

Military Record

World War II

Wilfrid H. Haughey Jr.

April 25, 1941 – January 29, 1946

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Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry
United States Army
Fifth Infantry Division
10th Infantry Regiment
April 25, 1941 – January 29, 1946.

January 1995



Major Wilfrid H. Haughey Jr. being congratulated by Major General S. Leroy Irwin, Commanding General, 5th Infantry Division, after awarding the Distinguished Service Cross.

I

Infantry
Organization of Command

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Commanded By</u>
Squad (9 to 12 men)	Sergeant
Section 2 Squads (18 to 24 men)	Staff Sergeant
Platoon 3 squads (27 to 36 men)	2 nd Lt.
Company 3 Platoons (166 to 193 men)	Captain
Battalion 3 to 4 Companies (1,000 men)	Lt. Colonel
Regiment or Brigade 3 to 4 Battalions (3,300 men)	Colonel
Division 3 to 4 Regiments (15,000 to 20,000 men)	Major General
Corps 1 or more Divisions (30,000 to 80,000 men)	Lt. General
Army 2 or more Corps (60,000 and more--)	General
Army Group 2 or more Armies (100,000 men and up--)	General

For those readers who may not be familiar with Army organization and Command Structure, the above tabulation of information may be of help in understanding the relative Army Ranks and some of the basic Army terms. The Command structure shown above is intended to provide a basic structure, but it

frequently does not work just like the illustration.

As an example I was a 1st Lt. at the time I was promoted to be Company Commander. My promotion to Captain, the rank authorized for a Company Commander was not made official for several months.

Also the same thing happens frequently when a Non-Commissioned Officer has the rank of Corporal, he frequently might be named a Squad leader before he gets his third stripe as a Sergeant.

CONTENTS

	Page
The Start of Active Duty -----	1
Map of North America and Europe -----	3-A
Relief of 1 st Infantry Division -----	4
The Moselle River Crossing -----	7
Fort Driant, Metz, France -----	12
The Ardennes -----	15
The 2 nd Crossing of the Sauer River -----	20
The Rhine River -----	24
Cumulative Casualties, 5 th Infantry Division -----	28
Cumulative Casualties, 10 th Infantry (only) -----	29
Unit Strength – Infantry Regiment -----	30
Unit Strength – Airborne and Infantry Divisions -----	31
Unit Strength – Armored Division -----	32
Decorations – Order of Precedence -----	33
Distinguished Service Cross – Citation -----	34
Silver Star Medal – Citation -----	35
Bronze Star Medal – Citation -----	36
Service Medals and Badges -----	37
Bibliography -----	38
Map of 5 th Infantry Division in Europe -----	39

From Battle Creek, Michigan to Normandy, France
World War II Active Duty Summary
Wilfrid H. Haughey Jr., Lt. Colonel, Infantry, U.S. Army

Born August 13, 1910, in Battle Creek, Michigan. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1935 with an AB degree from the College of Literature Science and the Arts, and a Commission as a 2nd Lt., Infantry, United States Army.

Ordered to active duty April 25, 1941, as a 2nd Lt., assigned to the 5th Infantry Division, Fort Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan, 10th Infantry Regiment, Company "D", as a Machine Gun Platoon leader. This was a Heavy Weapons Company with 30 Cal. Browning Heavy Machine Guns and 81 MM mortars.

The 10th Inf. Regiment underwent basic training at Fort Custer, and also on maneuvers with the complete 5th Division, conducted by the 2nd Army of the United States through the state of Tennessee for six weeks, from May to July 1941. Maneuvers were cut short when the Division was ordered back to Fort Custer to prepare for overseas assignment. The 10th Inf Regiment less its 2nd Battalion left the U.S. September 1941 for Foreign Service in Iceland, arriving in Iceland before Pearl Harbor. Our duties were to guard specific shore areas and installations, and to provide the labor force for unloading military rations and supplies if future U.S. Armed Forces were needed in Europe. These duties included up to company size for unloading supply ships on a daily basis. Each detail consisted of appropriate numbers of Privates, Non-Commissioned Officers and Officers as required, working almost daily from dawn to dusk.

On December 7, 1941 I was Officer of the Guard when we received the news by radio broadcast that Pearl Harbor had been attacked.

The 2nd Battalion, 10th Infantry rejoined us in Iceland in early 1942, bringing the 5th Division up to strength.

I was promoted to Company Commander Company "D" 10th Inf. as a 1st Lt., and my promotion to Captain came through several months later. On May 1, 1942 I was assigned as Adjutant of the 10th Inf. Regiment, on the staff of the Regimental Commander. On Sept. 1, 1943 I was promoted to Executive

Officer, 1st Battalion, 10th Inf. (2nd in Command).

The 10th Inf. remained in Iceland, guarding long stretches of beach against an expected German attack, building camps, unloading supplies from ships, and training when possible during the extremes of the unpredictable Iceland weather, until August 1943. At this time, nearly two years after we had landed in Iceland, the Regiment moved to Tidworth Barracks, England, in the Salisbury Plains, in So. England, some 80 miles S.W. of London. This is an old British Army post of long standing. Here we underwent intensive training and we received completely new weapons, vehicles and other equipment. Here some of the men were granted a few days leave, the first for some men since September of 1941. I was promoted to Major March 1, 1943. The rank called for, since I was serving as a Battalion Executive Officer.

In October 1943 the Regiment moved from England to Northern Ireland. My Battalion, the 1st, was stationed in the outskirts of Belfast, which was in the NE part of Ulster County, and our area was Newcastle. The 2nd and 3rd Battalions were in Ballyedmond and Regimental Headquarters and other special troops were in Kilkeel. In Ireland the Regiment underwent 9 months of intensive pre-invasion. On July 2nd, 1944 all our vehicles were rushed to Greencastle Airport, a few miles South of Kilkeel, North Ireland, for waterproofing, then all vehicles were moved from the Airport to the transit camp in Belfast, by groups, and the following day all vehicles were loaded aboard 3 Military transport ships; the SS Henry W. Grady, the SS Stephen B. Elkins, and the SS Robert Toombs. All personnel, other than vehicle drivers and Asst. drivers, were split up and loaded on these 3 vessels. Drivers and Asst. drivers remained with their vehicles. Lt. Col. Wm Breckinridge, Ex. O., 10th Inf. Regt. was troop commander of SS Henry W. Grady; Major Wm. E. Simpson Ex. O. 2nd Bn. commanded troops on the Elkins; and Major W. H. Haughey Jr. Ex. O. 1st. Bn. commanded troops on the Tooms. Reg.t Hq. Personnel were on the U.S.A.T. "Explorer" commanded by Colonel Robert P. Bell, 10th Inf. Regt. C.O. Company "L" on a special mission, boarded the U.S.A.T. Borinquean. This ended the night training problems, the maneuvers, the long marches, the rifle ranges, the craggy hills of North Ireland which went up, and up, and never down. We didn't have to be told where we were going.

The three Liberty ships, part of a convoy of 12 Military transports and several escort vessels, weighed anchor on July 6, 1944. The Explorer and the Borinquean, together with three other transports, set sail the following day.

On July 9, 1944, all the ships dropped anchor off Las Dunes de Verreville, France. Our view of the beach at Omaha, 30 days after D-Day, was of half submerged ships lying about, battered beach implacements, the terrible flotsam, and the silver barrage balloons in the sky.

At about 6:00 AM, the next morning July 10, 1944, D+34, we started loading into LST's for our landing on the beach. This continued until about 7:00 PM, for all personnel not assigned to travel with their vehicles.

All troops on reaching land marched to a transit area some 4 miles back from the beach to permit the men to dry their clothing after wading ashore. Our Regiment, however, was not required to wade ashore, but unloaded from the landing craft directly onto "Rhine Barges" (rectangular steeldrums belted together to form a barge) which served as a pier. Then we marched to this transit area and assembling after our troops hiked to the 5th Div. Assembly area in the vicinity of Monteburg, France, approximately 18 miles further inland, meeting no shelling.

Back among the dunes of the landing beaches, the vehicles which had been religiously waterproofed by the drivers, were being de-waterproofed. (The Regiment was officially debarked at 7:00 PM July 11, 1944.

Our Division assembly point, Montebourg, had been almost completely destroyed by the guns and weapons of the beachhead landing on June 6. Hardly a building remained which was not partially or completely destroyed. Debris littered the streets, paved and dirt roads were severely pocked and cratered.

On the morning of July 12, 1944 we received orders for the Regiment to relieve the 18th Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division. The 18th had been in battle since landing at Omaha beach on D-Day and had been able to advance in the five weeks since then to this point. At 2:00 PM July 14, Colonel Bell, CO, 10th Infantry, assembled his reconnaissance party to visit the positions of the 18th Inf., for the purpose of making the troop exchange. This group from Regimental Hq., the Operations Officer, the Intelligence Officer, and the Supply Officer, and the Officers performing the same duties in each of our three Battalions, and the CO of each of these attached units; the 46th Field Artillery Bn., Company "B" 745th

Tank Bn., 3rd Plat. Company "B" 7th Engineer Bn., Company "B" 5th Medical Bn., Company "B" 818th Tank Destroyer Bn., and also from the Regimental Staff, the the CO Cannon Company, CO Anti-Tank Company, and CO Headquarters Company. And also each of the 3 Bn. CO's had with him his Artillery forward Observer, and his Heavy Weapons Company Commander. Colonel Bell took this group to the 18th Inf. Command Post (CP) to meet with their opposite numbers and arrange for a reconissance of the area, and to complete arrangements for the troop exchange. Bn. Executive Officers remained with their respective Bn's. Shortly after 6:00 AM July 14 the complete Regiment boarded trucks furnished by 5th Div, and headed for the area of the 18th Division, which was some 55 miles from the beach, the location the 18th had fought to since June 6.

Relief of the 18th Infantry Regiment,
1st Infantry Division

The 10th Infantry Regiment remained in this initial location until July 23, when the 5th Infantry Division was ordered to break out of the bridgehead through St. Lo, and proceed East in the direction of Paris.

The 10th Infantry's role in this breakout attack was to be the Division's reserve with its Cannon Company, its Anti-Tank Guns, its heavy machine guns and its 81 MM mortars and the Regiments 46th Field Artillery Battalion supporting the main effort.

The Division was assigned to the V Corps under General L. Gerow and this breakout effort was a concentrated effort of all allied units in the bridgehead, and included heavy bombers, fighter bombers, and all the Artillery the Allied Armies had in the bridgehead. The arial bombing of the St. Lo area on July 25 continued for more than two hours without letup, against an area of an 8 by 4 mile rectangle on the axis of the St. Lo to Periers road with over 3000 planes participating, including the 9th Air Force Fighters, its dive bombers, medium and fighter bombers, plus the heavies and their fighter escorts of the 8th Airforce. This was considered a new chapter in Military History.

On July 26th the 5th Infantry Division attacked to the South, capturing the ridge running from Caumont to St. Jean des Baisants.. The 10th Infantry's first major action suffered 1 Officer and 77 Enlisted men killed, 23 Officers and 323 Enlisted Men wounded and 35 Enlisted Men missing in action. One of the wounded was Lt. Col. Julian H. Martin, Commanding Officer 2nd Battalion, who was evacuated and never returned to the Regiment.

From here, after a few days out of the line, the 10th Inf. passed through the gap at Avranches and was in the newly formed XX Corps which Initially consisted of only the 5th Infantry Division, and the Division was relieved from V Corps and assigned to the XX Corps, and the Third U.S. Army, Commanded by Lt. General George S. Patton Jr. The 5th Division then moved to a new assembly area for the night, in the vicinity of La Trinite, about 3 ½ miles South of Villedieu-les-peles, a trip of some 65 miles. We were now on the Brittany Peninsula.

On August 7 the Division was ordered to seize and secure the city of Angers and the bridge to the South

across the Loir River.

In the Division's dash from Normandy to the South, a comparatively narrow path had been cut and the Germans were in force on both our northwest and southwest flanks as well as in front of us. Had the Germans been able to re-organize and readjust units our situation might have been extremely dangerous. Extensive patrolling along our flanks kept us informed of the situation and no major threat developed.

The 10th Infantry had the mission to advance around the city of Angers from the west to protect the Division's flank and prevent the Germans from reinforcing their garrison from across the Loir River to the south and to prevent any escape.

The city of Angers, the largest city in France to be liberated by the Allies since D-Day, and a key railroad center in Brittany had been taken by the 5th Infantry Division.

The capture of Angers had some farreaching results. The Loir River was secured as a natural flank barrier for the coming drive into central France. Elimination of the submarine menace in the Atlantic was now in sight, with the submarine bases of St. Nazaire and Lorient cut off from the east, and the deep water ports of Brest, St. Nazaire and Lorient, which were sorely needed, within grasp.

From the enemy point of view, the breakthrough at St. Lo had made it possible for the Allies to unhinge the left flank of their 7th Army, and our race to Angiers had created a serious threat to their unhinged flank and had cut off all German troops in Brittany. The Germans had seen the beginning of a blitz war which was to make Hitler's blitz of France of 1940 seem minute in comparison.

On August 13 the 10th Infantry started its drive to St. Calais and closed in the 5th Division assembly area 90 miles northeast of Angers and no enemy had been contacted. We headed for Chartres, a key communications center to all of western France. This forced the Germans to further withdraw behind the Orne River. The Germans were being trapped in a huge pocket known as the Argentan-Falaise Pocket.

Enroute to Chartres in the vicinity of Spoir, southwest of Chartres our advance elements captured a

German Quartermaster warehouse of food stores.

The U. S. 7th Armored Division was assigned to clear the enemy out of the city after which the 5th Infantry Division occupied the city. A city of 25,000 people. It gave up; an Airport with large supply warehouses, a mobile fighter control station, 6 large warehouses, 3 large ammunition dumps, one bomb assembly plant, and numerous trucks, vehicles, tanks and guns were captured. Approximately 50 German ME 109 airplanes were destroyed at the airport. Some 50 American prisoners of the Germans were released and 920 Germans were captured.

The Division again pushed to the east, with objectives the cities of Etamps, Fountainbleu and Montereau. We were skirting the city of Paris to secure bridges over the Seine River to prevent the Germans from making a stand at that river.

The 10th Combat Team (The 10th Inf. Regt. plus the 46th Field Artillery Bn.) had no extra trucks to carry its infantrymen, and to keep up the pace we were following it was necessary for most of the men to ride tanks, tank destroyers, artillery trucks, guns and engineer vehicles. The demand for all available transportation made it necessary to use kitchen trucks as personnel carriers, and to shuttle the kitchens. Traveling in this manner took considerable time for unit commanders to dismount their troops and to group them into fighting formations.

Our next objective was to cross the Seine River at Montreau and establish a bridgehead. This was accomplished with assault boats against moderate opposition.

From there we moved toward Nogent-Sur-Sein and into the area the 5th Division fought through in World War I. The Division had fought and marched principally by motor for 700 miles; Captured Angers, Chartres, Etamps, Malesherbes, Nemours, Fountainbleu, Montreau, Nougheht-sur-Sein and Reims, and assisted in the capture of Verdun, to mention only the larger cities. The Division forced crossings of the Maine, Seine, Yonne, Marne, Aisne, and Meuse rivers. During this period more than 3,000 prisoners were captured, and an immense amount materiel and supplies of all kinds were captured.

At this point the U.S. Army had out-distanced its supplies and in particular, had run out of gas. There

was only enough for kitchens and emergencies.

The enemy, which had been on the run, started to stiffen its defense and we remained in our positions and protected our areas.

Up to this point the Division Reconnaissance personnel had actually been in the city of Metz and found it free of German troops. They outposted the city until the Germans began to return to the city, at which point the Recon. patrols were recalled to our lines, back across the Moselle River.

Up to this time the Division's role was an integral part of the grand phase of pursuit; we had exploited to the full the all-out attack on Germany itself. Now we were out of gas.

While waiting for supplies, particularly gasoline, higher Headquarters was planning our next moves – the fortress city of Metz, by crossing the Moselle River, the Saar Basin, the Rhine River and Berlin. But first we had to force a crossing of the Moselle River.

The Moselle River Crossing at Arnaville, France

The 5th Division, working closely with the 2nd Armored Division, spearheaded the drive across France and into Germany, to drive the Germans out of France and out of the occupied countries. With trucks from the 3 Div. Quartermaster truck companies, 5th Division personnel loaded on its own vehicles, tanks and other weapons and headed for Angiers. Four hours and sixty miles later it attacked Angiers.

Our first major action after relieving the 1st Infantry Div. in the Caumont area was in Angers, where I received the Bronze Star Medal for – "Meritorious achievement against the enemy on or about August 9, 1944 – " (although I did not actually receive it until several months later). (*) During this operation against Angers the 10th Inf. Div. was teamed with the 2nd Armored Div, As Executive Officer, 1st Bn., 10th Inf. I was assigned to support Combat Command "B" of the 2nd Armored Div., Commanded by Colonel Creighton Abrams, as commander of a reinforced rifle company plus a Platoon of Heavy Machine Guns and a Platoon of 81 MMmortars. It was for action during this support assignment that I received the Decoration. (Col. Abrams was eventually to become a 4-star General and finished his military career as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, reporting directly to the President of the United States.) The U.S. Army's "Abrams" Tank was named in his honor.

As we fought our way out of the Caumont area we were in "hedgerow" country. These hedgerows were originally established by farmers to separate one field from another, and to keep farm animals under control.

These were not just fences or stone walls like we see on our farms, they were physical barricades of earth, rocks, fencing, shrubs, vines, and trees. Most were 6 or more feet high, sometimes up to 12 feet. They made excellent cover and protection for soldiers and their weapons, but for the attacking force to get through them or over them, under fire, was most difficult and dangerous.

We had the most success by blasting them with heavy artillery fire to loosen them up or blow up the ground, trees and shrubs, sometimes 10 to 12 feet thick, then using either a bulldozer or a tank, on the front of which we mounted a very heavy and pointed device somewhat like a multi-tined pitch fork

with sharp tines about a foot apart and about 4 feet long, and about 3 inches of steel in diameter, with sharpened points. The width of the device was about 6 feet. The devices were built by Third Army troops, the 7th Engineer Bn. 774 Tank Bn. and the 705th Ordnance Co., in the 5th Div. Area, from steel taken from the obstacles in the Normandy beaches.

* For citation see Bronze Star Medal in NOTES PAGE 34

We were in a war of movement now. The 5th Div. was swinging north-east to try to pinch off the bulk of the German forces trying to escape across the Seine River. The Div. rolled one night 104 miles to St. Calais, the next day on toward Chartres, the gateway to Paris.

The men sped through villages and towns where they were greeted by villagers waving flags. They lived on "K" rations: and were bewhiskered, were grimy and dirty, but the villagers gave them food, wine and cognac, and even champagne. They took Chartres after an Armored Div. had probed for 3 days and failed.

After Chartres the Div. was ordered to turn towards Reims and the battlefields of World War I. On August 25 the 10th Infantry crossed the Sein River in assault boats near Montreau, killing or capturing an estimated 600 of the enemy.

The division kept moving on, it crossed the Marne, Vesle and Aisne Rivers to take the Champagne capital of Reims and voomed through the Argonne Forest in one day. Two tanks from an Armored Div. beat us into Verdun but the tanks stopped at the west bank of the Meuse River, and let the Infantry roll in and take over the town. The Third Army had out-run its supplies and was out of gas.

It took 6 days for our supplies to catch up with the troops, and during this time the Divisions defended their area and higher Headquarters made future plans.

When our supplies had caught up with us and we again had normal supplies of gas, plans were implemented for the 11th Inf. to make the initial assault across the Moselle River in the vicinity of Dornot on September 7. One Battalion of the 11th Inf. crossed the river and some 2,000 yards east ran into Iron Gates to Forts St. Blaise and Sammy, and were driven back.

After some 36 separate counter-attacks the 11th was driven back across the river and the attack failed. At the time of the assault, the details of the two Forts were not known to the 5th Div.

At this time I was Executive Officer 1st Bn., 10th Inf. When the 11th Inf. crossing failed, the Division Commanding Officer ordered the 10th Infantry to make a 2nd Assault crossing some 3,000 yards down River from Dornot, before dawn on September 9.

Lt. Col. Frank v. Langfitt Jr., Commanding Officer of the 1st Bn., 10th Inf., was ordered to Regimental Headquarters at about 1;00 PM on September 8, at which time he received the attack order, from the Regimental Commander, Colonel Robert P. Bell to make the 2nd assault crossing. I was in the 1st Bn. Hq, area getting things organized for our next assignment.

At about 3:00 PM I was called to Regimental Headquarters to see the Regimental Executive Officer, Lt. Col. William M. Breckinridge at once. On arrival, I was told Lt. Col. Langfitt was taken ill and evacuated through Medical Channels and I was the new 1st Bn. Commanding Officer, and I was then given the order for the assault river crossing. I left Hq. at about 3:45 PM and the attack was ordered for 4:00 AM the next morning. I alerted my Company Commanders and my staff and my Artillery Liaison Officer to meet me at Bn. Hq. in 10 minutes. I alerted Bn. Hq, by phone to alert all personell involved in the Bn. operation to move to the designated assembly area before dark and serve supper there. I met my staff at Bn. Hq. and issued the necessary orders and arranged for a reconnsissance of the boat launch area before dark.

On September 9, 1944 the 10th Infantry Regiment, some 3,000 yards further south in the vicinity of Arnaville, France, made the 2nd assault crossing of the Moselle River with the 1st Bn. leading the way, followed by the 2nd Bn. which crossed in the 1st Bn's site and was on the left of the 1st Bn. The crossing was to begin at 4:00 AM. The assault started from the assembly area about one half mile from the River. The Bn. was formed with combat packs and 3 meals of "K" rations, in a column of platoons, 2 men abreast in the order the units would cross the river. My forward Command Post group and myself were right behind the leading wave of boats.

A guard met us at a previously selected point to guide us to the launch area where we would get the

assault boats. As it was pitch dark, the trail was marked with white tape. When we reached the launch site, there were no boats, so details were sent to the place where the boats were, still on the trucks, to unload and bring the boats to the launch site. The men waited in place for the boats which delayed the launch until about 5:00 AM when we launched the first boat.

This was the first time I had Commanded a Battalion in combat, and a river crossing is one of the most complicated and difficult types of assault the infantry faces. I was nervous and concerned that I not make a big mistake in my first command, especially since a Battalion of the 11th Inf. had failed in its attempt, and this was the toughest assignment the 10th Infantry had had to date.

I could not let the men know I was as scared as they were.

The crossing was undetected, and all boats made the crossing by shuttling. It took considerable time under darkness to sort out the men into their own units so the attack could continue according to plan. The boats had drifted in the current, which mixed up the arrival sequence of the boats. Before all of the 4 companies and attached troops could be sorted out it started to get light. And rifle fire started coming into the Battalion area. I had crossed with my staff among the first boats, and we tried to direct the men as they came ashore, to their various units. It was difficult, in darkness, to get oriented on strange ground, and head for an area clearly noted on the map. Before the first troops were organized to assault the high ground ahead of us, the Captain of "A" Company, Elias R. Vick was killed while getting his Company organized to continue the attack. I was there when he died and named his senior Platoon Leader as the new Company Commander, and directed Lt. Harris, the Battalion Intelligence Officer on my staff, to take a platoon from "A" Company and one from "C" Company and lead them to scout the Battalion's 1st objective, the high ground some 1,500 yards to our front. The attack got underway according to plan and we reached our objective while subject to heavy enemy rifle fire, heavy artillery concentrations and numerous counter attacks with tanks from our front and our flanks.

All went more or less according to plan. The assault crossing was a success and we had the first bridgehead across the Moselle River for the Allied forces. But it was costly. The 1st Battalion lost two Company Commanders killed, Captain Vick of "A" Company, and Captain William B. Davis of "C" Company, both Officers I had known since I was called to active duty in April 1941, They both were excellent Company Commanders. Our crossing site just happened to be within range of, and in

direct sight of, Battery Moselle, a gun turret high on the side of the hill on which Fort Driant was situated, and was a part of the Fort Driant defenses.

This Battery held up and destroyed three bridging operations and delayed erecting a bridge for four days. The Battalion was without its supporting weapons, tanks, tank destroyers, Cannons, Anti-tank guns rations and ammunition supplies, which had to be ferried across the river under fire. We did have artillery support and some Artillery and some tank and tank-destroyer support from the near side of the river, but none close up.

Casualties had to be evacuated by boat and we had little hot food until the bridge was in. A big problem was we used all of our Bazooks and had to have more ferried to us. They became our most prized possession for several days, We used so many Bazookas and Bazooka shells that Regiment ran out, and most of the Division's supply had to be ferried to us by boat. This was our major close-in defensive weapon against tanks except where artillery could reach the tanks. We lost count of the number of counter attacks we broke up mostly by observed artillery fire from all 5th Division artillery.

With the use of smoke pots and smoke shells shot by our own mortars and by 4.2 mortars attached, and dropped from the air by small planes. Our engineers put in two bridges and protected them by smoke, and we finally got our direct support weapons and other heavy equipment across. The bridgehead was eventually extended and declared secure after ten days.

Between September 10 and 16th the 10th Infantry Regiment alone, lost 24 Officers and 674 Enlisted Men killed, or 15 % of its Officers, and 22% of its Enlisted Men.

For action during the Moselle River crossing during the period September 10-20, 1944 I was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, our nation's second highest decoration for valor. (See copy of the citation in NOTES P33.

Fort Driant, Metz, France

The Moselle River was one of the main defense areas protecting the city of Metz. Metz had never in modern History been successfully assaulted by any invading force. The U. S. Third Army was the first foreign force in History to capture the entire Metz city and its complete ring of some 22 separate Forts, built over a long period of time to defend against invaders.

The 5th Infantry Division was the first Division in the U. S. Army to make an attempt to conquer Fort Driant, one of Metz' most formidable Forts. The 11 Infantry Regiment, of the 5th Infantry Division, made the initial assault on Fort Driant with a reinforced Battalion, it had Tanks, Tank Destroyers, Engineers and considerable artillery and Anti-Tank Guns in direct support. This task force in four days, managed to gain a foothold in the fort area, and actually occupied two of its barracks areas and several concrete gun placements, against overwhelming odds. The Fort was a large area on high commanding ground with permanent large gun placements, with guns mounted in rounded caps which could be raised and lowered by mechanical means within the Fort. The steel of which the gun turrets were made was thick enough and strong enough to resist all of the heavy weapons available within the Third Army, including self-propelled 8 inch guns firing point-blank. These explosive shells, armor piercing and high explosive too, just bounced off the turrets leaving very small scratches.

The only weapons which could affect these gun turrets were 500 pound high explosive bombs dropped by Fighter Bombers, and they had to be direct hits. These gun turrets caps were about three feet in diameter and dome shaped, and very hard to hit with bombs from the air.

The 11th Infantry Task Force, after four days, was worn out, and was relieved by a Task Force of similar strength from the 1st Bn., 10th Infantry (The Bn. was less one rifle company, Company "C".) and with similar support units as the 11th Inf. had. I commanded the Battalion on this assignment, under the Command of Brigadier General Warnock, the Executive Officer of the 5th Division. The attacking force was known as Task Force Warnock.

After relieving the Battalion of the 11th Infantry, we continued the assault and made some progress, but at a high cost in casualties. We were able to gain access to Fort Driant's tunnel system which linked all of the Gun positions, living quarters and supply and service areas. We gained some ground through the

tunnels, but firing high explosive weapons under ground, in inclosed areas was not very practical with the equipment available to us. The explosive gases could not escape the area and our men had to breath the air, as did the Germans. Shrapnel and chunks of concrete and lumber from the tunnels and barricades put up by defending Germans was hazardus to us, as well as to the Germans.

We continued to try to make progress both above ground and in the tunnels for several days, with very little success. Therefore a conference was held at 5th Division Hq. with the Corps and the Third Army Commander, General Patton to decide what to do, to continue to attack the Fort, or to withdraw and contain the Fort area, and starve the Germans out. Continuing the assault on the Fort would require a lot more men than a reinforced Battalion, and a lot of special heavy equipment. It was decided to withdraw and contain, and starve out the Fort area. The 5th Division was relieved by other troops whose mission was to contain the Fort, let no one in, and no one out, cut off the water supply and all food and equipment from the Fort area.

This procedure was followed for many of the 22 Metz Forts and eventually they all surrendered for lack of food and water. The Army made special arrangments for all of the big Forts, some 15 in all, for the surrenders to be made to Officers of the 5th Infantry Division.

5th Infantry Division casualties at Fort Driant were:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Officers	4	22	4	30
Enlisted Men	60	527	183	770
Total	64	549	187	800

The 5th Infantry Division, along with the 90th Infantry Division, circled and isolated the City of Metz captured the City. I Commanded the 1st Bn. 10th Inf. Regt. in the attack on Metz and led the Battalion to the very center of the city,where we met other 3rd Army troops and together we captured the city.

During the attack on the city of Metz, the 1st Bn. 10th Inf. used a local Police Station building as a Command Post for a day or two. We drove the Germans out of the building and later found a full case, never opened, of 12 Thompson Sub-Machine Guns, 45 caliber. The guns were packed in the same cases

they left the States in. Later we found out these Guns were dropped by parachute intended for the French Underground (the F.F.I., French Forces of the Interior). I took one of the weapons and carried it for the rest of the war, it was quite useful. I brought it home with me and although the barrel has been welded shut, it still looks quite mean, and is packed away with other souvenirs.

When I got home I discovered, according to Federal Law I had to register the weapon, and to do so I would have to get a permit which was \$500.00, or turn it in to the Police. I could forever keep the weapon if I let the Federal Government weld the barrel closed so it could not be fired. This would not affect the appearance of the weapon and I could keep it as a souvenir.

For action against Fort Driant, near Metz, France on October 5-7, 1944 I was awarded the Silver Star Medal. For a copy of the citation see NOTES p34

The Ardennes

On December 17, 1944 the German Wehrmacht gambled everything on a last, large full scale offensive that struck the U. S. 1st Army in the Ardennes forest in Luxembourg. This area of the battlefield was very quiet and although it faced the enemy, over a long stretch of ground it was not considered a major threat because of the terrain and lack of adequate roads and service facilities. It was used primarily by Allied forces as an area in which to assign fresh ground troops without previous combat experience, to permit them to get familiar with front line activities while they became familiar with combat situations and developed their military skills in a non-critical area. It was also used to assign troops for rest and assimilation of replacement troops in a somewhat less active climate, so replacement troops could get acquainted with their new units and with veteran members of their units.

The 4th Infantry Division, having been in the front lines since D-Day, was tired and in need of a rest to assimilate replacements, was assigned to this area along with the 106th Infantry Division fresh from the States with no previous combat experience, and other units too, for the same reason.

After the fall of the city of Metz and some of the larger Forts which had not been cleared, it was decided to surround the still-resisting Forts and contain them with harassing artillery until such time as they would give up or be starved out. Other units relieved the 5th Infantry Division at the Forts, and the Division's three regiments, the 2nd, 10th and 11th Regiments commenced assault operations toward the Saar River and the Siegfried Line, north of the Moselle River. At noon on December 20th the 5th Infantry Div. received orders to withdraw from the bridgehead as soon as relieved by the 95th Division and hurry north to the Luxembourg City area to aid the hard hit 4th Infantry Div. of the 1st U. S. Army. We did not know it at the time, but it was the start of the "Battle of the Bulge."

The 5th Div. Hq. urged the 10th Inf. to complete the movement to Luxembourg as quickly as possible because the 4th Division was in trouble. The speed with which the shift was accomplished proved an extraordinary feat in troop movement. Despite the apparent confusion on dark roads 82% of the troops were in the 4th Division's area within 24 hours of the time the movement order was issued.

Forty eight hours after the movement order had been received, and 70 miles further north, the 10th Infantry Combat Team, attached to the 4th Infantry Division, had attacked to the north in snow and

bitter cold. The original plan was for the 10th Infantry Regiment to relieve elements of the 89th Infantry Division, but before the plan could be carried out, the orders were rescinded and the Regiment advised to sit tight for the night. Two Battalions of Tank Destroyers were placed in support of the 10th Infantry and, at 12:00 midnight, orders were received to prepare for an advance on the following day. That night however, at 11:00 PM the Regimental Commander returned from Division Headquarters, and at a subsequent staff meeting discussed a drastically different operational plan. The new orders called for the Regiment to attack objectives south of Echternach, passing through elements of the shattered 4th Infantry Division which were precariously holding a line generally south of Schaidgen and extending eastward. The time for the attack was set for approximately 12:00 noon December 22, and was to be with the 1st Bn. on the right and the 2nd Bn. on the left, the boundary between the two was the Echternach-Michelshof road, to the 2nd Bn. The 3rd Bn. in reserve in the vicinity of Ecurie.

The present mission of the Combat Team was to relieve one Company of the 4th Div. at Echternach, who were cut off from the remainder of their unit, by a coordinated attack in conjunction with elements of the 22nd and 12th Combat Teams. 4th Division Artillery plus two Medium Tank Bns. in general support, and the 46th and the 50th Field Artillery Bn. in direct support. Other attachments at the beginning of the push included elements of the 808th and 803rd Tank Destroyer Bns., and "B" Company 7th Engineers and "B" Company 5th Medical Bn.

The assault Bns. were moved by truck to assembly areas north of Hemstal and to the rear, of their respective zones of advance during the morning of December 22. Because of delays the advance as projected did not get underway until 1:15 PM when the two Battalions crossed the line of departure abreast.

As "A" Company crossed the line of departure they were met with considerable small arms, machine gun and mortar fire. Fifteen minutes later, the enemy was shelling the entire area. Company "B" moved up into line. By 2:00 PM the Companies were in contact some 400 yards north of the Scheidgen-Michelshof road, when advised to hold their positions.

Companies "E" and "F" formed assault units of the 2nd Bn., and they drew heavy shelling as they attempted to cross the line of departure. In the 2nd Bn. area the same heavy shelling was in progress as Companies "E" and "F" started through the woods. At the same time a force of some 200 Germans were

moving in the attack directly toward company "F", They faced one another across an open field.

"I've seen Jerry coming at me in a counter attack, and the Good Lord knows I've seen him often enough when I've been doing the attacking, but that day beat everything. We came out of the woods from one side of the field, and there were at least 200 Jerries coming out of the woods on the other side. Everyone started shooting and the Krauts took cover. We knew why in a minute. We hadn't had a dosing of artillery like what came in then, in quite a while. It wasn't as bad as at the Moselle, but they were throwing mortars – the big ones – eightyeights, and some stuff that seemed even heavier. There was no doubt that we had to move. We started forward and the Jerries decided they'd had enough of an attack, I guess. They pulled out. But the artillery kept coming. It followed us through the woods and when we finally reached Michalshof where the 4th Division was trying to hold the line with cooks and MP's, it was still coming down. We lost a lot of men –"

- Sergeant, 10th Infantry

The following morning the Battalion resumed the attack at about 8:00AM. The 1st Bn., with Companies "A" and "B" leading, pushed forward over difficult snow-covered terrain, meeting no opposition from the enemy in the early phases of the attack, the attention of the enemy being directed elsewhere. "A" Company advanced on the right, entered the town and reported it clear by 9:15 AM. By nightfall our troops were occupying the high ground on a line extending from near the town to the northeast, and were patrolling actively to the front further north.

"C" Company was moved to positions in the rear of "A" Company and to the left of the Battalion zone to protect the left flank, where enemy resistance was stronger.

Initially the 2nd Bn. met heavy small arms and artillery fire. After pushing ahead to a point some 400 yards north of the Michelshof-Scheidigan road, leading elements of "F" Company ran into infantry who were extremely deployed in depth and supported by self propelled guns, mortars, and rockets or Nebelwerfers. Successive barrages of shells exploded in the midst of the advancing men.

"...it was so terrible it was unbelievable. Even on the Moselle and at Paurnoy we'd had fox holes. In the woods that day there was no place to take cover. No way to escape the tree bursts. We even took the Kraut's fox holes finally, took'em with rifle butts and bayonets, but

you could hear the enemy forward observer's phone ringing, they were so close, and they must have called the fire right down on their own heads. In the first few minutes we had lost three of the platoon leaders and only God knows how many men. When we finally drew back to reform we were in bad shape. We started the attack with 140 men and we had only 46 present at the call. –"

– Sergeant, 10th Infantry

The forward line of "F" Company soon became untenable and orders were given the men to extract themselves by infiltrating back to their original positions. As they withdrew, troops brought a few frightened prisoners with them.

The enemy now attempted to exploit the initial advantage they gained by the deadly effectiveness of their artillery, much of it observed fire, for at approximately 12:30 PM an enemy force of about 200 men was observed moving through a draw toward the left flank of the Bn. This was dispersed by heavy concentrations of artillery and the enemy withdrew.

The 10th Infantry Regiment continued its advance toward Putscheid, town by town, area by area, and unit by unit, making maximum use of all available supporting weapons – Artillery, Tanks, Tank Destroyers, our own Heavy Weapons, from time to time assisting other Division units and other Divisions, and requesting their help from time to time from other units and Divisions. Sometimes the going was very difficult and costly, and at times the resistance was light.

Putscheid was finally secured by January 28th, and the Bulge was about liquidated.

The Germans started their final bold strike with three of their best Armored Divisions in an attempt to split the Allied lines, and reach the Muse River and destroy the Allied Communications center in Belgium. They nearly succeeded, but for a change in the weather just after Christmas, when the skies cleared and the Allied Air Power was able to operate. They struck heavy concentrations of German Armored units and destroyed hundreds of German Tanks and Armored Artillery. The roads were so blocked with enemy Armor and vehicles that it took Bulldozers to shove the destroyed and disabled Armor into the ditches. We traveled some of these roads in moving our units from place to place, and saw the destruction as we passed. In some places the ditches on both sides of the roads were jammed

with Armor as far as you could see.

During this period the 10th Infantry Regiment had advanced from its position on the south bank of the Sauer River to a line southwest of the Our River, extending generally from the high ground west of Putscheid, to the high ground northwest of Vianden. Aside from the number of enemy killed and wounded, officially estimated as "excessive", the regiment took 640 prisoners, a considerable number of Tanks and Artillery pieces, including infantry howitzers and Nebelwerfers, were captured. Also due to the Regiment's rapid advance, the enemy was forced to destroy much of his artillery and at least one battery of Infantry Howitzers.

During the entire operation, 10th Infantry losses were comparatively light, 2 Officers and 43 Enlisted Men killed, 10 Officers and 225 Enlisted Men wounded, 3 Officers and 75 Enlisted Men missing or a total of 358 casualties. Reinforcements received, including former members of the Regiment returning to duty, numbered 526 Officers and Enlisted Men, bringing the effective strength of the Regiment at the close of the month to 154 Officers, 4 Warrant Officers, and 2,933 Enlisted Men or 3,091 total all ranks.

In my letters from home I learned that Dave Haughey was in the service and was in the Anti-Aircraft Artillery, and I knew he had received a Promotion to Captain. My letters from home told me he had been sent overseas, but no one knew where he was except he was in the ETO (European Theatre of Operations).

There were very strict regulations regarding censorship and no specific information could be given out regarding unit location or any information that might be of use to the enemy.

I was able to get from home the name of the Anti-Aircraft unit to which Dave was assigned. With that information, I went to our G-2 (Intelligence Officer on the 5th Division Staff) Lt. Col. Donald W. Thackery, and told him my brother Captain David O. Haughey Anti-Aircraft Artillery and gave him Dave's Unit designation which now, I do not recall, and asked him if he could find out if Dave's outfit was in the ETO and where it was located, because if possible I wanted to arrange to see him.

It took a lot of doing but he finally located his unit and its location. He was in Belgium and not too far

away. I was able to arrange a phone call to him and he was surprised to hear from me. I told him I could arrange to get a Jeep and visit him overnight at some time when he was off duty. Dave checked and let me know a period of time when he could be free. With that information I got a pass from my CO and arranged to borrow a jeep and a driver and we drove to his location. As I recall some 60 miles from our location. He was in Belgium and for the life of me I cannot remember the precise spot.

Because of the Ardennes offensive I had to detour and that meant get a route cleared through G-2, and we arrived in late afternoon. Dave arranged quarters for my jeep driver and he was well taken care of. Dave gave me a tour of his area and introduced me all around. We had dinner in his Officers Mess and spent the evening just talking. Dave arranged an extra cot in his quarters for me. The next morning after breakfast my driver and I headed back to my Regiment. It was great seeing Dave and getting caught up on all his news since I had not seen him since shortly before I left the States in 1941.

We had no problems on the trip to Belgium or the return trip. I was Battalion Executive Officer at the time and was able to arrange to get away. It was great fun seeing Dave.

The 2nd crossing of the Sauer River

The battle of the Bulge ended with the Germans withdrawing into Germany and shifting sizeable units into their Eastern front against the Russians.

It was increasingly important that simultaneous blows be struck at Germany from the Allies on the west as the Russians were pushing from the east.

The battles in the Ardennes took a lot out of the U. S. Army and the troops were tired and needed rest, it was however necessary for us to strike while the enemy was weak and withdrawing into Germany.

As plans shaped up, the 3rd Army was to strike across the Our and the Sauer Rivers, on the Luxembourg-German borders. The 5th Division's assigned area was along a 5 mile front across the Sauer River and at the beginning of February, the 10th Infantry Regiment was assembled in Ettelbruck and Diekirch, Luxembourg, in Division reserve. On February 1 the 10th Infantry Regiment relieved the 11 Infantry Regiment in positions north of Hoscheid and Berdorf, facing the Sauer River. The 2nd and 3rd Bns. were on the main line of resistance, and the 1st Bn. in Regimental reserve. Preparations for the crossing continued on the night of February 3rd. The 2nd Bn. was relieved from its position north of Hoscheid by elements of the 6th Cavalry Group, and assembled in Ettelbruck.

During February 5 and 6 the Regiment maintained its positions with the 1st Bn. on the main line of resistance north of Berdorf, while patrols searched out to the river bank for suitable crossing sites. Plans were made to start the crossing on the early morning of February 7. The 2nd Bn. was to cross first, both the 2nd and 3rd Bns. moved to assembly areas behind the 1st Bn. during the evening of February 6th. The 1st Bn. Commanding Officer whom I replaced just before the Moselle River Crossing, returned to duty on December 10 and on that date I reassumed my assignment as 1st Bn. Executive Officer

To the river crossing veterans of the 10th Infantry the Sauer loomed as just one more river, but an early thaw had made the normally placid stream a swollen River of treacherous current which when coupled with the concrete pill boxes of the Siegfried Line on the other side, made an obstacle somewhat comparable to Moselle and the Forts of Metz. Because the enemy was weaker, not too much trouble was anticipated.

About 150 yards back from the far shore of the river crossing site was an enemy pill box. To the rear and up a hill that rose sharply from the river bed, enemy tanks interspersed among the pill boxes, defended by dug-in infantrymen, offered a grim menace to anyone daring to come their way.

At 1:30AM February 7, our counter-battery-artillery opened on the far side of the river along the Division front.

"E" Company of the 2nd Bn. moved down the river bank across from Weilerbach to attempt the crossing in rubber boats captured from the Germans. The initial effort to cross the Company over the swollen, and mine-infested waters, drew heavy fire from enemy fortifications on the north bank, which knocked out the boats before the troops could get ashore. Shortly before 8:00 AM a second attempt was made to cross the river, all but 2 of the 12 boats were sunk, and only 8 men had succeeded in reaching the far shore. With great difficulty the balance of "E" Company eventually joined the 8 men 22 hours later. Additional help from 4.2 mortars lobbing shells on the far bank and on pill boxes helped the 2nd Bn. to complete the crossing and start clearing out the pill boxes, one at a time.

On February 9, I had retired for the night when at about 2:00 AM February 10, I was awakened and ordered to report to Regimental Hq. at once. I was at Regimental Hq. at about 2:30 AM where I was told by the Regimental Commander, that, as of that moment I was Commanding Officer of the 3rd Bn. and the 3rd, Bn. was to make a second attempt to cross the Sauer river at dawn. I was briefed by Lt. Col. Breckinridge, Regt. Ex. O. on the current tactical situation in the Regimental area and its 3 Bns. and told to report to the 3rd, Bn. Command Post at once to assume Command. The 3rd Bn. was to make a second attempt to cross the Sauer river at dawn. I was told the 3rd Bn. Staff, Company Commanders and support group leaders were there awaiting my arrival.

My first thoughts were, here we go again, I could not believe it. I am awakened in the middle of the night, given Command of an unfamiliar Battalion and ordered to cross a raging river with a Bn. which had just failed to make one attempt to cross, and to cross again at dawn. What did I do? I said "Yes Sir"! and headed for the 3rd Bn. Command Post.

A guide took me to the 3rd Bn. CP, where I met my new staff and all of my unit and support leaders. I

knew about half of them who had been with the Regiment, some as long as I had been, about 3½ years: the rest were complete strangers to me. I was introduced to all the new faces and then we got down to business.

The Operations Officer brought me up to date on the Battalion's status as of that point in time. I was briefed by each unit Commander as to his unit's situation. Following this review, which took about an hour I then issued the necessary orders for resuming the attack across the river at dawn, as ordered by the Regimental Commander. The order was essentially the same as issued by the former Battalion Commander, with a few adjustments due to the situation which had occurred since he had left.

Essentially the 3rd Bn. crossed the river, not where originally proposed, but about 150 yards to our left at the site where the 2nd En. had crossed the previous night.

Operations were very difficult. Communications were a big problem, wires were broken by shell fire almost as soon as they were repaired or replaced. Multiple wires were strung across the river and they were difficult to repair, and using boats was hazardous. Sometimes wires were fired across the river by rocket grenade. The Infantry had very close support from Tanks and Tank Destroyers, When these weapons could find a bridge to use. Our own light and heavy mortars plus two additional 4.2 mortars were very helpful, and we used our Regimental Cannon Company and our Anti-Tank Guns to good advantage.

The enemy pill boxes were a big problem. Unless we could get a Tank or Tank Destroyer in position for direct fire we found our best success was time consuming and required detailed coordination between squads, platoons and sometimes Companies. We tried to avoid frontal assault and approach the pill boxes from the rear, usually not so well protected, and find a way to drop a grenade through a filter port or ventilator, anyplace where an opening could be found.

We always had Artillery available at Bn, and often at Company level. We had radio communication with Artillery fire control, and fire control was in close contact with Division Artillery and attached Artillery if they were needed.

The Siegfried Line was an important German defense feature, and when we broke through that line the

only major defense area left to the Germans was their towns, cities and natural ground features such as rivers and high ground.

As the Regiment crossed the Sauer, each Regiment and Battalion was given target objectives within a given area, and these objectives were attacked one at a time in a given sequence, to be reduced as fast as we could complete them.

The next major objective was the Prum River and then the Regiment was relieved by the 2nd Infantry Regiment and moved to the Vicinity of Luxembourg for a few days rest.

In crossing the Sauer River and subsequent assault on the Seigfried Line was against the German 7th Army Battle School, together with elements of the German 106th Fortress Bn. which manned the pill boxes and the positions around them in the 10th Infantry's zone.

On February 19th the 10th Infantry was ordered to resume the attack in Germany to the north and the northeast as a part of the Third Army's drive on Trier and Bitburg. We crossed the Prum River and cleared the way to the Kyll River by cutting the Trier-Bitburg road. In approaching the Prum River, patrols discovered a place where the enemy had forded the river. The ford was used for vehicles and a foot bridge was installed by the Engineers after dark. Early the next morning the 1st Bn. led the assault crossing against ineffective and disorganized resistance, and a bridgehead was established to a depth of 1,500 yards and the Engineers built a vehicle bridge while the 3rd Bn. crossed and joined the 1st Bn. The vehicle bridge was completed by 4:00 PM permitting the balance of the Regiment to cross.

Enemy resistance was becoming less intense and we started taking large numbers of prisoners. The Nims River was next, and it divided the town of Messerich. The 2nd Bn. led the assault with instructions to seize any available bridges. The enemy blew all bridges as our troops approached, but one was still passable for foot troops and was held. The troops were under quite heavy artillery fire, until counter battery fire neutralized the enemy shelling. The 2nd Bn. began their assault at 2:00 PM and against moderate resistance captured the town, including an enemy Battalion staff, intact. The area was soon cleared and patrols had reached Obersteden and Nedersteden, which were cleared by 11:40 PM and a line established connecting the two towns.

On February 27th the 3rd Bn. advanced to the Sharfillig-Bitburg road. The 2nd Bn. assembled in Esslingen, Obersteden and Niedersteden, and advanced east, clearing Scharfbillig and capturing most of two companies located there.

Almost 1,000 prisoners were taken by the 10th Infantry during February, including a great number of officers, indicating a low morale among enemy troops. Many prisoners were inexperienced new recruits of 17 years of age, who were continuously depressed by our fighter-bombers and our continuous artillery bombardments. One captured officer said "with 2 of your JABOS (fighter-bombers) you are paralyzing our entire division sector". Other officers captured complained that they were sent into action without being acquainted with their men, or briefed on the situation.

The Rhine River

The Sauer River bridgehead was cleared and the 4th Armored Division was passed through the Eifer Hills toward the Rhine River.

By this time the 10th Infantry Combat Team was quite well established in military circles as a river-crossing outfit. The Maine, Seine, Moselle, Seille, Sure, Sauer, Prum, Nims and Kyll, not to mention the numerous lesser streams, all fought for and successfully bridged and passed. The Kyll River bridgehead was established against stubborn resistance; in the three days required to clear the area and secure it for exploitation by the Armor, the Regiment had broken the enemy's defense.

The completeness of the Regiment's drive across the Sauer and through the Seigfreid Line to the Kyll River is perhaps no better indicated than by the comparative low number of casualties sustained by the Regiment in overrunning positions difficult under any circumstances, but which, when properly manned, could have been taken only at great cost in lives and equipment.

Our losses: 3 Officers and 30 Enlisted Men killed, 12 Officers and 286 Enlisted Men wounded, and 138 Enlisted Men missing.

Further organized resistance on their part was practically impossible.

The area from Worms up to the Rhine River was cleared by the 4th Armored Division, with help from the 5th Division's 2nd, 10th, and 11th Infantry Regiments.

The Third Army's initial crossing of the Rhine River was to be made at Oppenheim. The 10th and the 11th Infantry made the assault crossing in assault boats with the 11th Infantry leading. The 800 foot wide river assault started at midnight. When about half the troops were across, some small arms fire was encountered but little damage was done.

The U. S. Navy brought in LCVP's, DUCKS and WEASELS (amphibious personnel carriers) and the Engineers started a bridge by daylight.

As the Infantry was clearing the bridgehead our support weapons, Tanks, and Tank Destroyers, started to arrive ready to support the troops.

Our next objective was the Main River, then Frankfort, which was taken with surprisingly few casualties and was secured by the end of March 28.

In Frankfort My Battalion, the 3rd. had the huge I. G. Farben Headquarters Building in its area. It was cleared without much difficulty, and my Command Post for a few days was in that building. During the occupation of Germany when -the war was over, this building was used by General Eisenhower as his Supreme Headquarters for a long time.

On the 7th of April the day marking the third year that the 5th Infantry Division in its entirety, had been overseas three years, (and three and a half years for the 10th Infantry Regiment, less its 2nd Bn., plus its 46th Field Artillery Battalion), orders were received alerting the Combat Team for immediate movement to the north to assist in the reduction of the huge enemy force contained in the Ruhr pocket. On the morning of April 8, at 6:00AM the 10th Combat Team, reinforced, headed for Frankenberg. We assembled beyond the city in the Bigge area.

From here the 10th Combat Team cleared a large area of the Ruhr, in the area of Sundern, Nehem and Arnsberg, some 100 miles from the Frankfort area. In a 10 day period, against little or no resistance, we took 9,285 prisoners, making a total of 16,000 prisoners to date since Normandy. That is about 5 times the strength of the Regiment, Our own losses were light during this 10 day period – 13 killed, 58 wounded, and 19 missing.

The Combat team was ordered to return to its starting place near Frankfort, and assemble in the area of Regen, some 300 miles south east. The trip was made in two stops.

On arrival the Regiment, with the 5th Reconnaissance Troop attached, was ordered to clear a zone along the Czech-German border and take positions defending to the northeast.

On May 3 the Regiment had Rifle Companies in three different Countries, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. This marked the the 10th Country the 10th Infantry had entered since arriving

overseas, including the above three – Iceland, Scotland, England, Luxembourg and Belgium where part of the 10th was located during part of the "Bulge".

RUMORS of the War's end were being heard. On May 5 the advance was being resumed in the area of Kunzsvort, where a roadblock was being defended and was overcome, and a bridge was seized to the north across the Votava in Hor Vitavice, and two additional bridges were seized in the Town of Zaton.

On May 6 The Third Army's troops and Armor drove into Czechoslovakia on a 100 mile front. The 10th Infantry troops forged 8 miles north to Winterberg to determine if the Town was ready to surrender as reported. Elements of "F" Company were met by the Town Burgermeister, in his official robes, in a sports roadster who announced the Town was ready to surrender to the Commanding Officer. The 2nd Battalion Commanding Officer was contacted and the deal was done. Not a shot was fired. Several hundred prisoners surrendered. Later we were advised by 5th Infantry Division Headquarters that at 2:41 AM May 7, 1945 in a schoolhouse in Rheims, France, a City liberated by the 5th Infantry Division on August 30, 1944. Field Marshall Model, representing Admiral Donetz, signed unconditional terms of surrender for the Germans.

My Battalion, the 3rd, was quartered in Winterberg, Czechoslovakia with the mission of occupation troops in our area. The fighting was over. A training program was started and it became increasingly likely that the 10th Infantry Regiment was scheduled for redeployment in the Pacific.

We ARE GOING HOME

On June 12, 1945 the Regiment was relieved by the 330th Infantry, of the 83rd Division.

We were moved in French "40 and 8" box cars, sleeping on straw, to Camp St. Louis, near Rheims, France, and later to Camp Lucky Strike, near La Harve, France. ("40 and 8"s were box cars used by the French Army to move 40 French soldiers or 8 of their mules).

On July 10th we boarded the S. S. Sea Purpoise, and on the 18th docked in New York City. From there to Camp Shanks where several groups were sent on their way within 48 hours, to a reception center near their home city. We were all given a 30-day leave, after which we were to report back for duty at

Camp Campbell, Kentucky.

My group was to go to Camp Grant in Illinois by train. When the orders had been cut, and I knew when I would be able to get to Chicago, I phoned Jean to meet me at the Palmer House in Chicago so we could finish the trip home together, which we did.

When I left the United States for Iceland on September 5, 1941 Judy was 15 months old, and was just able to walk with a helping hand. On my return she was 5 years and two months and ready for kindergarten. It took a few days before she could believe I was really her daddy and part of the family. And Jeannie had a hard time believing it too. She was three years and two months old when I saw her for the first time.

Jean was pregnant for Jeannie when I left and that was a difficult time. Think of Jean with a little girl of 15 months just learning to walk and 3 months pregnant. With the responsibility for her family Jean did a wonderful job all the time I was away, and if it wasn't for the help and support of my family the Haugheys and Jean's family the Lovriens, it would have been much more difficult for Jean. She has earned her place in this family and I love her for it, and I always will.

For an insite to the effort this family has experienced ask Jean to let you see the Haughey family letters of the World War II period, we have them in storage boxes. Since the war none of us have yet had the courage to re-read them.

One thing has changed so far as foreign service is concerned, for present-day service men and women. No one is away from home, without home leave, like the original group of 5th Division service personnel, many of whom were away from home without home leave for over 47 months. No other outfit in the U. S. Military during WWII served longer without home leave. And that also means no service person's family in the U. S. Armed Forces "served at home without benefit of a family service person at home, to care for and support the family.

My wife Jean, along with the other wives and family members of the 5th Division deserve a lot more thanks and recognition for their efforts at home, during the war, than they have ever received from the Military.

During the 30-day leave Jean and I went to Camp Campbell and found a place to live – half a house with two bedrooms, and a wood cook stove. Also during this 30-day leave the war in the Pacific ended. I had to be at Camp Campbell on a specific date so I went on ahead. Jean later packed clothes for herself and for Judy and Jeannie and loaded them all plus their luggage in our Plymouth Coup (no back seat) and drove to Camp Campbell, Kentucky.

Shortly after, our family was all together for the first time in four years. The Army decided to deactivate the 5th Infantry Division and release all its personnel, either by separation from the service, or by transfer. When the orders were cut ordering my separation from Active Duty, and we knew the date, we left Campbell, Kentucky, and returned to our home in Battle Creek, Michigan.

The War was over but there was a price:

Cumulative casualties, 5th Infantry Division

Period July 9, 1944 to May 9, 1944

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Captured</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Grand</u>
					<u>Battle</u>	<u>Non Battle</u>	<u>Total</u>
2 nd Inf.	714	2,736	215	80	(3,745)	3,677	7,422
10 th Inf.	697	3,218	689		(4,604)	2,519	7,123
11 th Inf.	<u>583</u>	<u>2,691</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>(3,410)</u>	<u>4,611</u>	<u>8,021</u>
	1,994	8,645	1,027	93	(11,759)	10,807	22,566
All other							
Div. Units	88	508	23	8	(627)	955	2,582
Total Div.	(2,082)	(9,153)	(1,050)	(101)	(12,386)	(12,762)	(25,148)
Total all							
attached							
units while							
attached	113	388	20	10	(534)	710	1,244
Total 5 th							
Div. and							
attached							
units while							
attached	2,195	9,541	1,070	111	(12,920)	13,472	26,392

Cumulative Casualties
10th Infantry (only)

During the period July 9,1944 to May 9, 1945 casualties of the 10th Infantry Regiment, alone, were:

Battle Casualties	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total
Killed in Action	30	667	697
Missing in Action	22	667	689
Wounded in Action	<u>130</u>	<u>3,088</u>	<u>3,218</u>
	182	4,424	4,604
Total Battle Casualties			4,604
Total Non-Battle*			2,519
Total All Casualties			7,123

*Troops needing Medical Attention for conditions caused by actions or events, not combat related.

– THE END –

Unit Strength

U. S. Infantry

3,257

INFANTRY REGIMENT



* Each with 3 Rifle Plats., of 3 Squads each, Heavy Weapons Plat. With 2 30 Cal. Light Machine Guns and 2 – 60 MM Mortars.

** 8 – 30 Cal. Machine Guns (Heavy Weapons) and 6 – 81 MM Mortars.

Unit Strength
Airborne and Infantry Divisions

Squad - 9 to 12 men

3 Squads to a Platoon.

3 or 4 Platoons to a Company.

3 or 4 Companies to a Battalion.

3 or 4 Battalions to a Regiment (or Brigade)

3 or 4 Regiments to a Division.

U. S., British and Canadian Infantry Divisions 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Allied Airborne Divisions about 7,000 to 10,000 men.

All above units include attached units: such as Attached Artillery, Engineers, Medical and other support personell.

Unit Strength

U. S. Armored

Tank Battalion	Armored Inf. Bn.	Tank-Dest. Bn. SP
(3 per Armored Div.)	Armored Inf. Bn.	Tank-Dest. Bn. SP
13 Light Tanks Co. D	(3 per Armored Div.)	(1 per Armored Div. Attached)
53 Medium Tanks	72 – Half-Tracks	6 – M8 Armored cars
Cos. A B and C.	23 – 30 Cal. Lt. Mg.	36 – M10 Tank-Dest.
6 Medium Tanks with 105 MM	43 – 50 Cal. Mg.	1 – Recon Co.
Howitzers	Cos. A B C	3 – T-D Co's A B C
Strength: 729	Strength: 1,001	Strength: 671

DECORATIONS

(in order of precedence)

All military decorations are awarded by the Department of Defence acting for the President of the United States.

Medal of Honor (The senior Decoration of the U. S. Military.)

The highest and the most rarely awarded Decoration conferred by the U. S. Military. It is awarded in the name of the Congress of the United States.

Distinguished Service Cross (The 2nd highest Decoration of the U. S.)

Awarded to persons who while serving in any capacity with the U. S. Armed Forces, distinguish themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with Military Operations.

Silver Star Medal (The 3rd highest Decoration.)

This Medal is awarded to persons serving in any capacity with the Army, cited for gallantry in action which does not warrant the award of the Medal of Honor or the DSC.

Soldiers Medal (The 4th highest Decoration.)

This decoration is awarded to Military persons of the Army of the United States and to members of the Navy and Marine Corps and foreign military personnel serving with the Army who have distinguished themselves by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

Bronze Star Medal (5th highest Decoration.)

This medal is awarded for exemplary conduct in ground combat against an armed enemy.

Purple Heart Medal (The 6th highest Decoration.)

This medal is awarded by Field Commanders for wounds which necessitate treatment by a Medical Officer and which is received by Army personnel in action with an enemy of the United States.

(Service Medals awarded for service in given battle or area of combat are not Decorations, and are not included

in this listing. The Service Medals and Badges which have been awarded to me are detailed on Page 35.)

Extract copies of Military Orders
(Orders which authorize Military Decorations)

The Distinguished Service Cross

Restricted

THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY

APO 403

General Orders

9 March, 1945

Number 55

Section I Award of Distinguished Service Cross.

1. Award of Distinguished Service Cross – By direction of the President and under the provisions of Sec. I Cir. 32, Hq. ETO US Army, 20 Mar 1944, as ammended by Sec I Cir 56, ETO US Army, 27 May 1944 a Distinguished Service Cross is awarded to:

Major Wilfrid H. Haughey Jr. 0334815, Infantry, 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry Regiment, 5th Infantry Division, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy in France. During the period 10-20 September 1944, Major Haughey led assault elements across the Moselle River near ARNAVILLE, FRANCE, against strong enemy positions. Completely disregarding his own safety, this intrepid Officer directed his men by his bold, courageous example. After gaining the far shore he skillfully directed his troops in repulsing repeated fanatic enemy counter attacks, constantly exposing himself to enemy fire. His calm fearless leadership under fire, his loyalty, and his unswerving devotion to duty, reflect great credit upon himself and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the Military forces of the United States.

By command of Lieutenant General PATTON:

Official

Headquarters Third US Army

HOBART R, GAY

Brigadier General, U.S. Army

R. C. CUMMINGS,

Colonel, Adjutant General's Dept.

Adjutant General

RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION

“A” “F” “T”

Extract Copy of Military General Order

RESTRICTED

Headquarters 5th Infantry Division

General Orders #59

APO 5 U. S. Army

29 June 1945

EXTRACT

AWARD OF SILVER STAR

SECTION II

II Award of Silver Star Under the provisions of AR 600-45, 22 September 1943, as amended, and pursuant to authority contained in Section I, Circular No. 32 Hq. ETOUSA, 20 March 1944, as amended by Section I, Circular No. 56 Hq. ETOUSA, 27 May, 1944, The Silver Star is awarded to the following named officers and enlisted men:

Lieutenant Colonel / then Major / WILFRID H. HAUGHEY JR., 0334815 Infantry, 10th Infantry Regiment, United States Army. For gallantry in action during the period 5-7 October, 1944 in the vicinity of Metz, France. When enemy artillery from the great forts of Metz was registered on our forces holding a corner of Fort Driant, Major Haughey, then a Battalion Commander, through excellent planning, and supervision and frequent personal trips into the most viciously contested areas, maintained control of a difficult situation and confined casualties to a minimum. Major Haughey personally established the lines of defense in the midst of heavy artillery and small arms fire, and made repeated trips to them in order to encourage his men. His dauntless courage and unstinting devotion to duty reflects great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces. Entered Military service from Michigan.

By Command of Major General Brown:

OFFICIAL:

/s/ Paul. O. Franson

/s/ Charles H. Conway

PAUL O. FRANSON

CHARLES H. CONWAY

Col., GSC

Lt. Col, AGD

C of S

Certified a true Extract Copy: Homer K. Wright, 1st Lt. 10th Inf.

Adjutant

Bronze Star Medal

(copy of Letter Orders)

Department of the Army
Office of the Adjutant General
Washington, 25 D. C.

AGPD-C 201 Haughey, Wilfrid H. Jr.

0 334 815 (24 Jun 49)

24 June 1949

Subject: Letter Orders

To: Lieutenant Colonel Wilfrid H. Haughey Jr.
c/o Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. McDuff
OCSA, Room 3D 656, The Pentagon
Washington 25, D.C.

1. By Direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (Sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal is awarded to Lieutenant Colonel (then Major) Wilfrid H. Haughey Jr. 0 344 815, 10th Infantry Regiment, for exemplary conduct in ground combat against an armed enemy on or about 9 August 1944 in the European Theatre of Operations.
2. Authority for this award is contained in Par. 15.1e AR 600-45 and is based upon General Orders No. 20 Headquarters, 5th Infantry Division dated 9 August 1944.
3. The Commanding General, Philadelphia Quartermaster Dept. will forward an engraved Bronze Star Medal direct to the recipient at the address shown above.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

S/ Ernest P. Wilson
Adjutant General

1 Inc

NSM Certificate

Service Medals and Badges
(Earned by Lt. Col Wilfrid H. Haughey Jr.)

Combat Infantry Badge

American Defense Service Medal

With 1 Gold Star (Foreign Service)

American Campaign Medal

European, African and Middle Eastern Medal

With 1 Gold Star (Representing 5 separate Campaigns; Normandy, Rhineland, Northern France, Ardennes and Central Europe)

World War II Victory Medal

Occupation of Germany World War II

(With Germany bar)

Bibliography

For those who would like more detailed information, it is suggested you start with the following books:

For background knowledge of what a combat leader actually does, Read “Company Commander”, one of the best of its kind. To get a good feel of what D-Day was like on the scene read “D-Day” and or “The Longest Day”, both good but from different points of view. To better understand what “The Battle of the Bulge” (or the Ardennes Battle) read “A Time for Trumpets”. For some good maps and some good air photos of the Moselle River crossing area and the Fort Driant area, see European Theatre of Operations, The Lorain Campaign, published by The Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army. See particularly section III The XX Corps Crossing of the Moselle (6-24 September. Start on page 129.)

“Three Battles” “Arnaville, Altuzzo and Schmidt”.

By Charles B. Mac Donald with with Sidney T. Mathews.

Published by Center of Military History, United States Army, Washington, D.C.

“Company Commander”

By Charles B. Mac Donald, Bantam Books (Paperback)

“D-Day” June 6, 1944

By Stephen E. Ambrose, Simon and Schuster, N. Y.

“A Time for Trumpets”, the untold story of the Battle of the Bulge.

By Charles B. Mac Donald, William Morrow and Company, N. Y.

“The 5th Infantry Division in the European Theatre of Operations”

Prepared by the 5th Infantry Division Historical Section 1941-1945.

“Combat Narrative – 10th Infantry Regiment, United States Army, 1941-1945

All of these books are in the personal Library of WHH.

Battle-Scarred 5th Division Back with Enviable Record

Fort Custer's famed 5th Infantry Division, which won the personal commendation of Gen. John J. Pershing in the First World war, returned to the United States this week with an outstanding combat record in the European theater.

In 10 months of combat, from July 9, 1944, in Normandy, to May 8, 1945, in Czechoslovakia, the division suffered 564 officer and 11,822 enlisted battle casualties and 454 officer and 12,569 enlisted non-battle casualties for a combined loss of 25,409, according to official figures.

The 10th Infantry Regiment of the division suffered the highest number of battle casualties, which was 182 officers and 4,422 enlisted men. The 2nd Infantry lost 152 officers and 3,258 enlisted men.

Each regiment lost nearly the fighting strength of one battalion in killed alone and the division lost nearly the line fighting strength of one regiment.

2nd Casualties Heavy

The 2nd Regiment had the most men killed in action with 38 officers and 676 enlisted men losing their lives. Thirty officers and 668 enlisted men in the 10th were killed, while the death toll in the 11th amounted to 26 officers and 558 enlisted men.

Going overseas in the fall of 1941 and the spring of 1942, the 5th Division had been overseas longer than any other division in the war. Its record contains garrison and training periods in Iceland, England and North Ireland and then combat in France, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

During the 10 months of combat, when the

division spent 277 days out of a possible 300 in contact with the enemy, the division captured 71,603 prisoners and processed many thousands more for the 4th and 6th Armored Divisions and guarded and processed still more thousands in the Ruhr pocket at the end of the war.

One member of the division has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, and 35 members, including one Battle Creek officer, Lieut.-Col. Wilfrid Haughey, Jr., have received the Distinguished Service Cross.

Nine have received the Legion of Merit, and the division itself has awarded 696 Silver Stars, 2,567 Bronze Star Medals, 122 Air Medals and has been presented with two British, 12 Russian, and 77 French decorations. The Red Diamond warriors have earned five bronze campaign stars for the European Theater ribbon in the campaigns of Normandy, Northern France, the Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

Landed in Normandy

The 5th Division landed on the Normandy beaches on D-Day plus 33, July 9 and 10. It went into the line on July 13, relieving the 1st Infantry Division at Caumont, east of St. Lo. The Vidouville hedgerow battle occurred during the last five days of July, and on August 3, the 5th joined the 3rd Army and General Patton sent it through the Avranches breakthrough to Angers Chartres, Fontainebleau, Montereau, Nogent, Rheims, Verdun across the Maine, Loire, Eure, Essones, Seine, Marne, Vesle, Aisne and Meuse rivers.

On September 8 began the Moselle crossing

five miles south of Metz, which was the division's bitterest, bloodiest, most costly fight. The bridgehead was not completely secured until September 17. From October 20 to 30 the division rested, going back into the bridgehead on November 1 and beginning the Metz attack November 9.

On September 27 and from October 4 to 12, the division unsuccessfully attacked Fort Driant the largest fort in Europe, in a weird subterranean battle.

- (paragraph cut) -

...Lautern, it was hurriedly yanked out and sent to the rescue of Luxembourg city which was threatened by the Germans' powerful counter-offensive. The 10th Regiment attacked on December 22 and the division passed through the 4th Infantry Division on December 24. Here was bitter-cold fighting in snow that was in waist-deep drifts, against stubborn, well-organized enemy resistance. Gaining six miles in six days, the 5th eliminated the German threat.

Crossing the icy Sauer river on January 18, the Red Diamond cleared the Hoscheiderdick hill mass of the southern part of the German bulge in Luxembourg and drove the Germans back across the Our river by January 28.

February 7 found the division back on the Sauer further south near Echternach crossing the swift water into the Siegfried Line. By February 12, the division was through the Siegfried. It kept going across the Prüm and Enz rivers, then the Nims to capture important Bitburg.

March 2, the 5th crossed the Kyll river and established one of the most significant bridgeheads of the war in four days fighting. The 5th having established the bridgehead, the 4th Armored Division drove through 58 miles to the Rhine river in 60 hours. Hurrying along

on the heels of the 4th, the 5th reached the junction of the Rhine with the Mosel (the Germans call it Mosel, the French call it Moselle). Then the 5th, with the 90th on its left, quickly crossed the Mosel and again the 4th Armored went through the 5th's bridgehead.

Rhine Crossing Epic

Reaching the Rhine at Oppenheim on March 21, the division drew a hasty breath and crossed the Rhine river, the night of March 22. This was the smoothest crossing of all and the one most hurriedly planned. It was the first assault boat crossing of the Rhine in history, and was done without air or artillery preparation. The U. S. 9th and British 2nd and Allied Airborne Armies crossed the Rhine the next night after two weeks of preparation. The 5th crossed in less than 24 hours and for the third successive time springboarded the 4th Armored across through its bridgehead.

Also crossing through the 5th's bridgehead were the 90th and 26th Infantry Divisions and the 6th Armored Division. The Rhine crossing was made possible chiefly by the battle experience of the men who forced the crossing and the ability of supply and traffic control agencies to adapt, coordinate and build-up the bridgehead. It was a remarkable operation that brought the highest praise from military chiefs.

The night of March 26, Red Diamond infantrymen crossed the hazardous bridge across the Main river into Frankfurt, Germany's ninth largest city, and cleared the bomb ruined city by March 29.

After clearing the woods around Frankfurt and Bad Nauheim and destroying what was left of the 6th SS Mountain Division when it desperately tried to escape, the 5th moved out of the 3rd Army and the XII Corps north of the Ruhr pocket, into the 1st Army and III

Corps on April 8. It completed clearing its allotted zone of the Ruhr pocket by April 15, and began policing, guarding and processing prisoners and displaced persons. On April 25, the division began the long motor movement back to the 3rd Army and went into the line southwest of Regen.

Last to Fire Shot

During the first seven days in May, the division fought in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. When the war ended, the 5th was pushing northeast into Czechoslovakia and, due to a lack of communications, was probably the last unit to fire a shot or suffer a casualty in the ETO.

The order to cease fire came down at 8:30 a. m. on March 7, but the 2nd Infantry Regiment had already started an attack with the 803rd Tank Destroyer Reconnaissance in the lead. The tank destroyer group was ambushed and suffered one man killed and several wounded before the battalion commander could get word up to cease all forward movement.

Then after a period during May when the division held a line restraining the Germans from evading the long arm of the Russians, contact was established with the Russian army in Czechoslovakia. The division moved into its occupational zone along the Danube river on May 23.

The bulk of the division is now back in the United States and today the final regiment, the 11th Infantry, is scheduled to arrive in New York. Units of the 5th arriving at Boston Thursday were Headquarters Company and Headquarters special troops.

Arriving Wednesday in the United States with

the 10th Infantry Regiment, both units of the 5th, were the division's commander, Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown and two Battle Creek officers who served with the 10th Infantry.

Local Men Back

The Battle Creek men are Colonel Haughey and Capt. Ellis Johanson. They both called their wives here the day they arrived in the States and Mrs. Haughey went to Chicago today to meet her husband. Colonel Haughey expects to return with her to Battle Creek Saturday evening. Captain Johanson was scheduled to be in Indiantown Gap, Pa today, but his movements after that are indefinite.

Colonel Haughey's wife, Jean, and daughters, Julia and Jean, live at 177 Chestnut. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Haughey of 4[?] Poplar. An infantry officer, he served in Iceland before going to Europe.

Captain Johanson, a dentist who has been in active service since June, 1940, was overseas for 2[?] months. His wife, Mary, and daughter, Ruth, live at 81 Howland, his parents, Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Johanson, live at 82 Howland.

Lieut.-Col. Herman Schell is expected to arrive today. He is a member of the 11th Infantry Regiment. His wife, Beverly, and daughter, April, live with her parents [...] and Mrs. Hagelshaw [...] Byron. His mother, Mrs. J[...] Schell, lives in Logansport, Indiana.

WILFRID H. HAUGHEY JR.

JEAN A. HAUGHEY

19 CARDINAL LANE, WILTON, CONN. 06897

February 2, 1995

Dear: Judy
Jeanie
Bill
Russ

Some of you and Lila have asked a number of questions about what I did during World War II, so I decided to put it all down on paper, and here it is.

I have also included copies of two articles: one published in the Battle Creek Enquirer-News July 20, 1945, shortly after I returned from Europe, and the other reporting an address to a convention of the 5th Infantry Division Association, by the former Commanding General of the 4th Armored Division I had sent these to Lila and Russ thought you kids would like to have copies too. They are inclosed.

This "Book" is intended for your use and information, not for publication.

If any of you would like more information, or you have questions let me know and I will try to provide the answers.

With love,
Dad

