

34th Infantry Division
The Red Bull
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The first contingent embarked at Brooklyn on 14 January 1942 and sailed from New York the next day. At first there were 4,508 who stepped ashore at 12:15 hrs. on the 26 of January 1942 at Dufferin Quay, Belfast commanded by major General Ressel P. Hartle. They were met by a lot of famous people like Duke of Abercom, the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland (Jahn Miller Andrews), the commander of British troops in Ulster (General G.E.W. Franklyn), and the Secretary of state for air (Sir , Archibald Sinclair).



Continuing the rest of there training in Northern Ireland, and saw there first combat in the North African invasion, 8 November 1942, they landed at Algiers and seizing the port and outlaying airfields. On April 1943 the Division assaulted hill 609, capturing it on the 1st of May 1943, and then drove through Chouigui Pass to Tebourba and Ferryville. The division then trained for the Salemo landing.

The 151st FA Bn. Went in on D-day, 9 September 1943, at Salerno, while the rest of the

division followed on 25th of September. Making contact with the enemy at the Calore River, 28th September 1943. The 34th then drove north to take Benevento, crossed the winding Volturno three times in October and November, assaulted Mount Patano and took one of its four peaks before being relieved, the 9th of December 1943.



On January 1944, the Division drove into the Gustaw line, took Mount Trocchio after a bitter fight, pushed across the Rapido River into the hills behind and attacked Monastery Hill which dominated the town of Cassino. They nearly took the objective, but in the end their attacks on the Monastery and town failed.

The 34th Division lost about 80% of their men in the infantry battalions. Eventually it took five combined allied forces to finish what the 34th nearly accomplished on its own.

After some rest they landed on Anzio beachhead, on the 25th of March 1944, maintaining

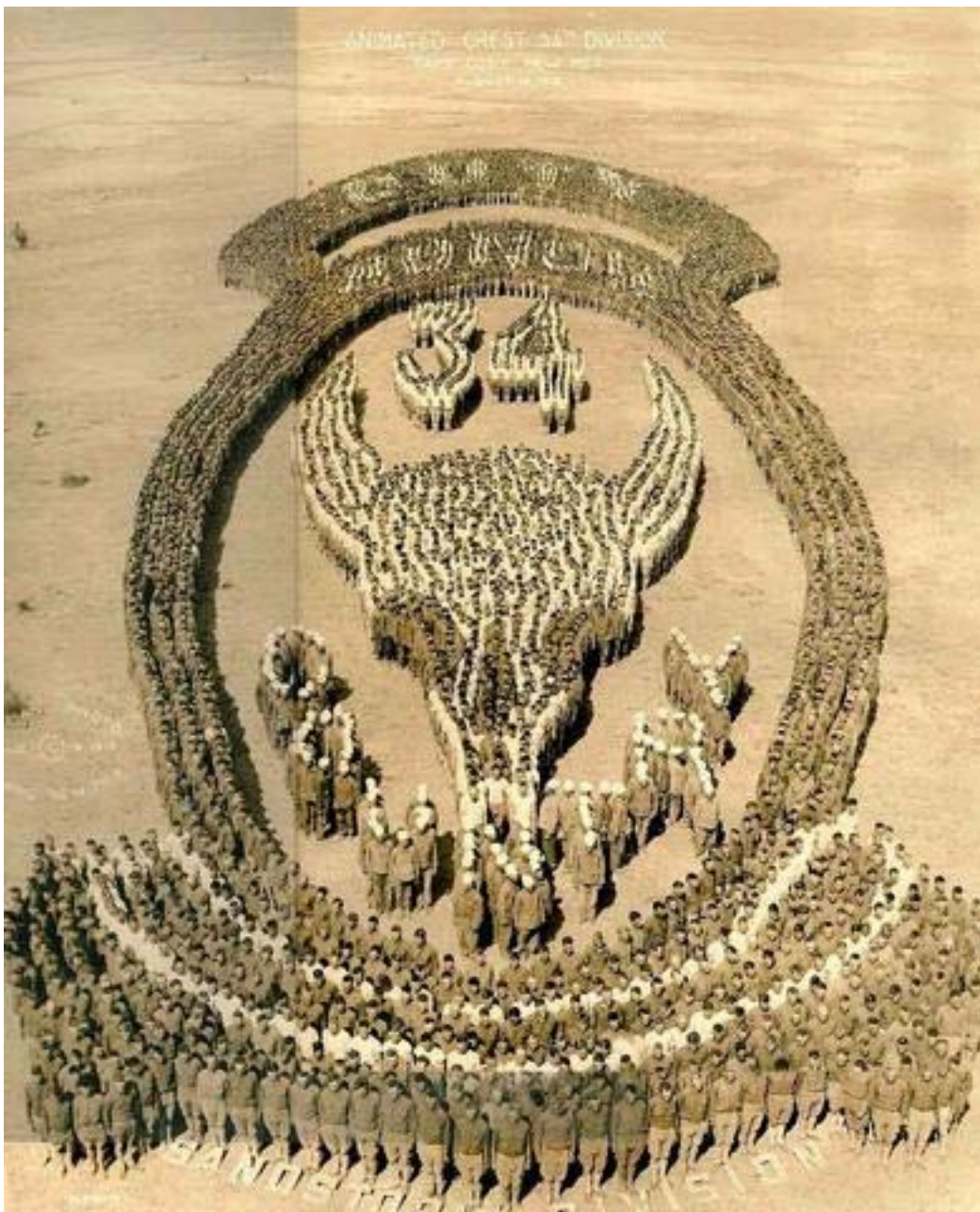
their defenses until the offensive came on the 23rd of May, when it broke out of the beachhead, took Cisterna and raced to Civitavecchia and Rome. The division drove across the Cecina River to liberate Livorno on the 19th of July 1944, and continued on to take Mount Belmonte in October. Digging in south of Bologna for the winter, the 34th jumped off, on the 15th of April, and captured Bologna on the 20th of April. The pursuit of the routed enemy ended, on

the 2nd of May, with the German surrender in Italy.

The 34th Division was credited with an amassing 517 days of front line combat, more than any other U.S. Division. Unfortunately they also had 3,737 killed in action, 14,165 wounded in action, and 3,460 missing in action, making that a total of 21,362 battle casualties. The divisions men were awarded 10 metals of Honor, 98 Distinguished Service Medals, 1,153 silver stars, 116 Legion of Merit medals, one Distinguished Flying Cross, 2,545 Bronze stars, 34 Air medals, with duplicate awards of 52 Oak leaf clusters, and 15,000 purple hearts.

There's the 34th Infantry Division Red Bull.

Fight! Fight! Fight!



This information was attained at [http://wn.wikipedia.org/wiki/34th_Infantry_Division_\(United_States\)#World_War_2](http://wn.wikipedia.org/wiki/34th_Infantry_Division_(United_States)#World_War_2)