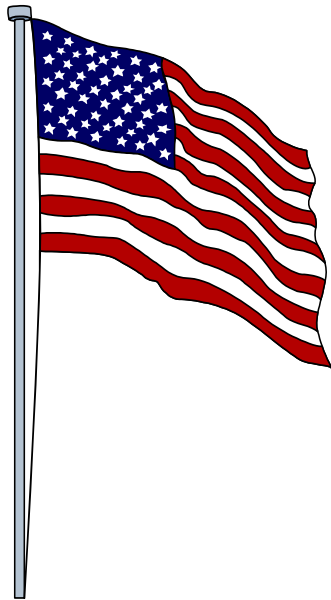


❖ WWII MUSINGS ❖

Volume 9 Issue 5

John D. Bowen, Editor

Sep/Oct 2001



HELLO,
REMEMBER
ME?

Some people call me Old Glory, others call me the Star Spangled Banner, but whatever they call me, I am your flag, the Flag of the United States of America. Something has been bothering me, so I thought I might talk it over with you, because it is about you and me.

I remember some time ago people lined up on both sides of the street to watch the parade and naturally I was leading every parade, proudly waving in the breeze. When your daddy saw me coming, he immediately removed his hat and placed it against his left shoulder so that his hand was directly over his heart – remember?

And you, I remember you, standing there straight as a soldier. You didn't have a hat, but you were giving the right salute. Remember little sister? Not to be outdone, she was saluting the same as you with her right hand over her heart – remember?

What happened? I'm still the same old flag. Oh, I have a few more stars since you were a boy. A lot more blood has been shed since those parades of long ago.

But now I don't feel as proud as I use to. When I come down your street you just stand there with your hands in your pockets and I may get a small glance and then you look away. Then I see the children running around and shouting – they don't seem to know who I am – I saw one man take his hat off then look around. He didn't see anybody else with their hats off so he quickly put his back on!

Is it a sin to be patriotic anymore? Have you forgotten what I stand for and where I've been? Anzio, Guadalcanal, Normandy, Battle of the Bulge, Korea, Vietnam. Take a look at the memorial honor rolls sometime of those who never came

(Continued on page 6)

GENERAL PATTON'S INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS OFFICERS

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 2, 3 APRIL 1944

It is always interesting to research in Third Army Records. The following has many interesting comments from that great leader of men, General George S. Patton. For those of you who served in Patton's Third Army this may explain some things.

I. GENERAL:

1. This letter stresses those tactical and administrative usage's which combat experience has taught myself and the officers who have served under me to consider vital.

2. You will not simply mimeograph this and call it a day. You are responsible that these usage's become habitual in your command.

II. DISCIPLINE:

1. There is only one sort of discipline – perfect discipline. Men cannot have good battle discipline and poor administrative discipline.

2. Discipline is based on pride in the profession of arms, on meticulous attention to detail, and on mutual respect and confidence. Discipline must be a habit so ingrained that it is stronger than the excitement of battle and the fear of death.

3. The history of our invariably victorious armies demonstrates that we are the best soldiers in the world. This should make your men proud. This should make you proud. This should imbue your units with unconquerable self confidence and pride in demonstrated ability.

4. Discipline can only be obtained when all officers are so imbued with the sense of this awful obligation to their men and to their country that they cannot tolerate negligence. Officers who fail to correct errors or to praise excellence are valueless in peace and dangerous misfits in war.

5. Officers must assert themselves by example and by voice. They must be preeminent in courage, deportment and dress.

6. One of the primary purposes of discipline is to produce alertness. A man who is so lethargic that he fails to salute will fall an easy victim to an enemy.

7. Combat experience has proven that ceremonies, such as formal guard mounts, formal retreat formations, and regular and supervised reveille formations are a great help and, in some cases, essential to prepare men and officers for battle, to give them that perfect discipline, that smartness of appearance, that alertness without which battles cannot be won.

8. In the Third Army, when troops are not in the actual combat zone nor engaged in tactical exercises, or range firing, etc., Corps and separate Division commanders will See:

a. That regular reveille formations be held, in

(Continued on Page 10)

EDITOR'S CORNER

It is the 8th of September as I finish this Marcher/WWII Musings since I will be heading south for VBOB Convention in Orlando. We plan to leave on 8 Sep and head down along the Outer Banks (providing no hurricanes come along) and stop on the way to attend a Navy reunion of the Destroyer/Mine Sweepers USS Gherardi in Savannah GA. We have been to two previous ones in Myrtle Beach and in Biloxi MS. They enjoy the same things as at an Army Reunion except at an Army Reunion we are concern with what unit you were in, they are concerned with what time period did you come aboard.

One other thing that they do which I have not seen elsewhere is to have an auction of various members crafts that have been prepared during the year. The talents of these crafters are outstanding and the money raised is plowed back into the reunion activities through a free breakfast or dinner depending on the revenue accumulated.

While in Savannah, we plan to take in the 8th Air Force Heritage Museum and I will be particularly interested in anything they have on their contribution to the Battle of the Bulge. I have done extensive research in their Mission Reports for various Squadrons and Bomb Groups in the National Archives at College Park.

As a kid growing up during the war and particularly after I remember the debates between the Army Air Corps guys and those who served in the Infantry or the Engineers. Those in the Infantry and Engineers always chided the Air Corps boys about the easy life they had, the clean sheets at night and the warm meals before and after their missions.

However, as I go through these Mission Reports, I read of the 12 hour flights which for the most part were extremely boring, the requirement that they had to fly at the assigned altitudes in spite of the flak and enemy fighter attacks. The fact that the planes flew at 26,000 to 30,000 feet and that the gunners had to wear these electrical wired heating suits because the planes were not pressurized and the temperature at those altitudes were extremely cold.

Yes, they probably ate better and they had a better nights sleep but they made the same sacrifices of never knowing when their number was going to be up. As you go through the reports you see the same crew day after day out on a mission, then gone. The plane shot down, demolished in flight or most of the crew shot by enemy fighters. Those that parachuted were generally captured and interned by the

WWII Musings is published for the enjoyment of WWII Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge. It is based on the research of John D. Bowen, 613 Chichester Ln, Silver Spring MD 20904-3331 in the Unit Records maintained at the National Archives and Records Administration. Proper credit should be given both to the researcher and to the National Archives. Your comments are welcome. E-mail jdbowen@gateway.net

Germans. All in all they helped to stop the or hinder the production of the German War Machine and their refining of fuels and destroy their morale. Everyone made a contribution to the war efforts. Without their bombing of the oil refineries Peiper may not have run out of gas at Stoumont and the hundreds of ME 262 jet planes that were grounded because of lack of fuel would have been in the air.

Nothing can compare with the cold and misery of the doughboy in the cold, the wet, the K-rations and the living in foxholes but each in his own way made his contribution in stopping the Hitler War Machine. God bless you all.

WWII MEMORIAL

This may be old news by the time you receive this Marcher/WWII Musings but I was amazed to read that those who opposed the Memorial on the Mall have not given up. In spite of the Judge's ruling twice that they no longer have a case, they are appealing his decision to the three judge Appeals Court and seeking an injunction to halt any activity towards construction of the Memorial. Hopefully by the time you receive this the Appeals Court will have thrown their case out again. I guess next they will seek a hearing before the Supreme Court. It is no longer a case of disagreement about where to place the Memorial, now I think it is just plain nastiness on the part of the opposition.

BATTLE OF THE BULGE TERM

My research on the Battle of the Bulge term was prompted by William U. Savage, who also submitted the article that is published in the current Bulge Bugle. He had asked me to verify the claim by the writer who was a correspondent during the Bulge.

I have begun the task of reviewing the unit records of the 12th Army Group, First US Army and Third US Army and will proceed to the Divisional Records for the period of the Bulge. It is a slow process but one that helps find interesting articles for the WWII Musings along the way. A few of them are in this issue and others will follow.

For the most part, in the early period of the Battle the 12th Army Group, First and Third Armies, refer to it as the "counteroffensive," the "penetration," the "German offensive" and later in the month of December it is referred to at time as the "ARDENNES offensive."

It probably will be six months before I have a more definitive answer as there are other projects and newsletters, etc to get out, but I will keep you posted.

UPCOMING EVENTS

- 15-16 Dec 2001** – BOB Commemoration, Annapolis Tour, Banquet, and Arlington Ceremonies
- 23-27 Jan 2002** – Bulge Reenactment, Ft Indiantown Gap PA. Information in the next Marcher
- 17 Mar 2002** – St Patrick's Parade, Wash DC, We're Marching!

AFTER/ACTION REPORT 38th CAVALRY RECN SQDN (Mecz) 1-31 Dec 1944

The following is a continuation of After /Action Report of the 38th Cavalry Recn Squadron (Mechanized).

17 December: The night of 16-17 December was marked by unusual enemy air activity, accompanied by the use of many and varied types of pyrotechnics. Artillery continued to fall in the sector and many robot bombs passed overhead. As many as five searchlights lit up the Mutzenich Hill and Imgenbroich. Several reports were received from higher headquarters of enemy paratroopers being dropped in areas both north and south of the Squadron sector. Large, low flying enemy planes passed over all troops, flying from east to west and returning; some dropped flares and others carried wing lights. The enemy did not attempt to penetrate our lines during the hours of darkness, although indications of movement beyond our listening posts were reported. Heavy interdiction and harassing fires were maintained by our artillery throughout the night.

At about 0400A, T/5 Anderson, in charge of a troop C listening post at (K948189), reported a large body of enemy (estimated to be sixty or seventy) moving southwest into the draw from Menzerath. In the dark, the Germans were almost on top of the listening post before they were detected. A fire fight developed and T/5 Anderson called for and adjusted artillery on the enemy which forced them to withdraw into Menzareth. Casualties inflicted could not be counted, but cries of wounded were heard in the draw until daybreak.

At 0615, Trp C reported the noise of considerable movement in Menzerath.

At 0650A the enemy attacked. Accompanied by a repetition of the previous day's preparation barrages, a company of the enemy attempted to drive a wedge into Lt Cullinan's 3rd Platoon positions, of Co F, on the railroad cut at (K938197), in an effort to cut the Sqdn main supply route at the railroad junction and thus isolate the town of Monschau. This effort proved to be the advance elements of the regimental attack which was launched on Monschau and the Mutzenich Hill. Simultaneously, all troop fronts were subjected to severe small arms fire in addition to the heavy artillery concentration. The Trp C mortar positions and the alternate command post half-track at (934187) came under a direct 50 round mortar concentration at this time, despite the fact that they were defiladed in a draw with unusually steep sides.

Between 0700A and 0715A, the 3rd Platoon, Co F, was engaged in a fierce firefight. Employing all tank weapons as well as artillery support, they finally succeeded in driving the attackers back into the ravine at (K940200) with heavy losses. Eleven enemy dead were counted at the railroad cut and in the ravine by S/Sgt Lindquist, as a result of this action. Two Germans who had been pinned down by machine gun fire at the railroad embankment, were captured and brought in by Sgt Strubble and Pvt Terrell. Upon withdrawing, the balance of the enemy split into two groups; one proceeding up the draw to the north, and the other south, towards Monschau. The second wave of the German attack had come up, however, and at about 0800A commenced the assault on Mutzenich Hill. They were engaged by the 1st and 2nd Platoons of Trp B, who defended positions along a line of over two thousand yards from (K930203) to (K938220). The 3rd Platoon, Co F, continued to lend support by firing with their tanks along the line of the railroad tracks to the north.

At 0800A, the enemy attacked from the draw at the hairpin turn (K941199) and down the "Snake Road" from Imgenbroich (K946197) in company strength. Both forces were engaged by Lt Ketz with the 1st Platoon, Co F, and the left flank of the Trp C trenches. Simultaneously, the Troop C listening post at (K949189) manned by T/5 Anderson and Van order which had reported the enemy concentration at 0400A, observed about twenty-five Germans crossing the draw from Menzerath towards their troop front. Artillery was placed on this latter group immediately, effectively dispersing them and inflicting a few known casualties. Meanwhile, the fight in the deep ravine, north of Monschau and along the "Snake Road" became an enemy debacle. In addition to the artillery supporting fire, light tanks and .50 cal. Machine guns from Trp C trenches all delivered a terrific fire at the enemy advancing through this canalized approach. Co. F's attached tank destroyers were employed to fire directly into the buildings along this road, denying their use to the enemy. Anti-Aircraft batteries, in position on the hill north of the Railroad junction (K937197), were contacted by Capt Myer, asst S-3, and delivered overhead fire along the dragons teeth, across the top of Trp C trenches. An enemy build up which had commenced along the left flank of Trp C was thus driven back with heavy casualties. Also during this engagement, enemy concentrating in the vic of Stillbusch (K944202) and in the woods at (K940208) was taken under long range machine gun fire by the 1st and 3rd Tank Platoons. Trp E fired counter battery on and destroyed an enemy self propelled gun which had moved forward from Imgenbroich to a positions at (K954204). The 1st Platoon, Co F, took 7 prisoners at the blown bridge (K942196) who had been pinned down by their tank fire and surrendered.

Also at 0800A, enemy paratroopers became active behind our lines. A number of chutes were found in troop rear areas and Hqs Platoon was organized for patrols and all around defense. Although it was later learned that approx one Bn of Col Von der Heyete's paratroop regiment had been dropped in the woods in the rear of the Sqdn Sector, only one attack in force materialized from this threat. As the large scale assault was developing on the Trp B front, an estimated platoon of paratroopers struck at the rear of the Trp's 3rd Platoon positions at (K935229). Forced to draw on his already lightly held MLR, the Platoon Commander organized a combat patrol under Sgt Becker, which entered the dense forest in this area and, flanking the Germans, drove them to the south. One casualty and a prisoner taken, who confirmed the unit identification.

At 0830A, the 2nd Platoon, Co. F, repulsed a strong patrol which approached from the Menzerath Hill. One prisoner was taken and two battalions of the 751st regiment were now identified on the Sqdn front. Accurate enemy shelling continued to fall on the Platoon positions during the balance of the day.

(Continued on page 6)

EXPLOITATION OF GERMAN SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS

As time has transpired we have learned that the Germans were far ahead of us in jet and missile research and had successfully launched V-1 and V-2 rockets and had produced about 1200 ME-262 jet planes. As was seen during the Bulge they also had much better armor and weapons. As the war ended there was a scramble to beat the Russians in locating and bringing to America or the United Kingdom those German Scientists and Technicians that had developed this technology and equipment. Most notable was Werner von Braun and his staff who were instrumental in rocket development. Listed below are transcripts of some of the original Secret documents since declassified in the regard.

BRITISH JOINT STAFF MISSION OFFICES OF THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF Washington

13 February 1946

GENERAL Mc FARLAND

The Exploitation of German Scientists and
Technicians for Civil Purposes
Reference : C. C. S. 870/12

In C.C.S. 870/12 the British Chiefs of Staff suggested that instructions should be issued to Field Information Agency, Technical (FIAT) by the British and United States Chiefs of Staff respectively to freeze all German scientists and technicians who are likely to be required in connection with the scheme given in C.C.S. 870/12.

We have received information from London to the effect that they have heard from FIAT that 750 German scientists evacuated from the Russian Zone and frozen in the American Zone will be released by the United States Military Government and returned to the Russian Zone, if notification is not received before 1 March, giving British requirements for any of these men.

We have not submitted our requirements of German scientists required for civil purposes because we are waiting for your reply to the British Chiefs of Staff proposals in C.C.S. 870/12. Meanwhile, I have written to J.I.O.A [Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency] (letter attached) asking them if USFET can be instructed to delay the release of these men. We are hoping that you will be able to let us have a formal reply to C.C.S. 870/12 as soon as possible.

/s/ J.R. Wilson
for A.T. Cornwall-Jones
Brigadier

————— ENCLOSURE "A" —————
THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
Washington 25, DC

Joint Intelligence Committee

5 March 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE:

Subject: J.I.C. 317/14/D

1. It is recommended that the reply to the cable at Enclosure A to the above paper define an important German scientist or technician as follows:

- a. Nobel prize winners in all fields.
- b. The 30 top level scientists in the field of basic or pure science of Chemistry.
- c. The 30 top level scientists in the field of basic or pure science of physics.
- d. Top level scientists and technicians who are experts in the following fields of weapon development:
 - (1) Propellants
 - (a) Search for substitute propellant powders.
 - (b) Use of atomic energy for propellants
 - © Use of propellants for power
 - (2) High explosives
 - (a) Atomic energy
 - (b) Chemical combination of nitrogen, oxygen, carbon, other substances.
 - (3) radio-active materials
 - (4) Military gases
 - (5) Electronics
 - (6) Guided missiles
 - (7) Bacteriological warfare
- e. Top level scientists and technicians who are experts in applying pure science to war purposes in the following fields:
 - (1) Nuclear physics
 - (2) Fire control
 - (3) Ballistics
 - (4) Mechanical engineering

(Continued on page 7)

THE ENEMY BEHIND OUR LINES

1. First US Army Traffic Control Section reports that German soldiers in US uniforms are operating in the Army area in a 1/4 ton Jeep, number 20504455, bumper marking MP ASCZ C-5.

2. All AGO cards found on Germans in US uniforms have, on the left hand fold, the inscription:

“W.D. A.G.O. Form No. 65.4.”

The cards also differ slightly from the one normally carried by officers which is: W.D. A.G.O. Form No. 65-1, in that in addition to the bearers signature, it is also countersigned just below the signature of Officer. The AGO cards are brand new, filled out by the German himself, signed by him, and then dirtied up a bit – but the creases in the card can usually be spotted as new.

3. Germans in the “Jeep parties” of Einheit STIELAU have been instructed that the proper way to identify themselves behind the American lines is to show their Soldier’s Paybook – not a word about dog-tags. So far, of the men captured, only two carried dog-tags with them, and they picked them up on their own initiatives.. The Paybooks given them are taken from our own P/Ws.

4. There are four grades of English speakers among the STIELAU personnel – Group I is the best. The German Officer is usually Group II which explains why he acts as a GI and not as an American Officer. The best speaker acts as an officer and sits beside the driver. The German officer sits (normally) on the left rear and whispers instructions in the ear of the German soldier posing as one of our officers. The worst English speaker (usually Group III or Group IV) is always the driver. Therefore, the best way to trap these “Jeep Parties” is to ask the driver for his trip ticket, and then ask the driver some questions which he will have to answer.

5. None of the captured Germans in GI uniforms have known their so-called serial number.

6. Jeep markings already identified on vehicles carrying enemy personnel include VIII Corps, 8th Armored Div – but in most cases 5th Armored Div. For some obscure reason, the number of the Jeep (on the right hand side) is considered a weak point by the Germans and is usually half obliterated with mud.

7. All staff cars used by Germans captured so far have been French Citroens – painted OD, complete with star. However, reports have been received of Germans in civilian sedans. Staff cars definitely should be stopped and our MP’s must forget all rank when they ask for dog tags, ASN, etc. Some of these GI-clad Germans are posing as high-ranking officers. Rumor has it that von BEHR, one of the leaders of the group, will be posing as a Brigadier General.

8. It must not be forgotten that these “Jeep parties” are heavily armed and that the men realize that they are on a desperate mission. Keep all suspicious Jeeps and their occupants well covered while inspecting credentials.

9. It is reported that some members of the “Jeep parties” have now exchanged their 1/4 tons for 3/4 ton trucks.

10. Most recent method of long-distance identification, reported by captured “Jeep Parties,” is the holding of a rifle in both hands, raising 2 ??? Above head and moving rifle up and down.. Lights of various colors may now be used – or

combinations of colors – as permitted by the German Army issue flashlight.

11. Greater scrutiny of all vehicles obtaining gas from units and supply installations is required. These Jeeps are now operating on gasoline they are obtaining from US Army sources. One “Jeep Party” was captured recently at an Ordnance Maintenance unit where they took the vehicle for repair.

Source: First US Army G-2 Periodic Report No. 199, 26 Dec 1944, as reported in Third US Army G-2 periodic Report No. 203 dated 31 Dec 44, Box 2039, RG 407, National Archives, College Park MD.

THIS IS THE ENEMY

Interrogation 22 December by IPW Team No. 42, 30th US Inf Div revealed the following atrocity committed in the Division zone. On 18 December, the Engineer Platoon of the 1st Rcn Bn of 1 SS Pz Div was enroute to attack the town of Stavelot (K7100). Before passing through the town of PARFONDRUY (K7000) the members of the Platoon were ordered and instructed by their Platoon leader to do away with all the civilians that came into their sight. It has been definitely ascertained that the military operations of the enemy were not hindered in any way by the civilians concerned. The Engineer Platoon then went to work and rounded up 20 civilians, two of whom were women, and took them into a barn. The soldiers then shot them all down in cold blood. The barn was thereafter set afire in order to erase all incriminating evidence. The Platoon then moved on to occupy their objectives.

Some of the members of the Platoon taking part in the outrage were captured. They showed no concern at all over their deeds and confessions have been easily obtained which were signed and sworn to properly. One man of the group testified that he had shot two Belgians who were about 45 or 50 years of age. Another testified that he saw an NCO walking off with two Belgians 19-22 years of age to shoot them. The Belgians, when they realized what was up, tried to escape, and the PW states that he shot them both. The Platoon leader of this platoon who was responsible for this outrage has been wounded seriously and is now receiving medical aid. All PWs are being forwards to higher HQ for a trial for their crimes and the punishment which their bestiality deserves.

Note this information is corroborated by a civilian who had escaped and was previously interrogated by MII Team.

Source: 30th US Inf Div and Third US Army G-2 Periodic Report No 203

HUMOR

The Americans found humor even in the terrifying approach to the drop zones [at Arnhem during World War II]. Just after Captain Cecil Lee stood to hook up, his plane was hit. Shrapnel ripped a hole through the seat he had just vacated. Nearby, a trooper shouted disgustedly, “Now they give us a latrine.”

From Cornelius Ryan, A Bridge Too Far (1974)

(Continued from page 338th Recon Cavalry After/Action Report Jan 1945)

By 0900A, the attack had built up in full battalion strength on the Trp B front, the troop Commander, Capt Joseph Sain requested tank support. A section of light tanks under Sgt Petrucci was dispatched and placed in support of the 2nd Platoon. The enemy continued to maintain constant pressure on the 3rd Platoon, Co. F, and commenced to infiltrate among the Trp B outposts from the draw at (K941203). Trp C and forward observers continued to place artillery and mortars on enemy reserves forces concentrating in the Menzerath and Imgenbroich areas at (K947193), (K951191), (K948196), and (K941205). The section of Co. F tanks under Sgt Lindquist in position at (K938197) observed an enemy mortar 900 yards to the left front and put it out of action with 37mm fire.

At 0930A, the situation in the Trp B sector grew critical, and the Sqdn Commander left the command post, then under heavy artillery fire, to give the threatened enemy breakthrough his personal attention.

At 0939A, tank destroyers in support of Trp B right flank positions reported the enemy closing in the area (K9320). At this same time, infiltration of about sixty-five men was confirmed by the 1st & 2nd Platoons of Trp B, and a message sent to Hqs 102nd Cav Gp reporting infiltration in the south sector and requesting help.

At 0950A the 958th Field Artillery observation post at (K93052110) reported their position surrounded and that they were destroying their equipment. The 62nd Armored FA observation post at (K93052050) was also forced to abandon their position to avoid being overrun by the attacking infantry. It was later learned that the 17th FA Observation Bn observation post at (K930217) had been taken by the Germans, who killed one of the observers and seriously wounded another before passing through the position.

(To be continued)

From the unit records of the 38th Cavalry Squadron, After/Action Report 1-31 Dec 1944 at National Archives & Records Administration, College Park MD

PATRIOTISM

A PATRIOT, SIR! WHY, PATRIOTS SPRING UP LIKE MUSHROOMS! I COULD RAISE FIFTY OR THEM WITHIN THE FOUR AND TWENTY HOURS. I HAVE RAISED MANY OF THEM IN ONE NIGHT. IT IS BUT REFUSING TO GRANT AN UNREASONABLE OR AN INSOLENT DEMAND, AND UP STARTS A PATRIOT.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, SPEECH TO HOUSE OF COMMONS
13 FEBRUARY 1741

POLITICAL CORRECTNESS?

An Editorial

Is it political correctness or the wishes of the few gone mad? The recent controversy by the MD Indian Affairs Commission, trying to push an agenda, that even the Governor and Department that they come under, have said they have succeeded their charter, have had one success in Montgomery County MD to do away with the Indian mascot at Poolesville High School. The Montgomery County School Board reminds me of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs being charmed by the Superintendent of schools, Dr Gerry Weast, in the role of Prince Charming to ignore the wishes of the majority of Poolesville citizens (that voted to retain the Indian Mascot name) because he felt it was not a welcoming name.

Instead of following Snow White, in the place of Sharon Cox, the seven dwarfs on the school board, (Abrams, Burnett, Felton, King, Lang, O'Neil and the Student Board Member) dutifully followed the false charm of Prince Charming and voted for removing the name. Only Snow White had the gumption to stand up for what makes sense and voted against the communities wishes when she said that we ". . . Are now moving into the absurd." A number of Native Americans in the community did not want the mascot changed either.

The next attack is on the name "Warriors." I didn't know that this was a trademarked name pertaining only to Native Americans. As long as I can remember it applied to the Army.

Soon the PETA people will seize on this and will want "Screaming Eagles" removed and there goes the 101st Airborne Divisions motto & mascot. And I am sure that they would not like the 106th Infantry Division using the Golden Lions and calling their newsletter a Cub. And of course the 2nd Infantry Division which is an active Army Division may be looking for a new shoulder patch.

It doesn't matter that 2nd Division guys wore and wear that Indian Head patch proudly as all of you fought to preserve the freedoms that allow this foolishness.

Well at least the 82nd Airborne Div doesn't have to worry about giving up their "All American" motto or will they???? Who knows that our multiculturalism and political correctness might find this an objectionable motto also.

Maybe the folks in Harford County MD where the next attack will come will stand up to the "Absurty" and let us get on with education and sports

JDB

(Continued from page 1 Hello, Remember Me?)

back to keep this Republic free: *One Nation Under God*. When you salute me you are actually saluting them.

Well, it won't be long until I'll be coming down your street again. So, when you see me, stand straight, place your right hand over your heart – and I'll salute you by waving back – and I'll know that . . . YOU REMEMBER!

Author Unknown

This might be something to share with the children and grand children, particularly as we approach Veteran's Day.

(Continued from page 9, AGF Fact Sheet, 2nd Armored Division)

a way open for the Infantry. In Sep, it crossed over into Belgium and claimed for itself the honor of being the first American Division in this war to fight the Germans on Belgium soil. During Sep, the Hell on Wheels outfit mover steadily ahead and on 18 Sep penetrated the German frontier. Early in Oct, the 2nd launched a powerful six day attack against the Siegfried Line from the vicinity of Marionberg, Holland. A crossing of the Wurm River into Germany was accomplished and gains of six to eight miles along a 14 mile front were made. A line from Frelenberg to Schaffenberg was held through most of Oct. In Nov, the Division seized all ?r portions of 14 German villages and towns and captured more than 2600 prisoners. Exploiting the Oct breakthrough of the Siegfried Line it attacked east of the Roer and Rhine Rivers/ On 16 Nov, the 2nd advanced to the Roer River and seized Barmen. Late in the month the Division exploited a bridgehead across the Roer. But this forward advance was halted in December when the 2nd was called upon to hurl its strength against the Germans winter offensive. Its work during this month was credited with helping in good measure to block the Von Rundstedt drive. The Division's major operation comprised a driving attack on eastern Belgium from 23 to 28 Dec, which definitely smashed the spearhead of the German Fifth Panzer Army's penetration of American lines six miles from the Belgium-France border. During six days of fighting the 2nd shattered elements of two of the enemy's crack panzer divisions. In Jan 1945, the hell on Wheels men went on to deal more lethal blows against the German offensive. In the Ardennes of eastern Belgium the 2nd inflicted enormous losses in personnel and equipment upon the enemy during fighting which sometimes had to be carried on in from 6 to 18 inches of snow. A major portion of the Vielsalm-La Roche highway, most important east-west supply and communications route of the Germans, was cut by Division Task Forces. Division forces also cleared enemy from a large area of the Ardennes from Houffalize to the Ourthe River. In Feb, the 2nd rested. In March it went on to cross the Rhine and hurl its strength into the vital industrial areas of the Reich. The 2nd reached the Elbe River in April ahead of all other American units and was ready to plunge across and go on to Berlin when its dash toward the city was halted by orders from higher headquarters. In July, however, it fulfilled a three year old pledge that it would be the first American unit into Berlin. The 2nd (Armored) Division began to return to US shortly after the first of the year, 1946, and began retraining at Camp Hood TX.

These Army Ground Forces Fact Sheets were prepared at the end of the war (1 March 1947) by The Information Section, Analysis Branch, Headquarters Army Ground Forces on each division. They may be found in Record Group 407, Unit Records, for each division, under the file number 3 (Division #) - 0 at the National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Rd, College Park MD.

(Continued from page 4, Exploitation of Scientists and Technicians)

- (5) Optics
- (6) Acoustics
- (7) Electrical engineering
- (8) Civil engineering
- (9) Aeronautical engineering
- (10) Magnetics and electromagnetics
- (11) Chemical engineering
- (12) Organic food synthesis
- (13) Metallurgy
- (14) Pharmaceuticals
- (15) Medicine
- (16) Meteorology

2. The above recommendations are based upon the Foreign Economic Administrative Disarmament Program.

E. W. GRUHN
Colonel, Inf
Director

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Washington 25, DC

MEMORANDUM FOR Op-23JIS.

5 March 1946

1. It is recommended that USFET be advised to contact Dr. Osenburg at Camp "Dustbin" who has complete files on some 15,000 German scientists and technicians. The Osenburg Group under direction of Dustbin interrogators should be able to compile a list of 1,000 outstanding scientists in Germany.

2. It is considered important that these people be given preferential treatment as regards food, etc., as a counter to Soviet inducements.

/s/ Ransom K. Davis
Ransom K. Davis
Captain, USN

(Continued from Page 3, Patton's Instructions to His Officers)

attendance at which there will be a minimum of one officer per company or similar unit, and in addition thereto when practicable, a minimum of one field officer per regiment or separate battalion.

b. That it shall be customary for all organizations to hold formal retreat under arms. Attendance, in addition to the prescribed enlisted men, shall be all officers of company grade. In the case of regiments and separate battalions, a minimum of one field officer.

c. That in the case where music is available and it is practicable from a billeting standpoint, frequent regimental and battalion retreat parades and similar ceremonies will be held.

d. That unit and organizational guard shall be performed strictly in accordance with FM 26-5. When music is available, formal guard mounts will be held frequently.

e. That officers in formation wear a uniform analogous to that worn by the enlisted men, and that all officers participate in all drills and marches at all times with their organizations or units. This includes marching to and from training areas and ranges.

10. Americans, with arms in their hands, are fools as well as cowards to surrender. If they fight on, they will conquer.

11. Cases of misbehavior before the enemy will be brought before General Court Martial and tried under the 75th Article of War. It has been my experience that many Court Martials are prone to view this most heinous offense, for which the punishment of death may be inflicted, in too lenient a manner. They should realize that the lives of troops are saved by punishment of initial offenders. Cowardice is a disease and must be checked before it becomes epidemic.

III. TACTICAL USAGE

1. General

a. Combat Principles:

(1) There is no approved solution to any tactical situation.

(2) There is only one tactical principle which is not subject to changes. It is: "To so the means at hand to inflict the maximum amount of wounds, death and destruction on the enemy in the minimum time."

(3) In battle, casualties vary directly with the time you are exposed to effective fire. Your own fire reduces the effectiveness and volume of the enemy's fire, while rapidity of attack shortens the time of exposure. A pint of sweat will save a gallon of blood!

(4) Battles are won by frightening the enemy. Fear is induced by inflicting death and wounds on him. Death and wounds are produced by fire. Fire from the rear is more deadly and three times more effective than fire from the front, but to get fire behind the enemy, you must hold him by frontal fire and move rapidly around his flank. Frontal attacks against prepared positions should be avoided if possible.

(5) "Catch the enemy by the nose with fire and kick him in the pants with fire emplaced through movement."

(6) Hit hard soon, that is with two battalions up in a regiment, or two divisions up in a corps, or two corps up in an army – the idea being to develop your maximum force at once before the enemy can develop his.

(7) You can never be too strong. Get every man and gun you can secure provided it does not unduly delay your attack. The German is the champion digger.

(8) The larger the force and the more violence you use in an attack, whether it be men, tanks or ammunition, the smaller will be your proportional losses.

(9) Never yield ground. It is cheaper to hold what you have than to retake what you have lost. Never move troops to the rear for a rest or to reform at night, and in the daytime only where absolutely necessary. Such moves may produce a panic.

(10) Our mortars and our artillery are superb weapons when they are firing. When silent, they are junk – see that they fire!

b. Tactical Rules in Particular Subjects:

(1) Use roads to march on; fields to fight on. In France we will find roads mined or demolished in many places, certainly when we approach the enemy. When that happens, get off the roads and keep moving. But when the roads are available for use, you save time and effort by staying on them until shot off.

(2) Troops should not deploy into line until forced to do so by enemy fire.

(3) When you are advancing in broken country against possible attacks and using the leap-frog method described in my Sicilian Notes, be sure to keep the antitank guns well up.

(4) In mountain country secure the heights. This is best done by daylight reconnaissance followed by night attack of a platoon reinforced at dawn twilight.

(5) In forcing a pass secure the heights first. There are always trails leading to the rear of hills. Remember that inviting avenues of approach are invariably defended, and an advance by such lanes, without securing the heights covering them, is suicidal.

The above information is from 103-3.11, Third US Army Unit Records, Box 2052, National Archives & Records Administration College Park MD

TO BE CONTINUED

Fact Sheet of the 9th Armored Division

TYPE OF DIVISION: Regular Army.

NICKNAME: Hell on Wheels.

SHOULDER PATCH: Triangular design divided into three areas: Red (representing Field Artillery), Blue (representing Infantry), and Yellow (representing Cavalry). Superimposed on three areas, in black, are the track of a tank and a cannon. A bolt of lightning, in red, is superimposed on these. The Division's number appears in the upper portion of the triangle..

ACTIVATION DATE: 15 Jul 1940.

COMPONENT UNITS: Hq Co; Svc Co, CCA; CCB; 41st Armd Inf Regt, 66th and 67th Armd Regt, 17th Armored Engineering Bn; 82nd Armd Rcn Bn; 142nd Armd Signal Co; Division Artillery: 14th, 78th and 92nd Armored Field Artillery Bns; Division Trains: 48th Armored Medical Bn, 2nd Ordnance Maintenance Bn, Supply Bn, and MP Platoon.

TRAINING: The 2nd Division is one of the pioneers of the Army's Armored Command. Regular Army men who were picked for the Division when it was activated were selected on the basis of their special skills and aptitudes. The Division trained first at Fort Benning GA, and here, for the first time, armored tactics and doctrine developed by students of armored warfare in the Army were put to practical tests. During 1941, the 2nd participated in maneuvers in Tennessee, Louisiana and the Carolinas. In Aug 1942, the Division was given special amphibious warfare training off the Carolina coast under the Atlantic Fleet Amphibious Force. Returning to the US early in Jan, the Division began training at Camp Hood, TX.

OVERSEAS TRAINING: Prior to invasion of Sicily, Division had extensive and advanced amphibious training in North Africa. Division trained in England prior to the Normandy campaign.

DEPARTED U.S. FOR FOREIGN DUTY: Combat Command "B" 27 Oct 1942 for North Africa. Remainder of Division 12 Dec 1942.

COMBAT DAYS (Div): 223 (ETO only).

DATE ENTERED COMBAT: DIVISION 2 July 1944 (In ETO, previous combat in North Africa and Sicily). **FIRST ELEMENTS** 13 June 1944 (ETO).

BATTLE CREDITS: (Division) Rhineland, Ardennes and Central Europe...

RETURNED TO US: 29 January 1946..

SUCCESSIVE COMMANDING GENERALS: Major General Charles L. Scott from Jul 1940 to Jan 1941; General (then Maj Gen) George S. Patton, Jr., from Jan 1941 to Feb 1942; Major General Willis D. Crittenger, from Feb to Jul 1942; Major General Ernest N. Harmon from Jul 1942 to Apr 1943; Major General Hugh J. Gaffey from May 1943 to April 1944; Major General Edward H. Brooks from Apr to Sep 1944; Major General Ernest N. Harmon from Sep 1944 to Jan 1945; Major General Isaac D. White from Jan to Aug 1945; Major General John M. Devine from Aug 1945 to 27 Oct 1946; Major Leland S. Hobbs from Oct 1946 to present.

DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATIONS: 14th Armd FA Bn for 25 Jul – 16 Aug 1944 action in France; Co E, 17th Armd Engr Bn for 11 Mar – 13 Apr 1945 action at Rhine-Elbe Rivers; 17th Armd Engr Bn for 22 Dec 44 – 7 Jan 1945 action in Ardennes; 66th Armd Regt, 1st Bn for 18-24 Nov 1944 action at Roer River; 66th Armd Regt, 2nd Bn, for 16 Jul – 12 Aug 1944 action in France; 66th Armd Regt, 3rd Bn for 26 Jul – 1 Aug 1944 action in France; 67th Armd Regt, 3rd Bn, for 4-6 Oct 1944 action in Germany; 67th Armd Regt, Hq & Hq Co for 29-30 Jul 1944 action in France; 67th Armd Regt, Co B, 3rd Platoon for 29 – 30 Jul 1944 action in France; 67th Armd Regt, 2nd Bn (less Assault Gun Platoon) for 29 Jul – 30 Jul 1944 action in France; 67th Armd Regt, Co E for 29 – 30 Jul 1944 action in France; 78th FA Bn for 29 – 30 Jul 1944 action in Normandy; and 92nd Armd FA Bn for 28-30 Jul 1944 action in France.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER: S/Sgt Hulén B Whittington of Bastrop LA, Company I of 41st Armd Infantry, for action near Grimesnil, France, on 29 Jul 1944 when he assumed command of his platoon, reorganized the defense of his men and in the face of intense enemy fire personally directed the firing of his tank so that it destroyed an enemy tank, thus blocking all movement of an enemy column which consisted of over 100 vehicles of a panzer unit.

FOREIGN AWARDS: Co H, 41st Armd Inf Regt awarded French Croix de Guerre for 8 – 14 Aug 1944 action in Mortain, France, per French Decree 246, dated 15 Jul 1946. Co I, 41st Armd Inf Regt awarded French Croix de Guerre for 29 – 30 Jul 1944 action in Grimesnil, France, per French Decree 267, dated 22 Jul 1946. 2nd Bn, 41st Armd Inf Regt awarded French Croix de Guerre for 14 – 28 Nov 1944 action from Puffendorf to the Roer, per French Decree 247, dated 15 Jul 1946.

COMBAT HIGHLIGHTS: The 2nd Armored Division first went into action in Nov 1942 when it served as part of the Western Assault Force which struck at Casablanca. The Division as a unit was then placed in reserve, but some members of it took part in the campaign for Tunisia during 1943, integrated with units of the 1st Armored Division. In Jul 1943, the Division took part in the invasion of Sicily, landing at Gela. It smashed a determined enemy at both Butera and Campobello and went on to play a prominent part in the final phases of the fight for Sicily at Saselvetrano and Palermo. Late in 1943, the Division was transferred to England and went into training for the invasion of the continent. The 2nd landed in Normandy on 9 Jun 1944 and went into action in the vicinity of Ceretan. During Jul and Aug, it swept across France and helped blast

(Continued on page 7)

BULGE UNIT REUNIONS

626-29 Sep 2001 83rd InfD Assoc., Holiday Inn Hampton Roads Hotel, Hampton Roads VA.
Contact Pat Di Giammerino, 36 Border Rd, Malden MA 02148-1104, Tel 781-322-2754.

26-30 Sep 2001 35th InfD Rosen Plaza Hotel, Orlando

FL. Contact 35th InfD, PO Box 5004, Topeka KS 66605.
29 Sep – 3 Oct 2001 Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge Convention, Four Points Sheraton Downtown, Orlando Florida. Contact Nancy Monson, VBOB Hqs PO Box 11129, Arlington VA 22210-2129 703-528-4058.

15-16 Dec 2001, 57th Anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge, by BOB Historical Foundation and VBOB, Arlington VA and Arlington Cemetery, VA. Hotel accommodations at Holiday Inn, Laurel, MD, Tour Annapolis & Naval Academy 15 Dec, Banquet

15 Dec Ft Meade Club Meade. 16 Dec ceremonies at Arlington followed by reception and installation of officers at Ft Myers Officers Club. Transportation back to Hotel. Contact Ms Dorothy Davis, 301-881-0356.

Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge, MD/DC

John D. Bowen, Editor

613 Chichester Lane

Silver Spring MD 20904-3331

MARCHER & WWII MUSINGS

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NEXT CHAPTER MEETING

Sunday 14 October 2001

Ft Meade Golf ClubHouse

Off of Mapes Road

FIRST CLASS