

*My
Scrap Book*

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA MILITARY AREA
415 Federal Building
Indianapolis, Indiana

February 5, 1942

SPECIAL ORDERS)

NUMBER. . . 27)

E X T R A C T

5. By direction of the President, each of the following named Reserve officers is ordered to extended active duty effective February 16, 1942, on which date he will proceed without delay from the place shown after his name to Fort Knox, Kentucky, reporting upon arrival to the Commanding General, Armored Force, for assignment and duty with Armored Force Replacement Training Center. The travel directed is necessary in the military service. FD 1499 P
1-06 A 0410-2 and 3 and 041601 P 61-07 A 0525-2 and 3.





Armored Force School

Becomes First Sergeant in 11 Months



Phenomenal is the one-word description for the rise of Alphonso Bridgeport from buck private to 1st Sergeant in only 11 months. Here the Pelham, Ga., soldier, who is top-kick of the Transport Company, Armored Force School, Ft. Knox, Ky., makes out a three-day pass for Corp. Edward C. Keith, Washington, D. C., Corporal Keith attended Howard University Engineering School, and is in charge of Motor pool personnel at the company.

New Regulations Gunnery Pistolers Take Every Event For Equipment

New regulations for clothing and equipment for enlisted students reporting to the Armored Force School have been issued by Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Armored Force chief.

The following clothing will be brought with the enlisted man: One pair of gloves, horsehide, riding, unlined, one pair of overshoes, Arctic.

Those who have been issued the coat, mackinaw will be issued overcoat, wool, roll collar, and the coat, mackinaw turned in. The overcoat, wool, roll collar, will be brought by all students.

The necktie, cotton, khaki will be brought pending issue of necktie, olive drab No. 3. The necktie, black, M. 940 is no longer an item of issue or wear.

Suits, one piece, herringbone twill or substitute suit, working two piece as actually in possession of the enlisted man before leaving home station will be brought.

Steel-nerved pistol shots of the Armored Force School gunnery department made a clean sweep of first places in their first invitational match of the season in the department's new indoor range building.

S/Sgt. H. L. Benner, sensation shot of the school and one of the best in the army, fired his way to firsts in the four individual matches and was a member of the winning two and four-man teams.

Civilian shots from Nashville, Cincinnati, Paducah and Louisville took part in the competition, fired Sunday, April 26.

Place winners:
Match 1—20 rounds slow fire: S/Sgt. Benner, 199; Moff George, Louisville, 197; Joe Anderson, Louisville, 197; Pvt. Elmer Edwards, 187; Allen Bennett, Nashville, 197.

Match 2—20 rounds time fire: S/Sgt. Benner, 199; 1st Sgt. A. O. Topper, 193; Garlan Graw, Louisville, 193; Lieut. L. J. Brasz, 192.

Match 3—20 rounds rapid fire: S/Sgt. Benner, 199; George, 195; Barnett, 190; Jack Durbrow, Cincinnati, 189; Lieut. Brasz, 188.

Match 4—Camp Perry Course: S/Sgt. Genger, 298; George, 293; Durbrow, 291; Lieut. Brasz, 290; Barnett, 290.

Match 5—Two-man Team: Gunnery Department, 592, S/Sgt. Benner, 300, and 1st Sgt. Topper, 292; Ninth Battalion, Armored Force Replacement Training Center, 580 (Lieut. Brasz, 293, Pvt. Edwards, 287); Bag-Loading Plant, 571 (George, 290, and William McQuerry, 281, both of Louisville.)

Match 6—Four-Man Team: Gunnery Department, 1160; Cincinnati Revolver Club, 1141; Hoosier Ordnance Plant, 1124.

He Skips 4 Grades To 1st Sergeant In Less Than A Year

It takes most Army men more years of hard work than they like to think of in order to become a "top-sergeant," but 1st Sergeant Alphonso Bridgeport of the Transport Company, Armored Force School, has made the grade in 11 months.

Efficient, courteous and always smiling, Sergeant Bridgeport came into the Army last May as a buck private with ambition. Inducted at Ft. Benning, Ga., he was shipped to Ft. Knox and went through six weeks of basic training at the Armored Force Replacement Training Center.

The next two months were spent as "acting corporal" at personnel headquarters of the Armored Force School, Uncle Sam's famous "blitz" college on another part of the post. On Nov. 1, having successfully proved that he could do a corporal's work, Bridgeport received his stripes.

From this point his rise was meteoric, with a storybook touch. On March 31 of this year he became acting 1st sergeant of the new named and reorganized Transport Company at the Armored Force School. In the next four weeks he proved his mettle, skipped four grades among the non-commissioned officers, and ended up as "top kick" of the company.

Well liked by the men he bunked with as a private, Sergeant Bridgeport is efficient, courteous and a credit to the rank he holds. His hobby is softball, and he has already directed an all-colored quartet which sang on the "Ft. Knox Parade," a weekly program broadcast on a network from the coast. His home is Pelham, Ga.

2 British Officers Visit A. F. School

Two British Army Officers conducted conferences on the Libyan campaign last week in the Armored Force School.

Maj. E. F. Farnell-Watson and Capt. David Lloyd spoke at the sessions in Theatre No. 2 Thursday and Friday. Student officers of the communication, tactics, tank, wheeled vehicle and gunnery departments attended, along with many commissioned instructors from other departments.

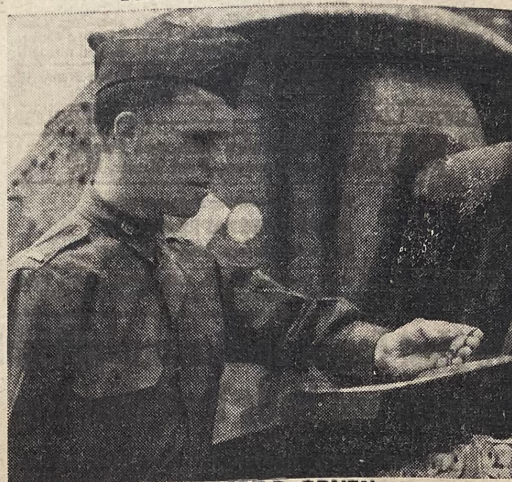
The British officers are proceeding to Washington to be attached to the British staff there, after observing operations for Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Henry's Armored Force School for several weeks.

Ex-Typing Champ Gives Exhibition

Chester Soucek of New York, former world's amateur champion typist, gave two demonstrations in the Armored Force School clerical department last week.

Captain Max V. Kirkbride, department director, arranged for Soucek to stage both a morning and afternoon demonstration on Tuesday for personnel enrolled in the department's course. Soucek holds a typing record of 134 words a minute for one hour.

The M-3 Ticks Louder



LT. ROBERT D. GRUEN

Lt. Robert Gruen Knows His Watches; Now He Studies Bigger Mechanisms

Learning how a medium tank ticks is a far cry from knowing how a fine watch ticks from the inside out, it's the business nowadays of First Lieutenant Robert D. Gruen, grandson of the original watch-maker.

As a scion of the famous watch family, young Gruen never asked for easy jobs as a civilian and never has in the army. He went through college the hard way—working eight weeks and attending classes eight weeks, in the University of Cincinnati, only school in the United States to confer a degree in commercial engineering, which was granted. Now 28, Lieutenant Gruen is going through the eight-week tank maintenance officers' course in Brigadier General Stephen G. Henry's Armored Force School, taking his turn at the messy job of learning a tank's "movement" and "case."

The lieutenant's father, George J. Gruen, is chairman of the board of the Gruen Watch Company, in Cincinnati.

Culver Graduate
Given the middle name Dietrich, after his famous grandfather's first name, the younger Gruen was a member of the famous Black Horse Troop at Culver, where he was graduated before going to the University of Cincinnati.

"I learned how watches are made, sold and distributed and then went to work for the company," smiles the blond, earnest young lieutenant. Modestly, he admits that he finally became sales manager for the company's Canadian subsidiary, traveling from coast to coast.

Lieutenant Gruen explains that his family's watches first were made in England and Ger-

many, and that the plant later was moved to Switzerland. Most movements still are made there, while in Cincinnati they are mounted in the delicate cases fashioned in this country.

"Most Swiss movements are getting through all right even now," the lieutenant asserts. "The company's war-risk insurance on shipments is only four times what it was in peace-time, and that isn't bad. We have three plants operating in Switzerland."

From Seventh Division
At present, the company's Cincinnati plant is busy with various defense products, particularly ammeters and voltmeters, for the war effort.

Lieutenant Gruen is married and lives in Elizabethtown. He came to the Armored Force School from the 40th Armored Regiment, 7th Division, Camp Polk, La.

And here's a little-known fact—"The best watch men," says Lieutenant Gruen, "come from the ranks of high school boys who enjoy mechanical tinkering. In a half day, they can learn most of the fundamentals of dismantling and assembling a movement."

It's easy to subscribe to the Armored Force News, and you'll be glad you did.

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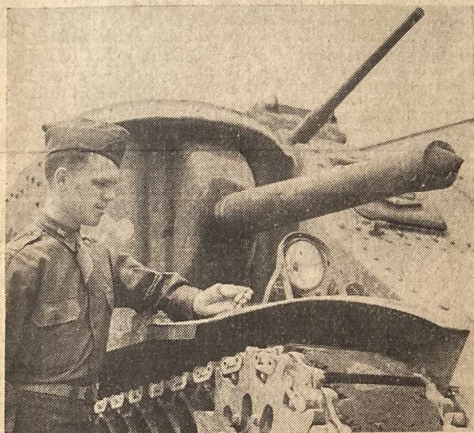
and warm tonight.

2, 1942.

Entered at Cincinnati as Second Class Matter Jan. 15, 1881. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

AIRLINER CRASHES DURING SLEET

From Tick-Tocks to Tactics



First Lieut. Robert D. Gruen of the Cincinnati watch family is finding out about tank "movements" at the Armored Force School at Ft. Knox, Ky. From a one-ounce watch to a 28-ton tank is a big step, but he'll find out what makes the tanks "tick."

Watch Family Scion Attends Tank School

What makes Uncle Sam's 28-ton medium tanks "tick?"

An expert on ticks is finding out. He is First Lieut. Robert D. Gruen, scion of the famous Cincinnati watch family, who now is going through the eight-week tank maintenance officer course in Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Henry's Armored Force School at Ft. Knox, Ky.

It's a messy job—but before he is graduated Lieut. Gruen will know as much about a tank's "movement" and "case" as he does about the watches bearing the family name.

Blackout Violations To Be Punished

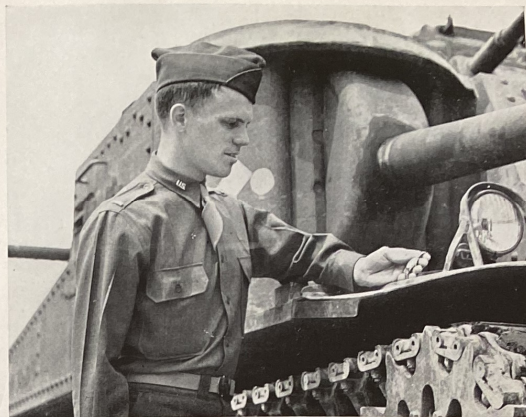
Residents Responsible For Dousing Lights

Householders will be held responsible for keeping all lights out or hooded during air raid warnings and blackouts, according to a set of rules and regulations for Cincinnati issued by City Manager Sherrill Saturday.

Violators will be liable to a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, according to the recent "blackout" ordinance passed by Council.



First Lieut. Robert D. Gruen is shown above finding out about tank "movements" at the Armored Force School at Ft. Knox, Ky. Lieut. Gruen is well known to the Canadian trade since for a number of years he was manager of the Canadian office of the Gruen Watch Company, after which he left to take up his duties with the parent firm in the United States. He went to Fort Knox from the 40th Armored Regiment, Seventh Division, Camp Polk, La.



First Lt. Robert Gruen finds there's quite a bit of difference between his half-ounce wristwatch and the 28-ton tank he's learning about at Ft. Knox Armored Force School.

There's quite a bit of difference in the mechanism of a one-ounce watch and a twenty-eight-ton medium tank, but First Lieutenant Robert D. Gruen, grandson of the famous watchmaker and son of the Gruen Watch Company's board chairman, is taking the eight week of officers' maintenance course at Fort Knox, Ky., to learn what makes the big "movements" tick. Lieutenant Gruen, who is married and lives at Elizabethtown, Ky., is 28 years old and a graduate commercial engineer of the University of Cincinnati. He formerly was sales manager of the firm's Canadian subsidiary.



LIEUT. GRUEN.

5-2-42

Delaware William F. Moller 2009

CINCINNATI ENQUIROR

MAY 2, 1942

12

TIMES STAR MAY 4



The Army has changed the occupations of many men, but the change it made for First Lieut. Robert D. Gruen, 28, son of George J. Gruen, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Gruen Watch Co., was from one extreme to the other.

While working for his father's firm, the lieutenant learned all about delicate, Swiss-movement watches. Now in the tank maintenance officers' school at Ft. Knox, Ky., he is learning the movements of the ponderous U. S. Army tanks.

Lieut. Gruen, who is married and lives at Elizabethtown, Ohio, was a member of the famous Black Horse Troop at Culver before attending the University of Cincinnati. He received a degree in commercial engineering at the latter school.

"I learned how watches are made, sold and distributed and then went to work for the company," the lieutenant said. He later became sales manager for the company's Canadian subsidiary, traveling from coast to coast.

Lieut. Gruen said that his family's watches first were made in England and Germany, and that the plant later was moved to Switzerland. Most movements still are made there, while in Cincinnati they are mounted in the delicate cases fashioned in this country.

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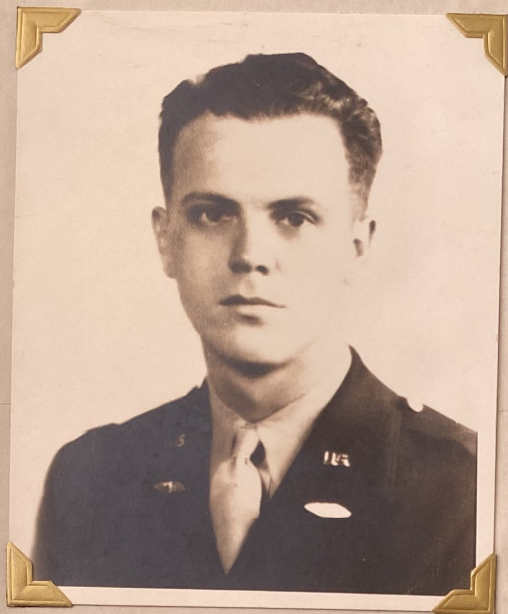
At present, the company's Cincinnati plant is busy with various defense products, particularly ammeters and voltmeters.

And here's a little-known fact—"The best watch men," says Lieut. Gruen, "come from the ranks of high school boys who enjoy mechanical tinkering. In a half day, they can learn most of the fundamentals of dismantling and assembling a movement."

★ ★ ★



MAINTENANCE COMPANY, 40TH ARMORED REGIMENT
"LUCKY" 7th ARMORED DIVISION



Robert D. Gruen

Lieutenant, Armored Force
United States Army

Recently promoted to the rank of captain was Robert D. Gruen formerly of Erie Avenue, Hyde Park. Capt. Gruen is attached to the armored forces and is now on maneuvers in Louisiana. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gruen, 235 Park Avenue. The elder Gruen is chairman of the board of the Gruen Watch Co. Capt. Gruen has been on active duty since February, 1942.

Times Staff
Oct 14 1942



IN CASE OF EMERGENCY PLEASE NOTIFY:

Lt. Robert Gruen,

ADDRESS ^{40th} ~~30th~~ Arm. Regt., Camp Polk, La.

EMPLOYERS SIGNATURE _____



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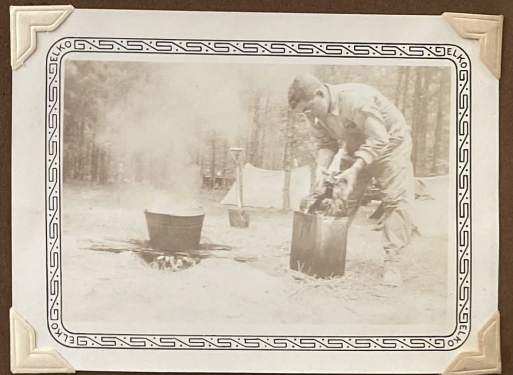
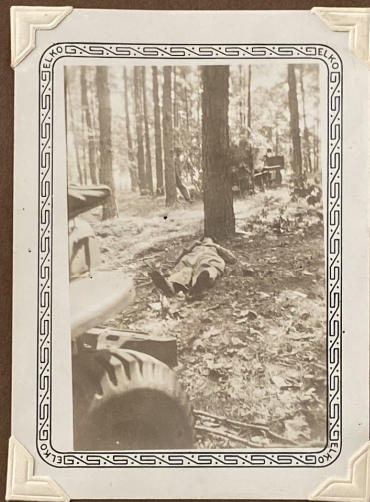
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SALES AND ISSUE COMMISSARY, CAMP POLK, LA.

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QUARTERMASTER SUPPLIES FOR CASH UNDER THE PROVI-
SIONS OF A. R. 30-2290. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED
REPRESENTATIVES APPEAR ON REVERSE SIDE.

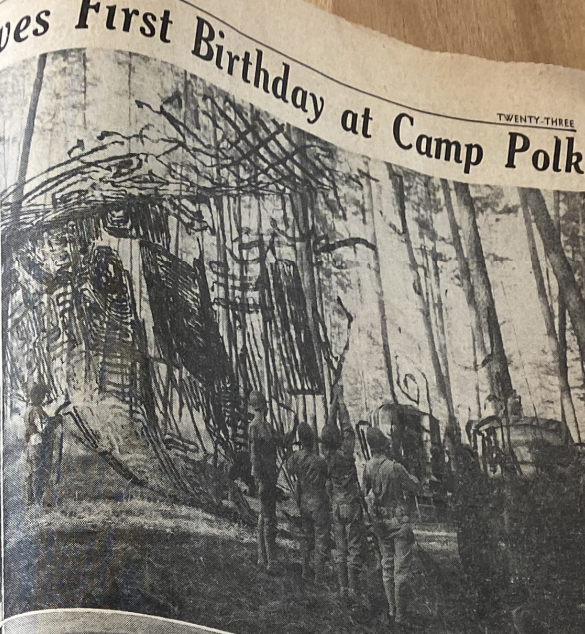
Robert D. Gruen
SALES OFFICER
ROBERT E. ODUM, 2nd Lt., Q. M. C.
BENNING, GA., 6-10-41-20,000











BY CPL. LAWRENCE C. MURPHY

the battle

FRANK

HEADQUARTERS - FORT BENNING, GA.

PAC WD Cir. 416, 12-22-42, authority is granted
Major Robert D. Gruen, Hq. CCA, 7th A.D.
to retain and operate on the Ft. Benning Military Reservation
the following photographic equipment:
1 Cine-Kodak, Model 25, 8mm, Movie #55383,
to photograph for personal purposes non-military subjects
located at Ft. Benning, Ga., subject to conditions printed on
the reverse side hereon.

By command of Brigadier General FULTON

Photographic Permit #221

Issued 11 Oct 43

Expires 31 Dec 44

Provost Marshal
W. D. VEAL,
Major, C.M.P.

SHIPS

Statistics on the U.S. fleet, published weekly:
The Navy released overall figures for the building program. More than 600 ships were launched in the first half of this year. Landing craft (including rubber boats) made up over 10% of the total, which included the most part of the tonnage; fighting ships, however, were the most important in the water for every three weeks.
The Navy's Fighting Ships for 1942, published in London last week, gave the lead in capital ships—warships or soon in service. Included: 15,000-ton class (Washington, Ohio, etc.), two 45,000-toners (New Jersey) due to be commissioned; battleships being completed. The bible of the Navy calls U.S. building of cruisers and submarines "scarcely noticeable."

Ship Launching

For 17 months the great, great ship lay in the mud at the end of the 48th Street, a spectacle for the city.
Her observations: German submarines built without double hulls, sacrificed for faster production. Japan still in the lead in cruisers and destroyers, under losses.

ME, July 19, 1943

IDENTIFICATION CARD 4957
THE OFFICERS' CLUB
FORT BENNING, GA.

This is to certify that MRS. ROBERT GRUEN
MAJOR ROBERT GRUEN
is a dependent member of family and entitled to the privileges of The Officers' Club according to the rules and By-Laws of the Club.

AUG 31 1944
Issued
Secretary.

ARMY & NAVY

SHIPS

Fleet Figures

Statistics on the U.S. fleet, published last week:

► The Navy released overall figures on its building program. More than 6,000 vessels were launched in the first six months of this year. Landing craft (excluding rubber boats) made up over one-half the numerical total, which includes everything from lighters to battleships. Biggest part of the tonnage: fighting ships. In the half-year one new combatant craft was in the water for every three warships in the fleet on New Year's Day.

► *Jane's Fighting Ships* for 1942, published in London last week, gave the U.S. Navy the lead in capital ships—with 21 now or soon in service.* Included: six of the 35,000-ton class (*Washington*, *North Carolina*, etc.), two 45,000-tonners (*Iowa* and *New Jersey*) due to be commissioned. Not included: battleships being repaired at Pearl Harbor, twelve large carriers reported completed. The bible of the world's navies calls U.S. building of cruisers, destroyers and submarines "scarcely less remarkable."

Second Launching

For 17 months the great, grey *Normandie* lay in the mud at the end of Manhattan's 48th Street, a spectacle for tourists. Lights burned along her hull at night.

* Other observations: German submarines are being built without double hulls, sacrificing safety for faster production; Japan still makes free use of cruisers and destroyers, undeterred by heavy losses.

Her naked steel flank was cluttered with huts, tool houses and catwalks; the workmen called them "Normandieville." Last week Normandieville was coming down, and a big new grandstand was going up on the elevated highway which skirts the piers. The Navy was getting ready for the raising of the *Normandie*, burned Feb. 9, 1942, which had never sailed under her Navy name—U.S.S. *Lafayette*.

Biggest single salvage job in history, the righting of the 82,423-ton liner will be no short, champagne ceremony. Next week the newspapermen and Navy guests who watch from the new wooden stands will see only the beginning of the operation. Not for weeks will the *Lafayette* float upright. Not for months will she be ready to sail again.

TRAINING

Boys Into Men

Georgie Patton would hardly recognize his Desert Training Center today. Where the first 8,000 men of his Armored Force sweated 15 months ago, rehearsing for Tunisia, today nearly 200,000 troops of all kinds, save only WACs and paratroops, are being finally hardened for the fighting in Europe and Asia. The huge oval area in southern California and western Arizona has expanded until it is now larger than England. It is the biggest Army training area in the U.S.

To skeptics who point out that few, if any, deserts remain on the world's fighting maps, the Army has a clinching answer: for hardening troops physically, for steeling them emotionally for battle and for

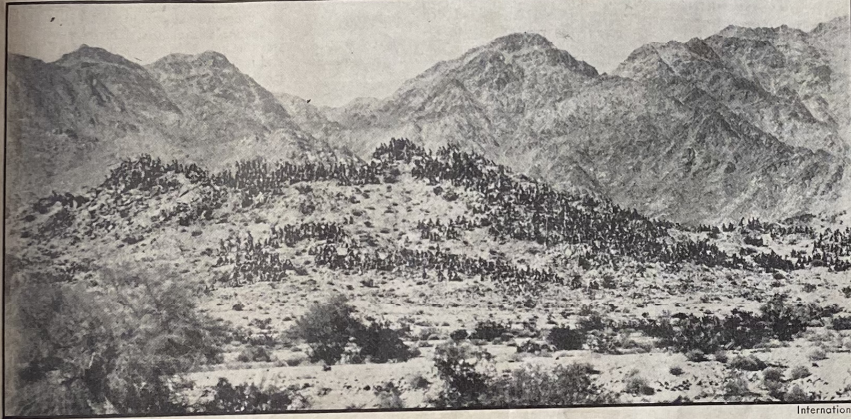
putting them through maneuvers on the grand scale, the D.T.C. has no equal. This is the Army's postgraduate course.

This week 106,000 men were learning how tough the D.T.C. at its toughest can be. Two infantry divisions, one of armor, an air-support command of 3,000 men and 23,000 service troops were winding up the most grueling maneuvers ever held in the U.S. Said an exhausted tankman: "We were in Louisiana before we were here. I thought that was rugged, but it was a picnic."

120° in the Shade. D.T.C. is the Army's only training theater of operations. Like a battle area, it is organized into two zones: an inner combat zone, itself a fifth larger than Switzerland; an outer communications zone for supply troops. It spreads out over a barren, treeless land of salt lakes, crazily ripped by jagged, granite mountains. Dryness keeps the heat barely endurable: Last week it was 120° in rare patches of shade.

From Los Angeles' suburbs to east of Phoenix, from the Mexican border to Boulder City, Nev., stretches this waste of land that only the Army could want. Where a year ago there were only parched hamlets—hundreds of miles apart, now there are seven major camps, dozens of other establishments, nine airdromes, 42 landing strips, five major hospitals. Across the desert swirl 25,000 general-purpose vehicles (jeeps, etc.) and 2,500 tactical vehicles (tanks, etc.).

Three Gallons a Day. Despite the heat the soldiers' health is good; less than 2% are non-effectives—half of what the Army considers satisfactory. It takes

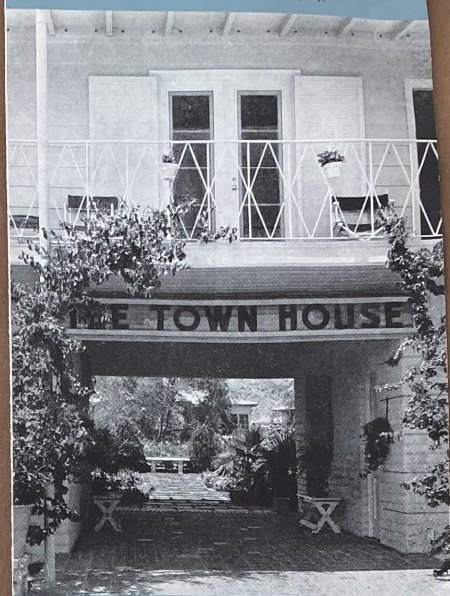


SOLDIERS IN THE U.S. DESERT

"After this, wherever they go, they'll be happy."

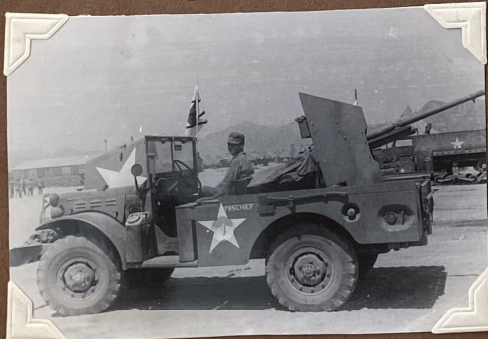
TIME, July 19, 1943

PALM SPRINGS CALIFORNIA



THE TOWN HOUSE and Bungalows

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 EXTENDED TO **Robert D. Gruen**
 Major (NAME IN FULL)
 7th A. D. 40th A. R.
 (RANK) ORGANIZATION
Robert D. Gruen *Maj. J. W. Gruen*
 (SIGNATURE OF HOLDER) (SALES OFFICER)
 HOURS: 8:30 - 11:00 A. M. 2:00 - 3:30 P. M.
 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, AND THE LAST BUSINESS DAY OF THE MONTH.



1544 **TORNEY GENERAL HOSPITAL**
 PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA
 The bearer, **Mrs. Robert Gruen**, who is
 a member of the household of **Maj. Robert Gruen**
 and whose description and signature appear on reverse side hereof, is
 authorized to enter this post for the purpose of visiting the Exchange,
 Commissary, Outpatient Service, or other authorized activity between
 the hours of **0800** and **1700** **D. A. NORTHROP**
 By Order of Commanding **2nd Lt. Med Adm C**
Provost Marshal



ARMORED SCHOOL

Colonel Boon Back At Armored School

Col. Stephen Boon, Jr., first head of the Armored School Motorcycle Department, returned to the school last week as director of the Wheeled Vehicle Department.

Colonel Boon, who has commanded both combat commands of the 12th Armored Division, left Fort Knox two years ago to join the 12th at the time of its activation at Camp Campbell, Ky. He commanded the 43d Armored Regiment until the division was reorganized, then took over Combat Command B. In March of this year he became CC A commander.

A native of Kansas, Colonel Boon was graduated from Baker University in 1917 and commissioned a second lieutenant of cavalry in August of that year. He served as assistant G-2 of the III Army Corps in Germany in 1919. He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff School and the Cavalry and Field Artillery Schools. He was a member of the Cavalry Board for three years.

He left the 12th Armored Division in June to enter Brooks General Hospital. After five weeks as a patient, he was assigned to the Armored School.

Founder of the school's now-inactivated Motorcycle Department, Colonel Boon built it into the largest motorcycle mechanics' school in the United States. Prior to the activation of the Armored School, he had been director of the 1st Armored Division Motor School, which was absorbed by the Armored School.

As head of the Wheeled Vehicle Department, he succeeds Lt. Col. Richard T. Willson, who has been acting director since Col. William T. Hamilton left the department to become assistant commandant.

Return of Colonel Boon brings back to the faculty three officers who helped organize the Armored School. Others who have returned are Col. Leslie F. Lawrence, Communications Department director, and Col. Raymond R. Robins, head of the Tank Department.

That postwar Clipper flights from the Pacific coast to the

Rifleman Wins Combat Badge

Pfc. Hiram B. Warner of Rifle Company headed a list of nine Demonstration Regiment men who were awarded medals last week.

Private Warner, who served overseas with the 8th Armored Infantry Regiment of the 1st Armored Division, now wears the Combat Infantryman Badge.

Eight members of the regiment received the Good Conduct Medal. They were:

Tec. 5 Ray R. Watson, Pvt. Henry F. Kaczman and Pvt. Ollie R. Milner, all of Engineer Company.

Pfcs. Harold Dismang and Edward Fox, Pfts. Anthony J. Destro, Norman G. Scherzer and Forrest Swanson, all of the Medical Detachment.

School Personnel Rate Expert

The following personnel of the Armored School made expert in recent qualifications in arms:

Carbine

2d Lt. Richard C. Andrews, Tank Department

Sub-Machine Gun

Maj. Harold S. Garceau, Gunnery Department

Pvt. Michael A. Barlettano, Company E.

Machine Gun, Cal. .30

Maj. Harold S. Garceau, Gunnery Department

Machine Gun, Cal. .50

1st Lt. Ernest R. Panke and Capt. Herbert W. Burnham, Training Group.

Maj. Harold S. Garceau, Gunnery Department

59-MM At Gun

1st Lt. Martin L. Winslow, Officer Candidate School.

2d Lt. Claude E. Blanchard, Commandant and Staff Section.

Returns As Director



Colonel Stephen Boon, Jr., who has returned to the Armored School as director of the Wheeled Vehicle Department. (Signal Corps Photo).

Chaplains' Day Ceremonies Held In School Chapel

The Armored School Chapel was packed last Tuesday night for a program commemorating the 169th anniversary of the founding of the Chaplaincy.

Brig. Gen. P. M. Robinett, Armored School commandant, was the principal speaker of the evening. He expressed appreciation for the splendid work performed by the Corps of Chaplains.

Chaplain F. C. F. Randolph, post chaplain, related the history of the Chaplains Corps and short talks were made by Chaplains Harry P. Abbott, John H. Kuhlmeier and Eric Friedland, representing the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, respectively.

Chaplain Abbott, senior chaplain of the Armored School and veteran of the North African campaign, who introduced the speakers, said:

"Go tell it to the chaplain" is more than a humorous remark; it has become a practical reality. The chaplain's office is the one place in the army where the officer or enlisted man can take his troubles and be assured a sympathetic listener and a helping hand."

A feature of the program was the singing of the official marching song of the Chaplain's Corps, "Soldiers of God." This stirring march song by a chorus consisting of chaplains on the post and their assistants.

The film "For God and Country" was shown and there were two other songs, "America" and "God Bless America." Chaplain A. V. Lawson delivered the invocation and Chaplain Byron C. Nelson gave the benediction.

The Corps of Chaplains dates from July 29, 1775, when John Hurt was appointed a regimental chaplain in the Rhode Island State Militia at a salary of \$20 a month. In 1791 Congress authorized the President to appoint a chaplain to the army. From that small beginning has grown the present corps of more than 9,000 members.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW By Maj. Herc Ficklen



"Pretty heavy flak over St. Lo today!"

Department of National Service Entertainment

by arrangement with

THEATRES' WAR SERVICE COUNCIL

FIRTH SHEPHARD

presents

JUNIOR MISS

A New Comedy by

JEROME CHODOROV and JOSEPH FIELDS

PROGRAMME - - - ONE PENNY





—Signal Corps Photo
GERMAN general, captured near Fismes, France, sits on the side of a jeep while awaiting removal to a PW stockade. The general looks dejected, to say the least. Note the grin on the MP.

Two Armored, Four Infantry Divisions Drive on Germany

By Wes Gallagher
Associated Press Correspondent
WITH THE THIRD U.S. ARMY, Sept. 8.—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's headquarters has revealed that the Fourth and Seventh Armored Divisions supported by four crack infantry divisions have been among the spearheads driving on Germany.

The infantry divisions include the Fifth, of Iceland fame, and which fought with both the First and Third Armies, the 35th, 80th and 90th.

The Fourth Armored, which smashed from the west coast of the Cherbourg peninsula into Brittany

to take Nantes and hem German garrisons in the ports of St. Nazaire and Lorient, turned north and swept through Sens, Orleans, Troyes and Montargis, followed by the 35th Division.

The Seventh Armored, often with units of the Fifth Infantry Division riding into battle as doughboy-tank teams, followed by the 90th as consolidating troops, took Chartres, gateway to Paris.

The 80th Division has been widely used on almost every sector since the break-through, doing the tough, dirty mop-up work all the way from the Brest peninsula to the Seine.

MENU No. 4

FOR 5 COMPLETE RATIONS USE CONTENTS OF THIS BOX TOGETHER WITH CANNED GOODS IN BOX MARKED "2ND HALF OF 5 RATIONS"

BREAKFAST

CEREAL BACON
BISCUITS AND JAM
COFFEE, MILK AND SUGAR

DINNER

1 PARTIAL DINNER UNIT
AND 1 CAN
EGG PRODUCT PER MAN

SUPPER

ROAST BEEF WHOLE KERNEL CORN
BISCUITS AND BUTTER
COFFEE, MILK AND SUGAR
HARD CANDY

LOOK FOR A CAN OPENER IN A SMALL ENVELOPE IN THIS BOX

HALAZONE TABLETS ARE INCLUDED TO PURIFY DRINKING WATER

TO USE: PUT TWO TABLETS IN CANTEEN FULL OF WATER (APPROX. 1 QT.) AND SHAKE BRISKLY. WAIT 30 MINUTES BEFORE DRINKING WATER. IF WATER IS DIRTY OR DISCOLORED USE 4 TABLETS.

MENU No. 3

FOR 5 COMPLETE RATIONS USE CONTENTS OF THIS BOX TOGETHER WITH CANNED GOODS IN BOX MARKED "2ND HALF OF 5 RATIONS"

BREAKFAST

CEREAL HAM AND EGGS
BISCUITS AND JAM
COFFEE AND MILK

DINNER

1 K RATION UNIT PER MAN
1 CAN K RATION MEAT PER MAN

SUPPER

CORNERD BEEF PEAS
BISCUITS AND BUTTER
FRUIT BAR COCOA BEVERAGE

LOOK FOR A CAN OPENER IN A SMALL ENVELOPE IN THIS BOX

HALAZONE TABLETS ARE INCLUDED TO PURIFY DRINKING WATER

TO USE: PUT TWO TABLETS IN CANTEEN FULL OF WATER (APPROX. 1 QT.) AND SHAKE BRISKLY. WAIT 30 MINUTES BEFORE DRINKING WATER. IF WATER IS DIRTY OR DISCOLORED USE 4 TABLETS.

Man Spricht Deutsch
Das Fahrzeug ist voll geladen.
Dahs Fahrtoys ist voll geladen.
The vehicle is fully loaded.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater of Operations

1 Fr.

New York — PARIS — London

1 Fr.

Ici On Parle Français
Je comprends
JUH kahm-FRAHNG.
I understand.

Thursday, Nov. 16, 1944

Vol. 1—No. 116

Nazis Retire on 4 Fronts

Wild Rush On Smokes Back Home

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (ANS).—Millions of Americans were scrambling for cigarettes today and increasing an already acute shortage, a nation-wide United Press survey showed. Everywhere men and women were ready to pay exorbitant prices, stand in line for hours and resort to all varieties of dodges. Black markets were reported in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Detroit, Atlanta, Connecticut cities and Buffalo. National and regional Office of Price Administration officials were investigating. Dealers everywhere reported unprecedented demand for granu-

SHAEP Tobacco Sales Halted by Eisenhower

On order of Gen. Eisenhower, who is touring the front, SHAEP PXs have suspended the sale of all tobacco to officers, EMTs and war correspondents at SHAEP. Previously, SHAEP PXs have sent to the front all of their stocks above five packs per week for their roster. SHAEP headquarters announced last night. Com Z PXs suspended the sale of tobacco Monday.

ated tobacco and cigarette papers and it was a common sight to see novices trying to roll their own. Sectional runs on pipes and pipe tobacco, particularly by girls, were revealed and shortages in these cigarette substitutes were threatened.

Memphis war plant and office workers scrambled for cigarettes that retailers would sell only a

(Continued on Page 4)

Leaders Agree to End 3-Day Aircraft Strike

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Leaders of a strike which has closed five Wright Aeronautical Corp. plants making Superfortress engines for three days agreed tonight to order the men back to work.

A tentative settlement was reached at a conference here with Army and War Labor Board officials. The dispute arose over protests by a union of supervisory employees against alleged down-grading of workers to lower paid jobs.

Con-Man Apes a Soldier, Makes a Monkey Out of the Army

A 19-year-old British lad escaped from a reform school near London on June 22, clad in shorts and nightgown. The first person he met was an American sailor, to whom he confessed his escape and from whom he obtained a suit of fatigues.

Next he stole a military car from a U.S. motor pool and he attached an Eighth Air Force shoulder patch and entering on the strength of a trip ticket in the jeep.

At Rainbow Corner. Next day, his unattended jeep having been removed by MPs, he went to the field director of Finance at ARO headquarters, where, having given a false name and serial number, he borrowed one pound from an

Still in the guise of an American sergeant, he went to the Strand Palace Hotel, where he shared a room with an American officer, paying with the borrowed money.

While in the hotel he stole some U.S. officers' clothing he went to Crewe, flew to Edinburgh, where, without being challenged, a pilot gave him a ride to Prestwick. Returning to Edinburgh, he went to the ARO and stole a wallet containing money and identification papers of a U.S. officer. Then he wangled another flight to Prestwick.

At Prestwick, he went to Air Force HQ, produced a stolen pay card and chit, which he had typed himself and obtained an advance in pay.

Next day he flew to London as a co-pilot, obtained some high-ranking U.S. officers passing through by air. He represented himself as a PRO. They all ate together at the officers' mess and flew to France.

In France, the officials went to a conference, which the youth didn't attend. Instead, he flew back to Northolt. Next day, he went to the RTO office at a London railway station and, while waiting for the U.S. sergeant, made

out free travel warrants for himself, one of which he used to travel to Nottingham, where he stayed at the ARO. The following morning, he obtained a plane to Hendon, where he represented himself as an officer courier carrying official papers, and asked for a jeep. No jeep available. It was suggested that he apply at SHAEP, which he did successfully.

While awaiting the jeep alone in the office, he typed a permit for himself, representing the bearer as an officer on confidential duty, and forged a signature on behalf of Gen. Eisenhower.

Then he was driven to SHAEP motor pool, where he dismissed the driver and drove back to London. There he phoned New Scotland Yard and, representing himself in his new rôle, inquired into the record of his real self, adding some points in the latter's favor.

The following day, he phoned the London mail center and was told a message from the police awaited him. He reported there and was arrested. Date of the arrest was July 25, a month after the escapade began.

First Taste of Snow for Hawaiian-Born Nisei



Snow comes to the front, and Pvt. James Miyake and Pvt. Ralph Chinaka find it something more than just another discomfort. It is the first contact with snow for Miyake and Chinaka, Hawaiian-born Nisei with the U.S. Seventh Army, but these Japanese-Americans lose no time in adopting the old American custom of wasting faces with snow

Brooklyn Says Noel Coward Slurred Its Fighting Men

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Brooklyn, which has laughed off countless cracks about its Dodgers and its dialect, was up in arms today over a passage in Noel Coward's new book, "Middle East Diary," which the borough took as a slur on the valor of its fighting men.

Brooklyn charges the passage reads: "I talked with some tough men from Texas and Arizona. They were magnificent specimens and in great heart. But I was less impressed by some of the mournful little Brooklyn boys lying there in tears among alien corn with nothing worse than a bullet wound in the leg or a fractured arm."

Ask Ban of Books

Five Brooklyn councilmen, with blood in their eye, moved to ban the British author's books and plays from New York.

And Rep. Samuel Dickstein (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Immigration Committee, brought the matter to the floor of Congress, saying: "When he (Coward) again tries to enter this country as a visitor to take more millions out, I will try to see to it that he stays back in England."

Coward, in Paris preparatory to starting on an entertainment tour

(Continued on Page 4)

Big Leaguers Will Tour ETO

By Gene Grall
Stars and Stripes Sports Editor.

Four major league baseball players and one sports writer are due in the ETO for a prolonged harnstorming tour among combat units. Special Services announced yesterday.

The quartet—officially ticketed as "Camp Shows Unit 417"—is comprised of Frankie Frisch, Pittsburgh Pirate manager; Mel Ott, field boss of the New York Giants; Bucky Walters, pitching mainstay of the Cincinnati Reds; and Emil "Dutch" Leonard, veteran knuckleball twirler of the Washington Senators. The sports writer, who will act as MC

(Continued on Page 3)

Snow Blankets 7th Army Gains

By Dan Regan
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer.

WITH U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, Nov. 15.—Snow fell almost continuously all along the Seventh Army front as gains were registered today of up to three kilometers in the northern sector east of Migneville against light German opposition.

Gains also were made east and northeast of Montigny. South of Vaucourt heavy enemy artillery fire was reported yesterday morning. Along the southern portion of the long front, enemy resistance was light, enabling U.S. forces southwest of La Houssiere to gain up to two kilometers. American advances also have overrun Vienville, Ivoux, Tanay and Graneres.

Heavy Fly-Bomb Raid Wrecks London Homes

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Salvoes of flying bombs were launched against London and southern England last night as the Germans attempted their heaviest V1 raid in some time.

Some of the robots were shot down into the sea or exploded in the air but those that got through wrecked flats and houses and caused a number of casualties.

3 New Forts Fall as Metz Gap Closes

Four Allied armies advanced toward the Rhine last night and before them the Wehrmacht, which bitterly contested every foot of ground a week ago, was reported falling back on most sectors toward the ancient borders of Germany. The Nazi withdrawal stretched along 275 miles of defenses from rainswept Holland to the snowdrifted Voges Mountains.

Withdrawals were reported in areas of the British Second Army front, the U.S. Third Army front and in sectors of the U.S. Seventh and First French Army fronts in the south.

At Metz, three more forts fell to Third Army troops who narrowed the escape gap from the city to eight miles, and from the south pressed to within a mile and three-quarters of the fortress town.

In Holland, the British Second Army established four bridgeheads across the Wessem and Order Canals and gained up to 4,000 yards in a smash to the east, begun yesterday under a barrage from 400 guns.

White Flag Flies At Thionville

By Earl Mazo
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer.

WITH THIRD ARMY BEFORE METZ, Nov. 15.—Elements of 95th Division took Forts Hubert and Jussy one kilometer apart west of Metz and seized Fort Illange at Thionville today.

(SHAEP reported that Third Army forces had also passed the fortress groups of Jeanne d'Arc and Driant. Driant fired a few rounds, and then was quiet. It was stated at SHAEP that forts guarding western approaches did not offer the resistance of which they were believed capable.)

At Thionville, the German commander of Forts Hubert and Jussy said he wanted to negotiate a truce

(Continued on Page 4)

Churchill Sees Long Fight

LONDON, Nov. 15 (UP).—Prime Minister Churchill, opposing a move to release certain men over 40 from the Army, told the House of Commons today that "a new face that stares one most in the face is that extremely heavy fighting is continuing week by week and will certainly last for a good long time."

Former Editor's Son Is Killed in Action



LT. GORDON STRAUSS

First Lt. Gordon Strauss, 32, Cincinnati attorney and son of the late Moses Strauss, former managing editor of the Times-Star, has been killed in action in Germany, his family was notified Friday by the War Department.

Lt. Strauss was killed Sept. 15, according to the notice. His widow, Mrs. Mary Strauss, had received a letter from him Thursday.

In addition to his wife, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Brooks, of Wyoming, Lt. Strauss leaves his mother, living in the Riverside Apartments, a sister, Mrs.

Paul Steer, and a brother, Capt. Victor Strauss, serving with the Medical Corps in Panama.

A graduate of the University of Cincinnati, Lt. Strauss also attended the Harvard Law School. Following his admission to the bar he became a member of the Cincinnati law firm of Steer, Strauss & Adair.

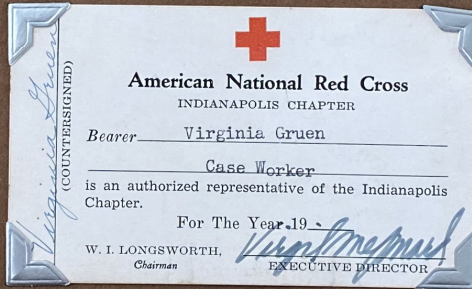
He entered the service in May, 1942, as a volunteer officer candidate and was commissioned in December of the same year.

He was sent overseas last March. He was in Belgium Sept. 9 when his letter to his wife was written. Lt. and Mrs. Strauss were married April 26, 1939. Mrs. Strauss is active in club, social and civic affairs.

Lt. Strauss was serving with the infantry when killed. He received his promotion to first lieutenant in 1943, while stationed at Ft. Benning, Georgia.



14 OCT 44
To my dearest wife -
Sorry we can't be together
for our fifth anniversary
but hope we are for our
fiftieth - 17/1 my love - Bob.



WITH THE SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION in Holland — "The citation says you distinguished yourself meritoriously, but I would like to say that your actions were heroic."

So declared Brig. Gen. Robert W. Hasbrouck, commanding general of the Seventh Armored Division, as he pinned the Bronze Star Medal on Maj. John A. Williams, former Cincinnati physician.

Gen. Hasbrouck had reference to Maj. Williams's work on the battlefield in treating and aiding in the evacuation of wounded. Much of this work was accomplished under enemy fire.

Maj. Williams is the son of Dr. John H. Williams of Muncie, Ind. His wife, Mrs. Annette Williams, resides at Muncie. Before entering the Army Maj. Williams practiced medicine at 1620 Madison Road.

Man Spricht Deutsch
Warten Sie einen Augenblick.
Varten Zee einen Oogenblick.
Wait a moment.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

In the European Theater of Operations

1 Fr.

New York — PARIS — London

1 Fr.

Ici On Parle Français
Je suis aviateur.
J'ai SWEE Ah-yaah-TYUH.
I am a flier.

Vol. 1—No. 122

Thursday, Nov. 23, 1944

7th Army Sights Rhine

No Holiday But Turkey Is Plentiful

Americans on the Continent today observe their third Thanksgiving of World War II their first on the Western Front. For almost all of them—Armistice Day—it is a day of war.

For the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps it is a day of reckoning. Exactly six weeks ago, Maj. Gen. Robert M. Littlejohn, ETO QM chief, promised that there would be turkey for every man here.

Yesterday's news that 1,604 tons of plump birds had been distributed on the Continent indicated that he wasn't taking any chances.

Keynote to the solemn aspect of this year's Thanksgiving Day was a message to the men of the U.S. First Army by Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges. He said:

Message from Hodges

"Let us join together in giving thanks to God that our efforts in this struggle with evil and oppression have been blessed with success. I know of no words that could express to you the gratitude I feel so deeply in my heart. It is enough to know that because of you the free peoples of the world are today giving thanks to God Almighty who has made possible your vast achievement. Let us call upon Him to strengthen our hearts against the ordeals that lie ahead, that we may assure the final success of our arms. Let us, in remembrance of our comrades who have passed on, give thanks to Him that we live to assure that lasting peace for which they died."

Services will be held in some of Europe's most famous cathedrals, including Notre Dame in Paris, cathedral at Rheims, and Westminster Abbey in London.

350 U.S. Fliers Missing in Raid

More than 350 American airmen—the crews of 35 bombers and 13 fighter pilots—are reported missing from Tuesday's 1,250 Eighth AF, Fortress and Liberator attacks on oil plants in western Germany, during which 1,100 escorting Eighth and Ninth AF fighters shot down 73 enemy fighters.

Following up the day attack, more than 1,300 RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes heaped bombs on the synthetic oil factories at Sterkrade and Castrop-Rauxel in the Ruhr and on the railway yards at Aschaffenburg, 25 miles southeast of Frankfurt.

Six-pound cannon, fitted under the fuselage of the RAF Mosquito, have been blasting German J-boats and surface vessels for more than a year, it was revealed yesterday. The secret weapon, first used in Nov. 1943, has been extensively employed since D-Day against U-boats attempting to hinder Allied cross-Channel traffic, it was announced.

Oesel Island Garrison Periled by Red Attack

Russian land, sea and air forces in a combined attack threatened yesterday to wipe out the German garrison on Oesel Island commanding the Latvian port of Riga, one of the last German footholds in the central Baltic. The Germans fought in a dwindling pocket barely four miles deep against the new Soviet drive.

Thanksgiving, 1944

In the town of Eschweiler, which is in Germany, mortars burst about the battered house and plaster dust sifted down from the ceiling. Frank Tuluno, a T/S radio operator from New York City, looked up.

"I'm thankful that roof is strong," he said. "I'm thankful I'm still kicking around."

All day they'd fought in the rubble which had been houses along the streets of the German town. Some of them had died, and some of the other people, and there was all the smell there that had been in all the other towns since Normandy long ago. Pfc Mike Arviso, a C Co medic from Lordsburg, N.M., was bandaging a fellow's hand in a doorway sheltered a little bit from the mortar fire.

"I'm thankful I'm alive," Arviso said. "I'd like a big turkey dinner, but I'm thankful for C rations." He went on with his bandaging.

From the company CP, Jerry Hooker, a first lieutenant from Eugene, Ore., stared out into the November weather.

"I'm thankful," he said slowly, "that we're getting into Germany and getting it over. I'd be more thankful for clean clothes and dry shoes and for a shower."

The lieutenant looked down at the wetness of his clothes, and the mud on his feet, and stared again at the November weather.

Now and then a 60mm. mortar coughed at the Germans and the muddy men around it twisted their heads a little as they waited for the noise of the explosions. S/Sgt. C. A. Little, the Elizabeth, N.J., weapons platoon sergeant, said:

"I'm thankful we're fighting in their faterland instead of our home or in some other country." He told a man to move over a little bit in the mud.

The fellow went up to S/Sgt. Len Lindberg, from Beverly, Mass., and asked him what he was thankful for this day in the town of Eschweiler, and the sergeant said:

"I'm thankful all the frontline troops are getting turkey: I've seen them."

"I'm thankful the mail is good," said M/Sgt. Henry Tramtano, of Brooklyn. "The APOs kept their word and delivered the Christmas packages."

The mortars picked up their beat again; plaster was slammed from the houses of the town, and the mud and stone mushroomed now and then around the men who were spending Thanksgiving eve in Germany.

10th Armored 'Tigers' Prowl Reich Despite Traps, Mines

By Earl Mazo

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer.

WITH TENTH ARMORED DIV. IN GERMANY, Nov. 22.

This division has smashed through to Germany at several points, and a column this morning was tackling one of the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line west of the Saar between that river and Luxembourg. The Tenth Armored "Tigers" were the first division of Patton's Third Army to reach Germany.

While there has been opposition aplenty from German troops and artillery, tankers and armored doughboys of this outfit figure their biggest obstacles so far have been of an engineering nature. Mines of every description, including concrete "plastic," bounding, and boxwood, enclosed Reigel mines, tank ditches and traps at every turn and advantageous spot, blown bridges and craters are everywhere in the path of the advancing Tenth. At one point a tank slipped on the road shoulder, apparently on a double-up mine. It was blown up and fell over on

(Continued on Page 4)

French-Built Plane Given to Eisenhower

The next time Gen. Eisenhower visits one of the French Army under his command he may fly in an airplane bearing the tricolor circle of the French Air Corps.

The monoplane, of the design the French built for the Germans during the occupation, was presented to Gen. Eisenhower yesterday by Gen. René Bauscat, chief of operations of the French Air Corps.

40 Yanks Held and Saved an Army

Fifty yards away, the German Tiger rumbled toward the 40 Yanks of an armored infantry platoon, well dug-in in the marshy earth of southern Holland. Quickly, a few Americans, led by T/Sgt. Harold P. Brown, of Dallas, Tex., thrust forward the long snouts of their bazookas and fired. The tank fell back.

For two days and a night, this tank and seven other Tigers had been firing at the small group from point-blank range, never from more than 100 yards away—never nearer than 50.

S/Sgt. Raymond Malonowski, of Detroit, was directing artillery fire on a Nazi position 50 yards from

his own—good shooting distance, too. He killed eight Nazis with his rifle fire. Then an 88 came hurtling at him, and his leg was broken in three places. T/Sgt. Joe Detchemedy, of St. Louis, took a platoon from Co. A of an armored infantry battalion and wiped out a company of German infantry.

The Americans held. If they had not, the German counter-attack would have swung behind the British-Canadian forces and cut their supply lines, bringing possible disaster to Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's campaign for Antwerp in late October.

Details of the battle, with official praise from the British for the men

French Advance 15 Mi. Northward; All Metz Captured

U.S. Seventh Army troops pushed through the outer ring of German Vosges Mountain defenses to within sight of the Rhine River yesterday, while below them the French pushed 15 miles northward along the west bank of the Rhine from captured Mulhouse to Colmar, pulling an Allied loop around the southern flank of the Nazi West Wall in Alsace.

Northward, spearheads of three more American armies—the First, Third and Ninth—thrust deeper into the pine forests and dingy towns of the Reich and the capture of Metz, Europe's mightiest fortress, was announced officially.

Gen. Eisenhower sent a congratulatory message to the XX Corps which took it.

The Seventh Army advance across the Vosges Mountains brought elements to 25 miles west of Strasbourg, toward which the French were pointed from the south, and threatened to encircle thousands of enemy troops in Alsace. The advance to Colmar, south of Strasbourg, was announced by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, according to Paris Radio.

Nazis Cut French Corridor
Stars and Stripes Correspondent Dan Regan, with the Sixth Army Group, reported that German heavy panzers counter-attacked French forces near Dannemarie.

Mulhouse and Altkirch, and cut a section of the corridor the French hold to the Rhine.

Armored elements of the First French Army which took Mulhouse, Alsatian industrial city, captured more than 1,000 prisoners, including part of the 19th German Army staff, Regan said.

Regan reported that French armored forces with the Seventh rolled well beyond the Saverne Gap defenses eight miles east of Strasbourg which fell Tuesday.

The breakthrough brought some Seventh Army elements to 18 miles of the Rhine, which constitute the

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S. Fly Bomb Tops V1 in Test

WRIGHT FIELD, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The Army Air Forces have developed a robot bomb which has been making test flights since Oct. 11, it was officially disclosed today.

It is considered better than the Germans' because its launching ramp can be built in four days, while the German ramps were said to take 14 days to build.

"We may never need a robot bomb," said Maj. Gen. Bennett Meyers, "for the AAP does not go in for indiscriminate bombing attacks. But if we do need it, we've got a good one."

CIO No-Strike Pledge Renewed at Convention

The CIO convention in Chicago yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution renewing its no-strike pledge for the duration of the war after President Philip Murray urged it to "live up to its promises."

At the convention in New Orleans, the solutions committee considered a proposal to declare "unfair" all proposals to manufacture in Arkansas and is manufactured in the states adopted constitution. The two states adopted constitution. The two states adopted constitution. The two states adopted constitution.

(Continued on Page 4)

N.Y. Herald Tribune
11/21/44
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By U. S.
Antwerp

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N.Y. Herald Tribune 11/21/44 Valorous Stand By U. S. Saved Antwerp Drive

Headquarters Tells How 7th Armored Division Held Nazis From British Flank

WITH THE NORTHERN GROUP OF ARMIES, Nov. 20 (AP).—A valorous stand by the American 7th Armored Division late in October in southeastern Holland saved the British-Canadian Antwerp campaign from possible disaster, it was announced officially today.

The 7th delayed and finally helped stop a strong German counter-attack against the eastern side of the British 2d Army salient into Holland. The Americans were outnumbered three to one.

"The Yanks slugged it out toe to toe with the superior enemy forces," a spokesman said. "Each company fought like a battalion. Each squad fought like a company and each man fought like a lion. Unbelievable heroism was the order of the day."

When the 7th was moved into southeastern Holland to protect Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey's right flank during the month-long campaign to clear the northern and western approaches to Antwerp, its armor was stretched precariously thin over a twenty-two-mile sector around Middel.

Knowledge of the situation evidently leaked through to the Germans, for on Oct. 27—when Dempsey's drive was rolling the Germans back toward the Maas in western Holland and Canadians were liquidating the Nazis along the Scheldt—Field Marshal Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt aimed a mighty counter-attack squarely at the Americans.

For an hour and ten minutes before dawn, German artillery rained shells on the American positions. The town of Middel was assaulted first.

Forty-three Americans of a cavalry reconnaissance squadron—the headquarters platoon of "C" Company and a platoon of assault guns—were pitted against 200 German infantry men backed by Panther and Tiger tank formations.

The Americans were forced to fall back, but joined forces with "B" troops of their outfit, counter-attacked and kept the Germans busy the rest of the day.

The German 9th Panzer Division and 15th Panzer Grenadier Division smashed at the Americans at Heitak, slightly to the north.

Dempsey ordered reinforcements into the critical battle and told the Americans to hold on.

For two days and a night Nazi tanks fired at the Americans, dug in deep in marshy ground. But when the enemy tanks tried to break through, a few Americans popped out of their foxholes and let go with bazookas.

Perhaps the greatest compliment to the 7th came from the German radio—a grim joke at the time to the men in the line. German forces, Berlin said, were engaged in "very heavy fighting with numerically superior forces."

Hubert

By Wingert



"Upon Germany's defeat, millions of men, tanks and guns will be shipped direct from all theaters to the Pacific area, where..."

HUBERT

by SGT. DICK WINGERT



"I said, how should I know what they've lost, Grandma?"



U. S. Army Signal Corps photo
It's the ordnance's job to get equipment running again and that's just what they did with this German tank. Men of Co. B, 129th Ord. Bn., are shown riding atop the reconditioned tank which was knocked out near Gersonswiller, Germany.

N.Y. Herald Tribune 11/21/44 Army's Forces Battling Nazis Listed as 26 Divisions, 6 Armored

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP).—These are the American Army forces engaged against Germany, as recapitulated today by "Yank," the Army weekly:

Twelfth Army Group, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley.
Sixth Army Group, Lieut. Gen. Jacob Devers.

ARMIES

First, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges.
Third, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr.
Seventh, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch.
Ninth, Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson.
First Air-Borne, Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton.

CORPS

Fifth, commander unannounced.
Sixth, Maj. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott Jr.
Seventh, Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins.
Eighth, Maj. Gen. Troy H. Middleton.
Twelfth, Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy.
Fifteenth, Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip.
Nineteenth, Maj. Gen. Raymond S. McLain.
Twentieth, Maj. Gen. Walton H. Walker.

AIR-BORNE DIVISIONS

Eighty-second, Brig. Gen. James N. Gavin.

One Hundred and First, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.

ARMORED DIVISIONS

Second, Maj. Gen. E. N. Harmon.
Third, Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose.
Fourth, Maj. Gen. John S. Wood.
Fifth, commander unannounced.
Sixth, Maj. Gen. Robert W. Grow.
Seventh, commander unannounced.

INFANTRY DIVISION

First, Maj. Gen. Clarence H. Huebner.
Second, Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson.
Third, Maj. Gen. John W. D'Daniel.
Fourth, Maj. Gen. Raymond O. Barton.
Fifth, commander unannounced.
Twenty-sixth, Maj. Gen. Willard Paul.
Twenty-eighth, Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota.
Twenty-ninth, Maj. Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt.
Thirtieth, commander unannounced.
Thirty-fifth, Maj. Gen. Paul W. Bader.
Thirty-sixth, Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist.
Forty-fifth, Maj. Gen. William W. Eagles.
Seventy-ninth, Maj. Gen. Ira T. Wyche.
Eightieth, commander unannounced.
Eighty-third, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon.
Ninetieth, Brig. Gen. James A. Van Fleet.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

MONDAY, NOV. 13, 1944

The bronze star medal has been awarded to Maj. Robert D. Gruen, 530 E. 70th st., with the 7th armored division in France, and to Sgt. Edward J. Dietz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dietz, 1847 Singleton ave., who is with the 8th infantry division in France.

Lt. Robert Keller Killed; One Missing, 3 Wounded



LT. ROBERT F. KELLER



PVT. R. W. MCKINLEY

First Lt. Robert F. Keller, 33, son-in-law of Clyde F. Dreisbach, Fort Wayne postmaster, was killed in action in France, November 19, his relatives were informed Monday.

Pvt. Robert W. McKinley, 23, husband of Mrs. Willadine Slick McKinley, is missing in action in France and Pvt. John W. Gerrard, Pfc. Jack Allen and Sgt. Robert Clark have been wounded in combat in France.

Sgt. Frederick J. Poeppel, missing in action in France since September 11, is now reported a prisoner of Germany. Pvt. John G. Holcroft has undergone a minor operation and is now back in action in France.

Lt. Keller is the husband of Mrs. Eloise Dreisbach Keller, and the son of Mrs. Leona F. Keller, of Corydon, Ind. He entered the army in the spring of 1941 and served for a time at Ft. Benning, Ga., before going to the South Pacific area where he served for



Pfc. Allen



S/Sgt. Poeppel

18 months. After contracting malaria, he was returned to this country to recover and remained here a year before being sent to France about three months ago. He was killed while serving as an infantry officer.

Lt. Keller was a graduate of Indiana university and was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity

Continued on Page 3.

Killed 4. Nov. 2. Last letter Nov. 11



V-2-Raketenwurfanlage bei Watten in Nordfrankreich, die von den Alliierten erobert wurde. V-Waffen waren kein Bluff — aber eine Fehlalkulation.

V-WAFFEN HÄTTEN ES AUCH NICHT GESCHAFFT

Über 340 V-1-Abschussrampen wurden von den alliierten Heeren in Nordfrankreich, an der belgischen Kanalküste und in Holland erobert, sowie zahlreiche Raketenwurfanlagen und Fernkampf-Versuchsstationen.

Eingehende Untersuchungen der erbeuteten V-Waffen (auch neuartiger Typen, die noch nicht zum Einsatz gelangt waren) ergaben ein genaues Bild ihrer Möglichkeiten. Ein kanadischer Pionier-Offizier sagte:

"Die V-Waffen spielen in diesem Krieg eine ähnliche Rolle wie der Tank im letzten. Sie kommen für diesen Krieg zu spät und bedürfen noch jahrelanger Weiterentwicklung, um sich von einer psychologischen Waffe in ein wahres Kampfmittel zu verwandeln. Sollte in 25 Jahren ein neuer Krieg stattfinden, und wenn es gelänge, ungestört die Vorbereitungen zu treffen, die von der deutschen Führung ursprünglich beabsichtigt waren, dann können diese Waffen im nächsten Krieg wohl ein Faktor ersten Ranges werden."

Verunglücktes V-1-Geschoss. Ungefähr 25 v. H. der Projektilen wichen von ihrer Bahn ab oder stürzten im unmittelbaren Abschussraum ab. Insgesamt 46 v. H. wurden durch Jäger und Flakbatterien abgeschossen.



Page 22

War Flag Autographed

Liberated French Inscribe Appreciation
On Yank Battle Banner; Local Major in Group

The rip-snorting, fire-breathing warriors of Gen. Patton's Seventh Armored Division may be strong, silent men, slow to talk of their own exploits, but the French combat flag of Combat Command A will tell their story for them. One of those whose deeds make up a part of the flag's history is Maj. Robert D. Gruen, son of George J. Gruen, chairman of the board of the Gruen Watch Co.

The Gruen family reports that Maj. Gruen is too busy to do much writing, but the story of the combat flag written by a Civil Affairs officer has just come to them, and it tells the story of France's liberation and the attitude of the French to "les Americains."

The idea for a combat flag was conceived when Combat Command A liberated Verdun late in August. The flag was to be a souvenir for the commanding officer, Col. Dwight A. Rosebaum.

Eager to show his appreciation for the arrival of the Yanks, the mayor of Verdun "collaborated" by donating a large flag on which he wrote "Verdun delivree le 31 August, 1944," and signed it "Le Maire."

That was the beginning of the Battle Flag of CCA. Today it contains the signatures of numerous officials and place names of 18 liberated towns and villages that read like a Cook's tour of La Belle, France... Senonches, Digny, Chateaufort, Tremblay le Vicomte, Eperton, Ballancourt, Chateaufort.

Thierry, Souilly, and so on... a breathtaking tour directed by Pistol Packin' Patton.

The Mayor of Senonches told the Yanks who asked him to inscribe their flag, "You may tell your colonel I saw the Germans leave their chemises. It was a fine sight." Another mayor, who is also the village blacksmith, thanked the Americans who delivered his village and said "the Germans left two on a horse."

Many officials praised the discipline of our troops and marveled at their equipment. The local chief of the resistance army at Flilly sur Seine wrote on the flag that the Americans crossed the river in 55 minutes. The Americans modestly claim this is an exaggeration.

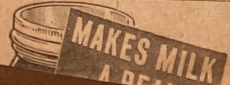
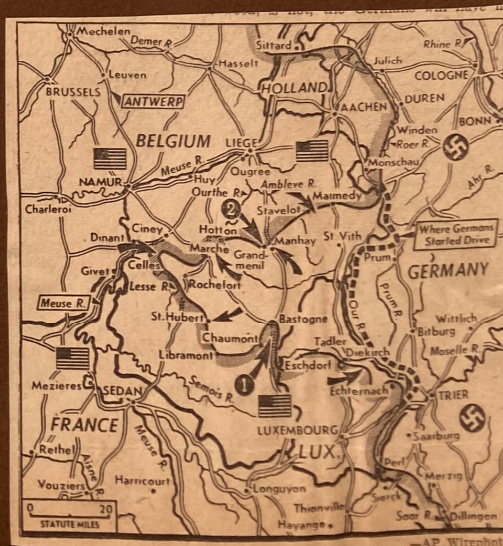
If parents and friends in Combat Command A of the Seventh Armored Division hanker for bigger and better letters from their men, let them remember that these fighters have had to abandon the pen for the sword which, at the moment at least, seems mightier. In any event the sword is handier and speaks a language the Germans seem to understand.

The combat flag is telling their story for them.

Lt. Murphy, member of an armored division and father of two-year-old Daniel Murphy, was killed

in action in Belgium Dec. 21. He had been a member of the first contingent drafted before the outbreak of the war and went overseas last June. He was the brother of Mrs. Amie Greens, wife of the principal of Blue Ash School; Sgt. Richard Murphy, Laredo, Tex., and Ens. James Murphy, Baltimore, Md.

MISSING



Return to me,
Jimmy

THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

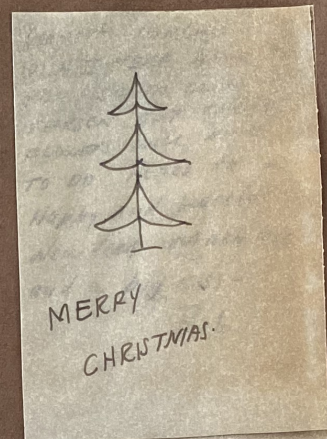
Entered as Second-Class Matter at Post Office,
Indianapolis, Ind. Issued Daily and Sunday.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1944.

Of the fighting that broke out
(Reiterating a claim that seven
American divisions had either been
destroyed or mauled, the German
radio named them as the Fourth,
28th and 106th Infantry, the Sev-
enth, Ninth and 10th tank divisions
and the 101st Air-borne Group.)
Field dispatches reporting that
the enemy advance had slowed
down, said, however, the Germans
were believed massing armor for
renewed blows and Gen. Eisen-
hower called on allied armies to
turn the whole "great gamble"
into the enemy's "worst defeat."
The Germans were hurt in a
bloody battle of attrition which
cost them more than 200 tanks in
the fighting around Mal-

THREE FORCES CITED

Paris, Dec. 29—(AP)—Supreme
headquarters disclosed that three
divisions figured prominently in
stemming the German rush—the
First Infantry which landed on
D-Day and broke the Siegfried
Line at Aachen; the Seventh
Armored which saved the Ant-
werp offensive by beating off
German counterblows, and the
82nd Airborne, which landed in
Cherbourg and in the Holland
invasion.



The 11th Armored Division advances over wide plains near Longchamp, Belgium, en route to the Bastogne area during the latter part of December. Note snow-covered tanks scattered far across the area and silhouetted against the horizon.

WHAT HAPPENED BEHIND

This is a feeble effort to record briefly a few of the events, which happened at or near Wretch Rear CP, location Beho, after Colonel Dwight A. Rosebaum led CCA into battle at Poteau.

The 7th AD was hurriedly summoned from Ubach and Scherpenseel, Germany, and Heerlen, Holland to halt the German counter-offensive and on December 17, 1944 located itself in the vicinity of St Vith, Vilsahm and Beho. On the morning of December 18, 1944 after CCA had gone into battle at Poteau as aforesaid, Hq for Wretch Rear began its operations at Beho.

Wretch Rear was composed of S4 Wretch, Hq Section of Hq Co, Communication Section, MG, CIC, IPW, Hq of 40th Tank Bn plus D Co, 40th Tank Bn under Captain Hughes, and A Co of the 33rd Engineers under Captain Christenson.

One of the first problems, which confronted Major Gruen who was in command at Wretch Rear, was the road congestion caused by elements of the 1st Army. The roads were jammed with trucks, Corps Artillery, Anti-Aircraft units and Corps Engineers. These units would halt and block the roads on account of rumors, which they had heard, to the effect that the Germans had cut certain roads leading to the rear. Many inquiries were answered and assurances given officers from these units by Major Gruen and Captain Hughes, Hq Co CO, at Wretch Rear. After some of the unit commanders were informed of the battle situation they immediately pulled their respective units off of the road and traffic began to flow.

At approximately 1345 hrs an officer from the Army Class 1 Dump at Gouvy reported to Wretch Rear Hq that the Germans were attacking Gouvy. Major Gruen immediately called Major Carleson of the 40th Tank Bn and the following plans and tactics were adopted. Captain Snuffy Hughes was ordered to Gouvy to put up a road block with 6 light tanks, a mortar platoon and a squad of Engineers. A road block was set up at Peyfeldt by 1 platoon of light tanks and a similar road block was set up by a platoon of light tanks at Espelar. Another road block was established near Bovigny by placing a 105 on the ridge of the hill south of the town. This left one 105, 1 light tank and A Co of the 33rd Engineers for reserve at Beho. Stragglers and strangers continually came into Wretch Rear, each seeking information as to what to do, where to go, and what in the hell was going on. Answers were given, information passed on and consolation made by Wretch Rear and some of the confusion and chaso was turned into order.

At approximately 1530 hrs a Captain from an Anti-Aircraft unit rushed into Wretch Rear and reported that German tanks were shooting up his column near Cherain. Major Gruen immediately ordered the 105, which was in reserve at Beho, and the 105, which was on the road block near Bovigny, with one platoon of Engineers from A Co of the 33rd Engineers, to proceed to Cherain in an effort to set up a road block at that point, which was done.

At 1545 hrs Captain Snuffy Hughes reported to Wretch Rear that the situation was in hand and that 700 German prisoners had been taken at Gouvy. And needless to say, this said report caused considerable happiness. Almost at once the anxiety, which was ever present at Wretch Rear, turned into assurance and confidence that everything was going to be all right and when the next straggler officer entered Wretch Rear, Captain Eric M. Hughes, Hq Co Commander, did not give him time to relate some deplorable or mournful experience but gave him the joyful salutation that,

COULD HAVE BEEN SLOWED. WHEN THE SEVENTH FINALLY WITHDREW UNDER OVERWHELMING PRESSURE, IT TOOK UP NEW POSITIONS WITH THE 82ND PARATROOPS AND FOUGHT ON, INFLECTING HEAVY CASUALTIES ON ENEMY PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT.

THE SEVENTH ARMORED HAD SPLIT THE GERMAN WEDGE IN TWO BY ITS ST. VITH STAND AND HELPED TO CHEW UP THE PIECES. IT HAD HELD ST. VITH THREE DAYS LONGER THAN ORIGINALLY ORDERED TO AND BEAT BACK FIVE GERMAN DIVISIONS AND ELEMENTS OF A SIXTH.

THE SEVENTH WENT INTO COMBAT IN FRANCE LAST AUGUST. IT TOOK CHARTRES, MELUN, CHATEAU THIERRY, REIMS AND VERDUN--THE LAST FOUR TOWNS IN AS MANY DAYS. IT ALSO HELD DOWN THE BRITISH RIGHT FLANK DURING THE CRITICAL BATTLE OF ARNHEM.

FOR THE LAST TWO MONTHS, THE DIVISION HAS BEEN COMMANDED BY AN ARTILLERYMAN, BRIG. GEN. ROBERT W. HASBROUCK, A NEW YORKER AND FORMER DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OF LT. GEN. OMAR BRADLEY'S TWELFTH ARMY GROUP.

Nazi Str
To U.S.

With Smash Hal
May Be Reg

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Military studie
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historians, but he
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Monschau forest t

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Turn

While the first part
port cannot be denied,
out that Gen Eisenhower
as slow as expected.

On the morning of Dec
Germans struck. They
two spearheads, one led
First SS Adolf Hitler Pa

vision south of St. Vith, t
by the 12th SS Hitler Jug
zer division north of S

These were what the C
called "reconnaissance
They were heavily armov

but teams designed to hit a
punch on a narrow front
as far as they could.

At the same time the G
ordered local attacks all t
from Monschau to Trier to
attention from the main bl

These two combat teams
Panzer divisions met wit
expected success. They
through the thin Americ

forces and in the first 24
the spearhead to the north
made a salient 10 miles wh

six miles deep. The one
south of St. Vith, executi
ers move to the north, ha

almost as well, penetrati
miles on a five-mile front.

Local attacks north of Tri
found a soft spot in the Am
lines in the direction of Ba

Nazis Put On Pressure.

Through these three gap
Rundstedt put on the pr
The next day the north and
spearheads joined just east

Vith, making one salient 12
deep and 20 miles wide.

The road junction of St.
was vital to the Germans,
made a determined effort to

but the combat comman
The Seventh Armored Division
der Brig. Gen. Bruce Clark
Syracuse, N.Y., had reached
Belgian town in an all-night

and put up fierce resistance.
the aid of regiments which
been overrun by the Nazi thru

This was the first of the far
stands of sheer courage that
layed the Nazi rush and, in
long run, saved the situation.

The First and 12th Nazi
divisions had other and bigger
in the fire, however, and by 11
St. Vith to the north in their
toward Liege.

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have just had a platoon of light tanks capture 700 Germans." From that moment on the stock of the 7th AD and Wretch Rear in particular started to climb. Various unit commanders upon hearing of this information decided to group their units with Wretch Rear and to do some fighting.

Major Gruen immediately ordered the MP Section with Wretch Rear to proceed to Gouvy and move the PW's to the rear. A short time thereafter he decided that he had better go to Gouvy himself so that he could make certain that the PW's were removed from that area as quickly as possible. Upon his arrival in Gouvy and after contacting Captain Snuffy Hughes he learned that the 700 PW's had been captured the previous day by the 9th AD and had been left in Gouvy with practically no guards at all. Captain Snuffy Hughes had already started the PW's to the rear on foot under the guard of the CCA MP Section. Captain Snuffy Hughes reported to Major Gruen that when he arrived at Gouvy he was told by Lt Col Stone, Commanding Officer of the 1st Army Class 1 Dump, that at approximately 1330 hrs 2 German tanks had entered Gouvy, fired several rounds, and left the town going in the direction of Cherain. The PW's were marched out of Gouvy and temporarily corraled in a lot at the crossroads, approximately 1 mile southwest of Beho. Wretch Rear's IPW team composed of Steve and Pete were very busily engaged at the place of the corral. Major Gruen ordered that the PW's be moved back to the Division PW cage at once and all available trucks were taken and scrounged for this purpose. All of the PW's were finally crammed into trucks and sent back just at dark.

All during the night officers from straggler units were continually coming in, inquiring of the situation and wanting to know if Wretch Rear was going to remain at Beho. Among the many visitors was Driftwood 2 who was to be a constant visitor at Wretch Rear for the remainder of the stay at Beho. At approximately 0200 hrs the next morning, a German officer and his driver were captured in the vicinity of Gouvy and upon their interrogation by Steve and Pete, CCA's IPW team, Wretch Rear was informed that according to the information of the PW's the 560 Division intended to march thru Gouvy during the day with the final destination of Antwerp. The PW's also stated that there were 2 Panzer Divisions to the right and left of the 560 Division. The complete march order for this entire operation was found on the person of the German officer.

The next morning which was the 19th Major Gruen assured Division that the Class 1 Dump at Gouvy was open and that all units could draw rations therefrom, and by nightfall of December 20, 1944, practically 175,000 rations had been removed from Gouvy by the 7th AD and elements which had attached themselves thereto. One battery of the 965th Artillery had attached themselves to Wretch Rear as well as had the 591st FA and later in the day the trains of the 112th Inf attached themselves to Wretch Rear.

Conditions were some better than the previous day. However straggler units continued to come by and make inquiries. Civilians were cropping up on the roads and Lt McLaughlin and his CIC boys were busily engaged at checking the civilians and getting them off of the roads. Lt Rathert had very efficiently set up a complete communication system, not only for Wretch Rear, but for Driftwood as well. Conditions as a whole were much better and Sgt Simpson would even break out in one of his broad smiles as Driftwood 2 would enter Wretch Rear for news of the hour. Major Gruen and Captain Hughes were both on the job from daybreak until far into the night and when we all called it a day on

the 19th we felt much better about conditions around Beho.

The 20th was a very busy day for all and many things happened. Driftwood 2 called early as did many other officers. At 900 hrs Col Rosebaum requested the mortar platoon be sent up to him. Major Gruen sent a message back to the Colonel, stating that the present position at Bebo could not be held without mortar platoon.

At 1000hrs Gouvy was attacked and Mr McEnroe and Lt McLaughlin were there at the time. Captain Snuffy Hughes threw back the attack, but during the firing it was apparent that the 1st Army Class 1 Dump troops did not want to fight. When the firing started many ran and others hid. Mr McEnroe ran out to stop them from running and endeavored to place the ones that were hiding in high buildings where they could get a shot at the Germans down in the valley. In fact Lt McLaughlin and Mr McEnroe took up a position in a third story building for themselves, and were stationed there until the attack was thrown back. This action was reported to Captain Eric M. Hughes at Wretch Rear and he immediately notified Division and sent Lt McLaughlin and Mr McEnroe back to Gouvy to find out whether the shelling at Gouvy was artillery or armor, direction of fire and whether the attack was in strength or patrol. At 1045 the Germans attacked Gouvy again and the shells were hitting near Lt McLaughlin and Mr McEnroe as they crawled down the ditch to the jeep to bring this information back to Wretch Rear. On the way back Mr McEnroe ordered the 965th Field Artillery to turn its guns and fire in support of Gouvy. The 965th immediately turned its guns, sent an observer to Gouvy and fired in support of Captain Snuffy Hughes and once more the German attack was halted. It might be added here that Major Gruen and Captain Eric Hughes supplied all of these units who attached themselves to Wretch Rear as well as directed their operations.

Task Force Jones was then ordered out by Division and at 1200 hrs all units formerly attached to Wretch Rear and under the command of Major Gruen and Captain Eric Hughes were taken over by Task Force Jones. Task Force Jones established a CP at Bovigny and Major Gruen immediately went to see him and to give him all available information and support. With Task Force Jones at Bovigny things really looked better. Lt Rathert was given the job of liason officer between Task Force Jones and Wretch Rear and was on the job until up into the night. There was a certain seriousness ever prevalent at Wretch Rear and I wish it were possible for one to record the many fine jobs that were performed by all of the men.

The 21st was a day ever to be remembered by all of CCA. A German patrol captured Captain Carrigan, Col Menthe, Lt Murphy, Thomas, and . When the news of Capt Carrigan's capture was received at Wretch Rear, Captain Eric Hughes immediately ordered Lt Fairchild to proceed to take up Carrigan's duties. It might be added here that Lt Fairchild had been on the job constantly since Wretch Rear was set up at Beho and going a fine job on the many, many jobs that were his. With all of the sorrow Major Gruen and Captain Hughes carried on, taking care of supply, maintaining liason with Captain Snuffy Hughes at Gouvy and Task Force Jones at Bovigny and giving out information to the many straggler outfits and officers that came to Wretch Rear.

At 1100 hrs two escaped American soldiers reported to Wretch Rear with information regarding Germans coming from the south. They were immediately sent to G2.

At 1600 hrs Major Gruen sent message to Division requesting that MP's be posted on road intersections to keep convoys informed of enemy activities. Trucks had been ambushed on account of lack of information.

At 1830 hrs Captain Snuffy Hughes made contact with head of column of 2nd SS Panzer Division. A PW captured at Gouvvy stated that the 2nd SS Panzer Division was en route from the south.

Lt Rathert had made the necessary connections and arrangements for communications for Tank Force Jones.

During the afternoon paratroppers were reported dropping at Beho and everyone turned out.

At approximately 1800 hrs the Germans opened heavy mortar fire on Cherain and followed with an attack, which was repelled by Task Force Jones and 30 prisoners were taken. The situation was in hand and all set for the night at Gouvvy, Cherain and Bovigny.

When darkness came, it was a night of sorrow for Wretch Rear and many stragglers continued to come in, seeking information regarding the location of their units. Among these stragglers were officers and enlisted men from units of CCB, 7th AD, who were cut off in their withdrawal from St Vith. During the course of the evening and early morning there must have been approximately 25 men, who were given food and some place to sleep.

On the 22nd we said farewell to Beho. At 0630 Wrapper left Bovigny for St Vith leaving Task Force Jones with nothing more than a light tank company plus a few other small detachments to hold the south flank.

Major Gruen issued orders at 0800 to prepare to move Wretch Rear to Rencheaux. His decision was to move Wretch Rear and Hq 40th TB by infiltration because again the roads had become congested.

This brought to close the activities of Wretch Rear at Beho and to Major Gruen and Capt Eric Hughes credit should go, for a job well done, not only of supply but for stopping the Germans at Beho, Gouvvy, Cherain and from the rear of the CCB.

*This is a Tennessee lawyers summary of
our first defensive action near St Vith.
Somewhat non-military in its description.
Do not let anybody copy or reproduce
any of it.*

Bohr

Nazi Strike Credited To U. S. Alertness Lag

With Smash Halted Far Short of Goal, Germans May Be Regrouping for Second Big Drive.

By WES GALLAGHER.

With American Forces In Belgium, Dec. 31.—(Sunday)—(AP)—How and why did the Germans break through the allied positions on the western front?

Military students will puzzle over that question for years to come. No one can give all the answers now or perhaps for years, until all the facts are gathered by historians, but here is the picture of the last two weeks as gathered from personal observation daily at the front and from the collective views of several dozen American officers:

The great lunge by Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt has given the allied high command its biggest scare of the war and, for a few dark hours, came close to delivering a blow which might have delayed the outcome of the war one or two years.

If Von Rundstedt had reached Liege he might have destroyed not only the American First and Ninth Armies but the British and Canadian forces as well.

His place of attack was chosen carefully, his troops were gathered secretly on a 50-mile front from the Monschau forest south to Trier.

In this area, which served to cloak his 1940 drive through the Ardennes at the same spot, Von Rundstedt assembled at least 20 divisions, including most of his crack armored units.

Allied intelligence completely failed to detect and evaluate his movements. On the day before his attack, American intelligence maps carried only the names of five worn-out infantry divisions in the area from the Monschau forest to Trier.

This failure was one of the great contributing factors to German success. Another was an attitude which had grown up among allied officers, from the field to the high command, that the Germans were beaten and were incapable of a great offensive.

This feeling led to carelessness in professional defensive measures such as laying extensive mine fields be-

Turn To Page 11, Column 5.

While the first part of this report cannot be defended, it turned out that Gen. Eisenhower was not as slow as expected.

On the morning of Dec. 16 the Germans struck. They sent out two spearheads, one led by the First SS Adolf Hitler Panzer Division south of St. Vith, the other by the 12th SS Hitler-Jugen Panzer division north of St. Vith. These were what the Germans called "reconnaissance in force." They were heavily armored combat teams designed to hit a terrific punch on a narrow front and go as far as they could.

At the same time the Germans ordered local attacks all the way from Monschau to Trier to divert attention from the main blow.

These two combat teams of two Panzer divisions met with unexpected success. They burst through the thin American defenses and in the first 24 hours the spearhead to the north had made a salient 10 miles wide and six miles deep. The one to the south of St. Vith, executing a pincer move to the north, had gone almost as well, penetrating five miles on a five-mile front.

Local attacks north of Trier also found a soft spot in the American lines in the direction of Bastogne.

Nazis Put On Pressure.

Through these three gaps Von Rundstedt put on the pressure. The next day the north and south spearheads joined just east of St. Vith, making one salient 12 miles deep and 20 miles wide. The road junction of St. Vith was vital to the Germans, who made a determined effort to take it, but the combat command of the Seventh Armored Division under Brig. Gen. Bruce Clarke of Syracuse, N.Y., had reached that Belgian town in an all-night race, and put up fierce resistance with the aid of regiments which had been overrun by the Nazi thrust.

This was the first of the famous stands of sheer courage that delayed the Nazi rush and, in the long run, saved the situation.

The First and 12th Nazi SS divisions had other and bigger fights in the fire, however, and by-passed St. Vith to the north in their rush toward Liege.

The 12th headed northwest to drive through Bullingen to Butenbach and then, on secondary road, toward Spa and Liege. The First headed west toward Malmédy, Stavelot and St. Omer in a three-pronged drive with the same objective.

Dec. 20 was the most critical day of the offensive. Von Rundstedt had poured in new Panzer and infantry divisions and made a do-or-die effort to move north.

The struggle ceased to become a matter of high strategy. It became a knock-down, drag-out brawl. Only American doughboy courage stood between the German Panzers and a great military victory. And the doughboys held the gates to Liege against Hitler's prized war machine at Butenbach, Malmédy, Stavelot and St. Omer. At nightfall the German dead were piled in heaps and German war machine wreckage burned brightly in the snow.

The next day Von Rundstedt's attacks slackened and the turning point came. The Germans had planned carefully the attack for a spell of bad weather to keep the

Wearry Seventh Armored Blunts German Assault

By KENNETH L. DIXON

ON BELGIAN FRONT, Dec. 30.—(P)—They're all singing praises today for soldiers of the Seventh Armored Division, those oft-orphaned walls of the western front who have been bounced from army to army and had their noses bloodied at almost every turn.

For it was the scrapping Seventh, slung swiftly into the breach when Field Marshal von Rundstedt's spearhead was stabbing into Belgium's side 10 days ago, which put the brakes on the panzer plunge and finally split the German penetration, forcing the enemy to fight a two-way battle.

More than that, the boys sat grimly alone in the St. Vith sector, taking a terrific mauling from half a dozen German divisions—denying them the use of that vital road junction, keeping them partly cut off from supplies and never letting them relax a moment to fight elsewhere.

Often their own supplies were cut off. Sometimes they were sliced into separate segments by attacking armor. But they plowed through the enemy lines to reach supply dumps or traveled back roads at night. And when individual units were isolated they formed into deadly bands and until able to rejoin the main body.

Now commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert W. Hasbrouck, Kingston, N. Y., and boasting as its most famous guy, young Lt. Will Rogers Jr., who is a popular platoon leader, the Seventh has fought under four armies, British and American, during its four months in combat.

Officially, the Seventh was ordered to hold the St. Vith sector for two days. It held for five, despite all six surrounding Nazi divisions could do. From almost every command post—normally far behind the combat line—combat commanders leaders literally could look at the battle a few hundred yards away at any time.

Finally, after the fifth day, the Seventh was relieved and ordered into a "rest period." That lasted only a few hours. The boys went back into battle elsewhere.

MacArthur Orders

many more uncommitted divisions in addition to two Panzer armies already in the deep salient in the western front.

The Nazi field marshal has two choices of action. He can launch a new all-out assault to grab Liege, committing his reserves in a final attack north probably along with another attack in another sector of the front to divert allied strength.

Or he can withdraw into Germany, satisfied that his offensive has achieved a great slowing effect on allied military plans for the winter.

This would give him the advantage of conserving his strength for future battles and retiring from the battlefield with victory. If Von Rundstedt goes back, it



Patton's summer drive across France from Chartres to Moselle and later for its heroic defensive stand on the British 2d army's Lise-Meijer front in Holland.

Only now may it be revealed that the two tank battalions which held the flanks while combat command "A" stationed itself at St. Vith and met the full shock of the SS panzer advance head on, were commanded by Lt. Col. John Brown, the All-American footballer from Athens, Ga., and Lt. Col. John P. Wemple, a wild-cat oil promoter from Shreveport, La.

Within 24 hours after it was alerted, on Dec. 16, the division which the Germans call the "ghost division" because of its habit of showing up suddenly, had come scores of miles from its area on the Roer river front and hurled itself into the battle south of the Stoumont-Stavelot-Malmédy axis after fighting some of its columns straight across the main German routes of advance and racing others in great encircling sweeps far out to the West Meuse in order to avoid, not only the German spearhead tips, but the tangled masses of traffic of our area outposts, some of which were fleeing before the German advance in considerable disorganization.

Cut Off for Several Days

CREDIT For the dexterity and swiftness with which this marvelously flexible and mobile division executed the movement and still had most of its munitions and rations with it when it began its slam bang fight is shared by its combat train's commander, an Alabamian, and divisional supply officer, Lt. Col. Hutchins Hodgson, Atlanta, Ga.

Like the defenders of Bastogne, the 7th armored division was for several days believed to have been cut off and perhaps cut to pieces. It was certainly surrounded for a time in the sense that there were German outposts well to its rear as well as in front of it and on its flanks.

25-Ounce Baby Born; Is Growing Lustily

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 30.—(P)—Birth of a 750-gram—25-ounce—baby, described as a rarity to medical history, was closed yesterday, 65 days after the arrival of the infant, Elizabeth Ann Reymann, who now weighs three pounds six ounces.

The attending pediatrician reported that despite her size, Elizabeth Ann was relatively strong from birth, being able to kick her pencil-like legs and fling her tiny arms about. She was fed a carbon dioxide mixture for almost a month. Now her milk formula and she has been on the bottle for a week, though she still is in an incubator.

Shoe Rationing May Be Tightened, But Don't Rush!

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—(P)—Tightening of shoe rationing is imminent, it was learned today.

Reliable sources said the current policy of two pairs a year cannot be continued in 1945. They predicted that the next shoe coupon will not be validated until midsummer at the earliest, instead of May 1, as scheduled originally.

It was understood OPA probably will announce this revision shortly. However, the agency is expected to maintain validity of the three shoe stamps now in use, Airplane Stamps Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Principal reason for prospective reduction of civilian supplies is the increased military requirements for shoes and other leather products. These demands are higher than ever as a result of the tough going in Europe. Then there has been "scare buying" in a few cities this week following the drastic food rationing measures. Some consumers moved quickly to cash shoe stamps, fearing these too might be invalid.

By B. J. McQuaid

It was in contact simultaneously all around its eggshaped holding zone with nine different German divisions or elements thereof. At one roadblock alone near St. Vith, one of Brown's units knocked out 15 German tiger tanks.

"They just kept coming around the corner and my boys kept on shooting at them," said Brown. "I have never seen anything like the way those Jerries kept coming. It was stupid.

They were just throwing their tanks away, but I'll bet they would have been coming yet except that the road got so choked with their own knocked-out tanks that there wasn't room for them to shove any more through."

The 7th's losses in manpower, though considerable, were lighter than its material losses by a surprising margin. And despite its sacrifices in both categories, it is still a highly effective fighting unit with most of its hitting power and mobility already restored by reinforcements and replacements.

Turning the Tide

AFTER THE FIRST 48 hours of battle it regained contact with the outside world through the 82d airborne division, which moved in behind it and protected its routes of withdrawal against the enemy forces which were by-passing its sector on secondary dirt roads and would certainly have got around behind it in quantity if it had not been for the 82d's magnificent fight to hold key roads open.

These were the troops who, as Brig. Gen. James M. Gavin, Mt. Carmel, Pa., told me were fighting with a savage fury that he had never seen them display before, because for the first time it had been faced with a situation over which it had no control, to yield yardage here and there in face of enemy attacks by vastly superior forces.

The historians of the battle will probably recognize that for all the drama in the story of the relief of Bastogne, the fight that went on in the wet, fog-shrouded woods around St. Vith, Vielsalm, Recht and Beho was the one which counted the most in turning the tide. It was this fight which more than anything else prevented the capture of Liege in the first week of the breakthrough and diverted the whole German push to the south. Only by getting Liege and the huge depots and stores in that area and using these to supply itself for a quick smash on to Antwerp could the Wehrmacht have landed something like a real knockout.

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7th Armored Division Gets Warm Praise

Col. Dwight Rosebaum of St. Joseph in St. Vith Fight

By Col. Rosebaum's wife and son, Bobby, are residing at the Victorian Court Apartments. Mrs. Rosebaum is the former Miss Jeanette Brown, and is a daughter of Mrs. R. A. Brown, 517 North Eighth street.

Evelyn and Her Band
Victory Jambores
New Year's Party

FAVORS FOR ALL
Saturday and Sunday Night
GREENFIELD VILLAGE
DANCE

BALL ROOM
FROG HOP
Adm. 90c Plus Tax
Band
Walter Martine's
Fun Galore
Novelties—Horns
YEARS PARTY
CALA NEW
Sunday, Dec. 31st
Adm. 50c Before 8:30
Del Weidner's Band
Beat the Clock!
TONIGHT

DANCE
NEW YEAR'S EVE
Adm. 50c Before 8:30
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Famed American Divisions Won New Glory

First Stopped German Spearhead in 8-Day Battle—Not an Inch of Ground Lost—Tore Heart Out of SS Force.

Near Monschau, Germany, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—Worn and weakened by months of steady fighting, the Americans of the Fighting First Infantry Division were thrown against the Field Marshal von Rundstedt's offensive and tore the heart out of one of Germany's crack divisions.

The enemy force was Heinrich Himmler's Twelfth SS (Elite Guard), a Hitler youth division. As the veil of security secrecy was partly rolled away from this section of the Western Front, it was disclosed that the battle was a shock troops of the First Division had done their share and more to blacken the enemy's hopes.

On the slopes before the Belgian town of Butgenbach, east of Malmédy, is a ghostly graveyard of wrecked tanks, armored vehicles and the frozen bodies of German soldiers.

That was the work of First Division veterans who already had engraved their division's name in history of the fighting in Africa and Sicily. It had been von Rundstedt's plan to have the Twelfth SS Division spearhead the drive on the First's flank, going through Butgenbach toward Spa and Liège.

The Twelfth cracked through north of St. Vith and headed for Butgenbach.

At that moment the United States First Infantry Division who had been taken prisoner.

7th Held Off Panzers at Key Point to Prevent Split in Lines.

On the Belgian Front, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—They're all singing praise today for soldiers of the Seventh Armored Division—those orphaned waifs of the Western Front who have been bounced from army to army and had their noses bloodied at almost every turn.

For it was the scrapping Seventh, slung swiftly into the breach when Field Marshal von Rundstedt's spearhead was stabbing deeply into Belgium's side ten days ago, which put the brakes on the German penetration, forcing the enemy to fight a two-way battle.

More than that the boys grimly there alone in the sector taking a terrific toll from half a dozen German divisions—denying them the vital road junction that they partly cut off from them.

Continued on P.

The will not be Monday, New York

Gen. Silvester Reverts to His Colonelcy Rank

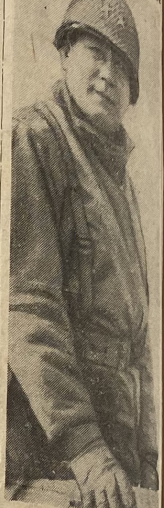
Relieved of 7th Armored Command After Division Was Mauled by Germans

WITH THE U. S. 9TH ARMY IN GERMANY, Jan. 10 (Wednesday) (P).—Major General Lindsay McDonald Silvester, who was disclosed in Washington yesterday to have reverted to his permanent rank of colonel, was relieved of his command of the 7th Armored Division after that division was badly mauled by the Germans near Venlo last November.

At that time the 7th was holding an extended front and was on loan to the British 2d Army. Silvester was removed from his command shortly afterward when the division reverted to the 9th Army's control. Several members of the division command were released in the shakeup.

Brigadier General Robert W. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, N. Y., was appointed commander of the division and named Brigadier Clarke to command

Reverts to Rank of Colonel



Major General Lindsay McDonald Silvester riding in a tank division in France last summer

NEWS BEHIND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Germans may have one more surprise left in their Belgian but they have been trying to organize a counterattack. Heaviest concentrations of troops the past few days have been observed on the northern side of the salient. They had two full armor in their spearhead and a third the two shoulders at the entrance. Not even they know yet much power is left.

If they cannot muster strength to try another breakthrough, they probably will retire into Germany and have thus won a victory at only one point have they permanently to hold the ground gained.

South of Bastogne they staged digging trenches. On the Dutch front far to the north, have exploded a few violent attacks, which hint they may be planning a new offensive. The Russian trick of starting a cover their defeat on this one. Future operations on their part, however, will depend what the terrific losses of this struggle will permit. Both sides in just about everything they from every other section of line.

The situation demands a counter attack by us, say on the Aachen front to move on to Berlin, but may not have the power left to do so. Our game certainly will be to every possible German weapon in that we now, and the size of our victory damage we do from now on, fact, the duration of the war depends on this factor.

So far it has been one of the heroic stands of all American in history. The tide turned Christmas Day. Then the Germans reached the farthest point of the Meuse, within four miles of Sedan. Then their tanks started running short of gas and their cover had diminished. Two days of the covering rain had cleared our great air armada of 2,500 destruction. Indeed, five of eight days thereafter were clear. What greatly helped (or caused this shortage of German gas was valiant stand of our 101st Air Division at Bastogne, a point of

FRONTS

the full strength of the roist Airborne Division, the "Screaming Eagle" paratroops and glidermen whose toughness and contempt for danger are legendary. Back upon Bastogne fell straggling groups from U.S. outfits that had been chewed up.

The U.S. command had given one order: hold Bastogne at all costs. The Americans (some 10,000) worked like devils to make some sort of defense. On a perimeter about two miles out of the town they set up a line of foxholes, manned by the roist's paratroopers. Stationed nearby were groups of tanks and tank destroyers.

Just outside the town was a last-gasp inner defense circle, manned largely by the stragglers. Slight (5 ft. 8 in., 135 lb.), salty Brigadier General Anthony Clement McAuliffe, the roist's acting commander charged with holding Bastogne, called them his "Team Snafu." Inside the town was a reserve force of tanks and tank destroyers, to dash out against a major enemy attack. "Tony" McAuliffe called this force his "Fire Brigade."

Bad Breaks. On Tuesday, Dec. 19, the Germans rolled up from the east and col-

On Sunday, December 17, it got word to come quickly. Swiftly it split into two combat teams—one headed by Brig. Gen. Bruce C. Clark, Syracuse, N. Y., and another by Col. Dwight A. Rosebaum, St. Joseph, Mo. Clark's crew struck into St. Vith, Rosebaum's covered the rear and north flank—both of which promptly became fronts.

Ordered to St. Vith. Officially the Seventh was ordered to hold the St. Vith sector for two days. It held, for five days despite all six surrounding Nazi divisions could do.

Although officially they scrapped almost alone without outside help, the Seventh's troops actually accumulated one of the soldiers ever seen on any front—straggling survivors of two semi-slaughtered units who had fought viciously back to that sector.

They formed a semi-circle front, fanning eastward around St. Vith, which forms the hub of a road network. Slowly the German power crushed all around the Seventh.

Even back where the division's supply center was set up the Germans came by the thousands. From almost every command post—normally far behind the combat line—combat command leaders literally could look at the battle a few hundred yards away at any time.

Finally after the fifth day the Seventh was relieved and ordered into a "rest period."

That lasted only a few hours. The boys went back into battle elsewhere.

Clarke Led Seventh. With United States Forces in Belgium, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—A former American wrestling coach put a headlock on the vital road network.

Grandmenil and Manhay. On the south, General Patton's armor blasted a corridor to Bastogne, pushed on to the north and then west to encircle the German tip south of Saint-Hubert. Patton also broadened his attacking front all the way east to Echternach.

Shrinking Salient. Last week Patton's wedge was only 13 miles from the First Army dents in the north. The German position was something like that in the Falaize-Argentan pincers of last summer. Could the Germans get out? It was well to remember that last summer, when the Wehrmacht was less ably commanded than it is now, the Germans who had seemed hopelessly bottled in the Falaize trap were able to extricate five divisions of armor almost intact. If Rundstedt was content

serious loss.

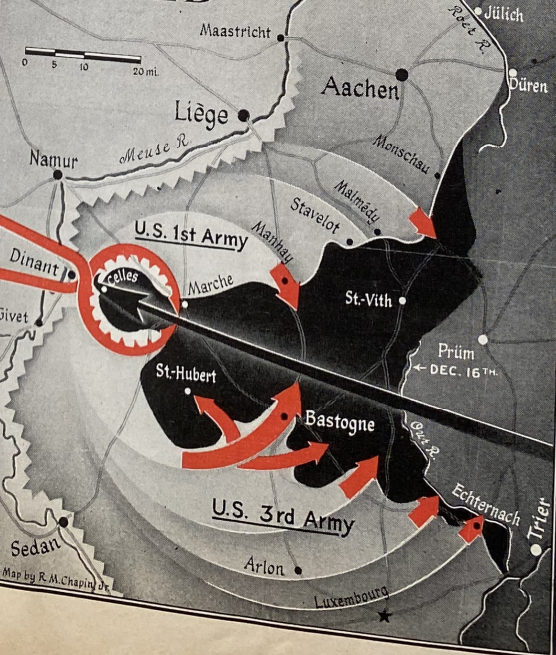
Up to this week, however, he gave no sign of preparing such a move. His salient was contracting, but it was shrinking around a hard armored shell—in which he might be regrouping for another thrust at Liège, main Allied rear base for the Aachen-Cologne sector. The first heavy German blow in four days was an assault by three divisions on the Bastogne corridor.

"The Hole in the Doughnut"

Bastogne (normal pop. 4,500) suddenly became important. If the left prong of the German offensive were to be slowed in its thrust toward the Meuse it would have to be done there, where the Liège-Arlon highway meets six other roads.

To Bastogne, soon after the German offensive began, hurried parts of two U.S. armored divisions—the 9th and 10th. Lieut. General George S. Patton's Third Army. In speeding trucks came almost

COUNTERATTACK CLIPPED



Eagle Replaces Stars

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (ANS).—Maj. Gen. Lindsay M. Silvester, who was relieved of command of the Seventh Armored Div. in November, has reverted to the permanent rank of colonel, the AP reported today.

Silvester, who won the DSC and several other decorations for bravery in World War I, took command of the Seventh Armored Div. in March, 1942. On Nov. 25 it was disclosed that he had been replaced as divisional commander by Maj. Gen. Robert Hasbrouck.

PAUL MALLON
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But this does not mean the German has air superiority, he continued, and "the biggest terror of

7th Armored Takes St. Vith

Tanks, Joes Win Vital Road Hub

By Russell Jones
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH FIRST ARMY, Jan. 23—St. Vith, the Germans' last stronghold of any consequence on the First Army's sector of the front, was captured today by the Seventh Armored Division. Tanks and armored infantry drove 1,000 yards into the key road-hub early in the afternoon. After a house-to-house battle which lasted three hours and 45 minutes, the forces under Brig. Gen. Bruce C. Clark, of Syracuse, N.Y., had cleared it of the enemy.

Meanwhile the 75th Div. took Braunshausen and Malsburg, and was fighting tonight in Aldringen, three and one-half miles southwest of St. Vith. The 30th Inf. Div. moved 2,000 yards to points southwest of St. Vith.

Planes Blast Vehicles

Ninth TACO flew 466 sorties today against an estimated 2,500 enemy vehicles, after having a record day yesterday along the road north of Prüm to Bonn. It claimed 652 motor transport vehicles destroyed, 749 damaged; 26 armored vehicles destroyed, 19 damaged; 80 railroad cars destroyed, 178 damaged; one fuel dump and one ammunition dump destroyed, railroad breaks in 14 spots, and destruction of six gunners' nests. More than 300 enemy vehicles were destroyed.

Seventh Armored's attack started at 2

PM with simultaneous drives by tank forces under Lt. Col. Richard Chappius, of Lafayette, La., coming down the Malmédy-St. Vith road, and under Lt. Col. Marvin L. Rhee, of Chicago, coming from the patch of woods 1,500 yards straight north of St. Vith.

The task force, made up of tanks and armored infantry backed by paratroopers, was commanded by Lt. Col. Richard T. Seitz, of Leavenworth, Kan., pushed into the outskirts of the town in the face of outbursts of German dug-in on the eastern edge and with artillery fire hitting them from the vicinity of Wallendorf, 4,000 yards to the east.

THIRD CLEARS ITS SECTOR

PARIS, Jan. 23—Third Army forces, paced by the four-mile advance of the 17th Airborne Div., drove the enemy out of all Belgian territory today between Houffalize and the Luxembourg frontier. American artillery blasted fleeing German gunners. The snow-packed convoys which choked the snow-packed roads toward Germany. The remaining salient in Luxembourg was tottering. Third Army blows north of Dikrich.

In the graveyard of the Ardennes was being the striking force of three powerful German armies and the hopes of the German High Command of a stalemate in the West.

While the German withdrawal was even and methodical, the fact that armor and transport were being rushed out in daylight was evidence that mounting Allied pressure had made the German position west of the Siegfried Line critical.

In Holland, attacking British troops extended their right flank toward Heinsburg, an important road center, and captured Valdenrath, Laffeld, and Oberveld, as well as a string of four villages lying between the towns.

In Alsace, powerful French forces continued their attack along the Mulhouse-Thann road.

In Again



Last Out, First In—7th at St. Vith

By a Staff Correspondent

ST. VITH, Jan. 23—The Seventh Armored Division was back in town tonight, one month to the day from the night they evacuated it after holding five days—three days longer than they had been ordered to—and knocking the German breakthrough plan off schedule that other First Army units were able to get farther west where they stopped the threat.

The last Seventh Armored, outfit to pull out of St. Vith that cold night of Dec. 23 was an armored infantry battalion under Lt. Col. Richard D. Chappius, of Lafayette, La. Today Chappius commanded St. Vith again.

the task force which spearheaded the attack on the town.

Bitter Fight Going and Coming
The Germans were swarming over the Seventh's positions when they evacuated to get out. Today, although the Germans are retreating, they had to fight to get back in. The armored infantry led the attack, jumping off from Houffalize, 1,000 yards out from Malmédy-St. Vith road.

When they moved off the road into the pear into shadows which left tracks as they struggled over the snow. They were because their suits were stained with heat of foxholes.

The infantry moved slowly, ducking briefly during the intermittent screaming of the Nebelwerfers—six-barreled mortar—hitting the road's junction behind them, the road in front of them, and sometimes hitting them. They were like any other infantry—plodding toward the enemy with only their weapons to protect them.

Supported by Tanks, Paratroopers
Behind the infantry were the tanks and paratroopers under Lt. Col. Richard J. Seitz, of Leavenworth, Kan.

The infantry and the tanks and the paratroopers moved against the town, dipping out of sight in the hollows of the going through the woods and finally appearing for good into the houses on the edge of St. Vith. And while they moved, the constant roar of artillery and mortar was punctuated by small arms fire, breaking through the heavier rattle of the Americans'.

The Seventh's armored infantry was in

CHRISTMAS IRONY BEFALLS HEROIC EXPLOIT—

Mine Snuffs Out Snuffy's Life

By B. J. McQUAD
Times Foreign Correspondent

IN THE ARDENNES, Belgium, Jan. 23—Snuffy Hughes, one of the most colorful and best loved characters in the 7th armored division is dead. Snuffy got it in the battle of Manhay early Christmas morning.

Censorship regulations have until now precluded mention of the casualty. They have prohibited identification of Capt. Hughes as the light tank company commander who as "Mayor of Gouvy Station" resupplied an entire division with stores of the huge 1st army dump. The division was cut off in the first hours of Field Marshal Karl Gerd Von Rundstedt's drive.

AT ONE TIME the 7th armored's magnificent effort in placing itself athwart the main routes

of German advance in the St. Vith - Recht - Beho region was threatened with nullification.

The division itself faced annihilation due to its loss of 80,000 gallons of gasoline and 30,000 rations.

That was when Snuffy—whose rightful title was Capt. Walter J. Hughes, Surveyor, W. Va.—Reconstituted his famous "Blueball Express."

The Blueball Express was what he called his light tank company whenever it had to be employed as a combat train to run supplies and ammunition under heavy enemy fire to sustain other forward elements.

In one action on the Roer river front, Snuffy's boys ran the "Express" between Geronswiller and Ländern, to supply medium tank units which had driven into Ländern to relieve trapped infantrymen, only to be cut off themselves. But the Gouvy Station job, which he did only a few days before his death, was Hughes' greatest triumph.

Not only did he shove his light tanks down the highways from Beho—which were supposedly controlled by powerful SS panzer forces—but he kept these routes open for three days.

HE ORGANIZED a defensive system around Gouvy and made so much noise that the Germans delayed their approach until they had gathered immense forces to attack what seemed like a whole armored division.

By the time the Germans felt strong enough to seize Gouvy, Snuffy was gone and so were most of the supplies of the 1st army depot.

Every man in the 7th armored was walking around with a big box of 10-in-1-rations under each arm and the name Snuffy Hughes was again on every lip.

HUGHES was killed when his tank ran over one of our own mines, hastily laid south of Manhay as our forces, who had penetrated several thousand yards south of the village on Dec. 24, decided to pull back to Manhay and hold the line.

Just as the withdrawal began, the Germans sneaked into town with captured American Sherman

tanks and tank destroyers, masking a strong force of their own Tiger Royals.

Penetration was through an area loosely held by outposts not attached to the 7th armored, but anyone might have been caught by such a ruse.

Combat command A's forces, primarily from the 40th tank battalion, were badly shot up and forced to evacuate.

HUGHES, outposting the left flank some distance to the southeast, found his main routes of withdrawal cut by the enemy surprise penetration.

He tried to get his outfit back through open fields. In one of these his tank ran over the mine. Gloom pervaded division headquarters when word of Snuffy's death got about.

In the army several years before the war, Hughes had risen from the enlisted men's ranks.

Before that he had worked in the West Virginia coal mines. He had the G. I. philosophy all the way through.

One story everyone told on Christmas day concerned his be-seeching, agonized phone call to Capt. Malcolm O. Allen during the Ländern exploit, when the Blueball Express was running assistance to Allen's beleaguered tanks.

At one juncture several of Snuffy's tanks, caught under a withering barrage on the road from Geronswiller, had to leave the highway and take shelter. Snuffy pleaded with Allen to send some of his forces to their assistance.

THEIR conversation, on an open circuit, was heard by many of their brothers-in-arms, who, despite the gravity of the situation, exploded mirthfully when Snuffy, his patience exhausted by Allen's methodical approach to the problem, "Goddam it, quit the double talk and stop blowing smoke in my eyes. It ain't me that's asking you for nothing. Them's my boys out there. Them's My Boys!"

Foe in Near Rout in North, Still Threatens Near Strasbourg.

PARIS, Jan. 23—(AP)—The

First Army fought house to house today in St. Vith, delivering the knockout to the Ardennes salient, while the disorganized and broken remnants of three routed German armies reeled back eastward under the most savage onslaught of the war.

The Seventh Armored Division entered St. Vith at dawn. Its fall was imminent. Soon after sun-up American planes started their second straight day of relentless attack on the foe.

Only German rearguards fought in the streets of St. Vith. Germans to the east were laying down heavy shell fire from dug-in positions in an effort to protect the retreat from the evaporated bulge.

A First Army spokesman described resistance as "moderate," but the Seventh Armored and attached parachute infantry were having to blast the Nazis out of a house at a time.

The air force was giving ground troops close support and ranging far behind the lines all the way to the Rhine.

Initial tabulations indicated an ever greater toll of destruction than yesterday when 4,158 pieces of heavy German equipment were destroyed or disabled. Figures for the Ninth Air Force attack force alone by 2:30 p. m. totaled 464 trucks destroyed and 567 damaged; 14 armored vehicles destroyed and 18 damaged; 62 railcars destroyed and 123 damaged.

AMERICAN

Foe D Last B hold, Near

WITH U Jan. 23— Lt. Gen. Hodges's 1 The last German told to the Division troops at capture 5:45 p. m. long battle

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Vith falls for the guy the town bu days have some house roads leadin

AMERICANS CAPTURE ST. VITH

Foe Driven from Last Bulge Stronghold, Threaten Near Strasbourg.

WITH U. S. FIRST ARMY, Jan. 23—(P)—St. Vith was captured today by troops of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's First Army.

The last big bastion of the German Ardennes salient fell to the Seventh Armored Division and parachute troops attached to it. The capture was completed at 5:45 p. m. after a brisk, day-long battle.

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It was a clear day and the blue sky was blotted only by enormous pillars of black smoke curling from the German columns caught by fighter bombers.

Northeast of St. Vith, Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway's Eighteenth Airborne Corps was having trouble less than two miles from the town. They were keeping up with the fast pace of the enemy retreat. West of the town, the Thirtieth Division neared Malmedy and Braunshausen. The Eighth Air Force drove up from the southwest pushed a mile and a half east of Beho.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

The command post was in a low ceilinged stone farmhouse. There Major Joseph Ford of Philadelphia said a lot depended on getting the tanks through those woods to the line that marks the beginning of the open ground. He said the infantry on the flanks could not move unless the tanks were on the line ready to go.

Close Quarters for Tanks.

"They are getting some artillery and mortars in there all the time," he said, "but worst of all is that damn snow."

The Major observed there was just about enough room to get the tanks between the trees and that they were walking them through one column at a time. He said the night before "the old man" ordered that tank turrets be pointing ready to fire in all four directions because you could not tell what might happen in woods like that.

There was a coal stove in the command post room, making it very warm. Somewhere in the back room, you could hear children's voices laughing during the moments when the guns were stilled briefly outside. It seemed that most of the officers kept talking, not about the woods but about the open ground and the chance of taking the town.

"We could really make all hell pop loose here and there and here," one officer suggested point-

WILTING NAZIS SPEED FLIGHT TO WEST WALL

3d Punches Out Four-Mile Gain in Wake of Great Air Blitz.

BULLETIN
PARIS, Jan. 23 (U. P.). — The American 1st army fought house to house through St. Vith today. On the rest of its Ardennes front the 3d pursued German forces in full flight out of Belgium.

By BOYD LEWIS
United Press Staff Correspondent

PARIS, Jan. 23.—American forces today drove into St. Vith, last German stronghold in Belgium.

The Yanks advanced on the heels of Nazi forces which markedly increased the pace of their withdrawal all along the line of the remnants of the Ardennes bulge.

Both the American 1st and American 3d armies reported the Nazis were wilting under unremitting ground pressure and the effects of yesterday's terrific air smash.

The greatest one-day air blitz of the war knocked out 4100 German

On to Berlin

The nearest distances to Berlin from the allied lines today:

EASTERN FRONT—138 miles (from Poznan, by German report).

WESTERN FRONT—296 miles (from point southeast of Nijmegen).

ITALY—530 miles (from point north of Ravenna).

vehicles trying to get back inside the protection of the Siegfried line.

The 3d army punched out a gain of four and a half miles from a point six miles northeast of Houffalize.

All along the line the 3d showed forward distances of a mile or more.

Air Force Out Again

The American tactical air force was out in some strength again today.

It was hardly hoped, however, that it could repeat yesterday's record.

Up to noon the 9th air force had flown 198 sorties, destroying 302 motor transports and damaging another 119.

Eight armored vehicles of various types were destroyed for a two-day total of 73.

The tactical air forces ranged behind the German lines, attacking railroads and freight yards as well as highway convoys.

They reported the destruction of 72 cars and damage to another 72. The 7th armored division made a

(Continued on Page 5—Column 4)

Americans Storm Into Last Nazi Stronghold in Bulge

(Continued From Page One)

two-and-a-half-mile advance into the northeastern perimeter of St. Vith.

The drive threatened momentarily to collapse the northern half of the shrunken bulge.

A front dispatch said the Germans had pulled out of St. Vith except for a skeleton rear guard up the American advance at a road block in the outskirts.

Hunnage, one mile north of St. Vith, was captured last night.

7th Armored Takes Over

The 7th armored—the same division which was ordered to withdraw after a heartbreaking stand at St. Vith early in the German offensive last month—look over the attack to reclaim the stronghold last Saturday, a belated announcement revealed.

The fall of St. Vith would knock out the last practical escape highway from Ardennes north of the Luxembourg border.

It also would cut the main north-south road running the length of the narrow Nazi salient.

Revised figures from yesterday's record aerial attacks meanwhile showed that 4124 enemy vehicles were destroyed or damaged.

Most of them were in two columns of 1500 vehicles each jammed bumper to bumper on highways leading to the Siegfried line.

While the German disaster mounted, the American 1st and 3d armies narrowed the Nazi Ardennes salient with advances of up to five miles all around its western and southern flanks.

Disaster Mounts

At no point were the Americans more than 12 miles from the German border, starting point of the Nazi offensive last Dec. 16.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d army captured clusters of villages on the approaches to Clervaux and Vianen, last two big German strongholds in Luxembourg.

One column widened the American bridgehead across the Sure river by capturing Lipperscheid, four miles west of Vianen.

The Yanks thrust a mile farther north to within four miles of the German border.

At the southern end of the front, the French 1st army finally cleared the suburbs of Millhouse, 57 miles south of Strasbourg, and pushed on to the north in a developing offensive.

The French also cleared the Nonnebruck forest some five miles northwest of Mulhouse in stiff fighting.

The French netted 1000 prisoners in the first 36 hours.

German patrols were active in the Nazi bridgehead on the west bank of the Rhine above Strasbourg.

No major fighting developed, however, an allied communique reported.

A German Transocean dispatch claimed that the Germans had recaptured the communications hub of Haguenau, 15 miles north of Strasbourg.

German patrols which infiltrated the American lines in the Bluche salient northwest of Haguenau were mopped up, the allied communique said.

Canadians Advance

At the northern end of the front, Canadian forces hurled German troops back across the De Linge canal northwest of Nijmegen.

The British 2d army in southeast Holland repulsed counter-attacks against Waldefeucht and seized the villages of Hontem and Selsten to the southeast.

The destruction of the German mechanized columns pulling out of the Ardennes bulge stole the spotlight from the rest of the front.

Front dispatches said the roads

out of the bulge were lined with the twisted, charred wreckage of tanks, armored vehicles, buses, trucks and other vehicles. Some were still smoldering from yesterday's air blows.

Von Rundstedt had waited so long that many of his troops and vehicles also had to run a gauntlet of shellfire from American guns emplaced in heights taken only in the last few days.

Upwardly revised figures showed the following toll exacted by the tactical air forces in yesterday's record strikes at German forces in and just behind the Ardennes bulge:

Motor Vehicles—1594 destroyed, 1193 damaged.

Tanks and Armored Vehicles—69 destroyed, 72 damaged.

Horse-drawn Vehicles—40 destroyed.

Railway Cars—745 destroyed, 400 damaged.

Locomotives—18 destroyed, three damaged.

While the 7th armored entered the outskirts of St. Vith from the north, the 1st army's 84th infantry division drove into Beho, seven miles southwest of the city on the road from Houffalize.

11th Airborne Gains

Farther south, elements of the 11th airborne division, fighting with the 3d army, advanced four and a half miles to within nine miles southwest of St. Vith.

Other elements of the same division pushed three miles northeast to the vicinity of Limerle, six and a half miles northeast of Houffalize.

The 6th cavalry division cleared Eschweiler, two miles northeast of Wiltz. Elements of the 90th division occupied Asselborn, eight miles southeast of Houffalize.

Masser, at the junction of the Clerf and Sure rivers five and a half miles southeast of Wiltz, and Walsdorf, four miles north of Diekirch, also were cleared.

Man Spricht Deutsch

Kommen Sie mit.
Kommen Sie mit.
Come with me.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily News paper of U.S. Armed Forces
Vol. I—No. 5

in the European Theater of Operations
Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1945

Reds in Posen, 135 Mi. From 7th Armored Takes St. Vith

Tanks, Joes Win Vital Road Hub

By Russell Jones
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH FIRST ARMY, Jan. 23—St. Vith, the Germans' last stronghold of any consequence on the First Army's sector of what once was a "bulge," was recaptured today by the Seventh Armored Div. Tanks and armored infantry drove 1,000 yards into the key road hub early in the afternoon. After a house-to-house battle which lasted three hours and 45 minutes, the forces under Brig. Gen. Bruce C. Clark, of Syracuse, N.Y., had cleared it of the enemy.

Meanwhile the 78th Div. took Braunshausen and Malslange and was fighting tonight in Aldringen, three and one-half miles southwest of St. Vith. The 30th Inf. Div. moved 2,000 yards to points southwest of St. Vith.

Planes Blast Vehicles

Ninth TAC flew 486 sorties today against an estimated 2,500 enemy vehicles, after having a record day yesterday along the road north of Prum to Bonn. It claimed 652 motor transport vehicles destroyed, 749 damaged; 25 armored vehicles destroyed, 19 damaged; 80 railroad cars destroyed, 178 damaged; three locomotives destroyed, one damaged; one fuel dump and one ammunition dump destroyed, railroad breaks in 14 spots, and destruction of six gunsites while three more were damaged.

Seventh Armored's attack started at 2 PM with simultaneous drives by task forces under Lt. Col. Richard Chappius, of Lafayette, La., coming down the Malmédy-St. Vith road, and under Lt.

(Continued on Page 4)

Biggest Meeting Yet

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Minister Anthony Eden will take to the Big Three the largest staff of military and political experts ever to accompany them. The U.S. and Russian delegations are expected to be at least as large, so the conference may well be the biggest and perhaps the longest ever held.

In Again



Last Out, First In —7th at St. Vith

By a Staff Correspondent

ST. VITH, Jan. 23.—The Seventh Armored Inf. was back in town tonight, one month to the day from the night they evacuated after holding five days—three days longer than they had been ordered to—and knocking the German breakthrough so far off schedule that other First Army units were able to get farther west where they stopped the threat.

The last Seventh Armored outfit to pull out of St. Vith that cold night of Dec. 23 was an armored infantry battalion under Lt. Col. Richard D. Chappius, of Lafayette, La. Today Chappius commanded the task force which spearheaded the attack on the town.

Bitter Fight Going and Coming

The Germans were swarming over the Seventh's positions when they evacuated St. Vith and Chappius had to fight hard to get out. Today, although the Germans are retreating, they had to fight to get back in. The armored infantry led the attack, jumping off from Tinningen, 1,000 yards up the Malmédy-St. Vith road.

When they moved off the road into the fields, some of the men seemed to disappear into shadows which left tracks as

(Continued on Page 4)

Yanks Near Big Manila Air Field

CEN. MACARTHUR'S HQ., Luzon, Jan. 23 (AP).—Driving hard down Central Luzon, American forces yesterday captured the town of Capas, only ten miles north of Clark airfield, the major airbase on the Philippines with its big military post, Fort Stotsenburg, nearby. The Yanks also took Santa Monica, ten miles east of Capas in the general advance on all Luzon sectors which carried to within 60 miles of Manila.

Industrial targets on Honshu were attacked again by Superforts. B29s of the 21st Bomber Command carried out their first major mission under command of Maj.



Gen. Lemay who may be operating from Saipan. Lemay who had been commanding the 10th Bomber Command in China, succeeds Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hensell, returning to the U.S.

From Pearl Harbor, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported that airmen of the Third Fleet Carrier Force, making their fifth strike of the month on Formosa and neighboring islands, had destroyed 140 Jap planes and inflicted damage to enemy shipping and ground installations last Saturday. Nimitz reported the loss of one major ship, the first officially reported U.S. ship casualty in the Third Fleet's assaults on Indo-China, China and Formosa in the past two months.

In China, Lt. Gen. Daniel L. Sultan announced that all Jap troops had been cleared from the Ledo-Burma road. This means that for the first time in more than two years, it will be possible to send supplies overland into China from India.

Nazis Use British Garb

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP).—German patrols dressed in British winter uniforms are attempting to infiltrate into American lines in the Fifth Army sector, it was officially reported today.

West Front GIs To Be Given UK Furloughs

By Arthur White

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

PARIS, Jan. 23.—American troops on the Western Front are to get furloughs to Great Britain starting in March, ETO headquarters disclosed today. Planned on the same general lines as the recently announced furloughs to the French Riviera, they will be for a week, exclusive of travel time.

Although quotas for the 12th and Sixth Army groups, the Air Forces and Com Z have not yet been announced, officials said the maximum number of men from the continent who would be in Britain at one time under the scheme would be about 5,000.

The first group is to leave within the next two months and others will follow regularly. Travel will be by boat.

Up to Local Commanders

Soldiers will be selected for the furloughs by local commanders, as in the case of the Riviera trips. Those chosen U.S. on temporary duty for reinforcement and recovery.

Men arriving in Britain will be given free rail transportation to a place chosen by them, and will be provided with rations for the journey. They may visit civilian friends or travel anywhere in the country before returning to a central reception camp for transportation back to the continent.

Soldiers will be permitted to visit England, Scotland and Wales but not Northern Ireland because of the extra water journey involved. About eight per cent of the U.K. furloughs will be allotted to officers.

P61 Has Four Cannons

The P61 Black Widow night fighter is armed with four 20mm belly cannons, the Ninth AF revealed yesterday. The cannons are operated by the pilot who commands a crew of two or three, including a radar observer or a radar observer-navigator. Armament on the Black Widows, which have been flying night intruder missions for two of the Ninth AF's TACs, had previously been secret.



SNOW SLOGGERS—The First Army infantry unit at the left moves away from the front over a snow-packed road for a well-earned 12-hour rest and some hot chow. A typically weary and cold dough who'll welcome a hot meal is bearded and bundled Pvt. Hilton E. Smith, of Willis Wharf, Va. (center). At the right another First Army infantry

unit moves forward to take its place in the lines in being squeezed to a pimple. Whenever possible, the Army and out of the battle lines to provide short rests and the frozen infantrymen fighting under severe

Handwritten notes and stamps on the right margin, including "P61" and "Black Widow".



[Associated Press Wirephoto.]

YANKS OF 1ST ARMY WEAR SNOW SUITS AMONG WHITE STREETS AND BLACK BUILDINGS OF ST. VITH.

Retain for Bol's file

Retaken St. Vith Is Heap of Rubble

7th Armored Division Retakes Belgian City It Held Just Month Ago.

St. Vith, Belgium, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Sweeping away flabby German defenses, the American Seventh Armored Division recaptured this pile of rubble which once was a city at a hundredth of the cost it took to hold it a month ago. Tank "task force Beaty" found this the worst-destroyed city since St. Lo.

The force, named for its commander, Major William Beaty of Liberal, Kan., who was toasting his wet and half-frozen feet in an oven, in the cellar of about the only whole house left in the town, was reorganizing its de-

fenses this afternoon. Major Beaty said that his task force lost only a few men in retaking St. Vith, where, last December, American youths of the Seventh Armored and 106th Infantry Divisions fought three days beyond the time they were supposed to. Hundreds fell on the shell and bomb-pocked ground.

Wreckage Lines Roads.

A six-inch snowfall, softening the ravages of war in and around St. Vith, could not hide the fierceness of the fight here a month ago. There was scarcely a house standing, and war wreckage lined the roads.

Sporadic artillery fire whistled around the ruins as the Seventh Armored Engineers sought to clear streets blocked by thousands of tons of bombs dropped by American and British planes.

In the middle of one blocked street was a huge German gun and its prime mover. Both ends

of the street were blocked by bombs and the gun had been abandoned.

Nazis Out of Cellars.

"The Germans did not try hard to defend the town," Major Beaty said. "We took a hill outside of town in fifteen minutes yesterday that we held for three days, and the battalion in town cut and ran as we entered."

This afternoon, as the engineers moved forward, cellar after cellar spewed forth a motley collection of frightened prisoners only too glad to surrender. It was apparent that this city, against which Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt hurled six divisions in an effort to dislodge the American Seventh Armored Division last December, had proved of little use to the Germans in the last few weeks.

numerous Germans.

Bags 9 Tanks With 13 Shots

WITH SEVENTH ARMED DIV.—At St. Vith, where the recent German drive was halted by the 7th Armored Division's great stand, the 814th TD Bn. wreaked vengeance on enemy tanks. A platoon of tank destroyers, under 1/Lt. Andrew M. Evans, of Abbeyville, S.C., did its part in checking Rundstedt's bid for Antwerp.

On a bitter cold morning, Evans and S/Sgt. Joseph A. Galarzy, of Pittsburgh, were acting as outposts for the platoon. They sighted the approach of 12 Mark IVs. Galarzy hurried back to his TD when the direction of movement had been noted. Two Mark IVs appeared and Galarzy's rounds crippled them both.

Away Evansohrvbkgjcmfhympcmfhydsrét

Jerries Ran Away
Remaining out front, Evans crouched low to direct fire for other TDs. Two more Jerry tanks were knocked out. The remaining eight turned tail and ran away.

The following day, during which the platoon's positions were under continuing artillery fire, Evans directed the recovery of one of the enemy tanks. The tank's gun was then placed in a position to fire upon the Germans.

Then the final score of the St. Vith engagement was totaled, the 7th Armored Division's destruction of eleven Mark IV tanks and four Mark IVs with thirty rounds fired.

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TO OF QUIT THIS JOB A LONG TIME AGO IF I WASN'T MAKING SO MUCH MONEY.
—Frederick Wildflower

Captured Nazi Diary Tells of St. Vith Fighting

By B. J. McQUAID
Times Foreign Correspondent

ST. VITH, Ardennes, Feb. 1.—Jottings from the notebook of Lt. Behman, commanding officer, 2d battalion, 1st battalion, of an artillery regiment in a Volksgrenadier division:

Dec. 16—The first day of attack. The sky is lit up along the whole front. A terrific barrage is laid on the whole line. By noon reports of the first successes come in. The population of Duppeln is very enthusiastic. At 2 o'clock the infantry is in Bliesfeld. Casualties are not light.

Dec. 17—Our fighter planes still control the air, morning and afternoon.

Dec. 18—Our infantry is before St. Vith. The men hear the wild rumors of successes, but official notices are very laconic about the attack.

Dec. 19—Endless columns of prisoners pass—at first about 100, half of whom are Negroes, then another 1000. One of our cars gets stuck on the road. I get out and walk. Gen. Field Marshal Walther von Model, himself, directs traffic. (He's a little undistinguished-looking man with a monocle.) Now the thing is going! The roads are littered with destroyed American vehicles, cars

and tanks. Another column of prisoners passes. I count over 1000 men. In Andler there is a column of 1500 men with about 50 officers and a lieutenant colonel, who had asked to surrender.

Dec. 20—According to statements of civilians, American soldiers did not conduct themselves badly at all. Mostly, they slept apart from the civilians and since they had enough to eat, were able to give some to the civilians. Only the white army—Revenge—(apparently reference to one of the Belgian resistance groups) was at its worst and many persons were taken from their homes. Civilians, too, tell us that the Americans were completely surprised when our attack started.

A rumor was going that Eisenhower was taken prisoner.

Dec. 21—Roads are still clogged but traffic continues. Vehicles are almost exclusively American equipment. It was a tremendous

haul. In the morning we can see artillery batteries on the hills. This night St. Vith has fallen.

Dec. 22—After St. Vith has fallen, traffic flows continuously. American planes would be a terrible expense.

Dec. 23—We night across the river formations flying over the city. Many. Saw two of them down.

Dec. 24—Drive-bombers attack us and hit a house in front of us. We take our car and drive toward St. Vith where we are strafed all our roads. They say by anti-aircraft. During the night more bombs fell. At 10 o'clock a terrific crash awakened us. Windows break and the whole house seems to be falling apart.

Dec. 25—Shortly before midnight Hinderhausen we see a truck and get off the road. We let fly about us. Nothing is seen of our air force. What is it? Their heavy bombers fly toward the Reich, serene and undisturbed.

Dec. 26—During the afternoon we undergo a second V-shaped attack on St. Vith. Great bomber formations pass and bombs drop. Houses shake and windows break. Terrified families seek the shelter of cellars. Babies cry but the bombers keep on coming. There's nothing left of St. Vith.

Dec. 29—Our division was ordered to secure the northern flank in the direction of Malmedy and Errires.

Jan. 1—We had hardly moved into new quarters when artillery started shelling us.

Jan. 10-13—Our position is under continuous artillery fire. On the 12th, the Americans laid down a heavy concentration of artillery, then attacked with infantry on our left. Outposts are in enemy hands. We move into Recht. Almost every house in the village has been hit. In the afternoon the enemy attacks, and I alert the gun crews. But we don't fire for fear of revealing our position. Dive-bombers are again active.

Jan. 17—Our first battery is now employed as front-line infantry. Its commander was killed and I hear Lt. Dahl was killed. Officer casualties are

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

OUR FIGHTERS IN EUROPE NEED WARMER CLOTHING—

Combat Boots . . . Curse of The Ardennes

By B. J. McQUAID
Times Foreign Correspondent

WITH U. S. FORCES IN BELGIUM, Feb. 3.—The Ardennes in this second world war has proved another Valley Forge for American troops.

This modern American army has not, of course, suffered privations on a scale comparable in every respect with George Washington's winter army.

Our troops today can always count on ample K rations and abundant medical supplies are available.

And our troops of today are not "eating their shoes."

BUT THEY are cursing their shoes for their inadequacy against the cold and snow of the Ardennes winter.

For, despite the fact that adequate winter footgear leads the quartermaster's list of immediate needs, so far the great bulk of our troops here have been equipped only with rawhide leather combat boots.

Combat boots are one of the coldest types of footwear ever devised.

GOOD QUALITY fabric overshoes, or articles of the kind worn in civilian life, are available for wear over combat boots and are helpful in keeping the feet dry.

But they are not high enough to keep deep snow from seeping down trouser legs and melting.

A makeshift device that many men have adopted is to discard the leather boot altogether and wear instead numerous pairs of socks inside the article.

MANY cut up blankets and wrap strips around their feet, and some, with great ingenuity have constructed complete footgear out of blanket cloth—another reminder of Valley Forge.

Recently a footgear called the "Snowpack" has begun to make its appearance.

This resembles the boot worn by hunters. It consists of rubber bottom and leather top and felt lining and one or more pairs of socks.

THERE is some criticism of the innovation because of its tendency



White-clad American infantrymen in St. Vith, Belgium, are shown as they kept their eyes peeled for snipers.

to cause the foot to sweat, thus increasing trenchfoot hazard.

But it is universally agreed that it is a great improvement over the leather boot, plus overshoe.

So far only a small percentage of our fighting men have been able to obtain these new boots, however, though they are promised in quantity soon.

FRONT-LINE troops, furthermore, are rarely equipped with such items as mittens, mufflers and woolen headgear constructed on the helmet principle.

An admired type of cold-weather body protection, made for the army, was a wool-lined combat jacket and overall trouser, especially for soldiers of armored divisions.

But because these are so sought after by other units, the armored men themselves have by no means been completely equipped.

THE SUBSTITUTE is the wool-lined combat suit with Norfolk style paratrooper combat jacket.

This jacket, of canvas-like material, excellent as a wind-breaker but without wool lining, is scheduled for general issue.

In the lieu of lining the army issues a good quality, but very thin, lightweight woolen sweater. By wearing several of these sweaters under the paratrooper jacket, it is possible to keep warm, but G. I. Joe is lucky if he can get one.

COMBAT MEN emphatically opine that the principle of staving off cold with numerous layers of clothing—though scientifically sound—is impractical from the fighting man's viewpoint.

With a heavy load of weapons and other equipment to be packed steep, densely forested ridges, through two feet of snow, odd jobs and

ing en route—the infantryman cannot afford to bundle himself up like a small boy going sleigh-riding.

THE SOLDIERS insist that the old combat suit with woolen layer built in was the best all around.

Better yet would be some kind of fur-lined or fleece-lined equipment—as the Russians and Germans appear to have discovered.

Despite the acute miseries of G. I. Joe, however, it is the front line supply officers and quartermaster men who give full vent to their rage at their inability to furnish their charges with the kind of equipment they know they should have.

As for the fighting men, they just grit their teeth and make the best of things.

Meanwhile, they display all manner of ingenuity—as have Americans from the immortal—in making things less uncomfortable.

Large 23¢

Regular 17¢

3 Large Bars 26¢

3 Regular Bars 26¢

3 Bars 26¢

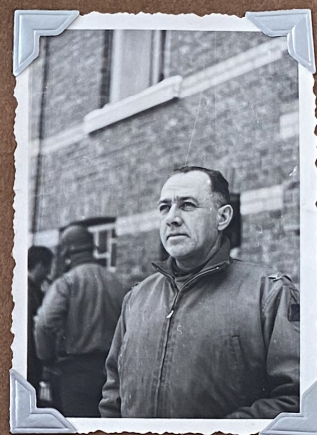
Large 23¢

Regular 17¢

3 Large Bars 26¢

3 Regular Bars 26¢

3 Bars 26¢





7th Celebrates Anniver

Louisiana-Trained "Armored
Division" by Germans,

With the Seventh Armored Front, (Special) — A young the 7th armored division celebrated March 1, and celebrated its death and destruction to the the seventh served with four different armies and seven different "Stonewall Seventh" after it held the night of a 5 to 1 German superiority. Just before Christmas at 8 division" because it has the habit of appearing in unexpected places. The division was activated March 1, 1942, at Camp Polk, La., and called its home for the first year of its existence. In March, 1943, the Seventh went to Camp Carson, Calif., for five months of desert maneuvers. On completion of the operations, the division was stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., eight months before heading toward Camp Meigs, Standish, Mass., and final preparation for overseas movement.

Cadre from 3rd Armored The cadre for the Seventh of the Third Armored division, fighting along the Western front. The troops who rounded the structure were, for the most part, selected from the northeastern of the United States.

Since that time there have been many changes of personnel, but ways the purposes of the training period—lasting seven and a half weeks spent in England, while the division was being equipped—was cement tanks, infantry, reconnaissance, artillery, engineer and a forces into one hard-hitting, moving unit.

Major Gen. Lindsay McDonald was the division's first commanding general and he guided the Seventh through its training and the first months of combat. Nov. 1, 1944, Brig. Gen. Robert H. Haddock, of Kingston, N. Y., has been directing one of the commands within the division since assumed command. He was promoted to major general on Feb. 9, 1945. When American troops at the Normandy beaches June 6 making the start of the Allied offensive in western Europe, the Seventh Armored division was aboard the USS Queen Mary.

When Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army started its station of the breakthrough, the Seventh was unloading the beaches.

Into Immediate Action Immediately it struck. To Avranches, east to Ste. Suzanne, on to Chartres, Melun, Comptigny, Rheims and Verdun. Elements of the division were unloading on the beaches while spearhead elements were going action around Nogent-le-Rot most 190 miles to the east.

The Seventh raced approximately 330 miles in its first 21 days of action—always chasing and treating Germans, stopping enough to clear away remnants of the shattered army.

At Verdun, on Aug. 31, the division was halted. The Seventh had distanced its supply lines for six days the division was in the vicinity of the famed WWI fortress city, awaiting necessary to resume the chase.

After necessary supplies brought in by plane and the Seventh resumed its role as head of the XX Corps drive into Germany. When attempts at attack on Metz were repulsed, the division swung to the north, establishing a bridgehead across the Moselle river.

From Metz, the Seventh moved north to Holland and was to the First Army on Sept. 1. The division went into action in the region of the Venlo bridge where the Germans were holding troops on the west side of the Meuse river, key to the anchor of the Siegfried line. Assigned the objectives of the small towns of Vortum, loon, reported to be held by German paratroopers. Resistance proved insurmountable. Vortum was taken and the division held position three sides of Overloon. It relieved on October 1.

With British Second Army, the Seventh was assigned the task of defending a line of approximately 25 miles on the right flank of the First Army group, which

7th Celebrates Third Anniversary March 1

Louisiana-Trained Armored Unit Called "Ghost Division" by Germans, Who Learned to Fear It

With the Seventh Armored Division on the Western Front, (Special)—A youngster in age, but a giant in action, the 7th armored division celebrated its third anniversary March 1, and celebrated it in typical fashion—by dealing death and destruction to the German enemy.

In its first six months of combat the Seventh served with four different armies and seven different corps. Correspondents called it the "stone wall Seventh" after it held off the might of a 5 to 1 German superiority just before Christmas at St. Vith. The Germans call it the "ghost division" because it has the habit of appearing in unexpected places. The division was activated March 1, 1942, at Camp Polk, La., and called that post its home for the first year of its existence. In March, 1943, the Seventh went to Camp Coxcomb, Calif., for five months of desert maneuvers. On completion of these operations, the division was stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., eight months before heading toward Camp Miles Standish, Mass., and final preparation for overseas movement.

Cadre From 3rd Armored The cadre for the Seventh came the Third Armored division, also fighting along the Western front now. The troops who rounded out the structure were, for the most part, selected from the northeastern part of the United States. Since that time there have been many changes of personnel, but always the purposes of the training period—including seven and a half weeks spent in England while the division was being equipped—was to cement tanks, infantry, reconnaissance, artillery, engineer and signal forces into one hard-hitting, fast-moving unit.

Maj. Gen. Lindsay McDonald Silvester was the division's first commanding general and he guided the Seventh through its training period and the first months of combat. On Nov. 1, 1944, Brig. Gen. Robert W. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, N. Y., who has been directing one of the combat commands within the division, assumed command. He was promoted to major general on Feb. 9, 1945.

When American troops stormed the Normandy beaches June 6, 1944, making the start of the Allied land offensive in western Europe, the Seventh Armored division was going aboard the liner Queen Mary in New York.

When Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army started its exploitation of the breakthrough at St. Lo, the Seventh was unloading on the beaches.

Into Immediate Action Immediately it struck through Avranches, east to Ste. Suzanne, and on to Chartre Melun, Chateaufort, Rheims and Verdun. Some elements of the division were still unloading on the beaches when the spearhead elements were going into action around Nogent-le-Rotrou, almost 190 miles to the east.

The Seventh raced approximately 620 miles in its first 21 days on the continent...always chasing the retreating Germans, stopping only long enough to clear away resisting elements of the shattered armies.

At Verdun, on Aug. 31, the dash was halted. The Seventh had outdistanced its supply lines and for six days the division was disposed in the vicinity of the famed World War I fortress city, awaiting gasoline necessary to resume the chase.

After necessary supplies had been brought in by plane and truck, the Seventh resumed its role as spearhead of the XX Corps drive toward Germany. When attempts at a frontal attack on Metz were repulsed, the division swung to the south, establishing a bridgehead over the Moselle river.

From Metz, the Seventh moved north to Holland and was assigned to the First Army on Sept. 26. The division went into action in the region of the Venlo bridgehead...where the Germans were maintaining troops on the west side of the Mass river, key to the northern anchor of the Siegfried line...and assigned the objectives of clearing the small towns of Vortum and Overloon, reported to be held by small fanatical. Resistance proved to be fanatical. Vortum was taken Oct. 2 and the division held positions on three sides of Overloon when relieved on October 8.

With British Second The next action was with the British Second Army, where the Seventh was assigned the mission of defending a line of approximately 25 miles on the right flank of the 21st Army group, which was clear-

ing the approaches to Antwerp. On Oct. 27 the relative quiet in the sector was broken by a surprise counter-attack of two German panzer divisions.

The established line bent, but did not break. Outnumbered, the Seventh stopped the German thrust short of any important objective, and held until reinforcements could be rushed to its aid. In a narrow sector, the division was attacking to regain lost ground when, on Nov. 7, it was moved to the U. S. Ninth Army.

With the Ninth, the men of the division were granted their first breathing spell in three months of almost continuous action. Elements of the division were attached to other units for operation in Germany, but the division was not committed as a whole.

In Action in 12 Hours During preparations for operations in Germany, Gen. Hasbrouck received orders to move his command to the vicinity of St. Vith, Belgium. When the movement was started at 4:30 a.m. on Dec. 17, there was no definite word as to the purpose of the change in plans.

Slowly, however, word filtered back that the Germans had attacked in the Ardennes, and that assistance was needed, badly.

Those units which had led off the "routine march" at 4:30 a.m. were in contact with the enemy 12 hours later, after moving between 50 and 60 miles. As soon as the combat teams arrived on the scene they were placed in the line.

Movement was slowed by the steady stream of troops evacuating the area. When the Seventh arrived at St. Vith, all acknowledged that the town would fall in a matter of hours unless, Gen. Hasbrouck's forces could do something about it.

Held at St. Vith They did something about it, and they held the town...hub of a vital network of highways...for four days, splitting the forces sent into the Ardennes by Field Marshal von Rundstedt. Relinquishing ground slowly, always giving more than they took, the men of the Seventh were in contact with nine German divisions.

While the tanks and infantry were locked with the Germans around St. Vith, the division's supply troops in the "rear" areas were fighting Germans 20 miles to the west. The Seventh was a division, fighting on all sides, and fighting for its life.

For two days troops at the "front"...though there was little difference between front and rear in those hectic days...were without vitally needed food, ammunition and gasoline. Then an armored supply column was able to make its way through the maze.

On Dec. 23, yielding to the overwhelming pressure of the German drive, the division began a withdrawal. The text books said a daylight withdrawal was not feasible, but the Seventh did it, fighting a masterful rearguard action all the way out.

Given No Rest The units came back to their assembly areas exhausted and anxious for a much needed rest. But, for the moment, there was to be no rest.

Again the armored columns of the enemy were threatening and the Seventh was needed to plug the gap at Manhay, where the Germans sought to break through for a thrust at Liege. Bit by bit the units of the division were thrown into the line, and the line held. Again the punch had been countered, and after four days of battling the American lines had been stabilized.

Back into a rest area went the Seventh to recover from its wounds.

Army's "Ugly D" Achieves Rhine

By HAL BOYLE

ON THE RHINE, March 9—(Delayed)—(AP)—With the exception of the great tank battle at El Alamein, probably no tank engagement in World War II will be remembered longer than the coup which put the American Army across the Rhine at Remagen.

It was accomplished by the United States Ninth Armored Division, a battlefield "ugly duckling" it has proven once more that old battlefield adage that only by surprising the enemy can you gain much from him cheaply.

It is an outfit comparatively new in combat—one of the later streamlined divisions looked down upon somewhat as a "little brother" by some of the older, heavier outfits like the First, Second and Third Armored Divisions, which pack more wallop. But in the "Battle of the Bulge" the Ninth showed—as did the Seventh Armored, another streamlined division—it could throw plenty of punch.

In the present battle from the Roer River to the Rhine, the Ninth also performed well. Before immortalizing itself by placing the American springboard across the Rhine, it drove 30 miles in seven days and rounded up more than 2,000 prisoners.

The Ninth was activated at Camp Funston, Kans., in July, 1943, and after training in California and Camp Polk, La., it arrived in England last August. The next month it moved into Luxembourg, where it played a defensive role along the Siegfried Line until von Rundstedt broke through the Ardennes line in mid-December.

The Ninth was split into three combat commands. Command A battled to halt the German tide at the Luxembourg-Belgian border. Combat Command—the unit which seized the Remagen bridge—teamed with the Seventh Armored in the heroic defense of St. Vith. Combat Command fought shoulder to shoulder with the 101st Airborne Division in Bastogne.

The division is commanded by Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard, 55, a battalion commander of the Sixth Infantry in France during the last war. Leonard is a native of Toledo, O. The division's deputy commander is Brig. Gen. William M. Hoge, a combat engineer in the First World War, who is best known to the public as a builder of the Alcan Highway in Alaska.



Hal Boyle

PARIS, March 30—(AP)—The American First Army's armored columns, rapidly snapping a lock on the industrial Ruhr, occupied Paderborn today and thrust to within 16 miles of the locomotive building center of Kassel, 182 miles from Berlin.

In one 20-mile jump the Seventh Armored Division crossed the Eder River and took Vitzlar, 16 miles southwest of Kassel, and Alt Wildungen, on the Wilde River.

Tanks of the Ninth Armored Division reached Borken and Treysa, on the main Frankfurt-Kassel railroad. Tanks of the Third Army's Sixth Armored Division also entered the vicinity of Treysa after a 21-mile stab.

Front-line dispatches said Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's Third Armored Division shoved into Paderborn at 9:35 a. m. today and kept going in the news blackout that obscured its further movements.

The sensational drive was meeting virtually no opposition and less than 65 miles from a junction with Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces, whose exact whereabouts likewise were hidden.

Paderborn is on one of the main railways connecting the Ruhr with Berlin and is 25 miles south of Bielefeld, the only other major railway link between the industrial treasure chest and the German capital.

On the First Army's right flank, the Germans reported the Fourth Armored Division which took Lauterbach had turned east and advanced upon Fulda, 13 miles distant.



1,200 Yanks in German PW Camp Celebrate Arrival of Liberation



A portion of the Americans who escaped from Limburg camp to be found by the Seventh Armd. Div., First U.S. Army. (Other photo on Page 4)

April 9
Civil War ended 80 years ago today.

LIEGE EDITION
THE STARS AND STRIPES
Daily News paper of U.S. Armed Forces
Vol. I—No. 80
in the European Theater of Operations
Monday, April 9, 1945

April 9
Bataan fell 3 years ago today

British Shell Bremen Port

German Jet Bases Hit By Heavies

More than 1,900 U.S. Eighth AF planes attacked communications, jet-plane bases and supply depots in central and southern Germany yesterday, unopposed by the Luftwaffe which fought and lost 104 aircraft over northern Germany Saturday.

Twelve hundred Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 750 Mustangs and Thunderbolts, struck along a 230-mile arc north and south of Leipzig at 11 targets. They included three airfields for jet-propelled planes at Schatzlitz, near Dessau, Unterlausaerbach and Roth, near Nurnberg; four railroads at Stendal, 70 miles west of Berlin; Pauen, southeast of Chemnitz; Hof and Eger, in the Plauen area; two ordnance depots, at Bayreuth and Grafenworb, near Nurnberg; an oil depot at Derben, 55 miles west of Berlin and a jet-plane repair center at Poth, just north of Nurnberg.

Dropped 24 planes.

Fighter pilots claimed destruction of three German planes in the air yesterday before the enemy craft got a chance to challenge bomber formations. A fourth plane was destroyed on the ground.

In addition to Eighth AF's score, Ninth AP claimed destruction of eight planes airfield, bringing yesterday's total for the two air forces to 24 by late afternoon.

Eighth and Ninth AP, in revised estimates yesterday, claimed destruction of 119 enemy planes in aerial combat Saturday, and Ninth AP fighter-bombers reported destruction of another 69 on the ground, making a score of 188 for the day.

Fifteenth AF heavies—left with few targets farther north as result of Allied advances east and west into Germany and Austria—bombed Brenner Pass for the third consecutive day.

New 83 Sorties

Striking targets near Muhlhausen in troops, Ninth AP fliers engaged about three while damaging one. The Ninth flew 83 sorties against enemy communications, rail yards, transport and depots.

Ninth AP pilots claimed 13 enemy planes destroyed yesterday.

Nazi Leaders Agree With Ike on Surrender

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 8 (AP)—The German press today said that General Eisenhower's views on the improbability of a clear cut Nazi surrender were in accord with the opinion of German leadership. Resistance will never end, the German News Agency reported, comparing the Reich to a wasp's nest.

Capture Trainload Of Secret V2 Bombs

WITH FIRST U.S. ARMY, Apr. 8 (Delayed)—American tankmen have captured one of the great prizes of the war—an entire train loaded with Hitler's secret V2 weapons.

The rockets, with their long, tapering shells of aluminum and great tanks of fuel, were complete except for war heads, which are attached just before the projectile is fired. In the nose of each V2 was a complete set of instructions on how to fuel the weapons and set the instruments for range and direction.

Marines Gain, GIs Slowed On Okinawa

GUAM, Apr. 8 (AP)—The American Army's fight for Okinawa Island, 350 miles south of Japan, today had developed into a bloody battle comparable to the Marines' bitter struggle for two Jima, but marines continued to advance northward along both coasts against negligible opposition.

The Army doughs, moving through rough terrain in the southern part of the little island, were faced by an extensively entrenched and fanatically resisting enemy.

Meanwhile, a Japanese broadcast admitted the loss of a battleship, cruiser and three destroyers in an air-sea battle off Okinawa Friday, substantiating U.S. Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' announcement that the 45,000-ton battleship Yamato, two cruisers and three destroyers had been sunk by American carrier planes.

Jump Made in Clouds, Mist

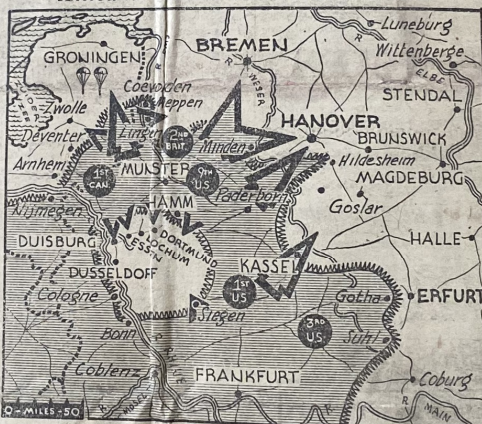
By Charles Lynch
Reuters Special Correspondent

WITH FIRST CANADIAN ARMY IN HOLLAND, Apr. 8—Allied airborne forces dropped last night over a wide area in northern Holland east of the Zuider Zee in the path of Canadian troops now striking north for a link-up.

The drop was made in an area laced with canals. Aircraft flew through heavy clouds and paratroops came down in a mist which cut the visibility almost to zero. Even while aircraft were roaring over their heads the Canadian troops struck north to where the drop was being made.

It is impossible at this time to disclose the size of the airborne force. It is not believed to be as large as was the huge force which dropped across the Rhine two weeks ago. All drops were made by parachute—no gliders being used. The area in which the forces landed not only contained communications to western Holland, but also V1 and V2 sites.

Allied Armor Strikes North and East



As Canadian armor drove toward junction with paratroops in northeastern Holland, British tanks drove to within seven miles of Hanover and eight miles of Bremen. First and Ninth U.S. Armies expanded their Weiser bridgeheads and squeezed Ruhr pocket. Third U.S. Army consolidated

Nazi Treasure Astonishes Yanks Probing Salt Mine

By Robert Richards
United Press War Correspondent

MERKERS, Germany, Apr. 8—Men of the 90th U.S. Inf. Div. probing the depths of a salt mine here, yesterday discovered what is believed to be the entire gold reserve of the Reichsbank, together with priceless art treasures freshly removed from Berlin.

Dr. Fritz Vleck, one of the Reichsbank's advisers, who was captured in the mine, estimated at 100 tons the gold bullion stored in a vault 2,100 feet below the ground. Vleck also estimated the paper currency in the vault at 3,000,000,000 dollars' worth of German marks, 2,000,000 American dollars, 100,000,000 French francs, 110,000 English pounds, 4,000,000 Norwegian crowns and smaller amounts of other foreign currencies.

Two other officials in charge of the gold and treasure vaults were also captured. They are Dr. Po Rave, curator of the (Continued on Page 8)

Build Rail Bridge Over Rhine
21st Army Gp. Hq., Apr. 8—A railway bridge now is under construction over the Rhine River at Wesel, it was announced here tonight.

Paratroops Peril Nazis In Holland

British artillery shells were smashing into the great German center of Bremen last night as armored elements of the First Canadian Army drove toward the city. Allied paratroops dropped in the eastern Holland.

At the same time, tanks of the Army's Second Armored Div. broke loose from its West Wall head at Hameln, reached the city's southern outskirts of Hanover and west of Brunswick, on the main highway between Nurnberg and Berlin.

In the south, tanks of the U.S. Army dashed 55 miles to Grafshelm, communications link between Nurnberg and Berlin. Seventh Army men were more than five miles from the city center of Schweinfurt. The First U.S. Army pushed its doughs across the West Wall points northeast of Kassel, toward the Third Allied army to help its major water barrier, the River and Berlin.

Neither the size nor the number of the Allied paratroops landed in Holland were known last night, but it was announced the jump was made east of the Zuider Zee.

Would Troop German Canadian ground troops were northward from Coevorden, Dutch-German border, the troops which would seal the line. The troops—including elements of the chute armies—trapped in the lands. Radio communications established between the Canadian paratroops here.

All the airborne soldiers were (Continued on page 8)

Two Peaks Captured By Fifth Army

ROME, Apr. 8—Fifth U.S. Army has captured two 2,000 foot peaks in the Ligurian coastal sector. The ridge north and south of Monte Poligotto was captured by the Fifth Army's 15th Airborne Division. The attack began Wednesday night, the announcement continued, the announcement that Mount Poligotto was seized.

WORLD NEWS

Germany

Wednesday Morning 9 May 1945

Public Relations Office.

WAR ENDS OFFICIALLY. FIGHTING CONTINUES IN PRAGUE

Although the war against Germany ended officially at one minute past midnight last night, recalcitrant German troops, entrenched in Prague, continued their desperate resistance to attacking Czech patriots. In his speech yesterday Prime Minister Churchill warned these troops that if their resistance continued they would be considered and dealt with as outlaws, not as soldiers.

Overall surrender terms were signed yesterday in Berlin by high-ranking Allied and German officials. Generals Keitel and Stumpf signed for Germany; and Air Chief Marshal Tedder and Marshal Zhukov for the Allies.

German troops in Prague reopened fire early this morning after German emissaries had been reported as on their way to negotiate for surrender of the city. The Czech patriots charge that German troops are committing acts of atrocity against the civilian populace.

Marshal Stalin issued three Orders of the Day last night to officially close the war for Russia. One announced the capture of Dresden, capitol of Saxony, 100 miles south of Berlin. It fell to Marshal Koniev's troops after a two-day siege. Another Order of the Day told of the capture of Olmutz, on the Morava River in Moravia, home of large iron and steel works. The third Order announced the occupation of a wide belt between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

The German garrison at La Rochelle has surrendered, French authorities revealed in Paris last night, and at the same time Marshal Tito announced that Zagreb in Yugoslavia has been liberated.

ALLIED LEADERS ANNOUNCE VICTORY

Three Allied leaders yesterday told their rejoicing people that Germany had surrendered unconditionally, and that the war in Europe had ended.

President Truman, in a nationwide broadcast, told jubilant throngs: "I am happy to announce the end of the war in Europe." He added: "In this solemn but glorious hour my wish is that Franklin D. Roosevelt had lived to see it."

Prime Minister Churchill made the first official British announcement of the cessation of hostilities in an address yesterday afternoon, and King George followed him with an address to the British Empire at 9 o'clock last night.

Mr. Churchill inspired a tumultuous welcome at his every public appearance yesterday, and last night was summoned from the Ministry Building by cries of: "We want Winnie!"

King George, speaking from Buckingham palace, told his subjects everywhere: "Today we give thanks to God for a great deliverance."

Continuing he said: "The peoples of Europe looked to Great Britain in their darkest hour. Their hopes were our hopes; we knew that if we failed the last remaining barrier against a worldwide tyranny would fall in ruins."

All three leaders of the victorious Allies in the course of their addresses reminded their listeners that the war with Japan remained to be won.

GERMAN FLEET SURRENDERS

The surrender of the German fleet was announced yesterday by Grand Admiral Doenitz. All German naval units have been ordered to report their locations to the nearest Allied bases, and to proceed to those stations immediately. German U-boats still at large were ordered to surface and hoist a black flag or pennant. As German commander-in-chief he had ordered all German forces everywhere to surrender, he said.

ALLIED DELEGATES REACH NORWAY

Allied delegates arrived in Norway yesterday to receive the surrender of the German armies occupying that country, the Norwegian radio reported last night. British tanks arrived in Copenhagen, Denmark, yesterday afternoon. They were greeted by thousands of joyous Danes.

112 Known AEF Divisions and Some Secret Ones Beat Huns

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS,
A. E. F., PARIS, May 9 (AP)—

Victory in Europe found 112 known western Allied divisions arrayed against the German enemy, plus an undisclosed number of others which must remain on the secret list for a variety of reasons.

Ninety of those divisions which can be designated by number are under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—fifty-nine of them American divisions in armies other than the 15th, whose present makeup can not be disclosed.

The 15th, which will remain to participate in the occupation of Germany, will be strengthened by additional divisions transferred from other American armies.

The situation on Gen. Eisenhower's front was so fluid in the final weeks of the war that the divisions were shifted rapidly from army to army, depending on where they were most needed. As a result, the United States 3d army, to meet any organized resistance, drove through Czechoslovakia under Gen. George S. Patton's command as the end drew near.

Gen. Patton's divisions at the end of the war included thirteen infantry outfits the 1st, 2d, 5th, 26th, 65th, 71st, 76th, 80th, 87th, 89th, 90th, 94th and 99th, and five armored divisions—4th, 6th, 11th, 13th and 14th.

On Gen. Patton's right flank the United States 7th army of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch finished the war in Europe with fourteen divisions—the 3d, 4th, 36th, 42d, 44th, 45th, 63d, 70th, 86th, 100th and 103d infantry, and the 10th, 12th and 20th armored.

The 7th and the French 1st armies finished by forcing the German 1st and 19th armies in Austria to surrender.

In the French 1st were the French 1st, 2d and 5th armored divisions, the French 1st infantry, 2d Moroccan infantry, 3d Algerian infantry, 4th Moroccan mountain division, 9th colonial infantry, 10th French infantry and 27th French

At last reports the United States 1st army of Gen. Courtney Hodges, first on the Normandy beaches, first through the Siegfried line, first across the Rhine and first to link with the Russians, had nine divisions deployed along the Elbe and Mulde rivers on the 3d army's left. These were the 9th, 28th, 69th, 78th, 104th and 106th infantry, and the 3d, 7th and 8th armored.

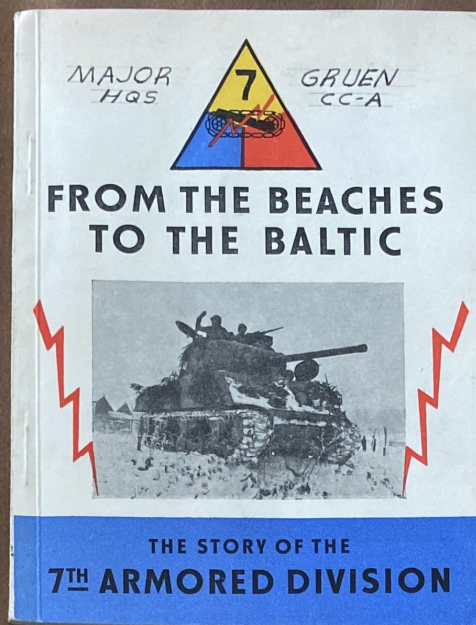
Between Gen. Hodges's forces and Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery's 21st army group, Lt. Gen. William H. Stimpson's 9th army had thirteen announced divisions up to or across the Elbe. These were the 29th, 30th, 35th, 75th, 79th, 83d, 95th, 102d infantry; the 2d, 5th and 8th armored, and the 17th airborne.

The United States 8th infantry and 82d airborne divisions finished up with the British 2d army on the Baltic. Other divisions on the 21st army group included:

The British 3d, 5th, 43d, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d and the 15th Scottish; the British 7th, 11th and 79th armored and the guards armored; the British 1st and 6th airborne; the Canadian 1st, 2d and 4th

Nazi Leaders Agree With Ike on Surrender

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 8 (AP)—The German press today said that General Eisenhower's views on the improbability of clear cut Nazi surrender was in accord with the opinion of German leaders. Resistance will never end, the German News Agency reported, comparing the Reich to a wasp's nest.



SONG OF THE SEVENTEENTH
(To the tune of Casey Jones)
Words by Tec 5 Ben Maughan, Bn Hq.

On the Seventh of June Nineteen Forty Four
We left the States for a foreign shore
For awhile we drank warm English ale
And wandered over hill and dale.
Then one day we landed in France
So began the big advance.
From Omaha Beach we started this ride
And the record we made fills us with pride.

CHORUS:
Seventeenth! Set the tanks a'rollin!
Seventeenth! On the way!
Seventeenth! Set the tanks a'rollin!
To hasten up the Nazis' judgment day.

We hit 'em hard when we hit Melun;
We hit 'em again at old Verdun.
Sillegny started the attack on Metz,
When we left the Heine doubled his bets.

CHORUS:
The first in Holland was Overloon,
The Seventy Fives spat the Jerries' doom.
Liesel, Meijel; back for a rest,
And on to Linnich for the final test.

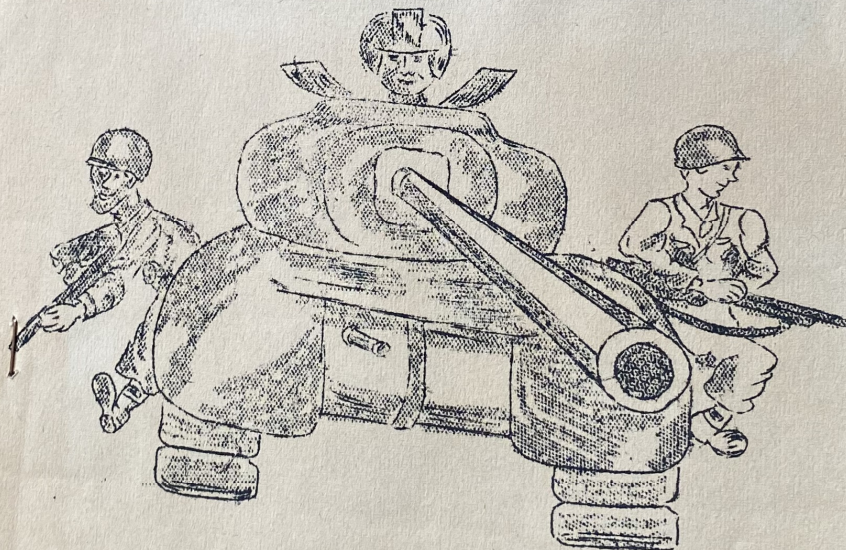
CHORUS:
Back to Belgium, this was it!
The Panzers knew it when we hit St Vith.
His drive for the Meuse was slowed to a walk
When the Seventeenth they tried to balk.

CHORUS:
They told us to hold and this we did;
They told us to stop the Heine's bid.
They told us to fight and we fought like hell
The Stars and Stripes said we fought quite well.

CHORUS:
Now here's to the man who led us through,
In the thick and thin he knew what to do.
Here's to the man we know so well
As the Rebel..the Rebel..the Rebel we yell.

CHORUS:

WAGA
OF
CCA





One of the most fantastic episodes of the whole war occurred shortly before V-E Day when a young lieutenant of the Seventh Armored Division was ordered to advance with his reconnaissance troop beyond the American lines to find the Russians. This 24-year-old West Pointer never guessed that, with fewer than 100 men, he would have to bluff his way over 60 miles through the whole German 12th Army.

Cut off from communication with his headquarters, plunging forward because he dared not admit his weakness by turning back, Captain Knowlton achieved the disarming of thousands of German troops and the surrender of several German towns.

His breezy narrative, written in a letter to his wife and not intended for publication, is packed with drama, suspense and a sense of high adventure, and is spiced with humor typically American. The climax comes with his vociferous and convivial meeting with our Russian allies.

It was while I was running prisoner escort, and had just sent my platoons way back out of radio contact, that Sully* got through to me. "Hey, Bill," he said, "Headquarters has been trying to raise you. Get down to Ludwigslust immediately — they have another mission for us." I swore to myself. We had been on the move all night crossing the Elbe through wind and stinging rain blowing down from the Baltic, and

*KNOWLTON's fellow officers on this expedition were: Lieut. William Sullivan (Sully), Lieut. Earl Harrell, Lieut. Harry Clark and Lieut. Henry Temple.















*Photo flühenmann
Delitzsch*



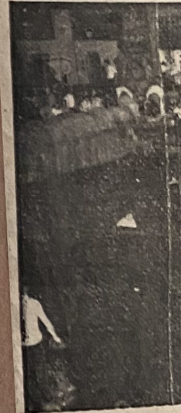
Flugzeugaufnahme vom Luftkur- und Erholungsort Adelshelm I. Baden



VOLUME

JAP BU

World



...nounced today.
...an theater of operations, the
...commander in the Mediter
...air force, had been named
...warding general of the U
...Charles T. Meyer, former
...MAY, Aug. 14 (U. P.)—Br
...GETS AAF COMMAND
...with Betty Oakes as soloist
...ed by Mrs. Corrine Cull
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...Orchestra band, directed
...the Indianapolis and
...Brookside park the conce
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...red branches listed for
...by the library's
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...time to read, said
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CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

| |
|------------------------|
| DL=Day Letter |
| NL=Night Letter |
| LC=Deferred Cable |
| NLT=Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

LD48 WG INTL (DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONE TELEGRAM)

CD BASEL VIA RCA 14 1 1040

LC MRS ROBERT GRUEN

5718 NO DELA (VIA AM WILL CALL FRONT CNTR) INDPLS

PHONE ME STGALL NOVEMBER FIFTH

BOB

1055A

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING SERVICE

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29th
INFANTRY
DIVISION

U S

BREMEN
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COMMAND



Thanksgiving Day — 1945

Thanksgiving
Day

22. Nov.
1945



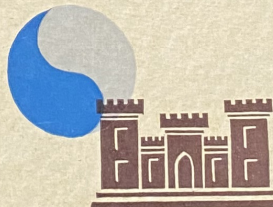
Maj R. D. Bruen

Poor Weather
Slows GI Mail

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Poor flying weather, which has grounded planes bound for Paris and those in the city, is responsible for the lack of letter mail for ETO troops the last several days, Army postal authorities announced today.

All letter mail currently is being carried by air, an official explained, and transport planes from the U. S. are grounded in the Azores because weather conditions have made landings impossible at Orly Field, Paris. Similarly, planes which normally carry mail to other points in the ETO are being held at Orly.

Regular distribution of mail will be resumed as quickly as possible after the weather clears, the official said. He pointed out that the accumulation of mail would slow distribution temporarily.



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VOL. 7

29th Closes Martial Shop

An Editorial . . .

CAMP GROHN, Nov. 30.—Today the 29th Division completes its final day of duty in World War II. Beginning at 2400 hours tonight, the Blue and Gray lays down its tools of war and take up a much more pleasant task—that of packing for the journey home.

It is a proud and unsurpassed history which the unit leaves behind in the erstwhile Third Reich which the 29th helped to vanquish and in the countries to which it brought liberation from the shackles of Nazism. Action from the start of 1941, this activated division has seen continuous Federal Service and met each of its assigned tasks with vigor and enthusiasm, never once failing to attain its objective.

Part of its glorious combat record is indicated in the Presidential Unit Citations awarded its personnel for action against the enemy since the initial beachhead landings on the Normandy coast—to the 115th Infantry for action on D-Day at St. Laurent-sur-Mer, to the 116th Infantry for action on D-Day, again to the 1st Battalion of the "Ever Forward" Regiment for action at Vire, France, to the 1st Battalion of the 175th Infantry for action at St. Lo, and to the 121st Engineer Combat Battalion for action on D-Day.

In command of the original National Guard units of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia from its early amphibious training days in England, Major General Charles H. Gerhardt guided and prodded the Blue and Gray to its enviable destiny. It is a fitting commentary to his prowess that he was today honored with a grateful nation's highest award for service, the Distinguished Service Medal (see story of award, right).

The 29th Division closes its martial ledger today and prepares for a westward overseas journey with one of the largest divisional casualty totals of the war in Europe. On May 30, 1945 the figure stood at 20,688. These men, who gave their "last full measure of devotion" are the inspiration for their former buddies who will soon assume the difficult secular task of insuring the peace for which their comrades bled and died.

Thus, approximately 18 months after its initial landing—the one which started the American juggernaut—

6032 IN 60-69 GROUP JOIN 29TH AS 495 DEPART

DIV. HQ., Nov. 30.—In its weekly bulletin entitled "Going Home Information," the Division I and E Office disclosed these changes this week:

Gray strength for the past week: A total of 6032 men, with ASR scores of 60 to 69 inclusive, have joined the 29th from Bremen Port Command units, Berlin District units, the 3rd Infantry Division, the 2nd Armored Division, the 78th Infantry Division and 7th Army QM units.

Low-pointers, 495 of them, shipped out from Division Headquarters earlier this week. These included 80 EM with 56 to 59 scores who made a trek to south Germany to join the 84th Division, and 415 with scores of 0 to 55 who remain in the Enclave with the 311th Inf. Regt. (Combat Team).

Expected to close in tomorrow to relieve the 29th of its occupational capacity are the 311th Inf. Regt., the 660th FA Bn., the 307th FA Bn., the 388th MP Bn., the 303rd Med. Bn., (Co. C only), the 303rd Eng. Bn., (Co. C only), the 78th Sig. Co. (one detachment only) and the 133rd AAA Gun Bn.

29th Signalman Likes Denmark For Roast Duck

CAMP GROHN, Nov. 30.—A roast duck dinner complete with all the trimmings, and a canister of dandelion wine served in a marble-walled restaurant in Copenhagen, to the semi-classical music of a talented string orchestra, was the most memorable event of his furlough to Denmark, according to T/S Ken W. Philley, 29th Signal Company.

The other five members of the furlough party are equally enthusiastic about the beautiful foods, beautiful blonde women, (many of them English-speaking) and natural beauties of the Danish realm.

rolling over the Aard, seemingly invincible Hitler abortion—the 29th again prepares for an assault invasion. This time it will not be the hostile shores of the European continent. This time, the Blue and Gray will find awaiting it, not the devastating resistance of a fanatical enemy, but the warmth and democracy of the other side of the Atlantic—the peace and security of home.

115th Evacuation Hospital Leads Victory Loan Drive

DIV. HQ., Nov. 30.—The 115th Evacuation Hospital is leading in the current Victory Loan Drive with a participation percentage of 40.5%, Division Campaign Headquarters announced this afternoon.

The 121st Engineer Battalion, and the Headquarters Special Troops are holding second and third places with 38% and 36% respectively. These figures are not final as the drive continues until Dec. 7.

Men who do not have the cash can arrange for a Class B Allotment, equivalent of 3 1/2% simple interest.

Owners are fully protected in case the bonds are lost, stolen or destroyed as they are registered in his name, and duplicates are issued where satisfactory proof of loss is furnished to the Treasury Department.

The following indicates the latest figures available on the Victory Loan Drive:

| Unit | Total Unit Part | % of Participation | Vol of Cash and C I B Allots |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 115th Eva Hosp | 96 | 40.5 | 4650.00 |
| 121st Engr Bn | 132 | 38 | 4300.00 |
| Hdq Spec Troops | 351 | 36 | 6800.00 |
| 175th Regt | 483 | 33.8 | 6900.00 |
| 382nd MP Bn | 197 | 30.5 | 6900.00 |
| 111th F A | 72 | 28 | 3405.00 |
| 104th Med Bn | 43 | 25 | 1850.00 |
| 115th Regt | 360 | 24.7 | 2020.00 |
| 224th FA | 65 | 24 | 9450.00 |
| 116th Regt | 349 | 23 | 1815.00 |
| 227th FA | 68 | 20 | 3645.00 |
| 110th FA | 57 | 20 | 2300.00 |
| | | | 1450.00 |

BREMEN, GERMANY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1945

Gen. Gerhardt Receives Award Of Distinguished Service Medal

General Geoffrey Keyes, 7th Army Commander, Is Present for Colorful Stadium Ceremony

BREMEN, Nov. 30.—In what was likely the last major ceremony of the Division in the ETO, Lieutenant General Geoffrey F. Keyes, CG of the 7th US Army, with his staff early this morning to bestow one of the nation's highest awards upon Major General Charles H. Gerhardt, CG of the Blue and Gray. As motion and sound hung over Ike Stadium, Major George Seignius, aide to General Keyes, read the text for the

ONE MORE TIME



—and the ribbon for the Distinguished Service Medal, one of our nation's ranking symbols of recognition, takes its place with the many others in the colorful panorama earned by CG Major General C. H. Gerhardt in his long and spectacular military career. This latest award was presented, in behalf of the people of the United States, by Lieutenant General Geoffrey F. Keyes, CG of the 7th US Army.

ARC Brake Club Slates Parties

BRAKE, Nov. 30.—A party planned for those having birthdays in November, scheduled for tonight, and a farewell party for Division Artillery men who will be going home with the 29th Division, set for Tuesday night, are program calendar, it is announced by Miss Martha Josephs, club co-sponsor.

Those having birthdays in November will share a huge cake at the prizes will be awarded, and refreshments served.

Balance of the week's program, beginning Sunday, follows:
Sun., 1600, Musicales, and 2000, German String orchestra; Mon., 2100, Candlelight Classics; Tues., 2100, Farewell Party; Thurs., 2100, String orchestra; Wed., 1930, German House at Bingo; Fri., 1930, German String orchestra; Sat., 2000, Pinocchio, and 2100 Recorded Music.

APO 29 Continues Postal Service

DIV. HQ., Nov. 30.—Contrary to a notice appearing in this paper a few days ago, APO 29 will not close down on the date previously mentioned, but will continue to offer all mail services until further notice.

Originally, a Division memorandum had been issued which stated that the APO would discontinue Money Order, Parcel Post and Stamp Services effective 1700 Nov. 30. However, "29 Let's Go" received word today, from Cpl. Gilbert J. Rajewski of the APO staff, that these services would be continued by APO 29 until further notice.

Shanghai (CNS)—The ricksha, famous as a tourist conveyance, will disappear from this city's streets. Chinese newspapers reported that rickshas will be discontinued as part of a 3-year plan designed to save manpower.

for which the text of the citation reads: "For exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a position of great responsibility." The citation for which the text of the citation reads: "For exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a position of great responsibility." The citation for which the text of the citation reads: "For exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a position of great responsibility."

After sound-off by the band, officers and colors were brought to center. General Keyes, wearing the salutes from the formation. General Gerhardt took his place at the right of the group of officers and listened solemnly as the text of the citation for the rare honor was declaimed.

From June, 1944 (it read) to June 9, 1945, Major General Gerhardt rendered outstanding service in command of the 29th Infantry Division throughout the campaign in Western Europe. Following the establishment of the beachhead on the Normandy coast, he led his troops in the capture of the city of Caen and the liberation of the city of Paris. He was a major contributor to the successful destruction of the Wehrmacht in the battle of the Bulge. He was a major contributor to the successful destruction of the Wehrmacht in the battle of the Bulge. He was a major contributor to the successful destruction of the Wehrmacht in the battle of the Bulge.

General Keyes stepped up to present the medal to General Gerhardt. The medal was pinned to his breast and warmly congratulated him for his merited recognition. The citation for which the text of the citation reads: "For exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a position of great responsibility."

As the visiting General prepared to leave, all 500 men of the honor guard lined up to the right of the stadium to the principal entrance and lined either side of it. General Keyes made his way to the car through a corridor of rifles presented by the troops.

Scheduled to remain in the Division for the remainder of the year, General Keyes has included on his agenda a visit to Brake, where he will meet with the 29th Division Artillery. He will then a tour of the 175th Infantry area, primarily to inspect the troops in the vicinity. After that, he will return to 7th Army Headquarters.

LOST: After a two-year absence between Sgt. Alex W. [Name] and his brown pup named [Name], the terrier master near the [Name] somewhere near the [Name] pound in Bremen. The dog is small, brown with a white patch and bears a neckband with the number 32874433. The finder to get in touch with the [Name] at the [Name] room of the [Name] Inf. A reward of 200 marks (about \$100) is offered.

BOUNDING
KORLA
ROER RIVER
JULIUS
MUNCHEN-GLADBA
ELBE RIVER

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

The filing time shown in

NDN 152

VLT M

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BOURHEM
KOSLAR
ROER RIVER
JULICH
UNCHEN-GLADBACH
ELBE RIVER

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CLASS OF SERVICE
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WESTERN UNION
A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201
1945 DEC 26 PM 4 28

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NDN152 INTL CD BREMEN VIA WUCABLES 26 10

VLT MRS GRUEN=

5718N DELAWARE INDPLS=

SAILING AFTER XMAS DATE NOT SET AM WELL WRITE HQS

SECOND BATTALION ONE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY APO TWENTY

NINE MUCH LOVE.

BQN149

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION
A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201
1945 DEC 26 PM 2 17

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NDN150 8% INTL=CD BREMEN VIA WUCABLES 16 18 NFT

VLT VIRGINIA GRUEN=

5718N DELAWARE INDPLS=

SAILING ABOUT NEWYEARS CABLE ME BEST XMAS GREETINGS LOVE=

BOB.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION
A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201
1945 DEC 27 PM 4 11

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NDN163 INTL=CD BREMEN VIA WUCABLES 15 DEC 26

VLT VIRGINIA GRUEN=

5718 NDELAWARE INDPLS=

SAILING JANUARY FIRST ARRIVING STATES AROUND FIFTEENTH

LOVE.

=BOB.

BR
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5718.

| Day | |
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| 1945 DEC 27 PM 5 28 | |

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Breakfast

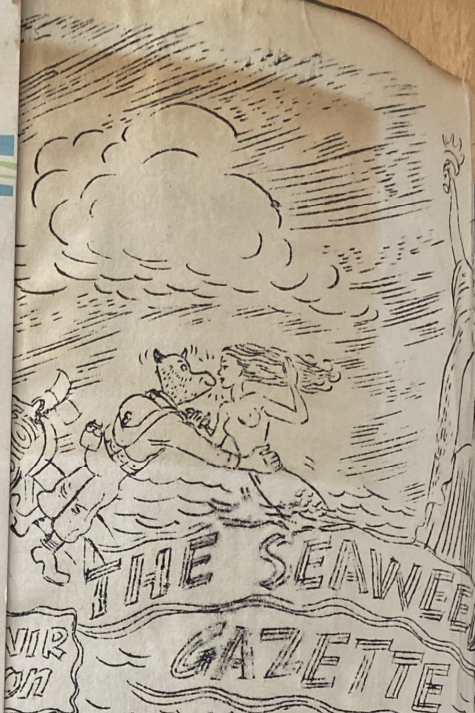
UNITED STATES LINES

Compote of Mixed Fruit
 Cream of Wheat with Milk
 Assorted Dry Cereal
 Poached Finnan Haddie, Delmonico
 Breakfast Bacon
 Fried, Scrambled & Boiled Eggs
 Corned Beef Hash
 Breakfast Rolls
 Marmalade Jam
 Tea Coffee

Dinner

Table Celery
 Relish Chow Chow Mixed Pickles
 Consomme Celestine
 Poached Fillet of Codling, Concalaise
 Grilled Frankfurters and Baked Beans
 Roast Rib and Sirloin of Beef au Jus
 String Beans Buttered Corn
 Boiled and Browned Potatoes
 Assorted Cold Cuts
 Beet and Onion Salad
 Compote of Pineapple Fruit Cake
 Cheese and Crackers
 Coffee Tea

Friday, January 4, 1946



THE SEAWEE GAZETTE

U.S. JOHN ERICSSON

WE MADE

ing its way through stormy seas in mid-winter for weeks, the U.S. John Ericsson reached its destination, carrying aboard over 5000 9th Infantry Division.

men were from the 115th Infantry, commanded by Col. Alexander. Other units aboard included Headquarters and Special 104th Medical Battalion, and Engineer (C) Battalion, all in of the Blue and Grey.

Ericsson sailed from Bremerhaven at 1215 on Thursday, January 3, for members of the division cord in loading the 20,000 troops. Over 4000 troops came up in 2 hours and 51 minutes.

After passing through the comparatively calm waters of the English Channel, the Ericsson turned westward for the trip

(continued from page 1)
 sailed to about 12 miles off the coast of England. The sturdy vessel, through the turbulent weather, carrying its load of 20,000 troops and up (all of which were eligible for discharge in 1945).

Master of the ship, Anderson, while he served as Transport Officer from both officers George, see another page.

The U.S. John Ericsson, a Swedish luxury liner, was purchased by the U.S. Navy as a troop-transport ship and made its first voyage in early 1944. In the voyage the Ericsson carried 191,000 troops to the front of war all over the world. It carried some 239,000 troops, which the Ericsson brought back to the U.S. and helped make them

ARMY SERVICE FORCES

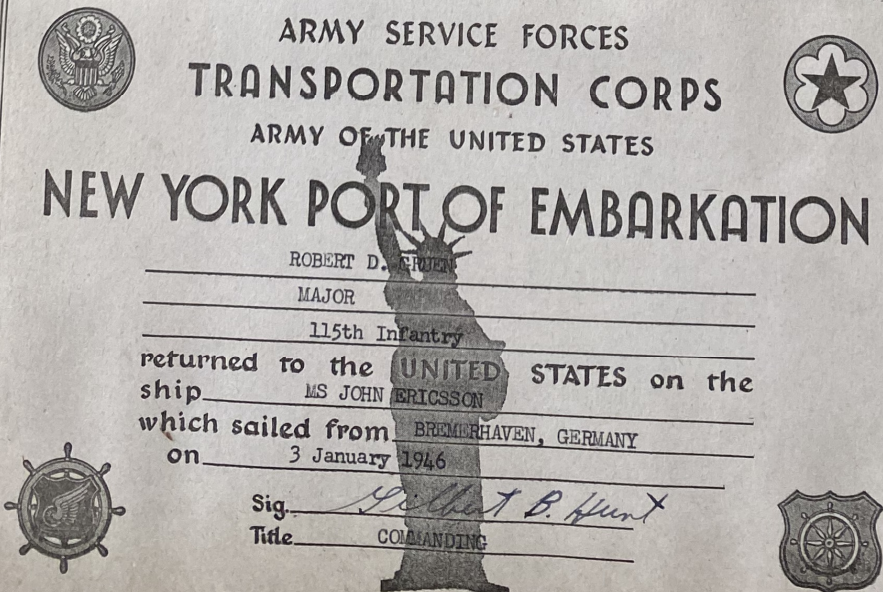
TRANSPORTATION CORPS

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION

ROBERT D. HUNT
 MAJOR
 115th Infantry
 returned to the UNITED STATES on the ship MS JOHN ERICSSON
 which sailed from BREMERHAVEN, GERMANY
 on 3 January 1946

Sig. Robert D. Hunt
 Title COMMANDING



P E R I O D

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Fifth Service Command
1560th SCU, Separation Center
Camp, Fortbury, Indiana

EX-20-A-B

20 January 1946

SPECIAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 19)

E X T R A C T

15. DP ea fol O is reld fr atchd unsgd this orgn 20 Jan 46 and WP to arr home as indicated on date specified, upon midnight of which date he will revert to inactive status (not physical disability). Ea O is unattd to Cert of Sv WD AGO Form #53 93 (records will be mailed end term lv. O not required to return this sta) and term lv plus atzd tvl time.

PCS TEN TRA FSA 601-32 P 431-02,03,07,08, S99-999 A 112/60425.

NAME

HOME

LV & TVL
TIME

REVERT INAC-
TIVE STATUS

★ FORT KNOX, KY. ♦ CAMP POLK, LA. ♦ DESERT ★

LUXEMBURG ♦ BELGIUM ♦ HOLLAND ♦ GERMANY ♦ HOME

TRAINING CENTER, CAL. ♦ FORT BENNING, GA. ♦ CAMP

Hi There! We're Home

... (AT LAST!)

HELP US CATCH UP ON FOUR
YEARS OF NEWS, GOSSIP AND
"CIVILIAN SECRETS" AT THE
INDIANAPOLIS ATHLETIC CLUB,
FRIDAY, 12 APRIL 1946

COCKTAILS . . . 6:30

BUFFET 7:30

Ginny and Bob Gruen

R.S.V.P.

★ SHANKS, N.Y. ♦ SCOTLAND ♦ ENGLAND ♦ FRANCE ★