end of the campaign in Tunisia, then made the assault landing on Sicily, July, 1943. Fought in southern Italy, landed at Anzio, January, 1944, entered Rome in June and took part in the landings in southern France in August, moving into Germany in March, 1945, and ending the war in Austria. Earned ten World War II campaign streamers, as well as three Presidential Unit Citations (PUCs) and the French *Croix de Guerre* and *Fourragère*, returning to the United States in September, 1946. Departed for Japan, August, 1950, and arrived in Korea in November, taking part in eight campaigns and remaining until returned to Ft. Benning, Ga., in December, 1954. Earned another Army PUC, the Navy PUC for Hwachon Reservoir, a Navy Unit Commendation, two Republic of Korea (ROK) PUCs and the Greek Gold Bravery Medal. The 1st Battalion earned another ROK PUC and Co. B earned an Army PUC for Surang-ni. July, 1957, reorganized and redesignated under CARS as the 15th Infantry and moved to Germany with the division, May, 1958. The 2nd Battle Group assigned to the 10th Infantry Division during 1957–63 (active only in 1957–58), returned to the 3rd Division in May, 1963, and activated as 2nd Battalion the following month. Date of reorganization under the Army Regimental System still to be determined, but home base will be in the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Ft. Stewart, Ga., with 3rd and 4th battalions there and 1st and 2nd battalions with the 3rd Division in Germany.

16th Infantry

Constituted in the regular Army, May, 1861, as 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry, and organized, 1861–62, in Massachusetts and Maryland. Fought in all the major campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War, including Gettysburg,

where it lost half its strength. Garrisoned Richmond, Va., immediately after the war and in December, 1866, reorganized and redesignated as the 11th Infantry. March–April, 1869, consolidated with the 34th Infantry (formerly 3rd Battalion, 16th Infantry) to form the 16th Infantry. On occupation duty in the middle South until the late 1870s, when posted West, taking part in the final battles with the northern Cheyenne Indians, 1878–79, and the Ute War, 1879–80. Involved in the Pine Ridge campaign against the Sioux, 1890–91. Fought in Cuba during the Spanish–American War, 1898, then in the Philippines, 1899–1902, during the insurrection there. With the Punitive Expedition into Mexico, 1916–17. Assigned to the 1st Expeditionary Division (later 1st Infantry Division), June, 1917, and that month among the first U.S. troops to land in France in World War I. Went into combat with the division, October, 1917. Helped stem the German summer offensives of 1918, then took part in the Aisne–Marne counteroffensive and the St. Mihiel and Meuse–Argonne operations, gaining seven campaign credits in all. Twice decorated with the French *Croix de Guerre* with palm. On occupation duty in the Rhineland until August, 1919, returning to the United States in September. Stationed at Camp Dix, N.J., between the world wars and departed with the division for the United Kingdom, August, 1942. First saw World War II action in the assault landing at Oran, Algeria, in November and fought in seven further campaigns in the Mediterranean and northwest Europe until the end of the war, including D-Day landings in Sicily and at Normandy. Won five Presidential Unit Citations (for Tunisia, Sicily, Normandy and the Hürtgen Forest and Hamich, Germany), as well as two French *Croix de Guerre* with palm, the French Military Medal and its *Fourragère*, the Belgian *Fourragère* and two citations in the Order of the Day of the



Belgian Army. Remained in Germany until 1955, when the division was ordered home to Ft. Riley, Kan., February, 1957, reorganized as a CARS parent regiment, 1st Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–63) remaining with the 1st Division, except for the period 1959–63, when assigned to the 8th Infantry Division. The 2nd Battalion (Battle Group until 1964) inactivated, but again activated in the 1st Division, October, 1963; 3rd Battalion (Battle Group until 1963) also inactivated, but transferred to the Army Reserve, April, 1959, and activated in the 94th Infantry Division in May, at Worcester, Mass. The 3rd Battalion assigned to the Army Reserve's 187th Infantry Brigade, January, 1963, where it is still serving. The 2nd Battalion arrived in Vietnam with the 1st Division's 2nd Brigade, July, 1965, 1st Battalion following in October. Together, they earned 11 campaign credits and 2nd Battalion's Co. C won a Valorous Unit Citation for action at Courtenay Plantation, April, 1966. Returned with the division to Ft. Riley, April, 1970. Reorganized under the Army Regimental System, February, 1983, with home

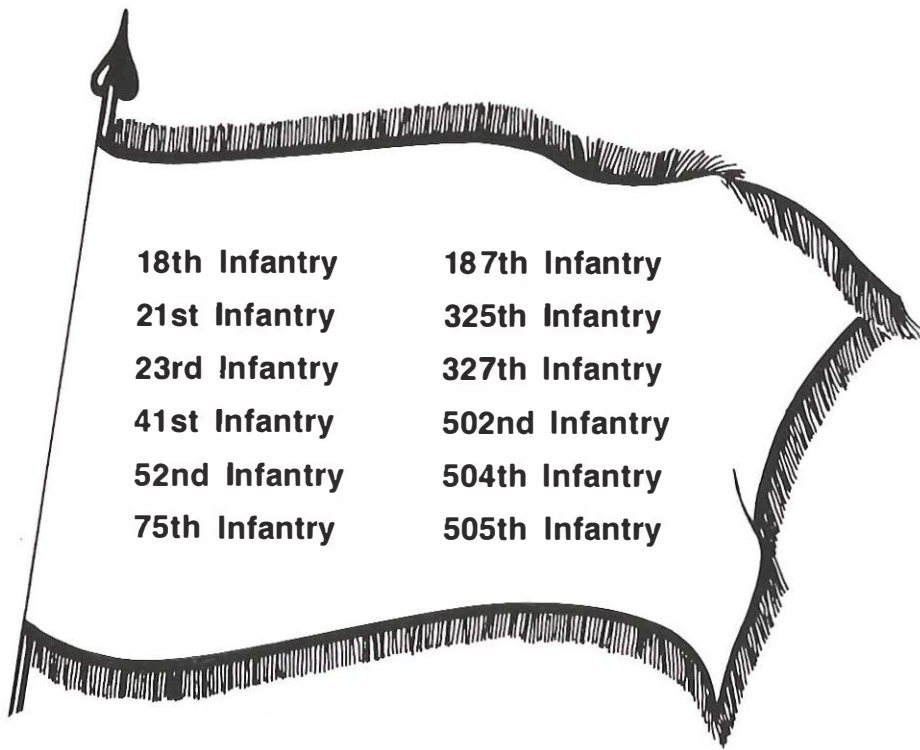
base and 2nd and 5th battalions at Ft. Riley and 1st and 4th battalions with 1st Infantry Division (Forward) in Germany.

17th Infantry

Constituted in the regular Army, May, 1861, as the 1st Battalion, 17th Infantry, and organized in July at Ft. Preble, Me. Fought 22 engagements in 12 Civil War campaigns in the East, from Peninsula to Petersburg, including Antietam, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. Reorganized and redesignated 17th Infantry, December, 1866, and consolidated with the 44th Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, June, 1869. Took part in three Indian Wars cam-



paigns, including the Little Big Horn campaign of 1876–77. Fought at Santiago, Cuba, during the war with Spain, June–July, 1898, then sent to the Philippines for seven campaigns against the insurrectionists. Participated in the Mexican expedition, 1916–17. Assigned to the 11th Division, July, 1918, and performed guard duties in the Eastern United States during World War I. The 2nd and 3rd battalions briefly inactivated during 1921–22. March, 1923, assigned to the 7th Division, serving in the 6th Division during 1927–33, then returning to the 7th. The 2nd Battalion inactivated, October, 1929, and again activated, July, 1940, at Camp Ord, Calif. Invaded Attu in the Aleutian islands, May, 1943, where Co. B won a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC). Landed on Kwajalein, January, 1944, and won a PUC for action on Leyte in October, as well as a Philippine PUC. Took part in the invasion of Okinawa, April, 1945, and moved to Korea in September for occupation duty. Moved to Japan, December, 1948. Landed at Incheon, September, 1950, and fought through ten Korean War campaigns, winning three Republic of Korea PUCs. Reorganized as a CARS parent regiment, July, 1957. The 1st Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–63) and 2nd Battalion (activated February, 1963) remained with the 7th Division in Korea until 1971, when the division was inactivated, 1st Battalion then being assigned to the 2nd Infantry Division. The 3rd Battalion (Battle Group, 1957–63) assigned to the Army Reserve, April, 1959, and activated in May in the 103rd Infantry Division; assigned to the 205th Infantry Brigade, March, 1963, and inactivated, January, 1968. Co. D served as a rifle security unit at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, June, 1971–August, 1972, credited with four Vietnam war campaigns. Elements now serving with the 7th Division, which was reactivated, October, 1974. The 2nd Battalion redesignated in the 9th Infantry when that regiment reorganized under the Army Regimental System, April, 1983, and 3rd Battalion to be redesignated in the 21st Infantry, October, 1984. The 17th scheduled to be reorganized, November, 1984, with home base and 2nd and 3rd battalions in the 7th Division, Ft. Ord, Calif., and 1st Battalion in the 2nd Infantry Division in Korea.



18th Infantry

Constituted in the regular Army as 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, May, 1861, and organized in July in Ohio. Fought in eight Civil War campaigns in the West, including Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the siege of Atlanta. Posted to the Department of the Missouri, autumn, 1865. Reorganized and redesignated as the 18th Infantry, December, 1866, at Ft. Casper, Wyo. Saw action against the Sioux Indians along the Bozeman Trail and in Dakota Territory, 1867–68, thereafter returning East for occupation duty in Georgia and the Carolinas. April, 1869, consolidated with the 25th Infantry. In 1879, again ordered West, this time to Montana, where it fought Indian campaigns in 1881–82. Served in Texas in the 1890s and garrisoned Alaska's Yukon Valley during the "gold fever" years of 1896–98. Sent to the Philippines during the Spanish–American War and took part in the capture of Manila, August, 1898. Stayed on for three Philippine Insurrection campaigns, returning



to the United States. 1901. Assigned to the 1st Expeditionary (later 1st Infantry) Division, June, 1917, and arrived in France that month, in the vanguard of American combat troops committed in World War I. October, 1917, went into the line with the division. Participated in the successful defense of the Montdidier–Noyon sector, May, 1918, then took part in the Aisne–Marne counteroffensive and

the war-ending Allied offensives of St.-Mihiel and Meuse–Argonne. Gained seven World War I campaign credits in all and received two French *Croix de Guerre* with palm. Returned to the United States after occupation duty in Germany, September, 1919, and stationed in the New York City area between the world wars. August, 1942, overseas with the division for World War II, making the assault landing at Oran, Algeria, in November. Then fought in Tunisia and assaulted the beaches of Sicily, July, 1943. Fought across northwest Europe to the Czech border, 1944–45, beginning with the D-Day landings at Normandy. Credited with eight World War II campaigns and won three Presidential Unit Citations, for Beja, Tunisia; Normandy; and Aachen, Germany. Also decorated with two French *Croix de Guerre* with palm, the French Military Medal and its *Fourragère* and the Belgian *Fourragère*, and honored with two citations in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. Returned to the United States with the 1st Division in 1955, stationed at Ft. Riley, Kan., February, 1957, reorganized as a CARS parent regiment, 1st Battalion (Battle Group until 1964) remaining with the division and 2nd–4th battalions (Battle groups until 1963–64) inactivated. The 1st Battalion assigned to the 8th Infantry Division, April, 1959, and returned to the 1st Division, April, 1963, where it was joined in October by the again-activated 2nd Battalion. The 3rd Battalion activated in the Army Reserve's 94th Infantry Division, May, 1959, and consolidated with 3rd Battalion, 301st Infantry; assigned to the 187th Infantry Brigade, January, 1963; 4th Battalion activated in the Berlin Brigade, September, 1963, but no longer active. The 1st and 2nd battalions ordered to Vietnam with the 1st Division's 2nd Brigade, July, 1965, taking part in 11 campaigns there; returned to Ft. Riley, April, 1970, and 2nd Battalion inactivated. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, August, 1985, with home base and 1st and 2nd battalions at Ft. Benning, Ga., and 4th and 5th battalions overseas.

21st Infantry

Gimlet

Constituted in the regular Army as the 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry, May, 1861, and organized a year later at Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. Fought in all of the major campaigns of the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War, garnering 12 streamers in all. Reorganized and redesignated as the 21st Infantry, December, 1866, and consolidated in August, 1869, with the

32nd Infantry. Fought Indians in Arizona in the late 1860s and served in the Pacific Northwest, 1872–84, taking part in campaigns against the Modoc (1872–73), the Nez Percé (1877) and the Bannock (1878), gaining eight Indian War campaign credits. Concentrated at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., 1892. Took part in the Santiago campaign in Cuba in the war with Spain, June–July, 1898, and shipped to the Philippines for the Insurrection, April, 1899, participating in four campaigns until returning to the United States, June, 1902. Served two more tours in the Philippines, 1905–06 and 1909–12. Stationed on the Mexican border in World War I and assigned to the 16th Division, July, 1918–March, 1919. Stationed in Alaska from November, 1919, then assigned to the Hawaiian Division, October, 1921, arriving at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, the following April. Remained in the Hawaiian Division when it was reorganized and redesignated as the 24th Infantry Division, August, 1941, and suffered its first casualties in five World War II campaigns in the Japanese attack on Oahu in December. Arrived in Australia, August, 1943, and captured Hollandia Airfield, New Guinea, April, 1944. Landed on Red Beach, Leyte, October, 1944, and fought the rest of the war in the Philippines, mainly clearing the central and southern islands and winning a Philippine Presidential Unit Citation (PUC). On occupation duty in Japan from October, 1945. Provided the infantry for Task Force Smith, the first American ground force to meet the enemy in Korea, July, 1950. Fought in eight Korean War campaigns, winning two Army PUCs and two Republic of Korea PUCs. Returned to Japan, February, 1952, coming back to Korea a week before the armistice, July, 1953, and remaining until October, 1957, when the division was reduced to zero strength and replaced by the 1st Cavalry Division. Reorga-



nized as a CARS parent regiment, June, 1958, 1st Battle Group (Battalion after February, 1963) remaining with the 24th Division then in Germany, and 2nd Battle Group assigned to the 25th Infantry Division, February, 1957, until brought back to the division as 2nd Battalion, February, 1963. Both battalions inactivated with the division, April, 1970. The 3rd Battle Group activated in the Army Reserve's 63rd Infantry Division, 1959–63, again activated in the regular Army, September, 1965, assigned to the 196th Infantry Brigade and sent to Vietnam, August, 1966; assigned to the Americal (23rd Infantry) Division, February, 1969–November, 1971, and was the last infantry battalion to leave Vietnam, August, 1972. The 4th and 5th battalions activated in the 25th Infantry Division and inactivated in January, 1966. The 4th again activated, November, 1967, this time in the 11th Infantry Brigade and deployed to Vietnam, April, 1968; assigned to the Americal Division, February, 1969, and returned to the United States in June, 1971. The 3rd and 4th battalions earned 14 Vietnam campaign streamers and the 3rd a Valorous Unit Award and a Navy Unit Commendation. The 2nd Battalion now assigned

to the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), which was again activated in September, 1975, at Ft. Stewart, Ga. Home base will be shifted to the 7th Infantry Division, Ft. Ord, Calif., October, 1984, when reorganized under the Army Regimental System.

23rd Infantry

Constituted in the regular Army, May, 1861, as the 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, organized in July at Ft. Trumbull, Conn., and redesignated 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry, April, 1862. Took part in 12 Civil War campaigns, mostly in the 18th Division of the V Corps, including most of the main engagements of the Army of the Potomac, from the Peninsula to Petersburg. Reorganized and redesignated as the 23rd Infantry, September, 1866, then shipped around Cape Horn to the far West to fight 17 battles in three Indian Wars campaigns over the next decade, including the 1876-77 Little Big Horn campaign against the Sioux. One company served in Alaska, 1869-70, as part of the first garrison in the newly acquired territory. Took part in the cap-



ture of Manila in the Spanish-American War, August, 1898, and remained in the Philippines fighting the insurrectionists until 1901. Served twice more in the islands, 1903-05 and 1908-10, fighting three campaigns against the Moro on Jolo and Mindanao and returning from the second tour via the Suez Canal as the first U.S. infantry regiment to circumnavigate the globe. Served on the Mexican border from 1913, until assigned to the 2nd Division and shipped to France, September, 1917. Took part in five World War I campaigns, including the Aisne-Marne, St.-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, returning to the United States, August, 1919, having earned three French *Croix de Guerre* and the French *Fourragère*. Shipped to the United Kingdom, September, 1943, and landed at Normandy on D-Day plus one, fighting in the hedgerows and liberating Brest after the breakout, there winning the first of four Presidential Unit Citations (PUCs) in five World War II campaigns. Earned another PUC for St. Vith in the defense against the German Ardennes offensive and two more for Wirtzfeld and the Krinkelt Forest, in the First Army offensive of January-February, 1945. Ended the war in Czechoslovakia and returned to the United States, July, 1945, having also earned the Belgian *Fourragère* and two citations in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. Moved from Camp Swift, Tex., to Ft. Lewis, Wash., April, 1946, and deployed to Korea, August, 1950, fighting in all ten Korean War campaigns and winning three more PUCs for Hongchon, Twin Tunnels and the famous defensive stand at Chipyong-ni. Also awarded three Republic of Korea PUCs, while 1st Battalion won another of its own. Returned to Ft. Lewis, October, 1954, then moved to Ft. Richardson, Alaska, Au-

gust, 1956. June, 1957, reorganized as a CARS parent regiment. The 1st Battalion (Battle Group 1957-63) remained with the 2nd Infantry Division, moving to Ft. Benning, Ga., January, 1963, to join 2nd Battalion (Battle Group 1957-63), activated there in 1958. The 4th Battalion activated in Alaska, January, 1963, and assigned to the 172nd Infantry Brigade in May. Transferred to the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii, January, 1966, and deployed in April to Vietnam, where it fought in 12 campaigns and earned two Valorous Unit Awards, returning to Alaska, December, 1970. The 5th Battalion activated, December, 1965, to replace the 4th in the 172nd Brigade and inactivated after the latter's return. The 3rd Battalion activated as a battle group in the Army Reserve, 1959-63, assigned to the 90th Infantry Division; 1st and 2nd battalions transferred to Korea with the colors of the 2nd Infantry Division, July, 1965, and 3rd Battalion also activated there. One of the first two regiments reorganized under the Army Regimental System, January, 1983, with home base and 2nd and 4th battalions in the 9th Infantry Division, Ft. Lewis, Wash., and 1st Battalion with the 2nd Infantry Division in Korea.

41st Infantry

Constituted May, 1917, in the regular Army and organized a month later at Ft. Snelling, Minn., with personnel from the 36th Infantry. Assigned July, 1918-February, 1919, to the 10th Division and inactivated September, 1921. Activated July, 1940, at Ft. Benning, Ga., as the 41st Infantry (Armored) in the 2nd Armored Division. Redesignated in January, 1942, as the 41st Armored Infantry and shipped overseas in November for the assault landing in French Morocco. Took part in the invasion of Sicily, landed at Normandy on 12 June, 1944, and fought through northwest Europe, earning seven World War II campaign streamers in all. The 41st and its subelements were awarded five Presidential Unit Citations (four accruing to the regiment), three French *Croix de Guerre* (to the 2nd Battalion and twice to H Co.), two citations by the Belgian Army and the Belgian *Fourragère*. After occupation duty, returned to the United States in January, 1946, and was broken up in March at Camp Hood, Tex., to form the 12th, 41st and 42nd Armored Infantry battalions. All three battalions went to Germany with the 2nd Armored Division in 1951 and returned



to Ft. Hood six years later, being consolidated in July, 1957, to form the 41st Infantry as a CARS parent regiment. The 1st and 2nd battalions of the 41st designated armored rifle battalions during the "Pentomic" division era, 1957-63, the 2nd serving in the 4th Armored Division during this period. In the 1960s and '70s, Cos. D through H were assigned to combat developments experimental work

at Ft. Ord, Calif. Reorganized under the Army Regimental System in October, 1983, with home base and 1st and 2nd battalions with the 2nd Armored at Ft. Hood and 3rd and 4th battalions with the 2nd Armored Division (Forward) in Germany.

52nd Infantry

Ready Rifles

Constituted in the regular Army, May, 1917, organized in June at Chickamauga Park, Ga., with personnel from the 11th Infantry and assigned in November to the 6th Division, with which it fought in Alsace and the Meuse-Argonne in 1918. Returned to the United States in 1919, inactivated two years



later and carried on the rolls in inactive status during the period between the world wars, assigned to the 6th and 9th divisions. In July, 1942, redesignated 52nd Armored Infantry, assigned to the 9th Armored Division and activated at Ft. Riley, Kan. Broken up in October, 1943, to form the 27th, 52nd and 60th Armored Infantry battalions, all of which went overseas with the 9th Armored, arriving in France, September, 1944. These units first saw heavy combat in the Battle of the Bulge, in which the 52nd won a Presidential Unit Citation for the defense of Bastogne; the 52nd and the 27th won another such award for the epic seizure of the railway bridge across the Rhine at Remagen, March, 1945. Both battalions also cited by the Belgian Army for the Ardennes and the 52nd also awarded the Belgian *Croix de Guerre*. Altogether, three World War II campaign credits accrue to the 52nd. Battalions inactivated upon return to the United States, October, 1945, then consolidated to form the 52nd Infantry in the 71st Infantry Division, September, 1950. Returned to the 9th Armored in February, 1953, and broken up to form the 52nd, 527th, 528th and 560th Armored Infantry battalions. The 52nd Battalion relieved from assignment to the 9th Armored, summer, 1956, and activated at Vicenza, Italy, then inactivated there in June, 1958. Other battalions relieved from assignment to the 9th Armored in 1957 and eventually merged with the 52nd to form the 52nd Infantry, a CARS parent regiment, July, 1959. In the late 1950s and early '60s, 1st and 2nd battalions served in the 1st and 3rd Armored divisions. The 1st Battalion reassigned to the 198th Infantry Brigade, May, 1967, and sent the following February to Vietnam, where Cos. C and D were already serving as rifle security units and Cos. E and F as long-range patrol units. The latter redesignated within the 75th Infantry, February, 1969. Co. C won a Presidential Unit Citation during the Tet Offensive in Saigon, February, 1968, and, altogether, the separate companies were decorated six times by the South Vietnamese government. The 1st Battalion became organic to the Americal Division, February, 1969, then transferred to the 11th Infantry Brigade, August, 1971, return-

ing to the United States in October. Date of reorganization under the Army Regimental System still to be determined, but home base and 3rd and 4th battalions to be in the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Ft. Polk, La., with 1st and 2nd battalions in Europe.

75th Infantry

Merrill's Marauders

Organized in October, 1943, in the China-Burma-India Theater as the 5307th Composite Unit (Provisional). This group of volunteers specialized in jungle fighting along the Ledo Road in Burma. Its first commander was Brig. Gen. Frank D. Merrill, reflected in the regiment's nickname. The 5307th participated in successful engagements in the Hukawng and Mogaung valleys of North Burma, March-April, 1944, and received the Presidential Unit Citation for the seizure of the airfield at Myitkyina in May. Consolidated in August, 1944, with 475th Infantry, the consolidated unit designated as the 475th Infantry. Awarded the India-Burma and Central Bur-



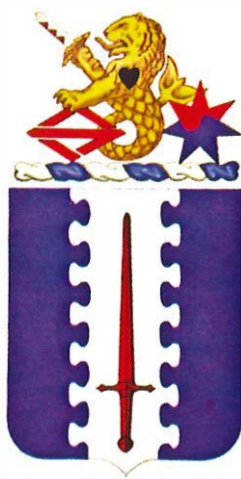
ma campaign streamers and inactivated in July, 1945, in China. Redesignated in June, 1954, as the 75th Infantry, activated in November on Okinawa and assigned to the 75th Regimental Combat Team. Inactivated in March, 1956, on Okinawa. During the Vietnam war, long-range reconnaissance patrols (LRRPs) were assigned to each field force, division and separate brigade. Existing infantry unit members were used in forming these units until 1 January, 1969, when the 75th Infantry was added to CARS and became the parent organization for all regular Army LRRP units. Cos. C through I and K through P were formed for Vietnam. Together, these elements of the 75th Infantry earned eight Vietnam campaign streamers, six Valorous Unit Awards and two Meritorious Unit Commendations. The last element of the 75th serving in Vietnam left the country in August, 1972. The 1st and 2nd battalions, 75th infantry, are currently serving at Ft. Stewart, Ga., and Ft. Lewis, Wash., respectively. Both are assigned to Forces Command as Ranger units and both took part in the invasion of Grenada, October, 1983. While the colors are part of the Army Regimental System, the 75th will not have a home base and linked battalions overseas—duty with the 75th will be considered "extra-regimental."

187th Infantry

Rakkasans

Constituted 12 November, 1942, and activated 25 February, 1943, at Camp Mackall, N.C., as the

187th Glider Infantry in the 11th Airborne Division. Shipped out to New Guinea in May, 1944, where the regiment first saw action. In the Philippines, the 187th fought on Leyte and took part in the amphibious assault landing on Luzon, where it was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for Tagaytay Ridge and the Philippine PUC. Credited with three World War II Pacific campaigns. Performed occupation duty in Japan until April, 1949, then moved to Camp Campbell, Ky. Reorganized and redesignated in June, 1949, as the 187th Airborne Infantry. Deployed to the Far East in September, 1950, and was dropped by parachute at Sukchon and Suncon, Korea, in October, 1950, and at Munsan-ni in March, 1953. In February, 1951, the 187th was withdrawn from the 11th Airborne Division and became a regimental combat team. Participated in six campaigns during the Korean War and was awarded the PUC for Sukchon, the Navy PUC for Inchon and two Republic of Korea PUCs. Returned to the United States in July, 1955, and assigned to the 101st Airborne Division a year later. Relieved from assignment to the 101st Airborne Division in April, 1957, and reorganized and redesignated as the 187th Infantry, a



CARS parent regiment. The 1st and 3rd battalions served with the 11th Air Assault Division during the early stages of airmobility testing. The 3rd Battalion served with the 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam during 1967-71, where it participated in 12 campaigns and was awarded two PUCs for Trang Bang and Dong Ap Bia Mountain. Also earned two Valorous Unit Awards and the Meritorious Unit Commendation for service there. Reorganized under the Army Regimental System, October, 1983, with the 3rd and 4th battalions at the home station of Ft. Campbell and the 1st and 2nd battalions in Panama.

325th Infantry

Constituted in the national Army as an element of the 82nd Division, 5 August, 1917, and organized the following month at Camp Gordon, Ga. Deployed to France, May, 1918, participated in the Lorraine, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns, and demobilized upon return to the United States a year later. Reconstituted in the Organized Reserves, still in the 82nd Division, June, 1921, and organized January, 1922, with headquarters at Albany, Ga. Entered active service and reorganized at Camp Claiborne, La., March, 1942, being again reorganized in August and redesignated as the 325th Glider Infantry. Arrived overseas, May, 1943, took part in the Sicily fighting and in the Naples-Foggia campaign in Italy until December, being withdrawn to the United Kingdom. Landed by glider in Normandy on 6 June, 1944, and next saw action at Nijmegen in the airborne invasion of Holland in September. Fought through France, Belgium and Germany to the end of the war, occupying Berlin during August-November, 1945. The 3rd Battalion

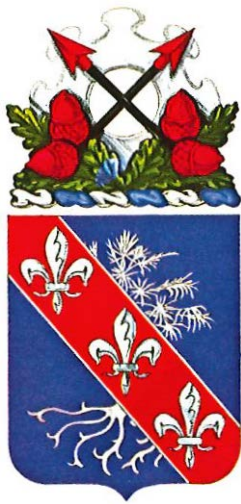


absorbed 2nd Battalion, 401st Glider Infantry, April, 1945. Credited with six World War II European campaigns and awarded a Presidential Unit Citation for Ste.-Mère-Église. Also earned two French *Croix de Guerre*, the French *Fourragère*, two citations and the *Fourragère* from the Belgian government and the Dutch Military Order of William and the Orange Lanyard. Returned to the United States and Ft. Bragg, N.C., January, 1946. December, 1947, reorganized and redesignated as the 325th Infantry and again, a year later, as the 325th Airborne Infantry. Reorganized and redesignated under CARS as the 325th Infantry, September, 1957. The 1st Airborne Battle Group (1957-64) became 1st Battalion and 2nd and 3rd battalions activated in May, 1964. All three battalions served with peace-keeping forces in the Dominican Republic, April-November, 1965. The 4th Battalion was active during July, 1968-December, 1969, as part of the division's 4th Brigade, which replaced the 3rd Brigade Task Force when it deployed to Vietnam. Reorganized under the Army Regimental System, July, 1983, with home station and 1st-3rd battalions at Ft. Bragg and 4th Battalion with the Southern European Task Force in Italy. The 2nd and 3rd battalions took part in the invasion of Grenada, October, 1983.

327th Infantry

Bastogne Bulldogs

Organized 5 August, 1917, at Camp Gordon, Ga., as part of the 82nd Division. Overseas, May, 1918, through May, 1919, participating in the St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lorraine campaigns in France. Demobilized 26 May, 1919. Reconstituted on 24 June, 1921, in the Organized Reserves as an element of the 82nd Division and organized in December with headquarters in Greenville, S.C. Ordered into active service on 25 March, 1942, reorganized and redesignated in August as the 327th Glider Infantry at Camp Claiborne, La., and assigned to the 101st Airborne Division. Embarked from Camp Shanks, N.Y., to the European Theater on 15 September, 1943. Participated in the Normandy invasion on 6 June, 1944, and received a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for the defense of Bastogne in the Battle of the Bulge. Credited with four World War II European campaigns, awarded the French *Croix de Guerre*, the Belgian *Croix de Guerre* and *Fourragère* and the Netherlands Orange Lanyard and twice cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. Also served in Holland and Austria and was inactivated at Auxerre, France, on 30 November, 1945. Redesignated June, 1948, as the 516th Airborne Infantry, allotted to the regular Army and activated at Camp Breckenridge, Ky. Inactivated 1 December, 1953; relieved from assignment to the 101st Airborne Division on 24 April, 1954, and activated 15 May at Ft. Jackson, S.C.



Reorganized and redesignated 1 July, 1956, as the 327th Airborne Infantry and assigned to the 101st Airborne Division. Designated a parent regiment under CARS on 25 April, 1957. The 1st and 2nd battalions fought in 15 Vietnam campaigns with the 1st Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division, earning between them two PUCs, a Valorous Unit Award and a Meritorious Unit Commendation. In January, 1983, one of the first two regiments to be organized under the Army Regimental System, with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions at the home base, Ft. Campbell, Ky., and the 4th, 5th and 6th battalions in Alaska.

502nd Infantry

Constituted February, 1942, in the Army of the United States as the 502nd Parachute Infantry, 1st Battalion absorbing the 502nd Parachute Battalion (constituted 14 March, 1941, and activated in July at Ft. Benning, Ga.). Activated (less 1st Battalion) at Ft. Benning, March, 1942, and assigned to the 101st Airborne Division in August. Shipped overseas, September, 1943, and parachuted into Normandy on D-Day, 6 June, 1944, the first of four World War II European campaigns. The 3rd Battalion mounted a memorable bayonet charge at Carentan and the regiment won a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for Normandy. Next participated in the airborne invasion of Holland in September and



fought in the Battle of the Bulge, winning another PUC for the defense of Bastogne. Ended the war in Germany and inactivated in France, November, 1945. Awarded the French and Belgian *Croix de Guerre*, the Belgian *Fourragère* and Netherlands Orange Lanyard and twice cited in the Order of the

Day of the Belgian Army. June–July, 1948, redesignated 502nd Airborne Infantry and activated at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., functioning there and at Ft. Jackson, S.C., as a training regiment until 1956, with brief periods of inactivation during 1949–50 and 1953–54. Moved to Ft. Campbell, Ky., as a line regiment in the 101st Airborne Division, April, 1956. Redesignated as the 502nd Infantry and reorganized as a CARS parent regiment, April, 1957. The 2nd Airborne Battle Group assigned to the 11th Airborne Division in Germany and inactivated there in July, 1958. The 1st Airborne Battle Group reorganized and redesignated as 1st Battalion, February, 1964, and joined in the 101st by the redesignated and reactivated 2nd Battalion; 2nd Battalion went to Vietnam in the 101st's 1st Brigade in July, 1965, and reorganized as airmobile infantry, August, 1968. The 1st Battalion deployed to Vietnam as airmobile infantry in December, 1967; 2nd Battalion left Vietnam in January, 1972, 1st Battalion the next month. The two battalions participated in 15 Vietnam campaigns and won two PUCs (for An Khe and Dak To), four Valorous Unit Awards and a Meritorious Unit Commendation. The 2nd Battalion redesignated in the 327th Infantry, January, 1983, when the latter reorganized under the Army Regimental System. The 502nd is scheduled to be reorganized, December, 1984, with 1st–3rd battalions in the 101st at the Ft. Campbell home base and 4th–6th battalions in the Berlin Brigade.

504th Infantry

Constituted in the Army of the United States as the 504th Parachute Infantry in February, 1942, activated in May at Ft. Benning, Ga., and assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division in August. Co. A sent to Australia for Pacific service in October, but returned to Ft. Bragg, N.C., the next month, after its personnel and equipment were transferred to the 503rd Parachute Infantry. Shipped overseas in May, 1943, earning the first of six World War II European campaign credits in July with an airborne



reinforcement of the Sicily beachhead. Campaigning in Italy, October, 1943–March, 1944, where Co. K won a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for Salerno and 3rd Battalion similarly honored for the Anzio landings. In the United Kingdom, April–September, 1944, then took part in the airborne assault on Holland, earning a PUC for Nijmegen, as well as the Orange Lanyard and Military Order of William from the Dutch government. PUC for action at Cheneux, Belgium, and another to Co. A for action at the Rhine. Twice cited by the Belgian Army and awarded the Belgian *Fourragère*. Returned to Ft. Bragg in January, 1946, and reorganized and redesignated in December, 1947, as the 504th Air-

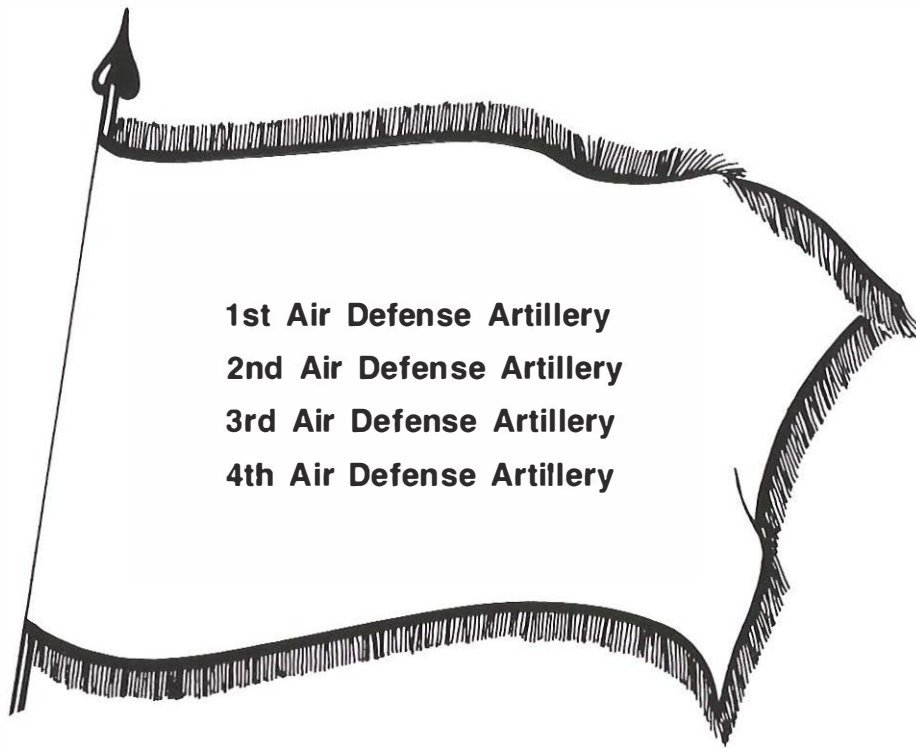
borne Infantry. Reorganized under CARS as the 504th Infantry, September, 1957. The 1st Battalion (Airborne Battle Group 1957–64) assigned to the 8th Infantry Division during 1958–63, returning to the 82nd Airborne. The 2nd Battalion (Airborne Battle Group 1957–64) part of the 11th Airborne Division in Germany during 1957–58, inactivated there in July, 1958, and again activated in the 82nd Airborne two years later. Both battalions deployed to the Dominican Republic for peacekeeping duties in April, 1965, remaining until August, 1966. The 3rd Battalion activated in the division's 4th Brigade, July, 1968, and inactivated in December, 1969, after the 3rd Brigade returned from Vietnam. The 3rd Battalion will again be activated, November, 1984, when the 504th reorganizes under the Army Regimental System, with home base in the 82nd at Ft. Bragg.

505th Infantry

Activated 6 July, 1942, at Ft. Benning, Ga., as the 505th Parachute Infantry. Assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division, February, 1943. Went overseas in April, 1943, and took part in the first large-scale night parachute operation on Sicily in June. Reinforced the Salerno beachhead by air in September. Pulled back to England for training in February, 1944. The 505th participated in the Normandy invasion airdrop and the airborne invasion of Holland. Helped stem the German Ardennes offensive in December, 1944, and January, 1945, and aided



the drive to the Baltic at the end of the war. Credited with three combat parachute assaults and six campaigns for World War II and awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for Ste-Mère-Église (Normandy) and Nijmegen (Holland). Also awarded three French *Croix de Guerre* including the *Fourragère*, the Dutch Military Order of William, the Netherlands Orange Lanyard, the Belgian *Fourragère*, and cited twice in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. After a brief period of occupation duty in Germany, the regiment returned to Ft. Bragg, N.C., in January, 1946. Reorganized and redesignated in December, 1947, as the 505th Airborne Infantry. Made part of CARS in September, 1957, remaining with the 82nd Airborne Division until the 1st Battalion deployed to Germany and was assigned to the 8th Infantry Division and the 2nd Battalion was assigned to the 11th Airborne Division. By mid-1964, both battalions were back with the 82nd. Deployed with the division to the Dominican Republic for peacekeeping duty, during April–July, 1965. In February, 1968, deployed to Vietnam as part of the division's 3rd Brigade Task Force. Returned to Ft. Bragg in December, 1969, receiving credit for seven Vietnam war campaigns. The 1st and 2nd battalions participated in the Grenada invasion, October, 1983. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, October, 1984, with home station at Ft. Bragg in the 82nd.



1st Air Defense Artillery
2nd Air Defense Artillery
3rd Air Defense Artillery
4th Air Defense Artillery

1st Air Defense Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army, June, 1821, as the 1st Artillery and organized at Boston, Mass., from Cos. A-D and G of the former Regiment of Light Artillery (organized 1808) and Cos. A, D and N, 2nd Battalion, and Co. B, 4th Battalion, Northern Military Division, Corps of Artillery (1814-21). Some of these existing units dated back to the close of the 18th century, and most saw War of 1812 action. Shifted from northern garrisons to the South in the 1820s. First unit to reinforce Florida at the outbreak of the second Seminole War, January, 1836, and engaged there through 1838. August, 1845, left Florida for Texas on the eve of the Mexican War and fought in 11 campaigns, from Palo Alto to Chapultepec, five companies being the last U.S. troops to evacuate Mexico. Posted to Governor's Island, N.Y., 1848, but two companies returned to Florida the following year, the rest of the regiment following by 1853. Elements assigned to Texas in the 1850s, detachments fighting against Indians there, 1856 and 1859. Two companies and the band surrendered at Ft. Sumter, S.C., at the outbreak of the Civil War, April, 1881, while other heavy companies of the 1st took part in Union blockade operations in Florida and South Carolina, and in the Mississippi River campaign in the West. Field companies (redesignated as batteries July, 1866) participated in nearly all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, the regiment earning 24 Civil War battle streamers in all. After the war, garrisoned the Harbor Defenses of New York, from New London, Conn., to Sandy Hook, N.J. Elements also served in the West, including Battery E, present at the Pine Ridge campaign against the Sioux, 1890-91. Batteries E and K fought in the Santiago, Cuba, campaign during the Spanish-American War of 1898 and Battery E in the Philippine Insurrection the following year. February, 1901, broken up and elements reorganized into 1st-12th companies, Coast Artillery, and 1st and 2nd batteries, Field Artillery, the Artillery Corps.

July, 1924, reconstituted in the regular Army as the 1st Coast Artillery, organized at Ft. DeLesseps, Panama Canal Zone, and 3rd Battalion activated at Ft. Randolph, C.Z. The 1st Battalion briefly activated, June-July, 1926, at Ft. Randolph and again activated along with 2nd Battalion at Ft. Sherman, C.Z., April, 1932, 3rd Battalion being inactivated. The 1st and 2nd battalions inactivated, March, 1941, and again activated April, 1942, at Ft. Sherman, earning the World War II American Theater campaign streamer. November, 1944, broken up to form Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Coast Artillery Group, and the 1st Coast Artillery Battalion. January, 1945, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Coast Artillery Group, redesignated as Headquarters and Head-

quarters Battery, Harbor Defenses of Cristobal, C.Z., and inactivated two years later. Redesignated, June, 1950, as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Antiaircraft Group, and consolidated, November, 1952, with Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Group, under the latter designation. (The 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Group constituted in the Army of the United States, August, 1942, as the 1st Coast Artillery [Antiaircraft] Automatic Weapons Group; went overseas, February, 1943, redesignated in December and disbanded in France, February, 1945, after taking part in four World War II campaigns in North Africa, Italy and northwest Europe.) Activated at Mannheim, Germany, April, 1953, and inactivated, December, 1957. The 1st Coast Artillery Battalion disbanded at Ft. Sherman, February, 1946, then reconstituted in the regular Army, June, 1950, as the 1st Coast Artillery, 1st and 2nd battalions being redesignated as the 1st and 54th Antiaircraft battalions, respectively. The 1st Antiaircraft Battalion redesignated as 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, March, 1955, activated in April at Irwin, Pa., and inactivated there, September, 1958. The 54th Antiaircraft Battalion redesignated as 54th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, December, 1954, and activated at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; inactivated there, September, 1958. Both battalions consolidated with the 1st Field Artillery Battalion and Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Group, March, 1959, to form the 1st Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. September, 1971, reorganized and redesignated as the 1st Air Defense Artillery, based exclusively on the elements descended from coast and antiaircraft artillery. The 1st Battalion, equipped with Hawk missiles, is in the 32nd Air Defense Command in Germany, while 4th Battalion, armed with Vulcan guns and Chaparral missiles, is assigned to the 11th Air Defense Artillery Group, Ft. Bliss, Tex. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, April, 1986, with home base and 3rd and 7th battalions at Ft. Bliss and 1st and 4th-6th battalions overseas.



2nd Air Defense Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army as the 2nd Artillery, June, 1821, and organized with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., from eight companies of the Northern Military Division, Corps of Artillery, detachments at West Point and a recruit draft from the 6th Infantry. Some of these existing units fought in the War of 1812. Posted to the Southeastern United States in the 1820s. Elements present at Dade's Massacre, December, 1835, which precipitated the second Seminole War in Florida. Engaged throughout that conflict, remaining in Florida until concentrated at Ft. Brown, Tex., on the eve of the Mexican War, May, 1846. Fought in ten campaigns in the Mexican War and afterward headquartered at Governor's Island, N.Y. Elements sent to Florida for the third Seminole War, 1855-56, and to the Southwest, where two companies fought as infantry against the Ute Indians, 1854-55. From 1856 to the Civil War, garrisoned coastal fortifications in the Southeast, heavy companies participating in the siege of Pensacola, Fla., 1861-62. Earned 19 Civil War campaign credits in all, with field batteries present in all the major campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, while Batteries C and F fought in the West. From 1865, scattered at posts over the entire Pacific Coast, four batteries sent to garrison the new territory of Alaska, 1867-68, with two remaining there until 1877. Light field Batteries A and F fought in the Santiago, Cuba, campaign during the Spanish-American War, 1898. February, 1901, broken up to form the 3rd and 4th Field Artillery batteries and the 13th-24th Coast Artillery companies of the Artillery Corps. July, 1924, reconstituted in the regular Army as the 2nd Coast Artillery and activated in the Panama Canal Zone, moving to Ft. Monroe, Va., April, 1932. October, 1944, broken up, some elements disbanded and others reorganized to form the 2nd Coast Artillery Battalion and part of the 175th Coast Artillery Battalion. Both battalions inactivated at Ft. Monroe, April, 1945, and some of their batteries redesignated in the Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay. The 2nd Coast Artillery Battalion again activated at Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., August, 1946. With the creation of a single artillery branch, June, 1950, the 2nd and 175th battalions were merged with reconstituted elements of the old 2nd Coast Artillery Regiment, elements of the Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay and with three anti-aircraft organizations constituted in the Army of the United States during World War II: Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Group; 136th Anti-aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion and the 42nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion. (Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Group, constituted, organized and activated at Ft. Bliss, Tex., August, 1942, redesignated May, 1943, shipped to Europe in August and inactivated at Camp Kilmer, N.J., October, 1945. The 136th Anti-aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion activated June, 1943, at Camp Edwards, Mass., moved to the European Theater, July, 1944, and inactivated after returning to the United States, December, 1945. The 42nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion activated as the 795th Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion at Camp Stewart, Ga., April, 1943, sent to Europe, March, 1944, and inactivated in Germany, December, 1945; redesignated and assigned to the 9th Infantry Division, June, 1948, and activated in July at Ft. Dix, N.J.) Units emerging from the 1950 consolidation were: Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Group; 2nd and 12th Anti-aircraft Artillery battalions and the 42nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Group, allotted to the regular Army, June, 1951, and activated at Camp Edwards, Mass.; redesignated in the 2nd Artillery Group (Air Defense), March, 1958, and inactivated at Lockport Air Force Station, N.Y., December, 1961. The 2nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Battalion merged in March, 1951, with the 434th Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, the consolidated unit designat-



ed the 2nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion and activated at Ft. Bliss, Tex., as an element of the 1st Armored Division (434th Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion constituted in the Army of the United States as the 434th Coast Artillery Battalion, January, 1942, and activated in March at Camp Hulen, Tex.; went overseas for the North African invasion, autumn, 1942, redesignated, December, 1943, and later fought in Italy as infantry, being disbanded there, January, 1945; reconstituted in the regular Army, March, 1951); May, 1953, redesignated as the 2nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Battalion and inactivated, February, 1957, at Ft. Polk, La. The 12th Anti-aircraft Artillery Battalion redesignated as the 12th Anti-aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, March, 1952, and activated in April at Ft. Hancock, N.J.; reverted to its previous designation, May, 1953, and inactivated at New York, N.Y., December, 1957. The 42nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion redesignated as an anti-aircraft artillery battalion, May, 1954, and continued as an element of the 9th Infantry Division until inactivated at Ft. Carson, Colo., December, 1957. December, 1961, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2nd Artillery Group (Air Defense), and the 2nd, 12th and 42nd Anti-aircraft Artillery battalions consolidated with the 2nd Field Artillery Battalion to form the 2nd Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. The 11 World War II campaign streamers collectively earned by the merged anti-aircraft units passed to the new organization. The 5th Battalion, 2nd Artillery, earned ten Vietnam war campaign credits, serving with II Field Force Artillery, November, 1966-June, 1971, operating 40-mm self-propelled guns in a ground support role. September, 1971, reorganized and redesignated (less the former 2nd Field Artillery Battalion) to form the 2nd Air Defense Artillery under CARS. The 2nd Battalion, armed with Hawk missiles, now assigned to the 32nd Air Defense Command in Germany. Due to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, April, 1985, with 1st and 5th battalions and home base at Ft. Carson, Colo., and 2nd-4th battalions overseas.

3rd Air Defense Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army as the 3rd Artillery, June, 1821, and organized with headquarters at Ft. Washington, Md., from existing companies of the Light Artillery Regiment and the Corps of Artillery, some of which had fought in Canada in the War of 1812. Manned coastal defenses from the Chesapeake Bay to Charleston, S.C., until shifted to New England coastal garrisons in the late 1820s. B Co. present at Dade's Massacre in Florida December, 1835, and the bulk of the regiment heavily engaged in the second Seminole War following, until 1841. Four companies sent to Corpus Christi, Tex., on the eve of the Mexican War, 1845, and the regiment fought in all the major campaigns,

1846-48, and in many minor actions. Headquarters moved to Ft. Monroe, Va., July, 1848, but elements sent to the Pacific Northwest the next year, Cos. C and M seeing action against Indians in Nevada and northern California, 1849-50. Balance of regiment embarked for California, 1853, but the ship foundered off Cape Hatteras in December, with the loss of 200 men. Arrived in California, 1854, part marching overland and part by sea. In action against the Pacific Slope Indians over the next four years, including, in 1856, the Rogue River War in Oregon and the Yakima War in Washington Territory, and the Spokane War in Washington, 1858, where a four-company battalion served as infantry in the decisive battle of Four Lakes. Cos. I and M fought Indians in Washington and Nevada in 1860 and some elements remained in the West during the Civil War. Most of the 3rd was sent East, however, to campaign with the Army of the Potomac, from the Virginia Peninsula to Spotsylvania, and in the Shenandoah Valley operations of 1864. Cos. L and M (all companies designated batteries in 1866) fought in Mississippi and Tennessee, while Co. E was involved in coastal blockade operations from Florida to the Carolinas. After the war, headquartered at Ft. Warren, Mass., then, in the 1870s, at Charleston, S.C., manning the coastal defenses of New England and the southern Atlantic coast, respectively. In the Spanish-American War, 1898, two batteries fought in Puerto Rico and two at Manila in the Philippines, the latter joined by two others for dozens of skirmishes in the Insurrection, 1899-1900. Four batteries sent to North China during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 and these later engaged in the Philippine Insurrection. Regiment broken up, February, 1901, and reorganized and redesignated to form the 5th and 6th Field Artillery batteries and the 25th-36th Coast Artillery companies of the Artillery Corps. The 31st Coast Artillery Co. (ancestor of the present-day 3rd Battalion) fought in three World War I campaigns in France, serving heavy railway guns as a battery in the 53rd Artillery (Coast Artillery Corps), and became Battery C of the reconstituted regiment, 1924. Regiment reconstituted in the regular Army as the 3rd Coast Artillery, July, 1924, and organized (except for Batteries C, F and G) with headquarters at Ft. MacArthur, Calif. With coastal defenses mostly in caretaker status, number of batteries on active duty ranged from a low of three during 1930-39 and early 1940, to a high of eight during summer, 1941, and after February, 1942, manning the defenses of Los Angeles and the Columbia River. October, 1944, regiment broken up and its elements reorganized and redesignated to form the 520th-522nd Coast Artillery battalions. The 520th Coast Artillery Battalion redesignated 3rd Coast Artillery Battalion, December, 1944, and all three battalions disbanded, September, 1945, except for Batteries A and B of the 3rd and A each of the 521st and 522nd which became, respectively, Batteries B, C, E and D, Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles, these inactivated, June, 1946. January, 1950, 3rd Coast Artillery Battalion reconstituted and consolidated with the 3rd Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, an element of the 3rd Infantry Division, under the latter designation. (The 3rd Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion constituted in the Army of the United States as the 534th Coast Artillery Battalion, July, 1942, and activated at Ft. Bliss, Tex.; sent overseas, May, 1943, to fight in six World War II campaigns in Italy, France and Germany, including assault landings at Salerno, Anzio and in southern France; redesignated as the 534th Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, December, 1943, and inactivated after returning to the United States, at Camp Patrick Henry, Va., October, 1945; December, 1948, allotted to the regular Army, redesignated as the 3rd Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion and activated the following month at Ft. Bliss; assigned to the 3rd Division, November, 1949.) The 3rd Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion fought in eight campaigns of the Korean War, earning two Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations and the Greek Gold Bravery Medal; April, 1953, redesignated as

the 3rd Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion; relieved from assignment to the 3rd Division and inactivated at Ft. Benning, Ga., July, 1957. With the further reorganization of the artillery branch, June, 1950, the old 521st Coast Artillery Battalion reconstituted and Battery B (former Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, old 3rd Coast Artillery Regiment) redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 3rd Antiaircraft Artillery Group, and balance of battalion redesignated as the 18th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion. Also in June, 1950, the old 522nd Coast Artillery Battalion reconstituted and consolidated with the 43rd Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion in the 10th Infantry Division, under the latter designation. (The 43rd Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion constituted in the Army of the United States as 2nd Battalion, 504th Coast Artillery, May, 1942, and activated at Camp Hulen, Tex., in July; shipped overseas, May, 1943, fighting in four campaigns in Italy to the end of World War II, including the assault landing at Salerno; redesignated as the 630th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, December, 1943, and inactivated in Italy, September, 1945; redesignated as the 43rd Antiaircraft



Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion and assigned to the 10th Infantry Division, June, 1948, and activated in July at Ft. Riley, Kan.) Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 3rd Antiaircraft Artillery Group, activated at Camp Stewart, Ga., June, 1951, redesignated in the 3rd Artillery Group, March, 1958, and inactivated at Norfolk, Va., December, 1961. The 18th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion redesignated as a gun battalion, March, 1952, and activated in May at Ft. Custer, Mich.; reverted to previous designation, July, 1953, then redesignated as the 18th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, July, 1957; inactivated at Detroit, September, 1958. The 43rd Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion redesignated as the 43rd Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, June, 1954, relieved from assignment to the 10th Division, May, 1957, and inactivated in Germany in November. December, 1961, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 3rd Antiaircraft Artillery Group; 18th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion and the 3rd and 43rd Antiaircraft Artillery battalions consolidated with the 3rd Armored Field Artillery Battalion and reorganized and redesignated as the 3rd Artillery under CARS. September, 1971, reorganized and redesignated (less the former 3rd Armored Field Artillery Battalion) as the 3rd Air Defense Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. The 1st Battalion, 3rd Air Defense Artillery, activated at Ft. Bliss, July, 1972, and assigned to the 101st Airborne Division in December; scheduled to be inactivated, May, 1985, for eventual redesignation in the 4th Air Defense Artillery when that unit is reorganized under the Army Regimental System, October, 1985. The 2nd Battalion was active at Selfridge Air Force Base, Mich., September, 1972–September, 1974; 8th Battalion was active on Okinawa from February, 1961 (originally as 8th Missile Battalion, 3rd Artillery)

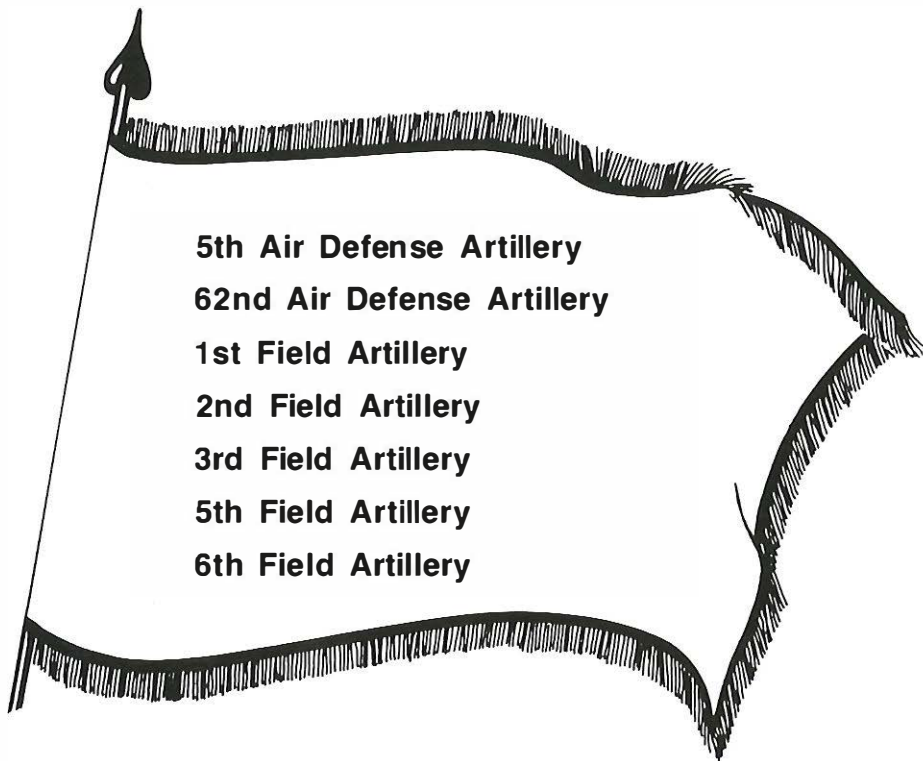
lery), armed with Hawk missiles, and was inactivated June, 1973, at Oakland Army Base, Calif. Time and details of reorganization under the Army Regimental System have yet to be determined, but the 3rd has been selected to designate battalions armed with the new Patriot missile system as these are formed. The 4th Battalion activated at Ft. Bliss, July, 1983, as the first such unit in the Army.

4th Air Defense Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army as the 4th Artillery, June, 1821, and organized with existing companies from the Light Artillery Regiment and the 1st, 3rd and 4th battalions, Southern Military Division, Corps of Artillery. Some of these units had fought in the War of 1812 and one, Capt. Samuel B. Archer's Co., from which today's 3rd Battalion descends, received credit (only in 1977) for the 1815 naval war against Algiers, in which it supplied gun crews on two warships. Originally stationed at posts in the Southeast but so decimated by disease that headquarters shifted to Philadelphia, 1829. Summer, 1832, ordered to the Midwest for the Black Hawk Indian War but never engaged, losing 30 percent of its strength on a 1,800-mile journey made in 18 days. Returned to Florida for the second Seminole War, summer, 1836, and engaged through 1838 as one of a handful of regular regiments that bore the brunt of the fighting. Posted to the Great Lakes region, 1840. Took part in eight Mexican War campaigns, including the landing at Veracruz and subsequent advance to Mexico City. After a postwar year at Ft. Monroe, Va., returned to Pensacola, Fla., summer, 1849, then most companies posted to the Rio Grande frontier, 1853. Elements took part in the decisive victory over the Brule Sioux at Blue Water, Neb., September, 1855, then acted as cavalry in the federal show of force during the civil troubles in Kansas. Returned to Florida for the third Seminole War, December, 1856. Again ordered west to Nebraska and Utah, March, 1857, acting as overland trail escorts and fighting Indian skirmishes in Utah, 1860. Heavily engaged in the Civil War, earning 24 campaign credits in all; fought in all the major campaigns of the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula onward, while Cos. H, I and M (batteries after July, 1866) operated in the West, from Shiloh to Nashville. After the war, garrisoned the coastal defenses of the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, with headquarters at Ft. McHenry, Md. Early 1873, sent to northern California, where six batteries fought as infantry in the Modoc Indian War. Elements involved in the Sioux campaign, 1876–77, then fought as infantry in the Nez Percé War of 1877 and against the Bannock Indians, 1878. During the Spanish–American War, 1898, Batteries G and H fought in Cuba and, with Battery B, in Puerto Rico. Battery F (8th Field Artillery Battery after the 1901 reorganization) saw action during the Philippine Insurrection, 1899–1901. February, 1901, broken up and elements reorganized and redesignated as 7th and 8th Field Artillery batteries and 37th–48th Coast Artillery companies in the Artillery Corps. Reconstituted in the regular Army as the 4th Coast Artillery, July, 1924, and activated in the Panama Canal Zone. October, 1944, disbanded (except for Headquarters and Headquarters Battery), then shortly reconstituted and consolidated with the newly constituted 4th Coast Artillery Battalion. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery redesignated in the 4th Coast Artillery Group, November, 1944, then in the Harbor Defenses of Balboa, January, 1945. The 4th Coast Artillery Battalion disbanded, February, 1946, less Batteries A and D, these redesignated in the Harbor Defenses of Balboa. Headquarters and Headquarters and A batteries, Harbor Defenses of Balboa, inactivated, January, 1947; D Battery inactivated, May, 1950. With the merger of the artillery branches, June, 1950, these units and reconstituted elements of the old 4th Artillery consolidated with existing units and redesignated to form the following: Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 4th Antiaircraft Artillery Group; 4th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic



Weapons Battalion; and the 20th and 44th Antiaircraft Artillery battalions. (The 4th Antiaircraft Artillery Group constituted in the Army of the United States, August, 1942, as 4th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Group and activated at Camp Stewart, Ga.; shipped overseas, January, 1943, redesignated that fall and earned four campaign credits for action in Tunisia, Sicily and Italy; disbanded in Italy, December, 1944, and reconstituted in the regular Army, June, 1950. The 4th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion constituted in the regular Army, December, 1940, as 3rd Battalion, 95th Coast Artillery [Antiaircraft]; earned the American Theater campaign streamer and redesignated and reorganized as the 866th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, December, 1943; then fought in the Pacific, earning campaign credits for Leyte and the Ryukyu Islands; inactivated in the Philippines, September, 1946; again redesignated as the 4th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, October, 1948, and activated at Ft. Bliss, Tex., January, 1949.) The 4th Antiaircraft Artillery Group activated at Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska, September, 1951, and inactivated there, January, 1958; 4th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion redesignated as the 4th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, July, 1950, and inactivated in the United Kingdom, June, 1957. The 20th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion became a gun battalion, March, 1952, and was activated in May at Ft. Lewis, Wash.; reverted to its previous designation, May, 1953, and inactivated at Phantom Lake, Wash., December, 1957. The 44th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion activated as a gun battalion at Ft. Stewart, Ga., April, 1951; regained its previous designation, August, 1953, then became the 44th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, March, 1955; inactivated at Niagara Falls, N.Y., September, 1958. These units merged with the 4th Field Artillery Battalion, September, 1958, and reorganized and redesignated to form the 4th Artillery under CARS. The 2nd, 5th and 8th battalions fought in Vietnam as field artillery: 2nd with the 9th Infantry Division (January, 1967–October, 1970); 5th in the 5th Infantry Division's 1st Brigade Task Force (July, 1968–August, 1971); and the 8th in the 108th Field Artillery Group, II Field Force Artillery (August, 1967–September, 1971). The three units collectively earned 12 campaign credits, while 2nd Battalion won a Valorous Unit Citation (VUC) and Battery D of the 2nd won a VUC of its own. September, 1971, the elements descending from coast and antiaircraft units reorganized and redesignated as the 4th Air Defense Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. The 3rd Battalion, armed with towed 20-mm Vulcan guns, currently serves with the 82nd Airborne Division, Ft. Bragg, N.C., and participated in the Grenada operation, October, 1983. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, October, 1985, with 2nd–4th and 8th battalions in the United States, home base at Ft. Bliss and 5th–7th battalions overseas.



5th Air Defense Artillery
62nd Air Defense Artillery
1st Field Artillery
2nd Field Artillery
3rd Field Artillery
5th Field Artillery
6th Field Artillery

5th Air Defense Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army as the 5th Artillery, June, 1861, and organized in July at Camp Greble, Pa. As the West Point Battery, Battery D (the term was used from the beginning with the 5th, its first legal use) had already seen Civil War action at Edwards Ferry, Md., 18 June, and the regiment was present at most of the major battles of the Army of the Potomac, from the 1862 Peninsula campaign onward. Batteries G, H and K fought in the West and the 5th earned 15 Civil War campaign credits in all. After the war, garrisoned the defenses of the southern Atlantic coast, with headquarters at Ft. Monroe, Va. From the early 1870s, manned the coastal defenses of New England, headquartered at Ft. Adams, R.I. Light Battery F took part in the Santiago campaign of the Spanish-American War, 1898, and also fought in Puerto Rico with Battery D. Battery F engaged in the Philippine Insurrection from mid-1899 and sent to north China for the Boxer Rebellion, August-September, 1900. Regiment broken up, February, 1901, and its elements reorganized and redesignated as 9th-11th Field Artillery batteries and 49th-59th Coast Artillery companies of the Artillery Corps. July, 1924, reconstituted in the regular Army as the 5th Coast Artillery, but only partly activated, with headquarters at Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. Battery A activated at Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y., August, 1940, and Batteries B and D activated at Ft. Wadsworth and Ft. Hamilton, respectively, January, 1941. Active elements relieved from assignment to the Eastern Defense Command and assigned to IX Corps, moving to Camp Rucker, Ala., and inactivated there, April, 1944. Disbanded, June, 1944. June, 1950, reconstituted in the regular Army (less Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 3rd Battalion, and Batteries I and K) and reorganized and redesignated as follows: Headquarters and Headquarters Battery merged with Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 5th Antiaircraft Artillery Group, under the latter designation; 2nd Battalion consolidated with the 214th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion to form the 24th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion. (The 5th Antiaircraft Artillery Group constituted in the Army of the United States as an antiaircraft artillery automatic weapons group, August, 1942, and activated at Camp Hulén, Tex.; shipped to Europe, May, 1943, redesignated, February, 1944, and inactivated after returning to the United States, Oc-

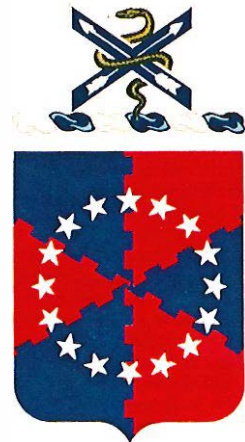
tober, 1945; again activated, at Ft. Bliss, Tex., August, 1946. The 214th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion constituted May, 1942, as the 1st Battalion, 504th Coast Artillery [Antiaircraft], and activated in July at Camp Hulén; January, 1943, redesignated as the 214th Coast Artillery Battalion, departed for Europe in May and redesignated an antiaircraft unit in November; inactivated at Camp Kilmer, N.J., February, 1946. Between them, the 5th Antiaircraft Group and 214th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion had earned nine campaign streamers for World War II action in North Africa, Italy, southern France and northwest Europe.) Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 5th Antiaircraft Artillery Group, redesignated in the 5th Artillery Group, March, 1958, and inactivated at Camp Hanford, Wash., August, 1960. The 24th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion became a gun battalion, March, 1952, was activated the following month in Korea and inactivated there, December, 1954, having fought in four Korean War campaigns; redesignated as the 24th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, May, 1955, and activated in June at Ft.



Banks, Mass.; inactivated at Bedford, Mass., September, 1958. August, 1960, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 5th Artillery Group, and 24th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion consolidated with other elements of the old 5th Coast Artillery and with the 5th Field Artillery Battalion to form the 5th Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. The 1st Battalion fought through 11 Vietnam war campaigns as a field artillery unit in the 1st Infantry Division, October, 1965-April, 1970. September, 1971, reorganized and redesignated (less the former 5th Field Artillery Battalion) as the 5th Air Defense Artillery under CARS. The 2nd Battalion currently assigned to the 2nd Armored Division, Ft. Hood, Tex., armed with Chaparral missiles and 20-mm Vulcan guns. Due to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, September, 1985, with home base and 2nd and 4th battalions at Ft. Hood and 1st and 3rd battalions overseas.

62nd Air Defense Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army as the 2nd Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, August, 1921, and organized the following month at Ft. Totten, N.Y., from existing units. The latter date back to Capt. Callender Irvine's Co., raised in the 2nd Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers, 1798, which eventually became Co. G (after 1866, Battery G), 2nd Artillery, most of whose history it shared (see entry for the 2nd Air Defense Artillery); Battery G, 2nd Artillery, became 17th Co., Coast Artillery, in the Artillery Corps in the 1901 reorganization and 17th Co., Coast Artillery Corps, 1907; June, 1916, redesignated as 4th Co., Ft. Mills, Philippine Islands,

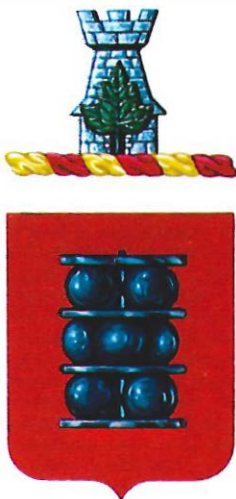


then as 4th Co., Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, July, 1917. June, 1922, 2nd Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion redesignated 62nd Artillery Battalion (Antiaircraft) and reorganized in September at Ft. Totten and again redesignated as the 62nd Artillery (Antiaircraft) (Coast Artillery Corps). Became the 62nd Coast Artillery, July, 1924. Stationed at posts in the New York City area between the world wars. January and June, 1941, elements sent to help garrison new bases in Newfoundland and Greenland, respectively. Left New York for the United Kingdom, July, 1942, going on to North Africa in November, taking part in the Algerian and Tunisian campaigns. Moved to Sicily, July, 1943. March, 1944, regiment broken up and elements reorganized and redesignated to form the following units: Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 80th Antiaircraft Artillery Group; 62nd Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion; 893rd Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion; and the 331st Antiaircraft Artillery Searchlight Battalion. Together, these organizations are credited with eight World War II campaigns in the Mediterranean and European theaters. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 80th Antiaircraft Artillery Group, inactivated in Germany, December, 1945; again activated at Ft. Bliss, Tex., December, 1948; March, 1958, redesignated in the 80th Artillery Group and inacti-

vated at Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y., June, 1961. The 62nd Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion returned to the United States after post-World War II occupation duty in Europe and inactivated, March, 1946; December, 1948, redesignated as the 62nd Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, activated the following month at Ft. Bliss and assigned to the 2nd Armored Division, November, 1949–October, 1950; October, 1953, redesignated as the 62nd Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion and inactivated in Germany, September, 1958. The 893rd Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion inactivated in Germany, December, 1945, and redesignated, October, 1948, as the 50th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion; activated at Ft. Bliss, June, 1949, and sent to Korea, 1950, where it fought throughout the war, earning ten campaign credits and the Navy Presidential Unit Citation for the Inchon landings; redesignated as the 50th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, March, 1953, and remained in Korea until inactivated, June, 1958. The 331st Antiaircraft Artillery Searchlight Battalion disbanded in Italy, December, 1944, and reconstituted in the regular Army, August, 1958. June, 1961, the above units consolidated, reorganized and redesignated as the 62nd Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. In the 1960s and early 1970s, elements of the 62nd were armed with Nike–Hercules missiles and assigned to continental defense units of the former Army Air Defense Command at various locations in the United States. September, 1971, redesignated as the 62nd Air Defense Artillery. The 1st Battalion is now assigned to the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii, while 2nd Battalion is in the 32nd Air Defense Command in Germany. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, January, 1986, with home base at Ft. Lewis, Wash., 2nd and 4th battalions in the United States and 1st and 3rd battalions overseas.

1st Field Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army as a light regiment, January, 1907, and organized in May at Ft. Riley, Kan., from new and existing units. The latter included light batteries of the Artillery Corps which carried battle honors for the Seminole Indian wars, three Mexican War engagements, 14 Civil War campaigns and engagements with the Army of the Potomac, the Puerto Rican campaign in the 1898 war with Spain and five Philippine Insurrection campaigns. Served in Hawaii before World War I, moving to Ft. Sill, Okla., December, 1917, then stationed mostly in Texas between the world wars. Assigned to the then-inactive 4th Division, October, 1933, then in October, 1939, to the 6th Division activated that month at Ft. Lewis, Wash. Reorganized and redesignated as the 1st Field Artillery Battalion, October, 1940. In Hawaii with the 6th Infantry Division from July, 1943, moving to New Guinea, February, 1944, and seeing first combat there in June. Made assault landings at Sansa-



por, New Guinea, July, 1944, and Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, January, 1945, earning the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. Moved to Korea for occupation duty, late 1945, and inactivated there with the division, January, 1949. Again activated, October, 1950, when the 6th Infantry Division was brought back as a training organization during the Korean War. Relieved from assignment to the 6th, April, 1956, when the division was inactivated. May, 1958, inactivated at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. March, 1959, consolidated with Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Group, and the 1st and 54th Antiaircraft Missile battalions to form the 1st Artillery under CARS. Among field artillery battalions of the regiment, the 1st, 2nd, 6th and 9th were on active duty during the Vietnam war, but none served overseas. September, 1971, reorganized and redesignated (less the units with air-defense lineages) as the 1st Field Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. The 1st Battalion now assigned to the U.S. Military Academy. The 2nd–6th battalions scheduled to be activated, May, 1985, under the Army Regimental System. Regimental home base is to be at Ft. Polk, La., in the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), with 4th and 5th battalions stationed there and 2nd, 3rd and 6th battalions overseas. The 7th Battalion is assigned to the Army Reserve's 434th Field Artillery Brigade.

2nd Field Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army as a mountain artillery regiment, January, 1907, and organized in June from new and existing units at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. The Philippine Insurrection battle honor "Jolo 1903" derives from the merged units. Stationed in the Philippines, April, 1911–September,



1917. Assigned to the 8th Division, January, 1918, and shipped to France in October, arriving only a few days before the World War I armistice; saw no action but received the World War I campaign streamer without inscription. Returned to the United States, January, 1919, and relieved from assignment to the 8th Division in September. Inactivated at Ft. Bragg, N.C., February, 1922, and 1st Battalion then activated in August. The 1st Battalion inactivated at Ft. Bragg, September, 1927, and again activated in the Panama Canal Zone, April, 1930, and consolidated with the 2nd Field Artillery Battalion (constituted in the regular Army and activated at Ft. Davis, C.Z., September, 1927) as 1st Battalion, 2nd Field Artillery. The 2nd Field Artillery assigned to the Panama Division, March, 1930–April, 1932. January, 1941, reorganized and redesignated as the 2nd Field Artillery Battalion. Landed in France, July, 1944, and fought there, in Belgium and in Germany to the end of World War II, earning three campaign streamers. Returned to the United States, March, 1946, and inactivated at Camp Kilmer, N.J. August, 1946, again activated, at Ft. Sill, Okla. Reorganized and redesignated as

the 2nd Rocket Field Artillery Battalion, January, 1948, and reverted to the previous designation, July, 1949. Inactivated (less Battery B) at Ft. Sill, June, 1958. December, 1961, consolidated with air-defense units descended from the old 2nd Coast Artillery (see entry for 2nd Air Defense Artillery) and reorganized and redesignated as the 2nd Artillery, a parent regiment under CARS. The 5th Battalion, armed with self-propelled 40-mm guns, earned ten Vietnam war campaign credits with the II Field Force Artillery, November, 1966–June, 1971. September, 1971, elements related to the former 2nd Field Artillery Battalion reorganized and redesignated as the 2nd Field Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. The 1st Battalion, stationed overseas, was redesignated in the 29th Field Artillery when that regiment reorganized under the Army Regimental System, April, 1984; 2nd Battalion, assigned to Forces Command, is at Ft. Sill. While the 2nd Field Artillery colors are being retained on active duty, the unit will not be reorganized under the Army Regimental System.

3rd Field Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army, January, 1907, as the 3rd Field Artillery (Light) and organized from new and existing units, with headquarters at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., home station until World War I. Existing units collectively carried battle honors for the War of 1812 (Canada); the Indian wars (second Seminole War); seven Mexican War campaigns; 12 battles and campaigns in the Civil War with the Army of the Potomac; Cuban and Puerto Rican operations in the Spanish–American War; and the Philippine Insurrection. Assigned to the 6th Division, November, 1917, and embarked for France, July, 1918, but detached from the division there and received only the World War I campaign streamer without inscription. Returned to the United States, June, 1919, and inactivated at Camp Knox, Ky., September, 1922, less 1st and 2nd battalions, the latter having been inactivated at Camp Meade, Md., in August. Assigned to the 5th Division, March, 1923, but returned to the 6th Division, January, 1930. Between the world wars, regiment and both battalions active only during the period October, 1927–May, 1930, but at least one battalion on active duty throughout and sometimes two (late 1922, 1927–34 and 1939–40). The 1st Battalion active until December, 1934, and again activated, October, 1939. The 2nd Battalion briefly active, late 1922 and in September, 1927, absorbed the then-active 1st Battalion, 14th Field Artillery (constituted in the regular Army, July, 1916; organized, June, 1917; inactivated September, 1921, and again activated, December, 1922, as an element of the 6th Division). Regiment transferred from the 6th Division to the 2nd Cavalry Division at Ft. Riley, Kan., September, 1939. The 2nd Battalion inactivated, June, 1940. January, 1941, regiment reorganized and redesignated as the 3rd Field Artillery Battalion (Horse). Became the 3rd Armored Field Artillery Battalion, July, 1942, and assigned to the 9th Armored Division, partly formed from elements of the 2nd Cavalry Division. Landed in France, September, 1944, went into the line the next month and saw its first real action in December, defending against the left flank of the German Ardennes offensive. Earned three World War II campaign credits in all, ending the war in Saxony. Relieved from assignment to the 9th Armored, July, 1945, and inactivated in Germany, October, 1946. October, 1950, assigned to the 2nd Armored Division, Ft. Hood, Tex., and activated in November; relieved from assignment to the division, July, 1957, and inactivated in Germany. The 3rd Artillery then reconstituted in the regular Army, 1st Battalion remaining with the 2nd Armored and 2nd Battalion assigned to the 3rd Armored Division, also in Germany. The 3rd Battalion activated at Ft. Knox, Ky., June, 1958. December, 1961, merged with antiaircraft units descended from the old 3rd Coast Artillery (see entry for 3rd Air Defense Artillery) to form the 3rd Artillery as a CARS parent regiment. The 4th Battalion (formerly 4th Missile



Battalion) assigned to the 1st Armored Division, January, 1962, activated in February and inactivated at Ft. Hood, May, 1971; 5th Battalion (formerly 5th Missile Battalion) active in the 6th Infantry Division, Ft. Campbell, Ky., November, 1967–July, 1968. The 3rd Battalion assigned to the 194th Armored Brigade, Ft. Knox, April, 1966, and inactivated, June, 1971. September, 1971, elements descended from the old 3rd Armored Field Artillery Battalion reorganized and redesignated as the 3rd Field Artillery under CARS. The 3rd Battalion again activated in the 194th Armored Brigade, December, 1975, and assigned to the 2nd Armored Division, September, 1983. October, 1983, withdrawn from CARS and reorganized under the Army Regimental System, with home base and 1st and 3rd battalions in the 2nd Armored Division at Ft. Hood. The overseas battalions are in Germany: the 2nd with the 3rd Armored Division; the 4th with the 2nd Armored Division (Forward); and the 5th, a non-rotating unit, at Giessen.

5th Field Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army as a light artillery regiment, January, 1907, and organized in May with existing units at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and in the Philippines (2nd Battalion). Battery D was descended from Capt. Alexander Hamilton's New York Provincial Co. of Artillery organized in 1776; its lineage as the only surviving regular Army unit originating in the War of the Revolution is perpetuated by today's 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery. Four Civil War battle honors from the existing units accrued to the regiment—Manassas, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Concentrated at Ft. Bliss, Tex., before World War I and assigned to the 1st Division (then the 1st Expeditionary Division), June, 1917, departing for France in July and going into line with the division in October. Received credit for seven World I campaigns and twice decorated with the French *Croix de Guerre* with two palms, returning to the United States September, 1919, after occupation duty in the Rhineland. Relieved from assignment to the 1st Division, March, 1921, but returned to the division, January, 1930. The 3rd Battalion inactivated at Camp Bragg, N.C., August, 1922; 2nd Battalion inactivated there, October, 1933, but again activated at Madison Barracks, N.Y., December, 1939. October, 1940, reorganized and redesignated as the 5th Field Artillery Battalion. Departed New York for the United Kingdom, August, 1942, and first saw action in eight World War II campaigns with the 1st Infantry Division in Algeria in November. Fought in Tunisia, winning the French *Croix de Guerre* with palm for the battle of Kasserine Pass, and made the assault landing in Sicily, July, 1943. October, 1943, pulled back to the United Kingdom to prepare for the invasion of Normandy, June, 1944, landing there on D-Day and winning another French World War II

Croix de Guerre with palm. Then participated in the drive across France, entered Germany at Aachen, fought in the Battle of the Bulge, crossed the Rhine in March, 1945, and ended the war in Czechoslovakia. Returned to the United States with the division in 1955. February, 1957, relieved from assignment to the 1st Division and inactivated at Ft. Riley, Kan., but Battery D became Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Field Artillery Battalion (Rocket Howitzer Battalion, 1960–64), 5th Artillery, formed in the division at the same time. The 2nd Howitzer Battalion, 5th Artillery, formed and activated in Germany, June, 1956. The 5th Rocket Howitzer Battalion, 5th Artillery, formed in the Army Reserve's 94th Infantry Division, April, 1959, and activated in May at Boston, Mass. August, 1960, former 5th Field Artillery Battalion consolidated with elements of the old 5th Coast Artillery to form the 5th Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. The 5th Rocket Howitzer Battalion reassigned to the 187th Infantry Brigade, Army Reserve, as the 5th Howitzer Battalion at Roslindale, Mass., January, 1963; redesignated 5th Battalion, January, 1968, and headquarters shifted to Ft. Tilden, N.Y., July, 1976. The 1st Battalion deployed to Vietnam



with the 1st Division, October, 1965, and saw action in 11 campaigns before returning to the United States in April, 1970. September, 1971, reorganized to include only those elements descended from the former 5th Field Artillery Battalion and redesignated as the 5th Field Artillery under CARS. Withdrawn from CARS, March, 1983, and reorganized under the Army Regimental System with headquarters at Ft. Riley, Kan. The 1st and 2nd battalions assigned to the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized) at Ft. Riley, while 3rd, 4th and 6th battalions are stationed in Germany.

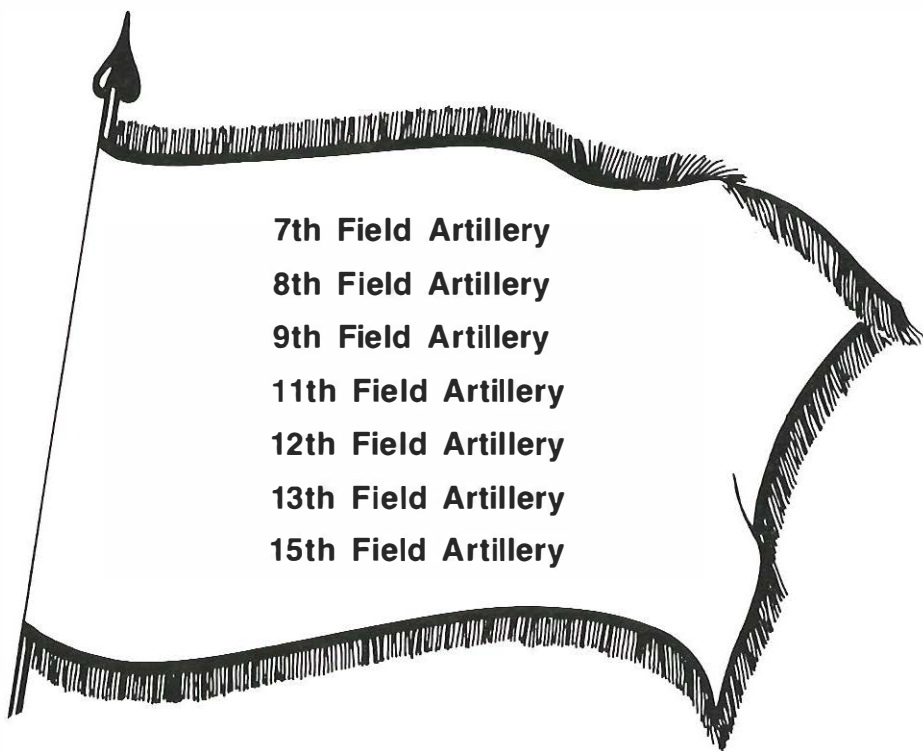
6th Field Artillery

Centaurs

Constituted in the regular Army as a horse artillery regiment, January, 1907, and organized in June at Ft. Riley, Kan., from existing units. Battle honors passing to the new regiment from the existing elements included 12 Civil War campaigns and the Santiago, Cuba, campaign of the war with Spain. April, 1914, moved to Texas for service on the Mexican border, then to Douglas, Ariz., August, 1915, Batteries B and C serving in the 1916 Punitive Expedition into Mexico. June, 1917, assigned to the 1st Expeditionary Division (later 1st Division) and shortly embarked for France, arriving in August. Saw its first World War I action that fall (Battery C fired the first U.S. artillery round of the war, 23 October) and went on to earn seven battle honors, as well as two French *Croix de Guerre*, each with two palms, and the French *Fourragère*. December, 1918, began occupation duty in Germany



and returned to the United States in May, 1922. Stationed in Maryland between the world wars. June, 1940, relieved from assignment to the 1st Division and briefly assigned to the 8th Division before being inactivated—except for 1st Battalion—at Ft. Hoyle, Md., in August. Reorganized and redesignated as the 6th Field Artillery Battalion, January, 1941. August, 1942, shipped out for Fiji in the South Pacific to join the 37th Infantry Division, to which it had been assigned in July. Moved to garrison the New Hebrides, March, 1943, thus missing the division's first action on New Georgia, July–September. Rejoined the division on Guadalcanal in November in time for the invasion of Bougainville in the northern Solomons, where the battalion saw its first World War II action and fought for the next year. Made the assault landing with the division at Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, the Philippines, January, 1945, and took part in the capture of Manila, including the massive bombardment of the old walled city. Engaged on Luzon to the end of the war, winning a Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. Returned to the United States in December, 1945, and inactivated at Camp Anza and Stoneham, Calif. July, 1946, relieved from assignment to the 37th Infantry Division and redesignated as the 6th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, being activated at Ft. Sill, Okla., in August. Inactivated, June, 1958, save for Battery B, which became Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 3rd Howitzer Battalion, 6th Artillery. September, 1963, consolidated with the 6th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, the 25th and 45th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile battalions and the 53rd Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion—all descended from the old 6th Coast Artillery—to form the 6th Artillery as a CARS parent regiment. The 1st Battalion assigned to the 1st Armored Division, later to the 18th Field Artillery Brigade of the XVIII Airborne Corps and redesignated in the 6th Field Artillery, October, 1983, when that regiment reorganized under the Army Regimental System. The 2nd Battalion assigned to the 3rd Armored Division in Germany, where it remains today. The 3rd Battalion went to Vietnam, June, 1966, serving initially with II Field Force Artillery, then with the 52nd Artillery Group at Pleiku until returning to the United States in April, 1970. The 3rd Battalion is now at Ft. Riley, Kan., in the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized). The 8th Battalion served as the general support artillery battalion of the 1st Division in Vietnam, October, 1965–April, 1970. Between them, the two battalions earned 11 Vietnam campaign credits and 3rd Battalion's Battery A won a Valorous Unit Citation. September, 1971, elements descended from the old 6th Armored Field Artillery Battalion reorganized and redesignated as the 6th Field Artillery under CARS. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, November, 1985, with headquarters at Ft. Riley and 3rd and 4th battalions in the 1st Infantry Division there, and 1st and 2nd battalions overseas.



7th Field Artillery
 8th Field Artillery
 9th Field Artillery
 11th Field Artillery
 12th Field Artillery
 13th Field Artillery
 15th Field Artillery

7th Field Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army, June, 1916, and organized in July at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. In June, 1917, assigned to the 1st Expeditionary Division (later 1st Division), with which it arrived in France in August, seeing its first World War I action in October. Fought in seven World War I campaigns, twice earning the French *Croix de Guerre* with two palms, as well as the *Fourragère* of that decoration. Returned to the United States after occupation duty in September, 1919, and stationed in New England and northern New York State between the world wars. October, 1940, reorganized and redesignated as the 7th Field Artillery Battalion. In World War II, went overseas with the 1st Infantry Division, August, 1942, and made the assault landing at Oran, Algeria, in November. After the Tunisian campaign, took part in the invasion of Sicily, July, 1943. In the United Kingdom for training from November, 1943, landing at Normandy on



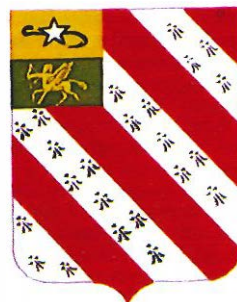
D-Day, 6 June, 1944. Fought in northwest and central Europe for the balance of the war, entering Czechoslovakia in April, 1945. Earned eight World War II campaign streamers in all, and was awarded two French *Croix de Guerre* with palm, as well as the French Military Medal and its *Fourragère*. Also awarded the Belgian *Fourragère* and twice cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. Remained in Germany on occupation duty with the division until returning to the United States and Ft. Riley, Kan., in July, 1955. Inactivated, February, 1957, but elements again activated that month in the 1st Infantry Division, after the battalion was reorganized and redesignated as the 7th Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. Consolidated under that designation with the 7th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, September, 1958. The 1st Battalion, 7th Artillery, earned 11 Vietnam war campaign credits, serving there with the division, October, 1965–April, 1970. September, 1971, reorganized to exclude the former antiaircraft artillery lineages and redesignated as the 7th Field Artillery under CARS. The 1st Battalion active in the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized) until April, 1983, when it was redesignated in the 5th Field Artillery as that unit reorganized under the Army Regimental System. No elements of the 7th Field Artillery are now active, but there will be four active battalions after October, 1985, when the 7th is to be organized with regimental headquarters at Ft. Hood, Tex. The 1st and 2nd battalions will be stationed at Ft. Hood, 3rd and 4th battalions overseas.

8th Field Artillery

Automatic Eighth

Constituted in the regular Army, June, 1916, and organized the next month at Ft. Bliss, Tex., with troops from the 5th and 6th Field Artillery. Assigned to the 7th Division, December, 1917, and shipped to France, August, 1918, but saw no actual World

War I combat, being still in training in Brittany when the conflict ended. Returned from overseas with the division, June, 1919, and stationed at Camp Funston, Kan. February, 1921, sent to Hawaii to become, in March, part of the 11th Field Artillery Brigade of the Hawaiian Division. October, 1941, reorganized and redesignated as the 8th Field Artillery Battalion and transferred to the 25th Infantry Division formed that month partly with units made excess by the transformation of the Hawaiian Division into the 24th Infantry Division. Present during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, earning the first of three World War II battle honors. Arrived on Guadalcanal with the 25th Division, December, 1942, seeing heavy combat there in the first half of 1943. Remained on Guadalcanal while division infantry fought in the northern Solomons, July–October, 1943. Moved to New Zealand with the division, November, 1943, then to New Caledonia, February, 1944. Entered the Luzon campaign in the Philippines, January, 1945, and continuously engaged until the end of June, winning a Philippine Presidential Unit Citation (PUC). September–October, 1945, shipped to Japan for occupation duties. Rushed to Korea, July, 1950, and fought in all ten Korean War campaigns, winning two Army PUCs, for Taegu and Sangnyongni, and a Navy PUC for Wonju-Hwachon, as well as two Republic of Korea PUCs. Departed Korea for Hawaii, September, 1954. Reorganized as a CARS parent regiment, February, 1957, and redesignated as the 8th Artillery, 1st Battalion remaining with the 25th Division. The 1st Battalion deployed to Vietnam with the division's 2nd Brigade, January, 1966, remaining until April, 1971, and earning a Valorous Unit Award (Battery A earned another of its own). The 7th Battalion went to Vietnam, June, 1967, assigned to the 54th Artillery Group until October, 1969, then to II Field Force Artillery until May, 1971, then finally to the 23rd Artillery Group before departing in July. Together, 1st and 7th battalions earned 13 Vietnam battle honors.



September, 1971, redesignated as the 8th Field Artillery under CARS. Reorganized under the Army Regimental System, October, 1983, without, however, provision for rotation of home and overseas battalions. Regimental headquarters are at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii—the only regimental home base outside the continental United States—and 1st Battalion remains assigned to the 25th Division, as is the 7th Battalion. The 8th Battalion is in the 2nd Infantry Division in Korea; 2nd and 6th battalions are assigned to the 7th Infantry Division, Ft. Ord, Calif., while 3rd and 5th battalions are stationed at Ft. Bragg, N.C. The 4th Battalion is part of the Army Reserve's 479th Field Artillery Brigade.

9th Field Artillery

The Mighty Ninth

Constituted in the regular Army, June, 1916, and organized at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, in August with a cadre from the 1st Field Artillery. Returned to the mainland, December, 1917, and inactivated four years later at Ft. Sill, Okla. The 1st Battalion activated at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, October, 1922, along with 2nd Battalion at Ft. Sill, but the latter again inactivated in December. Assigned to the 7th Division, March, 1923, to August, 1927, when assigned to the 9th Division. September, 1927, 1st Battalion consolidated with 2nd Battalion, 18th Field Artillery, under the latter designation, and a new 1st Battalion constituted, in inactive status. Assigned to the 4th Division, January, 1930, and 1st Battalion activated in April at Ft. Lewis, Wash. Assigned to the 3rd Division, October, 1933. The 2nd Battalion activated, May–October, 1939. Reorganized and redesignated as the 9th Field Artillery Battalion, October, 1940. First of ten World War II campaigns in the assault landing in French Morocco with the 3rd Infantry Division Artillery, November, 1942, also fighting in Tunisia and taking part in the invasion of Sicily, July, 1943. Campaigned in Italy—including the assault landing at Anzio—until withdrawn for the invasion of southern France, August, 1944. Fought on into southern Germany, winning a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for action at Colmar, France, as well as the French *Croix de Guerre* and *Fourragère*. Returned to the United States, September, 1946, after occupation duty in Germany. August, 1950, deployed to the Far East with the 3rd Division and took part in all ten Korean War campaigns, winning two Republic of Korea PUCs and the Greek Gold Bravery Medal, returning to the United States in December, 1954. In July, 1957, reorganized and redesignated as the 9th Artillery under CARS. The 2nd Battalion deployed to Vietnam with the 25th Infantry Division's 3rd Brigade, December, 1965, and reassigned to the 4th Infantry Division, August, 1967, until returning to the United States, April, 1970. The 7th Battalion in Vietnam with the II Field Force from October, 1966, serving with the 54th Artillery Group until August, 1969, then with the 23rd Group until returning to the United States, April, 1970. The two



battalions together earned ten Vietnam campaign streamers and a Valorous Unit Award for Quang Ngai Province. September, 1971, redesignated as the 9th Field Artillery. Today, 3rd Battalion, a Pershing Missile unit, is in the III Corps Artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 6th Battalion, assigned to V Corps Artillery in Germany, was redesignated in the 3rd Field Artillery, October, 1983, when that regiment reorganized under the Army Regimental System. The 7th Battalion is now an Army Reserve unit headquartered in Florida. Scheduled to be reorganized, February, 1986, with 3rd Battalion and regimental home base at Ft. Sill. The 1st, 2nd and 4th battalions will be overseas.

11th Field Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army, June, 1916, and organized a year later at Douglas, Ariz., with a cadre from the 6th Field Artillery Regiment. Assigned to the 6th Division, November, 1917, and arrived in France for World War I service, August, 1918. Fought in the Meuse–Argonne campaign, supporting the crossing of the Meuse River by the 89th Division near Stenay on the last day of the war. One of the 11th's 155-mm howitzers was selected to fire the symbolic last U.S. artillery round of the conflict one second before 11 A.M., 11 November, 1918. Returned from overseas, June, 1919, and stationed at Camp Grant, Ill. Relieved from assignment to the 6th Division, November, 1920, and posted to Hawaii, arriving there, January, 1921. Assigned to the Hawaiian Division, March, 1921. October, 1941, reorganized and re-



designated as the 11th Field Artillery Battalion, as the Hawaiian Division was transformed into the 24th Infantry Division. Present at the Japanese attack on Oahu, December, 1941, and thus credited with the first of five World War II campaigns. Stationed in Australia with the division from August, 1943, moving to Goodenough Island, New Guinea, February, 1944, to stage for the Hollandia campaign. Made the assault landing at Tanahmerah Bay, New Guinea, April, 1944. Landed at Red Beach, Leyte, in the Philippines, October, 1944, and later took part in the Luzon campaign. April, 1945, made an assault landing on Mindanao and engaged there to the end of hostilities. Awarded the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation (PUC). Moved to Japan for occupation duty, October, 1945. Deployed to Korea, July, 1950, and fought in the first seven campaigns of the conflict there, earning an Army PUC and two Republic of Korea PUCs. Went back to Japan when the 24th Division was relieved, February, 1952, but returned to the war shortly before the armistice, July, 1953. Except for a stint in Japan (November, 1954–March, 1955), remained in Korea until October, 1957, when the 24th Division and most of its elements were reduced to zero strength and replaced by the 1st Cavalry Division. March, 1958, reorganized and redesignated as the 11th Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. The 3rd Battalion again served with the 24th Division after it was brought to full strength in Germany, July, 1958. The 1st Battalion served in Vietnam with the 9th Infantry Division, January, 1967–August, 1969, winning an Army PUC. The 2nd Battalion won a Valorous Unit Award in Vietnam (C Battery earned one of its own, as well as a PUC), serving with II Field Force Artillery, January, 1966–April, 1967, then with Task Force Oregon and the 23rd Artillery Group before assignment to the 101st Airborne Division for the balance

of its tour, June, 1968–January, 1972. The 6th Battalion was in Vietnam from December, 1967, in the 11th Infantry Brigade and its parent Americal (23rd) Infantry Division, until returning home, September, 1971. The 7th Battalion went to Vietnam, April, 1966, and served in the 25th Infantry Division, winning a Valorous Unit Award (A Battery won a PUC) and returning to the United States in December, 1970. Together, these four battalions of the 11th are credited with 14 Vietnam campaign streamers. September, 1971, redesignated as the 11th Field Artillery under CARS. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, July, 1985, with headquarters and 1st, 3rd and 6th battalions at Ft. Lewis, Wash.; 2nd, 4th and 5th battalions will be stationed overseas.

12th Field Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army, June, 1916. Organized at Ft. Myer, Va., with personnel from the 3rd Field Artillery Regiment, June, 1917, and assigned to the 2nd Division shortly to be formed in France. January, 1918, joined the division in France and went into action near Verdun in March for the first of six World War I battle honors. Helped stem the German summer offensives at Belleau Wood and Soissons, then took part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse–Argonne offensives. Earned two French *Croix de Guerre*, each with two palms, and the *Fourragère* of that decoration. Served in the American Army of Occupation in Germany around the Koblenz bridgehead before returning to the United States in July, 1919. Stationed at various posts in Texas between the world wars. October, 1940, reorganized and redesignated as the 12th Field Artillery Battalion. Sailed for the United Kingdom, October, 1943, and trained there until going into action with the division in Normandy, 7 June, 1944. Took part in the Normandy breakout, the Brittany campaign and the reduction of Brest, before fighting across France and into Belgium, autumn, 1944. Engaged against the German Ardennes offensive, crossed the Rhine, March, 1945, and ended World War II in Czechoslovakia with five campaign credits. Awarded the Belgian *Fourragère* and twice cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. Returned to the United States in July, 1945, and inactivated at Ft. Lewis, Wash., October, 1948. November, 1951, consolidated with the all-black 503rd Field Artillery Battalion, then active in the 2nd Infantry Division in Korea, when the last segregated combat units in Eighth U.S. Army were broken up and their personnel reassigned. (The 503rd Field Artillery Battalion descended from 1st Battalion, 351st Field Artillery Regiment, originally raised in the National Army at Camp George G. Meade, Md., as the 1st Battalion, 2nd Provisional Regiment [Field Artillery], October, 1917, and redesignated that month in the 92nd Division. Received a World War I battle honor for service in France in 1918 and demobilized at Camp Meade, March, 1919. Reconstituted in the Organized Reserves, June, 1930. Transferred to the regular Army, December, 1940, and activated in the 46th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Livingston, La., February, 1941. Reorganized and redesignated as the 351st Field Artillery Battalion, April, 1943, and fought in the Rhineland and central Europe campaigns of World War II, 1944–45. Inactivated at Camp Kilmer, N.J., August, 1946, and redesignated as the 503rd Field Artillery Battalion, February, 1947. Activated as an element of the 2nd Division, December, 1947. August, 1950, arrived in Korea with the division and took part in most of its famous actions, including the retreat from the Chongchon River in December when the battalion valiantly fought to save its guns, the great defensive battle of Chipyon-gi and the assault on Heartbreak Ridge. Credited with six Korean War campaigns and won the Presidential Unit Citation [PUC] for Hongchon, as well as two Republic of Korea PUCs. These battle honors now passed to the 12th Field Artillery Battalion.) In Korea for the balance of the conflict, earning four more campaign credits, remaining there until October, 1954, when posted to



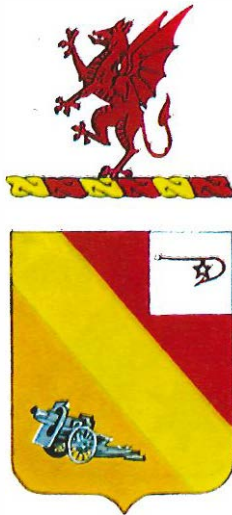
Ft. Lewis, Wash. Reorganized and redesignated under CARS as the 12th Artillery, June, 1957, and elements reduced to zero strength, along with the 2nd Division, in November. Again brought up to strength in the 2nd Division, at Ft. Benning, Ga., March, 1958. July, 1965, colors transferred to Korea, along with those of the division and its other elements, to replace the 1st Cavalry Division. The 2nd Battalion was activated in Vietnam, September, 1969, using the towed 155-mm howitzers and other equipment left by the rotating 3rd Battalion, 197th Artillery of the New Hampshire Army National Guard. Assigned to the 23rd Artillery Group, 2nd Battalion fought in five Vietnam campaigns and won a Valorous Unit Award before returning to the United States in August, 1971. During the Vietnam war era, 1st Battalion served with the 2nd Division in Korea, armed with Honest John rockets; 6th Battalion was in Korea as a nondivisional 175-mm gun unit and 8th Battalion active at Ft. Bragg, N.C. Redesignated as the 12th Field Artillery under CARS, September, 1971. The 1st and 2nd battalions are now active in III Corps Artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla., the 1st armed with Lance missiles. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, December, 1985, with home base and 1st Battalion at Ft. Sill, and 2nd, 3rd and 4th battalions overseas.

13th Field Artillery

The Clan

Constituted in the regular Army, June, 1916, and organized a year later at Camp Stewart near El Paso, Tex., using troops from the 5th Field Artillery Regiment. December, 1917, assigned to the 4th Division and embarked for World War I service in France, May, 1918. Received credit for five campaigns, including the defensive battles in the Aisne-Marne region and the war-ending St.-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Returned from overseas, August, 1919, after service in the Army of Occupation in Germany. October, 1920, relieved from assignment to the 4th Division and posted to the Hawaiian Islands. Assigned to the Hawaiian Division, February, 1921. As the Hawaiian Division became the 24th Infantry Division, October, 1941, reorganized and redesignated as the 13th Field Artillery Battalion. Saw first action in five World War II campaigns in the Japanese attack on Oahu, December, 1941. Arrived in Australia with the division, August, 1943, and trained there until moving to Goodenough Island, New Guinea, February, 1944, to prepare for the Hollandia campaign. Made the assault landing at Tanahmerah Bay, April, 1944. Invaded Leyte in the Philippines, October, 1944, and later fought on Luzon, also making an assault landing there. Made its fourth assault landing of the Pacific war on Mindanao, April, 1945, and campaigned there until war's end. Moved to Japan for occupation duty, October, 1945. Sum-

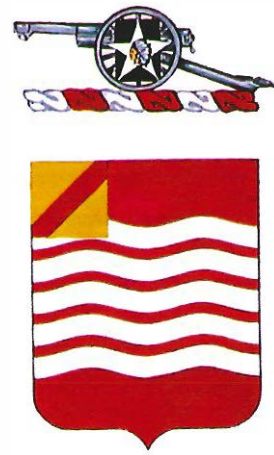
mer, 1950, took part in the desperate defense of Korea with other elements of the division, for which it received a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC). Engaged in Korea until February, 1952, rotating to Japan, but returned shortly before the armistice, July, 1953. Earned eight Korean War campaign streamers and further honored with two Republic of Korea PUCs. Except for another brief stint in Japan, November, 1954-March, 1955, remained in Korea until reduced to paper status, October, 1957, when the division was replaced there by the 1st Cavalry Division. March, 1958, reorganized and redesignated as the 13th Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. The 1st Battalion brought back up to strength with the 24th Division in Germany, July, 1958, and remained there for a decade before returning to the United States and Ft. Riley, Kan.; inactivated April, 1970, but again active in the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) at Ft. Stewart, Ga., from September, 1975. The 2nd Battalion went to Vietnam, October, 1965, and served until March, 1970, with the 23rd Artillery Group, II Field Force



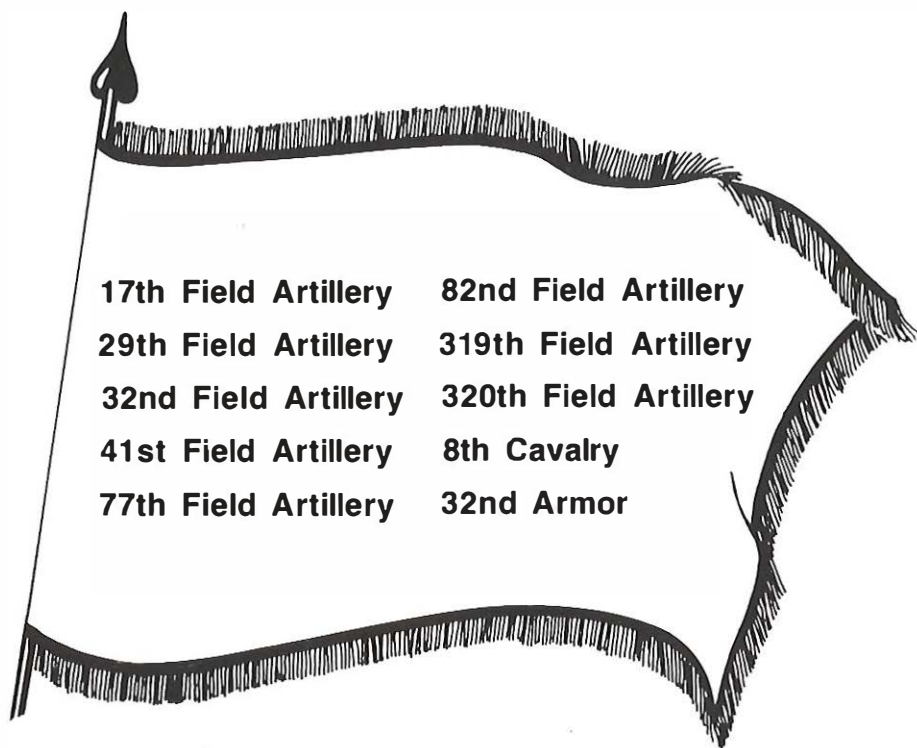
Artillery. The 3rd Battalion fought in Vietnam as part of the 25th Infantry Division, April, 1966-December, 1970. The 7th Battalion deployed to Vietnam, October, 1966, serving until November, 1969, in the 41st Artillery Group and then assigned directly to I Field Force Artillery before returning to the United States in October, 1970. The three battalions collectively earned 13 Vietnam war campaign credits and Valorous Unit Awards were made to Battery C, 2nd Battalion, and Battery B, 3rd Battalion. Redesignated as the 13th Field Artillery under CARS, September, 1971. The 3rd Battalion active in the 25th Division in Hawaii until October, 1983, when redesignated in the 8th Field Artillery, as that unit reorganized under the Army Regimental System. Reorganization of the 13th under the Army Regimental System scheduled to take place November, 1985, with regimental home base and 1st and 2nd battalions at Ft. Sill, Okla., and 3rd and 4th battalions overseas.

15th Field Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army, June, 1916, and organized a year later at Syracuse, N.Y., with a cadre drawn from the 4th Field Artillery Regiment. Assigned to the 2nd Division, September, 1917, and sailed for France in December, seeing its first action in six World War I campaigns in June, 1918. Helped stem the German summer offensives in the Alsne-Marne region, then saw heavy fighting in the Allied St.-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, twice winning the French *Croix de Guerre* with two palms and the *Fourragère* of that decoration. Returned to the United States in July, 1919, after occupation duty around Koblenz, Germany. Stationed at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., between the world wars. October, 1929, inactivated except for



the 2nd Battalion and briefly assigned to the 4th Division before returning to the 2nd Division, January, 1930. Again activated, December, 1934. In the 1930s, active in tests of motorization, new divisional organizations, airborne artillery training and large-scale maneuvers. October, 1940, reorganized and redesignated as the 15th Field Artillery Battalion. October, 1943, embarked for the United Kingdom to train for the invasion of France, landing at Normandy on D+1, June, 1944. Engaged in the breakout from the beachhead, the Brittany campaign and the pursuit across France before helping to stop the northern prong of the German Ardennes offensive in December. Crossed the Rhine, March, 1945, and ended the war in Czechoslovakia with five World War II campaign credits, the Belgian *Fourragère* and two citations in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. Returned to the United States and Camp Swift, Tex., July, 1945, moving to Ft. Lewis, Wash., April, 1946. Deployed to Korea with the 2nd Division, July, 1950, and saw heavy fighting in all ten campaigns there, including the Pusan perimeter battles, the advance into North Korea and the retreat from the Chongchon River, November-December, in which it was part of the rear guard. In the Bloody Ridge campaign, August, 1951, set a new record for light battalions, firing 14,425 rounds in a 24-hour period. Awarded the Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for Hongchon and two Republic of Korea PUCs. Returned to Ft. Lewis, October, 1954. Reorganized and redesignated as the 15th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, February, 1956, moving to Ft. Richardson, Alaska, in July and spending a year there. June, 1957, reorganized and redesignated as a CARS parent regiment, the 15th Artillery. Elements moved to Ft. Benning, Ga., with the division, June, 1958, and deployed in Florida during the Cuban missile crisis, 1962-63. July, 1965, 1st Battalion colors went to Korea when the 2nd Division switched designations with the 1st Cavalry Division. During the Vietnam-war era, 2nd Battalion assigned to the 171st Infantry Brigade in Alaska. The 6th Battalion deployed to Vietnam, May, 1967, attached to the 1st Infantry Division until July, 1968, then assigned successively to the 23rd Artillery Group, the 54th Artillery Group (from August, 1969) and II Field Force Artillery (from October, 1969) before returning home, November, 1969. Battery C of the 6th earned a Valorous Unit Award. The 7th Battalion went to Vietnam, July, 1967, and served until November, 1971, with I Field Force Artillery and its 41st and 52nd Artillery groups. The two battalions earned a total of 11 Vietnam war campaign streamers. September, 1971, redesignated under CARS as the 15th Field Artillery. The 1st Battalion is still with the 2nd Infantry Division in Korea, while 3rd Battalion is assigned to the Army Reserve in Alabama. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, September, 1985; 6th and 7th battalions will be stationed at the regimental headquarters, Ft. Ord, Calif., with 1st and 2nd battalions in Korea.



17th Field Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army, July, 1916. Organized at Camp Robinson, Wis., June, 1917, and departed for France in December to join the 2nd Division, to which it had been assigned in September. Credited with six World War I campaigns, including the summer, 1918, defensive battles in the Aisne-Marne region and the St.-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Awarded the French *Croix de Guerre* with two palms and its *Fourragère*. On occupation duty around Coblenz, Germany, until returning to the United States in August, 1919. Stationed with the division at Camp Travis, Tex., until relieved from that assignment, December, 1920. Assigned to the 13th Field Artillery Brigade, September, 1921, then briefly to the 1st Division (July, 1929–January, 1930) before returning to the 2nd



Division. Relieved from assignment to the 2nd Division, October, 1939. August, 1942, shipped out for the United Kingdom to prepare for the invasion of North Africa. Again in the 13th Field Artillery Brigade, now part of II Corps Artillery, 2nd Battalion landed in North Africa in December and was decimated by German air attacks at Sidi Bou Zid, Tunisia, February, 1943. The 1st Battalion also fought in Tunisia and the regiment took part in the assault landing in Sicily, July, 1943, and the Naples-Foggia campaign, entering mainland Italy in September. January, 1944, 13th Field Artillery Brigade became the corps artillery of the new French Expeditionary Corps and during February–March, 17th Field Artillery Regiment was broken up to form Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 17th Field Artillery Group, and 17th and 630th Field Artillery battalions. These units took part in the spectacular French drive on Rome, May–June, 1944, for which they each earned the French *Croix de Guerre* with gold star. Both battalions landed in southern France, August, 1944, and supported the French I Corps from the Mediterranean to the Rhine, the 630th later winning a French *Croix de Guerre* with palm for the Vosges campaign. The 17th Field Artillery Battalion, later transferred to the 5th Field Artillery Group, helped destroy a major German armored counterattack during the drive to the Saar, November, 1944, then fought in the Battle of the Bulge. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 17th Field Artillery Group, inactivated February, 1946, after returning to the United States, but again activated at Ft. Sill, Okla., December, 1948; June, 1958, redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 17th Artillery Group. The 630th Field Artillery Battalion inactivated at Camp Kilmer, N.J., February, 1946; redesignated as the 537th Field Artillery Battalion, February, 1947, and activated at Camp Carson, Colo., October, 1948; inactivated at Ft. Sill, June, 1958. The 17th Field Artillery Battalion inactivated at Camp Kilmer, April, 1946, but again activated in August at Ft. Sill. The 17th fought in all ten

campaigns of the Korean War, arriving in August, 1950, Battery A armed with the theater's first eight-inch howitzers. Initially firing in support of the 1st Republic of Korea and 1st Cavalry divisions, the 17th was attached to the 2nd Infantry Division in November and faced the first major Chinese offensive on the Chongchon River; it was one of the last units to fight its way through the enemy roadblocks relatively intact. In 1951, the 17th defended against the Chinese offensive in April and supported the 1st Cavalry Division in the United Nations fall offensive. The 17th earned the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation and remained in Korea until being inactivated there, June, 1958. July, 1959, the 17th Artillery was formed as a CARS parent regiment by consolidation, reorganization and redesignation of Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 17th Artillery Group, and the 17th and 537th Field Artillery battalions. The 2nd Battalion deployed to Vietnam, September, 1965, and won a Presidential Unit Citation for action in Pleiku Province in October and November. Part of I Field Force and frequently operating with the 1st Cavalry Division, the battalion was assigned to the 41st Artillery Group in 1969, then to the 52nd Artillery Group, February, 1970, before returning to the United States in April, 1971. September, 1971, redesignated as the 17th Field Artillery under CARS. Today, 1st Battalion is assigned to III Corps Artillery at Ft. Sill, 2nd Battalion is with the 2nd Infantry Division in Korea and 4th Battalion is an Army Reserve unit in North Carolina. The 3rd Battalion was redesignated in the 5th Field Artillery when that unit was reorganized under the Army Regimental System, March, 1983. The 17th is scheduled to enter the regimental system in June, 1985, with regimental headquarters and 1st and 2nd battalions at Ft. Sill, and 3rd and 5th battalions overseas.

29th Field Artillery

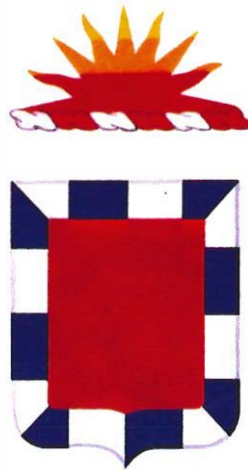
Constituted in the National Army, July, 1918, and assigned to the 10th Division. Organized the following month at Camp Funston, Kan., and demobilized there, February, 1919. March, 1923, reconstituted in the regular Army but not activated until assigned to the 4th Division, August, 1940, the 2nd Battalion being activated at Ft. Hoyle, Md., and the balance of the regiment at Ft. Benning, Ga. In October, 1940, reorganized and redesignated as the 29th Field Artillery Battalion. Departed for the United Kingdom, January, 1944, and landed at Normandy on D-Day, June, 1944, winning a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for this, the first of five World War II campaigns. Fought through France, Belgium and Germany and took part in the Battle



of the Bulge, earning the Belgian *Fourragère* and two citations in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. Returned to the United States in July, 1945, and inactivated at Camp Butler, N.C., February, 1946. July, 1947, activated as a training unit in the 4th Infantry Division at Ft. Ord, Calif. October, 1950, transferred, less personnel and equipment, to Ft. Benning and shipped to Germany, May, 1951, this time as an operational battalion. Returned to the United States in June, 1956, and stationed at Ft. Lewis, Wash., until inactivated and relieved from assignment to the 4th Division, April, 1957. July, 1959, reorganized and redesignated under CARS as the 29th Artillery. The 6th Battalion served with the 4th Division during the entire period of its deployment in Vietnam, October, 1966–December, 1970, winning a PUC, while Battery B and two of its subelements earned three more. The 1st Battalion was active in the 5th Infantry Division during the Vietnam era, but did not serve overseas. Four independent searchlight batteries of the 29th also served in Vietnam: Battery B, the first of the four to arrive (October, 1965) and the last to depart (June, 1972) and Batteries G, H and I, which arrived in March, 1967, and departed, respectively, October, 1971; March, 1972; and April, 1971. Battery B served mostly with I Field Force Artillery and its 1st Platoon won a Valorous Unit Award (VUA). Battery G, attached to the 108th Artillery Group, then to XXIV Corps Artillery, also won a VUA and its 3rd Platoon won two such awards. Battery H won a Navy PUC on its initial assignment with the 9th Infantry Division, then served with II Field Force and the 164th Aviation Group. Battery I was attached to II Field Force Artillery and subelements also won a VUA. Battery G was reformed as a provisional 105-mm howitzer unit, June, 1972, and attached to 3rd Battalion, 21st Infantry, at Danang; it was one of the last two field artillery units to leave Vietnam, September, 1972. Altogether, units of the 29th earned 16 Vietnam campaign streamers. Redesignated as the 29th Field Artillery, under CARS, September, 1971. Withdrawn from CARS, April, 1984, and reorganized under the Army Regimental System, with headquarters at Ft. Carson, Colo. The 1st, 3rd and 5th battalions are assigned to the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) at Ft. Carson, while 2nd, 4th and 6th battalions are in the 8th Infantry Division (Mechanized) in Germany. Separate target acquisition (TA) Batteries B and F, assigned to the 3rd Infantry (Mechanized) and 1st Armored divisions in Germany, respectively, were redesignated in the 25th Field Artillery. Redesignations in the 26th Field Artillery are pending for the following active separate batteries of the 29th: Battery D (Searchlight), an Army Reserve unit located in Las Vegas, Nev.; Battery G (TA), assigned to the 2nd Armored Division, Ft. Hood, Tex., and Germany; Battery H (TA) in the 4th Division at Ft. Carson; and Battery K (TA) in the 5th Infantry Division, Ft. Polk, La. The 25th and 26th Field Artillery are not part of the regimental system, but their flags will be kept on active duty to cover TA and other nongun field artillery units, as has been traditional from the 1960s.

32nd Field Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army, assigned to the 11th Division, organized at Camp George G. Meade, Md., and demobilized there, all within the period July–December, 1918. Reconstituted in the regular Army in an inactive status, July, 1929. Assigned to the 3rd Division until January, 1930, and again, from September, 1932, to October, 1933. October, 1940, redesignated the 32nd Field Artillery Battalion, assigned to the 1st Division and activated at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Departed for the United Kingdom, August, 1942, and took part in the assault landing at Oran, Algeria, as part of the 1st Infantry Division Artillery in November. Participated in the Tunisian campaign, winning a Presidential Unit Citation for the battle of El Guettar and made the assault landing in Sicily, July, 1943. Returned to the United Kingdom, October, 1943, and landed at Normandy on D-Day, 6 June, 1944. Took part in



eight World War II campaigns, including the Battle of the Bulge, also earning two French *Croix de Guerre*, the French and Belgian *Fourragère* and two citations in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. After occupation duty in Germany, returned to the United States with the 1st Division, September, 1955, and stationed at Ft. Riley, Kan. February, 1957, reorganized and redesignated as the 32nd Artillery under CARS. The 2nd Battalion served in Vietnam with II Field Force's 23rd Artillery Group from November, 1965, to January, 1972, while 6th Battalion was with the I Field Force there, March, 1967–November, 1971. Between them, the two battalions earned 15 Vietnam campaign credits and two Valorous Unit Awards. Redesignated as the 32nd Field Artillery, September, 1971. The 1st Battalion stationed in Germany since 1957 and currently armed with Lance missiles and assigned to V Corps Artillery. Regimental home base will be at Ft. Sill, Okla., under reorganization scheduled to take place, January, 1986. The 1st–3rd battalions will be overseas and 4th Battalion at Ft. Sill.

41st Field Artillery

Constituted in the National Army and assigned to the 14th Division, July, 1918. Organized the following month at Camp Custer, Mich., and demobilized there, February, 1919. Reconstituted in the regular Army, October, 1933, but not activated until October, 1940, when reorganized and redesignated as the 41st Field Artillery Battalion and assigned to the 3rd Division at Ft. Lewis, Wash. October, 1942, sailed directly from Hampton Roads, Va., for French Morocco where, near Casablanca in November, the battalion made the first of four assault landings in ten World War II campaigns with the 3rd Infantry Division. Fought in Tunisia, took part in the invasion of Sicily, July, 1943, and entered mainland Italy in September. Made the assault landing at Anzio, January, 1944, fought through to Rome, May–June, then went ashore with the division in southern France in August. Campaigned in the Vosges Mountains, reached the Rhine at Strasbourg in November and helped clear the Colmar pocket, January–February, 1945, winning a Presidential Unit Citation, as well as the French *Croix de Guerre* with palm and the French *Fourragère*. Crossed the Rhine, March, 1945, and ended the war near Salzburg, Austria. After occupation duty in Germany, returned to the United States and stationed at Camp Campbell, Ky., September, 1946. Moved to Ft. Benning, Ga., with the division, December, 1948. June, 1950, absorbed the lineage of the 1st Battalion, 41st Coast Artillery, and the 831st Coast Artillery Battery. (The 41st Artillery [Coast Artillery Corps] constituted in the regular Army, April, 1918, organized in October at Ft. Monroe, Va., and demobilized there in December. January, 1921, reconstituted as the Hawaiian Railway Battalion and organized in December at Ft. Kamehameha, Hawaii. June, 1922, redesignated as the 41st Artillery Battalion [Railway] [Coast Artillery

Corps], then reorganized and redesignated as the 41st Coast Artillery [Railway], July, 1924. June, 1931, inactivated, except for 1st Battalion. Again activated, at Ft. Hase, Hawaii, April, 1942, and awarded the Central Pacific World War II campaign streamer for its role in the coastal defense of Oahu. Reorganized as the 41st Coast Artillery [Harbor Defense], May, 1943, and disbanded a year later, except for Batteries A, D and G. Battery A concurrently redesignated as the 831st Coast Artillery Battery, then disbanded, August, 1944. The 1st Battalion, 41st Coast Artillery, and 831st Coast Artillery Battery reconstituted in the regular Army, June, 1950.) April, 1951, 41st Field Artillery Battalion relieved from assignment to the 3rd Division, but rejoined the division upon its return from Korea, December, 1954. Inactivated at Ft. Benning, July, 1957. In July, 1959, reorganized and redesignated as a CARS parent regiment, the 41st Artillery. The 2nd Battalion eventually assigned to the 3rd Division in Germany, remaining there today. Battery E, 41st Artillery, deployed to Vietnam from Ft. Bliss, Tex., March, 1967, and stayed until De-



ember, 1971, employing its .50-caliber antiaircraft machine guns in a ground-support role, assigned to the 41st Artillery Group, I Field Force Artillery. Battery E was credited with 13 Vietnam war campaigns and its 2nd Section won a Valorous Unit Award. September, 1971, redesignated as the 41st Field Artillery under CARS. The 1st Battalion, a Pershing missile unit, is now assigned to the 56th Field Artillery Brigade in Germany, but will eventually be redesignated in the 9th Field Artillery. The 41st Field Artillery is scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System in March, 1985, with headquarters at Ft. Stewart, Ga. The 1st, 3rd and 5th battalions will be stationed in the United States and 2nd, 4th and 6th battalions overseas.

77th Field Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army, as the 19th Cavalry, July, 1916, and organized at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., May–June, 1917. November, 1917, converted and redesignated as the 77th Field Artillery and assigned to the 4th Division. Landed in France, June, 1918, and went into action in August, taking part in five World War I campaigns, including the St.-Mihiel and Meuse–Argonne offensives. Served in the Army of Occupation in Germany until returning to the United States in July, 1919. Inactivated at Camp Lewis, Wash., September, 1921. Assigned to the 7th Division, March, 1923, to January, 1930, when returned to the 4th Division, but not again activated until 1935—the 1st Battalion in January



at Ft. Sill, Okla., the balance of the regiment in November at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Relieved from assignment to the 4th Division, October, 1939. Trained at Ft. Sill and in Texas before departing for North Africa, February, 1943. Saw first World War II action in the assault landing in Sicily in July. Took part in the Naples-Foggia campaign in Italy from October, 1943, being attached to the 71st Field Artillery Brigade in November. February, 1944, regiment broken up to form Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 77th Field Artillery Group, and the 631st and 634th Field Artillery battalions. The 634th then fought in the Anzio beachhead, while 77th Group and the 631st Battalion approached Rome overland, as part of II Corps Artillery. The 634th Field Artillery Battalion made the assault landing in southern France, August, 1944, and went on to fight in the Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace and central Europe campaigns. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 77th Field Artillery Group, and the 631st Field Artillery Battalion finished out the war in Italy (North Apennines and Po Valley campaigns) and were inactivated there, September, 1945. The 634th Field Artillery Battalion redesignated as the 77th Field Artillery Battalion, May, 1945, and returned to the United States and inactivated at Camp Kilmer, N.J., January, 1946. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 77th Field Artillery Group, activated at Ft. Sill, August, 1951, and inactivated there, September, 1956. The 631st Field Artillery Battalion became the 85th Field Artillery Battalion, November, 1946, and activated in the 10th Infantry Division, Ft. Riley, Kan., July, 1948; inactivated in Germany, July, 1957, and relieved from assignment to the 10th Division. The 77th Field Artillery Battalion (formerly the 634th) disbanded August, 1946, save for Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, which was redesignated as the 77th Field Artillery Battery and activated at Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., only to be inactivated in November; briefly designated as the 77th Armored Field Artillery Battery (from March, 1948) before being activated in Austria under the previous designation, February, 1949; inactivated in Austria, July, 1955; redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 634th Field Artillery Rocket Battalion, December, 1956, and other elements of the former 77th Field Artillery Battalion reconstituted as elements of the 634th; activated at Ft. Hood, Tex., January, 1957, and inactivated there, June, 1958. The 77th Artillery formed as a CARS parent regiment, June, 1958, by consolidation, reorganization and redesignation of Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 77th Field Artillery Group; the 85th Field Artillery Battalion and the 634th Field Artillery Rocket Battalion. The 1st Battalion went to Vietnam with the 1st Cavalry Division, September, 1965, and shortly won a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for Pleiku Province, October-November, remaining overseas until March, 1971. The 1st Battalion, a towed 105-mm howitzer

unit, also won a Valorous Unit Award (VUA), as did its Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, while C Battery earned two VUAs. The 2nd Battalion also won a PUC (for Suoi Tre, March, 1967), having deployed to Vietnam, October, 1966, assigned to the 4th Infantry Division until August, 1967, then to the 25th Infantry Division; 2nd Battalion returned to the United States in December, 1970. The 4th Battalion (Aerial Rocket), an attack helicopter unit, served in Vietnam with the 101st Airborne Division, October, 1968-January, 1972, C Battery winning a PUC. The 6th Battalion fought in Vietnam, May, 1967-June, 1969, assigned to II Field Force Artillery and successively attached to the 25th Division, the 54th Field Artillery Group and the 9th Infantry Division; C Battery of the 6th won a PUC. Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of the 6th Battalion redesignated as Battery F (Aerial Rocket), 77th Artillery, April, 1971, operating with the 1st Cavalry Division's 3rd Brigade until returning to the United States from Vietnam in August. Altogether, elements of the 77th earned 15 Vietnam campaign credits. During the Vietnam war era, 5th Battalion stationed in Germany as a Sergeant missile unit. September, 1971, redesignated as the 77th Field Artillery under CARS. Today, 1st Battalion is assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division at Ft. Hood and is scheduled to be redesignated in the 82nd Field Artillery when that unit reorganizes under the Army Regimental System, April, 1985. The 77th will go under the new system, August, 1985, with regimental headquarters at Ft. Carson, Colo.; 1st and 2nd battalions will be stationed in the United States and 3rd and 4th battalions overseas.

82nd Field Artillery

Constituted in the regular Army, July, 1916, as the 24th Cavalry and organized at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., June, 1917, with personnel from the 1st Cavalry. Converted and redesignated as the 82nd Field Artillery, November, 1917, and assigned to the 15th Cavalry Division on the Mexican border. The 15th Cavalry Division demobilized, May, 1918, but the 82nd remained in the Southwest, taking part in the last engagement against the *Villistas*, Juarez, Mexico, June, 1919. Demobilized at Ft. Bliss, Tex., September, 1921, 1st Battalion reorganized and redesignated as the 82nd Field Artillery Battalion in the 1st Cavalry Division and 2nd Battalion redesignated as the 84th Field Artillery Battalion and inactivated. March, 1930, regiment reconstituted in the 1st Cavalry Division, the 82nd and 84th battalions reverting to previous designations as 1st and 2nd battalions, 82nd Field Artillery. Activated at Ft. Bliss (less the already active 1st Battalion), December, 1934. January, 1941, reorganized and redesignated as the 82nd Field Artillery Battalion and departed for Australia with the division, June, 1943. Saw first action in four World War II campaigns in the invasion of Los Negros Island in the Admiral-



ties, February, 1944, and made the assault landing at Leyte in the Philippines in October. Also fought on Luzon, including the capture of Manila, and won a Philippine Presidential Unit Citation (PUC). On occupation duty in Japan from September, 1945, and deployed to Korea, July 1950. Fought in seven Korean War campaigns before returning to Japan, December, 1951, winning a Republic of Korea PUC and the Greek Gold Bravery Medal. Inactivated in Japan, October, 1957. July, 1959, reorganized and redesignated as the 82nd Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. The 1st Battalion served in Vietnam in the Americal (23rd Infantry) Division, July, 1968-November, 1971. The 3rd Battalion went to Vietnam with the 196th Light Infantry Brigade, August, 1966, was organic to the Americal Division, February, 1969-November, 1971, and returned to the United States in June, 1972. Battery E, an artillery observation helicopter unit, went to Vietnam in the headquarters of the 1st Cavalry Division, October, 1965, and returned in April, 1971. Together, these units earned 16 Vietnam campaign credits, a PUC and a Valorous Unit Award. Redesignated 82nd Field Artillery, September, 1971. Scheduled to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, April, 1985, with home station and 1st, 3rd and 5th battalions at Ft. Hood, Tex.; 2nd, 4th and 6th battalions will be overseas.

319th Field Artillery

Organized in the National Army, September, 1917, at Camp Gordon, Ga., as part of the 82nd Division. The regiment went to France in May, 1918, and participated in the St.-Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lorraine campaigns. Returned to the United States in May, 1919, and demobilized the same month.



Reconstituted in the Organized Reserves in June, 1921, still in the 82nd Division, and organized in January, 1922, at Decatur, Ga. In January, 1942, reorganized and redesignated as the 319th Field Artillery Battalion. Ordered into active military service in March, 1942, and reorganized and redesignated in August as the 319th Glider Field Artillery Battalion, when the 82nd became an airborne division. Arrived overseas in May, 1943, and participated in the Sicily campaign and the breakout from the Salerno beachhead. Participated in the assault landing in Normandy on 6 June, 1944, the invasion of Holland and the battle of the Ardennes, ending the war in Germany. The battalion was credited with six campaigns for service in World War II and received the Presidential Unit Citation for Chiunzi Pass, Italy, and for Ste.-Mère Église (Normandy). Twice awarded the French *Croix de Guerre*, as well as the *Fourragère*, cited three times in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army and

received the Dutch Military Order of William and the Orange Lanyard. Returned to Ft. Bragg, N.C., in January, 1946. Redesignated in December, 1947, as the 319th Field Artillery Battalion, and again, a year later, as the 319th Airborne Field Artillery Battalion. Organized as a parent regiment under CARS, as the 319th Artillery in September, 1957. In 1965, the 1st Battalion served in the Dominican Republic as part of the peacekeeping forces. The 2nd Battalion served with the 3rd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, in Vietnam and the 3rd Battalion with the 173rd Airborne Brigade there. Together they earned 13 Vietnam campaign streamers, the Presidential Unit Citation for Dak To and the Meritorious Unit Commendation. Redesignated as the 319th Field Artillery in September, 1971. The 1st Battalion took part in the invasion of Grenada, October, 1983. Home base and 1st-3rd battalions will remain at Ft. Bragg, with assignment to the 82nd, under reorganization now scheduled for January, 1985.

320th Field Artillery

Organized in August, 1917, at Camp Gordon, Ga., as a field artillery regiment in the 82nd Division of the National Army. Arrived in France in May, 1918, participated in the St.-Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and Lorraine campaigns, and demobilized a year later upon return to the United States. Reconstituted in the Organized Reserves in June, 1921, again assigned to the 82nd Division and organized in December at Columbia, S.C. Reorganized and redesignated in January, 1942, as the 320th Field Artillery Battalion, then ordered into active service in March, at Camp Claiborne, La. Reorganized and redesignated as the 320th Glider Field Artillery Battalion in August. Sent overseas in May, 1943, and took part in the Sicily and Naples-Foggia campaigns in Italy. On 6 June, 1944, the battalion landed with the 82nd Airborne in Normandy and was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for Ste.-Mère Église. Participated in the assault at Nijmegen, Holland, and fought on through France,



Belgium and into Germany, including the Ardennes campaign. For its actions during World War II, the 320th is credited with six campaigns, was awarded the French *Croix de Guerre* twice, the French *Fourragère*, the Belgian *Fourragère*, was cited twice in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army and awarded the Military Order of William and the Orange Lanyard by the Netherlands. Inactivated in December, 1948, at Ft. Bragg, N.C., and relieved from assignment to the 82nd Airborne. Redesignated in August, 1951, as the 320th Airborne Field Artillery Battalion and activated at Ft. Benning, Ga. Reorganized and redesignated in March, 1957, as the 320th Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. The 1st Battalion deployed to the Dominican Republic in April, 1965, where it remained until June, 1966.

The 2nd Battalion was assigned to the 101st Airborne Division and went to Vietnam with the 1st Brigade in July, 1965, remaining until December, 1971. The 320th earned 15 campaign streamers for Vietnam service and was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for Dak To, the Valorous Unit Award for Tuy Hoa and the Meritorious Unit Commendation. Redesignated in September, 1971, as the 320th Field Artillery. The 1st Battalion took part in the Grenada operation, October, 1983. Reorganization under the Army Regimental System is now scheduled for February, 1985, with home base in the 101st, Ft. Campbell, Ky. The 1st-3rd battalions will be stationed in the United States, with 5th Battalion and Battery D overseas.

8th Cavalry

Constituted in the regular Army, July, 1866, and organized at Angel Island, Calif., in September. Outfitted at Ft. Concho, Tex., and made a 2,000-mile move by horse to Ft. Meade, Dakota Territory. Garrisoned posts in Arizona Territory from 1867 and later in New Mexico. Fought the Nez Percé in Ore-

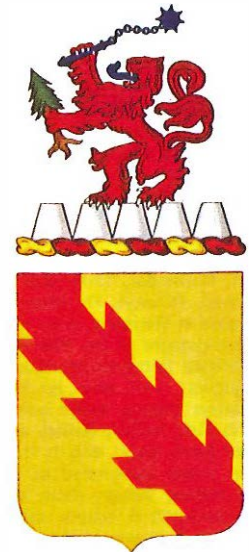


gon, 1868, and took part in the Red River War of 1874-75, gaining credit for eight Indian Wars campaigns in all. Elements garrisoned Alaska during the Yukon gold rush, 1896-98. On occupation duty in Cuba, 1699-1902. Twice served in the Philippines, during 1905-07 and 1910-15. Returned to the United States for duty on the Mexican border, remaining there throughout World War I, and assigned to the 15th Cavalry Division, December, 1917-May, 1918. Joined the 1st Cavalry Division, September, 1921. Dismounted, February, 1943, and shipped overseas, arriving in Australia in July. Reorganized in December, partly under infantry and partly under cavalry tables of organization. Saw first World War II action (four campaigns) in the Admiralties, March, 1944, where Troop A won a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for Manus Island. Fought on Leyte and Luzon in the Philippines, winning a PUC for Luzon, as well as a Philippine PUC. Reorganized entirely as infantry, July, 1945, and sent to occupy Japan in September. Deployed to Korea, July, 1950, taking part in nine campaigns there, winning a PUC for Taegu, two Republic of Korea PUCs and the Greek Gold Bravery Medal. Returned to Japan, January, 1952, going back to Korea during October-December and again in October, 1957, when organized under CARS as the 6th Cavalry. The 1st Battle Group became 1st Battalion, September, 1963, and 2nd Battalion was formed from 2nd Reconnaissance Squadron, which served with the 4th Infantry Division, 1957-63. The 3rd Squadron (Reconnaissance Squadron, 1957-63) was assigned to the 8th Infantry Division. Colors of 1st and 2nd battalions transferred, along with those of the 1st Cavalry Division, from Korea to Ft. Benning, Ga., July, 1965. Converted to airmobile infantry, November, 1966. Troop F activated in Vietnam, April, 1966, in the Americal (23rd) Infantry Division, leaving the country in February, 1973. The 1st Battalion returned to the United States in March, 1971, 2nd Battalion in June, 1972. Subsequently organized as tank battalions in the

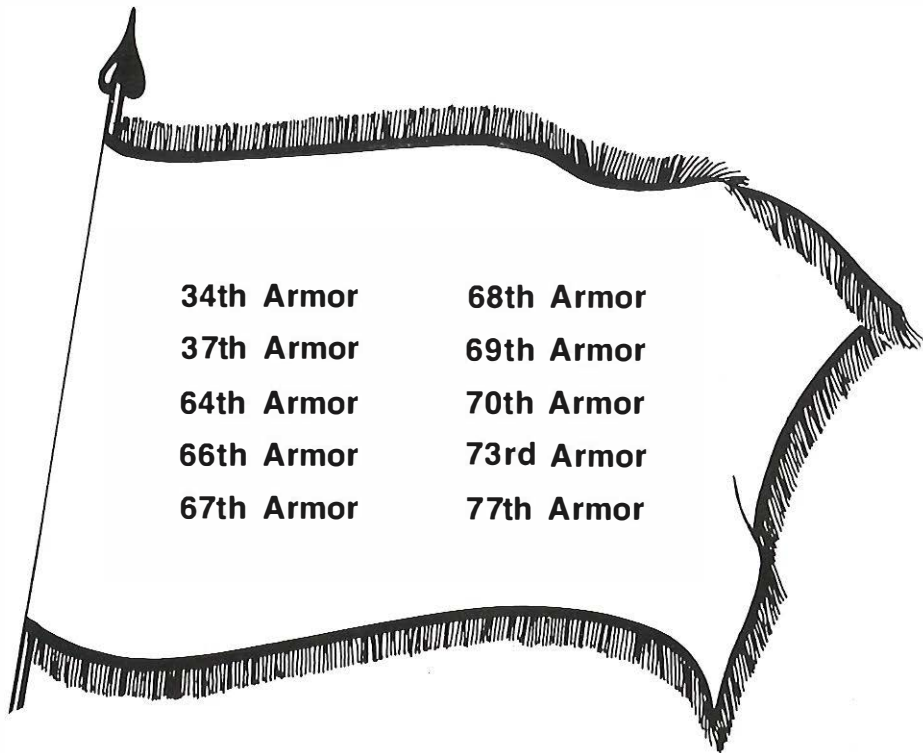
1st Cavalry Division, Ft. Hood, Tex. Altogether, 8th Cavalry units earned 16 Vietnam campaign credits, two PUCs and four Valorous Unit Awards. After reorganization under the Army Regimental System, now scheduled for March, 1986, home base and 1st and 2nd battalions will remain in the 1st Cavalry Division, Ft. Hood; 3rd Battalion will be stationed overseas.

32nd Armor

Constituted in the regular Army, January, 1941, as the 2nd Armored Regiment in the 3rd Armored Division and activated in April at Camp Beauregard, La. Redesignated in May as the 32nd Armored Regiment. Took part in five World War II campaigns in northwest Europe, landing in France, 23 June, 1944, and fighting in the St.-Lô breakout, the battle of the Ardennes and the breaching of the Siegfried Line, where it won a Presidential Unit Citation. Also cited twice in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army and awarded the Belgian *Fourragère*. Inactivated in Germany, November, 1945. July, 1947, broken up, with 3rd Battalion disbanded and remaining elements forming, among other units, the 7th and 32nd Tank battalions, activated that month in the 3rd Armored Division at Ft. Knox, Ky. Disbanded elements of the old regiment reconstituted a year later and activated at Ft. Dix, N.J., as the 61st Heavy Tank Battalion in the 9th Infantry Division. The 7th and 32nd battalions went to Germany with the 3rd Armored Division, May, 1956, were inactivated there, October, 1957, and merged in December with the 61st Battalion (inactivated that month at Ft. Carson, Colo.) and other elements of the old regiment to form the 32nd Armor under CARS. The 1st Battalion remained with the 3rd Armored and 2nd Battalion served briefly with 1st Armored Division in 1957 before being inactivated in December and returned to the 3rd Armored after again being activated, February, 1962. The 3rd Battalion activated, June, 1956, and the colors transferred from Ft. Stewart, Ga., to the 3rd



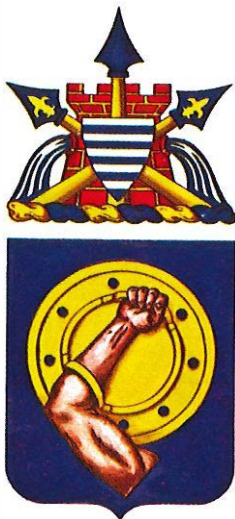
Armored Division in Germany, September, 1963. The 4th Battalion allotted to the Army Reserve, April, 1959, and activated in May at Jeffersonville, Ind. The 5th Battalion activated in Germany, September, 1963, and assigned to the 24th Infantry Division, May, 1966; 6th Battalion activated the following month at Ft. Knox, Ky., and redesignated in the 66th Armor when that unit reorganized under the Army Regimental System, April, 1964. Similarly, 2nd Battalion to be redesignated in the 67th Armor, December, 1965, and 5th Battalion in the 64th Armor at a yet undetermined date. The 32nd is scheduled to be reorganized, September, 1986, home-based at Ft. Hood, Tex., with 2nd and 4th battalions, while 1st and 3rd battalions will serve overseas.



34th Armor	68th Armor
37th Armor	69th Armor
64th Armor	70th Armor
66th Armor	73rd Armor
67th Armor	77th Armor

34th Armor

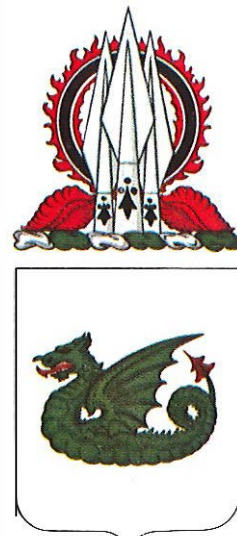
Constituted in the regular Army, August, 1941, as the 34th Armored Regiment (Light) in the 5th Armored Division and activated in October at Ft. Knox, Ky. Broken up in September, 1943, to form the 10th, 34th and 772nd Tank Battalions and Troop D, 85th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron. Together, these units earned five campaign credits for service in northwest Europe in 1944-45. The 10th received a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for the bitter fighting at the Roer River dams, was also awarded the French *Croix de Guerre* and—along with the 34th and the 85th—the Luxembourg *Croix de Guerre*. All four units were returned to the United States and inactivated during October–November, 1945. The 10th and 34th redesignated as medium tank battalions in June, 1948, and activated the following month in the 5th Armored Division, where they remained on active duty until March, 1956, except for a brief period of inactivation in early 1950. The 85th Reconnaissance Battalion, redesignated and activated in 1948, had the same pattern of service with the 5th Armored Division. The 772nd



Tank Battalion, assigned away from the 5th Armored Division when the 34th Regiment was broken up in 1943, redesignated as the 306th Tank Battalion in January, 1947, transferred to the Organized Reserves (later the Army Reserve) and activated the following month, redesignated as a heavy tank battalion in 1949, inactivated in 1950 and disbanded in 1952. The 772nd reconstituted in March, 1957, and consolidated with the other three units and reconstituted elements of the old 34th Armored Regiment to form the 34th Armor under CARS. Regular Army battalions and companies of the 34th were all inactivated by October, 1965, with the exception of 2nd Battalion, which went to Vietnam in September, 1966, where it earned 11 campaign streamers, a Presidential Unit Citation for Suoi Tre and a Valorous Unit Award for the "Fish Hook." The 2nd Battalion reassigned to the 25th Infantry Division in August, 1967, and left Vietnam in December, 1970; 9th Battalion was transferred to the Army Reserve in 1959, first assigned to the 94th Infantry Division and, currently, to the 187th Infantry Brigade. The 2nd Battalion will be redesignated in the 77th Armor when that unit comes under the Army Regimental System, May, 1985. Reorganization date for the 34th has yet to be determined, but home base is fixed at Ft. Riley, Kan., with 1st and 2nd battalions there, and 3rd and 4th battalions overseas.

37th Armor

Activated as the 7th Armored Regiment, 4th Armored Division, April, 1941, at Pine Camp, N.Y. One month later, redesignated as the 37th Armored Regiment. Broken up in September, 1943, and redesignated to produce, among other units, the 37th and 706th Tank battalions, the latter reassigned from the 4th Armored Division. The 37th Tank Battalion shipped out for England in January, 1944, as part of the 4th Armored Division. Landed in France in July, 1944, and took part in five campaigns, receiving the Presidential Unit Citation for action in the Ardennes and three French *Croix de Guerre*, including the *Fourragère*. After a year of occupation duty, relieved from assignment to the 4th Armored Division and converted and redesignated as the 37th Constabulary Squadron, 3rd Constabulary Regiment. Inactivated at Weilburg,



Germany, September, 1947. Reactivated at Ft. Hood, Tex., in June, 1954, as the 37th Tank Battalion in the 4th Armored Division and inactivated in April, 1957. The 706th Tank Battalion was inactivated in September, 1946, in the Philippines, after participating in three Pacific campaigns, including Okinawa, where it won a Meritorious Unit Commendation. Redesignated and activated as the 71st Heavy Tank Battalion, March, 1949, and assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division in Japan. Redesignated as the 71st Tank Battalion in August, 1950, and inactivated in October, after participating in two campaigns in Korea. In August, 1951, reverted to the former designation of 706th Tank Battalion and in February, 1953, assigned to the 12th Armored Division. On 1 April, 1957, the 37th and 706th Tank battalions and reconstituted elements of the old 37th Armored Regiment were consolidated and redesignated to form the 37th Armor, a CARS parent regiment. Organized under the Army Regimental System, February, 1983, with home base at Ft. Riley, Kan., where the 3rd and 4th battalions are stationed. The 1st and 2nd battalions are in Germany.

64th Armor

Constituted in the regular Army, January, 1941, as the 78th Tank Battalion, redesignated in May as the 758th Tank Battalion (Light) and activated in June at Ft. Knox, Ky., with black enlisted men. One of a relative handful of segregated combat arms units to go overseas, the 758th arrived in Italy, November, 1944, and was attached to the seg-



regated 92nd Infantry Division, with which it fought in the North Apennines and Po Valley campaigns, being inactivated at Viareggio, Italy, September, 1945. Redesignated in May, 1946, as the 758th Tank Battalion and activated in June at Ft. Knox, assigned as school troops at the Armor School. Reorganized and redesignated, January, 1948, as the 758th Heavy Tank Battalion, again redesignated in November, 1949, this time as the 64th Heavy Tank Battalion and briefly assigned to the 2nd Armored Division, Ft. Hood, Tex., before going to Korea with the 3rd Infantry Division. From October, 1950, to the end of the war, participated in eight campaigns, twice decorated with Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations (PUCs) and awarded the Gold Bravery Medal of Greece. Cos. A and C also won Republic of Korea PUCs. Reorganized and redesignated as the 64th Tank Battalion in March, 1951, and desegregated later that year. Returned with the division to Ft. Benning, Ga., December, 1954, and inactivated there in July, 1957. Redesignated in January, 1963, as the 64th Armor, a CARS parent regiment, 1st Battalion being activated in the 3rd Infantry Division in Germany in April, 2nd and 3rd battalions in June. The 4th Battalion activated in the division, May, 1966. Date of reorganization under the Army Regimental System still to be determined, but home base will be at Ft. Stewart, Ga., where 4th-6th battalions will be assigned to the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized). The 1st-3rd battalions will remain with the 3rd Division in Germany.

66th Armor Iron Knights

Descended from Headquarters and Headquarters companies, 1st and 2nd Provisional brigades, Tank Corps (A.E.F.), which were organized in France in August, 1918, and fought in the Somme offensive, at St.-Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne. Redesignated in November as Headquarters and Headquarters companies, 304th and 305th brigades, Tank Corps, returning to the United States in March, 1919, after occupation duty. Consolidated and redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Co., 1st Tank Group, in June, 1921, and eight years later joined with other existing units to form the 1st Tank Regiment. Converted and redesignated as the 66th Infantry (Light Tanks), October, 1932, then in July, 1940, as the 66th Armored Regiment, assigned to the 2nd Armored Division. Earned credit for seven World War II campaigns, including the invasion of French Morocco, Sicily, Normandy and the Battle of the Bulge. Regiment and its elements awarded four Presidential Unit Citations (three of which accrue to the regiment) for northwest Europe, 1944-45, as well as the French *Croix de Guerre* (2nd Battalion) for St.-Lô, two citations by the Belgian Army and the Belgian *Fourragère*. After occupation duty, returned to the United States in February, 1946, and broken up at Camp Hood, Tex., the following month to form, among other units, the 6th and 66th Tank battalions. October,



1950, 6th Tank Battalion assigned to the 24th Infantry Division in Korea, where it earned eight campaign streamers and a Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, being inactivated in Korea, June, 1958. The 66th Tank Battalion moved to Germany with the 2nd Armored Division in 1951 and was inactivated there, July, 1957, less Cos. A and B, which became Headquarters and Headquarters companies of the 1st and 2nd Medium Tank battalions, 66th Armor, respectively. Both battalions returned to Ft. Hood in mid-1957, the 1st remaining with the 2nd Armored Division, the 2nd transferring to the 4th Armored Division. The 6th and 66th Tank battalions and redesignated and reconstituted elements of the old 66th Armored Regiment consolidated and redesignated in October, 1959, to form the 66th Armor, a CARS parent regiment. Reorganized under the Army Regimental System in October, 1983, with home base in the 2nd Armored Division, Ft. Hood. The 1st and 3rd battalions are at Ft. Hood and 2nd Battalion is in Germany.

67th Armor

Constituted in the regular Army as the 2nd Tank Regiment and 2nd Battalion activated September, 1929. The 2nd Battalion received lineage of 17th Tank Battalion, one of the first group of tank battalions organized in the Army (as 1st Separate Battalion, Heavy Tank Service, 65th Engineers, February, 1918) which, as 301st Tank Battalion, fought in the Somme offensive of World War I. The 2nd Battalion, except for Co. F, inactivated at Ft. Meade, Md., September, 1931. Redesignated 67th Infantry (Medium Tanks), October, 1932. Headquarters and Headquarters Co., 2nd Battalion, and Co. D acti-



vated at Ft. Benning, Ga., October, 1939, the balance of the regiment following in June, 1940. Reorganized and redesignated the following month as the 67th Armored Regiment in the 2nd Armored Division. Made the assault landings at Fedala and Safi on the Atlantic coast of French Morocco, November, 1942, and small elements attached to the British 78th Division in December for the Tunisia campaign. Participated in the assault landing on Sicily, July, 1943, then shipped to the United Kingdom in November. Landed at Normandy, 11 June, 1944, took part in the breakout from the beachhead at St.-Lô, fought across northern France, penetrated the Siegfried Line, fought in the Battle of the Bulge and crossed the Rhine in March, 1945. Received credit for seven World War II campaigns and was awarded two Presidential Unit Citations (PUCs) for Normandy and the Siegfried Line, as well as the Belgian *Fourragère* and two citations in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. Co. E was also awarded the French *Croix de Guerre*. Returned to the United States, January, 1946, and broken up, with some elements disbanded, in March to form, among other units, the 6th and 67th Tank battalions in the 2nd Armored Division. The 6th

Tank Battalion assigned to the 24th Infantry Division in Korea, October, 1950, and participated in eight campaigns there, being awarded a PUC for Koku-ri and a Republic of Korea PUC (Co. C earned another of its own). Disbanded elements of the old regiment reconstituted, February, 1947, consolidated and redesignated as the 321st Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron and activated in the Army Reserve at Boston, Mass. Inactivated, July, 1950, redesignated in October as the 57th Medium Tank Battalion, transferred to the regular Army and activated in the 2nd Armored Division at Ft. Hood, Tex., July, 1957; 57th and 67th Tank battalions consolidated with Co. D, 6th Tank Battalion, to form the 67th Armor, a CARS parent regiment. The 6th Tank Battalion inactivated in Korea, June, 1958, and the new Co. D formed July, 1957, disbanded. The 1st Battalion, 67th Armor, remained with the 2nd Armored Division in Germany. The 2nd Battalion returned after service with the 4th Armored Division during 1957-63; redesignated in the 66th Armor, October, 1983, when that regiment reorganized under the Army Regimental System. The 3rd-5th battalions served in the Army Reserve, 4th Battalion being activated at Wheeling, W. Va., April, 1959. The 3rd Battalion activated at Tallahassee, Fla., June, 1959, inactivated, May, 1964; and 5th Battalion activated at the same location. Scheduled date for reorganization of the 67th is December, 1985, with home station and 1st and 3rd battalions at Ft. Hood; 2nd and 4th battalions will serve in Germany.

68th Armor

Constituted in the regular Army, October, 1933, as the 68th Infantry (Light Tanks). The 1st and 2nd battalions organized at Chicago, 1934, and activated at Ft. Benning, Ga., January, 1940, by redesignation of 1st-7th Tank companies, four of which fought in the St.-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns of World War I. Redesignated, July, 1940, as the 68th Armored Regiment in the 2nd Armored Division. The 1st Battalion inactivated in June, but again activated at Ft. Benning in August, with other inactive elements of the regiment. Inactivated, January, 1942, but activated the next month at Ft. Knox, Ky., this time in the 6th Armored Division. Broken up, September, 1943, to form, among other units, the 15th and 68th Tank battalions in the 6th Armored Division and the nondivisional 773rd Tank Battalion. The 15th and 68th departed for overseas, February, 1944, landed in Normandy with the division in July, helped clear the Cotentin Peninsula, fought across France to Metz, defended against the German offensive in the Ardennes and ended the war on the Mulde River. The battalions each took part in five World War II campaigns in all and Co. A and Co. B of the 68th each won a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC). The 68th was returned to



the United States and inactivated, December, 1945, the 15th in February, 1946. For the Korean War, both battalions were activated in a training role with the 6th Armored Division at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., September, 1950, and inactivated, March, 1956. Between wars, Headquarters and Headquarters Co., 15th Tank Battalion, had been redesignated 15th Tank Co. (August, 1946) and twice activated, first at Ft. Riley, Kan., in 1946 and again at Duino, Italy, May, 1947, until December, 1949. The 773rd Tank Battalion redesignated and reorganized as an amphibian tank battalion, October, 1943, and again in January, 1944, as the 773rd Amphibian Tractor Battalion. Took part in the Marianas and Okinawa campaigns in the Pacific, and won a Navy PUC for Saipan and Tinian and was inactivated in Japan, April, 1946. Activated at Ft. Worden, Wash., May, 1949, as the 56th Amphibious Tank and Tractor Battalion and took part in four Korean War campaigns, including the Inchon invasion, where Co. A won a PUC and a Republic of Korea (ROK) PUC. The battalion as a whole also won an ROK PUC and was inactivated in Japan, December, 1954. The 15th, 56th and 66th battalions and other elements of the old regiment, some of them reconstituted, were consolidated and reorganized July, 1957, and designated the 66th Armor under CARS. The 1st-3rd and 5th battalions eventually assigned to the 6th Infantry Division, the 2nd from 1957; the 1st in 1963 after service with the 3rd Infantry Division; the 3rd in 1963 after assignment to the 9th Infantry Division (1957-62, with brief inactivation, 1962-63); and the 5th in 1966, after service with the Army Reserve's 77th Infantry Division, 1959-63, and inactive status, 1963-66. The 4th Battalion went on active service with the regular Army, June, 1956, as a nondivisional unit and 6th Battalion was activated in the Army Reserve, April, 1959, and assigned to the 79th Infantry Division until January, 1963. The 7th and 6th battalions were active in the 63rd Infantry Division, Army Reserve, until December, 1965, from 1959 and 1963, respectively. Reorganized under the Army Regimental System, April, 1964, with home station and 3rd and 4th battalions in the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Ft. Carson, Colo., and 1st and 2nd battalions with the 6th Infantry Division (Mechanized) in Germany.

69th Armor

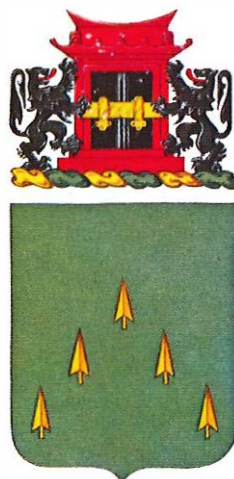
Constituted in the regular Army and activated in the 1st Armored Division, Ft. Knox, Ky., July, 1940. Briefly inactivated, January-February, 1942, then assigned to the 6th Armored Division. Broken up, September, 1943, to form, among other units, the 69th Tank Battalion, which remained in the 6th Armored Division, and the 706th Tank Battalion. The 69th Tank Battalion departed for overseas, February, 1944, landed in France in July to fight on the Cotentin Peninsula. Advanced across northwest Europe, entering Germany, February, 1945, and gaining credit for five campaigns. Fought in the Battle of the Bulge, where Co. C was awarded a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for Bastogne. Reorganized and redesignated in Germany as the 69th Amphibian Tractor Battalion, July, 1945, moving to France in August. Returned to the United States and inactivated, March 1946. Redesignated, August, 1950, as the 69th Medium Tank Battalion and activated at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., in September, assigned to the 6th Armored Division; inactivated, March, 1956. The 708th Tank Battalion was reorganized and redesignated as an amphibian tank battalion, October, 1943, and fought in three Pacific campaigns—the Marshall Islands, the Marianas and Okinawa—winning two Navy PUCs. Inactivated in the Philippines, January, 1946, the 708th was reorganized and redesignated in July, 1950, as the 89th Medium Tank Battalion and activated in August in Korea. Redesignated as 69th Tank Battalion, November, 1951, and assigned to the 25th Infantry Division. Took part in ten Korean War campaigns, winning a PUC, another Navy PUC and a Navy Unit Commendation, as well as a Republic of Korea PUC. Inactivated in Hawaii,



February, 1957, and consolidated with units reconstituted and descended from the old 69th Armored Regiment to form the 69th Armor under CARS. The 1st Battalion served with the 1st Infantry Division during 1957-63, then returned to the 25th Division, with which it deployed to Vietnam, March 1966. Assigned to the 4th Infantry Division, August, 1967, and returned from Vietnam, April, 1970, with 12 battle streamers. The 2nd Battalion assigned to the 10th Infantry Division in Germany, 1957-58, then with the 2nd Infantry Division, Ft. Benning, Ga., until inactivated there, March, 1963. The 3rd Battalion assigned to the 25th Division in Hawaii until inactivated in July, 1963. The 4th Battalion activated as Co. D in the 1st Infantry Brigade, Ft. Benning, Ga.; July, 1956, reorganized as a battalion, September, 1962, and assigned to the 197th Infantry Brigade at Ft. Benning; to be redesignated in the 77th Armor, when that regiment reorganizes, May, 1985. The 5th and 6th battalions activated May, 1959, and April, 1963, respectively, in the Army Reserve's 81st Infantry Division, and both inactivated, December, 1965. The 69th to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System at a future date yet to be determined, with home base at Ft. Knox, Ky. The 3rd and 4th battalions will serve overseas, and 1st, 2nd and 5th battalions at Ft. Knox.

70th Armor

Constituted 15 July, 1940, in the regular Army as the 70th Tank Battalion and activated at Ft. Meade, Md., with personnel from the 1st Battalion, 67th Armored Regiment. Elements took part in the invasion of French Morocco, November, 1942, and the battalion made the combat assault landing on Sicily, July, 1943. Landed at Normandy on D-Day, 6 June, 1944, and won a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for the Cotentin Peninsula. Fought through France,



Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany to the end of the war, winning another PUC for the Hürtgen Forest and seven World War II campaign streamers in all. Awarded the Belgian *Fourragère* and twice cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for the Battle of the Bulge. Inactivated in Germany, 1 June, 1946. Again activated at Ft. Knox, Ky., two months later, assigned first to the Replacement and School Command, then to the Armor School. Shipped to Korea, arriving August, 1950, and participating in seven campaigns, being assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division, November, 1951. Cos. A and C each won PUCs, while the battalion won a Republic of Korea PUC and the Gold Bravery Medal of Greece. Pulled back to Japan in January, 1952, later returning to Korea and inactivated there, 15 October, 1957. Redesignated in January, 1963, as the 70th Armor, a CARS parent regiment, 1st-3rd battalions being activated the following month and assigned to the 24th Infantry Division, then in Germany. Battalions are currently active in the 5th and 24th Infantry divisions. After reorganization at a future date as yet undetermined, home base and 3rd-5th battalions will be in the 5th Division, Ft. Polk, La. The 1st and 2nd battalions will be stationed abroad.

73rd Armor

Constituted in the regular Army in January, 1941, as the 76th Tank Battalion, redesignated in May as the 756th Tank Battalion and activated in June at Ft. Lewis, Wash. Made an assault landing near Casablanca, French Morocco, in November, 1942, and later fought in Italy and Southern France. Entered Germany, March, 1945, and was in Austria



at the end of the war. Returned to the United States in January, 1946, after a brief period of occupation duty, and inactivated the next month. Credited with seven World War II campaigns and awarded the Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for action at Colmar, France, as well as two French *Croix de Guerre* for service in Italy. Reactivated in August, 1946, at Ft. Benning, Ga., and assigned to the Infantry School. During this time, the battalion was attached to the 82nd Airborne Division, including service with the 325th Regimental Combat Team at Ft. Benning. Reorganized and redesignated as a heavy tank battalion in January, 1948, and redesignated again a year later, this time as the 73rd Heavy Tank Battalion, with assignment to the 3rd Infantry Division at Ft. Benning. Redesignated in July, 1950, as the 73rd Tank Battalion, relieved from assignment to the 3rd Infantry Division and shipped to Korea. Assigned to the 7th Infantry Division in November, 1951. Participated in ten campaigns in Korea and was awarded three Republic of Korea PUCs. Inactivated in Korea in July, 1957. In October, 1962, redesignated as the 73rd Armor, a parent regiment under CARS. In July, 1963, the

1st Battalion was activated and assigned to the 7th Infantry Division. Reassigned to the 2nd Infantry Division in 1971 and inactivated in Korea in August, 1975. The 1st Battalion is now assigned to the 7th Infantry Division, with duty at the National Training Center, Ft. Irwin, Calif. The 4th Battalion active in the 1st Infantry Division (Forward) in Germany and redesignated in the 37th Armor, February, 1983, when that unit reorganized under the Army Regimental System. The 5th Battalion activated, February, 1983, at Ft. Knox, Ky., where it is assigned to the 194th Armored Brigade. Regimental home base and 1st, 3rd and 5th battalions will be at Ft. Knox when the balance of the 73rd is organized at a date still to be determined. The 2nd and 4th battalions will be stationed overseas.

77th Armor

Constituted in the regular Army as the 73rd Tank Battalion, January, 1941, redesignated in May as the 753rd Tank Battalion and activated in June at Ft. Benning, Ga. Arrived overseas, May, 1943, participated in the Sicily invasion in July and fought in Italy until August, 1944, when it took part in the assault landings in southern France. Entered Germany, March, 1945, and ended the war in Austria with credit for seven campaigns. Awarded three French *Croix de Guerre* and the *Fourragère* for World War II service. Brought back to the United



States and inactivated, January, 1946, then briefly activated, August–October, at Ft. Knox, Ky. March, 1949; redesignated as the 77th Tank Battalion and activated in the 7th Infantry Division in Japan. Redesignated 77th Tank Battalion, August, 1950, and deployed to Korea in September, where it participated in six campaigns and won two Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations. Inactivated in Korea, November, 1951. January, 1962, redesignated as the 77th Armor under CARS, and 1st–3rd battalions activated in the 5th Infantry Division in February. The 2nd Battalion inactivated, October, 1963, but later again activated and today stationed at Ft. Knox. The 3rd Battalion still with the 5th Division, Ft. Polk, La. The 1st Battalion deployed to Vietnam with the 5th Division's 1st Brigade Task Force, July, 1968, and fought in eight campaigns before returning to the United States, July, 1971. The 1st now assigned to the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), at Ft. Carson, Colo. The 4th Battalion activated in the Army Reserve, January, 1963, and assigned to the 157th Infantry Brigade. The 77th to be reorganized under the Army Regimental System, May, 1985, with home base at Ft. Carson. The 1st–3rd battalions will be at Ft. Carson and 4th–6th battalions overseas.

The planned redesignation of training units with colors excess to the Regimental System has been delayed by a year—until October, 1985, at least—pending decisions this summer in three interrelated areas:

- Final disposition of the balance of the cavalry colors, which involves complex questions in setting up a home- and overseas-rotation base for divisional cavalry squadrons, where the overseas cavalry reconnaissance establishment is much larger.
- Proposed changes in the lineup of training base designations published last fall.
- The fiscal 1985 activation of a 17th division in the active-Army force structure. At least a few regimental designations (perhaps as many as 12 in

all arms) will be brought into the Regimental System to accommodate the new light infantry divisions and forces (the wholly new division and conversion of the 7th Infantry Division and possibly elements of the 2nd and 25th Infantry divisions). Which ones is not known at this point, and the decision depends partly on which designation is chosen for the new division (the 6th or 10th Infantry Division are the leading choices).

In September, 1983, Department of the Army published a list of proposed redesignations of training units, using the CARS colors that could not be accommodated in combat arms line units. With the certain understanding that the list will be modified over the coming year, it is given below:

Proposed Designation	Current Designation
3rd Battalion, 10th Infantry	2nd Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Jackson, S.C.
1st Battalion, 11th Infantry	1st Battalion, the Training Brigade, Ft. McClellan, Ala.
2nd Battalion, 13th Infantry	2nd Battalion, 3rd Training Brigade, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.
1st Battalion, 14th Infantry	1st Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Benning, Ga.
2nd Battalion, 19th Infantry	1st Battalion, 3rd Training Brigade, Ft. Dix, N.J.
1st Battalion, 20th Infantry	1st Battalion, 3rd Training Brigade, Ft. Leonard Wood
1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry	1st Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Jackson
1st Battalion, 26th Infantry	2nd Battalion, the Training Brigade, Ft. McClellan
2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry	2nd Battalion, 3rd Training Brigade, Ft. Dix
2nd Battalion, 28th Infantry	2nd Battalion, 2nd Training Brigade, Ft. Benning
1st Battalion, 29th Infantry	7th Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Benning
5th Battalion, 30th Infantry	4th Battalion, 3rd Training Brigade, Ft. Leonard Wood
4th Battalion, 31st Infantry	3rd Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Benning
1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry	5th Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Benning
1st Battalion, 34th Infantry	6th Battalion, 3rd Training Brigade, Ft. Dix
2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry	3rd Battalion, 3rd Training Brigade, Ft. Dix
1st Battalion, 36th Infantry	8th Battalion, 2nd Training Brigade, Ft. Benning
1st Battalion, 38th Infantry	5th Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Jackson
2nd Battalion, 39th Infantry	4th Battalion, 3rd Training Brigade, Ft. Dix
1st Battalion, 46th Infantry	4th Battalion, 2nd Training Brigade, Ft. Benning
2nd Battalion, 47th Infantry	3rd Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Jackson
1st Battalion, 48th Infantry	7th Battalion, 2nd Training Brigade, Ft. Jackson
1st Battalion, 50th Infantry	6th Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Benning
4th Battalion, 51st Infantry	3rd Battalion, 3rd Training Brigade, Ft. Leonard Wood
3rd Battalion, 54th Infantry	5th Battalion, 3rd Training Brigade, Ft. Dix
4th Battalion, 58th Infantry	5th Battalion, 3rd Training Brigade, Ft. Leonard Wood
1st Battalion, 60th Infantry	4th Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Jackson
1st Battalion, 61st Infantry	6th Battalion, 2nd Training Brigade, Ft. Jackson
1st Battalion, 87th Infantry	4th Battalion, 5th Training Brigade, Ft. Dix
1st Battalion, 188th Infantry	10th Battalion, 2nd Training Brigade, Ft. Jackson
1st Battalion, 501st Infantry	4th Airborne Training Battalion, Ft. Benning
2nd Battalion, 503rd Infantry	9th Battalion, 2nd Training Brigade, Ft. Benning
1st Battalion, 506th Infantry	8th Battalion, 2nd Training Brigade, Ft. Jackson
1st Battalion, 508th Infantry	9th Battalion, 2nd Training Brigade, Ft. Jackson
1st Battalion, 509th Infantry	10th Battalion, 2nd Training Brigade, Ft. Benning
1st Battalion, 7th Air Defense Artillery	3rd Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Bliss, Tex.
1st Battalion, 43rd Air Defense Artillery	2nd Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Bliss
6th Battalion, 52nd Air Defense Artillery	4th Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Bliss
1st Battalion, 10th Field Artillery	6th Training Battalion, Ft. Sill, Okla.
6th Battalion, 14th Field Artillery	2nd Cannon Battalion, Ft. Sill
3rd Battalion, 18th Field Artillery	3rd Cannon Battalion, Ft. Sill
2nd Battalion, 20th Field Artillery	7th Training Battalion, Ft. Sill
1st Battalion, 21st Field Artillery	4th Training Battalion, Ft. Sill
6th Battalion, 27th Field Artillery	1st Cannon Battalion, Ft. Sill
1st Battalion, 39th Field Artillery	5th Training Battalion, Ft. Sill
1st Battalion, 13th Armor	1st Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Battalion, 15th Armor	2nd Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Knox
4th Battalion, 16th Armor	3rd Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Knox
1st Battalion, 33rd Armor	4th Battalion, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Knox
4th Battalion, 35th Armor	19th Battalion, 4th Training Brigade, Ft. Knox
7th Battalion, 40th Armor	13th Battalion, 4th Training Brigade, Ft. Knox
1st Battalion, 63rd Armor	15th Battalion, 4th Training Brigade, Ft. Knox
1st Battalion, 72nd Armor	2nd Battalion, 4th Training Brigade, Ft. Knox
1st Battalion, 81st Armor	18th Battalion, 4th Training Brigade, Ft. Knox
2nd Squadron, 10th Cavalry	5th Squadron, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Knox
1st Squadron, 12th Cavalry	6th Squadron, 1st Training Brigade, Ft. Knox

A few comments on the tentative training-base list are in order: While only 19 of the excess CARS infantry colors were originally intended for use by training units, places were found for all 34 of them and the 188th Infantry—which has not had any elements on active duty since 1965—had to be revived. More, perhaps including some of those regiments never organized under CARS, might have to be brought back for training units if some of the infantry colors listed above are earmarked for new line unit activations. The 15th and 16th Armor have also been revived after long periods of inactivation (since 1967 and 1969, respectively), since all seven of the colors to be dropped from active tank

battalions will be used in the training base (only six of these were originally so earmarked).

Of the 38 excess field artillery lineages, 17 were deemed most suitable for use in training units and seven of these will be applied under current plans. The three air-defense artillery flags intended for training units at Ft. Bliss were chosen from the six judged most worthy of retention among the 14 that must be dropped from line units. The 10th and 12th Cavalry were evidently not included in the original plans for integrating cavalry lineages into the Regimental System, as one battalion of each has been set aside for training organizations at Ft. Knox.

