

HEADQUARTERS
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DESIGNATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

1. The Furth Air Base located at Furth, Germany (map coordinates O-3305) is designated MONTEITH BARRACKS in honor of First Lieutenant Jimmie W. Monteith, Jr., O 12 857 793, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous heroism in action near Colleville-sur-Mer, France on 6 June 1944. Lieutenant Monteith landed with the initial assault waves on the coast of France under heavy enemy fire. Without regard for his own personal safety he continually moved up and down the beach reorganizing men for further assault. He then led the assault over a narrow protective ledge and across the flat, exposed terrain to the comparative safety of a cliff. Retracing his steps across the field to the beach, he moved over to where two tanks were buttoned up and blind under violent enemy artillery and machine gun fire. Completely exposed to the intense fire, Lieutenant Monteith led the tanks on foot through a minefield and into firing positions. Under his direction several enemy positions were destroyed. He then rejoined his company and under his leadership his men captured an advantageous position on the hill. Supervising the defense of his newly won position against repeated vicious counter-attacks, he continued to ignore his own personal safety, repeatedly crossing the two or three hundred yards of open terrain under heavy fire to strengthen links in his defensive chain. When the enemy succeeded in completely surrounding Lieutenant Monteith and his unit and while leading the fight out of the situation, Lieutenant Monteith was killed by enemy fire. The courage, gallantry, and intrepid leadership displayed by Lieutenant Monteith is worthy of emulation.

2. The Flak Kaserne located at Zirndorf, Germany (map coordinates T-3393) is designated PINDER BARRACKS in honor of Technician Fifth Grade John J. Pinder, Jr., 35 146 164, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his indomitable courage in action near Colleville-sur-Mer, France on 6 June 1944. Technician Fifth Grade Pinder landed on the coast 100 yards off shore under devastating enemy machine gun and artillery fire which caused severe casualties among the boatload. Carrying a vitally important radio, he struggled towards shore in waist-deep water. Only a few yards from his craft he was hit by enemy fire and was gravely wounded. Technician Fifth Grade Pinder never stopped. He made shore and delivered the radio. Refusing to take cover afforded, or to accept medical attention for his wounds, Technician Fifth Grade Pinder, though terribly weakened by loss

of blood and in fierce pain, on three occasions went into the fire-swept surf to salvage communication equipment. He recovered many vital parts and equipment, including another workable radio. On the third trip he was again hit, suffering machine gun bullet wounds in the legs. Still this valiant soldier would not stop for rest or medical attention. Remaining exposed to heavy enemy fire, growing steadily weaker, he aided in establishing the vital radio communication on the beach. While so engaged this dauntless soldier was hit for the third time and killed. The indomitable courage and personal bravery of Technician Fifth Grade Pinder was a magnificent inspiration to the men with whom he served.

3. The South Kaserne located at Nurnberg, Germany (map coordinates T-4397) is designated MERRELL BARRACKS in honor of Private Joseph F. Merrell, 42 179 711, Company I, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his magnificent valor in action near Lohe, Germany on 1st April 1945. Private Merrell made a gallant, single-handed attack against vastly superior enemy forces near Lohe, Germany. His unit, attempting a quick conquest of hostile hill positions that would open the route to Nurnberg before the enemy could organize his defense of that city, was pinned down by brutal fire from rifles, machine pistols, and two heavy machine guns. Entirely on his own initiative, Private Merrell began a single-handed assault. He ran 100 yards through concentrated fire, barely escaping death at each stride, and at point-blank range engaged four German machine pistolmen with his rifle, killing all of them while their bullets ripped his uniform. As he started forward again, his rifle was smashed by a sniper's bullet, leaving him armed only with three grenades. But he did not hesitate. He zigzagged 200 yards through a hail of bullets to within 10 yards of the first machine gun, where he hurled two grenades and then rushed the position ready to fight with his bare hands if necessary. In the emplacement he seized a Luger pistol and killed what Germans had survived the grenade blast. Rearmed, he crawled toward the second machine gun located 30 yards away, killing four Germans in camouflaged fox holes on the way, but himself receiving a critical wound in the abdomen. And yet he went on, staggering, bleeding, disregarding bullets which tore through the folds of his clothing and glanced off his helmet. He threw his last grenade into the machine gun nest and stumbled on to wipe out the crew. He had completed this self-appointed task when a machine pistol burst killed him instantly. In his spectacular one-man attack Private Merrell killed 6 Germans in the first machine gun emplacement, 7 in the next, and an additional 10 infantrymen who were astride his path to the weapons which would have decimated his unit had he not assumed the burden of the assault and stormed the enemy positions with utter fearlessness, intrepidity of the highest order, and a willingness to sacrifice his own life so that his comrades could go on to victory.

4. The Panzer Kaserne, Nurnberg-Furth Area located at Furth, Germany (map coordinates O-3600) is designated JOHNSON BARRACKS in honor of Private Elden H. Johnson, 31 353 962, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d

Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry and intrepidity in action at Valmontone, Italy on 3 June 1944. Private Johnson elected to sacrifice his life in order that his comrades might extricate themselves from an ambush. Braving the massed fire of about 60 riflemen, three machine guns, and three tanks from positions only 25 yards distant, he stood erect and signaled his patrol leader to withdraw. The whole area was brightly illuminated by enemy flares. Then, despite 20-mm machine gun, machine pistol, and rifle fire directed at him, Private Johnson advanced beyond the enemy in a slow, deliberate walk. Firing his automatic rifle from the hip, he succeeded in distracting the enemy and enabled his 12 comrades to escape. Advancing to within 5 yards of a machine gun, emptying his weapon, Private Johnson killed its crew. Standing in full view of the enemy he reloaded and turned on the riflemen to the left, firing directly into their positions. He either killed or wounded four of them. A burst of machine gun fire tore into Private Johnson and he dropped to his knees. Fighting to the very last, he steadied himself on his knees and sent a final burst of fire crashing into another German. With that he slumped forward dead. Private Johnson had willingly given his life in order that his comrades might live. These acts on the part of Private Johnson were an inspiration to the entire command and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the armed forces.

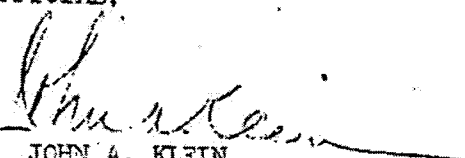
5. The Panzer Kaserne, Erlangen Sub-Post, Nurnberg Military Post, located at Erlangen, Germany (map coordinates O-3615) is designated FERRIS BARRACKS in honor of Second Lieutenant Geoffrey C. Ferris, O 420 345, 33d Field Artillery Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, who was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action in the vicinity of Dj el Deba, Tunisia on 6 May 1943. As artillery forward observer with Company E, 26th Infantry Regiment, Lieutenant Ferris crawled well forward of his own lines across open terrain swept by intense enemy machine gun fire. Realizing the danger of his task, he ordered his men to remain behind while he advanced alone. While carrying out his mission Lieutenant Ferris was killed by enemy fire. The courage and personal bravery of Lieutenant Ferris was an inspiration to the men with whom he served.

6. The Schwabacher Kaserne located at Schwabach, Germany (map coordinates T-3887) is designated O'BRIEN BARRACKS in honor of Captain Thomas F. O'Brien, O 357 647, 7th Field Artillery Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, who distinguished himself by heroism in action during the Tunisian campaign and received the Distinguished Service Cross in recognition of his gallantry. Captain O'Brien was later awarded two Oak Leaf Clusters to the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in action in the

Sicilian and Normandy campaigns. Captain O'Brien was killed in action near Aachen, Germany, on 16 November 1944. Captain O'Brien's gallantry in combat will live on as an example of the highest traditions of the military service.

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