



Honoring Our Korean War and Korean Era Veterans



June 27, 1950 – January 31, 1955



Town of West Seneca, New York

Name: **ANDERSON**

Hometown: WEST SENECA

RUSSELL J

Address: 122 BULLIS ROAD

Korean Era

Korean War Veteran

Service Branch: ARMY

Rank: SGT

Year Entered: 1953

Year Discharged: 1954

Unit / Squadron:

HEADQUARTERS, 8TH ARMY, G3 SECTION

Medals / Citations:

KOREAN SERVICE MEDAL

NATIONAL DEFENSE RIBBON

COMMENDATION RIBBON W/MEDAL PENDANT

Served in War Zone **Theater of Operations / Assignment:** KOREA

Service Notes:

Sergeant Russell J. Anderson assisted in the reorganization of the Republic of Korea (ROK) Army

Base Assignments:

Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky - Built in 1942, the camp was named for John C. Breckinridge, US Vice President, 1856-60; Confederate Secretary of War, 1865 / The camp was created as infantry training center for up to 40,000 men / During World War II, the camp was used as a prisoner of war camp / During the Korean War, Camp Breckinridge was the headquarters of the 506th Regiment of the 101st Airborne Division and was used for the conduct of basic training of newly inducted U.S. Army recruits

Miscellaneous:

Russell Anderson graduated from West Seneca Central High School and graduated from Bryant & Stratton College / Prior to joining the Army in 1953, Anderson worked for the Erie Railroad

After his honorable discharge in 1954, Russell Anderson joined the West Seneca Police Department

G3 military operations is a concept and application of military science that involves planning the operations for the projected maneuvering forces' provisions, services, training, and administrative functions



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Name: ANIBALDI

Hometown: WEST SENECA

JOHN

V.

Address:

Korean Era

Korean War Veteran

Service Branch: ARMY

Rank: PFC

Year Entered: 1952

Year Discharged: 1954

Unit / Squadron:

1014TH REGIMENT, COMPANY "G", 8TH INFANTRY

Medals / Citations:

ARMY OF OCCUPATION MEDAL - GERMANY

NATIONAL DEFENSE RIBBON

Served in War Zone **Theater of Operations / Assignment:**

Service Notes:

Private First-Class John V. Anibaldi served in Berlin, Germany as part of the United States Occupation Force following the collapse of Germany, ending World War II

Base Assignments:

Fort Dix, New Jersey - Fort Dix, located approximately 16.1 miles south-southeast of Trenton, New Jersey, was established in 1917 and was named in honor of Major General John Adams Dix, a veteran of the War of 1812 and the American Civil War, and a former United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury and Governor of New York / The fort served as a training and staging ground during the World War I and World War II and a demobilization center after World War II / On July 15, 1947, Fort Dix became a basic training center and the home of the 9th Infantry Division / In 1954, the 9th moved out and the 69th Infantry Division made the fort home until it was deactivated on March 16, 1956 / Since Vietnam, Fort Dix has sent soldiers to Operation Desert Shield, Desert Storm, Bosnia, Afghanistan, and Iraq / Fort Dix was an early casualty of the first Base Realignment and Closure process in the early 1990s, losing the basic-training mission that had introduced new recruits to military life since 1917 / Fort Dix became a major mobilization point for reserve and National Guard troops since the September 11 attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C.

Miscellaneous:

Prior to joining the Army, John Anibaldi worked as an auto mechanic / After his honorable discharge in 1954, Anibaldi was employed at the Bethlehem Steel Plant in Lackawanna / While working at the steel plant, Anibaldi attended Erie Community College, earning his Engineering Degree / Anibaldi left Bethlehem and joined DuPont Textiles Chemicals in Niagara Falls, then went to work for the New York Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) / John Anibaldi remained at the NYSDOT for 24 years until his retirement in 1992

Upon the defeat of Nazi Germany in World War II, the victorious Allies asserted their joint authority and sovereignty over 'Germany as a whole', defined as all territories of the former German Reich which lay west of the Oder-Neisse line, having



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declared the extinction of Nazi Germany at the death of Adolf Hitler / The four powers divided 'Germany as a whole' into four occupation zones for administrative purposes, under the United States, United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union respectively; creating what became collectively known as Allied-occupied Germany / The four zones were as agreed in February 1945 by the United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union meeting at the Yalta Conference / While located wholly within the Soviet zone, because of its symbolic importance as the nation's capital and seat of the former Nazi government, the city of Berlin was jointly occupied by the Allied powers and subdivided into four sectors. Berlin was not considered to be part of the Soviet zone / In 1949, the occupying powers in both East and West Germany replaced their military governors with civilian leaders, and the occupations ended officially in the mid-1950s