

In  
Germany

# T-PATCH

## 36TH DIVISION NEWS

Vol. 4, No. 4

SUNDAY, 3 JUNE 1945

WEEKLY

# Memorial Ceremony Honors 36th's Fallen

## Second High-Point Group Leaves For United States

By Pfc. Joe Ershun

Five hundred men stood in the field with the sun on their backs. There was nothing to distinguish them from any other guys in the Division, except the barracks bags which they carried.

They could have been markedly different from the rest of the men in the ETO had they chosen to be, but few were sporting the ribbons and awards which had placed them in the "chosen" group. That would come later—when they came home to Dad and Mom—home to the wife and kids.

There were other differences between these men and most GI's that medals could not reveal. These men had seen more combat, more hardships and more war. Most had landed at Salerno way back in September, 1943.

These men were different. They sat around in groups showing little outward display of excitement. They were old soldiers and accustomed to the inevitable waiting. They were returning to the home many had despaired of ever seeing again.

The groups gathered around their signs: 111th Medics, 141st Infantry, 131st Field Artillery. The largest groups assembled about the infantry regiment signs and whether they declined to wear their other medals, they all wore the Combat Infantryman's Badge above their left shirt pocket.

In a little while the Division Band arrived and played a few fast numbers. The music eased memories that soldiers have at times like these. Everybody had left a buddy behind—in Italy, France, Germany, or Austria.

Then Gen. Dahlquist stepped into the clearing and bid them farewell on behalf of the division. It was so intensely quiet that it seemed everyone was trying to be equal to the occasion.

The boisterous emotionalism had taken place earlier in the day when individual good-byes had been said in the companies. Hands were shook and held longer than necessary. Sometimes eyes watered. It is not easy to say goodbye to a part of your life.

The general's speech recalled earlier farewells. The doughboys were thankful.

(Con't On Page 4)

## Combined Intra-Divisional Battalions Pay Tribute As Gen. Dahlquist Speaks In Kaufbeuren Observance

Composite battalions of troops representing all units and attached units of the Division stood formation before the City Hall in Kaufbeuren on Memorial Day to pay honor to the memory of their fallen comrades.

The Division Commander, Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist, delivered the Memorial Address, Maj. Armin F. Puck commanded attending troops, and the Division Chaplain, Lt. Col. Herbert E. MacCombie, conducted the ceremony. Swarms of German civilians lined both sides of the street to watch the formations pass by.



Upper left, Medical Detachment stands at Parade Rest during the delivery of the general's address; Upper right, General Dahlquist speaks; Lower left, Troops render salute for the fallen as Battery C, 132nd Field Artillery, fires three rounds; Lower right, German civilians line both sides of the street as the troops face City Hall.

After Gen. Dahlquist arrived, the Division Band played the Star Spangled Banner. Chaplain Bernard F. Roemer delivered the Invocation. Then everyone sang "God Bless America." Pfc. Richard J. Hosemann, Philadelphia, Pa., gave the Gettysburg Address.

The general spoke: "We have met here as representatives of our Division to pay honor to the memory of our comrades who gave their lives that our cause might triumph. Americans have gathered each Memorial Day for years to pay tribute to their soldier dead. And in all parts of the world today such meetings are being held. But to no other group and in no other place can the day mean as much as it does to us, members of the Division which has just finished 20 months of combat through Italy, France and Germany.

From 9 September 1943 on the beaches of Salerno, Italy, to 8 May 1945 deep in the Austrian Tyrol, this Division spent hundreds of days in battle. Over 6,000 of our comrades gave their lives during that period for us, for their nation, for the world. There is not one among us who has not lost cherished and dear friends. We cannot so long as we live forget these men because we lived with them and fought with them. They are, in fact, a part of us.

We who have participated in this war in Europe have seen with our eyes the human degradation of the Nazi system. Our world, our American way of life, could not have continued if Nazism had been permitted to exist.

But stop them we did. No nation in the history of the modern world has been so completely defeated. Their entire country is under our complete domination. The rats who were their leaders have either killed themselves or are in custody awaiting trial. We took one of those leaders. Instead of the strutting, vain, glorious head of the air force who had boasted that Berlin could never be bombed, we found a flabby, sweating, weasel, who was only anxious to squeal on his pals in the vain hope that his own neck might be spared.

We know therefore, that our cause was just and that our honored dead did not die in vain. The struggle is (Con't On Page 4)

## No Pacific!

Wearers of the T-Patch, enlisted men who were members of the Division while it was in combat in both Italy and France will not go to the Pacific unless they volunteer to do so, according to a Gen. Eisenhower ruling. For veterans of the 36th there will be no more Salernos, no more Cassinos, no more Siegfried Lines.

## Time Magazine Lauds 'San Pietro' 143rd Film, As Historically Great

Time Magazine, May 21 issue, lauds with five stars a 36th Division movie, "San Pietro," recently released by the Army Pictorial Service—War Activities Committee.

Time reviews, "San Pietro is in every respect as good a war film as any that has been made; in some respects it is the best. A 30-minute record of one of the tense and bloody battles for the Liri Valley in Italy in late 1943, it is a story told chiefly in terms of the experiences of one infantry regiment—the 143rd of the 36th Division.

San Pietro's record of combat, its eye for terrain and for weather, its recognition of war as a science both wonderful and tragically inexact, are at least equal to any seen in films so far. But its great distinction is its constant, bitter, admiring, pitying awareness of human beings.

Its narration, a high-mettled, professionally military prose, delivered with quiet irony, is repeatedly given life and resonance by images which show what 'heavy seasonal rains' look and feel like to get a truck through, what Texan 'elements' in a regiment are as people, something of what eleven hundred 'replacements' (in one regiment) mean in terms of death and survival.

The huge close-ups of the helmeted heads of infantrymen as they move into battle, or rest after it while you are told that many of those you watch are soon to die, have the simple immediacy of good family snapshots—and the enduring majesty of a heroic frieze.

In one long passage, free of comedy (Con't On Page 4)

This is the first in a series of articles on the stories behind your regimental, battalion, and company insignias. T-Patch will run one unit insignia each week until each organization in the Division has been covered.

## World War I Lieutenant Coined 142nd's "I'll Face You" Motto At Aisne River

By Pfc. Howard Jones

Behind the regimental insignia of the 142nd Infantry lies a story of courageous men of the same regiment during World War I. In 1917 the 142nd Infantry was organized from units of the Seventh Texas and First Oklahoma Regiments at old Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas.

The "I'll Face You" insignia, consisting of a battered church steeple and a red river designating blood, resulted from the regiment's final action in the St. Mihiel sector in October, 1918. The broad irregular stream running horizontally across the shield represents the bloody Aisne River over which the final action materialized. During this action the 142nd suffered heavily.



The battered steeple in the upper portion of the insignia also has its distinctive significance. The regiment was being held up by a German machine-gun nest and an observation

post placed cleverly in a church steeple at St. Etienne-sur-Arnes, starting point of the last offensive which ultimately broke German resistance in the last war. Under cover of darkness a few volunteers took a mortar to within range and speeded their fire into the steeple, destroying the enemy position and allowing the regiment to carry on.

Probably the best known portion of the insignia is the motto, "I'll Face You." During the last campaign a young lieutenant was given the mission of taking a patrol across the River Aisne to determine enemy strength and disposition. Realizing that their chances of returning were slim, they crossed the river.

The Germans allowed them to cross, but as they made their way over the

dike on the far side of the Aisne, all hell broke loose. Men dropped; several were killed instantly. The lieutenant was wounded, but more seriously wounded was one of his men.

Lifting the limp body, the lieutenant ordered his men to withdraw while he, armed only with a pistol, held off the enemy. When he ran low in ammunition, he reluctantly backed away from the death trap, and mockingly cried out, "I've got to go back, but by God, I'll face you."

The motto of the 142nd Infantry was born when the young officer refused, in the face of overwhelming odds, to turn his back to the Germans.

## Russian General Thanks Division For Liberation

Maj. Gen. Wischnewsky of the Russian Army has forwarded the following message to Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist:

"We are taking the liberty to express to you and the Military Government of the United States our fondest and heartiest thanks in behalf of the liberated Red Army prisoners of war, officers and men, who have until this time been in the concentration camp at Dachau.

Especially, we extend our thanks to Maj. Marcus B. Adams, Commanding Officer, 3rd Battalion, 143rd Infantry, 36th Division, for the very good treatment we have received."



## T - PATCH

36th Division News

Vol. 4, No. 4

In Germany

3 June 1945

Sgt. Bill Jary, Managing Editor; Pfc. Robert R. Sieger, News Editor; Pfc. John A. Hyman, Feature Editor; S/Sgt. Max Shaffer, Photographer, Cpl. Eddie Bando, Circulation.

Staff Writers: Pfc. Anthony S. Amoscatto, Pfc. John Westenberg. Unit Correspondents: Pfc. Howard Jones, 142; Sgt. Bill Morris, 132; Pfc. Morton Wilson, 133; Pfc. Joseph Ershun, 111th Medical.

Published by the Public Relations Office, Capt. Sumner S. Wilson, Supervising Officer, with the cooperation of Major Benjamin F. Wilson, Jr., I and E Officer; and Captain Theodore J. Nykiel, Special Service Officer.

The T-Patch uses Camp Newspaper Service material. Reproduction of credited matter prohibited without permission of CNS, 205 East 42 Street, New York City.

Address all communications to T-Patch, PRO, care of our APO or through M/C.

### HOW DO YOU DO

This is Dr. Samuel T. Fletcher.

I met him in a small bar in Grenoble and I thought that you might like to meet him, too. I present him now.

He was seated in the sun, but protected from the wind. The doctor was old, tall and very thin. His hair was long and white. He had both a white moustache and a well-clipped beard. His black hat had been tossed on a chair nearby.

When I first spotted him, he was reading a copy of Grimm's "Fairy Tales" in English. He said the tales amused him because he was entering his second childhood. The book had belonged to his wife when she was a girl.

The doctor had spent much of his time as a non-paid staff member of the British Hartford Hospital in Paris, a charity institution. His chief income came from the manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical products. He had studied in both England and America.

I saw his wife, a Virginian and still an American citizen, at the hospital in Grenoble. She had been paralyzed as the result of Gestapo treatment three years ago.

Soon after meeting the doctor, I asked as I do of many Frenchmen: "What shall we do with Germany?"

"We must convert them," he answered quickly.

This proved a shock. Generally, I have received three very different answers from the French: 1. Kill all German men. 2. Kill all German adults. 3. Kill all Germans.

When I told the doctor this, he replied simply, "It can't be done." That is all he said.

Doctor, I was happy to have made your acquaintance, and I hope my friends have enjoyed it.

Good-day.

P. J.

### Chaplain's Column

My five-year-old son was showing his younger brother a picture of their Daddy in civilian clothes. He said, "Tommy, this is our Daddy when he was a man."

His mother saw that he was very serious, so she said, "Well, Johnny, what is your Daddy now?"

Johnny quickly replied, "He's a soldier."

Today we are thinking of our own fathers with varied memories of our fellowship with them, their advice to us, and their love for us. Our children are thinking of us in very much the same manner.

Our children know us primarily as men. To them we are sort of special men who respect their mothers in our love and appreciation for them. Consequently, they believe us to have a genuine respect and appreciation for womanhood.

To our children we are men who provide for the common welfare of the home and take an active part in the development of community life. To them we are men who are kind, sympathetic, and just with them.

Yet they know us as men who are capable of using force to prevent harm befalling those we love. Though they may not always understand our motives or appreciate our methods in the correction of their mistakes and the wrong doings of others, they respect our authority because of the mutual love that exists between fathers and their children.

As soldiers we are more than men. We are men with added responsibilities. As soldiers, we have experienced thoughts and actions that we never knew before. Some of them have been good—some bad. The manhood within us must determine which influences us the most.

To the man who has kept his high ideals and lived by them in spite of the pressures of war while carrying out his responsibilities as a soldier, it is a very high tribute of his son to say of him, "He's a soldier."

Chaplain James E. Parr,  
111th Medical Battalion.

### The Old 36th Congratulates -

Bob Wear, war correspondent of the Fort Worth Star Telegram, last week personally delivered a message to Gen. Dahlquist from the 36th Division Association.

Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist  
Commanding General  
36th Texas Infantry Division  
Somewhere in Germany

Dear Sir:

"Representing the thousands of World War I members of the 36th Division who fought the same enemy your command has had such a glorious part in vanquishing, we have been thrilled by recent accomplishments of the Division, climaxed by the capture of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, who was added to the earlier bag of prisoners which included Field Marshal von Rundstedt and a number of lesser lights of the German Army.

While today's 36th Division has members from states other than Texas, we Texans who fought the Boche of 1917-1918 have an unbounded pride in the part the 36th Division of World War II has played in the annihilation of the Nazis.

We are certain we express the sentiments of all Texans in sending our congratulations for the valiant manner in which the 36th has fought from the moment it set foot on the beaches at Salerno, September 9, 1943, to the unconditional surrender of the Nazis.

We take further pride in the fact that the original 36th and the present 36th both were trained in Texas, respectively at Fort Worth and Brownwood."

36th Division Association  
John A. Hulen, President  
E. B. Melton, Secretary

### Velletri Campaign Climaxed Year Ago With Fall Of Rome

A year ago tomorrow, the 36th Division entered Rome.

Rome was the first European capital freed in this war. Its liberation was one of the most important morale factors of the war.

But barely a week earlier, the 36th Division had performed even more heroically. It had overwhelmed the German bastion at Velletri, key to the defenses of Rome. As Eric Sevareid wrote later: "It was the 36th Division which turned the key and handed it to General Clark."

Velletri was a strong point. It was more than that. It was the hinge to the entire defense line before the Eternal City. Velletri was the key, and the 36th Division doughboys turned that key in one of the most spectacular battles of the war.

Velletri was a tactician's dream. It could be taken by frontal assault, but only at tremendous expense. It had been subjected to terrific poundings by artillery by the time the first infantry elements reached it. But the German garrison held a tight grip on the hill-cresting fortress. It promised to become a second Cassino.

The attack had exploded from the Anzio beachhead. It had gained momentum. It could not be allowed to break down.

General Walker sent one regiment—the 142nd Infantry—to the right. It swung way around, and then slipped in behind the German lines. The entire regiment infiltrated the enemy positions in an audacious and wholly unexpected attack. There was little opposition at first. Grenades were used to eliminate it.

Then the Lynchmen crushed the main road behind the bastion, cutting off the garrison there. The enemy were disorganized in their supposedly impregnable fortress on their supposedly unassailable line. They crumbled. The enemy line was pierced.

Then Rome fell, in a wild spontaneous Italian fervor.

### Infantrymen Visit Festung Landsberg, Former Hitler Cell

Near the 143rd Infantry CP on the outskirts of Landsberg stands Festung Landsberg, the prison in which Adolph Hitler spent 14 months in 1923-1924, writing the infamous "Mein Kampf."

The steam-heated room in which Der Fuehrer dictated to Rudolf Hess, was one of the most pleasant in the prison. It was furnished not uncomfortably with a bed, cabinet table, chairs and was exposed to good light.

Landsberg prison under the Nazis confined both criminals, as judged by German law, and political prisoners, indiscriminately. When the Americans arrived, the fortress built to accommodate 500 was crammed with about 1400 prisoners of many nationalities.

The political prisoners have been separated from the criminal cases. An American Control Commission has begun to review the papers and records of the political prisoners preparatory to returning them to their various homelands.

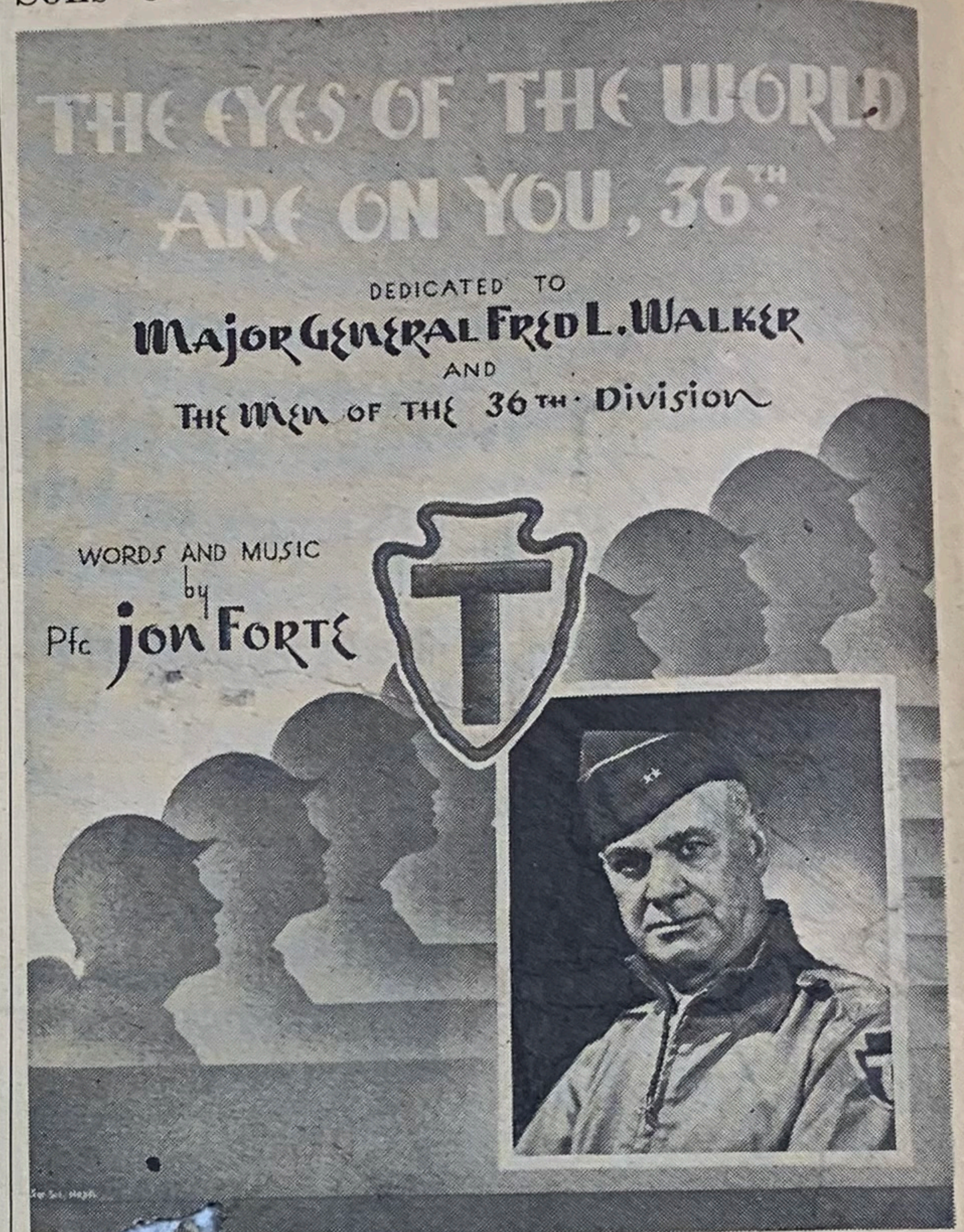
Most of the political prisoners had been brought to Landsberg only a short while before the Americans got there. They had experienced indescribable privation in other camps. Some of the more extreme cases were in the prison sick bay on the second floor.

GI presence in Hitler's room, the hallowed Nazi shrine, has been made apparent by the inevitable handwriting on the wall—names, initials and dates.

### They Made It!

Miami, Fla., May 27th.—More than 200 veterans, including First and Fifth Army men and some of Merrill's Marauders from the CBI arrived here today in Air Transport Command Planes for furloughs, reassignment and in many cases, point system discharges. The First, 34th and 36th Divisions had the most men in the group.

### Sons Of The 36th:



Major Gen. Fred L. Walker, Commandant of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., and former Division Commander, has forwarded the following message to Pfc. Jon Forte, of the Division Band:

"I have had your march, 'The Eyes of the World Are On You, 36th,' arranged for piano here at The Infantry School by the Infantry School Book Shop. They have done an excellent job and I am sending you a copy.

I have done this because I understood that you had not arranged to have it published although I know that you are having your song, 'Via Roma,' published.

I would like for you to give me permission for the Book Shop to publish your march. I do not know whether there will be sales sufficient to bring in any substantial returns, but if so, I will see that you get them. I will also see to it that you receive a fair royalty. I believe everybody in the 36th will want to buy a copy of it eventually."

### 141st's E Company Held Vital River Strip In Hagenau Scrap

During the big push-off at Hagenau, the Second Platoon, Easy Company, 141st Infantry, learned how much it took to hold on to a 400-yard strip across a river, until a bridge could be built to enable armor to cross.

The platoon, commanded by 2nd Lt. Henry G. Abrams, Long Island, N.Y., was to have crossed a footbridge after a five-minute artillery preparation. But the bridge was no longer there, so the men had to crawl along the debris of the bridge site.

So intense was the artillery barrage that the Jerries deserted their foxholes for cellars. The grenade-tossing of Sgt. Richard J. Hake, St. Louis, Mo., persuaded four Germans to come out of their air-raid shelter and surrender.

As they advanced, Sgt. Ruben A. Hagen, Mayville, Wis., and Pfc. Charles C. Holder, Yukon, Mo., crossed a 100-yard minefield to evacuate a wounded medic under an enemy counter-barrage.

At one cellar window Pvt. Jose E. Turrieta, Grants, N.M., routed five more supermen by shooting a flame-thrower through the narrow opening. The objective of the platoon was to take nine houses; the Second took 18.

Then the enemy recovered from the initial shock of the artillery barrage. Burp guns danced lead off walls from a distance of 35 to 50 yards. Mortars rained over the doughs' heads and tanks set up to their left and right to fire across the open stretch.

Communications couldn't be kept intact, so Sgt. Pete B. Valenzuela, El Paso, Tex., and Pfc. Percy Snell, Pine Apple, Ala., ran messages through the storm, each time taking a line with them. The lines were invariably knocked out within a few minutes.

Lt. Abrams went down a side street to look for a sniper. His carbine was shot out of his hand, so he grabbed a Luger which he had hidden in his jacket. Suddenly a German, weighing about 180 pounds, jumped him. A five-minute hand-to-hand scuffle ensued

before the lieutenant could overcome him.

With houses and cellars crumbling, close combat continued for two days. Other members of the Second Platoon who participated in the action were:

Pfc. Charlie D. Carpenter, Akron, O.; Pfc. Frank R. Hicks, Cookeville, Tenn.; Pfc. Norman Mirsky, New York City;

(Con't On Page 4)

### 12-Pointer



Jo Ann Miller is the two-year-old daughter of Pfc. Otto Miller, 636th Tank Destroyer Battalion, and Mrs. Minnie Miller, Weatherford, Okla.



# Military Government Controls Evacuation Of 40,000 Displaced Persons In Division Area

By Pfc. Anthony S. Amoscatto

The toughest job confronting the 36th Division Military Government Section is the housing, feeding, medical treatment, and controlled evacuation of 40,000 displaced persons collected within the division area.

With a staff of four officers and six enlisted men, Maj. Grady C. Durham, New Orleans, La., Chief of Military Government for the 36th, is meeting the problem systematically, providing the DP's with all necessities and endeavoring to get them home.

Assembled in groups ranging from 200 to 5,000 and grouped according to nationality, the DP's are governed by their own leaders who in turn are held responsible to AMG.

Every available building or barracks is used to house the numerous groups. Many of these structures were the same that housed the DP's during their period of forced labor, but sanitation is the new feature.

The barracks have been aired, fumigated and dusted with DT powder. In each camp a native doctor renders medical care. The Division Surgeon and his staff make periodic inspections and recommend improvements. Medical supplies in most instances come from captured German stocks, but occasionally it becomes necessary to resort to Army supplies. If hospitalization becomes urgent, civilian hospitals are at the disposal of the DP's.

Feeding the vast numbers is left to the civilian population on the theory that since the Germans brought them from their homes in the first place, it is their duty to feed them. Through the AMG a balanced diet of 2,000 calories is assured.

The greatest problem affecting both the DP's and the AMG is that of controlled evacuation. The camps hold French, Italian, Dutch, Belgian, Russian, Polish, and laborers of other nationalities. At present Western and Southern Europeans are being evacu-

ated at the rate of 150 a day.

Three evacuation centers serve those living in Western Europe: Ulm, Brezgenz, and Derndorf. The CIC prepares a list of evacuees by a screening test. The Italians and Czechs go by way of Innsbruck and the Brenner Pass, where G-5, Fifth Army, sends them to their provinces.

Maj. Durham explains that if the French and Italians were given the "go" sign, they could get home much more quickly. But they are kept in check because the sudden release of a group would hinder military traffic, cause looting problems, and allow typhus to spread unchecked.

For the Russians and Poles there is as yet no controlled evacuation. After being grouped, they are placed under the charge of their own leaders.

Though most of the problems will eventually work themselves out, there are several new ones that have been cropping up. Free love has been practiced, resulting in off-spring who by our standards are illegitimate. Sometimes couples of different nationalities make plans for marriage at a future date.

The practice has been to keep together and maintain all family ties, but in segregating the various groups, the concept of freedom to choose one's mate is a matter to be considered.

Occasionally, ex-enemy DP's, like the Hungarians and Roumanians, do

not want to go home. While under Allied control, they must still be fed and cared for.

To facilitate evacuation the Quartermaster works in close cooperation with AMG. QM trucks on the way to the ration dump first stop at the Military Government office, pick up a load of DP's, and take them to evacuation centers.

The DP's have no complaints to make concerning delays. As yet many of them cannot comprehend their newfound liberty. A few of them have been treated so subserviently by the Nazis, that they have lost their respective personalities. To them living has lost its meaning.

For the most, the DP's are under no obligation to anyone. They provide their own entertainment and work. Under a strictly voluntary basis, the Division has seen fit to employ a few, paying them for services rendered.

Their chief complaint seems to be that the Americans are too good to the Germans.

## Baseball, Swimming, Track, And Tennis At Recreation Park

Work is now underway on the Division Athletic Park. When completed, it will offer facilities for all types of sports and recreation.

A large running water swimming pool will be one of the main attractions. It will have two diving boards and will be surrounded by benches and sun lounges.

"Longhorn Stadium" will take care of softball while "Texas Field" will be the gathering spot for hard ball fans.

There will be a track, tennis courts, work-out room, volleyball courts, horse-shoe pits and a soccer field. Work-out equipment will include: a punching bag, wrestling mats, wall pulls, parallel bars, and medicine balls.

Units in the vicinity of Kaufbeuren who wish to use the facilities of the recreation park are requested to contact the Division Special Service Officer.

"Recreation Park" is located right behind the Division Forward CP. Entrance is from the Landsberg highway.

## ARC Corral



The Bains-les-Bains Red Cross girls, Kay McDonald and Candy White, have opened their new ARC Corral in an old theater building near Division Headquarters across the bridge on the Landsburg Highway.

You can drop into the club for a cup of coffee at any time between the hours 1000 to 2100. Every night either the Division Band or an informal program will entertain you.

The Corral offers: a spacious coffee room, writing rooms, lounge rooms, game rooms, and the office. Some

units send truck loads of men to the club right after lunch. In addition to enjoying the comforts of the club, these men take in a special showing of a 1530 movie.

Kay and Candy invite you to drop by and see them.

## 132nd's Captives Believed Yanks Would Join Fight Against Russia

By Sgt. Bill Morris

In the process of obtaining a surrender from a large enemy group, four headquarters men of the 132nd Field Artillery Battalion were detained by the same enemy force because they couldn't understand or speak German.

Cpl. Ray Barker, Georgetown, Tex.; Cpl. John R. Bostrom, San Diego, Cal.; Cpl. Billie A. Bowen, Port St. Joe, Fla.; and Pfc. Richard J. Ripley, Plainfield, N.J., were making a reconnaissance in the hills near the battery bivouac when they spied a column of fully-armed Germans coming down the hill.

Assuming that they were coming to surrender, the artillerymen jumped out of their vehicle, took the weapons away from the Jerries, and motioned for them to climb aboard their weapons carrier.

Everything went along smoothly

until one of the enemy soldiers managed to make the Americans understand that he wanted to go and bring his officer. The 132nd men agreed.

In a little while a German lieutenant arrived with a number of his men. He told the artillerymen that if they would find an American officer, the remnants of a German corps on the top of the hill would surrender.

It was decided that Corporals Bostrom and Barker return to headquarters to report the story.

Capt. Louis N. Quast, St. Paul, Minn., S-2; Capt. Remus L. Jones, Corsicana, Tex., headquarters commander; and Cpl. Bostrom immediately jumped into a jeep, equipped with a radio, and took off for the enemy camp. They left instructions with 1st Lt. Haywood Stanley, Four Oaks, N.C., and 1st Sgt. William E. Spangler, Bonham, Tex., that if they received no radio message within an hour-and-a-half, they were to send infantry and artillery.

Arriving at the camp, the artillerymen discovered that the Germans had been told to stop fighting the Americans. But the Germans were under the impression that they could keep their weapons after surrendering, take a three-week furlough, and then join the Americans to fight the Russians.

Upon hearing that these were not the terms, the Krauts refused to surrender. In a little while they allowed the men, they were holding, to return.

Later the Germans surrendered to the infantry.

## Wrigley Hour Tells Bischwiller Story

In a letter from his brother in Waterbury, Conn., Pfc. Bernard J. Shulkin, jeep driver with Fox Company, 143rd Infantry, learned that a few weeks ago his entire family clustered around the radio to hear the story of Shulkin's thrilling combat experience in Bischwiller in January.

The action was dramatized on the Wrigley Hour after it had been published in the New York Times and circulated widely by the Associated Press. It told how Shulkin and S/Sgt. Robert Nowell brought a hot chicken dinner up to Fox Company doughboys in the Bowden's Woods sector.

After taking two wounded GI's to the aid station, they returned to face an enemy SP firing point blank at them. Then they ran into an enemy patrol, and went through a fire fight before getting the chicken (still hot) to the men.

## 24 German Generals Seized By 36th In Last Days Of War

Twenty-four German generals and marshals were seized by infantrymen of the 36th Division in the last few days of the war.

In addition to Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, the bag included 22 other influential Nazi commanders.

They were Air Marshals Ritter von Greim, the man who succeeded Goering in command of the Luftwaffe and who last week committed suicide, and Sperrle, the man who blitzed London. Brig. Gen. Kortum was probably the

lowest of the captured generals as far as rank is concerned, but he probably also had the most interesting job of them all; he was inspector of the German Women Auxiliaries, the Nazi Wac.

Of particular interest to the men of the 36th were Lt. Gen. Baptist Kniess and SS Maj. Gen. Gen. von Treuenfeld. Kniess was in command of the LXXXV Corps, the same unit which opposed the Riviera invasion along the 36th Division sector, and which had remained opposite it a good part of the time. Von Treuenfeld was commander of the Tenth SS Panzer Division, which was smashed by the T-Patchers as it attempted to break through to take Strasbourg and enlarge its Rhine River bridgehead in January.

Lt. Gen. Adolf Galland was also included. He was one of the jet-propelled experts of the Luftwaffe, and originator of many of the newer tactics used by the blow-jobs.

SS Col. Gen. Sepp Dietrich was taken. Renowned for his cruelty, Dietrich opposed the Americans in the Ardennes and was the defender of Vienna against the Russians.

Two generals charged with the defenses of two important cities were taken at Bad Tolz. Maj. Gen. Kurt Oppenlander, one of them, was the defender at Cracow. The other, Brig. Gen. George Hofmeister, was in command of a sector of the Berlin defenses.

Not included in the total was Brig. Gen. Golubintsev who, although a Russian, was also a captured enemy officer. He was a member of the Russian Army of National Liberation, a part of the Wehrmacht which had been fighting bitterly on the eastern front.

Still others taken by the 36th were: Lt. Gen. K. Hans von Both, Operations Sector South; Lt. Gen. Otto Sponheimer LXVII Corps; Maj. Gen. Berthold Stumm, Provost Marshal of Army Group G; Major Generals Eduard Hauser and Warner Goeritz, commanding combat units; and Air Corps Lt. Gen. von Seidel, as well as Lt. Gen. Freiherr von Boetticher, of the German High Command.

Lesser lights included Major Generals Degen, Metz, and Nagel; Brigadier Generals Gandert, Ibel, and Rape, CG of the Seventh Volkswarfer Brigade.

## FROM THE OTHER PATCHES

**45TH DIVISION NEWS:** "When one of the line companies of the 157th Infantry came through the town, the main street had the usual sign proclaiming to the world that it was 'Adolf Hitler Strasse.' The Thunderbird doughs tore it down and put up 'Frank Sinatra Strasse' in its place."

**CENTURY SENTINEL, 100th Infantry Division:** "When 374th Field Artillerymen set up in the late Field Marshal Rommel's sister's home in Esslingen, they found pictures of the 'Desert Fox' lying in state."

**THE GRAPEVINE, 26th Infantry Division:** "Yankee Division men are singing, 'I'll walk alone, Because it isn't worth sixty-five dollars. Just to find out what follows, I'll walk alone.'"

**THE FRONT LINE, Third Infantry Division:** "While an honor guard of the Seventh Infantry came to 'Present Arms,' S/Sgt. Bennett O. Walters and Pfc. Nick Urlick raised the colors over Hitler's estate at Berchtesgaden."

**THE TRAILBLAZER, 70th Infantry Division:** "Conceived on the frontline as its readers were advancing into the Saar, a new battalion newspaper has made its first appearance. It is 'The Wyoming Red Letter and Kitchen Police Gazette' of the 274th First Battalion."

**THE 83RD THUNDERBOLT:** "Ever find a needle in a haystack? Ever catch up with the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow? Cpl. O'Neil McKinsey, Fresno, Cal., combined the luck of the Irish with the eye of an eagle to pick off a panzerfaust rocket in mid-air with a single shot from his machine-gun."

DALLAS, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1945

## Wick Fowler Is Off to the Pacific To Cover War for News Readers

Wick Fowler, war correspondent of The Dallas News, left at 9:30 p.m. Thursday for San Francisco en route to the South Pacific where he will cover the remainder of the war for The News.

Date for his departure from the West Coast was not announced for reasons of security.

He will report soon at the headquarters of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz where he is credited correspondent attached to the States Navy.

It will be the second hemispheric front which the 36-year-old newspaperman has covered. Chronicle of the activities of Dallas and Texas men of the 36th Division, Fowler was the division's over-stuffed Ernie Pyle. His down-to-earth accounts of the 36th in some of the bloodier phases of its existence established a bond between the battlefield and the folks back home.

His Texas background fitted him for the job. Born in Big Sandy, Upshur County, son of a lawyer, he was reared in Victoria and Austin. He attended the University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.

He was a member of the

University of Texas, but declined to follow his father's occupation.



**NEWS CORRESPONDENT TO PACIFIC**—Wick Fowler, war correspondent, is en route to the South Pacific to bring readers of The Dallas News the story of Dallas men and Texans participating in the final rounds of the battle with the Axis. He is shown as he said good-bye at Union Terminal.

The correspondent who filed more copy on the 36th than any other, Wick Fowler, is off to the Pacific. While in the ETO, Wick was practically assigned to the Division.



## Himmler's Tegernsee Chalet Proved Reich's Hatchet Man Also A Dexterous Collector

Whatever the other interests of Heinrich Himmler, the Reich's hatchet man who last week committed suicide, members of the Division who inspected his summer home at Tegernsee, found that he had an eye for art.

His collection contained: ancient brass swords; rusty iron animals that probably came from the Teutonic tribes who inhabited the area; medieval manuscripts and old leather bound books of parchment; reproductions of literary treasures; the first letter in the correspondence between two outstanding German poets, Goethe and Schiller; writings of the noted philosopher Nietzsche, who first expounded the superman ideal of Nazism; and geological specimens that would have graced any university museum.

For those interested in the military there was a leather-bound, gold-engraved book entitled, "Germany's Adversaries in the Last War." This

book had been presented to Himmler with proper inscriptions and dedications by his personal staff. It displayed the autographs of such Prussian notables as von Hindenburg, von Mackensen, von Bulow, von Lettow, and von Ludendorff. The book included paintings of soldiers of every nation that fought against the German Reich from 1914 to 1918. Strangely enough, the text gave objective information and full credit to the fighting skill, courage and efficiency of enemy forces regardless of race or color.

### Memorial Day

(Con't From Page 1)

not over. On the other side of the world thousands of our comrades are still locked in a life and death fight with another enemy, as cunning, as bestial, as cruel, as was the German Nazi. But victory here, made definite and certain victory in the Pacific. Only when Japan lies as prostrate as Germany will the task of the soldier be done.

When that task is done, there will still remain one, a continuing one. The task of seeing to it that Nazism can never rise again. That is the task which we as citizens, as citizens who are also veterans of the world's greatest war, must never forget.

Only thus will we really honor those men to whom we pay homage today, our fallen comrades.

After a minute of silent tribute, Chaplain MacCombie gave the Benediction. Battery C, 132nd Field Artillery, fired three rounds in a salute for the dead.

The 36th Division Band played Taps.

### 'San Pietro'

(Con't From Page 1)

ment, while the screen multiplies the Etruscan and Renaissance faces of children and infants, their features luminous with hunger and portentous of the incalculable future, this record achieves pure tragic grandeur.

San Pietro is a very fine film. History is likely to recognize it as a great one.

### Mail Bag

Editor,  
T-Patch:

"... A good many of us in the First Platoon, Recon Company, 636th TD Battalion feel slighted by the article in the May 8 'Victory Edition' on 'Fat Stuff' Goering's surrender.

We feel slighted in being mentioned as follows, 'Goering's party was guarded by two veteran platoons of the 36th, one a reconnaissance platoon of the 142nd Infantry.'

The non-Texans of the First Platoon were in on that."

Ed.: And right you are. T-Patch apologizes for not giving credit to the First Platoon, Recon Company, 636th TD, as the other platoon.

## No Address For This Orchid



FLOWERS FROM A 36TH DIVISION HUSBAND, who remembered his seventh wedding anniversary, but forgot to send his wife's address to the florist were presented to Mrs. Art C. Finney, Independence, Mo., in the Muehlebach Flower shop. Mrs. Finney identified herself as Cpl. Finney's wife after she read in one newspaper column that all efforts to locate her had failed. In the floral gift were 25 pink roses and a large orchid.

Photo—Kansas City Star.

## Sergeant Elrod Stopped Riquewihr Germans Almost Single-Handedly

T/Sgt. John E. Elrod, Fox Company, 141st Infantry, almost single-handedly stopped a succession of determined enemy counterattacks which for five hours threatened to eliminate his platoon during furious fighting in Riquewihr in December.

The First Platoon, Company F, 141st Infantry, was assigned the mission of outpostting the company's position against an attack. Platoon Sergeant Elrod occupied an advanced pill-box captured by the platoon.

On the morning of 12 December the Germans launched a strong counter-attack after an intense artillery barrage. Sgt. Elrod, outside of his pill-box, refused to take cover to secure better observation.

He waited for the enemy troops as they stormed his right flank and killed five of them, wounded three, and forced the remainder to withdraw. Spotting the enemy's route of approach and their positions, he directed mortar and artillery fire upon them, eventually breaking up the enemy.

A German bazooka was fired at the platoon's defense. Many were about to fire, but the sergeant sawed nearer and threw the bazooka and killed him.

Sgt. Elrod and his fifteen infantrymen held the enemy for four hours. When the ammunition shortage became acute, the sergeant ordered his

men to withdraw to a secondary position, he being the last man to pull back.

In a later attack Sgt. Elrod killed one of the enemy and wounded two while directing such a volume of fire on them that they were forced to withdraw. After the last enemy onslaught, Sgt. Elrod reconnoitered the area to outmaneuver and kill a sniper.

By his magnificent aggressiveness and courage, a threat to platoon, company, battalion and regiment was eliminated. The sizeable enemy force was unable to reinforce German troops who were attacking Riquewihr.

### Hagenau Scrap

(Con't From Page 2)

Pfc. George Maly, Earlville, Ill.; S/Sgt. Nelson F. Rolph, Wallingford, Ky.; Sgt. Chester J. Cieliesz, Rockford, Ill.; Pfc. John H. Wilkes, Jr., Troy, N.Y.; Pfc. Herbert L. Miller, Jr., Page, W. Va.; Sgt. Hosea M. Bartlett, Cullman, Ala.; Cpl. Robert Canada, Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Pfc. Joseph Cohn, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Sport Chips

The Special Service Section reveals that many guys in the Division are turning up with soar muscles these days, but that they are having lots of fun getting that way. They're renewing an acquaintance with an old American pastime, athletics. With the gigantic recreational program speeding up, it shouldn't be long before the kinks are ironed out. Competitive tournaments are planned for nearly every type of sport. The 111th Medicos are still out in front in the softball "B" league. Back in the States both New York major league clubs were ruling the roost. The Yankees overtook Detroit and Chicago while the Giants appeared to be coasting with a six-and-a-half game lead over the Bums. The Philadelphia teams were occupying a familiar spot, the cellar. Max Lanier, stellar Card hurler, was inducted into the Army during the week. The Tiger's pennant aspirations suffered a serious set-back when their leading pitcher of the current season, Al Benton, broke his leg. Larry MacPhail announced that the Yankees would probably install arc-lights and play seven night games. When asked to play on the Ft. Lewis Service team, Pvt. Hank Camelli, former Pirate reserve catcher retorted, "If I can't play for \$1,500 a month on my own team, why should I play here?" Ernie Lombardi connected for his eleventh homer to lead both leagues in that department. In the National Whitey Kurowski has batted in the most runs, 30, while Vern Stephens, classy Brownie shortstop tops the RBI contenders in the American with 21. There is a possibility that Red Ruffing, 40, may be released from the Army in time to do some pitching for the Yanks this summer. When Brooklyn's Leo Durocher handed Leroy Ffund his first starting assignment, the Patterson, N.J., newspaper carried the following headline on its sports page, "Dodgers Starting Own Relief Pfund." Col. E. R. Bradley's chances of winning his fifth Kentucky Derby brightened when his Burning Dream romped home the victor in the mile Derby Trial Stakes. Illinois copped the Big Ten outdoor track and field championships. The Army thumped the Navy, 7-2, in their traditional service baseball game. It was the 14th consecutive victory for the Cadets. Slamm' Sammy Snead and Byron Nelson broke even in the unofficial national golf championships.

Here are some more questions:

1. What teams played in the first Rose Bowl in 1916 and who emerged the victor?
2. What American League baseball player came closest to approaching Babe Ruth's home-run record of 60 in one season?
3. What Detroit pitcher tied Walter Johnson, Joe Wood, and Lefty Grove's record of 16 consecutive triumphs in 1934?
4. Name the doubles partners of the following tennis stars: George Lott, Don Budge, Baron von Cramm, Fred Perry, and Wilmer Allison.
5. What are the following collegiate football teams called: Purdue, Rice, Tennessee, Princeton and Villanova?

Answers: 1. Washington State 14—Brown 0. 2. Jimmy Foxx—58. 3. Schoolboy Rowe. 4. Les Stofen, Gene Mako, Henner Henkel, Bunny Austin, and Johnny Van Ryn. 5. Boilermakers, Owls, Vols, Tigers, and Wildcats.

## Male Call

by Milton Caniff, creator of "Terry and the Pirates"

## And He Used To Welcome Cover

Male  
Call  
By  
Milton  
Caniff



Copyright 1945 by Milton Caniff, distributed by Camp Newspaper Service