Regiments of the U.S. Army
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.
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 Monterey 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 Apaches 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 Malin Bay in July. Garrisoned New Guinea until December, then took part in the invasion of Luzon, landing at Lingayen Gulf, January, 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 Reserve’s 77th Infantry Division, 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 Mexican Indian War of 1790-95 and four credits for the War of 1812, including the battles of Chippewa and Lundy’s Lane. Between the Mexican War, stationed along the Canadian border, except for the years 1939-43, 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. 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 Reserve’s 77th Infantry Division, January, 1985, with home base in the 9th Infantry Division, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

3rd Infantry

The Old Guard

Constituted, June, 1784, as the First American Regiment and partly organized at Philadelphia 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-Regiment, 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 campaigns, which include Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, 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 bivouacked at Ft. Snelling, 1921-22. Assigned to the 7th Division,
during 1823–27, then to the 6th Division until October, 1933, when returned to the 7th. Again assigned to the 6th Division, October, 1933–1939, April, 1941. The 3rd Battalion sent to garrison the newly-leased U.S. base at St. John’s, Newfoundland, January, 1941. The 6th Division moved from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Leon Wood Co., 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, January, 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 Butner, 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 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 April, 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 Military Reservation (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 2nd Company, 5th Battalion, activated in the regular Army, April, 1959, and activated in May in the Army Reserve’s 103rd Infantry Division; March, 1963, assigned to the 25th Infantry Brigade (Separate). In June, 1966, 2nd Battalion activated in the 11th Infantry Brigade in Hawaii, July, 1966, and deployed to 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, 1966–July, 1971, assinged to the Americal (23rd) Infantry Division, February, 1969, then to the division’s 19th Infantry Brigade, August, 1971, before returning to the United States in November. The 2nd and 4th battalions together earned 11 Vietnam campaign credits: The 2nd Battalion, inactivated in the 6th Infantry Division, Ft. Campbell, Ky., November, 1967. The 7th Battalion inactivated with the division, July, 1968. The 3rd Battalion (Battle Group, 1969–73) activated in the 2nd Infantry Division, August, 1971, while the colors are part of the Army Reserve’s 103rd Infantry Division. Constituted as inactivated 63rd Infantry Battalion in 2nd Division, inactivated in July 1971. The 3rd Battalion will not offer affiliation to its members, nor have linked battalions overseas.

4th Infantry

Warriors

Constituted in the regular Army as the 14th Infantry in 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 39th Infantry to form the 4th infantry, thus gaining the 1814 battle honor for Bladensburg (from the old 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, 1879–81. Saw action in California 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. Sailed 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 Trop 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 Kamyang-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 Regional 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 Chippeewa 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, but sent to Florida, 1857, for the Indian Wars' campaigns, in the Dakotas in 1823. March, 1986, with home base in the 1st Cavalry Division, Ft. Hood, Tex.

6th 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 Chippeewa 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, but sent to Florida, 1857, for the Indian Wars' campaigns, in the Dakotas in 1823. March, 1986, with home base in the 1st Cavalry Division, Ft. Hood, Tex.
Texas and in the new Southwestern territories, tradition of many decades standing, also credited dated with the 36th Infantry, which, as 3rd Battalion, sent to New York City for the 1863 draft riots and at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg before being against the Apache in the Southwest. In the forces fair," which helped precipitate 25 years of warfare the Navaho. In 1861, involved in the "Bascom Affair", which included the second Seminole War, 1840, then ordered to the Arkansas frontier, 1822. Returned to Florida for the Southwest invasion of Spanish Florida, 1818, then posted to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and in the Philippines and in Alaska, assigned to the 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 Horsehoe 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 1856, 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, where 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 at the outset of the Mexican War, 1846, 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, 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 Perce, 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, earning eight campaign credits. There, the Navaho. 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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. The 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 Chosokong, 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 1968) inactivated, then withdrawn from the regular Army, May, 1969, 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 19th 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 Battalion (activated 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.
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

Manchuria

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, 1865, consolidated with the 27th Infantry which, as 2nd Battalion, 18th Infantry, had earned eight Civil War battle honors— including Murfree'sboro, 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 Tsientin, 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 offensive, 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 Upt 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 1st Battalion, 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 Battalion Group serving with the 6th and 1st Infantry divisions until returning to the 4th as 2nd Battalion, October, 1963. The 3rd Battalion 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 99th 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 198th Infantry, 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 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry, and organized in October at Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. Fought in 11 Civil War campaigns in the Western theaters in the XIV Army Corps, including Shilo, 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–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 insurgents, returning to the United States in 1902. Again served in the Philippine Islands 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 25 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, 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, 1936. 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 two 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 Wachsoon 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 Battalion 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 Hurtgen 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 May 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 campaigns, 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 insurgents. 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, 1945. Landed at Inchon, 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 campaign credits. Elements now serving with the 7th Division, which was reactivated, October, 1974. The 2nd Battalion redesignated in the 8th 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 196th Infantry Brigade and sent to Vietnam, April, 1968; assigned to the American (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

### 21st Infantry

Constituted in the regular Army as the 2nd Battalion, 21st 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 Perce (1877) and the Bannock (1876), gaining eight Indian War campaign credits. Concentrated at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., 1912. 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. Remained in 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-
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, Infantry Division, Ft. Ord, Calif., October, 1984, of the Army of the Potomac, from the Peninsula campaign in 1862. Took part in Civil War campaigns, mostly in the 8th 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, 1865, seeing service in the Indian Wars campaigns over the next decade, including the 1876-77 Little Big Horn campaign against the Sioux. One company served with the newly acquired territory. Took part in the campaign 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, 1943, 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 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 Cross 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 reorganized to the 188th 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, a CAIRS parent regiment, 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 reorga-
nization under the Army Regimental System still to
be determined, but home base and 3rd and 4th
battalions to be in the 5th Infantry Division (Mech-
anzed), 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 (Provi-
sional). This group of volunteers specialized in jun-
gle fighting along the Ledo Road in Burma. Its first
commander was Brig. Gen. Frank D. Merrill, reflect-
ed in the regiment’s nickname. The 5307th partici-
pated in successful engagements in the Hukawng
and Mogauong 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 In-
fantry. 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 Okina-
wa and assigned to the 75th Regimental Combat
Team. Inactivated in March, 1956, on Okinawa.
During the Vietnam war, long-range reconnais-
sance patrols (LRRPs) were assigned to each field
force, division and separate brigade. Existing in-
fantry unit members were used in forming these
units until 1 January, 1969, when the 75th Infantry
was added to CARS and became the parent or-
ganization for all regular Army LRRP units. Cos. C
through I and K through P were formed for Viet-
nam. Together, these elements of the 75th Infantry
earned eight Vietnam campaign streamers, six Val-
orous Unit Awards and two Meritorious Unit Com-
memorations. 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 Com-
mand as Ranger units and both took part in the in-
vasion 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 am-
phibious 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. Per-
formed occupation duty in Japan until April, 1948,
than moved to Camp Campbell, Ky. Reorganized
and redesignated in June, 1949, as the 187th Air-
borne Infantry. Deployed to the Far East in Sep-
tember, 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 Air-
borne Division and assigned to the 75th Infantry
Combat Team. Participated in six campaigns during
the Korean War and was awarded the PUC for Suk-
chon, 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 Divi-
sion a year later. Relieved from assignment to the
101st Airborne Division in April, 1957, and reorga-
nized and redesignated as the 187th Infantry, a

absorbed 2nd Battalion, 401st Glider Infantry, April,
1945. Credited with six World War II European
campaigns and awarded a Presidential Unit Cit-
tion for Ste.-Mère-Eglise. Also earned two French
Croix de Guerre, the French Fourragère, two cita-
tions and the Fourragère from the Belgian gov-
ernment 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 Air-
borne infantry. Reorganized and redesigned un-
der 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 dur-
ing July, 1968–December, 1969, as part of 3rd divi-
sion’s 4th Brigade, which replaced the 3rd Brigade
Task Force when it deployed to Vietnam. Reorga-
nized under the Army Regimental System, July,
1983, with home station and 1st–3rd battalions in
Pt. Bragg and 4th Battalion with the Southern Eu-
ropean Task Force in Italy. The 2nd and 3rd battal-
ions 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-Mihel,
Meuse-Argonne and Lorraine campaigns in France.
Dismobilized 26 May, 1919. Reconstituted on 24
June, 1921, in the Organized Reserves as an ele-
ment of the 82nd Division and organized in De-
cember with headquarters in Greenville, S.C. Or-
dered into active service on 25 March, 1942, reor-
ganized and redesignated in August as the 327th
Glider Infantry at Camp Claiborne, La., and as-
signedin the 101st Airborne Division. Embarked
from Camp Shanks, N.Y., to the European Theater
on 15 September, 1943. Participated in the Nor-
mandy 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 Aus-
tria and was inactivated at Aixierre, France, on 30
November, 1945. Redesignated June, 1948, as the
516th Airborne Infantry, allotted to the regular Ar-
my and activated at Camp Breckinridge, Ky. Inac-
tivated 1 December, 1953; relieved from assign-
ment to the 101st Airborne Division on 24 April,
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 in Vietnam and inactivated 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 Caen, Poland and the regiment won a Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) for Normandy. Next participated in the airborne invasion of Holland in September and Day of the Belgian Army, June–July, 1944, 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 re-designated and reactivated 2nd Battalion, 2nd Battalion went to Vietnam in the 101st’s 1st Brigade in July, 1965, and reorganized as airborne infantry, August, 1968. The 1st Battalion deployed to Vietnam as airborne 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, 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 Airborne Infantry. Reorganized under CARS as the 504th Infantry, September, 1957. The 1st Battalion (Airborne Battle Group 1957–58) 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, 1955, remaining until August, 1956. 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 and airborne in 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 Infantry 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, 1966, 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
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

The 1st Air Defense Artillery

2nd Air Defense Artillery

3rd Air Defense Artillery

4th Air Defense Artillery

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 in-

activated. The 1st and 2nd battalions inactivated

March, 1941, and again activated April, 1942, at

Ft. Sherman, earning the World War II Ameri-
can 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, Heads-

quarters 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. Redesignat-
ed, June, 1950, as Headquarters and Headquarters

Battery, 1st Antiaircraft Group, and consolidated,
November, 1952, with Headquarters and Headquar-
ters Battery, 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Group, un-
der 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 over-
seas, February, 1943, redesignated in December
and disbanded in France, February, 1945, after tak-
ing 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 re-
constituted in the regular Army, June, 1950, as the
1st Coast Artillery, 1st and 2nd battalions being re-
designated as the 1st and 54th Antiaircraft battal-
ions, respectively. The 1st Antiaircraft Battalion re-
designated as 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Bat-
talloon, March, 1955, activated in April at Irwin, Pa.,
and inactivated there, September, 1958. The 54th
Antiaircraft Battalion redesignated as 54th Antiair-
craft Artillery Missile Battalion, December, 1954,
and activated at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., inacti-
vated there, September, 1958. Both battalions con-
solidated with the 1st Field Artillery Battalion and

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Antiair-
craft Artillery Group, March, 1959, to form the 1st
Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. September, 1971,
reorganized and redesignated as the 1st Air De-

fense 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 Artil-

lery Group, Ft. Bliss, Tex. Scheduled to be reorga-
nized under the Army Regimental System, April, 1986, with home base and 3rd and 7th battalions at

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. B Co. 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 1861 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 at Ft. Bliss, Tex., 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 of 1898, and two others fought in Puerto Rico and two at Manila in the Philippines, the latter joined by two others for dozens of skirmishes in the Philippine Insurrection, 1899–1902. Batteries on 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 inactivated 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 inactivated on the 175th Coast Artillery Battalion. Both battalions inactivated at Ft. Monroe, April, 1945, and some of their activities presented to the Harbor Defense 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 antiaircraft battalions from the 2nd Coast Artillery, reconstituted as the 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Group (Air Defense), and the 2nd, 12th and 42nd Antiaircraft 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 antiaircraft units passed to the new organi­zation. The 5th Battalion, 2nd Artillery, earned ten Vietnam war campaign credits, serving with 8 Field Force Artillery, November, 1966–June, 1971, oper­ating 40-mm self-propelled guns in a group 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. 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, 1924, and 1945, the 3rd Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, constituted in the Army of the United States as the 343rd 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 Anti­aircraft Artillery Battalion and inactivated, Febru­ary, 1957, at Ft. Polk, La. The 12th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion redesignated as the 12th Anti­ airfield Artillery Battalion, March, 1955, and was 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 Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion redesignated as an antiaircraft 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 Antiaircraft Artillery (Air Defense), and the 2nd, 12th and 42nd Antiaircraft 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 antiaircraft units passed to the new organi­zation. The 5th Battalion, 2nd Artillery, earned ten Vietnam war campaign credits, serving with 8 Field Force Artillery, November, 1966–June, 1971, oper­ating 40-mm self-propelled guns in a group support role. September, 1971, reorganized and redesignated (less the former 2nd Field Artillery Bat­ talion) 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. 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.
the 3rd Artillery Group; 4th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion; and the 20th and 44th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalions. 

(4th Antiaircraft Artillery Group) The 4th Antiaircraft Artillery Group was 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, disbanding in Italy, December, 1944, and redesignated in the regular Army, June, 1950. The 4th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion became a gun battalion, March, 1952, and was active in May at Ft. Lewis, Wash.; reverted to its previous designation, August, 1952, and activated as the 4th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion at Phantom Lake, Wash., December, 1957. The 44th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion was 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 active in May at Ft. Lewis, Wash.; reverted to its previous designation, May, 1955, and activated as the 44th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, March, 1955; inactivated at Niagara Falls, N.Y., September, 1958. These units merged with the 4th Field Artillery Battalion, September, 1958, and redesignated and reorganized to form the 4th Field 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 105th Field Artillery Group. If 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 air defense units redesignated and reorganized as the 4th Air Defense Artillery, a CARS parent regiment. The 3rd Battalion, armed with 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 Reserve Command, October, 1985, with 2nd- and 4th- and 9th battalions in the United States, home based at Ft. Bliss and 5th–7th battalions overseas.

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 its armed 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 an 1,800-mile journey made in 16 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 along the Kansas border in 1856. 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 South and Panama 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 fought in Kansas, 1876–77, and then fought as infantry in the Nez Perce 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 September, 1899–1901, from major credit in all; fought in all the major campaigns of the Panama Canal Zone. October, 1944, disbanded, February, 1946, less Batteries B and D, these redesignated 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, January, 1945. The 4th Coast Artillery Battalion disbanded, February, 1946, less Batteries A and D, these redesignated 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, January, 1945. The 4th Coast Artillery Battalion disbanded, February, 1946, less Batteries A and D, these redesignated 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, January, 1945. The 4th Coast Artillery Battalion disbanded, February, 1946, less Batteries A and D, these redesignated 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, January, 1945. The 4th Coast Artillery Battalion disbanded, February, 1946, less Batteries A and D, these redesignated 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, January, 1945. The 4th Coast Artillery Battalion disbanded, February, 1946, less Batteries A and D, these redesignated 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, January, 1945.
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., 10 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 G. Battery F engaged in the Philippine Insurrection from mid-1899 and sent to northern 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 the Army of the United States as an antiaircraft artillery automatic weapons group, August, 1942, and activated at Camp Hulen, Tex.; shipped to Europe, May, 1943, redesignated, February, 1944, and inactivated after returning to the United States, October, 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 Hulen; January, 1943, redesignated as the 24th 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 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. Calender Irvine’s Co., raised in the 2nd Regiment of Artillery 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 redesignated 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, 504th Coast Artillery, 80th Antiaircraft Artillery Group; 62nd Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion; 893rd Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion; and the 531st 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 inactiv-
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, 1948, 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 Antiaircraft 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, 1968, redesignated as the 62nd Artillery, a parent regiment under CARS. The 5th Battalion, armed with self-propelled 40-mm guns, earned ten Vietnam war campaign credits with the 11 Field Force Antitank, November, 1965–June, 1971, redesignated as the 5th Field Artillery Battalion, armed with anti-aircraft 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, stationed overseas, was redesignated as the 2nd Field Artillery Battalion when that regiment reorganized under the Army Regional 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 Regional System.

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 Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection battle honors “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, September 22, 1921, and 1st Battalion then activated in August. The 1st Battalion inactivated at Ft. Bragg, September, 1927, and again inactivated in Panama Canal Zone, April, 1930, and 2nd, 3rd and 6th battalions inactivated under the Army Regimental System, 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 Kimler, N.J. August, 1946, again activated at Ft. Bliss, Okla. Reorganized and redesignated as 2nd Field Artillery Battalion, January, 1948, and reverted to the previous designation, July, 1949. Inactivated (less Battery B) at Ft. Sill, June, 1958. December, 1956, the above units consolidated, reorganized and redesignated as the 1st Field Artillery (Light) and organized from the former 2nd Field Artillery Battalion reorganized and redesignated as the 2nd Field Artillery, a parent regiment. The 1st Battalion, stationed overseas, was redesignated as the 2nd Field Artillery when that regiment reorganized under the Army Regional 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 Regional System.

2nd Field Artillery
Constituted in the regular Army as a mountain artillery regiment, January, 1907, and organized in June from existing units at Ft. D. 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, 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). The 7th Battalion, assigned 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. Carried American campaign credits in all, ending the war in Saxony. Relieved from assignment to the 9th Armored, July, 1945, and inactivated in October. Oct., 1945, 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 Battalion then constituted in the 29th Armored Division and stationed 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 Field Artillery. The 4th Battalion (formerly 4th Missile
Battalion) assigned to the 1st Armored Division, January, 1962, activated in Februray 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 in October, 1984. The 3rd Battalion was reactivated 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 non­rotating 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 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, Chancellorville 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 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 Battal­lion (Rocket Howitzer Battalion, 1960–64), 5th Arti­illery, formed in the division at the same time. The 2nd Howitzer Battalion, 5th Artillery, formed and inactivated 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 consol­dicated 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 197th Infantry Brigade, Army Reserve, as the 5th Howitzer Battalion at Roslindale, Mass., Janu­ary, 1965; redesignated 5th Battalion, January, 1968, and headquarters shifted to Ft. Tilden, N.Y., July, 1976. The 1st Battalion deployed to Vietnam 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 8th 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 garni­son 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 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 Stone­man, Calif., July, 1946, relieved from assignment to the 37th Infantry Division and redesignated as the 8th 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 Mle. IIe 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 8th 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 1st 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.

6th Field Artillery
Constituted in the regular Army as a horse artillery regiment, January, 1867, 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, Bat­talions 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 I action that fall (Bat­tary 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.
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 this 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, and 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 Solomon Islands, 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 Sanyong-ni, 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.
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, August, 1945, 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

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 redesignated as the 11th Field Artillery Battalion. Served in the United States in July, 1944, and returned to the United States in June, 1953, and reorganized and redesignated as the 11th Field Artillery Battalion. Sailed for the United Kingdom, October, 1944, and trained there until going into action with the division in Normandy, 7 June, 1944. Took part in the Nijmegen Railroad Bridge breakout, the British 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 11th Field Artillery Division in Korea, which 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 Meade, Md., as the 1st Battalion, 2nd Provisional Regiment (Field Artillery), October, 1917, designated 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. Reorganized 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 K umpner, 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 25th Infantry Division and took part in 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 Hungnam and the retreat through the Chosin 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

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.
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, 1956-57, 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 Infantry, 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 Army. The 3rd Battalion fought in Vietnam as part of the 25th Infantry Division, April, 1966–December, 1970. The 7th Battalion deployed to Vietnam, October, 1965, serving until November, 1967, in the 41st Artillery Group and then assigned directly to I Field Force Artillery before returning to the United States in October, 1970. The 3rd Battalion saw action in the Korean War, 1950, 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 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 Reserve Regimental System, September, 1985; 6th and 7th battalions will be stationed at the regional headquarters, Ft. Ord, Calif., with 1st and 2nd battalions in Korea.

13th Field Artillery

The Clan

Constituted in the regular Army, June, 1916, and organized a year later at Camp Steward 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. 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 7, 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. Summarized.
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-Meuse 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 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, and 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 II 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 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 Butner, N.C., February, 1946. July, 1947, activated as a training unit for 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, 1958, reorganized and redesignated under CARS as the 29th Artillery. The 6th Battalion served with the 4th Division during the entire period in Europe, Okinawa, Ok., October, 1950, December, 1952, and 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 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, but was also with V Corps Artillery. Battery A won a Valorous Unit Award (VUA). Battery G, attached to the 108th Artillery Group, then to XXVII Corps Artillery, also won a VUA and its 3rd Platoon won two such awards. Battery H served 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 B 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. Together, 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 Regional 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 Division in Germany, respectively, were redesignated in the 25th Field Artillery. Redesignations in the 26th Field Artillery are pending for the following active service units: 25th Field Artillery (Light), an Army Reserve unit located in Las Vegas, Nev.; Battery G (TA), assigned to the 2nd Armored Division; and 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 1918 to 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 14th Infantry, January, 1930, and demobilized there from September, 1932, to October, 1933. October, 1940, redesignated the 32nd Field Artillery Battalion, assigned to the 1st Division and activated at Ft. Riley. October, 1942, this time as an operational battalion. 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, February, 1943, and landed on Normandy on D-Day, June 6, 1944. Took part in eight World War II campaigns, including the Battle of the Bulge, earning two French Croix de Guerre, the French and Belgian Fourragéres 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, 1945, and stationed at Ft. Riley, Kans. February, 1957, reorganized and redesignated as the 32nd Field 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 1 Field Force there, March, 1967–November, 1971. Between them, the two battalions earned 15 Vietnam campaign credits and two Valoros Unit Awards. Redesignated as the 32nd Field Artillery, September, 1971. The 1st Battalion was in Vietnam since 1957 and currently armed with Lance missiles and assigned to V Corps Artillery. Regimental home base will be 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 assigned to 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., as 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, June 6, 1944. Took part in

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. Activated 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

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. Activated 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 1 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-Aisace campaigns in November at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Relieved from assignment to the 10th Division, September, 1945, and returned to the United States in December, 1945. The 634th Field Artillery 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. Together, 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 Regional 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 North Africa, 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 American (23rd Infantry) Division, July, 1968–November, 1971. The 3rd Battalion went to Vietnam with the 16th Light Infantry Brigade, August, 1966, was organic to the Americal Division, February–November, 1971, and returned to the United States in June, 1972. Battery E, an artillery observation helicopter unit, went to Vietnam in 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 Regional System, April, 1985, with home station and 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions at Ft. Hood, Tex.; 4th and 6th battalions will be overseas.

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 June 6, 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 Saint-Mere-Eglise (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 October, 1965, the 319th 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 73rd Airborne Brigade there. Together, they earned 13 Vietnam campaign streamers, the Presidential Unit Citation for Dak To, and the Meritorious Unit Commendation.

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, was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for Dak To, the Valorous Unit Award for Tuy Hoa and the Meritorious Unit Commendation. The 1st and 2nd battalions took part in the invasion of Grenada, October, 1983. Reorganized under the Army Regional 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 reorganized 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 Perce in Oregon, 1877, and took part in the invasion of the Nez Perce, October, 1877. 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. Reorganized in the Organized Reserves in June, 1921, again assigned to the 82nd Division and organized in December at Columbus, 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 St-Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and 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 Regional System, April, 1964. Similar, 2nd Battalion to be redesignated in the 76th Armored, 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

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 34th and the 85th—the Luxembourg Croix de Guerre and—from 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 Reserve Army 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 Reserve. The 3rd and 4th battalions there, and 3rd and 4th battalions overseas.

68th Armor

69th Armor

70th Armor

73rd Armor

77th Armor

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, 1944, 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-

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.
Revanned 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 Republican of Korea Presidential Unit Citations (PUCs) and awarded the Gold Bravery Medal of Greece. Co. 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.-Mihel 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, Italy; and the Battle of the Bulge. Regiment and its elements awarded four Presidential Unit Citations (three of which accrue to the regiment) for north-west 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.

65th, 66th, 67th, 68th Armored Divisions

65th Armored
Redesignated as the 66th 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 and at Ft. Hood and 2nd Battalion is in Germany.

66th Armored
Iron Knights

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 66th Infantry (Medium Tanks), October, 1932, headquartered and redesignated and reconstituted as headquarters and Headquarters Co., 2nd Battalion, and Co. D, activated at Ft. Benning, Ga., January, 1940, by redesignation of 1st-7th Tank companies, four of which fought in the St.-Mihel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns of World War I. Redesignated, July, 1940, as the 66th 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 66th was returned to

67th Armored

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.-Mihel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns of World War I. Redesignated, July, 1940, as the 66th 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 66th was returned to

68th Armored

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.-Mihel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns of World War I. Redesignated, July, 1940, as the 66th 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 66th was returned to
the United States and inactivated, December, 1945, the 5th 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 Headquar ters 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 Tr ank and Tractor Battalion and took part in four Korean War campaigns, including the Inchon invasion, where Co. C won a PUC and a Republic of Korea (ROK) PUC. The battalion as a whole was also designated as a Tank Battalion 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 CARES. The 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 activated in the 63rd Infantry Division, Army Reserve, until December, 1965, from 1959 and 1965, 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 inactivated, October, 1917, at Ft. Knox, Ky., July, 1940. Briefly inactivated, January-February, 1942, then assigned to the 6th Armored Division. Broken up, September, 1942, 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 served overseas, February, 1944, and landed in France 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 Armored Regiment. Took part in the invasion of France and the invasion of Germany, April, 1945. Redesignated as the 73rd Heavy Tank Battalion, November, 1951, and assigned to the 25th Infantry Division. The 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 activated in the 63rd Infantry Division, Army Reserve, until December, 1965, from 1959 and 1965, 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.

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 France. Redesignated as the 70th Armored Regiment, 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. Awarded another PUC for the Hürtgen Forest and seven World War II campaign streamers in all. Awarded the Belgium 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 73rd 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. Ent ered Germany, March, 1945, and was in Austria February, 1957, and consolidated with units reconstituted and descended from the old 69th Armored Regiment to form the 69th Armor under CARES. 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 179th 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 Regional 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.
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 colors. It now appears 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

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### Current Designation

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 1956—had them re-activated. More, perhaps including some of those regiments never organized under CARS, might have to be brought back for some units if some of the infantry colors listed above are earmarked for new line unit activations. The 15th and 16th Armored have also been revived after 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 lines, 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.