

Memoirs of R.K. Doughty

Covering

World War II

Volume I

Active duty, June 1941

To North Africa, April 1943

First Italy landing: Salerno, September 1943

Second Italy landing: Anzio, May 1944

French Riviera landing: August 1944

Moselle crossing, September 1944

Rhine crossing, March 1945

Home, September 1945

Including the story *Anvil or Hammer*

Notes from the editor

I undertook the project of compiling R.K. Doughty's memoirs because, first, I was interested in reading about that part of history, second, I was interested in getting to know him, and third, his daughter Ann was challenged by the task of having a document to pass on to later generations. Moreover, it seems clear that R.K.D., who kept an very detailed diary, wanted his war experience to be passed down to future generations. Having done this sort of thing for my own life and my own family, I took the challenge. You will have to judge whether this was handled in a sufficiently thoughtful manner.

The words you are about to read are almost exactly those of R.K. Doughty. Thus I hardly qualify as an editor. He dictated these words in 1979 to his wife Eleanore who took them in shorthand. His daughter Martha made it her goal to transcribe the shorthand notes to approximately what you see. I kept the **Courier** font used in the typewriter for his words, while my own are in this Cambria or the similar Times New Roman font. The original text was preserved on thin typewriter paper reinforced with sticky rings and kept in three-ring notebooks. It was painstakingly hand copied (the feeder didn't work) by a copy machine and then read by Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software in order to create a *Microsoft Word* file. This process allows correction of spelling (esp. especially the names of European towns and people), a very few grammar errors and formatting for print production. Further, a digital version of this document allows for further dissemination as .docx or .pdf files.

The OCR process is not perfect and a review of the resulting document did reveal problems in reading smudged letters and issues of that nature. The errors have been corrected to the best of my and my fellow reader Mary's abilities but there will likely be some that remain. The only, hopefully obvious, additions to the text (in the form of footnotes, pictures and maps) are those included to bring into the story the larger context of the war and some important events at the times described. In addition, some clarifications are noted. The internet is a rich resource which I consulted and mined to make these additions.

A word about photographs. A number of pictures are taken from the web. No attribution is made to them. Others are from the Doughty family archives, notably those taken by the author. These are noted with (f, for *family*) in the caption. Not surprisingly many were small and of marginal quality when compared to today's photography. They are scanned at high resolution but there are fundamental quality aspects that cannot readily be improved. Lastly, there are a few pictures from library collections with attributions noted.

About the subject of war. Battles seem to me to be notoriously difficult to describe in a way that makes their evolution clear. Doughty's very candid words describe the experience from his ground level point of view in a vivid way. Words and names from the text are readily available to execute searches on the internet for more information on the larger picture of the war, world events, as well as technical details.

The larger picture one may read about in the literature and on the web is indeed much larger. The 36th Division is but one unit, yet it was an important part of the war. The writers of all histories are understandably centered on the units in which they served and thus there is the potential that the larger picture may be seen to be less than it was. Reading about these other units in parallel with this story allows one to better grasp the magnitude of this war. For example, the Battle of Monte Cassino was actually four battles, only the last of which finally turned the tide. The first three were disasters for the Allies, according to the assessment of historians and Doughty. Photographs on the web about the Battle of Cassino paint a picture of its ferocity. In such a search or a visit to the area, one cannot be but overwhelmed by the silent witness embodied in the square miles of military cemeteries located in the area.

It is the personal side of this tale that paints a troubling picture of war as a human undertaking. We are very fortunate in many ways that it is available to us so many decades after WWII. Since the manuscript is dated 1979, more than three decades after the war, it must have been composed with the aid of extensive diary notes, none of which have been found to date.

Doughty's survival seems a product of his native ingenuity, guts (or, as he might have said, *sang froid*), and luck, as may be the case for all survivors of such violent events. What strikes me as miraculous is that, despite traumatic experiences, Doughty, like so many and unlike some, especially those with serious injuries, was able to put these experiences aside and proceed with his life, hopefully not drawn back to these events to fruitlessly ruminate on them. Reading this memoir is certainly cause for reflection about courage, camaraderie, and the nature of war.

In addition to this memoir, Doughty left behind a notebook with correspondence with editors of the Historical Quarterly (dated 1988-89) and articles he sent them for publication. The publication was put out by the Texas Military Forces Museum in Austin (www.texasmilitaryforcesmuseum.org) with a strong connection to the 141st Infantry Regiment and the 36th Division as, initially, many of its soldiers from Texas. The published stories are relatively short and essentially those told in this memoir. In a very few places, I included small tidbits from those stories into the memoir.

Integrated with Chapter 17, you will encounter a story entitled "Anvil or Hammer" written by the author. It is likely to be fictional containing a lot of expression of feelings about difficult loyalties in war. The story is set in the part of the campaign also detailed in Chapter 17, thus affixed there. This probably unpublished story was found among the author's archives.

Acknowledgements

A word of thanks is due to many people; Ros Doughty's daughter Ann Doughty Bunting, her husband Charles, and to His grand-daughter Laura Landsiedel, who all made material available for this memoir, written almost completely in the author's own words. His diary from which these words evolved has not been found, but luckily with the help of his wife El and daughter Martha, its content has been saved in the form of this memoir. Special thanks is hereby given for the family's trust in my delving so intimately into its history.

Thanks are also due to Lisa Sharik of the Texas Military Forces Museum for pictures and interest in this memoir as well as to Andreas Illert for help with maps of the day as well as modern ones. Gary Johnson of the Library of Congress successfully found the well appreciated newspaper articles by Sid Feder.

... and a dedication

Most books begin with a dedication. R.K. Doughty did not leave one for this memoir. An event as tumultuous as war surely leads to the full range of human emotions and interactions. As you read this, you will see that a lot of positive feelings, human feelings, are expressed. Perhaps we can dedicate this writing, these stories, to the good in people and whatever good can come out of war.

Reiner Decher (October 2013) with my diligent proof reader Mary.

... and a post script

The chaos and ferocity of war was visited on a friend I met in Germany in 1982. He was seriously wounded on June 6th, 1944 on precisely the front RKD described from his viewpoint: the battle of Monte Cassino. There Hans was tasked with maintaining the German defense line across the Italian peninsula. He did survive, though handicapped, and never did find the strength to revisit Monte Cassino later in life. Words are hard to find to encircle the notion that so many people on all sides of war become victims of the turmoil. The chaos of war forces people to do things, involuntarily or reflexively, things they would not do as civilians. Yes, it is "him or me" but the memory remains. War is truly Hell.

The following two pages are copied from RKD's hand written diary.

This first page is dated Feb 11, (1944) when his war was in Italy. The text is close to that we find on page 18-15 of the memoir.

Feb 11. favorable position of Throwing down hill. Artillery & mortars were already taking a severe toll of our depleted battalions. German attack beat ours to the punch by 1/2 hour. C. Co tried to attack shortly after 11 but slaughtered from machine gun fire. Hill 543 critical since it could bring enfilade fire on all attacking echelons beside frontal fire on us. Some questions of 142 attacking Massa Albanella at same time. Swept it out until 1600 when it became evident that our attack had bogged down before it started. Col. Wyatt ordered me to go to Buon, top of Monte Cassino & get the facts. Great stuff that! Young had developed a Charlie-horse so of course could not climb the hill. I started out after watching where shells were hitting and climbed the slippery, rocky slope keeping off the trail which was fortunate for several shells landed right on it. Mules were dead everywhere and many men lying all over shallow draw just below hill top. Nearly lost my breath when I peered over the edge of the hill & saw the battle ground smothered in front of me with mortars & machine guns spitting death in all directions. Decided I couldn't wait, for the longer one is exposed the greater the risk of being hit. Gulped in a breath jumped into plain view of the enemy & started the slippery run to the Pn. C.P. God, how I ran!

The second is undated but found to be October 1944 in France.

The corresponding text page is 29-10.

shell fire into target areas. After attack, was unhurt by the Germans & each time our weapons cut the tanks & infantry to pieces. While German artillery was supporting the effort to break thru our blockade very few shells fell near me.

While this series of attacks was going on we were concerned about our flanks for it seemed impossible to be - less that the German plan did not envisage trying to turn one flank & the other in order to drive us away. The enemy kept this German onslaught, I had talked with the commanding officer of the F.F.I. forces in that area, I had been brought to the F.F.I. headquarters by a French lieutenant named Gerard de la Grande. He had escaped the Germans at Lyons by riding his bicycle out of the city. A St. Cyr graduate and former of the Croix de Guerre earlier in the war he had been forced to await a chance to get back into action until we neared Lyons. Then, putting his French uniform on under his civilian clothes, he had pedaled outward only to be apprehended as a violator of curfew. He told me that he had almost panicked when taken to jail because had the German garrison seen his uniform, he would have been shot out of hand. Suddenly he remembered that he had been appointed an air - raid warden by the Germans. He called for the prison guard, showed him his pass & blustered his way out of jail. On foot, he had made his way toward the sound of our guns only to be shot at both by the Germans and later by our own outposts. He apparently lay in a ditch half - filled with water until sundown of darkness he got thru our lines & reported at our C.P.

I took "Geo" as he was called, as a bastardization of Gerard in tone & got him some uniforms since all he had for clothing was what he wore. Also I outfitted him with sleeping paraphernalia, shaving equipment & the like. He picked about F.F.I. units and also warned us against the F.F.P. "Franc-Tireurs Partisans" who were communist oriented in their efforts.

When he took me to the F.F.I. I was introduced to the commanding officer who used a "nom de guerre". He was actually a Catholic priest named "Father Fraire" who eventually reunited us in Mamornich, after the war and left a lasting impression with our children. Father Fraire had been an army officer having also graduated from St. Cyr but had taken up the cloth & forsaken his military until the German occupation. He had some 8000 magni under his command & while we did not wish to employ them as regular troops we did establish a mission for them in which they outposted our flanks & rear to give us warning of any hostile actions in those areas. They did their job well for we had no surprises while they were in position.

Returning to the immense German effort to drive us away from their route of escape to the north, our artillery maintained a bang - warning exercises by pounding the narrow Rhine valley with some 1000 - 1500 shells a day.

Note the higher density writing later in the campaign!

The people left behind during the war.



The Doughty family: Grandma Florence Chapman Ward (L), RKD's wife Eleanore Ward Doughty (R), and their children Ann Bullard, Martha Ward, and Robert Keith, all Doughtys. Picture was taken in 1951 as RKD went off to war again in Korea. (f)



Martha Doughty Landsiedel, RKD's oldest daughter, in the 1980s. The existence of this memoir is in no small part due to her efforts in transcribing the stenographic notes taken by her mother.

A little about the military aspects of this story.

Doughty's tale is of the 141st Infantry Regiment (36th Infantry Division, 7th Army; Gen. Mark Clark was its CO in Italy, Gen. Alexander Patch in France) during its campaign from North Africa, two invasions of Italy, an invasion of France on the Riviera, its push up the Rhone, crossing the Vosges mountains, into Germany and finally into Austria during World War II.

From a letter to RKD's grandson Matt Bunting dated 26 September 1989, we have the following details about RKD's military unit.

"To give you background on army structure, then in existence, a division was made up of three regiments. In our case the 141st, 142nd, and 143rd Infantry Regiments comprised our Division. There was also a regiment of artillery consisting of three battalions of 105 mm howitzers and a fourth battalion of 155 mm guns. The 105s were light artillery and were designated as the 131st, 132nd, and 133rd Fields Artillery Battalions. Each of the light battalions was earmarked as a member of a regimental combat team. In other words, the 141st Infantry Regiment and the 131st FA Battalion operated as a combat team. The same applied to the 142nd and the 132nd, etc. The medium artillery 155s were under Division control and later in the war we had some 8" (about 200 mm) guns assigned to the Division as heavy artillery. These were also under Division control. Most of the time, all artillery was under Division control and fired en masse from a Fire Direction Center. However, should a mission arise calling for a regimental combat team, we always knew who would operate with us.

"In addition, each division had an aviation unit attached to the artillery, a Medical Unit, Quartermaster Company, Engineer Battalion, Ordnance Company, Reconnaissance Troop, and other units for special services. When we were combat ready and joined by other troops, such as anti-aircraft batteries, armor, chemical mortar outfits and the like, we numbered in the neighborhood of 18,000 men.

"The typical regiment is under the command of a colonel and this one consists of three battalions, named, appropriately, first, second, and third. Each battalion consisted of 4 companies. Companies were comprised of platoons and platoons of squads."

In each of those battalions there was a group of individuals charged with "Intelligence and Reconnaissance", I&R. This group was termed the S-2 and, in the 141st, was under the command of Captain Doughty, promoted to Major during the campaign.

In the text, you will encounter **S** and **G** numbers. The **S** numbers apply to *battalion* (or *brigade*) level functions while the **G** numbers apply to (*corps* or) *division* levels. The number that follows the letter refers to the organizational function. Thus, very generally, **1** applies to administration, **2** to intelligence, **3** to operations, and **4** to logistics, supplies, etc. There are other numbers although these are not particularly relevant to RKD's text.

The role of the I&R people is to learn whatever they can by any means available: where are enemy strengths, mine fields, where are usable roads, etc.? The means include

individuals going behind enemy lines, interrogation of prisoners, discussions with partisans, and observation. Late in life, Doughty is quoted by his daughter as describing the work of an I&R platoon: "They carry machine guns and mortars. In secret, they get as close to the Germans as they can. They do not fight, unless they have to. They are there to collect information. I trained every squad member to write coded messages on Red Cross paper, ... in case they are captured. Germans gave prisoners paper once a month and, using code, they sent back a story to me of something they had seen. They provided invaluable information."

In a campaign, the I&R groups establish a command post (CP) linked to observation posts (OP). The information gathered is critical to the effectiveness of artillery and troop movements. You will easily conclude that the S-2 folks are continuously in the thick of the action. After all, it is the infantry that has the final say as to whether a military objective has been achieved and artillery cannot contribute much to the effort without knowing where enemy strong points are.

The reader might consult a book put out by the US Government Printing Office: *Riviera to the Rhine* by J.J. Clarke and R.R. Smith, Center for Military History, Washington DC, 1993.

A more general review of the history of the 141st and 36th Division, including shorter stories that are rewritten (by RKD) versions of the this memoir, is available at:
<http://www.texasmilitaryforcesmuseum.org/36division/archives/141/ps3.htm>

Highlights

Taken from the website of the Texas Military Forces Museum

The men of the 141st Infantry Regiment were:

Among the first American troops to land on the continent of Europe in World War II.

Among the first troops to enter Rome.

The first Infantry Regiment to land on the coast of Southern France.

The first Regiment in the Seventh Army to cross the Moselle River.

The first of the 36th Division troops to enter Germany.

Between September 9, 1943 and the end of the war, the 141st Infantry Regiment experienced a total of 361 (out of 607) days of combat:

137 in Italy, 204 in France, 17 in Germany and 4 in Austria.

The Regiment sustained more than 6,000 casualties in World War II, including 1,126 killed, approximately 5,000 wounded* and over 500 missing in action.

During the fighting in France alone, the munitions section of the Regiment handled 3,500 tons of ammunition.

In one month — August 15, 1944 to September 15, 1944 — one of the Regiment's Nighthawk trucks drove 9,000 miles.

For their action in World War II, the men of the 141st Infantry received 2,614 awards and decorations:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| • Congressional Medal Of Honor | 3 |
| • Distinguished Service Cross | 31 |
| • Legion Of Merit | 12 |
| • Silver Star | 492 |
| • Soldier's Medal | 11 |
| • Bronze Star | 1,685 |
| • Division Commendation | 34 |
| • Foreign Decorations | 40 |

*This figure includes hospitalized personnel only

Medals

Since the text carries discussion of medals, the following is noted.

Purple Heart

During the early period of American involvement in World War II (December 7, 1941 – September 22, 1943), the Purple Heart was awarded both for wounds received in action against the enemy and for meritorious performance of duty. With the establishment of the Legion of Merit, by an Act of Congress, the practice of awarding the Purple Heart for meritorious service was discontinued. By Executive Order 9277, dated December 3, 1942, this decoration was extended to be applicable to all services and the order required that regulations of the Services be uniform in application as far as practicable. This executive order also authorized the award only for wounds received. It is estimated that over a million Purple Hearts were awarded during WWII.

Note the Museum does not mention the number of Purple Hearts in its listing on page 9.

Distinguished Service Cross

Awarded to a person who distinguishes himself by extraordinary heroism while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States. About 5000 DSCs were awarded in WWII.

Medal of Honor. For even greater heroism, this medal is the highest order of recognition.

Military Units

For readers interested in an even larger view, we have, from Wikipedia, the following for organizational units of the Army. This chart may be too modern to apply to the WW2 setting.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Constituent units</i>	<i>typ lead</i>
Army	100,000-200,000	2-4 Corps	4 star General
Corps	40,000-80,000	2-4 regiments or brigades	3 star
Division	10-30,000	2-4 brigades or regiments	2 star
Brigade	3000-5000	2+ regiments or 3-6 battalions	1 star
Regiment	1,500-3000	2+ battalions	Colonel
Battalion	300-1300	2-6 companies	Major*
Company	80-225	2-8 platoons	Captain*
Platoon	26-55	2+ squads	Lieutenant

During World War II, the 36th Division had 3 infantry Regiments (141st, 142nd and 143rd of about 3000 men each). In battle two fought and the third was held in reserve. According to RKD's notes, a battalion had roughly 200 men and a company consisted of 100 men.

Military Ranks

US Army **officer** ranks:

Lieutenant

Captain

Major

Lieutenant Colonel, (full) Colonel

General (Brigadier, Major, Lieutenant, *plain old* General, General of the Army)

Among the **non-commissioned** personnel (non-com's) are:

Private (Pvt, also Pfc, private first class)

Corporal (Cpl)

Sergeant (Sgt)

* In wartime, there was considerable variation in leadership rank of these units.

Glossary

Abbreviations

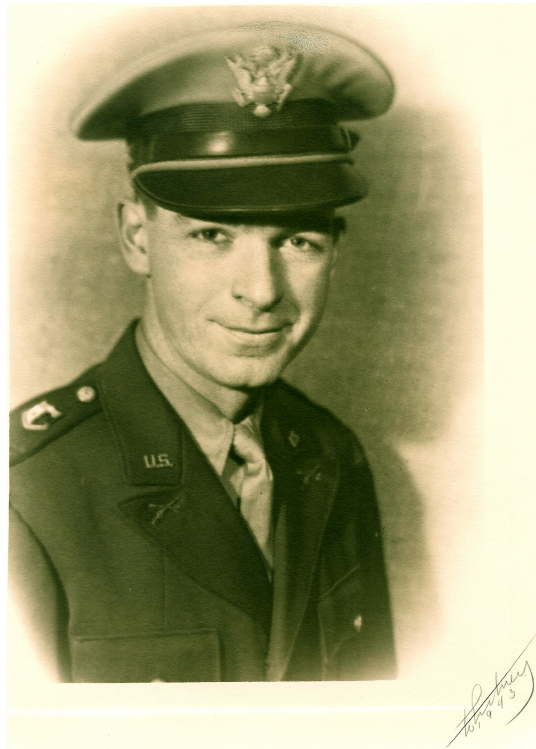
AA	Anti Aircraft (See Ack Ack next page)
AG	Adjutant General (G-1: administration)
Bn.	Battalion
BG	Brigadier General
BU	Boston University
B.S.	an acronym for male cattle excrement!
CCB	Combat Command B
CIC	Combat Information Center, also Criminal Investigation Command
CG	Commanding general
CMTC	Citizens Military Training Camp
CO	Commanding Officer
CP	Command Post
DSC	Distinguished Service Cross
FFI	Force Francaise de l'Interieur (French Forces of the Interior)
FTP	Franco Tireurs et Partisans (French shooters and partisans)
FUBAR	"Fouled" up beyond all recognition
GI	General Issue: American soldier
GMAC	General Motors Acceptance Corporation
Hq.	Headquarters
I&R	or I and R, Intell and Recon (Intelligence and Reconnaissance)
LCT	Landing Craft, Tank (Amphibious assault ship, see Chapter 11) <i>USN Mk. 5: 117 ft long, 32 ft beam, 259 long ton loaded displ., 136 t cargo</i>
LST	Landing Ship, Tank (much larger than an LCT, see Chapter 27) <i>USN Mk. 2: 327 ft long, 50 ft beam, 3942 t loaded displ., 2100 t cargo</i>
M., Mme., Mlle.	In French: Monsieur, Madame, and Mademoiselle
MG	Machine Gun
MLR	Main Line of Resistance
MP	Military Police
OD	Officer of the Day
OP	Observation Post
PR	Public Relations or Personal Reconnaissance
PW	Prisoner of War
QM	Quartermaster (Supplies and distribution)
R and R	Rest and Relaxation
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SP (gun)	Self Propelled (gun)
TAC	Tactical Air Command
TD	Tank destroyer
UPI	United Press International

Definitions

Abatis	Debris (like trees, etc.) placed on roads to impede military movement
Ack ack	anti-aircraft gun, also called (in English) flak from the German abbreviation for Flugzeugabwehrkanone (aircraft defense cannon)
A-Frame	A device for carrying heavy load on one's back
Boche	A French (derogatory) term for a German. The British use " Jerry " and the American infantry " Kraut ".
Brass	High ranking officers
Casemate	Fortified (usually heavy concrete) artillery gun emplacement
Croix de Guerre :	French military service medal (transl.: <i>War Cross</i>)
Defile	a geographic term for a narrow pass or gorge between mountains or hills. It has its origins as a military description of a pass through which troops can march only in a narrow column or with a narrow front. On emerging from a defile (or something similar) into open country, soldiers are said to " debouch ".
Dog Biscuit	A small round hard cracker for use with "C" rations, often avoided.
Dog Tags	Identification discs
Echelons	a formation of troops, ships, aircraft, or vehicles in parallel rows with the end of each row projecting further than the one in front
Fire for Effect	Shoot to kill
Half track	Vehicle with tank treads in rear, normal tire wheels in front
Maquis	rural guerrilla bands of French resistance fighters, called <i>maquisards</i>
Nom de Guerre :	wartime alias name
Overlay	A piece of transparent paper or plastic sheet which, when properly oriented on a map, shows the location of objects of military interest without the need to mark them on the map itself.
Provost Marshal :	chief of the military police
Regimental Exec.	Second in command
Re-entrant	An S-bend in a river.
Rondo	Code name for 141 st Infantry Regiment.

Salient	a piece of land or section of fortification that juts out to form an angle
SHAEF:	Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force. Created on 13 February 1944 out of the " <i>Supreme Allied Command</i> " that was, in turn, created in April 1943. It was located in London until August 1944, in Versailles until May 1945, in Frankfurt until July 1945 when it was discontinued.
Stalag	Another of those German words made from the beginnings of more words like Gestapo, Stasi, etc. : Stammlager : (German) war prisoner detention camp.
Stuka	again: Sturzkampf (Flugzeug), Dive Attack (Airplane).

Index for some of the military personnel (Dramatis Personae)



The author (O-280726) at the time of the war (picture date 1943, f)

141st Infantry Regiment Commanding Officers

(with dates when they started as CO, when available)

Col. Richard K. Werner, wounded at Mt. Rotunda

Lt. Col. Aaron W. Wyatt, killed near Cassino

Lt. Col. Andrew F. Price, wounded near Cairn

Col. Adams

Col. (later Major General) John W. "Jazz" Harmony (15 August 1944)

Col. Clyde E. Steele (29 August 1944)

Col. Carl E. Lundquist (7 October 1944) and finally

Col. Owens.

The generals

7th Army: Gen. Mark Clark,
Gen. Alexander M. (Sandy) Patch, (Replaced Clark in Operation Dragoon)

36th Div. Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker (September 1941-June 1944)
Brig. Gen. William H. Wilbur (1943-44) Deputy commander
Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist (July 1944 -1 November 1945)
Brig. Gen. Robert I. Stack (November 1945 to inactivation).

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The Journey and Maps

The following pages are a retyped summary of RKD's notes regarding the location of his regiment on what day of the campaign and allows one to follow the arduous journey in detail. One needs, however, maps of a scale sufficiently detailed scale to show the smallest of villages. Much larger maps can show the general movement of the 141st but they typically fall short of accurately portraying the terrain.

Since the campaign covers a very large part of Europe, a large number of connected maps are required to find every location mentioned in the text. Finding the maps and including the appropriate sections turned out to be a difficult undertaking. The challenges included providing the fine detail, the number of pages involved, providing connectivity between them, and the potential for having to use color copies. Modern road maps also do not accurately portray the landscape and give an inaccurate picture of RKD's situation faced during the war. Finally, there is the matter of copyrights for any maps used.

I consequently chose not to include maps unless they are of a general nature. As a former professor, I feel comfortable in leaving the exercise of following the detailed route to the student-reader as a homework assignment. I personally found the process very interesting and I think the reader should immerse him- or her-self in that as well for a full appreciation of RKD's journey. Most of the locales cited in the stories can be identified from satellite images available on Google Maps or Google Earth. That alone may be a good reason to leave the paper detailed maps out of this volume.

The material in the next few pages includes a very few typographical corrections and a small license to shorten one description without change of sense. Some misspellings may still be in place as the original type is unclear in a few places. I believe the material was obtained from the Regiment archives and denotes the locations of the *Headquarters* rather than those specifically of RKD himself, although they were intimately co-located much of the time.

RD

Locations of the Headquarters 141st Infantry Regiment during World War II.

Date	Vector (Vic = vicinity)	Location	Country
1943			
15-Aug	8 mi E of	Porte aux Poules	Algeria
17-Aug	6 mi W	St Leu	Algeria
3-Sep		Aboard ship	
9-Sep	Vic	Ogliastro (Salerno)	Italy
11-Sep	4 mi NE of	Agropoli	Italy
14-Sep	1 mi S	Battapaglia	Italy
20-Sep	1 mi W	Altavilla	Italy
22-Sep	2 mi W	Altavilla	Italy
13-Oct	3 mi SW	Guigliano	Italy
2-Nov		Nisida Island	Italy
3-Nov	3 mi SW	Guigliano	Italy
6-Nov		Pignataro Maggiore	Italy
7-Nov	4 mi SW	Pietravairano	Italy
16-Nov	2 mi SE	Mignano	Italy
14-Dec	1.5 mi N	Mignano	Italy
20-Dec	.25 mi E	San Pietro	Italy
30-Dec		San Angelo d'Alife	Italy
1944			
12-Jan	1 mi NW	Mignano	Italy
15-Jan	1.5 mi SW	San Vittore del Lazio	Italy
19-Jan	2 mi NE	San Angelo in Teodice	Italy
		RAPIDO RIVER CROSSING DISASTER	
8-Feb		Pastinelli	Italy
9-Feb		Cairo	Italy
27-Feb		Pratella	Italy
8-Mar	2.5 mi NW	Maddaloni	Italy
8-Apr		Celzi	Italy
6-May	4 mi W	Qualiano	Italy
22-May		Anzio Beachhead	Italy
24-May	3.5 mi NE	Nettuno	Italy
26-May	.5 mi NE	Cisterna	Italy
27-May	2.5 mi SW	Velletri	Italy
28-May	2.5 mi E	Velletri	Italy
31-May	3 mi NE	Velletri	Italy
1-Jun	2 mi NE	Velletri	Italy
2-Jun	.5 mi NW	Velletri	Italy
2-Jun	2 mi NW	Velletri	Italy

3-Jun	.5 SE	Nemi	Italy
4-Jun	1.5 mi S	Rocca di Papa	Italy
	3 mi NW	Marino	Italy
	2 mi SE	Rome	Italy
5-Jun	1.5 mi NW	Rome	Italy
6-Jun	1.5 mi N	S Maria di Galaria	Italy
7-Jun	1.5 mi SW	Allumiere	Italy
8-Jun	2 mi SW	Allumiere	Italy
9-Jun		Montalto di Castro	Italy
10-Jun	8 mi SW	Orbetello	Italy
11-Jun	6 mi SW	Orbetello	Italy
12-Jun	8 mi SW	Orbetello	Italy
14-Jun		Scansano	Italy
15-Jun	2.25 mi S	Vallerona	Italy
	1.75 mi S	Vallerona	Italy
16-Jun	1.5 mi S	Vallerona	Italy
	7 mi SE	Campagnatico	Italy
17-Jun	5.5 mi SE	Campagnatico	Italy
	5 mi SE	Campagnatico	Italy
	3 mi SE	Campagnatico	Italy
18-Jun		Campagnatico	Italy
21-Jun		Paganico	Italy
	1.5 mi NE	Sticcinano	Italy
25-Jun	8 mi NW	Rome	Italy
1-Jul	1.5 mi N	Paestum	Italy
7-Jul	1.5 SW	Battapaglia	Italy
24-Jul	5.5 mi W	Aversa	Italy
10-Aug	aboard ship	Pozzuoli (Naples harbor)	Italy
	harbor	Salerno	Italy
12-Aug	aboard ship	Near Pontine Islands	
13-Aug	aboard ship	Sardinia-Corsica straits	
	anchor	Ajaccio Corsica	France
14-Aug	aboard ship	direction	France
15-Aug		Le Dramont	France
	.25 mi N	Agay	France
	2.5 mi NE	Agay	France
16-Aug	9.5 mi SW	Cannes	France
17-Aug	4.5 mi W	Theoule-sur-Mer	France
20-Aug		Draguignan	France
21-Aug		Digne	France
22-Aug		Aspres	France
	6 mi NE	Montelimar	France
24-Aug	1 mi SW	Marsanne	France
29-Aug	4.5 mi S	Chabeuil	France

30-Aug		Bourg de Peage	France
1-Sep		Septem de Peage (?)	France
2-Sep		Janneyrias	France
		Pusignan	France
		Meyzieuk	France
3-Sep		St. Andre de Corcy	France
4-Sep		Pont de Veaux	France
5-Sep		St Germain du Bois	France
6-Sep		Poligny	France
7-Sep		St. Ferjeux	France
8-Sep	Vic	Besancon	France
9-Sep		Pelousey	France
		Moncley	France
10-Sep		Oiseley-et-Grachaux	France
11-Sep		Mailley-et-Chazelot	France
		Andelarre	France
	2 mi SW	Vesoul	France
12-Sep		Flagy	France
14-Sep		Mailleroncourt-Charrette	France
17-Sep	1 mi S	Fougerolles	France
18-Sep		Fougerolles	France
20-Sep		Raon-aux-Bois	France
21-Sep		Lonquet	France
22-Sep		St Nabord	France
23-Sep		St. Etienne-les-Remiremont	France
27-Sep	1 mi NE	St. Nabord	France
28-Sep		Xamontarupt	France
3-Oct		Le Boulay	France
24-Oct		Belmont-sur-Buttant	France
25-Oct		Machiefour	France
26-Oct		Grebefosse	France
7-Nov		St. Jean-du-Marche	France
15-Nov		Rehaupal	France
19-Nov		Grange-sur-Vologne	France
20-Nov		Gerbepal	France
23-Nov		Anould	France
25-Nov		Le Chipal	France
2-Dec	Vic	Wustenloch	France
3-Dec		Echery	France
5-Dec		Aubure	France
6-Dec		Bergheim	France
8-Dec		Riquewihr	France
19-Dec		Illkirch-Graffenstaden	France
26-Dec		Lorquin	France

1945			
1-Jan		Montbronn	France
5-Jan	2.5 mi NW	Soucht	France
13-Jan		Montbronn	France
23-Jan		Morswiller	France
30-Jan		Wingersheim	France
		Gries	France
4-Feb		Weyersheim	France
5-Feb		Marienthal	France
8-Feb		Herrlisheim	France
21-Feb		Hohatzenheim	France
4-Mar		Haguenau	France
18-Mar		Surbourg	France
		Hunspach	France
19-Mar		Riedseltz	France
		Altenstadt	France
22-Mar		Rechtenbach	Germany
23-Mar		Berg Zabern	Germany
24-Mar		Haynau	Germany
25-Mar		Westheim	Germany
30-Mar		Heuchelheim	Germany
2-Apr		Reichenbach	Germany
7-Apr		Oggersheim	Germany
22-Apr		Eisenberg	Germany
26-Apr		Langenau	Germany
27-Apr		Dinkelscherben	Germany
28-Apr		Schwabmuchen	Germany
30-Apr		Seeshaupt	Germany
1-May		Bichl	Germany
2-May		Bad Tolz	Germany
4-May	Vic	St. Quirin	Germany
5-May		Bayrischzell	Germany
		Kufstein	Austria
7-May	Germany	surrenders	
9-May		St. Johann	Austria
13-May		Schongau	Germany
20-May		Markt Oberdorf	Germany

Before we get started ...

Roswell Doughty was a poet. His archives are filled with thoughts he penned as poetry. While this memoir is not focused on that aspect of his creativity, we do want to include one poem that speaks to the nature of war. From the date (1934), it is apparent that he visited a site that memorialized a war. The site could have been a number of places but most likely in the Massachusetts State House. In turn, the war he ponders could have been the American Civil War or World War I. Less likely is the American Revolutionary War. The poem is typed in its entirety with the last two stanzas in his own hand added at the end.

ODE TO THE HALL OF FLAGS

Enter my precincts, head down, heart bowed,
Come alone, leave the maddening crowd,
Enter in solitude, hear my voice;
The things I tell are not my choice.

I am desolate, my lot is sad.
I represent worlds that have gone mad.
It is for me to show the state
Where millions died to honor Hate!

These banners gray, shot full of holes,
Led on those brave and gallant souls
Who gave their lives in solemn thought
That peace with ritual could be bought.

Three things are mine to signify :
Greed and Hate, that Love decry,
Honor to all the perished dead;
Warning of ghouls that lie ahead.

Listen then with your keenest ear;
Hear those things that raise a tear
of Heartfelt grief for those who died
With never a fear that honor lied!

In all the living wars of men,
Yea, even in those beyond the ken
Of history, lies mortal shame,
In deepest guilt, without a name.

Glory to all who hid their light,
 Consenting to die in ranks of Night.
 This is bestowed, 'tis all the fame
 Given to heroes in tombs without name.

To-day the world in pitiful plight,
 Still fails, in fact, to view the right
 Of all Mankind to live a life
 Free from war and bludgeoning strife.

The only cheer to light the gloom,
 So stifling in this living tomb,
 Is the hope of all the praying dead
 That not in vain was life-blood shed.

It is their right, if right there be,
 To share in that grand symphony of
 Bounteous life, when Man shall see
 How war erases Liberty.

Salute ye then, these honored rags.
 Speed up the race for Peace, that lags.
 Hold ye to that rare vision bright
 That spurns the thought of might as right!

October 1934

r.k.d.

10.

It is their right, if right there be,
 To share in that grand symphony
 Of bounteous Life, when Man shall see
 How War erases liberty!

11.

Salute ye then these honored rags,
 Speed up the race for Peace, that lags,
 Hold ye to that rare vision, bright
 That spurns the thought of might as right!

R.K.D.