

771st TANK DESTROYER BATTALION HISTORY

1 January 1945 -

A. ORIGINAL UNIT

The 771st Tank Destroyer Battalion, separate, was activated 15 December 1941 at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, by Letter, War Department, File AG 320.2 (11-17-41), MR-M-O, dated 3 December 1941.

The Battalion was formed from G and H Batteries of the 186th and 187th Field Artillery Regiments and the Anti-Tank Platoon of the 258th Field Artillery Regiment.



B. CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION

During the year 1945, the Tables of Organization and Equipment were changed twice with no effect on the number of personnel. Change 4 to Table of Organization and Equipment 18-25, dated 10 March 1945, indicated that personnel would be listed on status cards as "field artillery (T)" in lieu of arm and service.

During the early part of the period, all Carriages, Motor, M10, were turned in and Carriages, Motor, M36, with 90 mm gun, replaced them. In addition, Change 4 to Table of Organization and Equipment 18-27, dated 10 March 1945, authorized 2 Bulldozers, M1, per Destroyer Company and each Company was equipped with them.

On 1 December 1945, the Battalion was inactivated to inactive status.



C. STRENGTH

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS \* WARRANT OFFICERS - ENLISTED MEN

Strength at Beginning of Period  
 Officers - 39, Warrant Officers - 1, Enlisted Men - 584.

	STRENGTH			NET CHANGE		
	O	WO	EM	O	WO	EM
1 Feb 45	39	1	584	0	0	120
1 Mar 45	38	1	584	-1	0	0
1 Apr 45	38	1	597	0	0	13
1 May 45	37	1	604	-1	0	7
1 Jun 45	38	1	586	1	0	-18
1 Jul 45	36	1	613	-2	0	25
1 Aug 45	38	1	622	2	0	9
1 Sep 45	37	1	619	-1	0	-3
1 Oct 45	29	1	689	-8	0	70
1 Nov 45	14	0	684	-15	0	-5
1 Dec 45	0	0	0	-14	0	-684

Net Change For Year

Officers **39** - Warrant Officers **1** - Enlisted Men **584**



D. STATIONS

1. LOVERICH, Rhineland, Germany - 1 January to 25 February 1945; battalion in defensive action, with exception of small offensive push executed on 26 January 1945.
2. GEVENICH, Rhineland, Germany - 26 February 1945; battalion crossed Roer River at LIMNICH in support of 102d U. S. Infantry Division attack toward the Rhine River.
3. LOVENICH, Rhineland, Germany - 27 February 1945; advanced with 102d Infantry Division attacks.
4. RHEINDAHLEN, Rhineland, Germany - 28 February to 1 March 1945; advance continued through ERKELENZ.
5. HOSER, Rhineland, Germany - 2 March to 4 March 1945; advanced through HARDT with 102d U. S. Infantry Division.
6. VIERSEN, Rhineland, Germany - 5 March to 11 March 1945; remained during rest period after objective at KREFELD had been taken.
7. KREFELD, Rhineland, Germany - 12 March to 31 March 1945; remained in defensive position with 102d U S Infantry Division.
8. DARUP, Westphalia, Germany - 1 April to 2 April 1945; travelled through ST. TONIS, KEMPEN and SEVELN, crossing Rhine River on 1 April at WESEL in support of the 11th U. S. Cavalry Group.
9. OTTMARSBOCHOLT, Westphalia, Germany - 3 April 1945; advanced in support of the 11th U. S. Cavalry Group in its drive to the Elbe River and crossed DORTMUND-EMS Canal by way of NOTTULN and SENDEN.
10. OSTBEVERN, Westphalia, Germany - 4 April 1945; advanced through WARENDORF.
11. MELLE, Westphalia, Germany - 5 April, 1945; advanced through ROTHENFELDE.
12. LUBBECKE, Westphalia, Germany - 6 April to 7 April 1945; advanced through RODINGHAUSEN.
13. NIEDERWOHREN, Westphalia, Germany - 8 April 1945; advanced by way of MINDEN and MEERBEEK, crossing Weser River west of BUCKEBURG.
14. WUNSTORF, Westphalia, Germany - 9 April 1945; advanced by way of HORNHORST.
15. OBERENDE, Hannover, Germany - 10 April to 11 April 1945; advanced across Leine River at RICKLINGEN and remained for 48 hours for refitting and repairs.



16. LEHRTE, Hannover, Germany - 12 April 1945; moved southeast through HANN-  
OVER to rejoin and support the 102d U S Infantry Division.
17. WENZE, Sachsen, Germany - 13 April 1945; advanced with 102d U S Infantry  
Division through GIFHORN AND OEBISFELDE.
18. STENDAL, Sachsen, Germany - 14 April to 17 April 1945; advanced to Elbe  
River and held defensive position, moving through CALBE  
at MILDE and BISMARCK.
19. STOCKHEIM, Sachsen, Germany - 18 April to 20 April 1945; pulled back  
through BISMARCK and BRUNAU to support the 5th Armored  
Division in cleaning out pockets of enemy resistance.
20. NEUFERCHAU, Sachsen, Germany - 21 April to 26 April 1945; moved south  
to join 11th US Cavalry Group in cleaning out Klotz  
Forest of enemy armored troops.
21. LINDSTEDT, Sachsen, Germany - 27 April to 3 May 1945; rejoined 102d US  
Infantry Division for occupational duties in their sec-  
tor of responsibility travelling through KLOTZE and  
CALBE at Milde.
22. CALBE at Milde, Sachsen, Germany - 4 May to 14 May 1945; continued occupa-  
tional duties with 102d US Infantry Division.
23. EILSLIBEN, Sachsen, Germany - 15 May to 31 May 1945; moved through GARDE-  
LEGEN to new sector of responsibility to continue occu-  
pational duties with 102d US Infantry Division.
24. FRIEDRICHSWERTH, Thuringen, Germany - 1 June to 2 July 1945; started train-  
ing program and continued occupational duties with 102d  
US Infantry Division after moving through HALBERSTADT,  
NORDHAUSEN and LANGENSALZA.
25. TEUGN, Bavaria, Germany - 3 July to 12 July 1945; readjusted officer and  
enlisted personnel as Category II organization under  
attachment to the 4th US Armored Division, having moved  
by way of EISENACH, WURZBURG, NURNBERG, NEUSTADT and  
KELHEIM.
26. AHOLMING, Bavaria, Germany - 13 July to 18 July 1945; carried on occupa-  
tional duties and training under 102d US Infantry Divi-  
sion, having moved through REGENSBURG, STRAUBING and  
PLATTLING.
27. MOOS, Bavaria, Germany - 19 July to 21 September 1945; continued occupati-  
onal duties and training under 102d US Infantry Division  
and from 1 September 1945 under the 83d US Infantry Division.



28. **CAMP BOSTON, AAO, Suippes, Marne, France - 24 September 1945 to November 1945.** Began processing for return to United States after 3-day road and rail movement from MOOS by way of REGENSBERG, NURNBERG, WURZBURG, DARMSTADT, OPPENHEIM, NOMBURG, SAARBRUCKEN, METZ, NANCY, VITRY-LE-FRANCOIS, CHALONS-SUR-MARNE and SUIPPES.
29. **CAMP PHILIP MORRIS, Gainneville, France - 18 November 1945 to 21 November 1945.** Completed preparation for overseas movement. Movement by rail from SUIPPES, France.
30. **CAMP KILMER, New Jersey - 29 November 1945 to 1 December 1945.** Battalion inactivated following overseas movement from Le Havre POE aboard E. B. Alexander and rail movement from NYPE.



E. MARCHES

I. FOOT MARCHES

- a. None were conducted during either the combat phase or after the war with Germany was concluded on 8 May, 1945.

II. MOTOR MARCHES

- a. All movements by vehicle were tactical until the end of the war with Germany on 8 May, 1945.
- b. Following the close of the war, six marches were conducted in various moves connected with the occupational duties of the battalion and with its move to the Assembly Area Command for shipment to the United States.
  1. March from Calbe, Kreis Gerdelegen, Sachsen, Germany, to WILSLIEBEN, Kreis Neuhaudensleben, Sachsen, Germany, was conducted in five march units at a rate of 20 miles per hour.
  2. March from WILSLIEBEN, Kreis Neuhaudensleben, Sachsen, Germany, to FRIEDRICHSWERTH, Kreis Gotha, Thuringen, Germany, was conducted in two serials, one containing the wheeled vehicles and the other, the tracked vehicles. There were two march units, and the rate of march was 20 miles per hour.
  3. March from FRIEDRICHSWERTH, Kreis Gotha, Thuringen, Germany, to TEUGN, Kreis Kelheim, Bavaria, Germany, was conducted in one serial and four march units at a speed of 20 miles per hour. All the tracked vehicles were transported by an Ordnance Evacuation Company on M 19 and M 25 transports.
  4. March from TEUGN, Kreis Kelheim, Bavaria, Germany, to AHOLMING, Kreis Vilshoven, Bavaria, Germany, was conducted in two serials, one tracked and one wheeled, and two march units at a rate of march of 20 miles per hour. Eight of the tracked tank destroyers were transported by an Ordnance Evacuation Company.
  5. March from AHOLMING, Kreis Vilshoven, Bavaria, Germany, to MOOS, Kreis Vilshoven, Bavaria, Germany, was conducted in one serial at a rate of 20 miles per hour.
  6. March from MOOS, Kreis Vilshoven, Bavaria, Germany, to CAMP BOSTON, Assembly Area Command, suippes, Marne, France, was conducted in two serials and three march units. The first serial departed on 18 September 1945 by train and arrived on 21 September 1945 at the railhead at GUPPERLY, Marne, France, and the second serial proceeded by road at 20 miles per hour on 22 September 1945, halting the first night in the vicinity of WURZBURG, Bavaria, Germany, the second night at Oise Intermediate Section Transient Camp, Nancy, France, and closing at CAMP BOSTON at 1700A on 24 September 1945.



6. March from CAMP BOSTON, Suippes, France, by rail was conducted in one serial. The Battalion departed from SUIPPES 17 November 1945 and arrived at GAINNEVILLE, France, 18 November 1945.
7. Battalion embarked from LE HAVRE, France, POB, 21 November 1945, aboard USAT E. B Alexander, arrived NYFE 29 November 1945. Moved by rail from NYFE to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.





## F. CAMPAIGNS

The 771st Tank Destroyer Battalion at the beginning of the year was attached to the 102d US Infantry Division and remained with it until 30 March 1945, at which time, it was attached to the 11th US Cavalry Group by order of the Commanding General, XIII US Corps. During this initial period it received credit for the "Campaign Rhineland."

The Campaign Rhineland consisted initially of holding defensive positions in the Siegfried Line along the Roer River. On 25-26 January 1945, the battalion executed "Operation Swift" in support of the 102d US Infantry Division which closed the left flank of the Ninth United States Army along the Roer River from HILFARTH to BRACHLEEN, Rhineland, Germany. On 23 February 1945, the battalion, still in support of the 102d US Infantry Division, crossed the Roer River in an easterly direction and then swung north to KREFFELD, Rhineland, Germany, where it halted to allow the 83d US Infantry Division and the 2d US Armored Division and the 95th US Infantry Division to close to the Rhine River.

After being attached to the 11th US Cavalry Group on 30 March 1945, the battalion crossed the Rhine River on the night of 31 March - 1 April, 1945, and remained in direct support of the Group until 10 April, at which time, it reverted to the control of the 102d US Infantry Division, aiding the Division in its battle to the Elbe River which it reached on 14 April 1945. On 17 April 1945, the battalion was attached to the 5th US Armored Division by order of the Commanding General, XIII Corps, and joined prior to daylight of 18 April 1945. On 20 April 1945, the battalion was detached from the 5th US Armored Division and attached to the 11th US Cavalry Group, remaining there until being attached again to the 102d US Infantry Division on 27 April 1945.

The Campaign Central Europe consisted of a screening mission in direct support of the 11th US Cavalry Group, covering all territory between the Ninth United States Army left flank and the Second British Army right flank. On re-attachment to the 102d US Infantry Division the battalion engaged in direct support of the Division in its mission of mopping up isolated pockets of enemy resistance which had been left behind by the rapid advance of the 5th US Armored Division from the Rhine River to the Elbe River. When the battalion was called back to the 5th US Armored Division and the 11th US Cavalry Group, it was for the purpose of cleaning out a strong pocket of resistance, formed by the Von Clauswitz Division, which had come through the north, or left, flank of the Army in the rear of the XIII US Corps Command Post and had cut off the Main Supply Routes of the 84th US Infantry and the 5th US Armored Divisions.

Major German units which were contacted during the period of combat consisted of the 8th Parachute Division, the 59th, 176th, 183d, 338th and 406th Infantry Divisions, the 130th Panzer Lehr Division, the 15th Panzer Grenadier Division and the 116th Panzer Division.

## G. BATTLES

See "Campaigns"



H. COMMANDING OFFICERS IN IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS.

The 771st Tank Destroyer Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel David DeG. Smith, O-247567, was at the beginning of 1945 attached to the 102d US Infantry Division in a defensive position along a line from WURM, Germany, LINDERN, Germany, LINNICH, Germany, to FLOSSDORF, Germany.

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

Major	Frank F. Wilkins	0283866	Executive Officer
Captain	James C. Altemus	0395034	S-1
Captain	William A. Paddock	0389807	S-2
Captain	Robert J. Petersen	01165930	S-3
Captain	Charles E. Graeber	01821855	S-4

COMPANY COMMANDERS

1st Lt	Robert H. White	01821661	Hq Co
Captain	John E. Clarke	01822110	Ron Co
Captain	Heber G. Winfield	01165988	Co A
Captain	Millard F. Randolph	01821627	Co B
Captain	Walter S. Beaver	01165817	Co C
Captain	Louis A. Lobes	0422861	Med Det

During the combat phase three changes in staff and company commander personnel was effected. On 26 April 1945, Captain Louis A. Lobes, 0422861, was relieved by 1st Lieutenant Corley W. Odom, 0446175, as Battalion Surgeon, and was transferred to the 201st General Hospital. On 28 April 1945, Major Frank F. Wilkins, 0283866, was placed on temporary duty at Reception Station No. 1, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, being returned to the United States on rotation, with Major Robert J. Petersen, 01165930, who had been promoted on 16 February 1945, becoming Executive Officer, and Captain James C. Altemus, 0395034, becoming S-3. On 9 April 1945, Captain Walter S. Beaver, 01165817, was wounded in action and was replaced by Captain Kenneth H. Van Tassel, 01165978, as Commanding Officer of Company C.



I. COMBAT OPERATIONS

On 1 January 1945, the 771st Tank Destroyer Battalion was attached to and in direct support of the 102d US Infantry Division which was holding a defensive line from WURM, Rhineland, Germany, to LINDERN, Rhineland, Germany, to LINNICH, Rhineland, Germany, along the Roer River to RURDORF, Rhineland, Germany. Each of the three destroyer companies, with one platoon of Reconnaissance Company attached, was charged with supporting the infantry regiments of the Division with both direct and indirect fire. Company A was in support of the 405th Infantry Regiment, Company B, the 407th Infantry Regiment and Company C, the 406th Infantry Regiment.

The Battle of the Ardennes made it imperative that all elements of XIII US Corps deceive the opposing German forces as to the actual strength facing them in this sector of the Ninth United States Army, which bordered on the right flank of the Second British Army, lest they realize that there was only a scattering of American troops opposing them and take action throwing in strong forces to penetrate the lines in depth and join with the forces which were trying to push into LIEGE, Belgium.

As a result, the Battalion was called on to prepare, in case of a strong counter-attack, four lines of defense for a gradual withdrawal to the southwest. With the aid of Bulldozers from the Corps and Division Engineers, 144 positions in which the destroyers might be emplaced were dug. In addition, direct fire missions were carried out against targets of opportunity, such as known and suspected machine gun emplacements and observation posts. This action consisted of bringing the destroyers up and laying them under cover of darkness and opening fire at first light in the morning. Roving gun missions were also assigned and 18 positions were selected from which fires were placed on 143 different targets chosen from map and aerial photograph reconnaissance.

An issue of three-inch Navy illuminating shell in December, used to some extent then, was fired during this defensive period on call from the infantry to light up the area in front of them so that they could detect any evidences of the Germans forming for a counterattack. One platoon during this time was always in indirect fire position.

On the night of 25-26 January 1945, after the Second British Army had launched an offensive on 16 January and had closed over toward the Roer River from ROERMOND, Holland, to the southeast, the Battalion, in direct support of the 102d US Infantry Division, closed up to the Roer River from WURM to HILFARTH to LINNICH, Rhineland, Germany, with the loss of only two men. The briefing for the per  
 en most extensive, with sand tables, terrain studies,  
 ae. erial reconnaissance in almost constant use for two  
 wa. ough which the operation was to be executed contained  
 92 integral part of the Siegfried Line.

During the early part of January, the Battalion had acquired the use of two artillery observation planes with pilots and crews for its exclusive use. This was the first time that they had been used in an offensive operation by the Battalion. Prior to the operation, all platoon commanders and platoon sergeants,



in addition to the Company Commanders, had flown for an hour over the area through which the units were to attack. During the advance, one of the planes was shot down by small arms fire near the Roer River, resulting in the death of the pilot and the capture of the observer.

No opposition, other than mines and booby traps, was met in the operation, since the Germans had withdrawn to the east bank of the Roer as the British closed in from the west.

Following this operation, the Battalion again went into a defensive position and prepared for the crossing of the Roer River and the advance to the Rhine. Roving gun positions were selected throughout the Division sector and new targets were chosen. With the gradual replacement of the Carriage, Motor, M10, 3" gun, by the Carriage, Motor, M36, 90 mm gun, in the destroyer companies it was possible to fire at greater ranges and hit more profitable targets afforded by marshalling yards in the larger cities between the Roer River and the Rhine River. One destroyer platoon was always kept in indirect fire position and added to the fire power which the Division Artillery had at its disposal.

Originally scheduled for 10 February 1945, the crossing of the Roer River was delayed when the Germans opened up the flood gates of the large dams near the head of the river in the Eifel Forest until 23 February 1945.

Direct fire positions along the Roer River were reconnoitered to support the infantry in their crossing. Positions were chosen for two companies while the third was held in reserve. It was originally planned to use the reserve company in indirect fire position to light the opposite bank of the Roer with illuminating shell, but with the receipt of the 36th M36 on 18 February 1945 that mission was taken from the Battalion and given to the 605th Tank Destroyer Battalion which had towed 3" guns.

At 0330A on 23 February 1945, Companies A and B commenced their firing in direct support of the crossings as the infantry assault boats crossed the river. Targets of opportunity were fired at continually until the infantry reached the ridge on the east side of the river. Although scheduled to cross the river during the day, the companies were not able to get to the other bank until the early hours of the following morning. Company A started to cross at 0025A, 24 February 1945 at RURDORF on a trestle bridge and Company C, the last company to cross, cleared the trestle at 0230A, 24 February 1945.

The companies moved into positions which had been previously selected and prepared to attack to the east. After moving forward a few miles, the whole Division attack changed direction and headed north toward Erkelenz, Rhineland, Germany. With the Battalion still in direct support, the infantry regiments captured HOTTORF and RALSHOVEN. On 25 February 1945, the Division captured KATZEN, EL. BOSLAR, HEUERHOF and LOVENICH. TENHOLT, KUCKHOVEN and ERKELENZ fell on 26 February 1945. WICKRATHAM fell on the 27th of February, 1945, along with RHEIN-DAHLEN. The following day the attack which was headed toward MUEBCHEN-GLADBACH and RHEYDT veered to the north and continued toward HARDT and VIERSSEN, which were captured on 1 March 1945. On the next day, the forward companies moved into the outskirts of KREFELD and attacked and captured their objectives in that city on the 3rd of March, 1945, having taken AMRATH and NEERSSEN en route.



During the advance from the Roer River to KREFELD, Rhineland, Germany, the pursuit became so rapid that it was necessary to form regimental combat teams. In this case, the companies remained with their usual supported elements: Company A with 405th ROT, Company B with the 407th ROT and Company C with the 406th ROT.

With the capture of KREFELD, the Battalion once more went into a defensive situation and after a week's rest moved into firing positions along the Rhine River north and south of UERDINGEN, from which it was able to fire at targets on the MUNDELHEIM Peninsula and cities on the far bank of the Rhine. The Reconnaissance Company platoons joined the destroyer companies in firing at targets of opportunity across the Rhine from direct fire positions on the west bank, demolishing Observation Posts and other targets.

On 30 March 1945, the Battalion was attached to the 11th US Cavalry Group and the following evening moved at full strength across the Rhine River at WESSEL, with a mission of screening the Ninth United States Army left flank between the 5th US Armored Division and the 6th British Airborne Division of the Second British Army. Company A was attached to the 36th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron (Mech), with Company C in Battalion and Group reserve.

On 1 and 2 April 1945, Companies A and B moved to the north from an assembly area to commence their screening operation. For the first time, the destroyer companies had no infantry with them and were forced to move through and around enemy pockets without it. Little opposition was met, since the Germans appeared to be thoroughly demoralized by the rapid advance of the armor and the by-passing of many of their units. No effective opposition was offered at any time to the advance of the Battalion.

A counterattack by a small force of self-propelled guns and about 200 infantry in an attempt to break out from a pocket in which they had been trapped east of MUNSTER resulted in a loss to the enemy of the 6 SP guns, 1 Mark IV Ammo Carrier, 2 Staff Cars, 3 Multiple-barrelled AA Guns, 27 killed and 50 PWs for all of which Company A was responsible. The advance along the flank took the Battalion through GREVEN, OSTBEVERN, MELLE, LUBBECKE, MINDEN, MEERBEEK, NIEDERWOHREN, WUNSTORF, RICKLINGEN and OBERENDE, where the Battalion halted for two days on 10 April 1945 for repairs after nine day's continuous movement.

Along the route, Company B assisted the 36th Squadron in capturing a bridge intact across the Leine River which enabled the 84th US Infantry Division to cross and swing into HANNOVER from the north. Heavy artillery shelling of Company A's command post at BORDENAU on the night of 8 April 1945 resulted in the death of one officer, the wounding of two officers and the wounding of several men in Company A's Command Post group.

At 101000A April the Battalion, less Company B, which was to remain with the 44th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron (Mech), was detached from the 11th Cavalry and was attached to the 102d US Infantry Division. Two days later the Battalion joined the Division at LEHRTE with Company A returning in support of the 405th ROT and Company C reverting to a direct support role with the 406th ROT.



As Company B continued to move with the cavalry along the north flank through CELLE, SALZWEDEL and ARENDSEE, the rest of the Battalion moved forward along with the Division to mop up as it went along behind the 5th US Armored Division through GIFHORN, OEBISFELDE, WENZE, KLOTZE, GARDELEGEN, BISMARCK, OSTERBERG, STENDAL and TANGERMUNDE. Elements of the Battalion reached the Elbe River on the 14th of April and prepared to fire direct and indirect missions and to plan for crossing the river to meet the Russian Army which was closing fast. However, all plans for the crossing were abandoned because of the rapid advance of the Russians and at 1800A on 17 April the Battalion was suddenly ordered to move immediately and join the 5th US Armored Division which had pulled back from the vicinity of STENDAL and TANGERMUNDE to the vicinity of BRUNAU to protect the XIII US Corps left flank, then exposed to possible enemy thrusts from a large area which had not yet been reached by the advancing British units.

The Battalion joined to the 5th Armored before dawn on 18 April 1945 and learned that armored elements from the Von Clausewitz Division, an assortment of hurriedly-thrown-together units, had penetrated the flank, cut off the 84th US Infantry and 5th US Armored Division main supply routes and had rallied in a large wooded area around KLOTZE, location of the XIII Corps Command Post.

Companies A and C took up positions in support of the Division Artillery on the north on a general line STOCKHEIM - WINTERFELD - AHLUM. Road Blocks were established and a coordinated blockading and searching was executed in areas where the Germans had penetrated. Air and artillery support and infantry action sealed off and destroyed the Germans in the area.

However, on 20 April 1945 the Battalion was ordered to the 11th US Cavalry Group in the vicinity of NEUFERCHAU to destroy the last German forces in that area, the Klotze Forest. Company A remained with the 5th Armored Division in support of the Division Artillery and moved to SALZWEDEL. With destroyers placed, along with the cavalry tanks, around all exits from the forest, Corps artillery and the 175th Infantry Regiment, 29th US Infantry Division, cleared the forest and on 24 April 1945 the area was declared free of the enemy.

Company A rejoined the Battalion on the 24th and the entire Battalion reverted to the 102d US Infantry Division to assume occupational duties in the vicinity of LINDSTEDT on 26-27 April 1945.



STATISTICS

The following statistics cover the period 1 January to 8 May 1945.

1. ENEMY CASUALTIES

Killed	150 (estimated)
Captured	1114 (others not counted)

2. INSTALLATIONS & EQUIPMENT DESTROYED

Observation Posts	3
Machine Gun Emplacements	16
50 mm AT Guns	1
88 mm AT Guns	6
AT Guns (cal. unknown)	1
Nebelwerfers (cal. unknown)	1
75 mm Guns	1
105 mm Guns	2
170 mm Guns	1
Motorcycles	1
Trucks	2
Staff Cars	3
Half Tracks	2
Armored Ammunition Carrier (Mk IV)	1
20 mm Multiple-Mount AA Guns	7
40 mm Multiple-Mount AA Guns	13
75 mm SP Assault Guns	6
PzKw	3
PzKw V	1

3. ROUNDS FIRED & MISSIONS, DIRECT & INDIRECT

No of missions -- DIRECT	94
No of missions -- INDIRECT	1554
No of rounds expended -- DIRECT & INDIRECT	12847



J. OCCUPATIONAL DUTIES

Occupational duties for the majority of the time the Battalion remained in Germany consisted of policing the area for caches of arms and supplies, guarding intelligence targets, screening civilian and military personnel, manning road blocks, supervising and caring for Displaced Persons and controlling civilian travel.

From 26 April 1945 until 31 August 1945, with one exception, the Battalion remained attached to the 102d US Infantry Division, moving in its area from LINDSTEDT to CALBE to EILSLEBEN and with it from EILSLEBEN to FRISDRICHSWERTH.

On 3 July 1945, the battalion was detached from the Division and ordered to TEUGN, Kreis Kelheim, Bavaria, Germany, and attached to the 4th US Armored Division for a readjustment of personnel, dropping, as a Category, II unit, its high-point officers and enlisted men and receiving low-point officers and enlisted men and volunteers. On 13 July 1945, the Battalion moved to AHOLMING, Kreis Vilshoven, Bavaria, Germany, to rejoin the 102d US Infantry Division. On 1 September 1945, the Battalion was detached from the 102d Division and attached to the 83d US Infantry Division, remaining in its same location at MOOS, Kreis Vilshoven, Bavaria, Germany, to which it had moved on 19 July 1945.

On 13 September 1945, the Battalion was recategorized IV and alerted for shipment to the United States. Movement in two serials, by rail and motor, to Camp Boston, Assembly Area Command, Suippes, Marne, France, began on 18 September 1945 as Company C, with 59 men from Company B, moved from PASSAU, Kreis Passau, Bavaria, Germany, by rail, arriving at Camp Boston on 21 September 1945. The second serial, travelling by motor in three march units, departed at 0630A on 22 September 1945 and closed at Camp Boston at 1700A on 24 September 1945, started immediate processing for overseas movement and on completion awaited a call from port on 8 October 1945 as originally scheduled.

An amendment to the movement orders, dated 11 October 1945, was received the 18th of October 1945 and changed the readiness date of the Battalion from 8 October 1945 to 4 November 1945.

Occupational duties ended 21 November 1945. Unit departed Le Havre POE for United States.





K. LOSSES IN ACTION, OFFICERS AND MEN

1. During the period from 1 January 1945 to 23 January 1945, the Battalion held a defensive position from WURM to LINDEN to LINNICH to FLOSSDORF, Germany, and lost the following officers and enlisted men in action:

a. Killed in Action: None

b. Wounded in Action:

Beaman, Norman D.	38145897	Tec 4	6 January 45
Menth, Edwin C.	37090661	Pvt	23 January 45

c. Missing in Action: None

2. On 26 January 1945, the Battalion engaged in an offensive mission between WURM and LINNICH, Germany, closing to the Roer River in the vicinity of HILFARTH and BRACHELEN, Germany. The following officers and enlisted men were lost in this action:

a. Killed in Action: None

b. Wounded in Action: None

c. Missing in Action:

*WOODARD, Richard	01823812	1st Lt	26 January 45
**BABURA, John	01177719	1st Lt	26 January 45

3. From 27 January 1945 to 22 February 1945, the Battalion in defensive action in the area RANDEARTH-HILFARTH-BRACHELEM-LINNICH-RURDORF-FLOSSDORF, Germany, lost the following officers and enlisted men in action:

a. Killed in Action: None

b. Wounded in Action:

Yago, George C.	33678579	Pfc	6 February 45
Bourman, Clinton	33538059	Pvt	17 February 45
Osipovich, Peter A.	20204642	S/sgt	22 February 45
McCarthy, Denis P.	33115436	Cpl	22 February 45

c. Missing in Action: None

4. From 23 February 1945 to 3 March 1945, in offensive action, involving the crossing of the Roer River and a sweep from GEVENICH and TETZ, through LOVENICH, ERKELENZ, RHEINDAHLEN, VIERSEN, NEERSEN and ANRATH to KREFELD, Germany, the following officers and enlisted men were lost in action:

\* Captured

\*\* Killed in action



a. Killed in Action:

Richards, Roy H.	36441290	Opl	25 February 45
Hargus, John W.	20813182	Sgt	27 February 45
Simmons Clyde H.	34607385	Tec 5	27 February 45
Cimino, Michael J.	31241667	Pfc	27 February 45
Polans, Arnold R.	20235692	Opl	2 March 45

b. Wounded in Action:

Wakild, Stanley G.	01821657	1 Lt	23 February 45
Cazzallo, Anthony W.	42066641	Pvt	23 February 45
Eishenauer, Edmund O	20204278	Sgt	24 February 45
Groff, Joseph G.	32135168	Sgt	24 February 45
Mazzocchio August J.	20204745	Sgt	25 February 45
Sussman, Joseph	33200945	Pvt	25 February 45
Kinder, Allen B., Jr	13088794	Opl	27 February 45
Casteel, John M.	34289688	Tec 5	28 February 45
Kobal, Joseph J.	6940815	Pvt	28 February 45
Frislid, Arnold	20233432	Pvt	28 February 45
Horvitz, Sidney	31094966	Pfc	28 February 45
Maris, Merrick L.	36542281	Opl	28 February 45
Fisher, Frank M.	33130310	S/Sgt	1 March 45
Mahoney, Henry J.	32298070	Pfc	2 March 45

c. Missing in Action:

*Clark, Clifford J.	36323177	Pfc	27 February 45
*Sproule, Peter S W	31382534	Pvt	27 February 45

5. From 4 March to 31 March 1945, in defensive action along the Rhine River in the vicinity of UERDINGEN, Germany, the following officers and enlisted men were lost in action:

a. Killed in Action: None

b. Wounded in Action:

Arena, Christmas	33104771	Tec 5	4 March 45
Ogrodniok, Nicholas	32089119	Pfc	21 March 45
Calamari, Frank J.	20253325	Sgt	26 March 45

c. Missing in Action: None

6. During the period from 1 April 1945 to 24 April 1945, in offensive action involving a screening mission on the Ninth United States Army left flank from the Rhine River to the Elbe River and mopping-up operations, the following officers and enlisted men were lost in action:

a. Killed in Action:

Kemmet, Robert J.	20248499	Pvt	3 April 45
Case, Gerard J.	20204272	Sgt	4 April 45



\* Killed in action.

Prunty, Alvah J.	20204724	Pfo	4 April 45
Lemley, Robert O.	01823617	1 Lt	9 April 45
Williams, Isaac E.	34058770	Sgt	12 April 45
Baxter, Edward O.	37704410	Pvt	13 April 45

b. Wounded in Action:

Pearson, Henry	20253452	S/Sgt	3 April 45
Ackenback, Francis T.	33734213	Pvt	3 April 45
Anderson, David L.	16108396	Sgt	4 April 45
Lowe, Raymond	70811313	Sgt	4 April 45
Martin, George	20204290	Tec 4	4 April 45
Purcell, Joseph P.	20248893	Pfo	4 April 45
Meditz, Edward A.	37723780	Pvt	4 April 45
Hallet, Herbert F.	01821861	1 Lt	4 April 45
Korotish, Paul W.	20252936	Sgt	8 April 45
Lackey, Olem D.	34420193	Opl	8 April 45
Hodge, Keith P.	34021829	Tec 5	8 April 45
Selg, William J.	32708364	Pvt	8 April 45
Stepleton, Warren S.	37532618	Pfo	8 April 45
Sinclair, Francis J.	20204300	Sgt	8 April 45
Rscoul, Julian	32089275	Tec 5	9 April 45
Winfield, Heber G.	01165988	Capt	9 April 45
Illiano, Louis F.	20253437	Pfo	9 April 45
Lyons, John J.	20253468	1 Sgt	9 April 45
McMonagle, John J.	20204683	S Sgt	9 April 45
Blanke, Jerome J H	37129080	Tec 4	9 April 45
Taub, Hyman S.	32115637	Tec 4	9 April 45
Garcia, Richard N.	39275936	Pvt	9 April 45
Joyce, Walter W.	20253438	Pvt	9 April 45
Beever, Walter S.	01163817	Capt	9 April 45
Monahan, John P.	01170873	1 Lt	9 April 45
Cramer, Preston D.	32734027	Pfo	9 April 45
Quadamonte, Laurence J.	32088083	T Sgt	10 April 45
Falk, George P., Jr.	39272721	Pfo	10 April 45
Stops, Joseph J.	32089281	Sgt	11 April 45
Ringer, Max Jr.	01174121	1 Lt	11 April 45
Forget, William M.	20252860	S Sgt	11 April 45
Harrison, James H., Jr	12091658	Opl	12 April 45
Desmond, Dennis D.	20248210	Tec 5	12 April 45
Sanders, Roy J.	37491587	Pfo	12 April 45
Grom, Louis M.	20213784	Tec 4	15 April 45
Smith, Paul L.	38128968	Tec 5	15 April 45

c. Missing in Action: None.

7. From 25 April 1945 to 8 May 1945, in defensive action, the following officers and enlisted men were lost in action:

a. Killed in Action: None

b. Wounded in Action: N

Green, Herbert M.	36523230	Sgt	3 May 45
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c. MISSING in Action: None.



IN MEMORIAM

Killed in Action

Private Edward O. Baxter, Company C, 12 April 1945.  
Corporal Sidney Bernstein, Company C, 20 November, 1944.  
Sergeant Gerald J. Case, Company A, 4 April 1945.  
Private First Class Michael J. Cimino, Company A, 27 February 1945.  
Private First Class Clifford J. Clark, Company A, 27 February 1945.  
Private Paul F. Dauer, Company A, 23 November 1944.  
Technician Grade 5 Louis De Cicco, Company A, 22 November, 1944.  
Private First Class Robert J. Egan, Company A, 18 November 1944.  
Private Dean E. Glasco, Company C, 18 November 1944.  
Sergeant John W. Hargus, Company A, 27 February 1945.  
1st Lieutenant John W. Hoston, Company A, 22 November 1944.  
Private George P. Jebavy, Company A, 22 November 1944.  
Private Robert J. Kemmett, Company A, 4 April 1945.  
1st Lieutenant Robert C. Lemley, Company C, 9 April 1945.  
Sergeant Anthony A. Masullo, Company C, 18 November 1944.  
Corporal Arnold R. Polans, Company C, 2 March 1945.  
Private First Class, Alvah J. Prunty, Reconnaissance Company, 4 April 1945.  
Corporal Ray H. Richards, Company C, 26 February 1945.  
Technician Grade 5 Clyde H. Simmons, Company A, 27 February 1945.  
Private Peter S W Sproule, Company B, 27 February 1945.  
Private Charles E Welch, Company C, 20 November, 1944.  
Private J. W. Whitworth, Company B, 17 December 1944.  
Sergeant Isaac E. Williams, Company C, 12 April 1945.

