

3072595

Notes - 23 Jun 19

Sout.

P.W. Wyand & Assoc.

No panels tonight

Delheim

Red panel (Wg) 2700

Hang on to patches - 250

Wtd for low bridge 500

Krauthorn  
Ingelshagen

on other side of river

tie down radio antenna

Check with Hodges (lieuten)

Car eyes only (be very

Careful of flashlights.)

If you fall out just

guides out so you

won't be run over.

Keep Car Co. up all

50yds time. 5 MPH on bridge

Co. Wg, 1st, 3rd, 4th etc.

If Columbia store

be sure to watch track

in front. Use Camoflag

as soon as we get

there

tie

A  
Y  
P  
M  
M

Be able to get  
to your gas mask.  
Sgd extra.

Watch your area  
when we move  
out to see that  
nothing is left.  
Make sure when  
you park your truck  
that it can get  
out and able to  
follow prescribed  
track in order.

1930

~~2317~~

2317 - 2325

2341

~~Co A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z~~  
Co A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

60 yds between tracks - 13 MPH

with lights - 20 MPH Max Spd

1st Halts: 01:32 - 10 min

Refuel 02:15 for 45 min - Close up

Breaks: during other 10 min breaks

05:00 - 05:10 refuel - twice length of track

07:10 - 07:20 M 275

09:10 - 09:30 Maj. Garrett Control officer

Control plenty of inspections

speed 13 1st echelon stop at each

halt. Car Command out

plus Security. (total two men)  
gas on right side (4 in 45 break)

5 cars not to be used, unless

emergency

Listen on radio - Check horses

before you pull out for

stuff left behind.

sibility for the Germans to successfully cope with the speed and daring of the Division's attack. The stubborn defenses met at many points, and the defenses were completely crushed by the 7th's power.

On the initial day, Nazis manning the positions along the Reichs Autobahn leading south to Limburg temporarily held up CC"R"; artillery blasted out the defenders of the approaches to the super-highway and allowed CC"R" and CC"A" access to the road and its adjacent subsidiaries. After traveling at breakneck speed toward Limburg for a time, hammering aside all resistance that the Germans could muster, CC"A"'s columns veered to the east, as did CC"R"'s forces to the north.

The second day also showed remarkable progress. Troops reached and crossed the Dill River, securing bridgeheads from which the next day they struck again due east. In reaching the Dill, columns had poured through huge sections of countryside infested with a feverishly frantic enemy. Task Force Brown, commanded by Lt. Col. John Brown of the 40th Tank Battalion, for example, had waded through heavily defended towns initially, battering down their defenses, and then had shaken completely loose and rampaged toward the Dill, churning through the retreating masses of two German divisions, leaving behind, as it roared onward, a mangled residue — the remains of the retreating enemy formations. Hundreds of vehicles were caught from behind, smashed, and left littering the roadside. Thousands of Germans laid down their arms in the face of this and the other columns. On the third day of the drive, troops of CC"A" captured Giessen, key railroad

center far to the east of the Dill, neutralizing the fires of hundreds of anti-aircraft weapons that had been hastily transformed to a ground role, after having attempted to protect the city and its rail facilities against Allied air attacks for the past months. It was a bitter struggle, however brief, and represented an ultimate in daring and aggression; the vast quantity of anti-aircraft weapons was amazing — and they all lay smashed after the 7th rolled on.

Troops that pushed on slightly to the east of Giessen ran afoul of hordes of Germans retreating along the axis of the Autobahn to Kassel. 7th Armored Division troops were not ordered to reach and cut that arterial highway, but they struck near it, and the toll of prisoners and dead was enormous. The bewildered enemy showed little heart to fight, and the smashing power of the 7th accentuated their distaste for further useless struggle.



A portion of the 1200 American soldiers liberated from the Germans east of WETZLAR, Germany, by the 7th Armored <sup>Apr 29 - 30 May</sup>

I talked to Major Brown 1945  
via phone from Wetzlar + arranged  
for a unit to go there + liberate them

To the Amm. P.O.'s  
The German Garrison had surrendered  
the 40th Tank Battalion Co. The German Garrison had surrendered

No hood riding

Apr 18<sup>th</sup> corps. atk Elbe - river  
+ N. E. We take East +  
South + contact Russians  
Br-go N. into Denmark.  
3<sup>rd</sup> Hq 2<sup>nd</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>  
1100 loaded + ready to roll

Am had the driver will have  
to have his N. ration prepared  
by Sqd. men. No fires at  
all - anytime -  
- Workshop. Black + white No's  
Yellow panel.  
take out phone 5 min  
to 1100.

Don't tell when we  
leave.

March - Best ever made

1 W. per track -  
0800 3<sup>rd</sup> of May CCB - attack  
East. bridge head to autobahn by  
then - 1500 on 3<sup>rd</sup> we cross  
and next day we attack to crest  
through to Baltic Sea 60 miles  
8<sup>th</sup> Div. follow us up.

Red copes. Panel Red + yellow  
through 4<sup>th</sup>. When you cross  
river on each track. Up  
to river on track.

Shut tomorrow P.M. in barn  
0830 two sqds to barn  
that kitchen is up against. (20 Men)  
12:00 radio peace now  
in operation (unconfirmed)  
American B. Station.

No more Italian  
Campaign.

Tanks

Russian - white triangle  
also white rockets  
over all signal -  
Green rockets friendly  
Troops -

Pyrene - 12:00

A-17, TD B-23

Gen AT plt, Motor 17,

1 plt B-33, Bn Hq,

trains B. AT. plt.

Eat K<sup>W</sup> 10 MPH. Max 15

10 min break. 1300

1510, 1730, 1730, 2140,

2350

Daily, Dir Hq & signals

No lights - Red Panel

Listen on Radio

M-5 - L-5 - K-5 - K-6

~~Wittenbach over~~

A.M. 0800 take over P.W. cage

No body outside at all.

More at 0730 to P.W.

Cage - get cleaned up.

0700 to 1900

each day we will

go to the Cage -

200000 Rations (rations)

enough for 8 days - Water O.K.

Capt Brier Sanitation.

Use DT D to morrow

& tonight - turn in

1/2 of what we have <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ room.

put P.W. in 120 men

units. Their Colonel

can go between camps -

take Blanket, Mess gear, Water

bottle & personal stuff rolled

Be here 4 or 5 days -  
all guards will  
be alert. Salute all  
officers. one on turret  
& one on ground  
in front of track.

Jackson sign all  
passes. They can  
go 5 km out of town  
without a pass.

Dir. Hq will be in  
town tomorrow get on  
base. Nobody says  
Russians coming. Look  
like we are to stay in  
control. Only G.I.

uniform. No women  
in camp (Nurses either)  
No bicycles, horses,  
riding - Stay at their tracks

at all times. If after we  
set up a line which  
they can't cross and  
a man comes up over  
you tell him to get  
back - If the same man  
crosses it again give  
him a belt stroke  
or shoot him beat  
him somehow.  
aid station at kitchen

Salute all officers +  
Russian - 15<sup>th</sup> June We take  
over their  
area  
Typhus on other  
side. 723 Russian Sgt  
No civilians cross  
but dope will come down  
2100 Curfew for civilians  
Wine jug empty

$\frac{24}{20}$   
17 480 ( 96  $\frac{24}{5}$  120 (2  
 $\frac{45}{30}$   $\frac{10}{20}$

a man with 7th Corp  
has a pair of wagon  
and work.

104 to our Rear

1/400 there will be  
a Russian Convoy come  
across under lit. ~~German~~  
then the Russians will  
send a lot of ~~Prisoners~~  
over on our side. They  
will be put in the  
field and guarded by  
a sqd. Keep them  
all together.

May 23. Range 33524-84/Dir

Camp out (are your head here)

two Rd blocks (keep Civilians  
from coming into the area)  
Visit all towns stop hour  
in each town.

Military Control. 2300 to 0500  
all vehicles will carry trip tickets  
interior guard duty, Gen  
orders

15 MP Checking, open shirts,  
blouses unbuttoned, No  
helmets

If you get 25 or more  
Russian P.W. together  
Contact the Russian  
officer & let them go over-  
done on the other side.  
Going to paint all  
vehicles - Drivers must  
go with track -  
also cleaning will be

sent up - 1 uniform per  
man per week (1 mark)  
No crease in shirts but  
Can do so yourself.

1 quart of beer per man  
per day. two per coverable,  
PT set up, gas mask  
taken up. Ice cream  
to be given out.

Bring in all winter  
clothing by Friday  
put patch on shirt.

Show down inspection  
tomorrow. all  
clothing & individual  
equipment of each man  
(if it is uncorrectable  
don't list it)  
Requestion to be in 0800 or

29<sup>th</sup>. Salvage can be  
turned in anytime to Supply  
any P.W.'s picked up  
will be held in the area.

Mon

There will be 8 hours  
per day 6 days a week -  
two Retreat a week  
Wed & Sat. 500 P.M.

Reveille at 650 AM  
with rifles. Duty officer  
will take it.

7<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> of June on alert.

Be inside <sup>a place</sup> by 2000

No bed check

Curfew off at 0500 is  
lifted.

Uniform & Military Courtesy.

Discipline

Retreat formation according  
to book. 4 Ranker



1st Sqd Ldr is guide.  
all men NCO's  
will start really  
Correcting all men  
that they see not  
Correct.

PX set up 1<sup>st</sup> of  
month. Ciga soon.  
all men will  
work on athletics

Mtnce - will be  
washing belts, rifles,  
cleaning up equip.  
amm. will be turned  
in (extra) soon.

Cut down your  
rolls. Get them  
jacked right

Doing training  
know where all men

If there are any trucks extra PW's on Russian side when a carload comes over further on & let the know it.

Same is true if we send Russian & polish over in trucks put on extra in area if you keep count.  
(The Russian records are - So many on guards, etc.

The interpreter will expect a report from the Russians at 0830 & 1230 as to No. of D.P.'s & PW's to come over. If No report by 0900 or 1300 go to the Russians and get a report.

There must be one truck for each 30 DP's and for PW's 30 up to 40 without baggage - When you have the information call com. and request trucks. all DP's will be deboused by U.S.

The Russian interpreter will not go any further than the Russian phase post.

There 100 pairs of  
dirty clothing etc.  
all men who don't  
have two pair pick them  
up

May 29. 1945

Report as soon as all  
helmetts are painted to C.P.  
Restrict men to 3 drinks  
per day until they find  
out how it comes out -  
or how to use Card.

any NCO making a false  
report at a formation will  
be broken. Be sure to  
report a man absent if  
he is so. Can have 5 ranks.

General orders will be  
known after to-day. Co.  
- Wash belts -

Volley ball, or mess  
games - Keep kids  
away at all activities  
with them - None in  
barracks.

all athletic stuff will  
be put in Supply Room,  
1400 to 1500 NCO  
school - Voice & Commands  
& Corrections -

Sat. inspections. None  
hair cut, bayonet,  
rifle, aid, pocket  
belts, shoes and  
clothes clean -

When guard talks  
to an officer  
he will carry rifle or  
Carbine at Port arms.

Quarters will be ready for  
an inspection at anytime  
C.Q. knows where all  
men are. at all times  
and there will be a  
C.Q. roster posted. That  
men stays in C.P.

Shook

<sup>1st</sup> Smoking detail  
~~be called to attention~~

Inspection: is a test to  
determine the status of  
your troops.

It is best to put out  
some written instructions  
if possible about it.

For a personnel inspection  
make a plan & call in the  
officers. Post this plan.

How to inspect: First you  
be proper for the inspection.  
pl. sgt follow pl. ldr. + take

Notes - 1st sgt be with co.  
Have C.O. check 1 detail;  
hair cut etc.

If man has weapon take it  
and inspect front of man before

giving the weapon back. ask  
a few questions etc. Don't  
get on friendly basis but see  
how they are getting along  
If at normal interval move  
to front of men by  
check rear - check

show from rear

Make sure to get around  
to inspect the barracks  
maint all details perfect

Keep out junk.

check certain items each  
day differently. let  
men know of them.

however, check everything.

if ok. tell men about it  
if not ok. tell NCO's

9 July

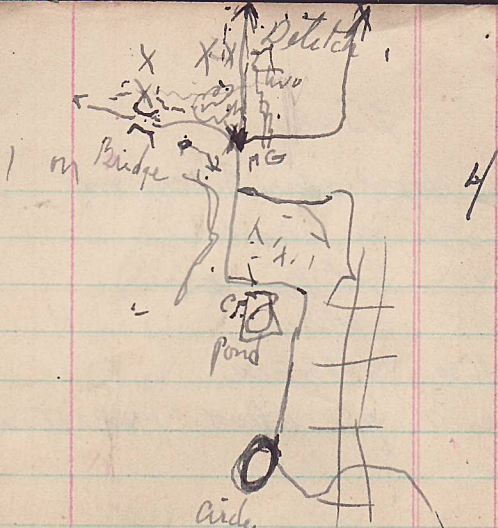
9-11 Map reading & compass  
signs symbols.

11-12. Interior guard

13-15 Mtn

15-1630. athletics

1630-17. pre-retreat. 1700 retreat

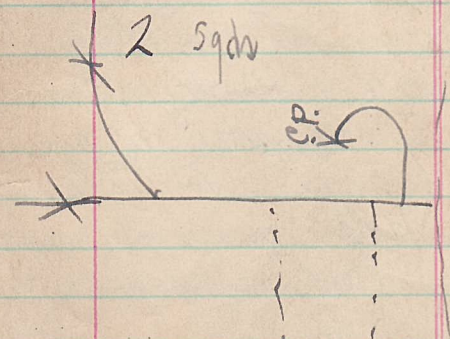


1715  
 loaded at ● 1720  
 More 1725  
 1630 Smith  
 Stray  
 Walker

6  
 11  
 12

Carwell  
 Baker  
 Wacker  
 Lamb  
 Strike  
 Winters

8-830 Cal  
 830-9 Mill  
 9-10 ~~Deployment~~  
 2nd guard  
 10-11 field Det  
 11-12 orientation



Leave at 1743  
 loaded at 1735  
 1645 chow  
 Donut Wagon at 1300  
 at kitchen - U.S. O. show  
 at 1500 Co formation

Bed check 930-

1030-

Sick call 0745  
posted.

Report before 0800

To 1st sqt of  
where all men  
are back A.M.

all circulating out  
of barracks at all  
times includes  
kids

Dinner Drill

M.G.

Sgt. Adams will  
check track each day  
for cleanliness

O'Brien Hair cut

Sgt. Smith Hair  
cut

Toby Hair cut

Crouch Hair cut

Brettin Hair cut

Mc. Cherry Hair cut

Opak K

Fernandez K

Lawrence K

T/Sgt. Curtis W. Sewell

Lawson General Hoc.

Ward 19C

Atlanta, Ga.

1 Rusty Chamber  
and salt  
Burack

2 Rusty Chamber  
Gubell

3 ~~Burack~~  
Hair cut

Rebbacker

4 Hair cut

Dutro

Hair cut

Mc Coy ✓

Ward

7 killed 34+1 on 23 - 8  
17 Wounded 31+1 on 26<sup>th</sup> - 16  
30+1 on 28<sup>th</sup>  
\* Medic Co A - 7<sup>th</sup> ARMD INF  
23<sup>rd</sup> BR.  
2<sup>nd</sup> plt.  
45-42 - Feb 1-15  
HQ SQ.

T Sgt Munday  
S Sgt Barnes Nos  
~~S Sgt~~ Sarno. - Pvt - MED  
~~pr~~ Anderson Nos  
pfc Ostrander  
pfc Messersmith ~~MED~~  
pfc Mooin  
" Smart  
" T/S Garcia - MED  
" Mc Coy  
T-S Goldblatt MED  
T-S ~~Pantuck~~  
T/Sgt. SEARS  
Strene.  
Merkert - Mirkovich

1<sup>st</sup> Rifle Sqd

s/sqt Chrisman B  
 prvt (cpl) Pichel ASS  
 cpl Johnson Son  
 prvt Florence - WOUNDED <sup>HAND</sup> 23  
 " Alberto  
 " Mills  
 " Magatis  
 " Hayden  
 " Panzoni  
 " Flood #405 - KILLED <sup>Son</sup> 23  
 " Felts  
 " Bartley MED  
 T-5 Kodhand  
 K Newwood -  
 WINNER

2<sup>nd</sup> Rifle Sqd

prvt Sgt Jack Wallerodey son  
 s/sqt Newton Killed <sup>26</sup> 26  
 prvt Nichuck  
 " Golead  
 " Clark MED  
 " Douglas - MED  
 " J. Issgur - Wounded <sup>S-</sup> 23  
 " McElilla - Wounded <sup>S-</sup> 25  
 " Farrington - Wounded <sup>Slapin</sup> 22  
 " Hull Wounded <sup>Back</sup> 25  
 " Pantzer - Wounded <sup>23</sup>  
 " Perick - Wounded <sup>Badly</sup> 22  
 ASS Russell A  
 Sisler  
 Needles  
 Charbonatt  
 Woodward  
 Wood



7:15 - 755  
two K's + picks

M.G. Sqd

part (Sgt) Coyazo  
 T-5 Guffo  
 part Farley MED  
 " Barber  
 " Mireault  
 " Mc Donald  
 " Smith HoS  
 T-4 Gabler (ASS)  
 " Agaray  
 " Murphy  
 " J. Miller  
 " Kneze HoS  
 " Burke  
 " Crane

Mortar Sqd  
 Pfc (Sgt) Mc Bride  
 Pfc Sgt Mc Dermott  
 " Dolen  
 " Coyne  
 " Wudkowski  
 " Wiatroski  
 part Muller  
 " Sessler  
 " Erickson MED  
 " Charbonnet  
 T-5 Warnke  
 Pfc Cepetok Cepelak

for

T. Sgt. Stone, Sanford  
S. Sgt. Smith, Frank  
Shorer, Walter  
Sgt. Reckenbecker, Harold  
Vizie, Earl

6:45 - 12:00 } 10 men  
12:00 - 17:00 } 10 men  
17:00 - 22:00 } 10 men  
Being out 6 Men + being back 10 men  
10 - 6:45  
(3 hours)  
22:00 - 01:00  
01:00 - 04:00  
04:00 - 06:45

B. Company  
2nd plt. Roster

2nd Lt. J. O. Sd  
Pvt Ldr Ford, H. C.  
T/sgt. Sewell, Curtis W. <sup>wounded APR 13</sup>  
S/sgt Smith, Walter G. <sup>trans</sup>  
P Palmer, Harold  
P Co. King, Clarence  
Pfe Garner, Wm <sup>trans</sup>  
Pfe Shira, Lewis  
P Howe, Hines <sup>HOS killed APR</sup>  
Pfe Sgt Johnson, Douglas <sup>HOS killed APR</sup>  
P R Dreyer, Joe R. <sup>ZAPR Med</sup>  
T/s G. Bauer, Paul  
P Garren, Fred  
P ~~Garner, Wm~~  
P Drilling, Virgil  
- Reckenbecker, Harold  
Mitchel, Homer  
Burak, Steve

B. Company  
 2nd platoon apr 17-  
 HQ Sqd Roster

plt hdr Lt. H.C. Ford  
 plt/sqt. Stone, Sanford  
 sqt Rickenbacker, Harold  
 pfc palmer, Harold  
 Coker, Clarence  
 pfc Lima, Lewis  
 Garren, Fred  
 Mitchel, Homer  
 Drilling, Virgil  
 T/5 Glasser, Paul  
 Burrock, Steve  
 Oraker, Leo Bad Pneum  
 Jewell, Harold

1st Rifle Sqd

sqt Gall, Jim HOS  
 sqt Smith, Frank  
 p Rickenbacker, Harold deserted  
 p Bone, Geo - 8 APR  
 p Plutone, Sigmund Wound 1 APR  
 p u Moore, Harland APR 3  
 p u Hearling, James  
 p Buettel, Walter  
 p u Berger, Robert HOS  
 pfc Crouch, Lawrence  
 T/5 Krug, Paul  
 pfc Foltz, Gerald  
 Mitchel, James  
 Dittmar, James  
 p Daniel, Grover  
 p Crosby, Clarence

1st Rifle Sqd. APR 17-

s/sgt. Smith, Frank ✓  
 rfe Crouch, Lawrence ✓  
 rfe Pentore, Sigmund ✓  
 rfe Keasling, James ✓  
 rfe Buetel, Walter ✓  
 rfe Galt, Gerald Trans ✓  
 Dittmar, James ✓  
 Daniel, Grover ✓  
 Crosby, Clarence Trans ✓  
 Mc Coury, Gurney ✓  
 T/s Krueger, Paul ✓  
~~Rees, Charles~~ - Rees, Charles ✓  
 Moore, Harland ✓  
 Oettchen, Robert ✓

12

2nd Rifle Sqd 28 Apr

P Campbell, Roy 316450 ✓  
 Killed Barney ✓ Clyde ✓ 28 Mar  
 Wounded Gagny ✓ Arthur ✓ 28 Mar  
 P Jewell, Harold ✓  
 P Philpot, James ✓  
 P Packard, Stephen ✓  
 P Davids, John ✓ Wounded APR 13  
 P Wearer, Glenn ✓  
 P Thomasen, Eugene 2 APR MED  
 P Pittman, Boyd Trans ✓  
 P Dracker, Leo ✓  
 T/s Grabb - Bane ✓  
 Sgt. Walker, Joe ✓  
 P Mc Coury, Gurney ✓ MED  
 P Marusky, Francis ✓  
 Killed 4 APR P → Seavey, Albert T ✓  
 P Stragapide, Felix ✓  
 P Lobditzhofer, James ✓  
 P 11 APR - Turner, Albert E. ✓  
 P Casto, Stanley ✓  
 P Campbell, Don ✓ 3578 26'84  
 Killed APR 13 '84

2nd Rifle Sqd

M. G. Sqd

S/Sgt Sgt Walker, Joe  
 pfc pfc Steagapeda, Felix  
 pfc pfc Cabell, Roy  
 pfc pfc Weaver, Glenn Med May 20  
 pfc pfc Brittan, Boyd  
 pfc ~~Drasler, Ed~~  
 Bare, George  
 Gobritzhofer, James  
 Turner, Albert  
 Campbell, Don  
 T/S Grable, John  
 pfc Harwitz, Joe Milton?  
 Corkins, Clarence  
 Rice, Charles  
 13 Proudfit, Floyd  
 Dutta, George

Sgt Sharer, Walter  
 pfc Kize, Earl  
 pfc Childs, Reynolds ambushed 4 APR  
 P ~~90~~ Pasz, Kowiki, John 5 killed 4 APR  
 pfc Silvestria, Philip  
 P Himbraugh, Howard HOS  
 T/S Howard, Hugh  
 P Thomas, Lawrence ambushed wounded 4 APR  
 P LaPlaint, Leonard  
 pfc Sepanio, Vincent  
 P Callahan, John  
 P Sticker, - 33565732  
 P-wounded Mc Christie - 39826326  
 P 4 APR Sinclair, 34210232  
 P Cefak, Ralph  
 Dugan

M. G. Sgd APR 17

Mo Sgd

s/sgt Sparer, Walter new  
 sgt Vize, Earl  
 pfc Childs, Reynolds  
 pfc Sabrestrea, Philip  
 pfc Sepanio, Vincent  
 Callahan, John Med 22 APR  
 Stickberry, Aron Med - APR 21  
 McChesney, Lynn  
 Cepak, Ralph  
 Logan, W M  
 T/S J. Howard, Hugh  
 cpl Nevills, Elmer  
~~Butt, Charles~~  
 Clements, Vernon  
 Lepoint, Leonard ✓

12

s/sgt Stone, Sanford  
 P Hebb, Earnest 2 APR shot in foot  
 pfc Frantz, Henry  
 P Hies, Perry  
 P Dad, Fred  
 P Magee, Wm ambush Wounded 4 APR  
 P Weiss, Edward Hos  
 P Baker, Ralph Med  
 P Carey, Wm ambush Wounded 4 APR  
 T/S Hattayan, Aloy  
~~4 APR~~ med P Parasky, Stephen  
 P Carrwell, Ralph  
 P Dockey, Earnest

Mortar Sqd APR 17

S/Sgt. Jennings, Royce B.  
 pfc Dail, Fred Nov 21 Dec  
 pfc Frantz, Henry  
 Hires, Perry  
 Carswell, Ralph  
 Dockery, Earnest  
 T/S Hattaway, Alet  
 Polli, Achille  
~~Amoffitt, Wm~~  
 Baker, Ralph  
 T/S Hunt, Owen  
 Idarin, Ralph  
 Carey, Wm

~~830-9~~ order  
 830-9 - problem  
 9-10 - Range East  
 10-1030 Tgt. Dsg  
 fire orders  
 1030-11 - Intercom guard

Total Killed A-Co - 2  
 " Wounded A-Co - 7  
 " Killed B-Co - 6  
 " Wounded B-Co - 9  
 Includes 1 - foot shot accident

To be turned in for  
Combat Inf. Badge

S/S  
P/S  
P/S  
P/S

1st Sqd

Jewell, Harold ?  
Burock, Steve ?  
Deiling, Virgil

1st P. Sqd

Rees, Charles  
Daniels, Grover

2nd P. Sqd

Cambell, Don  
Cambell, Roy

Mortar Sqd

Dockery, Ernest  
Carwell, Ralph

Carey Not issued

M.G. Sqd

Epak, Ralph  
Dungan, Wm

Clements  
V. [unclear]

80-100-101-131  
27 APR. 45

No one leaves pit. area  
~~1500~~ off duty hours -  
except for movies.  
Movie at 1500 - Compulsory  
U.S.O. 1800. theatre  
eat. Nothing German  
no dishes in mess  
line ready to leave  
at 2000  
Go to show in groups  
of 4 or more  
Come back together -  
0830 Curfew off streets

Attache  
Washing  
clean area  
+ tracks

800-830 Cal. 8HS pit. [unclear]  
830-900 drill A.C.P. + me  
900-1200 walk  
(P.M.) athletics -  
check tracks  
Mass - 11:15 theatre - Prod



Leave 29th

March 19th. 1949. B-33<sup>rd</sup>  
23 PM 189. Speed 15 MPH +  
60 yd. Max 20 MPH.

Carry reflex at all times  
Watch for rd. mines. Avoid  
mud puddles if possible.  
~~Carry for evidence.~~

No Car. stamps to  
be sent out.

~~No Car. stamps.~~

No Colored Computers.

Club Lounge

Pvt Sgt

8  
H. 9. ~~10~~ No search until 0600  
2 R. 10 all men leave watches  
1 R. 12 + Rings with ca before  
M. G. 12 leaving because searched  
M. 10 by 1800 Number going  
53 Breakfast 0345

v. Campbell UP at 0330 - No resellie.

Hired all who go

Summer 0425 loaded + ready to

Recess go

200 take time.

Miles from 16 to 60 yrs.  
People working in  
utilities brought down +  
taken back. No searching  
of policemen's houses.  
Spud 14 MPH

Sgt Smith

Pfc Falty

Pfc Wittmar

Buetele

Moore

Hrug

Mitchel - // Candy Base

23-  
8-830 Cal.

830-1000 prep. for prep.

1000-1200 prep. of weapons

vehicles, Equip, men

quarters.

13-17- athletics

F. J. WOZNIAK  
21 BERRY STREET  
FREDONIA, NEW YORK

S/S  
R  
P  
S

260 miles -  
 26th Change over starts  
 Parade Monday if we are  
 here.  
 (trans)  
 all men leaving the  
 company inspected by  
 duty officer.  
 after 1800 tomorrow  
 any guard not knowing  
 General orders will  
 be taken to CCA  
 Guard not hold  
 pass beat Port arms  
 when talking. To  
 stop vehicle beat  
 port arms and hold  
 out left hand to stop them.  
 Cops can be worn  
 after 1200 with Drill  
 Uniform -

to Cer  
 8 Car } 19th  
 M1 14 M1 }  
 5 rds prove zero slow  
 5 standing  
 8 shot gun rapid rapid  
 8 Belly (hip on guard)  
 Colleen save  
 M.G.  
 1000 in front  
 75 } bursts of three  
 75 }  
 with two pods (grenade)  
 all 50 Cal. -  
 expect MG + 149 -  
 turned in -  
 30 standing  
 30 rapid hip  
 30 Marching fire  
 Leave at 0830  
 1 horse each sqd ldr.  
 Keep seaw of her men  
 Number of Men going out

leave CO  
 + rd block - if possible change at noon

Shuch.

8-830. Cal

830-9. More to range

9-12. Jimmy

J. Smith

Morganville, P.O. N.J.

L. Diana - ?? Pacific St.

Newark 5, N.J.

Wedelwitz, Gotha, Grotzsch

800 830- Cal

830-9. Doral prep

for March

9-12 9 March

1300-1500 MTNee

1500 1630 athletics

1630-1700 prep for retreat

1700-1715 Insp.

Carey & ha plant  
clothes

Not on original  
clothing list when  
it was made out

Shot gun & belly.

- Men stay at track -

800-830 - Cal -

830-900 - Drill

900-1000 - Film (on to Tokyo)

1000-1030 - Co area

1030-1200 - Perceive all phases Marksmanship

zero 5 shots

5 Standing

8 Shot gun

8 Belly - 75 yds

Competition 5 sec fa

51 de

grease gun 90 yds

from various phases

5 Hunter's fire

M.G. 120 rds zero - practice

120 recall

Check River guards, 1st Watch, Bear hall at 1030. Check all guards. get Sgt report

Wt open & personnel of all men before going on duty.

Time of all weapons 50 cal. parts missing report to ke.

Men in uniform at all times. No ETO I adults worn except off duty.

Fatigues only when working. Check when falling out.

Saluting. present arms.

Must have Number of men for drill.

Report by Number Fraternizing outside.

Pen. Paper wants news etc. guesses too

all new men given lecture by me on V.O.

Patch over center hole.

3/5  
R  
P  
0  
Rd Block.

Not got into policeman's  
houses. Rx in position  
at 0.500 said at 0620  
policeman house will  
have a slip.

No watch stealing &  
jewelry etc.

op's will have  
1 half track driver and  
3 men for Rd block -  
Collect terms, A.M. No  
No looting - Don't  
open safes, baggage -  
Public utilities will  
stay where they are  
and screened there.

lt Green stay on bridge  
up with men.

Hot coffee at 4/5  
stand Penellie at  
0400

Rx loaded by  
0445  
Rd Block go at  
0445 and Red  
at 0545 -

16 June 45  
Beds - Crowded  
double deck bed.  
Tables to eat off of.  
How many  
men want beds?

A. Stonecipher

Call 1st Lt Weatherford  
138 Workshop

Report to be into Major  
White before 0800 each  
day.

Send Daily tally  
Report to M. before  
noon.

80830 cad.

830-9 drill

9-11 Marksmanship

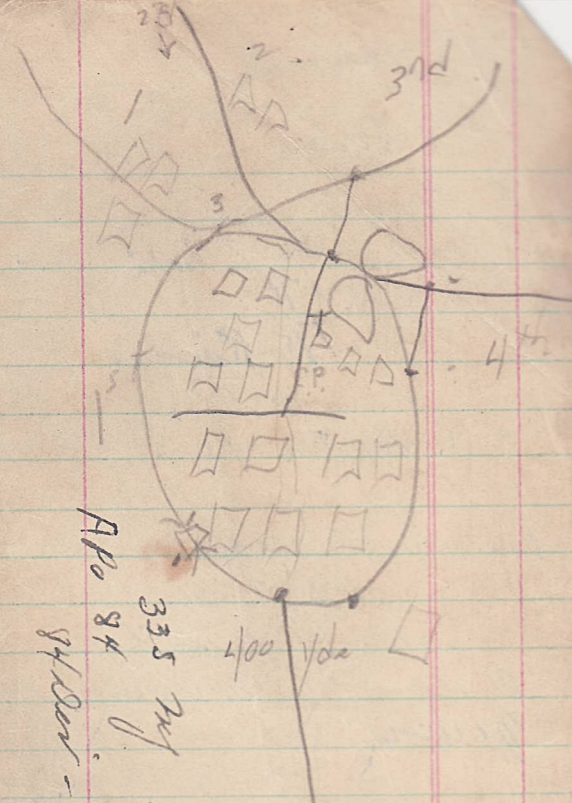
11-12 orientation - what should  
be done about G.I.s:

13-15 M+NCE

15-17 Athletics

Wed - Food - 1230-1500

Thurs - Mess - 1230-1500



AMMO Navy  
Men: Don't get in streets.

2<sup>nd</sup> copy

Posselt H. Reddy

Posselt 11 + 10

Posselt 2/3 Zibaki 1103

T/5 Kanda

Capt. Morton Perry

Kunzsaun  
J. W. Hines  
La planit  
Mc Clowry

James  
Mc Clowry

C. Co-  
Kuhn } No 11  
Keen }  
Holder } 10  
Smith, H. D. } 12

Franky

5/5  
P  
P  
0



Henry C. Ford  
2nd Lt  
Co - A+B  
23rd Bu  
amid my  
later 1st Lt  
and  
Co Commander  
Capt



This is the story of a fighting outfit, the 7th Armored Division. No words can adequately describe its exploits nor can a book of this size do more than highlight the division's combat history. From the shores of the English Channel to the waters of the Baltic Sea, the division blazed a path marked by achievements concerning which volumes could be written. This account has been compiled for the men whose heroism, devotion to duty and blood made those achievements possible. It is a story which will forever be enshrined in the hearts of those staunch fighting men who composed the 7th Armored.

*Robert W. Hasbrouck*

MAJOR GENERAL, U. S. ARMY  
COMMANDING

Division to take Linnich, Germany, located on the banks of the now famous Roer River.

The entire Division moved into Germany, and there followed a period of intensive planning in preparation for participation in the Ninth US Army's drive into the Rhineland, over the Roer River and deeper into the heart of the Reich. It was during this period that the maintenance crews of the 129th Ordnance Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. George Hughes, were able, for the first time since the beginning of the campaign, to spend much-needed time in making necessary repairs to combat vehicles of the Division — to make every vehicle of the command ready for the next mission. All this while, the troops of the Division were experiencing conditions inside the enemy's homeland — a battered generality, a subdued and curiously dangerous looking civil population, and eternal mud. It was while the Division was thusly making itself ready for offensive action that it got alert orders — orders to move quickly and without warning of what was to follow to the general area of Vielsalm-St. Vith, Belgium, far to the South.

General Hasbrouck was at his headquarters at Castle Rimbarg, just inside the German border near battered Ubach, when he got the movement orders late on Saturday afternoon, December 16.

The first troops were on the road in a very few hours, heading towards the American VIII Corps sector on what everyone believed was to be a routine road march to a new assembly area. Within 12 hours after the first troops started their movement, and after a move of over 50 miles, they were battling a ferocious enemy

in territory reported to have been held by friendly troops.

That was the prosaic start of what became an epic stand in American military history — the stand of the 7th Armored Division at ST. VITH, Belgium, in the face of Field Marshal Von Rundstedt's now famous "winter offensive."

When the troops of the 7th Armored went into position around ST. VITH, a vital road and rail center, it was evident that the town would fall to the Germans unless the Division could do something about it. And do something, it did; it held through five bloody, embattled days, while Allied forces were marshalled from far and near to hold the enemy's big counter-offensive.



Officers and men of the 23rd Armd Inf Bn move up between deep snowbanks south of BORN, Belgium.

8° below 0 or more 29

paved lanes ran straight to Liege — again the enemy's objective.

An enemy force, strong with armor (some of it captured American equipment), pushed 2,000 yards north of Manhay in the early hours before Christmas dawn. CC A, with 424th Infantry Regiment attached, engaged this force, and by midnight, after a Christmas Day full of fierce fighting, had pushed to the outskirts of Manhay, had occupied the high ground, 1,000 yards to the north of the town and had organized those heights for defense. American artillery rocked the town all day December 26, and early on the morning of December 27th, paratroopers and engineers attached to the 7th for the purpose, attacked Manhay. The town, battered by artillery that had cascaded on it for preceding hours, was taken by a bunch of determined men who routed the tenacious enemy out of the rubble — killing them or marching them to the prisoner of war cages. Tanks moved in to support the defensive positions established, the enemy had lost Manhay as he had lost the impetus of his entire winter offensive. To further support the defense, the guns of the Division's Artillery Command poured a never-ending stream of projectiles into the woods and on the roads south of the captured town. The Germans never came back!

\*

On January 23, 1945, one month to the day after a division of weary warriors had been ordered to withdraw from St. Vith, the 7th Armored fought its way back into the now bomb-wrecked village.

The 7th's return to St. Vith climaxed a four-day drive from the north during which heavy opposition was beat

down in the bitterest kind of weather. Snow was everywhere, having drifted in some places to a depth of six feet. Through it, and through the positions of a determined enemy, the men and tanks of the 7th Armored pushed to St. Vith.

80° below 0° + Blizzard  
CC A, under Col. William S. Triplet, and CC B, commanded by General Bruce C. Clarke, began the attack on January 20th. On that first day, CC "A" captured DIEDENBERG, along with the few Germans that weren't left in the snow. CC "B" moved into position north and west of BORN to assault that town. BORN was well defended with plenty of German grenadiers and armor. It wasn't easy at all, the taking of that town. The troops worked their way up to the scarred village through a



Tanks of the 31st Tk Bn in position during the drive that took the Division back into ST VITH, Belgium.

I was here with them  
80° below 0° WCF

hail of fire, moving through the deep snow, and entered it on January 21st. That entry didn't mean by a long shot that the Germans were through. They had to be dug out of the nooks and crannies in the roughest sort of house-to-house fighting. It was done, though, and the town was cleared by the end of the day; with its fall, a lot of prisoners were accounted for, as were several pieces of armor that had been dealing much too much misery.

*me here*

Then, on January 22nd, troops scrambled on through the snow drifts, still under mortar and artillery fire, to seize the high ground to the north of ST. VITH. The enemy clung to this key point, and had to be routed — almost one by one. HUNNINGEN, a small village to the northwest of ST. VITH, also a scene of heavy fighting in the earlier battle, fell to the 7th Armored on January 22nd after a quick thrust by a bunch of daring tankers and doughboys that virtually wiped out the defending garrison. All this paved the way to ST. VITH. The only things between the 7th Armored and ST. VITH were snow, a lot of open ground that was covered by withering fire and a pot full of Germans that were holed up in the rubble of the town.

*I had to go thru this with my men. Some wounded*

Columns started moving on ST. VITH early in the afternoon of January 23rd, after artillery had done some softening up of its defenders. Three forces moved on the town. The 23rd Armored Infantry Battalion moved across the open ground to the north of ST. VITH, with its left flank to the enemy, and was the first to enter the town. It entered the northeast corner of the town and established defensive positions there and northward to protect against enemy efforts.

A task force under Major William F. Beatty, 31st Tank Battalion, moved along the axis Hunningen — St. Vith, pushing along the main road. Another force, under Lt. Col. Chappuis, 48th Armored Infantry Battalion, pressed out to flank the town from the west, south of Major Beatty's force. These two forces, after battering their respective ways through stubborn enemy troops out-posting the rubble that was St. Vith joined inside the town and methodically cleaned out the clinging Germans, withstanding, meanwhile, the weight of German artillery and mortar fire played on them from the high ground to the east.

Three and one-half hours after the attack jumped off, St. Vith was once again in 7th Armored Division hands! The Germans were reluctant to give up their erstwhile



33rd Armd Engr Bn men advertise the 7th Armored's return to ST VITH, Belgium on Jan. 23, '45.

## FROM THE ROER TO THE RHINE

On March 5, the 7th Armored moved up to aid in clearing the enemy from the territory west of the Rhine River. Collapse of general enemy resistance between the Roer and the Rhine left the 7th without a seriously defended objective, however, and simplified the job to a major degree. The only fighting that was of any consequence entered into by troops of the Division was in the area to the southwest of Bonn, where a stubborn pocket held out in an attempt to keep an escape avenue to the Rhine open. The pressure of the 7th's troops forced a collapse of this resistance; the offensive power of the Division could not be stemmed — the enemy it faced was destroyed.

While awaiting further assignment, the Division occupied the area around Bad Godesburg, a resort and health center on the West Bank of the Rhine, establishing control over the population and combing the area occupied for enemy soldiers who had been unable to escape across the Rhine. Nearly a thousand prisoners were taken during this period — most of them having masqueraded in civilian clothes to escape their ultimate destiny. It was while the 7th Armored was deployed along the west bank of the Rhine that the 203rd AAA Battalion was called on to augment the anti-aircraft defense of the famous Remagen bridge. The 203rd, which had been attached to the 7th in Normandy, had seen all of the hardships that the Division had seen, and was to see all of those in the future; it was, for all practical purposes, one of the Division's own units. It added the weight of its weapons to the array that saved the Remagen bridge from the constant, but vain, attempts of the Luftwaffe.

## OVER THE RHINE — INTO THE HEART OF THE REICH

The 7th Armored went back into action on March 26 — into the sort of action for which it was designed — and with a vengeance.

Launching out as the center spearhead of a coordinated attack along the entire First Army front, the 7th broke out of the Remagen bridgehead, and drove on unchecked for five eventful days — roared on until it was ordered to halt. During those five days it led the offensive, bore the brunt of the resistance that the enemy offered, changed directions three times and covered 148 miles of German countryside, leaving it littered with the remains of a once-proud enemy fighting machine.

The drive was not unopposed; it was simply an impos-



*Infantrymen of the Division quite often went into battle mounted on tanks, particularly in the dash from the Remagen bridgehead.*

*me & my men*

roads; it was rare indeed when the signals didn't get through.

Prior to crossing the Rhine, the 7th Armored had captured 9,045 prisoners; the Germans taken by the Division during the five-day rampage numbered 13,071. Leading elements could do little more than disarm them and start them marching rearward, to be picked up and impounded by following formations. In addition to Germans captured, there was an untold number of foreign nationals liberated, both prisoners of war and "slave" laborers. Former prisoners of the Nazis, soldiers of France, Belgium, Russia, Holland, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia lined the country roads and the village streets and waved the 7th Armored onward. Two prison camps and one marching column of American and British were overrun. Thousands of Yanks and Tommies were freed, including seven former members of the 7th Armored.

The pause in the Eder See area was brief; the pocket around the Ruhr industrial area had been closed and orders came for the 7th to aid in wiping out an estimated 100,000 Wehrmacht cornered there. CC A was the first element of the Division to go into action against the pocket, under attachment to the 9th Infantry Division. For an outstanding job with this neighboring division, CC A received the warmest praise from the Commanding General of the 9th.

On April 5, the 7th went into action, attacking, from a southwesterly direction, the pocket it had helped to create. The enemy was fighting in a sector well adapted to the defense, and he was desperate in his defense of every point of terrain, watching keenly, and massing

troops for, a chance to break out. As was said at the time, the forces were fighting on a "one-tank front", battering slowly through narrow defiles, destroying the defenses that had been set up astride the mountain roads.

The Germans defended everything — roads, ridges, towns, stream lines, and fought to gain back anything they lost. Despite their cunning and elaborate use of the many natural defensive positions, the 7th Armored pushed relentlessly onward. The troops took Schmallenberg, Gleidorf, Fredeburg — and two score other villages that are hard to find on a map. They took them, because they were all occupied and defended; they held them



*Tanks of the 40th Tk Bn move into position in the debris of the newly-taken town of NEIDERS-ORPE, Germany.*

when the enemy counterattacked. Centered as it was on the Ruhr industrial section, shortened lines of communication gave the enemy the advantage of supply; there always seemed to be ample ammunition. Projectiles rained unceasingly on 7th Armored Division positions. The anti-aircraft weapons that had been emplaced for protection of the Ruhr against Allied air attack were converted to ground use, and were in evidence everywhere.

In this battle, as there are, unfortunately, in all phases of combat, there were casualties, and the cry of a wounded man for "Medic" never went unheeded. The aid men of the assault echelons, and the battalion aid stations, and all medical installations, for that matter, pressed unceasingly their humanitarian labors, under terrifically adverse and hazardous conditions. The 77th Medical Battalion, with its collecting and clearing agencies, and with its hospital facilities, cared for the wounded, and saw to it that every possible aid was given every man who had suffered bodily harm at the hand of the German. The haven of the Geneva Red Cross will not soon be forgot by those unfortunate members of the 7th Armored whose blood was spilled on the fields of battle.

The 7th pushed on. The prisoner take grew larger, and the German's attitude lapsed to that of defense only; little aggressive action was encountered, but there was never a decrease in the intensity of the fighting. There always seemed to be ample manpower, ample armor, ample everything. It was readily apparent that original estimates of 100,000 troops in the pocket was low; the 7th alone took over 45,000 prisoners while engaged in this operation.

The staff of the German LXXXI Corps was captured on April 12 by the 17th Tank Battalion. The 87th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron (Mecz) captured the Corps Commander, a lieutenant General, on the following morning. These Germans expressed admiration and fear of the 7th Armored's aggressiveness and power, and for themselves had little to say except "Alles Kaput".

*my platoon took this POW prison/camp*  
In order to gain deception and to utilize more suitable terrain the Division changed direction to the north as the attack progressed. On April 14, CC A fought its way into Hemer, and freed 23,000 former Allied soldiers, mostly Russian, from one of the largest prison camps to be overrun in the war by any force. The deplorable conditions that existed in that camp brought harshly to mind the brutality of the enemy that the 7th was fighting.

The eastern part of the pocket collapsed when early on the morning of the 16th, a German representative came into lines of the 38th Armored Infantry Battalion,



A 7th Armored infantryman covers Germans who came across the fields near ROD-HEIM, Germany, to surrender to him.

HEADQUARTERS III CORPS  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 303, U. S. Army

6 May 1945

Major General Robert W. Hasbrouck,  
Commanding General, 7th Armored Division  
APO 257, U. S. Army

My dear General Hasbrouck:

I want to thank you and the officers and men of your splendid division for their magnificent and outstanding work while operating under the III Corps. The III Corps was pleased to have you assigned on 7 March 1945 and regretted exceedingly when you passed to other control on 17 April. The great successes of the 7th Armored Division during this period will, I am sure, stand out as brilliant pages in the military operations on the Western Front.

From 7 March to 24 March the 7th Armored Division defended from the west bank the bridgehead over the Rhine River at Remagen. On 24 March it moved east of the Rhine, and on the morning of 26 March broke out of the bridgehead and attacked east in one of the most rapid and vicious advances by armor which has ever been executed by American forces. In three days and nights your division advanced relentlessly 70 miles to seize the important center of Giessen and the road centers northeast thereof. In this advance the division overcame innumerable obstacles, strong enemy action of all types, effected without delay a change of objectives from the city of Limburg to Giessen and captured intact vital river crossings, great quantities of enemy materiel and supplies, thousands of prisoners of war and recovered thousands of Allied prisoners of war. This advance spearheaded the drive of the First Army, and furnishes a classic example of the correct use of armor.

On 29 March the division was directed to change its attack from east to north. Attacking boldly, the division again covered great distances, overcame severe resistance, seized the dam at Ederstau See and assisted in completing the encirclement of the Ruhr Basin.

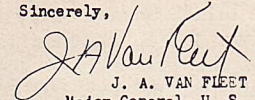
On 3 April the III Corps was given the mission of attacking into the Ruhr pocket from the east and the 7th Armored Division was assigned the center zone. Despite bitter enemy resistance and almost impassable mountainous terrain, the 7th Armored Division attacked with infantry

and armor at strong enemy positions extending from Fredeburg south through Gleidorf to Schmallenburg. The reduction of this heavily defended position defeated enemy attempts to break out of the pocket. The division advanced rapidly thereafter, and with the assistance of infantry divisions quickly overcame further resistance and effected the surrender of many German divisions and two German Corps on 16 April 1945.

The outstanding success of the 7th Armored Division is the result of good training, both action, inspiring leadership and an eagerness on the part of all ranks to fight and get the job done. I am sure that a review of this operation by the military historians of the future will show that the officers and men of the 7th Armored Division did a top job. All of you should be proud. I thank you and I salute you.

I shall long wish to be associated again with the fighting 7th Armored Division

Sincerely,



J. A. VAN FLEET  
Major General, U. S. Army,  
Commanding

*I remember those three days -  
my men & I went 66 hours  
without rest or sleep in  
Continual advance & under  
enemy fire all the time -  
W.C.J.*



## ON TO THE BALTIC

When all German resistance in Northwest Germany came to an end, the 7th Armored found itself in the big middle of its very happening, speeding the collapse with its power and aggression.

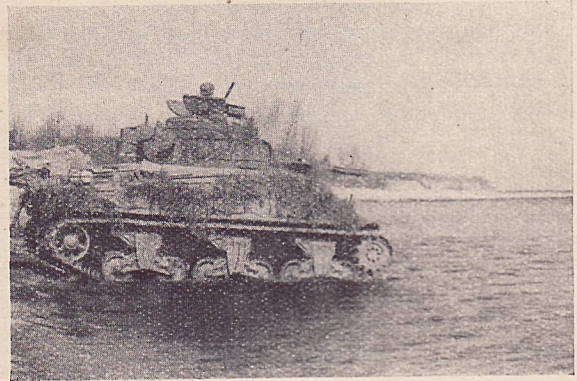
It all came about after the Division had a rest in the vicinity of Gottingen, and was working under the XVIII Corps (Airborne), only US formation committed with the British Second Army for operation north of the Elbe River. CC B, attached to the 82nd Airborne Division, was the first element to see action in this last stage battle, racing for 33 miles eastward from a bridgehead over the Elbe to the city of Ludwigslust, spearheading the Airborne Division's drive. The speed and power of the attack completely demoralized the already disorganized enemy and his garrison of 5,000 troops surrendered after offering only negligible resistance.

It was from Ludwigslust that Lt. William Knowlton took his Troop B, 87th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron (Mecz) to meet the Russians. The troop traveled east, spending 24 hours within the German lines, surrounded by SS units, before the Russians were contacted at 0925 on 3 May. An element of the 7th Armored made first contact with the Russians for the British Second Army.

It was also on May 3 that CC A and CC R drove north from the Elbe to reach the Baltic Sea, the first American

troops to reach that body of water. In this operation, there was little need for the crushing power that the 7th had at its command. The Germans that were encountered were those surrendering — and they were numerous, very numerous. There were more than 51,000 prisoners herded into Division cages as a result of that final dash, bringing the total for nine months of combat to 113,041. Vast quantities of equipment were also taken on that day, including three airfields which were overrun — one a naval seaplane base.

And so ended the combat course that had extended from Normandy to the North German coastline. *(Boltenhagen where I was)*



"The Bowery Bum", famous tank of the 17th Tk Bn that fought all the way to, and into, the BALTIC Sea from the Normandy Beaches.

*I was here when this happened J.C.J.*

*Autographs*

60

TEAM WORK DID IT ...



Wallarode Nearst With 61  
I was here

THIS BOOK IS THE PROPERTY OF

Name: Henry C. Ford

Rank: 2nd Lt

ASN: 0549415

Company: B + A

Unit: 23rd Bn

later 1st Lt.  
+  
Capt