

EVERETTE F. COPPOCK III

CSM, US ARMY, RETIRED

TRANSPORTATION CORPS REGIMENT, 1977-2007

THE HISTORY OF THE 40TH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, AC

TURLEY BARRACKS, MANNHEIM, GERMANY

Stationed in Mannheim, Germany at Kaiser Wilhelm an ex-Wehrmacht Kaserne on Grenadier Strasse designated Turley Barracks by the U. S., the 40th Transportation Company (Medium Truck, Petroleum) operated during the Cold War 1947-1991 in general support of United States Army Europe and 7th Army. The Company had previously been awarded the Presidential Unit Citation. The unit was assigned to the 6th Quartermaster Battalion, also headquartered in the Mannheim area. The 40th's T. O. & E. included 60 each 5-Ton Tractors and 120 each 5,000-gallon Petroleum Tankers, which enabled the unit to perform shuttle operations, dropping a full trailer and pulling away an empty to be refilled. In addition to providing fuel support to combat units involved in field operations, the unit supplied fuel from French Communication Zone (COMMZ) depot tank farms to various fuel stations and military airfields in the 7th Army operating area of Western Europe.

- Reorganized and re-designated 16 December 1943 as the 3542d Quartermaster Truck Company
- Inactivated 20 April 1946 in Italy

When the US joined the war in 1942 its basic logistic truck company was organized as follows:

- HQ Platoon, Mess, Administration, Supply, three-line platoons and Maintenance Platoon:
- 3 ¼-ton Jeeps
- 1 ¾-ton Command Truck
- 4 ¾-ton Weapons Carriers
- 3 2.5-ton Cargo Trucks
- 11 ¼-ton Trailers
- Three Truck Platoons:
- 3 ¼-ton Jeeps
- 48 2.5-ton Cargo Trucks
- 48 1-ton Trailers

- Unit staffed by 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 3 1st LT, 2 2nd LT, 183 enlisted Soldiers - 40 NCOs (four Master Sergeants and no 1SG position established until 1958) and 143 vehicle operators.

Allied forces conquered Sicily in the summer of 1943, securing the island by August 17. This defeat precipitated the fall of Fascist Dictator Benito Mussolini, and the new Italian government negotiated an armistice with the Allies. The Allies resolved to intervene in Italy to guarantee this liberation from Fascist rule, and to pursue their strategic objectives. Adolf Hitler's German Army invaded Italy rather than let it come to terms with the Allies and overran much of the country. Fierce fighting ensued as the Allies landed and pushed their way up the boot of Italy towards Rome. Italy joined the Allies, and the intervention became a campaign of liberation. To further tell this story, the American Battle Monuments Commission has released *Entering Italy: The Naples-Foggia Campaign*. The Allied forces from the first crossings on September 3, 1943 through January 21, 1944, the eve of subsequent amphibious landings at Anzio and Nettuno, Italy.

Including dynamic maps showing the locations of units over time, narrative text, and an encyclopedia of people, places, organizations and equipment involved, the *Entering Italy* online interactive provides comprehensive insights into this critical World War II campaign.

Having announced the armistice, the Allies met stiff German resistance when they landed at Salerno on September 9, 1943. They fought for days to secure the beachhead. Meanwhile, the British Eighth Army pushed its way north from landings in Calabria and at Taranto to link up with the American and British forces battling around Salerno. By mid-October 1943 Allied forces had taken Naples and Foggia, and secured Italy south of these critical cities.

As the cold weather of winter began to set in, the Allies found themselves struggling to advance between Naples and Rome. They encountered successive German defense lines that artfully incorporated the difficult Italian terrain. The formidable Gustav Line, featuring defenses in depth and incorporating the slopes of Monte Cassino, brought them to a stalemate. During November, December 1943 and early January 1944, the Allies inched forward, but casualties were heavy and breakthroughs non-existent. The Allies planned for an amphibious invasion to land at Anzio and Nettuno on January 22, 1944. This would put them behind enemy lines and turn the Gustav Line.

The fighting in Italy proved to be long and hard. Thousands of Americans lost their lives, along with thousands of their Allies. Over 10,000 are buried or memorialized at the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery. Located 38 miles south of Rome, near the famous Anzio beachhead is Sicily-Rome American Cemetery. In this 77-acre World War II burial ground are the remains of nearly 7,900 American men and women. They lost their lives in the liberation of Sicily, the landings in Salerno and Anzio, and in the heavy fighting northward. Plot "B" contains many members of Audie Murphy's platoon. The spirit of the memorial is captured in the "Brothers in Arms" statue that stands at its center. There are also 23 sets of brothers that lie side by side to each other.

By the end of the first week of August 1944 members of the British Eighth Army stood on the Ponte Vecchio, bridging the Arno River in recently liberated Florence, Italy. The Eighth Army had just completed a campaign, in conjunction with the U.S. Fifth Army, that had kept Axis forces in Italy in full retreat, unable to halt the Allied drive north of Rome that had begun with Operation DIADEM the previous May. For the first time since the Italian campaign had begun, Allied leaders were optimistic that they were on the verge of pushing the Germans out of the northern Apennines and sweeping through the Po Valley beyond. After that, many hoped for a rapid advance into the Alps, the Balkans, and perhaps into Austria, before winter and the enemy could stem their advance.

At Anzio Beach, the 3542nd Quartermaster Truck Company supported over 69,000 service members for four divisions from US, UK, Poland, the II, V, VI and XII US Corps and British XIII Corps. The mission would lead North into Austria.

Fallen Soldier:

PVT, Roland Jones, Service Number 13075384 was Killed in Action on January 22, 1944 while serving near Anzio Beach, Italy assigned to the 3542nd QM Truck Company. Memorialized at Plot F, Row 15, Grave 53, Sicily-Rome American Cemetery, Nettuno, Italy. This is an American Battle Monuments Commission location. Commendations: World War II Victory Medal, American Campaign Medal, Army Presidential Unit Citation, Army Good Conduct Medal and the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign.

- Reorganized and re-designated June 5, 1953 as the 40th Transportation Company

October 1947:

The Kaiser Wilhelm Kaserne in Mannheim, Germany, occupied by the 6th Transportation Truck Battalion in 1947, the installation was renamed under the provision of the Designation of Military Installation program as the Samuel J. Turley Barracks in October 1947.

KAISER WILLHELM KASERNE RENAMED IN HONOR OF FIRST SERGEANT, SAMUEL J. TURLEY, SILVER STAR:

First Sergeant, Samuel J. Turley, a member of Company C, 761st Tank Battalion was killed in action near Metz, France, on November 9, 1944. 1SG Turley was awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart, posthumously, for demonstrating supreme courage by sacrificing his life to save the men of his company during action in France.



First Sergeant, Samuel J. Turley, a member of Company C, 761st Tank Battalion was killed in action near Metz, France.

"Patton's Panthers" was one of the most effective tank battalions in World War II, landing on Omaha beach on October 10, 1944 and fighting a continuous 183 days at the front and inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans while crews racked up accolades from their peers, including three Medal of Honor nominations in their first month of combat.

In the end, the men of the 761st Tank Battalion were awarded a Medal of Honor, 11 Silver Stars, and about 300 Purple Hearts despite facing racism as the first African-American armored unit in combat and the second in U.S. military history. Staff Sergeant, Ruben Rivers was decorated with the Medal of Honor and two Silver Stars.

But the Panthers got called to the show in 1944 and landed in France that October. Immediately, they made an impact on the attitudes of their peers in other units. Its first day of combat came on October 31st when it fought for a vital hill. After just over a week of fighting, it was tasked with hitting German-held towns on November 8th. The next day, Charlie Company First Sergeant, Samuel J. Turley found his company under heavy German fire with wrecked tanks. He ordered the crews to dismount and organized a resistance before climbing from a ditch to lay down cover fire. His gamble saved his men, but he was cut down by German machine gun fire. On the Siegfried Line and fought "the fiercest of enemy resistance in the most

heavily defended area of the war theater" for 72 hours according to its Presidential Unit Citation.

On May 5, 1945, the 761st linked up with Russian Forces in Steyr, Austria. Over the course of the war, the unit had lost nearly 50 percent of its starting forces and 71 tanks. It was also credited with inflicting 130,000 casualties.

During 183 days of continuous combat, the 761st fought all over northern and central Europe, from the Battle of the Bulge at Tillet, France, to the Battle of the Rhine, eventually making it all the way to Austria. The Army awarded the unit with four campaign ribbons: Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace and Central Europe.

REF A: Elizabeth M. Collins writes for the Soldiers, the official Army magazine. This story appeared in the fall 2015 issue of on patrol, the magazine of the USO.



1SG Samuel J. Turley, Silver Star awardee.

He had enlisted in the Army. Served during World War II. He had the rank of First sergeant. Service number was 37030405. Home state Minnesota. He is buried at Plot C, Row 12, Grave

20, Lorraine American cemetery, Saint-Avold, France. This is an American Battle Monuments Commission location.

COMMENDATIONS

★ **Silver Star**

★ **Purple Heart**

★ **World War II Victory Medal**

★ **American Campaign Medal**

★ **Army Presidential Unit Citation**

★ **Army Good Conduct Medal**

★ **European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign**

In 1952 segregated units comes to an end.

From 1954 -1957, the 40th Transportation Company was line hauling supplies from the 7966th Area Command located Orleans, the 7964th Area Command at La Rochelle and 7965th Area Command at Verdun, France all depot operations. The transportation link from the areas at or near Normandy beaches would later be title as Logistics Over the Shore (LOTS). Normandy was the largest LOTS operation of WWII. The post-war development of LOTS would focus on how to improve on Normandy, France. Since achievement in terminal operations is measured by tonnage, the direction of development was size of vehicles and watercraft.

Exercises, 1950-1964. These exercises off the northern shore of France were conducted to test new concepts and rehearse for another Normandy like operation in the event the Soviet Union destroyed the fixed ports with nuclear bombs. Offshore Discharge Exercise (ODEX). Supply-over-the-beach Operations off the Northern Coast of France. Part of the COMZ development in the event the Soviet Union would disable the fixed ports by a nuclear attack. Note that because common use of acronyms the Transportation Corps changed supply over-the-beach to logistics-over-the-shore (LOTS) because soldiers got tired of working on the SOB. New Offshore Discharge Exercises (NODEX). 1954-1964. French President Charles André Joseph Marie De Gualle kicked the US Army out of his country in 1964.



At Kaiser Wilhelm Kaserne AKA Turley Barracks, during 1957 -1960, the unit was dispatched hauling stocks from the Army Depot. The 40th Transportation Company;

First Sergeant, William A. Horton

Platoon Sergeant, SFC Byers

PFC Charlie Garner, 64C

PFC Everette F. Coppock JR, 64C.

Dispatched missions were to haul petroleum from Pforzheim (South and North) to the British Zone in and around Hannover.

In 1961, the 40th Transportation Company, Company Commander was Captain Nunnelee. There were two Platoon Leaders named 1LT Clifford and 1LT Nash

Background information for Task Organization:

Final activation came at Fort Eustis, Virginia on 20 November 1950 when the battalion was allotted to the Regular Army. It remained at Fort Eustis until *Operation GYROSCOPE* brought it back to Germany in 1956. The 4th Battalion would rotate to Ludwigsburg, Germany, to replace

the 27th Transportation Battalion, which would return to the US and be stationed at Fort Eustis. An advance planning group of the 4th Transportation Battalion arrived in Europe on 15 November 1955. By the mid-1950s, the French Line of Communications (LOC) was in full swing and US Army Europe had established a line of communication from the ports of Northern France to the 7th Army in Germany. The 37th Transportation Highway Group was responsible for the western leg of the line haul to Mannheim; at Mannheim, it handed off cargo to the 10th Group which then delivered to the garrisons and units in the field.

1955

UNIT	LOCATION STATION	ACTIVITY
HQ HQ CO, 57 th Trans Battalion	Flak Kaserne, Ludwigsburg, Germany	
10 th Trans Company	Ludwigsburg, Germany	Heavy Transport
62 ND Trans Company	Swift Barracks, Karlsruhe, Germany	Medium Truck, General Cargo to/from France
109 th Trans Company (POL)	Ludwigsburg, Germany	Ordnance depots from Frankfurt, Augsburg, Hanover, Bremerhaven
509 th Trans Company	Ludwigsburg, Germany	Light Truck, general cargo to/from France
HQ HQ CO, 4 th Trans Battalion	Flak Kaserne, Ludwigsburg, Germany	
40 TH Transportation Company	Turley Barracks, Mannheim, Germany	POL Tankers
66 th Trans Company	Kleber Kaserne, Kaiserslautern, Germany	Theater Depot
68 th Trans Company (POL)	POL Depot, Ingrandes, France	France POL Depots
69 th Trans Company	Bremerhaven, Germany	Port Operation
70 th Trans Company	Giessen, Germany	Depot
1 st Trans Company	Maison, France	All classes of supply depot

As part of Third Operation GYROSCOPE Transportation European Theater Support;

TABLE 23
Operation GYROSCOPE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>CONUS</i>		<i>OCONUS</i>	
		<i>Station</i>		<i>Division</i>	<i>Station</i>
1955	10th Infantry	Fort Riley, Kans.		1st Infantry	Germany
1956	11th Airborne	Fort Campbell, Ky.		5th Infantry ¹	Germany
1956	3d Armored	Fort Knox, Ky.		4th Infantry ²	Germany
1956	2d Infantry	Fort Lewis, Wash.		71st Infantry ³	Alaska
1956	8th Infantry	Fort Carson, Colo.		9th Infantry	Germany
1958	4th Armored	Fort Hood, Tex.		2d Armored	Germany
1958	3d Infantry	Fort Benning, Ga.		10th Infantry	Germany

1 The 5th Infantry Division's new station was Fort Ord, California.

2 The 4th Infantry Division was reduced to zero strength.

3 The 71st Infantry Division was inactivated, and the 4th Infantry Division replaced it.

Line Haul Europe in 1949, Russia, once a WWII Allies of the United States, England and France, detonated its first nuclear bomb and began the Cold War. The next year, Communist North Korea invaded South Korea, thus escalating the tension between Communism and Pro-Democracy countries. The US Army's mission in Europe changed from an occupation of war-torn Germany, but containment of any further expansion of the Soviet Union in Europe. Consequently, the constant threat of war required a line haul system in Europe that began along the northern coast of France and stretched into Germany. Three truck battalions relayed cargo from the French ports through trailer transfer points (TTP) in the Communication Zone (COMZ) to the Trailer Transfer Point (TTP) in Mannheim, Germany where trucks of the Seventh Army pushed the cargo to its customers. The 181st Transportation Battalion was activated in Germany on January 28, 1955 to replace the 154th Transportation Battalion (Pennsylvania National Guard), which had been ordered to Federal service back in 1950, at the outbreak of the Cold War, and sent to Germany in October 1951. The 154th had responsibility for the operation of a trailer transfer point (TTP) and marshalling yard at Turley Barracks in Mannheim. The newly activated 181st Transportation Battalion assumed responsibility for the 154th Transportation Battalion's mission after it was sent back to Pennsylvania. The 181st Transportation Battalion fell under the responsibility of the 37th Transportation Command in direct support of Headquarters, United States Army Europe (USAREUR) and Seventh Army located Campbell Barracks, Heidelberg where it provided highway transportation.

On 15 May 1956, the 181st Transportation Battalion was attached to Seventh Army and placed under the operational control of the 10th Transportation Group for Project Modern Army

Supply 1 “154th Transportation Battalion,” US Army in Germany, “181st Transportation Battalion,” US Army in Germany. The three-code system (Codes 1, 2 and 3) for the Modern Army Supply System (MASS) and its four original companies were detached and assigned to COMZ. The 181st picked up the 40th POL, 41st, 51st and 342nd Light Truck Companies. Project MASS began in July 1956 and was designed to speed up the delivery of repair and replacement parts to front line units through electronic communication. When a unit in the field needed a spare part or replacement engine, a request was transmitted to the Seventh Army stock control center, which determined in a matter of minutes if the part was in Europe. If not, Seventh Army immediately sent a TWX sent to the Overseas Supply Agency (OSA) in the US where the part was obtained. Requested items were categorized according to their need. Code 1, items were shipped back to Europe by plane. Receipt of Code 2, items took a minimum of 20 days from the time of request to the time of arrival. Code 3, items with no urgency involved took at least 30 days to arrive in country by ship. Once in Europe, the trucks of the 181st Transportation Battalion delivered the spare parts to the units. The three Light Truck Companies had the new M34 2 ½-ton cargo trucks. Each truck had a round red sign on the front with the letters MASS allowing the drivers use of the post dining facilities and support from any installation. Formerly, the bulk stockage of these items resulted in the need for large warehouse space and a certain amount of loss of equipment through deterioration. The former supply system required between 30 days to three months from the time of request to the receipt of a spare part. Under the MASS system, the time element was reduced to as much as 10 days but never extended one month. REF B: US Army Transportation History Office

On 23 September 1974, the 69th Transportation Company at Spinelli Barracks was reflagged to the 40th Transportation Company and traded its International Harvester Company (IHC) 2000D tractors for M818 tractors and 5,000-gallon tankers to haul JP4.

The 40th Transportation Company had been re-activated on 14 April 1947, and was at Karlsruhe, Germany in 1956 where it hauled petroleum for the Post Exchange locations Privately Owned Vehicle petroleum service stations. It was later stationed at Turley Barracks, Germany, in 1963. It was transferred to the 15th Quartermaster Battalion. The 40th Transportation Company (POL) was later re-designated B Company, 97th Quartermaster Battalion on September 1, 1965.

- The 40th Transportation Company was converted and re-designated 1 September 1965 as Company B, 97th Quartermaster Battalion

The 97th Quartermaster Battalion was activated at Mannheim as part of the Army-wide Combat Support Theater Army Reorganization program.

The 97th QM BN will be the only battalion in 7th Army to retain the "Quartermaster" designation.

The new battalion, drawing manpower from all the technical services, is composed of the following subordinate units:

Headquarters and Headquarters Company

Petroleum Supply Company

Medium Truck Petroleum Transport Company

The 40th Transportation Company was reorganized and re-designated on 1 September 1965 as Company B, 97th Quartermaster Battalion. On 23 September 1974, C Co, 97th QM Bn was reorganized and re-designated as the 40th Transportation Company. The unit stored their Petroleum Tankers at Spinelli Barracks, Mannheim this was due to shortage of motor park space at Turley Barracks.

In 1979, the 28th Transportation Battalion task organized:

40th Transportation Company (POL)

68th Transportation Company (Postal)

109th Transportation Company (POL)

150th Transportation Company (General Cargo)

377th Transportation Company (Heavy Truck)

598th Transportation Company (Medium Truck)



In 1990, the 181st Transportation Battalion included the following units:

2nd Transportation Company (Heavy Truck) (HET)

40th Transportation Company (POL)

41st Transportation Company (Medium Truck)

51st Transportation Company (Medium Truck)

590th Transportation Company (Light/Medium Truck)

DESERT STORM 1990-1991:

Headquarters Company, Allied Command Europe (ACE) Mobile Force (Land).

In August 1990, the Iraqi Army invaded Kuwait and the United States began deploying forces to Saudi Arabia to protect any further aggression known as Operation Desert Shield. The 41st and 51st Medium Companies retrograded 16,000 short tons of ammunition from the ammunition storage areas to the railheads for further movement to northern ports. The 590th Medium Company was first alerted to deploy to Saudi Arabia in November. The battalion rallied around the 590th. As there were critical shortages of drivers, the battalion had to cross level dozens of drivers and other key personnel from other companies to bring the 590th up to the authorized level. Most volunteered. The 51st was assigned as the Trucker Buddies of the 590th. Each level

of the organization provided six Stars and Stripes, August 4, 1970, 181st Transportation Battalion, US Army in Germany.

The 181st Battalion received the mission to establish a Departure Airfield Control Group (DACG) at Stuttgart Army Airfield on 20 November, the day before Thanksgiving. Headquarters assigned that mission to the 40th Transportation Company (POL). It and the 13th Chemical Company provided command and control and the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment provided a platoon for baggage handling. The 575th Personnel Service Company provided the expertise for checking and recording manifests for each flight. The DACG set up operations in an empty motor pool. Four huge tents with flooring, doors, heat and light to provide sleeping quarters for as many as 800 soldiers in case of delays. Two tents were filled with tables and benches and a sixth was turned into a recreation center, manned by the USO, for deploying troops. This was winter in Germany. The DACG operated for six weeks and deployed more than 7,000 soldiers to Saudi Arabia.

In 1992, the 181st Transportation Battalion, Turley Barracks, Mannheim, Germany comprised the following units:

2nd Transportation Company (Heavy Equipment Transporter) (HET) with M911 at Friedberg, Germany. Inactivates and activates September 1995 at Fort Carson, 68th Corps Support Battalion, 43rd Area Support Groups, Fort Carson.

11th Transportation Company (Heavy Equipment Transporter) (HET) with M911 at Boelingen, Germany and was reassigned to the 18th Corps Support Battalion, 7th Corps Support Group, on 15 September 1995.

40th Transportation Company (POL) with M931 (Medium Truck) at Spinelli Barracks, Mannheim, Germany. Inactivates and activated at Fort Lewis, Washington. Inactivates in March 1994, activates April 1994, 44th Corps Support Battalion, Fort Lewis, Washington.

41st Transportation Company (Medium Truck) with M915 at Turley Barracks, Mannheim, Germany and reassigned to 18th Corps Support Battalion at Grafenwoehr on September 15, 1995.

51st Transportation Company (PLS) at Turley Barracks, Mannheim, Germany.

515th Transportation Company (POL) with M915s at Flak Barracks, Ludwigsburg, Germany

590th Transportation Company (Medium Truck) with M915s and M923A2s at Turley Barracks, Mannheim and inactivated on 15 May 1993.

TASK FORCE RANGER:

In 1993, 40th Transportation Company deploys with Task Force Ranger to Mogadishu, Somalia.

Task Force Ranger was created in August 1993, and deployed to Somalia. It consisted of various elite special operations units from Army, Air Force and Navy special services: U.S. Army Rangers from Bravo Company, 3rd Battalion 75th Ranger Regiment; C Squadron, 1st Special Forces Operational Detachment-Delta (1st SFOD-D), better known as "Delta Force"; helicopters flown by 1st Battalion, 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment; Air Force Combat Controllers; Air Force Pararescue men; and Navy SEALs. As a multi-disciplinary joint special forces operation, Task Force Ranger reported to Joint Special Operations Command

The United Nations (UN) asked its member nations for assistance. In December 1992, in one of his last acts as President, George Bush proposed to the U.N. that United States combat troops lead the intervention force. The U.N. accepted this offer and 25,000 U.S. troops were deployed to Somalia. President Bush stated that this would not be an "open-ended commitment." The objective of Operation Restore Hope was to rapidly secure the trade routes in Somalia so that food could get to the people. President Bush stated that U.S. troops would be home in time for Bill Clinton's inauguration in January.

Once President Clinton was inaugurated, he stated his desire to scale down the U.S. presence in Somalia, and to let the U.N. forces take over. In March 1993 the U.N. officially took over the operation, naming this mission United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM – II). The objective of this mission was to promote "nation building" within Somalia. One main target was to disarm the Somali people. UNOSOM – II stressed restoring law and order, improving the infrastructure, and assisting the people with setting up a representative government.

President Clinton supported the U.N. mandate and ordered the number of U.S. troops in Somalia reduced, to be replaced by U.N. troops. By June 1993, only 1200 U.S. troops remained in Somalia, but on June 5, 1993 24 Pakistani soldiers were ambushed and killed during the inspection of a Somali arms weapon's storage site. The U.N. responded with an emergency resolution to apprehend those responsible. While it was not specifically stated, Aidid and his followers were believed to be responsible. On June 19, 1993 Admiral Howe ordered Aidid's arrest and offered a \$25,000 reward for information leading to this. He also requested a counterterrorist rescue force after the massacre of the Pakistani troops. REF C: wikipedia.org

OPERATION JOINT ENDEAVOR, BOSNIA:

The peace dividend of winning the Cold War 1947-1991 was paid for by the US Army. Since the Soviet Union, which was falling apart, no longer posed a threat across the border, transportation in Europe was scaled down to just what it needed to supply the US Army units still active. The 40th Transportation Company, relocates to Fort Lewis, Washington on

September 15, 1995. The 590th Transportation Company was inactivated on 15 May 1993 and the 11th Transportation Company was reassigned to the 18th Corps Support Battalion, 7th Corps Support Group, on 15 September 1995. The remaining companies reshuffled into the two remaining truck battalions, the 28th Transportation Battalion and the 181st Transportation Battalions.

In 2007, the 181st Transportation Battalion inactivated at Turley Barracks after 64 years of service. The 11th Transportation Company, at Turley and some equipment at Spinelli Barracks was then reassigned to the 18th Corps Support Battalion, the 41st Transportation Company (PLS), was located Rose Barracks, Vilseck was reassigned to the 18th Corps Support Battalion, the 51st Transportation Company (PLS), was located at Turley Barracks was reassigned to the 28th Transportation Battalion, Coleman Barracks, Sandhofen, the 377th Transportation Company (HET) was at Grafenwoehr Training Area with orderly room at Turley and some equipment at Spinelli Barracks was reassigned to the 18th Corps Support Battalion, 7th Corps Support Group, Grafenwoehr and the 515th Transportation Company (POL) operating out of Turley and equipment at Spinelli Barracks was reassigned to the 28th Transportation Battalion, Coleman Barracks, Sandhofen, Germany.

On June 4, 2010, the 28th Transportation Battalion inactivates. The remaining active units 51st Transportation Company, 70th Transportation Company and 515th Transportation Company are reassigned to the 391st Combat Sustainment Support Battalion (CSSB), located at Warner Barracks, Bamberg, 16th Sustainment Support Brigade, located at Smith Barracks, Baumholder, 21st Theater Sustainment Command, Panzer Kaserne, Kaiserslautern, Germany.

40TH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

40th Transportation Company Lineage

Constituted 1 May 1936 in the Regular Army as Company B, 1st Battalion, 49th Quartermaster Regiment

Re-designated 1 April 1942 as Company B, 1st Battalion, 49th Quartermaster Truck Regiment

Activated 1 May 1942 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Reorganized and re-designated 16 December 1943 as the 3542d Quartermaster Truck Company

Inactivated 20 April 1946 in Italy

Converted and re-designated 1 August 1946 as the 3542d Transportation Corps Truck Company

Re-designated 6 March 1947 as the 40th Transportation Corps Truck Company

Activated 14 April 1947 at Fort Lawton, Washington

Re-designated 18 August 1947 as the 40th Transportation Truck Company

Reorganized and re-designated 5 June 1953 as the 40th Transportation Company

Converted and re-designated 1 September 1965 as Company B, 97th Quartermaster Battalion

Converted and re-designated 23 September 1974 as the 40th Transportation Company

Inactivates on September 15, 1995 and relocates and in October 1995 was assigned to the 44th Corps Support Battalion, Fort Lewis, Washington.

40th Transportation Company Honors

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

World War II- European, Africa and Middle Eastern (EAME): Naples-Foggia; Anzio; Rome-Arno; North Apennines; Po Valley

DECORATIONS

- Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army) for EUROPEAN THEATER
- Meritorious Unit Commendation, order number 167-11, dated June 16, 2009 Iraq
- Meritorious Unit Commendation, order number 126-16, dated May 6, 2010 Iraq

Additional Soldier names whom served in this unit:

1SG, William A. Horton, 1957-60

PFC Everette F. Coppock JR, 64C, 1957-60, prior assignment was with 62nd Trans CO in Karlsruhe at Wiley Barracks, 1955-57, COM Z France POL Depot mission

PFC, Charlie Garner, 64C, 1957-60

SFC Byers, 64C, Platoon Sergeant, 1956-59

Captain, Nunnelee, 1961, Company Commander

1LT Clifford, 1961, Platoon Leader

1LT Nash, 1961, Platoon Leader

SGT, Michael Bridges, 88M, 1990-93 plus 8 months with 590th Trans Co from Dec 1990 thru Aug 1991 in the Gulf War.

SGT, David Conover, 1987 - 91, 88M

Fallen Soldiers:

November 11, 2011

CPL, Donald E. Fisher II, 21, of Avon, Massachusetts. Assigned to the 40th Transportation Company, 44th Corps Support Battalion, 593rd Corps Support Group, Fort Lewis, Washington. Passed on November 11, 2005 when his convoy vehicle was involved in a collision in Kirkuk, Iraq.

SPC, Antonio Mendez-Sanchez, 22, of Rincon, Puerto Rico. Assigned to the 40th Transportation Company, 44th Corps Support Battalion, 593rd Corps Support Group, Fort Lewis, Washington. Passed on November 11, 2005 when his convoy vehicle was involved in a collision in Kirkuk, Iraq.

ORGINIAL SIGNED APRIL 18, 2020

Everette F. Coppock III

Command Sergeant Major, US Army, Retired

Transportation Corps Regiment, 1977-2007

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REFERENCES:

REF A: Elizabeth M. Collins writes for the Soldiers, the official Army magazine. This story appeared in the fall 2015 issue of on patrol, the magazine of the USO

REF B: US Army Transportation History Office

REF C: wikipedia.org



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY HUMAN RESOURCES COMMAND
200 STOVALL STREET
ALEXANDRIA VA 22332-0470

PERMANENT ORDERS 126-16

6 May 2010

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 395th Support Battalion
(11 July 2009 to 13 April 2010)
40th Transportation Company (16 September 2009 to 13 April 2010)
631st Maintenance Company (15 October 2009 to 13 April 2010)
733d Transportation Company (24 August 2009 to 13 April 2010)
1174th Transportation Company (11 July 2009 to 1 April 2010)
Detachment, 506th Quartermaster Company (11 September 2009 to
13 April 2010)

Announcement is made of the following award:

Award: Meritorious Unit Commendation
Period of service: As listed above
Authority: AR 600-8-22, paragraph 7-15
Reason: For exceptionally meritorious service. During the period
11 July 2009 to 13 April 2010, Headquarters and Headquarters
Company, 395th Support Battalion and its subordinate units
displayed exceptionally meritorious service in support of
Operation Iraqi Freedom. The unit distinguished itself by
delivering superior logistical support to all Soldiers operating
throughout the 82,000 square miles of Multi-National Division-
North's area of operation. The unit's extraordinary execution of
all assigned missions was an essential element of the
overwhelming success of combat operations. Headquarters and
Headquarters Company, 395th Support Battalion's outstanding
performance of duty is in keeping with the finest traditions of
military service and reflects distinct credit upon the unit,
Multi-National Corps-Iraq, and the United States Army.
Format: 320

Additional Instructions: This order serves as official
notification that a unit award has been approved for the
organization(s) listed above and will serve as authority for
eligible Soldiers to update their records and wear the award.
The award is still subject to final confirmation in Department
of the Army General Orders. Official verification of a specific
unit's entitlement to display the award in the form of an

PERMANENT ORDERS 126-16, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, 200
Stovall St., Alexandria, VA 22332, 6 May 2010

appropriate streamer on its flag or guidon rests with the U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH), which is also responsible for determining official unit Lineage and Honors for MTOE organizations. CMH will use this permanent order to authorize the manufacture of an appropriate decoration streamer for any organization clearly entitled to display the award. The streamers will then be manufactured and sent to the U.S. Army Human Resources Command for automatic distribution to the units concerned.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

for *Q. M. Lawrence, CWS, Asst. Dep. Ch.*
STEWART L. STEPHENSON, JR.
LTC, AG
Chief, Awards and Decorations
Branch



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY HUMAN RESOURCES COMMAND
200 STOVALL STREET
ALEXANDRIA VA 22332-0470

PERMANENT ORDERS 167-11

16 June 2009

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 129th Support
Battalion (22 October 2007 to 4 January 2009)
24th Ordnance Company (9 November 2007 to 4 January 2009)
40th Transportation Company (22 October 2007 to 31 May 2008)
16th Quartermaster Company (22 October 2007 to 3 May 2008)

Announcement is made of the following award:

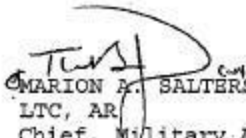
Award: Meritorious Unit Commendation
Period of service: As listed above
Authority: AR 600-8-22, paragraph 7-15
Reason: For exceptionally meritorious service. During the period
22 October 2007 to 4 January 2009, Headquarters and Headquarters
Detachment, 129th Support Battalion and its subordinate units
displayed exceptionally meritorious service in support of
Operation Iraqi Freedom. The unit distinguished itself through
its relentless dedication to mission accomplishment and its
ability to quickly adapt to an ever-changing battlefield.
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 129th Support Battalion's
outstanding performance of duty is in keeping with the finest
traditions of military service and reflects great credit upon
the unit, the 507th Corps Support Battalion, the 316th
Expeditionary Sustainment Command, and the United States Army.
Format: 320

Additional Instructions: This order serves as official
notification that a unit award has been approved for the
organization(s) listed above and will serve as authority for
eligible Soldiers to update their records and wear the award.
The award is still subject to final confirmation in Department
of the Army General Orders. Official verification of a specific
unit's entitlement to display the award in the form of an
appropriate streamer on its flag or guidon rests with the U.S.
Army Center of Military History (CMH), which is also responsible
for determining official unit Lineage and Honors for MTOE
organizations. CMH will use this permanent order to authorize
the manufacture of an appropriate decoration streamer for any
organization clearly entitled to display the award, and the

PERMANENT ORDERS 167-11, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, 200
Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332, 16 June 2009

completed streamers will be distributed by the Human Resources
Command.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:


MARION M. SALTERS
LTC, AR
Chief, Military Awards Branch