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HEADQUARTERS 83D INFANTRY DIVISION
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 83, U.S. Army

1 August 1944

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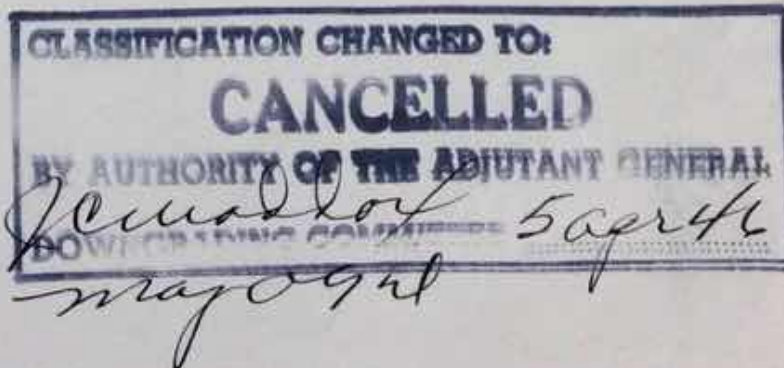
SUBJECT: Action Against Enemy, Reports After/After Action Reports

TO : Adjutant General, Washington, D.C. (Through Channels)

1. In accordance with par. 10 (C3) AR 345-105, Intelligence
Summary for the month of July is attached hereto.

2. This includes the daily summary of enemy activities,
summary of OB notes, and MII activities for the period.

Jules H. Deshotel Jr. En.
JULES H. DESHOTEL, JR.
Lt Col, GSC,
AC of S, G-2.



HEADQUARTERS 83D INFANTRY DIVISION
Office of the AC of S1 G-2
APO 83, U.S. Army

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1 August 1944

ACTION AGAINST ENEMY, REPORTS AFTER/AFTER ACTION REPORTS
1 JULY - 31 JULY 1944

1 July 44:

Enemy activity along our front lines was negligible during the morning. Late in the afternoon patrols received fire from small arms and machine guns along the entire front. Artillery action was light.

The order of battle on our front indicated no change from previous period. Mainly, enemy forces were composed of elements of the 37th SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment, 17th SS Panzer Grenadier Division; and the 6th Para Regiment. These forces were present in the area when the 83d Division relieved the 101st Airborne Division. The morale of enemy troops was good.

Terrain was favorable to enemy, consisting of large swampy and partially inundated areas and innumerable small fields surrounded by thick hedgerows and stone fences.

Enemy was capable of defense in positions held, of conducting local counter attacks at any point along our line, or of retiring to previously prepared defensive positions. It was indicated that enemy would **continue** to defend in position.

2 July 44:

Enemy remained generally quiet, continued to improve his defenses. Documents found in Division area revealed possible presence of the 191st Artillery Regiment, 91st Infantry Division. No further indication of this unit was available during the remainder of the entire operation. Morale continued good.

3 July 44:

During hours of darkness, enemy actively patrolled along our front. Otherwise his activity was negligible. Artillery fire was sporadic and was directed against point targets rather than harassing. No change was evident in the order of battle of enemy forces. Morale continued good.

4 July 44:

No appreciable change was made in enemy dispositions. He continued to defend vigorously, and after our initial advance, began to counterattack. By 2100, a strong counterattacking force supported by heavy artillery developed our east flank, forcing 330th Infantry back to its initial position.

Patrols reported enemy firing heavy automatic weapons from log and sandbag fortifications. Extensive use of the machine pistol was evident. Mortar and artillery fire showed a marked increase.

Six prisoners of war were taken: Three from the 10th Co, 37th SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment, three from the 6th Para Rifle Regiment. These were the first prisoners captured by the Division. Hereafter only the number of prisoners taken each day will be mentioned. For detailed OB information secured from prisoners and for exact account of prisoners, see report attached hereto and G-2-3 Journal.

Once our attack had begun, it was increasingly evident that the terrain through which we were to operate favored the enemy from all points of view. Closely hedged-in fields and orchards, small groups of well build houses formed excellent defensive positions throughout area. Large stretches of swampy and inundated ground slowed down our advance and provided enemy with excellent fields of fire and observation.

5 July 44:

Enemy continued falling back slightly after initially launching several local counterattacks.

An estimated battalion of infantry was reported moving northwest toward LE PORT (388758) and was taken under artillery fire. A few tanks were observed during the day. Number of prisoners Taken: 19. Enemy morale: Fair to good.

Since no information was available on enemy reserves the possibility of his launching a counter-offensive was still considered a capability. More probable, however, was capability of delaying our advance.

6 July 44:

Early in period enemy launched counterattacks against the 329th and 330th Infantry Regiments. Both were repulsed. It was observed that enemy fired machine pistols from corners of hedgerows to draw fire and locate our flanks. Flanks were then marked with flares, and mortar fire was brought to bear.

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German technique in dealing with our tank-infantry teams was to hold fire until the tanks had passed, and then fire on approaching infantry. Tanks were taken under fire by next line of infantry.

A report was received indicating Germans were wearing civilian clothes under uniforms, though no confirmation of this report was made. Enemy returned ten of our first-aid men with observation that aid men were not subject to capture. Morale: Good. Number of prisoners taken: 15.

Terrain became increasingly difficult for our attacking troops as they advanced southward.

7 July 44:

Enemy launched counterattacks against our front lines four times during day. All attacks repulsed. Generally enemy resistance was weaker during the period than at any time since start of operation. Considerable equipment was found abandoned, indicating hasty withdrawal.

A note on enemy tactics was revealed in a document found on body of German officer of 2nd Bn, 38th SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment (See G-2 Periodic Report No. 10).

Artillery fire was received from vicinity of SAINTENY and LA SEMELLERIE. Tanks reported in an assembly area were taken under fire with good effect. Two tanks were destroyed during day. PWs taken indicated their fear of our mortar fire which, they said, had caused many casualties. They also were afraid of our time-shellings. Only a few of our shells were said to be duds. Number of prisoners taken: 16. Morale: Fair to good.

Mines were reported in increasing numbers along our front. One mine was buried so deep that detectors were unable to locate it, and was revealed only when a vehicle detonated it. All mines were well camouflaged.

8 July 44:

Enemy continued to defend from organized emplacements, utilizing rifles and automatic weapons with good fields of fire. Artillery activity increased. It was estimated that individual self-propelled guns were used in multiple positions, thus reducing possibility of counter-battery fire.

Local counterattacks were made along our front, but were repulsed. Active patrolling was made by tank-infantry teams consisting of one or two tanks and 15-30 infantrymen. Teams probed our lines seeking weak spots for exploitation. Enemy casualties were estimated to be heavy in the areas in which his counterattacks were repulsed.

Papers taken from dead German captain indicated possible presence of the 2nd Bn, 2nd SS Panzer Regt, 2nd SS Panzer Division. Documents indicated probable route of march made from ST LO west and then north toward SAINTENY.

French civilians, interrogated by MII Personnel, stated German morale had been boosted by propaganda asserting CHERBOURG had been retaken by German troops and that war would be over in 20 days. French informants also stated that Germans were suffering from an acute shortage of gasoline and were obliged to commandeered all types of vehicles and wagons for movements. No prisoners were taken during period. Morale was considered fair.

9 July 1944:

Early during period enemy made local counterattacks against the 331st Infantry, after a preparation of heavy mortar fire. Attacks repulsed. Otherwise, little organized resistance was made to our southward advance. On the 331st Infantry front enemy appeared to have been disorganized at the outset and did not establish a strong line of defense. He did, however, use mortars and automatic weapons with success.

Artillery fire during the period was sporadic and harassing. Rear areas were shelled during early morning hours. Fire was relatively quiet in morning hours, increased toward late afternoon and evening.

Advance of the 330th Infantry was delayed by tanks and infantry organized into defensive positions. Several tanks strategically located, hull down, interfered with the regiment's resupply. Tanks reported were chiefly Mark IVs.

Number of prisoners taken: 5. Morale: Good. A prisoner taken during period stated that Germany would win the war. Directly he was behind our lines and saw the huge number of men and amounts of equipment, he admitted Germany had little chance of concluding the war successfully.

There was evidence that reserves and food were not being brought up to the German lines with any regularity or certainty because of lack of transportation and condition of the roads. There was no increase in enemy minefields encountered.

10 July 44:

Prisoners of war and documents captured during day indicated the enemy was receiving reserves in small numbers, but no appreciable strengthening of forces was being effected. It became evident that whatever reserves were being brought up were being thrown into the line hastily and with little regard to organization or previous plans.

A counterattack against left battalion of the 331st Infantry Regiment at beginning of period forced this battalion to withdraw about 300 yards. In left zone of the Division tanks and infantry utilized road network to hold off leading elements of the 330th Infantry.

Throughout day enemy maintained such close contact that employment of artillery and air bombardment was hazardous. Powerful aerial missions scheduled by our forces for early morning attack were cancelled because of adverse weather.

It became evident that elements of the 2nd SS Panzer Division DAS REICH had been moved into the area.

Additional information on enemy's transportation and fuel shortages was supplied by a prisoner who stated that vehicles were parked in dugouts and pulled out by hand before starting motors as a means of conserving gasoline. Number of prisoners taken: 4. Morale: Fair.

11 July 44:

In order to continue delaying our advance, enemy employed with good effect his tank-infantry teams and strongly organized defensive positions.

Prisoners taken during period stated that the two gun batteries to which he had been attached had been destroyed because of the proximity of our troops. Information contained in the Interrogation Reports pointed to excessive losses in the 37th SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment. It was stated that the regiment was now controlled by the 38th SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment.

The 2nd SS Panzer Division DAS REICH was identified by prisoners taken from the Anti-aircraft Battalion and from the Tank Regiment. This confirmed indications received during previous day. Prisoner stated mission of tanks was to hold gaps made by our troops.

Prisoner from the 9th Battery, 17th SS Artillery Regiment, 17th SS Panzer Grenadier Division, stated that not even in Russia had he known of such terrific artillery fire as was laid down by our guns. He further stated that only privates and non-commissioned officers were being used as forward observers. Number of prisoners taken: 4. Morale: Good.

12 July 44:

Enemy defended with considerable automatic weapons and mortars, tank and infantry teams supporting, from hasty field fortifications. Pressure of our offensive action forced enemy to withdraw southward.

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A patrol of the 24th Cavalry Squadron entered the TRIBEHOU area during the period and found little or no enemy. Hasty withdrawal in this area was indicated.

Based on Order of Battle information, since the start of operations, it was estimated that the following units were in contact:

- a. Elements of the 1st, 2nd, 3d Battalions, 14th and 15th Companies of the 37th SS Panzer Grenadier Regt.
- b. Elements of the 2nd, 3d Battalions, 38th SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment.
- c. Elements of the 2nd Parachute Training Regiment.
- d. Elements of the 17th SS Artillery Regiment.
- e. Elements of the Anti-aircraft Battalion DAS REICH, 2nd Panzer Division DAS REICH.
- f. Elements of the Tank Regiment, 2nd SS Panzer Division DAS REICH.

It now became apparent that the 6th Parachute Regiment no longer faced the Division. Artillery support consisted of 3 batteries of artillery: 1 battery from the 1st, 2nd and 3d Battalions. (For details of employment of artillery see Periodic Report No. 15.)

It was indicated from prisoner of war testimony that tanks from the Panzer Division DAS REICH were being employed with infantry from the 17th Panzer Grenadier Division. The 37th SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment took heavy losses and remnants of this Division were being organized into combat groups of 20 to 30 men each. Another prisoner of war stated that there were only 200 men left in the 38th Panzer Grenadier Regiment. Number of prisoners taken: 8. Morale: Fair to good. Enemy aircraft strafed the roads in our rear areas during this period.

13 July 44:

Tank-infantry teams continued harassing action against the 329th and 331st Infantry Regiments. Our infantry suffered casualties from enemy tanks operating along roads. Enemy tanks operated from successive positions in order not to be hit. At the close of period, a counterattack was launched against the 3d Battalion, 331st Infantry Regiment.

A study of evacuated enemy positions indicated enemy constituted strong points at road intersections by digging in infantry along the sides of the intersection and supporting them by a tank also dug in on the side of the road.

A new identification was made during the period: The 657th Anti-Tank Battalion (1st, 2nd, 3d Companies). This battalion is attached to the 17th SS Panzer Grenadier Division. It was also clear now that the 37th and 38th Panzer Grenadier Regiments had taken very heavy losses and were being reinforced with a limited number of men from the 1st and 2nd Parachute Training Regiments.

It was now established that Mark IVs from the Panzer Regiment DAS REICH were operating with infantry elements of the 17th Panzer Grenadier Division. Also first identification in our Division zone of the 13th Parachute Rifle Company, 5th Parachute Division was made.

Number of prisoners taken: 49. Morale: As indicated by captured letters and interviewed prisoners of war, morale had begun to deteriorate. Our propaganda leaflets had begun to take effect and prisoners of war claimed that considerable reinforcements were on their way and the use of Nebelwerfers to keep up the morale of the enemy was imminent.

Enemy was capable of launching counterattacks against any of our penetrations, launching limited objective attacks at any time with newly arrived reinforcements, continuing energetic defense utilizing tank-infantry teams, or withdrawing south of the TAUTE River to occupy prepared defensive positions.

It seemed certain enemy would conduct a vigorous defensive action at every intersection and every crossroad with the use of his infantry-tank teams. Counterattack unlikely due to the heavy losses and the limited reinforcements received by the enemy.

14 July 44:

Enemy met noon attack launched by the 329th Infantry Regiment with heavy machine gun and mortar fire and prevented them from reaching their objective until evening. Two tanks counterattacked the flank of the regiment inflicting casualties.

New identification during the period: 4th Company, Reconnaissance Battalion, SS Panzer Division DAS REICH. This battalion suffered heavy losses in the LA HAYE DE PUIITS area. Number of prisoners taken: 27. Morale: Good. An undetermined number of enemy aircraft was observed over the area during the period.

15 July 44:

Advance of the 329th Infantry Regiment was opposed by tank-infantry teams organized in successive defensive positions. The 331st Infantry Regiment encountered scattered resistance and some fire from tanks during the advance southward.

The principal unit in reserve appeared to be the 2nd SS Panzer Division, DAS REICH. However, it was recognized that this Division would have difficulty in being assembled in its entirety since portions of it had already been identified in the general area between LA HAYE DE PUIITS and ST LO. It became evident that the 5th Parachute Division constituted a threat in our general area. Newly arrived from NORMANDY, and all three regiments had been identified in the general area from ST LO westward.

Prisoner of war truck driver in his former unit stated that they received hardly any gasoline during past few weeks. Number of prisoners taken: 9. Morale: Undetermined. The roads in the vicinity of MARIGNY (386617) were said to be mined.

Enemy capabilities are affected by the fact that he is obliged to throw in his troops piecemeal anywhere along the line. This fact has been confirmed by PW information.

16 July 44:

Early during the period the 331st Infantry Regiment was subjected to heavy concentration of artillery and mortar fire and their attack was met by resistance from small arms and automatic weapons fire. Enemy made effective use of his tank-infantry team and exploited road nets to slow down the attack. The 329th Infantry Regiment encountered numerous strong points manned by infantry with tank support. White phosphorous was fired into the 329th Infantry Regiment area during the period.

Enemy continued to defend from positions located in hedgerows and road intersections. Infantry positions were supported by mortar, tanks, and assault guns.

One prisoner of war from signal platoon, 13th Parachute Regiment, claimed to have heard a call from Headquarters, 5th Parachute Division, to his regiment that the regiment would not receive any more reserves.

New identifications: Various companies from the 2nd SS Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd SS Panzer Division Artillery, 17th SS Panzer Grenadier Division Artillery, and 13th Parachute Regiment. By this time, prisoners of war had been taken from all headquarters and companies of the 37th and 38th SS Panzer Grenadier Regiments with the exception of the 1st Battalion of the 38th SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment.

One prisoner of war from the 13th Company, SS Reconnaissance Battalion came from a reserve battalion DEUTSCHLAND of the 2nd SS Panzer Division.

Number of prisoners taken: 30. Morale: Prisoners of war spoke of PRESSLUFTBOMBEN (compressed air bomb) to be used against the Allies with devastating effect later on. Other prisoners of war claimed that a large number of planes and tanks would be thrown into battle at a later date. Prisoners of war took the first opportunity to surrender after reading our propaganda leaflets.

17 July 44:

Resistance to the 329th Infantry Regiment continued to delay their advance. The attack of the 331st Infantry Regiment against the LA VARDE PENINSULA was met with strong opposition in the form of some machine guns and mortar fire. Sporadic artillery fire was reported throughout the period. Density of fire somewhat less than

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in previous period. Casualties suffered during the period by our troops were caused chiefly by mortar fire.

New identifications: 17th SS Anti-Tank Battalion and 2nd Battalion Parachute Regiment, both contacted for the first time. For artillery contacted to date see Annex No. 2 to Periodic Report No. 20. It has become apparent that the 17th Engineer Battalion has been fighting as infantry for the last three days. The 2nd Battalion. 14th Parachute Regiment was sent into the line to support the 13th Parachute Regiment which had taken a considerable mauling from us. The 17th Reconnaissance Battalion was likewise used as infantry troops. 13th Regiment was to be relieved by the 14th today but later were ordered to fight to the end.

Number of prisoners taken: 14. Morale: Prisoners of war claimed officers forced their troops to hold ground at the point of a gun. Prisoners of war also stated that it was a court-martial offense to read our leaflets but in spite of that, many German soldiers picked them up.

The enemy took full advantage of the natural delaying obstacles formed by streams. The manner in which he had been committing his troops indicated he was obliged to continue a defensive attitude.

18 July 44:

Attack of 330th Infantry Regiment against LA VARDE PENINSULA was met with heavy small arms and mortar fire which finally forced them to relinquish previous gains on the northwest side of the peninsula.

During early evening hours the CP of the 330th Infantry was subjected to heavy mortar fire. The 329th Infantry recieved some artillery fire but dispersion of hits was an indication that it was unobserved.

New identifications: 5th, 6th, 8th, and 15th Companies, 14th Parachute Regiment, thus completing identification of this regiment. Number of prisoners taken: 30. Morale: Fair. Civilian report indicated Germans were using trailers marked with Red Cross for transporting ammunition.

19 July 44:

Enemy activity against the 329th Infantry was quiet. Enemy resisted foothold of the 331st Infantry on the LA VARDE PENINSULA throughout early part of period. Resistance was made up of infantry and artillery. Opposition increased steadily throughout day and when reinforced with tanks succeeded finally in pushing troops off the peninsula. Tanks were reported at several places along our front.

New identifications: 4th Battery, 17th SS Division Artillery.
Number of prisoners taken: 25. Morale: Fair to good.

At approximately 1500 hours 4 ME-109's strafed the general area in the vicinity of the 330th Infantry. VIII Corps reported 12 ME-109s operating in Corps Zone at that time. Two enemy planes shot down.

20 July 44:

Enemy was reported fortifying south bank of the TAUTE River. Enemy made reconnaissance in force against right flank of the 329th Infantry, attempted to determine boundary between Divisions. This attempt was made at 2000 hours, which was approximate evening hour when such maneuvers have been made in the past.

330th Infantry reported what was believed to be 2 Nebelwerfer projectiles fired in the area at 1800. No identification of the 4th SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment, DER FUEHRER, was made during the day nor in any of the 3 previous days, and it was estimated the unit was regrouping as a reserve. Number of prisoners taken: 1. Morale: Fair. One enemy aircraft was shot down during period. Pilot was observed bailing out. Enemy was capable of continuing this delaying action in order to establish a strong line south of the TAUTE River.

21 July 44:

Enemy was quieter during this period than at any time since the beginning of our offensive. No prisoners were taken. Civilians reported the enemy to be withdrawing south to HAUTEVILLE LA GUICHARD, MARIGNY, and CANISY.

22 July 44:

During day enemy action was quiet and our advance continued. However it is to be noted that the enemy maintained a series of defensive positions along our entire front in order to allow himself an orderly withdrawal.

23 July 44:

During hours of darkness enemy employed white flares along our front for the probable purpose of discouraging patrol activities. In spite of this our patrols discovered the enemy was no longer holding the line in as great strength as he had. Resistance in every case was by automatic weapons, mortars, and artillery fire.

No prisoners were taken during the period. After 1600 artillery and mortar fire was increased along the entire front and continued sporadically throughout remainder of period. Mine fields at various crossroads 1 to 20 miles to our front were reported by civilians.

24 July 44:

Enemy activity consisted of local vigorous resistance against our patrolling. Artillery fire was intermittent and sporadic. Mortar fire was used whenever enemy detected movement of our troops.

Civilians continued to report presence of mine fields. This source of information had by now proven to be of considerable value. Many items of information received from the French since start of operations had proven to be correct.

25 July 44:

In both the 329th and 330th Infantry zones, enemy continued to improve his defensive positions. Some vehicular activity was heard during the night by our patrols in the vicinity of MARCHESIEUX. The 330th Infantry was opposed strongly after launching their attack at noon, but by late afternoon enemy resistance had decreased and objective taken. Resistance generally along our front was stubborn and consisted of well emplaced machine gun nests, and increasing artillery and mortar fire.

No change in identification of units on our front was evident. Number of prisoners taken: 11. Morale: Fair.

330th Infantry reported anti-personnel mines connected in groups of 4 by trip wire 10 to 12 inches high and attached to hedgerow branches. When any part of the wire was tripped, all 4 mines exploded. These anti-personnel mines were found on the tops and along the edges of the hedgerows, and in ditches beside roads and trails. Enemy placed fire on the roads and trails, causing our men to take cover in the ditches and resulting in casualties. All mines were well camouflaged.

26 July 44:

Enemy employed artillery and mortars throughout the period with good effect. In addition he opposed our advance with determined resistance, utilizing numerous strong points. Strong points consisted of dug-in emplacements manned by infantry equipped with machine guns and mortars and were located on critical terrain features. Our advance was more rapid than at any time since the start of the operation.

New identifications: 7th and 8th Companies of the 13th Parachute Regiment; 7th Company, 5th Parachute Engineer Battalion, 5th Parachute Engineer Division.

Number of prisoners taken: 15. Morale: Fair. Prisoner of war information disclosed enemy had been suffering severe losses

during the week. News of the attempt on Hitler's life resulted in great confusion among enemy troops. It has been hoped by them that as a result of the attempted assassination an early armistice could be arranged.

Minefields in increasing numbers were reported. All were strategically located to cover gaps between strong points. In some cases mines were booby trapped. An enemy radio that had been booby trapped was found in a foxhole.

27 July 44:

Enemy withdrew during the night in the zone of the 329th and 331st Infantry, leaving small covering forces which retired during the day. Patrols operating in advance of the regiments found considerable evidence of the haste in which enemy had withdrawn. 330th Infantry was opposed stubbornly by elements of the 5th Parachute Engineer Battalion. By late afternoon no enemy troops were north of the TAUTE River, and toward end of the period our troops were crossing without opposition. Number of prisoners: 11. Morale: Low.

Terrain was generally open and swampy on both banks of the TAUTE River, but after our troops had advanced southward 200 yards the hedgerow country again obtained.

It was estimated that the enemy was capable only of delaying and harassing our advance southward, or of retiring in disorder.

28 July 44:

The 329th and 331st Infantry made no contact with the enemy during the period. Initially 330th Infantry was opposed slightly by elements of the 5th Parachute Engineer Battalion but contact was broken off during the early morning hours and was not regained.

Number of prisoners: 57. Morale: Low. Five enemy planes over the Division area during the afternoon strafed and bombed our troops, causing casualties.

29 July 44:

No contact was made with the enemy.

30 July 44:

No contact was made with the enemy. Division placed in reserve. One enemy aircraft was shot down during the period and sergeant pilot captured and interrogated by Air Force Interrogation personnel.

31 July 44:

Division in reserve. Number of prisoners: 1.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN DURING THE MONTH: 370.

HEADQUARTERS 83d INFANTRY DIVISION
Office of the A C of S, G-2

2 August 1944

O/B Notes to Accompany Intelligence Summary; 1-31 July 1944

The following report contains the cumulative enemy O/B collected during the engagement of the 83d Infantry Division with enemy units, from 1 July- 31 July 1944, S of Carentan.

The report is divided into the three following parts:

Part I. O/B History of the engagement.

Part II. Table of O/B data concerning strength, personalities, and FPNs of opposing units.

Part III. List of units actually identified by PWs taken and the number of PWs from each unit.

The table of O/B data includes information collected by neighboring divisions who were in contact with the same enemy units. Only the latest information concerning strength and personalities is given.

Isadore Hamlin
For the A C of S, G-2
Isadore Hamlin, 2d Lt. Inf.
OIC, O/B Team # 20

I. O/B History of the Engagement

When the 83d Infantry Division relieved the 101 A/B Division SW of Carentan on the 28 June 1944, it was faced primarily by the II Battalion, III Battalion, and the regimental companies of the 6 Parachute Rifle Regiment. This regiment had been detached from the 2 Parachute Division and was committed in the American sector since D-day. By 27 June its I Battalion was virtually wiped out and it has not been contacted since as a combat unit.

The attack of the 83d started down the Carentan-Perriers road on 4 July 1944. Our troops were opposed by the two battalions of the 6 Parachute Regiment as well as by strong elements of the 37 SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment of the 17 SS Panzer Grenadier Division "Goetz von Berlichingen". These units were entrenched on the west and the east sides of the Carentan-Perriers road respectively. The first prisoners of the 6 Para Regt were captured on the 4 July and of the 37 PGR on the 5 July.

When the American 4 Infantry Division moved in on our right, the sector remaining to the 83d was occupied exclusively by the elements of the 37 SS PGR. This regiment was suffering heavy losses as a result of both stubborn defensive fighting and persistent local counter-attacks. It was, therefore, forced

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to commit the I Battalion, which after previous heavy losses in operations around Carentan was being held in reserve in the vicinity of Sainteny. This battalion amounted to little more than a company in strength.

As further reinforcements were necessary, the enemy rushed the 38 SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment (17 SS PG Div) to our front. This regiment came from its rest area west of St Lo. The III Bn of this regiment was contacted on 6 July, the II Bn on the 7 July, and the I Bn on the 19 July, after it had already been whittled down to company size by neighboring American units.

About the 10 July it became evident that elements of 2 SS Panzer Regiment "Das Reich" and 2 SS Panzer Artillery Regiment "Das Reich" were moving into our zone to bolster the faltering motorized infantry of the 17 SS PG Div. The tanks and self-propelled guns were not employed as separate tactical units. They were dispersed all along the front and used quite effectively in hedgerow defense and minor infantry-tank team counter-attacks (e.g. on La Varde peninsula).

As the disintegration of the 37 and 38 SS PGRs continued, yet another unit, the 13 Parachute Rifle Regiment of the 5 Parachute Division had to be brought to the front to stem our advance. Prisoners were taken from the I Bn Hq, 3 Co, II Bn Hq, 5 Co, 6 Co, 7 Co, 8 Co, 10 Co, 11 Co, 12 Co, 13 Co, 14 Co, and 15 Co of the 13 Para Regt. Elements of the 14 Parachute Regt and the 5 Para Engr Bn (as infantry troops) were also contacted by our forces. It is very significant that these parachute units, meant originally to relieve the badly depleted 17 SS PG Div, were actually thrown in in addition to it.

The 657 Anti-Tank Bn, a GHQ unit, was brought from Sintvillebord, Holland, and sent into the line to check our advance. It operated in conjunction with both the 17 SS PG Div and the 13 Para Regt. The bn consisted of 3 cos, 120 men each, and contained 50mm, 75mm, and 88mm AT guns.

German casualties were heavy throughout the operation. The enemy, in addition to committing an ever increasing number of new units (see paragraphs above), was forced to employ practically all of his available personnel as line infantry. First he reinforced the faltering lines with the members of regimental companies (e.g. AA Cos, Engr Cos, Rcn Cos of the 37 and 38 SS PG Regts). Later division engineers, division artillery, and division rcn troops, as well as scatterings of cooks, drivers, and orderlies, were sent in as infantry. The enemy was so desperately short of manpower that at one time 350 parachute troops, originally intended as replacements for the 6 Para Regt, were taken over by the 17 SS PG Div before they ever reached their destination. They were counted off into squads of 10 men each, given a squad leader, and sent directly into the line.

Following our successful attack S of the Taute River the enemy retreat assumed an exceedingly disorganized character. Many hastily organized combat groups, constantly in the process of formation and dissolution, as well as other heterogeneous units, for example "Alarm Battalion Trimborn" and mixed remnants of the 353 Inf Div, offered the last resistance.

PART II. TABLE OF O/B DATA CONCERNING STRENGTH, PERSONALITIES, AND
FPNS OF OPBSING UNITS.

<u>UNIT.</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>FPN</u>	<u>STRENGTH</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6 Para Regt (De- tached from 2 Para Div).	Maj. Heydte	L 53755	Heavy losses and constant replace- ments.	13th Co, 914 Inf Regt at- tached to 6th Para Regt.
I Bn.	Capt. Bretstot		Wiped out.	May be reorganizing.
1 Company				
2 Company				
3 Company				
4 Company				
II Bn.	Capt. Mager	L 55096A	100 men (25 July)	
5 Company	Lt. Withalm.	L 55096 B		
* 6 Company	T/Sgt Trimborn	L 55096C		
7 Company		L 55096D		
8 Company		L55096 E		
III Bn.	Capt. Treves	L 50370A		
9 Company	Lt Druhbach	L 50370B	50 men (25 July)	
10 Company	2nd Lt Kluge	L 50370C	50 men (23 July)	
11 Company	2nd Lt v d Roy	L 50370D	60 men (23 July)	Former CO Lt Merk wounded.
12 Company	1st Lt Toeppel	L 50370E		
13 Co (Inf How)		L 55882		Another FPN: L 50023.
* 14 Co (AT)	Lt Kurzbach	L 53772		
15 Co (Engr)	Capt Hauck	L 62056		Former CO Lt Begenkolbe
16 Co				
* Repl Co		L 49323A	40 men	Thrown in with 17 SS Div.
17 SS Pz Gren Div "Goetz von Berlichingen"	Maj. Gen. Baum		Virtually des- troyed	The bulk of the Div contac- ted by 83d Div.
37 SS PGR	Col Maurer	32208	150 men (28 July)	Former COs Ulrich, Fick.
* I Bn	Maj. Frank	37044A		
* 1 Company	Capt Schleber	37044B	12 men (11 July)	
* 2 Company	1st Lt Bechmann	37044C		Bechmann wounded.
* 3 Company	Lt Wagner	37044D		
* 4 Company		37044E	20 men (28 July)	
4 II Bn	Hennings	35272A	50 men (15 July)	
* 5 Company		35272B		
* 6 Company		35272C		
* 7 Company	Capt Pusch - wounded	35272D		Former CO Wendel captured
* 8 Company	Lt Kahn	35272E		
* III Bn	Capt Schulz	44181A		Former CO Zorn wounded
* 9 Company	2nd Lt Stoer	44181B		Some Hungarians.
* 10 Company	Lt Peters	44181C	Destroyed	
* 11 Company	Capt Herbst	44181D	Destroyed	
* 12 Company	Capt Schnolze	44181E		
* 13 Co (Inf How)	1st Lt Borchet	36595	Hows destroyed	Used as infantry.
* 14 Co (AT)	1st Lt Seebach	42415	Destroyed	20 mm AA/AT guns
* 15 Co (Engr)	2nd Lt Scharnitzky	32503		Used as infantry.
* 16 Co (Rcn)	T/Sgt Gruener	32208	4 men (19 July)	Volkswagen, ducks.

* PW/ TAKEN.

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UNIT.	CO.	FPN	STRENGTH	REMARKS.
38 SS PGR	Nieschlag	44261	200 men (28 July)	
* I Bn	Capt Michler	33237A or 33754A		Former CO - Capt Ertel
* 1 Company		33754B	40 men (19 July)	Former CO Capt Born killed
* 2 Company	Hinz - wounded	33754C	8 men (20 July)	
* 3 Company	Lt Schulz	33754D	60 Men (28 July)	
* 4 Company	Lt Maron	33754E	28 men (14 July)	Former COs - van d Wielen, Hinzma
* II Bn	Maj Meuth	45020A	100 men (28 July)	
* 5 Company	Capt Hamacher	45020B		
* 6 Company	Lt Heringhausen	45020C		
* 7 Company	Lipp	45020D		
* 8 Company	Lt Medwetzki	45020E	90 men (28 July)	
* III Bn	Witt	32974A	Very heavy losses	Former CO Maj Bolte killed
* 9 Company	Capt Krenke	32974B	20 men (15 July)	
* 10 Company	Lt Schmidt	32974C		
* 11 Company	von Huebner	32974D		
* 12 Company	1st Lt Esser	32974E	25 men (28 July)	
* 13 Co (Inf How)	Lt Hoffmann	34727	100 men (28 July)	
14 Co (AT)	1st Lt Rigger			20 mm AA/AT guns
* 15 Co (Engr)	Rechenberg	43902	45 men (28 July)	Used as infantry
* 16 Co (Rcn)	2nd Lt Maier	44261	60 men (19 July)	Volkswagen, ducks., motorcycles.
17 SS Rcn Bn	Maj Holzapfel	38594A		
* 1 Company	Lt Henning	38594B		
2 Company	Schroeder	38594C		
* 3 Company		38594D	40 men (16 July)	CO Buck killed
* 4 Company	2nd Lt Walzinger	38594E		Walzinger wounded
5 Co (Heavy)		38594F		
6 Co (Service)		38594G		
17 SS Arty Regt	Col Ossendorf			Organization uncertain.
I Bn	Maj Ernst		105 mm Gun-How's	
1 Btry				
2 Btry				
3 Btry				
II Bn	Lt Col Binge	39312A	105 mm Gun-How's	Tractor drawn
* 4 Btry	Lt Hasselwanger	39312B	4-105 mms (19 July)	
5 Btry		39312C		
6 Btry	1st Lt Mattauch	39312D	4-105 mms (28 July)	
III Bn		30615A	150 mm Howitzers	
7 Btry		30615B		
* 8 Btry	Winkler	30615C	80 men (29 July)	
* 9 Btry	1st Lt Prinz	30615D	60 men, 2 150 mm How (29 July)	
10 Btry			105mm Guns	
17 SS AT Bn		37476A	Weak	
* 1 Company	Lt Hoffmann	37476B		
2 Company		37476C		
3 Company		37476D		
17 SS Engr Bn	Lt Col Fleischer	36380A	60 men (17 July)	Used as infantry.
* 1 Company	Lt Schleichert	36380B		
* 2 Company	Lt Boltz	36380C		Former CO Lt Egger killed.
* 3 Company	Capt Mueller	36380D		

* PWA TAKEN.

UNIT	CO	FPN	STRENGTH	REMARKS
17 SS As-	Capt Hoffmann	37476A	75 mm AT guns on	56 guns originally
sault Gun Bn			Mk III Chassis	
1 Btry		37476B		
2 Btry		37476C	7 75mm AT guns(26July)	
* 3 Btry		37476D		
4 Btry		37476E		
17 SS AA Bn		46413A	250 men from 1200 (29 July)	Used as infantry.
* 1 Btry		46413B		
2 Btry		46413C		
3 Btry		46413D		
17 SS Field		47054A		
ReplBn		47054B		
* 1 Company		47054C		
2 Company				
<hr/>				
2 SS Pz Div	Lammerding after		8,000 men (1 Div, 18 July)	Suffered losses in
"Das Reich"	Walter Krueger			the British sector.
4 SS PGR				
"DER Fuehrer"	Maj Weidinger		Heavy losses	Former CO Maj Schulze
I Bn		15807A	180 men (28 July)	Contacted by 90th Div.
1 Company	Lt Stanger	15807B		
2 Company	Lt Schwarz	15807C		
3 Company	Lt Kahn	15807D		
4 Company	1st Lt Rosenstock	15807E	80 men (28 July)	
II Bn	Capt Stadler	11707A	300 men (28 July)	
5 Company	Lt Schulzer	11707B	120 men (28 July)	3plats of 5 squads each
* 6 Company	Lt Sembold	11707C	90 men (27 July)	60% Volksdeutsche
* 7 Company	Lt Goebert	11707D		Plat COs Lts Hempel, Schmidt
8 Company		11707E		
III Bn	Capt Werner		Destroyed (17 July)	Sent to Coutances for repls.
9 Company	Lt Kwos			Bn contacted by 79th Div
10 Company	1st Lt Mang			
11 Company	1st Lt Lang			
12 Company				
13 Co (Inf How)	1st Lt Urban			Contacted by 79th Div
14 Co (AT)				
15 Co (Engr)				
16 Co (Rcn)	1st Lt Ederstein			Contacted by 79th Div
3 SS PGR				
"Deutschland"				Contacted by 30th, 90th Divs.
2 SS Pz Arty	Col Kreuz			Organization uncertain.
Regt "Das Reich"				
I Bn	Maj.			May be an SP gun bn.
1 Btry			6 105mm Gun-Hows	
2 Btry			6 105mm Gun-Hows	
3 Btry				
II Bn	Capt. Gast	10074A		
4 Btry	1st Lt Freiherr	10074B	6 105mm Gun-How	
* 5 Btry	Pfefferkorn	10074C	6 105mm Gun-How	
6 Btry		10074D		
* PWs taken.				

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UNIT	CO	FPN	STRENGTH	REMARKS
III Bn	Maj Drechsel		105 and 150 mm SP Hows	Also foreign guns.
7 Btry	1st Lt Fritsch			
8 Btry	1st Lt Winkler			
9 Btry	1st Lt Prinz			
2 SS Pz Regt "Das Reich"	Lt Col Tychsen	48800	Max. of 50 Mk IVs, 30 Mk Vs, 25 ass. guns	(25 July)
I Bn			In Hq 4 Mk IVs	
1 Company			Originally 22 Mk Vs	
2 Company			Originally 22 Mk Vs	
3 Company	1st Lt Himmer		Originally 22 Mk Vs	
4 Company			Originally 22 Mk Vs	
II Bn	Maj Kesten	48542A or 21267A	Mk IV tanks	Organization similar to I Bn
* 5 Company		48542B	5 Mk IVs	(12 July)
6 Company		48542C		
* 7 Company	1st Lt Gloskofsky	48542D	5 Mk IVs	(12 July)
8 Company	1st Lt Wildnagen	48542E		
2 SS Rcn Bn	Maj Wolf	41940A	Losses at least 20%	Some fight as infantry
1 Company		41940B		Armored car co.
2 Company		41940C		Armored car co.
* 3 Company	1st Lt Thomas	41940D	50 men	(16 July) Rifle co.
* 4 Company	1st Lt Buchmann	41940E	50 men	(16 July) Rifle co, some Frenchmen
5 Company		41940F		Heavy co.
6 Company		41940G		
* 2 SS AA Bn		09920	20 mm AA guns	
2 SS Pz Engr Bn				Contacted by VII Corps
5 Para Div	Maj Gen Meindel		3,500 men	(18 July) Former CO - Maj Gen Wilkie
13 Para Regt	Maj Mendt	L 61695A	200 men	(17 July) CO Graf v d Schulenburg killed
* I Bn	Capt Ruhl	L 60871A	Very heavy losses	Cos often commanded by NCOs
1 Company		L 60871B		
* 2 Company	1st Lt Schulze	L 60871C		
* 3 Company		L 60871D	Heavy losses from air attack	of 25 July.
4 Company		L 60871E		
II Bn	Maj Meuth	L 63775A	250 men	(26 July) Bn Adjutant - Lt Peischer
* 5 Company	Capt Hammacher	L 63775B	20 men	(27 July)
* 6 Company	1st Lt Herminghausen	L 63775C	80 men	(26 July)
* 7 Company	Lt Elsner	L 63775D	60 men	(28 July)
* 8 Company	1st Lt Eberling	L 63775E		
III Bn	2nd Lt Kliks	L 61485A	Wiped out	Regrouping with 15 Para Regt
9 Company		L 61485B		
* 10 Company		L 61485C		CO Lt Fodisch missing
* 11 Company	Lt Grosser	L 61485D		
* 12 Company		L 61485E		
* 13 CO (InfHow)	Lt Devender	L 61485E		
* 14 Co (AT)	Lt Zellinger	L 63945	Heavy losses	Formed as Alarm Co to fight 5th elm
* 15 Co (Engr)	Lt Schoenfelder	L 62081	Heavy losses	24 bazookas, no AT guns
		L 63348		Used as infantry

* PWs taken.

UNIT	CO	FPN	STRENGTH	REMARKS
14 Para Regt	Maj Noster			Opposed 9, 30th and 83d Divs.
I Bn		L 62271A		
1 Company		L 62271B		
2 Company	Capt Gnan	L 62271C		
3 Company	Capt Gable	L 62271D	11 men (18 July)	
* 4 Company		L 62271E	2-75 recoilless guns. Also HMGs and H mortars.	
II Bn	Capt Sauer	L 63002A		Supported 13 Para Regt.
* 5 Company	Lt Buse	L 63002B	30 men (19 July)	Buse wounded.
* 6 Company	Capt Novarra	L 63002C		
* 7 Company	Capt Witka	L 63002D		
* 8 Company		L 63002E		
III Bn	Capt Meissner	L 63523A	50% losses (18 July)	Another FPN - 63525
9 Company	Lt Schafnicht	L 63523B		
10 Company		L 63523C		
11 Company	Lt Rank	L 63523D		
* 12 Company		L 63523E		
* 13 Co (Inf How)		L 20081		
14 Co (AT)				
15 Co (Engr)				
15 Para Regt				Contacted by 90th Div
5 Para Engr Bn	1st Lt Mertins	L 63022A	300 men (28 July)	Battle-group Mertins: 5 Engr Bn plus some AT and Arty of 77 Div
* 1 Company	Capt Juergens	L 63022B	60 men (28 July)	
* 2 Company		L 63022C		
* 3 Company	Lt Tenner	L 63022D	60 men (28 July)	
* 4 Company		L 63022E	80 men (27 July)	
* 5 Company		L 63022F		
* 6 Company		L 63022G		
5 Para AT Bn				Contacted by 8th Div
5 Para AA Bn				Contacted by 9th Div
12 Para Rcn Bn				Attached II Corps (Para) unit. Contacted by 9th, 30th Divs.
657 AT Bn	Capt Pulkowski	57083A	3 Cos of 120 men each	4th Co still in Holland
1 Company		57083B	1 75 mm AT gun	(26 July)
* 2 Company	Lt Hoeller	57083C	9 75 mm AT guns	(13 July)
* 3 Company		57083D	3 75 mm, 6 88 mm AT guns	(16 July)

* PWs taken

III. List of Units Actually Identified by Capture of PWs
and # of PWs from Each Unit

17 SS Panzer Grenadier Division "Gv B"

37 SS Panzer Grenadier Regt	77
38 SS Panzer Grenadier Regt	97
17 SS Rcn Bn	7
17 SS Arty Regt	6
17 SS Engr Bn	26
17 SS AA Bn	1
17 SS AT Bn	2
17 SS Assault Gun Bn	1
17 SS Tng Bn	2
17 SS Medical Detachment	1

Total for Division	220
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5 Parachute Division

13 Para Rifle Regt	50
14 Para Rifle Regt	16
5 Para Engr Bn	28
"Einheit Buse"	3

Total for Division	97
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2 SS Panzer Division "Das Reich"

2 SS Tank Regt "Das Reich"	2
Panzer Grenadier Regt "Der Fuhrer"	6
2 SS Arty Regt	3
2 SS Rcn Bn	2
2 SS AA Bn	2

Total for Division	15
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353 Infantry Division

941 Infantry Regt	7
942 Infantry Regt	1
353 Arty Regt	1

Total for Division	9
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<u>657 Anti-Tank Battalion</u>	12
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<u>6 Para Rifle Regiment and Repl Bn</u>	8
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<u>Air Force Flying Personnel</u>	1
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<u>Medical Channels</u>	7
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<u>GRAND TOTAL PWs</u>	<u>369</u>
Total Enemy Buried By Us	817

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The graves of two German officers, Lt. Col. Horstmann and Major Bolte who commanded troops facing the 88d Inf Div in its operations S of Carentan were found in a cemetery about 2 miles N of Marigny.

SS Obersturmbannfuhrer (Lt. Col.) Erwin Horstmann was the CO of the 38 SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment and was killed on 8 July 44 at La Patate.

SS Sturmbannfuhrer (Major) Ernst Heinrich Bolte was the CO of the 3 Bn of the 38 SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment and was killed on 8 July 44 near Sainteny.



HEADQUARTERS 83D INFANTRY DIVISION
MII Team 428

L-162
1 Aug 44

SUBJECT: Action Against Enemy, Reports After/After Action Reports.

TO : The Adjutant General, Washington, D.C., thru AC of S1 G-2,
83d Inf Div.

1. In compliance with letter Hq 83d Inf Div, Office of the
Commanding General, dated 20 July 44, File No. 319.1/401, subject as
above, the following report is submitted.

1 July

At the request of CIC 8 civilians were interviewed regarding espionage

2 July

At the request of CIC 4 civilians were interviewed regarding espionage

3 July

Civilians interviewed this date had no knowledge of enemy movements
or activities.

4 July

Civilians interviewed this date had no knowledge of enemy movements
or activities.

5 July

At the request of CIC 1 civilian was interviewed regarding espionage

6 July

7 July

Civilians interviewed this date had no knowledge of enemy movements
or activities.

8 July

On this date Capt PAUL C. TURNER, O-482199, relieved of command and
attached to Hq 8th Corps. 1st Lt THEODORE E. DeMASSE, O-1577090, assumed
command of MII Team 428.

Seven civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed
at Carentan and information consisted of enemy signs, morale, mine
fields, tank movements, and parachute units in vicinity of St Georges
De Bohon

9 July

Two civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed at
Carentan and information consisted of enemy minefields, unidentified
installations, and munitions dump in vicinities of LES FORGES, Le
CHATEAU D'AUXAIS, and Le BOIS du HOMMET D'ARTHENAY.

10 July

Civilians interviewed this date had no knowledge of enemy movements
or activities.

11 July

Three civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed
at Carentan and information consisted of terrain information, ammu-
nition depot, tank movements, troop concentrations, artillery posi-
tions, and transport equip, in the vicinity of ST SEBAS-
TIEN de RAIDS, TILLY La C, and AGENCIES.

12 July

13 July

Civilians interviewed these dates had no knowledge of enemy movements
or activities.

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO
CANCELLED

APPROVED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

1.

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14 July

Four civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed at Carentan and information obtained consisted of troops concentrations, tank movements, artillery emplacements, roadblocks, evacuation of civilians, identifications, in the vicinities of TRIBEHOUE, CHAMPS de LOSQUE, REMILLY-sur-LOZON, BOIS de BRETEL.

15 July

Seven civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed at Carentan and information consisted of gasoline depot, munitions depot, troop concentrations, enemy morale, motor pool, terrain, supply routes, a German Hq, terrain, in the vicinities of La MINERIE, La HURE de LOUP, STE SUZANNE-sur-VIRE, La PARADIS, L'HOTINERIE.

16 July

Civilians interviewed this date had no knowledge of enemy movements or activities.

17 July

One civilian and one British RAF Flying Officer with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed at Tribehou and Carentan respectively and information obtained consisted of roads used by retreating enemy, minefields, morale, and story of Lancaster Bomber which was shot down in France, in the vicinities of AMIGNY, GRANDE-HAIRIE, SADOE, SOULLES, ST JEAN de DAYE, ST FROMONT.

18 July

Two civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed at Tribehou and information obtained consisted of artillery emplacements, munitions depot, fordable points of LOZON River, in the vicinities of CHATEAU de la GRANDERIE, LOZON, HAUTTEVILLE la GUICHARD, Le CHATEAU de la LANDE, ST MARTIN D'AUBIGNY.

19 July

Three civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed at Tribehou and Remilly-sur-Lozon and information obtained consisted of artillery emplacements, terrain, tank movement, ammunition and gasoline depot, in the vicinities of L'HERBAGE, La VAUTERIE, Le PAING.

20 July

Two civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed in Tribehou and Remilly-sur-Lozon respectively and information obtained consisted of British and American airmen shot down, terrain, in vicinities of REMILLY -sur-LOZON, La VANLOAN River, MARCHESIEUX.

21 July

Twelve civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed at Tribehou, St Georges de Bohon, Remilly-sur-Lozon respectively and information obtained consisted of ammunition depot, German Hq, artillery emplacement, cannon batteries, morale, troops, AA Battery, minefields, food depot, motor park, civilian evacuation, roadblock, in the vicinities of BOIS de SOULLES, BOIS de HOMMET, BOIS de CARANTILLY, BAS MARAIS, La VADE, Les CHAMPS de LOSQUE, HAUTTEVILLE La GUICHARD, MON, FUEGERES, MONTILQUET, MONTHUCHON, CARREFOUR d'ALBI, MARIGNY, CANISY, HUBERTAUT, La BAFARDIERE.

22 July

Seven civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed at Tribehou, Sur Le Mont, Blackstone Rear Refugee CP and information obtained consisted of artillery emplacements, minefields, German CPs, terrain, troop concentrations, munitions depot, tank movements, German hospital, German Hq, in the vicinities of Le CHAMPEAUX, MARCHESIEUX La SEIGNEURIE, Chateau de FEUGERES, VANLOU River, CHATEAU d'AUXAIS, MOULIN, REMILLY-sur-LOZON, BOIS de PLANQUERY, BALLEROY, COMMANDERIE de BAUGY, Le MESNIL EURY.

23 July

Two civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed at Carentan and St Jean De Daye respectively and information obtained consisted of minefields, artillery emplacements, pill boxes, German Hq, munitions and gasoline depot, motor pool, tanks, halftracks, road blocks, in the vicinities of ST EBREMOND, HUBERTANT, PERIERS, CHATEAU du PERRON, CHATEAU De VIERVILLE.

24 July

Civilians interviewed this date had no knowledge of enemy movements or activities.

25 July

Three civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed at Remilly-sur-Lozon and Blackstone Rear Refugee Cp and information obtained consisted of data on German transporting of supplies from BRITTANY, German CP, AA Battery emplacements, cannon emplacements, minefields, ammunition dump, in the vicinities of La RENAUDERIE, Le MESNIL VIGOT.

26 July

One civilian with knowledge of enemy activities was interviewed at Blackstone Rear Refugee Cp, near Carentan, and information obtained consisted of retreat route of enemy, movement of SS Trucks, Para-troops from BRITTANY, German Aid Station, morale, gun emplacements, tanks, in vicinity of PERIERS, ST SAMSON de BONFAUSSE.

27 July

28 July

Civilians interviewed these dates had no knowledge of enemy movements or activities.

29 July

Four civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed at Blackstone Rear Refugee Cp, near Carentan, Feugeres, and Moncuit respectively and information obtained consisted of Red Cross vehicles carrying ammunition and food, storage of ammunition in German hospital, Russian troops, artillery emplacements, cavalry, routes of retreat, morale, German CP, routes of supply, minefields, Anti-Tank ditches, in the vicinity of CHATEAU de MONT HUCHON, MONTMARTIN-sur-MER, Le BAS URVILLE, SIENNE River, MONTCHATON, LAVAL, Le MANE, MONCUIT, ST DENIS-le-VETU, ST AUBIN du PERRON, COUTANCES, AVRANCHES, GAVRAY, AU PELLEY, La VENDELLE, MONTHUCHON, CAMBERNON, CAMPROND, FOLIGNY.

30 July

Five civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed at Feugeres and Le Mesnil Vigot respectively and information obtained consisted of data on the Island of Jersey including number, terrain, nationality of troops, pillboxes, dummy harbor installations, gun emplacements, types of troops, gasoline dumps. Other reports confined themselves to tank movements, seizure of livestock, morale, routes of travel taken by enemy, troop concentrations, and search for identification data on 19 buried parachutists (10 EM, 9 O), in the vicinities of MONTPINCHAON, RONCEY, HEUGUEVILLE, LESSAY, PONT de la ROCQUE, GAVRAY, VILLEDIEU, SIENNE River.

31 July

Two civilians with knowledge of enemy activities were interviewed at Feugeres and information obtained consisted of minefield, transportation of ammunition by enemy in Red Cross vehicles to a German Hospital, gasoline and munitions depots, truck movements, German Hq, electrical and synthetic gasoline factories, basic tng field, barracks, submarine motor and cannon and tank parts factory, in the vicinities of La FORET de PERSEIGNE, NOGENT Le R, MORTAIN, ST DENIS-sur-SARTON, MONTEREAU, AUXERE, CHAMPAGNE-sur-SEINE.

1 Incl: (Copy of Journal)

T.E. DeMasse

T.E. DeMASSE,

1st Lt OIC

MII Team 428

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