

UNCLASSIFIED

83d Inf Div  
Roer-Rhine  
23 Feb-10 Mar 45

Brief interviews on a rapid advance through weak resistance. Interviews are running narrative of events in each unit, with little combat. Copies of various official documents. Numerous photos, maps and overlays.

Historical Officer's narrative

8 pages

	<u>Interviews</u>	<u>Pages</u>
329th Inf Regt	S-3	1
1st Bn, 329th Inf	S-3, S-1	1
Co A, 329th Inf	CO, 2 Plat Ldrs	1
Co B, 329th Inf	CO, 2 Plat Ldrs	1
3d Bn, 329th Inf	CO and others	3
330th Inf Regt	S-3, Asst S-3	2
1st Bn, 330th Inf	S-2, S-5	1
Co A, 330th Inf	CO, 2 Sgts	1
Co C, 330th Inf	Comm Sgt	1
2d Bn, 330th Inf	Ex O, S-3	1
Co E, 330th Inf	CO, Plat Ddr	1
Co F, 330th Inf	CO, 1 Plat Ldr, 1 Sgt	1
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Co K, 331st Regt	CO, Ex O	

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83d US INFANTRY DIVISION

Data obtained and prepared by Lieutenant Frank Houcek,  
4th I & H Service

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329th Infantry

1. Major James C Bagley, S-3
2. Captain D E Henricks, S-3 1st Bn, Captain Thomas G Harris, S-1 1st Bn
3. Captain Wentworth C Comes, CO, Lt Thomas S Little, Plat Ldr and Lt John A Landon, Plat Ldr -- A Co.
4. Lt Maurice L Hill, CO, Lt Clifton C Milton, Plat Ldr, and Lt Franklin D Bollard, Plat Ldr -- B Co.
5. Lt Col John C Speedie, CO, 3d Bn; Lt Wm G Marks, CO, Co I; Lt Wm C Shaw, CO, Co L.

330th Infantry

6. Major Frederick B Cook, S-3; Captain Tom R Brisbane, Asst S-3.
7. Captain Eugene P Fritts, S-5; 1st Bn; Lt Needham V Alford, S-2.
8. Captain Chas R Smith, CO; Sgt Larry L Hanson, Communications Sgt; Sgt Fred R Caldwell, asst 1st Sgt, Company A.
9. S Sgt Kenneth Curd, Communications sgt, Co C.
10. Major Edward G Allen, Exec O; Captain Chas W Schmitt, S-3, 2d Battalion.
11. Captain Robert G Packer, CO; Dtr Morris B Goldfarb, 2d Plat Ldr; Company E.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

25 Apr 46

12. Thomas H. Broadfoot, Captain, CO; Lt Raymond C Cutting Ldr 1st Plat; 1st Sgt Donald P Clayton; Company F.
13. Lt John D Huy, CO; Lt Vincent F Vorgtsberger; Lt Milton L Aliff, Exec Officers; Company G.

### 331st Infantry

14. Lt Col William E Long, Exec O.
15. Lt John B Clevenger, S-2, 1st Bn; Sgt Clarence R Wirthetz, Operations Sergeant.
16. Captain Wm E Waters, S-3, 2d Bn; Captain Harry C Fleming, Arty Liaison O.
17. Lt Walter G Ashmore, S-3, 3d Bn.
18. Captain Roland E Eaton, CO, Co I; 1st Sgt Frederick Walker.
19. Lt Daniel W Halladay, CO, Co K; 1st Lt Jack Drapkin, Exec O.

### h. Miscellaneous Supporting Documents

1. Meeting of Gen Macon with Gen McLain
2. G-1 Casualty Reports for operation period.
3. FO No 1, 329th Infantry.
4. FO No 39, 330th Infantry.
5. FO No 3, 2d Armored Division (extract).

## II. Division Orders and Reports

- a. FO No 52 and 53.
- b. Adm O No 30.
- c. G-2 Periodic Reports Nos 167 to 171 incl.
- d. G-3 Periodic Reports Nos 160 to 163 incl.

### Maps

### III. Maps and Overlays

- a. Germany, 1/50,000, GSGS No 4507, Sheets 18, 19, 38.
- b. Germany, 1/25,000 Defense Overprints of GSGS No 4414, Sheets 4705, 4706, 4805, 4806.
- c. Germany, 1/25,000, GSGS No 4414, Sheets 4705, 4706, 4805, 4806.
- d. Sketch: Enemy Defenses from Captured Sketch.
- e. 25 overlays: ltrs of instruction, boundaries, sitreps.

## IV. Photographs

- a. 34 aerial photographs

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" A D V A N C E   T O   T H E   R H I N E "

with

83d Infantry Division

Frank Houcek  
1st Lt. Inf.

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Preface

The most satisfactory way of summarizing the action of the 83d Division in its advance to the Rhine was stated by 1st Lieutenant Isaac Hamlin, Order of Battle Specialist, who said "This was a walk-away." This, too, is in perfect agreement with my observations. The Germans presented the scum of their barrel to our well organized onslaught; consequently the white flags and easy march to the Rhine. Had the prisoners we took held their ground, as would some of the elite German troops have done, there would undoubtedly have been a somewhat different chain of events. If it had been possible for the enemy to properly man the easily defendable positions before the city of Neuss, in the path of our advance, the extremely light casualty rate of the division would have been a much different story. (24)

FRANK HOUCEK  
1st Lt. Inf

*All interviews were submitted for  
correction, to persons interviewed, and follow  
the latest or topside interview. These not  
signed have also been read and approved.  
S.H.*

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INTRODUCTION

83d Infantry Division

The 83d Infantry Division had just completed another brilliant phase of its history, during the German breakthrough in Luxembourg and Belgium, when it reverted to Ninth Army control. Being well deserving of a short rest period in which to reorganize, take care of administrative functions, and prepare for its next large scale endeavor, it was placed in XIX Corps reserve before being committed in the push to the Rhine River.

The 29th Infantry Division and the 30th Infantry Division, on the corps left and right flank, respectively, were to bear the brunt of the blow, crossing the Roer River and establishing the corps bridgehead, after which the 2d Armored Division was to pinch out the 30th Division and continue to the north, also pinching out the 29th Division, after which the 83d Division was to be prepared to assume responsibility of the corps' right flank upon orders.

The enemy was sadly lacking in organization, equipment, and personnel to man the extensive prepared positions in defense of this area.<sup>1</sup> All the defending troops he had available were a conglomeration of hastily organized forces to be committed for a last ditch stand.<sup>(2)</sup>

The natural barriers confronting the XIX Corps before gaining entrance to the Ruhr Valley were the Roer and Rhine Rivers. After crossing both of these streams, the march to Berlin would begin. The terrain features between these two rivers consist of nothing but a few scattered towns and open plains, furnishing little, if any, cover or concealment for our advancing forces.

S E C R E T

Major General Robert C. Macon, 83d Division Commander, received ~~from~~ *XIV Corps* warning to alert his division and be prepared to move in the afternoon of 28 February 1945. Immediately thereafter, preparations for the coming move were under way.

General Macon had a meeting later that afternoon with Major General Raymond S. McLain, XIX Corps Commander. The purpose of this was to discuss briefly the plan of attack and agree upon boundaries with Major General Isaac D. White, 2d Armored Division Commander. (3)

Field Order #52, 83d Division, 2300, 28 February 1945, was the final step necessary to insure perfect coordination of all units in the coming move and action. (4)

The main body of the division crossed the Roer River and moved to assembly areas, preparatory to going into action, on 28 February. The 331st Infantry Regiment, which was then attached to Combat Command B of the 2d Armored Division, had crossed previously and had already joined in the battle by that time. The 83d Division, with the 330th and 329th Infantry Regiments on line, was committed to the battle on 1 March.

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1 March

The 1st Battalion of the 329th Infantry Regiment attacked from Rockrath (231855) toward Neuss (2690) about 1200, 1 March.\* The advance was through Loveling (245873) and along the railroad track ~~from there to~~ *to 259877 whence it proceeded up the road NE.* \* The battalion arrived at the juncture of the railroad tracks and the main highway (266884) at 2000, 1 March. (5) (6) (7) (8) The 3d Battalion pulled up behind the 1st Battalion at that point, where both waited for the assault on the railroad line which was to take place early the next morning. (9) The 2d Battalion, 329th, remained in Holzheim (253853) as flank protection for the regiment, during all of 1 March. (5) (25)

The 2d Battalion, 330th Infantry, arrived in St. Nikolas (188842) about 1200, 1 March, from which point Company F advanced to Lanzerath *encountering no opposition.* (240875). \* There, it was held up till nightfall by high velocity enemy artillery fire. \* (16) After dark, the entire battalion advanced past these enemy positions and by midnight had advanced to the junction of the Nord Canal and the highway, just ~~west~~ *west* of Neuss at 257893. (10) (14) (15) (17) The 1st Battalion attacked northeast from Grefrath (230875) ~~to enter Neuss~~ on the left flank of the 2d Battalion. \* There was practically no resistance, and the battalion was at the canal on the western edge of Neuss, at 250905, by midnight. (10) (11) (12) (13) The 3d Battalion was in regimental reserve and had no contact with the enemy on 1 March. (10) (26)

\* The footnotes following the action of each battalion refer to all *interview* statements concerning that battalion's *action*.



S E C A E T

2 March

At 0300, 2 March, the 1st Battalion, 329th Infantry, which had reached the junction of the main highway and the railroad just south of Neuss, at 266384, the previous evening, attacked and crossed the railroad embankment.\* Opposition was practically non-existent and the battalion had cleared its area of Neuss all the way to the canal on the ~~eastern~~ <sup>eastern</sup> ~~other~~ side of town and organized a defense before dawn.\* The rest of the day was spent consolidating and completing the job of mopping up in the zone. (5) (6) (7) (8) The 3d Battalion crossed the tracks soon after the 1st and swung around the outskirts of the town to the eastern side, facing the Rhine River.\* Here the advance was held up till after noon by high velocity artillery fire from the <sup>west</sup> ~~the~~ banks of the river, but at about 1340 Companies I and L advanced to the banks of the river on the right side of the approach to the bridge over the river <sup>(298895)</sup> ~~and~~ and had completely cleared the area by 1500.\* Company K, on the left side of the bridge approach, did not advance to the Rhine till the morning of 3 March. (5) (9)

The 2d Battalion, 330th Infantry, crossed the Nord Canal, <sup>west</sup> ~~south~~ of Neuss, at about 0030, 2 March, and by 0600 had reached its objective in the southern part of Neuss.\* Opposition was extremely light, and the rest of the day was spent consolidating and holding the positions. (14) (15) (16) (17) The 1st Battalion crossed the canal on the <sup>north-</sup> ~~west~~ side of Neuss about 0630, 2 March, and soon occupied its area of town clear to the Erft Canal on the other side.\* The rest of the day was spent mopping up, this being completed about 2100. (10) (11) (12) (13) The 3d Battalion remained in Holzheim in regimental reserve. (10)

S E C R E T

3 March

Its mission having been completed, the 329th Infantry spent 3 March setting up defensive positions and consolidating its sector, ~~moving to~~ its final areas on 4 March. (5)

The 1st and 2d Battalions, 330th Infantry, also spent 3 March consolidating their positions. (10) The 3d Battalion, which had been in regimental reserve, was ordered to advance to the peninsula above Neuss, clear it out, and capture the bridge crossing the Rhine at 321931.\* This it did, starting at 0200, 3 March, and reaching the approaches to the bridge against negligible resistance in the mid-morning.\* However, the bridge had been blown by the Germans prior to the arrival of this force.\* The rest of the day was spent completing the job of mopping up the area. (10)

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Neuss, Germany



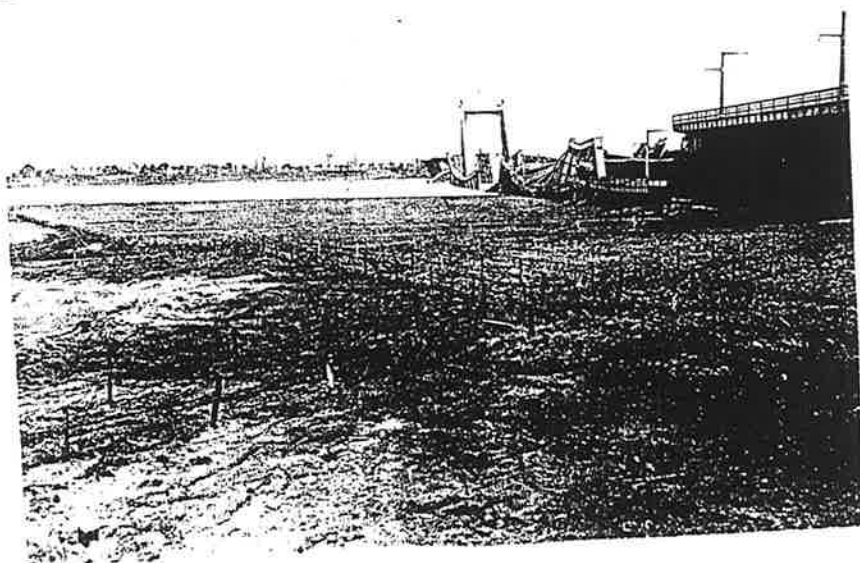
Railroad Bridge (295904)

Note terrain leading to water edge.

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~~SECRET~~

Neuss, Germany



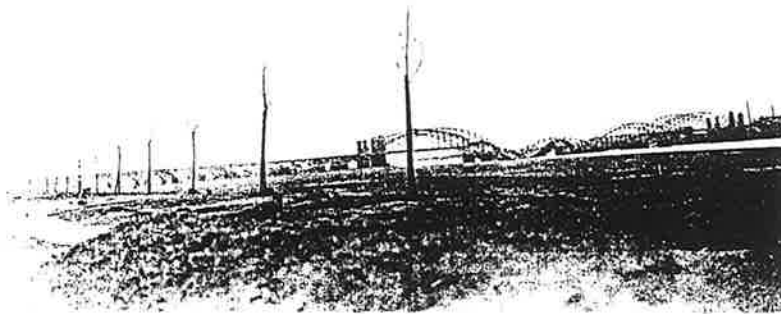
Vehicular Bridge (295895)  
Note obstacles and terrain, foreground.

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~~SECRET~~

Neuss, Germany

22



Ground occupied by Company K,  
329 Infantry

Note obstacles and terrain

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Neuss, Germany



Food Problem

Note white flag in background.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

331st Infantry Regiment\*\*

Throughout most of the operation against Neuss, the 331st Infantry was attached to the 2d Armored Division, Combat Command B, reverting to 83d Division control at 1500, 2 March. (18) The 3d Battalion crossed the Roer River late on 27 February, moving to the line of departure outside Garzweiler (128750) soon thereafter.\* Against very light opposition, the tanks and infantry moved to the vicinity of Grevenbroich (194775) by early morning of 28 February.\* Company L remained in Grevenbroich till the evening of 1 March protecting the main supply route and the right flank of the battalion.\* The rest of the battalion moved to Hemmerden (200813) at 0400, 1 March, and Company I moved to Kapellen (222816) immediately thereafter.\* While Company K set up a defense in Hemmerden and Company I cleared out Kapellen, the enemy counterattacked from northeast of Kapellen about 1000, 1 March.\* This attack was soon driven off and mopping up the area continued.\* Company L was relieved in Grevenbroich by elements of the 30th Division in the early evening of 1 March, and the battalion (-Company I) moved on to Holzheim (252853) at that time.\* Company I reported Kapellen clear on the evening of 1 March. (18) (21) (22) (23)

Meanwhile, the remainder of the regiment crossed the Roer on 28 February.\* The 1st Battalion moved to the vicinity of Hemmerden, from which point it moved north with CCB at about 0100, 1 March.\* Hinterfeld (235917) had been reached by 1600, where the battalion remained till the afternoon of 2 March. (18) (19)

\*\* As the 331st Infantry was under control of the 2d Armored Division during most of the operation, it is treated separately for the sake of continuity.

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*Following the 2<sup>d</sup> Armored Division, they*

The 2d Battalion arrived in Hemmerden about 0200, 1 March, ~~attack~~<sup>ed</sup> through Rockrath, Loveling, and Holzheim and clearing<sup>ed</sup> them by 0910.\* The battalion remained there till 0130, 2 March, when they moved east across the Erft Canal and advanced toward the Rhine.\* Opposition was light, except along the banks of the Rhine itself, and Company E reached the river about 0500.\* Mopping up continued all day, and the battalion's zone was clear by 1700, 2 March. (18) (20)

About 0700, 2 March, a strong enemy counterattack hit Company I, at Kapellen.\* Air support and artillery aided the company in driving off this attack after an all day battle in which the main supply route was cut by enemy tanks and several vehicles and tank destroyers were destroyed.\* After the enemy had been driven off, Company I was relieved by elements of the 30th Division, and it rejoined the 3d Battalion, 331st Infantry, at Holzheim late that evening. (18) (21) (22)

At 1500, 2 March, the regiment reverted to 83d Division control, and the 1st Battalion was attached to the 330th Infantry.\* At 2300, 2 March, the battalion attacked to clear the north half of the peninsula above Neuss.\* There was virtually no opposition, and the battalion reached the Rhine at 1000, 3 March, finding the bridge had already been destroyed by the enemy.\* The rest of the day was spent mopping up the area occupied by the battalion. (18) (19)



~~SECRET~~

FOOTNOTES

1. Field Order #3, 2d Armored Division, 1300, 27 February 1945.
2. G-2 Periodic Report #168, 83d Infantry Division, 2400, 1 March 1945.
3. Transcript of meeting with General McLain, 28 February 1945.
4. Field Order #52, 83d Infantry Division, 2300, 28 February 1945.
5. Interview with Major James C. Bagley, S-3 329th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 0930, 6 March.
6. Interview with the following, 1st Battalion, 329th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1330, 6 March 1945:  
Captain Dennis E. Henricks, S-3; Captain Thomas G. Harris, S-1.
7. Interview with the following, Company A, 1st Battalion, 329th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1500, 6 March 1945: Captain Wentworth C. Comes, Commanding Officer; 2d Lieutenant Thomas S. Little, 1st Platoon Leader; 2d Lieutenant John A. Landon, 2d Platoon Leader.
8. Interview with the following, Company B, 1st Battalion, 329th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1600, 6 March 1945: 1st Lieutenant Maurice L. Hill, Commanding Officer; 2d Lieutenant Clifton C. Milton, 1st Platoon Leader; 2d Lieutenant Franklin D. Bollard, 3d Platoon Leader.
9. Interview with the following, 3d Battalion, 329th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1100, 6 March 1945: Lieutenant Colonel John C. Speedie, Commanding Officer; 1st Lieutenant William G. Marks, Jr., CO Company I; 1st Lieutenant William C. Show, Jr., CO Company L.
10. Interview with the following, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 0930, 7 March 1945: Major Frederick B. Cook, S-3; Captain Tom R. Brisbane, Ass't. S-3.
11. Interview with the following, 1st Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1500, 7 March 1945: Captain Eugene P. Fritts, S-5; 2d Lieutenant Needham V. Alford, S-2.
12. Interview with the following, Company A, 1st Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1545, 7 March 1945: Captain Charles R. Smith, Commanding Officer; Sergeant Larry L. Hanson, Communications Sergeant; Sergeant Fred R. Caldwell, Ass't. 1st Sergeant.
13. Interview with Staff Sergeant Kenneth Curd, Communications Sergeant, Company C, 1st Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1630, 7 March 1945.
14. Interview with the following, 2d Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1300, 7 March 1945: Major Edward G. Allen, Executive Officer; Captain Charles W. Schmitt, S-3.

S E C R E T

15. Interview with the following, Company E, 2d Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1430, 7 March 1945: Captain Robert G. Packer, Commanding Officer; 2d Lieutenant Morris B. Goldfarb, 2d Platoon Leader.
16. Interview with the following, Company F, 2d Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1400, 7 March 1945: Captain Thomas H. Broadfoot, Commanding Officer; 2d Lieutenant Raymond C. Cutting, 1st Platoon Leader; 1st Sergeant Donald P. Clayton.
17. Interview with the following, Company G, 2d Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1330, 7 March 1945: 1st Lieutenant John D. Huy, Commanding Officer; 1st Lieutenant Vincent F. Vorgtsberger; 1st Lieutenant Milton L. Aliff (both executive officers).
18. Interview with Lieutenant Colonel William E. Long, Executive Officer, 331st Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 0930, 9 March 1945.
19. Interview with the following, 1st Battalion, 331st Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1300, 11 March 1945: 1st Lieutenant John B. Clevenger, S-2; Sergeant Clarence R. Wirthey, Operations Sergeant.
20. Interview with the following, 2d Battalion, 331st Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1600, 9 March 1945: Captain William E. Waters, S-3; Captain Harry C. Fleming, Artillery Liaison Officer.
21. Interview with 1st Lieutenant Walter G. Ashmore, S-3 3d Battalion, 331st Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1230, 9 March 1945.
22. Interview with the following, Company I, 3d Battalion, 331st Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1330, 9 March 1945: Captain Roland E. Eaton, Commanding Officer; 1st Sergeant Frederick Walker.
23. Interview with the following, Company K, 3d Battalion, 331st Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1500, 9 March 1945: 1st Lieutenant Daniel W. Halladay, Commanding Officer; 1st Lieutenant Jack Drapkin, Executive Officer.
24. G-1 Reports, 83d Infantry Division (extracted).
25. Field Order # 1, 329th Infantry Regiment, 1 March 1945.
26. Field Order # 39, 330th Infantry Regiment, 1 March 1945.

Supplementary Material,  
83d Infantry Division

1. Field Order No. 52, 83d Infantry Division, 2300, 28 February 1945.
2. Field Order No. 53, 83d Infantry Division, 3 March 1945.
3. G-2 Reports, Nos. 167 to 171, 28 February to 4 March 1945, inclusive.
4. G-3 Reports, Nos. 160 to 164, 28 February to 4 March 1945, inclusive.
5. Overlay, enemy defenses of Rhine bridge, from captured enemy sketch.
6. Aerial photographs (noted in narrative).
7. Overlays, 28 February to 4 March, 83d Infantry Division (arranged by days).
8. Maps. 1/50000: Sheet 18 (Krefeld-Uerdingen)  
Sheet 19 (Julich)  
Sheet 38 (Düsseldorf)  
  
1/25000: Sheet 4705 (Willich)  
Sheet 4706 (Düsseldorf)  
Sheet 4805 (Wevelinghoven)  
Sheet 4806 (Neuss)  
(same maps, defense overprints).

*Footnote  
# 5*  
INTERVIEW NUMBER BAGLEY

Unit: 329th Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division

Action: Roer-Rhine

Source: Major James C Bagley, S-3

Interviewer: 1st Lt Frank Houcek

Place and Date of Interview: Neuss, Germany; 0930, 6 March 1945

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:

329th Infantry

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Interview with Major James C. Bagley, S-3, 329th Infantry; Neuss, Germany,  
.0930, 6 March.

The 1st Battalion entered Loveling from the direction of Rockrath about 1400, 1 March, and there encountered very heavy 88mm and other artillery fire from the northwest, at about 242868. This necessitated working through Loveling to the east, until the railroad running through the eastern edge of town was reached at about 1500. Here, the battalion swung to the left, along the railroad, and headed toward Neuss, with the 3d Battalion following much later, about 2100. The 1st Battalion had reached the underpass where the main road from Loveling to Neuss crosses the railroad running along the southwestern edge of Neuss by about 2100, but it was held up there for about six hours by small arms and automatic weapons fire. Early in the morning of 2 March, the 1st Battalion got past the railroad embankment and reached the road junction in Neuss (26778849) about 0530, whereupon the 3d Battalion moved around its right flank and skirted the town to its eastern edge, where it was to clean up any resistance found there and advance on to the Rhine. Control was very good throughout the operation. The main line of resistance held by the enemy was along the railroad on the southwest side of Neuss, where it crosses the highway (267884). The 3d Battalion met very heavy resistance from 20mm AA guns firing direct fire from along both banks of the Rhine River after it left the eastern edge of Neuss. The 2d Battalion was not committed and remained in Holzheim, being intended only for flank protection on the right of the regimental zone after Neuss had been occupied.

Interview with Captain Dennis E. Henricks, S-3, and Captain Thomas G. Harris, S-1,  
1st Battalion, 329th Infantry, Neuss, Germany, 1330, 6 March 1945.

In the early afternoon of 1 March, the 1st Battalion detrucked at Rockrath  
(231855) and advanced northeast in a column of companies, A leading, followed  
by B and C. Near the road <sup>FORK</sup> junction on the southwest edge of Loveling, it was met  
by heavy flat trajectory fire from the north, at about 242868; these enemy guns  
forced the abandoning of the original plan to advance up the main Loveling-Neuss  
highway. Therefore, the battalion worked its way through Loveling to the railroad  
running through the east side of town toward Neuss, where, with Company A on the  
right side of the railroad embankment and Company E on the left, the battalion  
swung toward Neuss. The companies advanced up the ditches along either side of  
the embankment, but the ditches petered out near the point where the tracks cross  
the main highway (259876) and the battalion was there taken under fire by ~~heavy~~  
20mm AA guns <sup>and 6-88mm guns</sup> firing flat trajectory from positions at about 267872 and were held  
up until nightfall. Artillery was called down on the enemy guns, but they were  
not entirely silenced at that time. After dark, Company A advanced toward Neuss  
on the right side of the highway with Company B on the left, reaching the railroad  
tracks <sup>266884</sup> just outside Neuss at about 2000. There, the battalion met very heavy  
automatic weapons fire from along the embankment and was held up.

<sup>AT 0200</sup>  
Prior to 0300, 2 March, Company C was committed on the battalion's right flank  
at 0300, the battalion stormed the enemy line along the tracks, employing marching  
fire with great success. After crossing the tracks, the battalion advanced through  
town against very light resistance, reaching its objective in the heart of Neuss <sup>reaching the canal on the far side</sup>  
and organizing a defense before dawn. Civilians hampered the operations somewhat,  
creating traffic problems and making it difficult to track down snipers; they also  
bothered personnel by asking needless questions and by giving both good and bad tip  
as to locations of military stores, etc. The line along the railroad was heavily

held, the enemy troops consisting of approximately four companies of 120 men each; however, these were not the highest quality troops in the German army, by any means.

route.

By Order of the Court, I have signed this Judgment and entered it for record.

Dated at New York, New York, this 10th day of May, 1967.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Judge

James G. Henrichs

Sept. 20/97.

[illegible][illegible]

randomly selected individuals. The results are shown in Table 1.

1.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643, 2644-2645, 2646-2647, 2648-2649, 2650-2651, 2652-2653, 2654-2655, 2656-2657, 2658-2659, 2660-2661, 2662-2663, 2664-2665, 2666-2667, 2668-2669, 2670-2671, 2672-2673, 2674-2675, 2676-2677, 2678-2679, 2680-2681, 2682-2683, 2684-2685, 2686-2687, 2688-2689, 2690-2691, 2692-2693, 2694-2695, 2696-2697, 2698-2699, 2700-2701, 2702-2703, 2704-2705, 2706-2707, 2708-2709, 2710-2711, 2712-2713, 2714-2715, 27

DECLASSIFIED BY: 6032 JAL/STW/STP ON: 08-10-2010

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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INTERVIEW NUMBER HENRICKS

Unit: 329th Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division

Action: Roer-Rhine

Source: Captain Dennis E Henricks, S-3, 1st Battalion; Captain  
Thomas G Harris, S-1

Interviewer: 1st Lt Frank Houcek

Place and Date of Interview: Neuss, Germany; 1330, 6 March 1945

Maps: Germany, GSGS 4507, 1/50,000, Sheets 18 & 38

Journals:

Comments:



INTERVIEW NUMBER <sup>7</sup>COMES

Unit: 329th Regiment, 83d Infantry Division

Action: Roer-Rhine

Source: Captain Wentworth C Comes, CO, Co A; 2d Lt Thomas S Little, Plat Ldr; 2d Lt John A Landon, Plat Ldr.

Interviewer: 1st Lt Frank Houcek

Place and Date of Interview: Neuss, Germany; 1500, 6 March 1945

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:

Interview with Captain Wentworth C. Comes, Commanding Officer, 3d Lieutenant Thomas C. Little, 1st Platoon Leader, and 2d Lieutenant John A. Landon, 2d Platoon leader, Company A, 329th, Neuss, Germany, 1800, 6 March 1945.

As Company A advanced along the east (right) side of the railroad leading from Loveling to Neuss, it was held up for a time at about 257870 by Company B, which crossed from the left side of the tracks at that point so as to escape some high velocity weapons firing at it from across the Loveling-Neuss highway. After Company B recrossed to the left side of the railroad and continued up to its junction with the highway, Company A also moved to this junction and went on toward Neuss along the right side of the highway. The only opposition at this point was from the 20mm AA guns to the east, at about 267872. The company was held up by an enemy machine gun along the road near the first group of buildings before reaching the railroad just outside Neuss, but a half squad was sent to the right flank of the buildings and the enemy gunner was eliminated by the BAR man. Bazookas and rifle grenades were employed on the rest of the buildings, and no further opposition was encountered there. The company advanced to a line east of the highway and about 100 yards from the railroad embankment just outside of Neuss. Here, it deployed for the attack with the 2d Platoon on the right of the 1st and the 3d Platoon held back in reserve. The company occupied a 300 yard front at this point. During the evening and early morning, the Germans used mortars, flares, and automatic weapons in an attempt to drive off the attack, but the entire battalion jumped off at 0300, taking a few prisoners as it crossed the railroad after a mortar preparation fire. Marching fire was employed and only one casualty was suffered by the company in this attack. There were holes on top of the railroad elevation, but the discarded enemy guns were not found in them and they were probably not being used as firing positions. The approach march along the railroad and highway was made in a column of platoons in order 1st, 2d, headquarters, weapons, and 3d Platoon. The line at the railroad was only thinly

held at the time of the assault, but it had been more heavily manned earlier in the evening, evidently. The only mines encountered were several near the original line of departure; these were placed on the surface of the road and covered with branches broken from nearby trees.

Wentworth C. Jones  
Capt. JCF.  
John A. London  
2nd Lt. I.R.

8  
INTERVIEW NUMBER HILL

Unit: 329th Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division

Action: Roer-Rhine

Source: 1st Lt Maurice L Hill, CO, Co B; 2d Lt Clifton C Milton, Plat  
Ldr; 2d Lt Franklin D Bollard, Plat Ldr.

Interviewer: 1st Lt Frank Houcek

Place and Date of Interview: Neuss, Germany; 1400, 6 March 1945

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:

329th Infantry

SECRET

TOP SECRET

Interview with 1st Lieutenant Maurice L. Hill, Commanding Officer, 2d Lieutenant Clifton G. Milton, 1st Platoon Leader, and 2d Lieutenant Franklin D. Ballard, 3d Platoon Leader, Company B, 329th, Neuss, Germany, 1400, 6 March 1945.

After the battalion had been hit by the high velocity weapons firing from northwest of Loveling, Company B also crossed to the railroad on the east side of the town and started to advance up the left (west) side of the tracks, with the 1st and 3d Platoons attacking in a skirmish line and the 2d Platoon in support. The 1st Platoon was in front, half on each side of the tracks, with the 3d Platoon following on the left and the 2d bringing up the rear. The company crossed to the east side of the tracks just short of the crossing of the railroad and the highway, because of direct fire being delivered from about 400 yards to the west, across the highway. After this crossing, time and anti-personnel fire was received from the positions at 26408803, and 20 to 30 rounds of artillery were delivered into these positions with undetermined results. After recrossing to the left side of the highway, the leading scouts reported small arms fire from the edge of Neuss. Outposts were established on either side of the road, at 26408803 and 26363812. By 1900, Company A had moved up on the right flank and a line was built up on these outposts already established. Neither company was directly responsible for the highway. Before attacking the enemy line along the railroad embankment to the front, the heavy machine guns gave overhead fire and the mortars laid down a smoke screen, but by that time the line was very thinly held. Before the attack, however, the Germans used mortars, flares, and machine guns in an attempt to drive off the attack. But marching fire was successfully employed in the assault, with casualties all along the line being extremely light. After crossing the tracks, the 3d and 1st Platoons kept going on up the main street clearing out the buildings and taking prisoners. The 3d Platoon crossed the tracks, flank fire (small arms and machine gun) wounded 2d Lieutenant Oliver Gabriel, 2d Platoon Leader, and killed

Maurice L. Hill 1st Lt Inf  
Commanding

1710-2011 2011

one killed, and two escaped. The following day, one man of the company was found

dead in a cellar along the street; Lieutenant Hill is certain civilians did it.

The form was submitted to the Bureau on 10/10/50. The Bureau advised that the information was not sufficient to warrant the issuance of a warrant. The Bureau advised that the information was not sufficient to warrant the issuance of a warrant. The Bureau advised that the information was not sufficient to warrant the issuance of a warrant.

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INTERVIEW NUMBER <sup>9</sup> SPEEDIE

Unit: 329th Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division

Action: Roer-Rhine

Source: Lt Col John C Speedie, CO, 3d Bn; 1st Lt William G Marks,  
CO, Co I; 1st Lt William C Shaw, Jr, CO, Co L;

Interviewer: 1st Lt Frank Heucek

Place and Date of Interview: Neuss, Germany; 1100, 6 March 1945

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:

Interview with Lieutenant Colonel John C. Speedie, Commanding Officer; 1st Lieutenant William G. Marks, Jr., CO Company I; and 1st Lieutenant William C. Shaw, Jr., CO Company L, 3d Battalion, 329th; Neuss, Germany, 1100, 6 March 1945.

The 3d Battalion had been following the 1st Battalion down along the railroad tracks and the highway leading from Loveling to Neuss during the evening of 1 March, and at about 2400 it pulled up behind the 1st Battalion where it was stopped just outside the railroad tracks running along the edge of Neuss. The plan was for Companies I and K to swing around to the right of the 1st Battalion, after the latter had crossed the railroad and reached the road junction in Neuss, at 268885, then to seize the approaches to the bridge crossing the Rhine at 290895. Company K was to advance along the left side of the road approaching the bridge, Company I on the right, and Company L was to be held in reserve. For the operation, a platoon of light tanks and four assault guns were attached to the battalion.

As the 1st Battalion was waiting near the railroad tracks, Colonel Speedie went forward to talk to the commander of the 1st Battalion, who said he would attack and cross the tracks at about 0300. This attack went off successfully, and after the 1st Battalion had crossed the tracks the 3d Battalion followed and immediately swung around to the right at 26778849, following that street to 27458825, then turning left and following that street, bearing right to 27798887. No difficulty was encountered in skirting around the outskirts of Neuss until the road approaching the bridge was reached. Company K immediately crossed the road to its first objective, at about 27778890, having no trouble in clearing out the area. Meanwhile, Company I advanced as far as the last house along the road leading toward the river just south of the bridge approach, at 28388885, but there it was pinned down by heavy direct fire from 20mm AA guns firing flat trajectory fire and by



Interview, Lt. Col. Speedie, 3d Battalion, 329th, cont'd.

small arms and automatic weapons fire from trenches immediately beyond these houses. The platoon of tanks attempted to aid Company I in its assault toward the river, but several of them got off the road and became bogged down in the marshy ground on either side. Company L had remained in positions just to the right of Company K, at the edge of town, but at 1315 (3 March) it was ordered to advance to Company I's positions and aid Company I in its assault toward the river. At 1340, the two companies, using marching fire, started across the open terrain toward the banks of the river. The attack was aided by an intense snow flurry which came up just as it started and lasted about five minutes, by which time the positions along the river had been reached. The trenches from which the small arms fire had been coming were overrun immediately, and the 20mm positions were reached with very few casualties having been suffered. Upon reaching the river, Company L was forced to take to the enemy trenches at about 294890 because of heavy 20mm fire from across the Rhine, but Company I entered the group of factories just south of this position, at 293889, and proceeded to mop them up with no resistance being offered. These buildings were all cleaned out by 1500. In the entire assault, about 400 prisoners were taken. During the evening, Company L sent patrols to the west end of the bridge, but direct fire from across the river forced them back. Meanwhile, at about 1500, Company K moved on to its second objective, at about 281899, where it was told to advance to the banks of the Rhine as soon as practicable and clear out the area to the left of the bridge approaches. This was done, starting at about 0030, 3 March, a bayonet attack being made on the objective at 285899. From there, the company went on ~~to~~ the banks of the river, arriving about 0130. At the same time, the Germans blew up the far end of the bridge, so that it was rendered useless for use in crossing the river. Company K took about 120 prisoners in advancing from the edge of Neuss to the river.

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Interview, Lt. Col. Speedie, 3d Battalion, 329th, cont'd:

No mines were encountered during the entire attack by the 3d Battalion. It faced at least 15 AA guns (20mm) along the west bank of the river, however, as well as small arms and mortar fire. In addition, some enemy artillery of extremely heavy caliber fell in heavy concentrations in the area occupied by Company I prior to its attack toward the banks of the river. One of the tanks received a direct hit from what must have been at least an 8-inch shell. One tank managed to get to the buildings along the banks of the river at about 1600, but the positions had been completely cleared out by that time and there was nothing for the tank to do. The assault which started at 1340 made a 1000 yard advance by marching fire, with an 800 yard front for the two companies participating.

After these positions had been cleaned out, the battalion pulled back into Neuss and took over its present positions.

INTERVIEW NUMBER SMITH

Unit: **330th Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division**

Action: **Roer-Rhine**

Source: **Captain Charles R Smith, CO, Co A; Sgt Harry L Hanson, Com  
Sgt; Sgt Fred R Caldwell, Asst 1st Sgt.**

Interviewer: **1st Lt Frank Housck**

Place and Date of Interview: **Neuss, Germany; 1545, 7 March 1945**

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:

Interview with Captain Charles R. Smith, Commanding Officer, Sergeant Larry L. Hanson, communications sergeant, and Sergeant Fred R. Caldwell, assistant 1st Sergeant, Company A, 330th; Neuss, Germany, 1545, 7 March 1945.

Company A detrucked in Luttenlehn (212860) in the late afternoon of 1 March and marched from there to the edge of Grefrath, where the commander went into town to receive further instructions from the battalion commander. He was told to swing out to the left and check the roadblock at 225893, then contact Company C and go on in to the battalion objective in Neuss. The company backtracked to the road junction at 224863, then went up the road to the right, toward Buttgen. About half way to Buttgen, the company swung off across the fields <sup>(218889)</sup> toward the road block, <sup>(225893)</sup> but before reaching it the company was informed by radio to forget about the road block and to contact Company C and continue on into Neuss. After Company C had been contacted, the two companies advanced toward Neuss, reaching the community of Neuberweyhe, just outside the railroad tracks immediately west of Neuss, about midnight. The companies remained there till daylight, sending out patrols to find crossings of the canal. A patrol from Company A found a foot bridge at 242914, and the companies made the crossing at about 0630, 2 March. Fire and movement was used in crossing the canal, as there was considerable sniper fire coming from the other side, but after that very little opposition was encountered until a church at 250915 was reached, but artillery and mortars silenced the snipers who had been using it for cover, and the mopping up of the company's area took place with very little difficulty. The civilians displayed white articles profusely, and very little sniper fire was encountered after the strongpoint at the church had been smashed.

INTERVIEW NUMBER CURD

Unit: **330th Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division**

Action: **Roer-Rhine**

Source: **S/Sgt Kenneth Curd, Com Sgt, Co C**

Interviewer: **1st Lt Frank Houcek**

Place and Date of Interview: **Neuss, Germany; 1630, 7 March 1945**

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:

~~SECRET~~

Interview with Staff Sergeant Kenneth Curd, Communications Sergeant, Company C,  
330th Infantry Regiment; Neuss, Germany, 1630, 7 March 1945.

Company C met no opposition whatsoever in moving from Grofrath to Neuss, except for two half tracks which held the company up for a short time just outside of the canal on the edge of Neuss. As these trucks came down the road, they were stopped by a burst of fire from a BAR and the occupants were taken prisoner. The company left Grofrath about 2100, 1 March, and was near the canal on the west side of Neuss about midnight. It crossed the canal the next morning, after Company A, and no shots were fired in clearing out the area of Neuss assigned to the company.

INTERVIEW NUMBER ALLEN

Unit **530th Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division**

Action: **Roer-Rhine**

Source: **Major Edward G Allen, Exec O, 2d Bn; Captain Charles W Schmitt,  
S-3**

Interviewer: **1st Lt Frank Houcek**

Place and Date of Interview: **Neuss, Germany; 1300, 7 March 1945**

Maps:

Journals;

Comments:

S E C R E T

Interview with Major Edward G. Allen, Executive Officer, and Captain Charles W. Schmitt, S-3, 2d Battalion, 330th Inf; Neuss, Germany, 1300 7 March 1945

Company F crossed the LD at Grefrath about 1400, 1 March 1945 toward the Battalion objective, Neuss. In Lanzerath they were held up by 20mm and high velocity fire from at least 2 - 20mm guns and 6 known 88mm and 2 unknown 88mm guns. At dark Company E was sent around to the left down the road from Spitzenauschen to Neuss. At dark Company F was able to advance since the 88's had either been knocked out by artillery fire or abandoned by their crews.

Company G followed E company's route at about 2100 and on the outside of Neuss they went to the right part of our sector. In the vicinity of (262888) at about 2300 they encountered stiff enemy resistance from automatic weapons and riflemen along the railroad embankment. Our tanks and small arms fire succeeded in knocking out this pocket.

Company E entered Neuss from the Southwest through the underpass at (258894) at about 2200 and Company F about the same time. Company G soon after midnight crossed the tracks in the vicinity of (262888). Our Battalion objective was the center of Neuss up to the Erft Canal. F company occupied the left, E the center and G the right sector of that objective.

Resistance was not well organized; the only coordinated defense areas were those encountered by F company in the afternoon and G company near the railroad. No mines or booby traps were encountered. There was no serious trouble with civilians, although they did hamper the operation somewhat by running around and getting in our way.

*Edward G. Allen*



Interview with Major Edward G. Allen, Executive Officer, and Captain Charles W. Schmitt, S-3, 2d Battalion, 330th Inf; Neuss, Germany, 1300 7 March 1945

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*Edward G. Allen*

INTERVIEW NUMBER PACKER

Unit: **330th Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division**

Action: **Roer-Rhine**

Source: **Captain Robert G Packer, CO, Co E; 2d Lt Morris B Goldfarb,  
Plat Ldr.**

Interviewer: **1st Lt Frank Housek**

Place and Date of Interview: **Neuss, Germany; 1430, 7 March 1945**

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:

Interview with Captain Robert G. Packor, Commanding Officer, and 2d Lieutenant Morris B. Goldfarb, 2d Platoon Leader, Company E, 330th; Neuss, Germany, 1430, 7 March 1945.

Company E left Grefrath about 1900, 1 March, swung north and went along the left side of the Glehn-Neuss road (road through Spitzenhausen); the 2d Platoon was leading in a formation of two squads as skirmishers and one in support, with the 3d, 1st, and weapons platoons following in squad columns. A very high fence was encountered at 248888, and it was necessary for the men to go around it on the highway. Therefore, the 2d Platoon adopted a column formation, and the men ran around the fence in pairs, entering the town with a column on each side of the main street. Company F was about 10 minutes behind Company E all the way into Neuss. No opposition was met by the company as it went into Neuss, except for three Germans who came down the highway from the town in a volkswagen. A burst from a BAR resulted in their capture. Little opposition was experienced in clearing the left sector of the battalion's objective in Neuss; very few of the enemy showed any will to fight, and none of the rather extensive trenches near the edge of town were occupied at all. Had the Germans seen fit to man these, the company would have had a much tougher time entering the town. Communications in Neuss were not very good, the radios as usual being quite temperamental, and as a result the entire company did not get into the assigned area in the dock section of town until daylight, 2 March.

INTERVIEW NUMBER BROADFOOT

Unit: **330th Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division**

Action: **Roer-Rhine**

Source: **Captain Thomas H Broadfoot, CO, Co F; 2d Lt Raymond C Cutting,  
Plat Ldr; 1st Sgt Donald P Clayton**

Interviewer: **1st Lt Frank Houcek**

Place and Date of Interview: **Neuss, Germany; 1400, 7 March 1945**

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:

Interview with Captain Thomas H. Broadfoot, Commanding Officer, 2d Lieutenant Raymond C. Cutting, 1st Platoon Leader, and 1st Sergeant Donald P. Clayton, Company F, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1400, 7 March 1945.

When Company F arrived in Grefrath about noon of 1 March, it found that the town had already been cleared by the 2d Armored Division. Therefore, it advanced toward ~~Leveling~~ <sup>LANZERATH</sup> in a column of platoons with the 3d leading and the 1st, weapons and 2d Platoons in that order. ~~Leveling~~ <sup>LANZERATH</sup> was reached with very little opposition, but the company was pinned down there by heavy 20mm and other direct fire from the east and northwest. At dusk, Company E was sent around to the left of ~~Leveling~~ <sup>LANZERATH</sup>, and after dark Company F also advanced to the east side of the Glehn-Neuss road, being echeloned slightly to the rear of Company E. The 2d Platoon was leading, in a skirmisher formation, followed by the 3d, 1st, and weapons platoons, each in squad column formations. There was no opposition all the way into Neuss; the high velocity weapons which had pinned the company down all afternoon were now firing to the southeast, where the 329th Infantry was advancing toward the Rhine. A column of prisoners was captured near the edge of Neuss by the company; they were heavily armed with automatic weapons and panzerfausts, but offered no resistance when captured. They seemed to be expecting a tank attack but were completely disorganized. The opposition in Neuss itself was extremely light, with many civilians hanging white articles and waving white flags as the troops mopped up the area.

INTERVIEW NUMBER HUY

Unit: 330th Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division

Action: Roer-Rhine

Source: 1st Lt John D Huy, CO, Co G; 1st Lt Vincent F Vorgtsberger,  
Exec O; 1st Lt Milton L Aliff, Exec O.

Interviewer: 1st Lt Frank Houssek

Place and Date of Interview: Neuss, Germany; 1330, 7 March 1945

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:



Interview with 1st Lieutenant John D. Huy, Commanding Officer, 1st Lieutenant Vincent F. Vorgtsberger and 1st Lieutenant Melton L. Aliff, Executive Officers, Company G, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1330, 7 March 1945.

Company G left Grefrath about 2300, 1 March, with a mission of clearing the area outside the railroad tracks running along the southwest side of Neuss as soon as possible. The formation used was a column of platoons, with the 2d leading, followed by the 1st, 3d, headquarters, and weapons. Outside of Grefrath, the whole battalion was held up for a short time by Company C, which cut across the area in front of them. There was no resistance as Company G entered the first buildings in its area, outside the railroad tracks, but soon thereafter some mortar fire started to fall among the buildings. There was also cross fire along the railroad from enemy machine guns, in the vicinity of 26258870. These enemy positions were reduced by our mortar fire, and by fire from several American tanks which came up at the time. After the mortar and machine gun fire had been silenced, there was no further resistance. 83 prisoners were taken in this area outside the tracks. Once the railroad had been crossed and Neuss entered, there was no opposition at all. Before the company reached the canal, 84 prisoners had been taken, most of whom were high ranking officers. Some sniper fire was received from across the canal on the far side of Neuss, but when the canal was crossed, resistance ceased and the area was mopped up uneventfully.

INTERVIEW NUMBER COOK

Unit: 330th Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division

Action: Roer-Rhine

Source: Maj Frederick B Cook, S-3; Captain Tom R Brisbane, Asst S-3

Interviewer: 1st Lt Frank Houcek

Place and Date of Interview: Neuss, Germany; 0930, 7 March 1945

Maps: Germany, GSGS 4507, 1/50,000, Sheets 18 & 38

Journals:

Comments:



Interview with Major Frederick B. Cook, S-3, and Captain Tom R. Brisbane, Asst S-3, 330th Infantry. Neuss, Germany, 0930, 7 March 1945.

Company F, 2d Battalion, arrived in Greifrath about noon, 1 March, it being the leading element of the regiment at that time. There was no opposition in Greifrath, so Company F advanced toward Lanzerath at about 1410. By 1430, it had covered about 200 yards, but there it was held up by high velocity weapons and small arms fire from positions about 1000 yards to the northeast. The company kept on moving to Lanzerath, however, and had the town cleared of enemy by 1700, after which it went on to positions about 400 yards away from the enemy <sup>battery of 6-88mm</sup> guns, which were determined to be at about 244877. Companies E and G were still at Bejahrungershof (230872), and at about 1900, Company E moved out around the left flank of Company F so as to outflank the enemy gun position; <sup>and continue to Bn obj.</sup> by 1945, the company was at 240377, with no opposition being offered by the enemy. By 2130, the guns which had been holding up Company F had been silenced, while Company E had advanced to 250889; Company F then moved up to the right rear of Company E, with Company G a considerable distance behind. Company E moved on to the junction of the Nord Canal and the road (257894) by 2300, with Company F mopping up behind it. At this time, the battalion was encountering light artillery and small arms fire. -- The 1st Battalion arrived in ~~Neuss~~ <sup>St. Nikolaus (188842)</sup> in trucks about 1635, with orders to attack on the left flank of the 2d Battalion and seize its objective in Neuss. At 1610, Companies C and A jumped off from Greifrath in a northeasterly direction, and by 2330 Company C had reached 236890 and Company A 228892. The two companies then swung ~~left~~ <sup>right</sup> to the ~~left~~, with Company A reaching 250905 by midnight. Company B, which had been in battalion reserve in Greifrath, moved to 236883 by 2400, 1 March. -- The 3d Battalion, in regimental reserve, moved into Greifrath about 2230 that evening.

TR Brisbane  
Capt 330th Inf.

At 0025, 2 March, Company E had one platoon across the canal, at 258895, and it was soon followed by the rest of Company E and all of Company F. Company G was then committed on the right flank of the battalion, and it immediately ran into a strongpoint consisting of mortars, small arms, and automatic weapons near the railroad junction at 258888, but it soon broke through, with the aid of artillery and mortar fire. By 0600, Companies E and F had reached a line from 270901 to 272897, with resistance being very light as they mopped up the area. Company G was having a similar experience as it mopped up to their right rear. The battalion was bothered somewhat by civilians, however, who ran aimlessly about and got in the way. The battalion remained in this area till the morning of 4 March consolidating the position, after which it moved to the present area. -- In the 1st Battalion zone, Company A had reached 246906 by 0105, with Company C on its right flank. Company B closed in behind as the two leading companies continued to advance. The companies reached the canal on the western edge of Neuss shortly, but could find no bridges which were still intact. However, patrols from Company A found some damaged locks which could be used to effect a crossing, and the crossing was made at 0630, with Company C following closely behind. At 0735, Company A had reached 251915, with Companies B and C mopping up behind them; some sniper fire was being encountered, but resistance was quite light. By 2100, the battalion had <sup>moved through</sup> cleared out its entire area up to a line from 240915 to 253917 to 257924, with scattered artillery and sniper fire being received from enemy positions to the front. -- At 0200, 3 March, the 3d Battalion moved up in the rear of the 1st Battalion, swung to the north and passed through the 2d Battalion, its mission being to help clear the peninsula just north of Neuss and to capture the bridge leading to Dusseldorf, at 321931. It met very light resistance in this mission, positions at about 319929 being reached on the morning of 3 March. There, the 1st Battalion, 331st Infantry, was attached to the 390th, and it moved into positions around 318931. The day of 3 March was spent mopping up the areas, and the present regimental positions were taken over on 4 March.

INTERVIEW NUMBER FRITTS

Unit: **330th Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division**

Action: **Roer-Rhine**

Source: **Capt Eugene P Fritts, S-5, 1st Bn; 2d Lt Needham V Alford, S-2.**

Interviewer: **1st Lt Frank Housck**

Place and Date of Interview: **Neuss, Germany; 1500, 7 March 1945**

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:

Interview with Captain Eugene P. Fritts, S-5, and 2d Lieutenant Needham V. Alford, S-2, 1st Battalion, 330th Infantry, Neuss, Germany, 1500, 7 March 1945.

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After arriving in Grefrath in trucks about 1630, 1 March, the 1st Battalion received instructions to attack toward Neuss on the left of the 2d Battalion, which had already left Grefrath and advanced to Loveling. The companies left Grefrath about 1800, with Company A heading for a road block at 22478933, which it was supposed to check, and with Company C heading more directly for the western edge of Neuss. Company B was held back for a time, to be used only on battalion order. Company A was unsuccessful in finding its road block, so it swung to the right and recontacted Company C; the two companies approached Neuss abreast, as planned. A small woods was encountered at 247905, and some white phosphorus shells were fired into it, with some of the trees catching fire. Still no opposition was encountered, except for a slight amount of small arms fire from along the railroad tracks on the west side of Neuss. At about 0200, 2 March, Company B moved up to about 239907, where it remained till morning. Companies A and C had little difficulty in crossing the canal, and there was very light resistance during the mopping up of the battalion's area in Neuss, in which Company B assisted <sup>with 5 tanks</sup> after moving up on the morning of 2 March. Only 16 prisoners were taken during the entry into Neuss and up until the clearing out of the town itself commenced. The battalion moved to its present position on 4 March and has been outposting and carrying on rehabilitation programs since that time.

Needham V. Alford  
1st Lt. Inf.

INTERVIEW NUMBER LONG

Unit: 331st Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division

Action: Roer-Rhine

Source: Lt Col William E Long, Exec O

Interviewer: 1st Lt Frank Houcek

Place and Date of Interview: Neuss, Germany; 0930, 8 March 1945

Maps: Germany, GSGS 4507, 1/50,000, Sheets 18 & 38

Journals:

Comments:

Interview with Lieutenant Colonel William E. Long, Executive Officer, 331st Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 0930, 8 March 1945.

On the afternoon of 27 February, the 331st was attached to CCB of the 2d Armored Division, the regimental commander having contacted the commander of CCB that morning concerning its employment against the enemy. That night, the 3d Battalion crossed the bridge at Julich (IP) at 1042, from which point it moved to the vicinity of Opherten (096690) by truck, arriving there at 0200, 28 February. There, the men mounted tanks of the armored division, and with Company I leading, the battalion moved toward the village of Garzweiler (128750). The line of departure was outside Garzweiler, and from there the column moved to Elfen (158764); there being no resistance, they then moved to Elsen (175775), with Company K leading followed by Company I. The fact that resistance was so light can be attributed to the fact that the elements of CCB had preceded the 3d Battalion through these towns. At this point, Company L moved around the south side of Elsen and entered Grevenbroich (194775), going along the main road after leaving Elsen, with two platoons abreast, one on each side of the road. The mission of the company was to protect the right flank of the battalion, at Grevenbroich, and to this end the company remained there until relieved by elements of the 30th Division on the evening of 1 March. As it entered Grevenbroich, the company took 175 prisoners with very little resistance, CCB having bypassed them as it went through the town. The rest of the battalion remained in the vicinity of Elsen till 0400, 1 March, consolidating and mopping up. At 0400, Companies K and I moved to Hemmerden (200813), where Company K set up a perimeter defense of the town; Company I moved on to Kapellen (222816), with a mission of protecting the right flank of the battalion's zone and the main supply route which passed through Hemmerden and to the north of Kapellen. At 1000, 1 March, the enemy counterattacked toward

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Interview, Lt. Col. Long, 331st, cont'd:

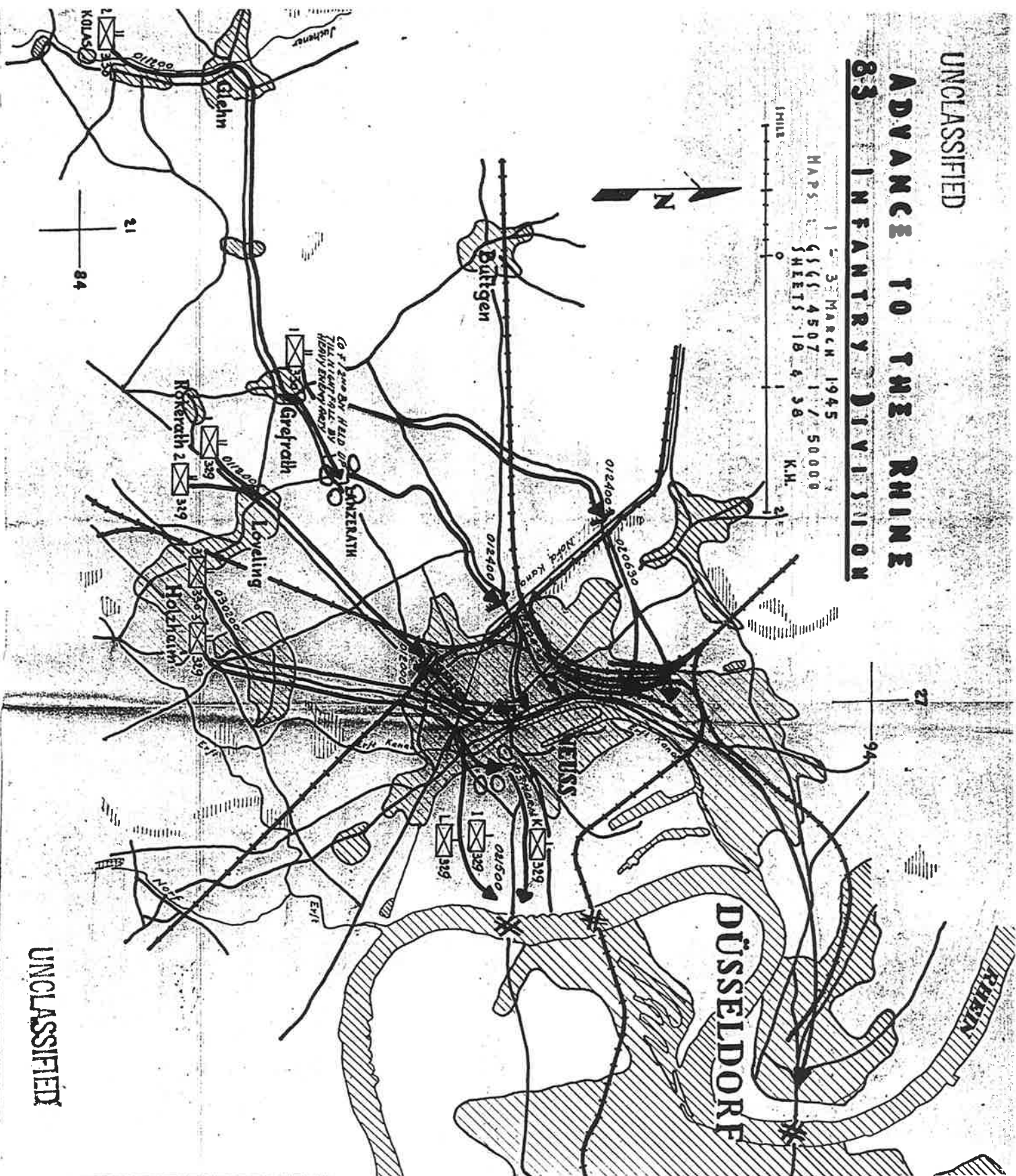
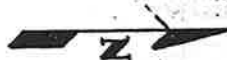
Hemmerden with three tanks and about 100 infantrymen, but one tank was eliminated by the air support which had been called in and another was accounted for by bazooka fire, while artillery dispersed the infantrymen. Company L was relieved in Grévenbroich in the early evening of 1 March, and while Company I remained in Kapellen, the rest of the battalion pushed on to Holzheim (252853), meeting very little resistance because of the fact that the elements of CCB had already passed through the towns. Here the battalion consolidated and remained till the night of 2 March, when it was rejoined by Company I. Company I proceeded to clear out the western part of Kapellen on 1 March, with the only resistance being from the tanks north of town, which launched the morning's counterattack toward Hemmerden. By the evening of 1 March, all of Kapellen had been reported clear, but patrols only were sent to the communities at the east end of the town, and the bridges over the canal, to the south, were not supported because of lack of strength in the company. Early in the morning of 2 March, the Germans counterattacked from the south of the canal with 10 tanks and several companies of infantry. This attack cut off one platoon of Company I at Kapellen and knocked out an entire platoon of TDs which were going into position northwest of town, along the main road at about 218823. The crossroads on the main supply route, at 214825, was taken under fire by the enemy tanks, and after several vehicles had been destroyed there, the use of the road was abandoned for the rest of the day. About 1000, the air support which had been called in got three of the tanks northwest of Kapellen, and a Sherman tank firing from Hemmerden got another. Several more enemy tanks were knocked out at 207805 by artillery fire. Company I was relieved by Company A of the 120th Infantry about 1700, 2 March, this company having broken into town accompanied by a company of tanks. After the action, 33 men were listed as missing in action from the platoon which had been cut off (the 1st Platoon), but it is thought that most of them were taken prisoner.



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# ADVANCE TO THE RHINE 83 INFANTRY DIVISION

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Interview, Lt. Col. Long, 331st, cont'd:

After the company had joined the rest of the battalion in Holzheim, road blocks were placed in the vicinity of 262863. On 3 March, the battalion moved to its present positions and commenced patrolling the area.

The rest of the regiment crossed the Roer River at Julich at 1010, 28 February, from whence it moved to Kolrath (105665) by truck. The regiment, minus the 3d Battalion, moved into a bivouac near Garzweiler at 1400, 28 February; it was attached to CCB at the time. Before nightfall, the 1st Battalion moved to a forward assembly area on the road between Bedburdyck (179807) and Hemmerden. At 0100, 1 March, the battalion attacked through Grefrath and Buttgen and reached the vicinity of Hinterfeld (235917) by 1600, resistance being quite light due to the passing of CCB through the towns prior to the arrival of the 1st Battalion. At Hinterfeld, the battalion received word that the regiment had reverted back to 83d Division control at 1500, <sup>2 March</sup> and that it was attached to the 330th Infantry. Acting on instructions from headquarters of the 330th Regiment, the battalion swung to the right at 2300, 2 March, to clear the Germans from the left (north) half of the peninsula above Neuss, on the left flank of the 330th. Finding a pocket of Jerries in the wooded area, vicinity of 289947, the battalion worked around to the north and hit them from the flank, whereupon the enemy surrendered. There was no other appreciable resistance, and the battalion reached the Rhine River about 1000, 3 March, finding that the bridge had been blown by the Germans prior to that time. Both casualties and opposition were very light during the operation.

On the night of 28 February, after crossing the Roer, the 2d Battalion moved to Hemmerden by truck, arriving there about 0200, 1 March. From there, the battalion attacked northeast about 0230; the opposition was very light, elements of CCB having passed through previously, and by 0800 the village of Rockrath had been cleared by

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Interview with Lt. Col. Long, 331st, cont'd:

Company E, with Loveling following shortly. Company G cleared Holzheim by 0910, after which it and Company E proceeded to the group of buildings north of town, in the vicinity of 265865. There was very light opposition, and these were cleared by noon. At 0130, 2 March, the companies moved east, clearing out the village of Nixhutte (278864) by 0140 and Gremlinghausenbruke (296876) at about 0330.

Company E reported reaching the Rhine, against heavy opposition, at 0500; the opposition consisted of small arms, machine guns, and 88mm guns. Before the entire company could be moved into the position, 34 men and the company commander were taken prisoner by the enemy. But by 1700, the zone had been cleared completely, and the battalion moved to its present area on the morning of 4 March, after outposting the zone along the river all day on 3 March.

The only mines encountered by the regiment were found along the main road just below Dannerhof, from 214825 to 220832; they were Teller mines placed under broken pieces of concrete and covered with dirt. They were usually placed just inside the shoulder of the road.

INTERVIEW NUMBER CLEVINGER

Unit: **331st Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division**

Action: **Roer-Rhine**

Source: **1st Lt John B Clevenger, S-2, 1st Bn; Sgt Clarence R Wirthey,  
Operations Sgt.**

Interviewer: **1st Lt Frank Boucek**

Place and Date of Interview: **Neuss, Germany; 1300, 11 March 1945**

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:

Interview with 1st Lieutenant John B. Clevenger, S-2, and Sergeant Clarence R. Wirthey, Operations Sergeant, 1st Battalion, 331st, Neuss, Germany, 1300, 11 March 1945

When the 3d Battalion, 331st Infantry, left Garzweiler in the early morning of 28 February to attack toward Elfgen, it was followed by the 1st Battalion, which was to consolidate and mop up behind the 3d Battalion. However, before the 1st Battalion reached Elfgen, its orders were changed so that it moved on through Elfgen (which had been cleared out by the 3d Battalion) and so timed its approach march that it arrived in Hemmerden after dark that evening. The order of companies during this march was C, A, D, and B. Upon reaching Hemmerden, the battalion found that the elements of CCB and the 3d Battalion had not actually mopped up the town, but 200 prisoners were taken there without a shot being fired. These prisoners were waiting to surrender when the battalion arrived in town. There were some high velocity guns firing at the road leading into Hemmerden from the southeast, but these guns, located east of Hemmerden, were silenced by artillery. The 2d Battalion, 331st, had been passed through at Orken, during the approach.

The battalion was to attack northeast on the morning of 1 March, the line of departure being at the crossroads immediately northeast of Hemmerden and northwest of Kapellen (214825). This attack commenced in the early morning, with the battalion following tanks of CCB, 2d Armored Division. When one of the tanks hit a mine at about 227843, the force moved to the north across country. When a position at about 225855, several half tracks were knocked out by 88mm fire from the east, near Rockrath, but these were silenced by artillery and the battalion moved on to Grefrath, where a perimeter defense was set up by Company D. The rest of the battalion moved on to Buttgen after noon of 1 March, and there road blocks were set up with the aid of four TDs and five flame-throwing tanks. Some

direct 88mm fire was coming in on these positions from the vicinity of 2491, but these too were knocked out by artillery fire. That evening, the battalion moved by truck to the vicinity of Hinterfeld (234916), where it detrucked and moved on up the main road to the northeast.

About 0015, 3 March, a road block was encountered at 260922, with logs and Teller mines being employed in such a way as to prevent bypassing the obstacle at that point. The block had been removed by engineers by 0130, and the battalion moved on to Buderich (288956). From there, Company A proceeded to clear out the factories in the district around 2994. In proceeding down the main road along the north side of the peninsula, one of the leading tanks hit a mine at 291954, whereupon the battalion moved around to the center and south side of the peninsula. The battalion's objective, in the vicinity of the bridge at 320930, was first entered about 0820, but consolidation and proper outposting of the area consumed another hour. Civilians told the commanders of the units situated on the bridge approaches that the Germans were planning to blow up the structure about 0930, or earlier if Americans started to cross, and at 0935, just as several units were about to attempt to gain the other side of the bridge, the enemy lived up to his word and blew out the center span of the bridge. So the battalion was prevented from crossing the Rhine at that time, and has since been engaged in outposting and mopping up operations and has remained in the present area.

INTERVIEW NUMBER WATERS

Unit: 331st Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division

Action: Roer-Rhine

Source: Captain William E Waters, S-3, 2d Bn; Captain Harry C Fleming,  
Arty Liaison O

Interviewer: 1st Lt Frank Houcek

Place and Date of Interview: Neuss, Germany; 1600, 9 March 1945

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:

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331st, 2d Battalion

Interview with Captain William E. Waters, S-3, and Captain Harry C. Fleming,  
Artillery Liaison Officer, 2d Battalion, 331st, Neuss, Germany, 1600, 9 March.

At 0430, 1 March, Company E of the 2d Battalion attacked northeast toward Bangartzhof (230845) from a line of departure about 1000 yards northeast of Hemmerden, at about 215825. After the 3d Battalion had turned south toward Kapellen from the road junction at 213825, the 2d Battalion had passed on through that point. From Bangartzhof, the battalion swung northwest and entered Buscherhof (225848), and finding no opposition there returned to the main road and advanced to Rockrath (232854), which was easily cleared by 0645. At this point, Company G swung around to the right flank of Company F and they both moved southeast to the railroad tracks, reaching them at about 244840, and Company G moved across to the right side of the tracks. From there, the companies moved several thousand yards along the railroad toward their respective objectives of Loveling (Company F) and Holzheim (Company G), riding on tanks of CCB. As Company G crossed the branch railroad tracks just southwest of Holzheim, some small arms and machine gun fire was received from the edge of the town, so the tanks commenced firing their cannons and machine guns and the infantrymen used the marching fire technique to enter the town with little more difficulty. Meanwhile, Company F experienced no difficulty in entering and clearing out Loveling, with about 200 prisoners being taken at that time. After entering Holzrath, Company G sent two patrols into the group of buildings directly to the northeast of town, but only one was able to hold in the position because of batteries of 88mm guns firing from positions at about 257858 and 267871. These batteries were silenced by artillery fire about noon, 1 March, after which these buildings were occupied.

The civilians of Loveling and Holzrath appeared to be completely terror stricken, with mothers of small children holding the arms of the children over their heads and everyone running aimlessly about. Some of them even turned in their own soldiers to the American troops, apparently in fear of reprisals, and continued to do so for several days, until the towns were completely cleaned out. --- Company E had been instructed to wait in the vicinity of Rockrath until further instructions were given, and these orders, at about 1400, 1 March, ordered the company to move to the group of buildings north of Holzheim and aid the platoon of Company G which was already there in holding the position. The two towns and this group of buildings had all been secured by 1800 that evening, with Company E holding the buildings, Company F in Loveling, and Company G in Holzheim. At that time, Company E sent a patrol to reconnoiter for possible crossing points of the canal between its positions and the Rhine River, and a bridge was found intact and suitable for the purpose at 276863.

At 0200, 2 March, Company F moved across this bridge, having left its positions in Loveling earlier, with an objective of the group of buildings in the vicinity of 289875; these were seized and outposted by 0300 with no difficulties being encountered by the company. Company G followed Company F across the same bridge and consolidated Nixhutte (279864) immediately. The resistance in each case was non-existent because of the extreme swiftness and silence with which the operation was carried out, many German soldiers being awakened by the muzzle of an American rifle as they lay in their beds. While Company F was consolidating its new positions, it sent patrols to the buildings in the corner of Neuss at about 283882, and this position was taken with the capture of 30 prisoners who put up no opposition. Company E was then instructed to cross the canal and attack toward the final objective of the battalion, the group of



buildings along the Rhine, at 293888. Against heavy small arms resistance, with machine guns and 20mm AA batteries firing flat trajectory fire, Captain Oliver, the company commander, led one platoon to this position, reaching there about 0500. But when the captain tried to return to the railroad tracks south of the position, where the rest of the company was waiting, he was cut off by the Germans. As a result, he and most of the platoon are now missing in action, probably having been taken prisoner. However, one of the runners from the platoon got back to the rest of the company and reported to the Executive officer, who took over the company and moved it into position along the railroad tracks at about 291882; it was soon joined by Company G, and the two companies planned a joint attack with a preliminary artillery barrage. This commenced at about 0900, 2 March, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour later, as the two companies were about to launch their attack, white flags suddenly appeared in the windows of the buildings. The companies moved into the positions and took about 120 prisoners from the first group of buildings, with about 80 more being found in the buildings farther back. The position was firmly in our hands by 1000, and Company G outposted the banks of the river at that time. The area was completely cleared out during that day, and the battalion remained in these positions until the morning of 4 March, when it moved to the present area in Neuss.

INTERVIEW NUMBER **ASHMORE**

Unit: **331st Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division**

Action: **Roer-Rhine**

Source: **1st Lt Walter G Ashmore, S-3, 3d Battalion**

Interviewer: **1st Lt Frank Houcek**

Place and Date of Interview: **Neuss, Germany; 1230, 9 March 1945**

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:

Interview with 1st Lieutenant Walter G. Ashmore, S-3, 3d Battalion, 331st Infantry, Neuss, Germany, 1230, 9 March 1945.

At 0700, 28 February, the 3d Battalion jumped off from Garzweiler to attack Elfgen, Elsen, and Orken, following elements of CCB of the 2d Armored Division, to which the battalion was then attached. While Company K took over Elfgen, Company L moved around to the east and entered Grevenbroich, its mission ~~having~~ being to clear the town and protect the right flank of the battalion at that point. Finding that CCB had cleared out most of the resistance in Elfgen, Company K advanced to Elsen and thence to Orken. There, the 2d Battalion, 331st, passed through on its way to Hemmerden. At about 1715, Companies K and I were instructed to move on to Hemmerden and Kapellen, respectively, where they arrived about 0330, 1 March. Company K found little resistance in Hemmerden, CCB and the 2d Battalion, 331st, having passed through previously. Company I started clearing out Kapellen from the west end of town, completing the job during the day of 1 March. At 0700, 1 March, approximately six tanks and a company of infantry counterattacked toward Company K's positions in Hemmerden, but air support got one of the tanks and a TD claimed another, and artillery finished the job of breaking up the attack. At 1700, 1 March, the 331st Infantry Regiment reassumed control of the battalion, and Company L was relieved of its holding mission in Grevenbroich by elements of the 30th Division. It and Company K moved on to Holzheim during the night of 1 March, taking over the area to the right rear of the 2d Battalion. In the early morning hours of 2 March, the Germans commenced a violent counterattack against Company I's positions in Kapellen, employing at least 10 tanks and several companies of infantry. Six tanks were knocked out by air support and artillery, and the infantrymen were driven off after five or six hours of hand to hand fighting. That evening, a battalion of infantry and a company of tanks from the 30th Division relieved Company I, which then rejoined the rest of the battalion at Holzheim, arriving there about 2330, 3 March.

INTERVIEW NUMBER EATON

Unit: **331st Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division**

Action: **Roer-Rhine**

Source: **Captain Roland E Eaton, CO, Co I; 1st Sergeant Frederick Walker**

Interviewer: **1st Lt Frank Housck**

Place and Date of Interview: **Neuss, Germany; 1330, 9 March 1945**

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:

Interview with Captain Roland E. Eaton, Commanding Officer, and 1st Sergeant Frederick Walker, Company I, 331st Infantry, Neuss, Germany, 1330, 9 March 1945.

On the evening of 28 February, in Elsen, Company I was ordered to attack and hold the town of Kapellen (222816), protecting the right flank of the battalion area and the main supply route passing north of the town. The company moved out of Elsen in trucks, arriving in Hemmerden about 0400, 1 March. The advance into Kapellen was made along the main road leading northeast out of Hemmerden in a column of platoons, the 1st leading, followed by the 3d, 2d, weapons, and headquarters. The column swung down the main road to the southeast and entered Kapellen, reaching the crossroads in the center of town with no trouble. There, the 3d Platoon swung to the right and commenced clearing out the western half of the town, while the 1st and 2d Platoons went to the left and worked on the eastern end of the village. Practically no opposition was encountered in the town, and the clearing out progressed rapidly. At about 0700, seven tanks which had been dug in along the road northwest of town, from 213825 to 222817, came out of their positions and commenced moving about. The 1st Platoon, on the northern edge of Kapellen, succeeded in knocking one out with bazooka fire, and soon the air corps and artillery were called in to drive off the others. The tanks headed down the road through Kapellen toward the canal southeast of town, and as they passed through the 2d Platoon got two more with bazookas. There was no further activity that day, and the time was employed in clearing out the rest of the town -- especially the portion to the north of the main crossroads. About 33 prisoners were taken, while all civilians were held in dugouts and in large buildings in the town. Patrols were sent out to the bridges over the canal, of which seven in the vicinity were still intact, but there were not enough men available to outpost them properly. Mines were placed on the roads leading into town from the south.

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(Co. I, 331st, cont'd)

Toward evening, the civilians were released from their places of confinement and told they could go to their homes and remain there. The night passed uneventfully.

At about 0500, 2 March, ten tanks and some 200 infantrymen were seen approaching up the road from across the canal, at about 223812. This force fanned out south of Kapellen and started to infiltrate through the town. One tank was disabled by one of the mines which had been placed on the road, but it was later recovered by the enemy. At first, the artillery refused to lay a barrage on the area, contending that it was too close in to the American troops, but the company commander got the battalion commander on his radio and he was given priority on all artillery up to and including that of the corps. The artillery worked closer than 200 yards to our own positions, succeeding in discouraging and weakening the enemy attacks considerably. The enemy infantry was repeatedly driven off in veritable hand to hand fighting as it tried to infiltrate through the town. Two enemy tanks tried to break through the road blocks which had been established near the road junction at 222816, but artillery and bazookas kept them back. The blocks were also covered by our mortar fire, which kept the enemy infantrymen away from them. Most of the enemy tanks swept around the town on both sides and took up positions in the field northwest. These positions were camouflaged, which made it difficult for the air corps, which was called in about 1000 and which arrived some 20 minutes later, to pick them out. So the mortars of Company I were turned on the positions, which drove the tanks out of their hiding places to points where the planes could spot them. The crossroads on the main supply route, at 214825, was under fire and rendered useless for the remainder of the day. A platoon of TDs came through the crossroads and headed toward Kapellen, but they were ambushed by the enemy tanks at about 218823 and were wiped out. The air support and artillery finally drove the tanks back across the canal, after having knocked out six of them; the force

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(Co. I, 331st, cont'd)

retired late in the afternoon. Several enemy tanks and 23 infantrymen with machine guns also set up an ambush to cover the road junction at 207805, southwest of Kapellen, and when two jeeps, which had been sent back to Hemmerden for 81mm mortar ammunition, attempted to return over that route, they were fired upon and abandoned forthwith. One was later recovered. When the 1st Sergeant, who had been in Hemmerden at the time of the attack, attempted to lead five tanks to Kapellen over the same route, they were driven back by the fire. At about 1900, Company A, 120th Infantry, came into Kapellen to relieve Company I, but the commander of Company I did not want to leave till a larger force got there, as he knew first hand that a company was not a large enough force to hold the town. Company A started reclearing the northern part of the town, while Company I worked on the western section. At about 1930, the rest of the 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry, came into Kapellen, accompanied by a company of tanks and a platoon of TDs, whereupon Company I pulled back to Hemmerden, arriving there about 2000. In the action, 23 men from the 1st Platoon, which had been cut off in the northern part of town, were listed as missing in action -- they were probably taken prisoner. As eight men from the first platoon cut across the open fields toward Hemmerden late that afternoon, they succeeded in knocking out a tank with bazooka fire and taking 13 prisoners. After returning to Hemmerden, the company mounted trucks and proceeded to Holzheim, where it joined the rest of the battalion. The battalion moved to its present positions on 4 March.

INTERVIEW NUMBER HALLADAY

Unit: **331st Infantry Regiment, 83d Infantry Division**

Action: **Roer-Rhine**

Source: **1st Lt Daniel W Halladay, CO, Co K; 1st Lt Jack Drapkin,  
Exec O**

Interviewer: **1st Lt Frank Housck**

Place and Date of Interview: **Neuss, Germany; 1500, 9 March 1945**

Maps:

Journals:

Comments:



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331st, Company K

Interview with 1st Lieutenant Daniel W. Halladay, Commanding Officer, and 1st Lieutenant Jack Drapkin, Executive Officer, Company K, 331st Infantry, 1500, 9 March 1945, Neuss, Germany.

The company left Opherten (095690) about 0700, 28 February, riding on tanks of CCB, 2d Armored Division. It soon arrived in Garzweiler (1375), and finding no resistance (due to the passage of CCB through the town previously) attacked toward Elfen at about 0815. In this attack, the 1st Platoon was deployed on the right side of the road and the 2d Platoon on the left, with the 3d Platoon and machine gun sections following, mounted on tanks. The mortars and heavy machine guns moved up by foot. On the outskirts of ~~Elfen~~ Elfen, there was some opposition from light machine guns and snipers, and a battery of 88mm guns was firing on the road from the right flank; artillery fire silenced the 88's, and the machine gun and sniper positions were overrun in the advance, about 275 prisoners being taken in the process. The company reorganized at Elfen, then received an order to attack toward Elsen at about 1000. The same formation was employed in this attack, the 3d Platoon riding on five light tanks. Resistance was negligible at Elsen, CCB having passed through previously, and the company passed on to Orken (186781), where it set up an all-around defense of the town. All the elements of the 2d Armored Division passed through at this time, and at about 1600, 28 February, the 2d Battalion, 331st, also passed through the company. Company K moved on to Hemmerden that night, arriving there about 0330, 1 March, and remaining there the rest of the morning. In the late afternoon of 1 March, the company moved on to Holzheim with the rest of the battalion (- Company I), where it remained until the morning of 4 March, at which time the battalion moved to its present positions in Neuss.

Miscellaneous

Supporting

Documents

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Meeting of General Macon with General McLain (Corps Commander), 28 February:

83d Division to be employed on right flank of the 2d Armored Division, including Grevenbroich - Hemmerden - Nouss road, to secure Neuss and Rhine Bridges. To trade one infantry battalion for one tank battalion with 2d Armored Division -- and to agree on boundary with General White, CG 2d Armored Division.

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G-1 Reports, 83d Infantry Division. Cover two day period preceding date.

2400, 1 March:

329th Infantry:	164 Officers Wounded - 2	5 Warrant Officers	3149 Enlisted Men Non-battle casualties - 6.
330th Infantry:	162 Officers Wounded - 2	5 Warrant Officers	3095 Enlisted Men Non-battle casualties - 5.
331st Infantry:	164 Officers Killed - 1	4 Warrant Officers	3116 Enlisted Men Wounded - 21 Non-battle casualties - 4.

2400, 3 March:

329th Infantry:	164 Officers Killed - 8	5 Warrant Officers Wounded - 17	3076 Enlisted Men <del>Missing</del> Captured - 4 Non-battle casualties - 6
330th Infantry:	159 Officers Killed - 4	5 Warrant Officers Wounded - 38	3034 Enlisted Men Missing - 6 Non-battle casualties - 10
331st Infantry:	159 Officers Killed - 13	4 Warrant Officers Wounded-19	2991 Enlisted Men Missing - 68 Non-battle casualties - 6

2200, 5 March:

329th Infantry:	164 Officers Killed - 1	5 Warrant Officers Wounded - 4	3125 Enlisted Men Non-battle casualties - 2
330th Infantry:	157 Officers Non-battle casualties - 9	5 Warrant Officers	3031 Enlisted Men
331st Infantry:	160 Officers Wounded - 3	4 Warrant Officers Missing - 2	3066 Enlisted Men Non-battle casualties - 5

PWs: Medical channels - 16; Cage - 312; Total - 39,708. 248 dropped from total by XIX Corps, taken by 330th while attached to 2d Armored Division.

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Field Order #1, 329th Infantry Regiment, 83d Division, 1 March 1945.

Enemy to our front is defending with small combat groups which usually surrender when by-passed. 322d FA Bn in direct support; 324th and 908th FA Bns in general support. Company A, 643d TD Bn; Co. D, 736th Tank Bn; Co. A, 308th Engr. Bn, direct support. This regiment with attached and supporting troops attacks and captures objectives as shown on overlay and secures bridge over Rhine River. Formation, column of battalions in order 1st, 2d, 3d. Time of attack: 1300, 1 March. 1st Battalion, with TF"D", 736th Tank Bn, SP Platoon; Co. A, 643d TD Bn, 1st Platoon; Co. A, 308th Engrs, 1st Platoon; AT Co, 1st Platoon; Cn Company attached will capture objectives 1, 3, and 5 (overlay) and await further orders. 2d Battalion, with attachments, will follow the 1st Battalion by bounds on regimental order. It will capture objective 9 after it has been passed by the 1st Battalion. 3d Battalion, with attachments, will follow the 2d Battalion on regimental order, protecting the right flank and being prepared to continue the attack by action from the southwest against the bridge over the Rhine River. AT Company (-1 Platoon) is responsible for AT defense in regimental zone with particular attention to the right flank. Cn Company (-1 Platoon) prepared initially to support the attack of the 1st Battalion. 2d and 3d Platoons to be attached to 2d and 3d Battalions, respectively, on regimental order. Co. A, 643d TD Battalion (-SP platoon) in regimental reserve. Co. A, 308th Engr. Battalion (-1 platoon) prepared to support the attack and the crossing of the Rhine River.

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Field Order #39, 330th Infantry Regiment, 83d Division, 1 March 1945.

Attached troops: Company B, 643d TD Battalion (T); Company A (-2d AG Platoon), 736th Tank Battalion; Platoon Y, 453d AAA Battalion. Supporting troops: 323d FA Bn; Company B, 308th Engineer Battalion. Time of attack: 1400, 1 March. 2d Battalion, with Company A, 736th Tank Battalion and Platoon Y, 453d AAA Battalion, attacks northeast and mops up objective 2 and pushes on rapidly to objective 4. Ready to help 1st Battalion take objective 6. Also, seek crossing of Nord Canal, preparing to capture objective 8. 1st Battalion, with the 3d Platoon, Company A, 736th Tank Battalion, maintains contact with the 2d Battalion, ready to assist in capturing objective 4. To capture objective 6. To seek crossings of Nord Canal, ready to capture objective 8. 3d Battalion is ready to assist in capture of objectives 4, 6, and 8. CPs: Regiment, Busch; 1st Battalion, Scherfhausen; 2d Battalion, Epsendorf; 3d Battalion, Damm.

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Field Order #3, 2d Armored Division, 1300, 27 February 1945 (extract):

The most plausible defense line open to the enemy is the elaborate system of ditches and trenches running generally southeast to northwest between the Erft River, through Garzweiler thence to Wickrathhahn (058814). Once this line is passed, there are no serious obstacles between it and Neuss other than a series of strong points generally located at towns. There is no indication from air photos as recent as 16 February that this trench system is occupied or recently prepared for defense.

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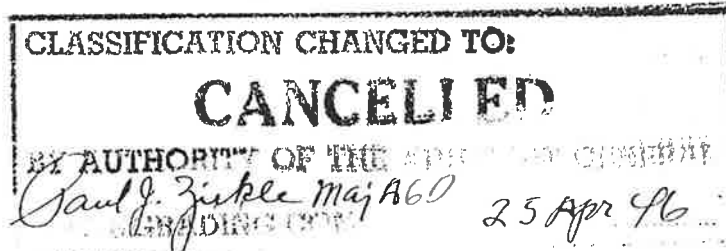
Preface

The most satisfactory way of summarizing the action of the 83d Division in its advance to the Rhine was stated by 1st Lieutenant Isaac Hamlin, Order of Battle Specialist, who said "This was a walk-away." This, too, is in perfect agreement with my observations. The Germans presented the scum of their barrel to our well organized onslaught; consequently the white flags and easy march to the Rhine. Had the prisoners we took held their ground, as would some of the elite German troops have done, there would undoubtedly have been a somewhat different chain of events. If it had been possible for the enemy to properly man the easily defendable positions before the city of Neuss, in the path of our advance, the extremely light casualty rate of the division would have been a much different story. (24)

FRANK HOUCEK  
1st Lt. Inf

*All interviews were submitted for correction to persons interviewed and follow the latest on topside interviews. Those not signed have also been read and approved.*

*/s/ H.*





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INTRODUCTION

83d Infantry Division

The 83d Infantry Division had just completed another brilliant phase of its history, during the German breakthrough in Luxembourg and Belgium, when it reverted to Ninth Army control. Being well deserving of a short rest period in which to reorganize, take care of administrative functions, and prepare for its next large scale endeavor, it was placed in XIX Corps reserve before being committed in the push to the Rhine River.

The 29th Infantry Division and the 30th Infantry Division, on the corps left and right flank, respectively, were to bear the brunt of the blow, crossing the Roer River and establishing the corps bridgehead, after which the 2d Armored Division was to pinch out the 30th Division and continue to the north, also pinching out the 29th Division, after which the 83d Division was to be prepared to assume responsibility of the corps' right flank upon orders.

The enemy was sadly lacking in organization, equipment, and personnel to man the extensive prepared positions in defense of this area.<sup>1</sup> All the defending troops he had available were a conglomeration of hastily organized forces to be committed for a last ditch stand.<sup>(2)</sup>

The natural barriers confronting the XIX Corps before gaining entrance to the Ruhr Valley were the Roer and Rhine Rivers. After crossing both of these streams, the march to Berlin would begin. The terrain features between these two rivers consist of nothing but a few scattered towns and open plains, furnishing little, if any, cover or concealment for our advancing forces.

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Major General Robert C. Macon, 83d Division Commander, received from ~~XIX~~ Corps warning to alert his division and be prepared to move in the afternoon of 28 February 1945. Immediately thereafter, preparations for the coming move were under way.

General Macon had a meeting later that afternoon with Major General Raymond S. McLain, XIX Corps Commander. The purpose of this was to discuss briefly the plan of attack and agree upon boundaries with Major General Isaac D. White, 2d Armored Division Commander. (3)

Field Order #52, 83d Division, 2300, 28 February 1945, was the final step necessary to insure perfect coordination of all units in the coming move and action. (4)

The main body of the division crossed the Roer River and moved to assembly areas, preparatory to going into action, on 28 February. The 331st Infantry Regiment, which was then attached to Combat Command B of the 2d Armored Division, had crossed previously and had already joined in the battle by that time. The 83d Division, with the 330th and 329th Infantry Regiments on line, was committed to the battle on 1 March.

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1 March

The 1st Battalion of the 329th Infantry Regiment attacked from Rockrath (231855) toward Neuss (2690) about 1200, 1 March.\* The advance was through Loveling (245873) and along the railroad track <sup>To 259877 whence it</sup> ~~from there to~~ <sup>proceeded up the road NE.</sup> Neuss. The battalion arrived at the juncture of the railroad tracks and the main highway (266884) at 2000, 1 March. (5) (6) (7) (8) The 3d Battalion pulled up behind the 1st Battalion at that point, where both waited for the assault on the railroad line which was to take place early the next morning. (9) The 2d Battalion, 329th, remained in Holzheim (253853) as flank protection for the regiment, during all of 1 March. (5) (25)

The 2d Battalion, 330th Infantry, arrived in St. Nikolas (188842) about 1200, 1 March, from which point Company F advanced to Lanzerath <sup>encountering</sup> ~~no~~ <sup>no opposition</sup> (240875).\* There, it was held up till nightfall by high velocity enemy artillery fire.\* (16) After dark, the entire battalion advanced past these enemy positions and by midnight had advanced to the junction of the Nord Canal and the highway, just <sup>west</sup> ~~south~~ of Neuss at 257893. (10) (14) (15) (17) The 1st Battalion attacked northeast from Grefrath (230875) ~~to enter Neuss~~ on the left flank of the 2d Battalion.\* There was practically no resistance, and the battalion was at the canal on the western edge of Neuss, at 250905, by midnight. (10) (11) (12) (13) The 3d Battalion was in regimental reserve and had no contact with the enemy on 1 March. (10) (26)

\* The footnotes following the action of each battalion refer to all <sup>interview</sup> statements concerning that battalion's <sup>action</sup>.

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2 March

At 0300, 2 March, the 1st Battalion, 329th Infantry, which had reached the junction of the main highway and the railroad just south of Neuss, at 266884, the previous evening, attacked and crossed the railroad embankment.\* Opposition was practically non-existent and the battalion had cleared its area of Neuss all the way to the canal on the *eastern* other side of town and organized a defense before dawn.\* The rest of the day was spent consolidating and completing the job of mopping up in the zone. (5) (6) (7) (8) The 3d Battalion crossed the tracks soon after the 1st and swung around the outskirts of the town to the eastern side, facing the Rhine River.\* Here the advance was held up till after noon by high velocity artillery fire from the <sup>west</sup> banks of the river, but at about 1340 Companies I and L advanced to the banks of the river on the right side of the approach to the bridge over the river <sup>(198895)</sup> and had completely cleared the area by 1500.\* Company K, on the left side of the bridge approach, did not advance to the Rhine till the morning of 3 March. (5) (9)

The 2d Battalion, 330th Infantry, crossed the Nord Canal, <sup>west</sup> south of Neuss, at about 0030, 2 March, and by 0600 had reached its objective in the southern part of Neuss.\* Opposition was extremely light, and the rest of the day was spent consolidating and holding the positions. (14) (15) (16) (17) The 1st Battalion crossed the canal on the <sup>west</sup> west side of Neuss about 0630, 2 March, and soon occupied its area of town clear to the Erft Canal on the other side.\* The rest of the day was spent mopping up, this being completed about 2100. (10) (11) (12) (13) The 3d Battalion remained in Holzheim in regimental reserve. (10)

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3 March

Its mission having been completed, the 329th Infantry spent 3 March setting up defensive positions and consolidating its sector, <sup>moving</sup> ~~moving~~ to its final areas on 4 March. (5)

The 1st and 2d Battalions, 330th Infantry, also spent 3 March consolidating their positions. (10) The 3d Battalion, which had been in regimental reserve, was ordered to advance to the peninsula above Neuss, clear it out, and capture the bridge crossing the Rhine at 321931.\* This it did, starting at 0200, 3 March, and reaching the approaches to the bridge against negligible resistance in the mid-morning.\* However, the bridge had been blown by the Germans prior to the arrival of this force.\* The rest of the day was spent completing the job of mopping up the area. (10)

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331st Infantry Regiment\*\*

Throughout most of the operation against Neuss, the 331st Infantry was attached to the 2d Armored Division, Combat Command B, reverting to 83d Division control at 1500, 2 March. (18) The 3d Battalion crossed the Roer River late on 27 February, moving to the line of departure outside Garzweiler (128750) soon thereafter.\* Against very light opposition, the tanks and infantry moved to the vicinity of Grevenbroich (194775) by early morning of 28 February.\* Company L remained in Grevenbroich till the evening of 1 March protecting the main supply route and the right flank of the battalion.\* The rest of the battalion moved to Hemmerden (200813) at 0400, 1 March, and Company I moved to Kapellen (222816) immediately thereafter.\* While Company K set up a defense in Hemmerden and Company I cleared out Kapellen, the enemy counterattacked from northeast of Kapellen about 1000, 1 March.\* This attack was soon driven off and mopping up the area continued.\* Company L was relieved in Grevenbroich by elements of the 30th Division in the early evening of 1 March, and the battalion (-Company I) moved on to Holzheim (252853) at that time.\* Company I reported Kapellen clear on the evening of 1 March. (18) (21) (22) (23)

Meanwhile, the remainder of the regiment crossed the Roer on 28 February.\* The 1st Battalion moved to the vicinity of Hemmerden, from which point it moved north with CCB at about 0100, 1 March.\* Hinterfeld (235917) had been reached by 1600, where the battalion remained till the afternoon of 2 March. (18) (19)

\*\* As the 331st Infantry was under control of the 2d Armored Division during most of the operation, it is treated separately for the sake of continuity.

~~SECRET~~

Following the 2d Armored Division they

The 2d Battalion arrived in Hemmerden about 0200, 1 March, attacking through Rockrath, Loveling, and Holzheim and clearing them by 0910.\* The battalion remained there till 0130, 2 March, when they moved east across the Erft Canal and advanced toward the Rhine.\* Opposition was light, except along the banks of the Rhine itself, and Company E reached the river about 0500.\* Mopping up continued all day, and the battalion's zone was clear by 1700, 2 March. (18) (20)

About 0700, 2 March, a strong enemy counterattack hit Company I, at Kapellen.\* Air support and artillery aided the company in driving off this attack after an all day battle in which the main supply route was cut by enemy tanks and several vehicles and tank destroyers were destroyed.\* After the enemy had been driven off, Company I was relieved by elements of the 30th Division, and it rejoined the 3d Battalion, 331st Infantry, at Holzheim late that evening. (18) (21) (22)

At 1500, 2 March, the regiment reverted to 83d Division control, and the 1st Battalion was attached to the 330th Infantry.\* At 2300, 2 March, the battalion attacked to clear the north half of the peninsula above Neuss.\* There was virtually no opposition, and the battalion reached the Rhine at 1000, 3 March, finding the bridge had already been destroyed by the enemy.\* The rest of the day was spent mopping up the area occupied by the battalion. (18) (19)

~~SECRET~~

FOOTNOTES

1. Field Order #3, 2d Armored Division, 1300, 27 February 1945.
2. G-2 Periodic Report #168, 83d Infantry Division, 2400, 1 March 1945.
3. Transcript of meeting with General McLain, 28 February 1945.
4. Field Order #52, 83d Infantry Division, 2300, 28 February 1945.
5. Interview with Major James C. Bagley, S-3 329th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 0930, 6 March.
6. Interview with the following, 1st Battalion, 329th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1330, 6 March 1945;  
Captain Dennis E. Henricks, S-3; Captain Thomas G. Harris, S-1.
7. Interview with the following, Company A, 1st Battalion, 329th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1500, 6 March 1945: Captain Wentworth C. Comes, Commanding Officer; 2d Lieutenant Thomas S. Little, 1st Platoon Leader; 2d Lieutenant John A. Landon, 2d Platoon Leader.
8. Interview with the following, Company B, 1st Battalion, 329th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1600, 6 March 1945: 1st Lieutenant Maurice L. Hill, Commanding Officer; 2d Lieutenant Clifton C. Milton, 1st Platoon Leader; 2d Lieutenant Franklin D. Bollard, 3d Platoon Leader.
9. Interview with the following, 3d Battalion, 329th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1100, 6 March 1945: Lieutenant Colonel John C. Speedie, Commanding Officer; 1st Lieutenant William G. Marks, Jr., CO Company I; 1st Lieutenant William C. Shaw, Jr., CO Company L.
10. Interview with the following, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 0930, 7 March 1945; Major Frederick B. Cook, S-3; Captain Tom R. Brisbane, Ass't. S-3.
11. Interview with the following, 1st Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1500, 7 March 1945: Captain Eugene P. Fritts, S-5; 2d Lieutenant Needham V. Alford, S-2.
12. Interview with the following, Company A, 1st Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1545, 7 March 1945: Captain Charles R. Smith, Commanding Officer; Sergeant Larry L. Hanson, Communications Sergeant; Sergeant Fred R. Caldwell, Ass't. 1st Sergeant.
13. Interview with Staff Sergeant Kenneth Gurd, Communications Sergeant, Company C, 1st Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1630, 7 March 1945.
14. Interview with the following, 2d Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1300, 7 March 1945; Major Edward G. Allen, Executive Officer; Captain Charles W. Schmitt, S-3.



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15. Interview with the following, Company E, 2d Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1430, 7 March 1945: Captain Robert G. Packer, Commanding Officer; 2d Lieutenant Morris B. Goldfarb, 2d Platoon Leader.
16. Interview with the following, Company F, 2d Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1400, 7 March 1945: Captain Thomas H. Broadfoot, Commanding Officer; 2d Lieutenant Raymond C. Cutting, 1st Platoon Leader; 1st Sergeant Donald P. Clayton.
17. Interview with the following, Company G, 2d Battalion, 330th Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1330, 7 March 1945: 1st Lieutenant John D. Huy, Commanding Officer; 1st Lieutenant Vincent F. Vorgtsberger; 1st Lieutenant Milton L. Aliff (both executive officers).
18. Interview with Lieutenant Colonel William E. Long, Executive Officer, 331st Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 0930, 9 March 1945.
19. Interview with the following, 1st Battalion, 331st Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1300, 11 March 1945: 1st Lieutenant John B. Clevenger, S-3; Sergeant Clarence R. Wirthey, Operations Sergeant.
20. Interview with the following, 2d Battalion, 331st Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1600, 9 March 1945: Captain William E. Waters, S-3; Captain Harry C. Fleming, Artillery Liaison Officer.
21. Interview with 1st Lieutenant Walter G. Ashmore, S-3 3d Battalion, 331st Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1230, 9 March 1945.
22. Interview with the following, Company I, 3d Battalion, 331st Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1330, 9 March 1945: Captain Roland E. Eaton, Commanding Officer; 1st Sergeant Frederick Walker.
23. Interview with the following, Company K, 3d Battalion, 331st Infantry; Neuss, Germany, 1500, 9 March 1945: 1st Lieutenant Daniel W. Halladay, Commanding Officer; 1st Lieutenant Jack Drapkin, Executive Officer.
24. G-1 Reports, 83d Infantry Division (extracted).
25. Field Order #1, 329th Infantry Regiment, 1 March 1945.
26. Field Order #39, 330th Infantry Regiment, 1 March 1945.

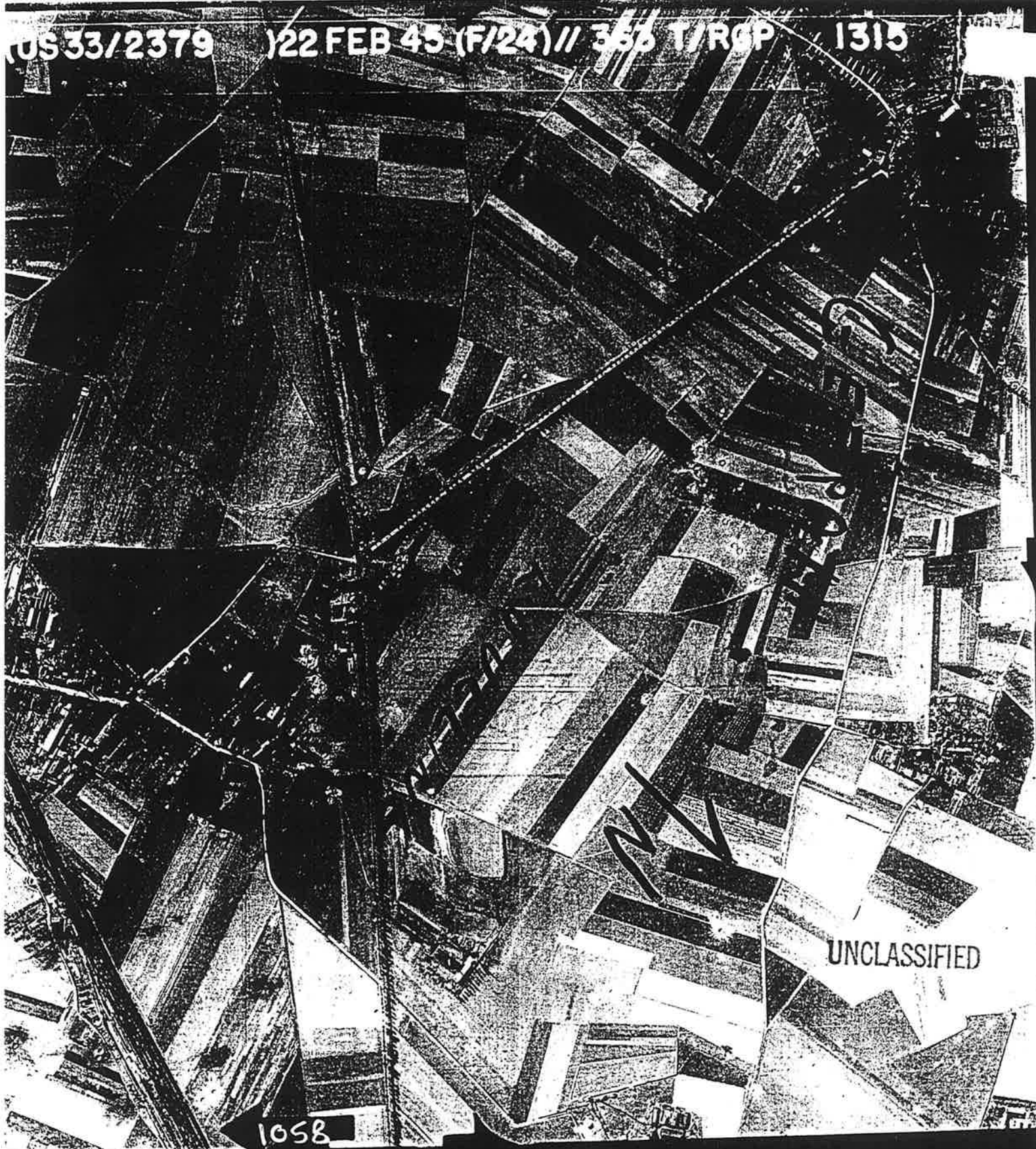
Supplementary Material,  
838 Infantry Division

1. Field Order No. 52, 838 Infantry Division, 2300, 28 February 1945.
2. Field Order No. 53, 838 Infantry Division, 3 March 1945.
3. G-2 Reports, Nos. 167 to 171, 28 February to 4 March 1945, inclusive.
4. G-3 Reports, Nos. 160 to 164, 28 February to 4 March 1945, inclusive.
5. Overlay, enemy defenses of Rhine bridge, from captured enemy sketch.
6. Aerial photographs (noted in narrative).
7. Overlays, 28 February to 4 March, 838 Infantry Division (arranged by days).
8. Maps. 1/50000: Sheet 18 (Krefeld-Verdingen)  
Sheet 19 (Jülich)  
Sheet 38 (Düsseldorf)  
  
1/25000: Sheet 4705 (Gillich)  
Sheet 4706 (Düsseldorf)  
Sheet 4805 (Wevelinghoven)  
Sheet 4806 (Heuss)  
(same maps, defense overprints).

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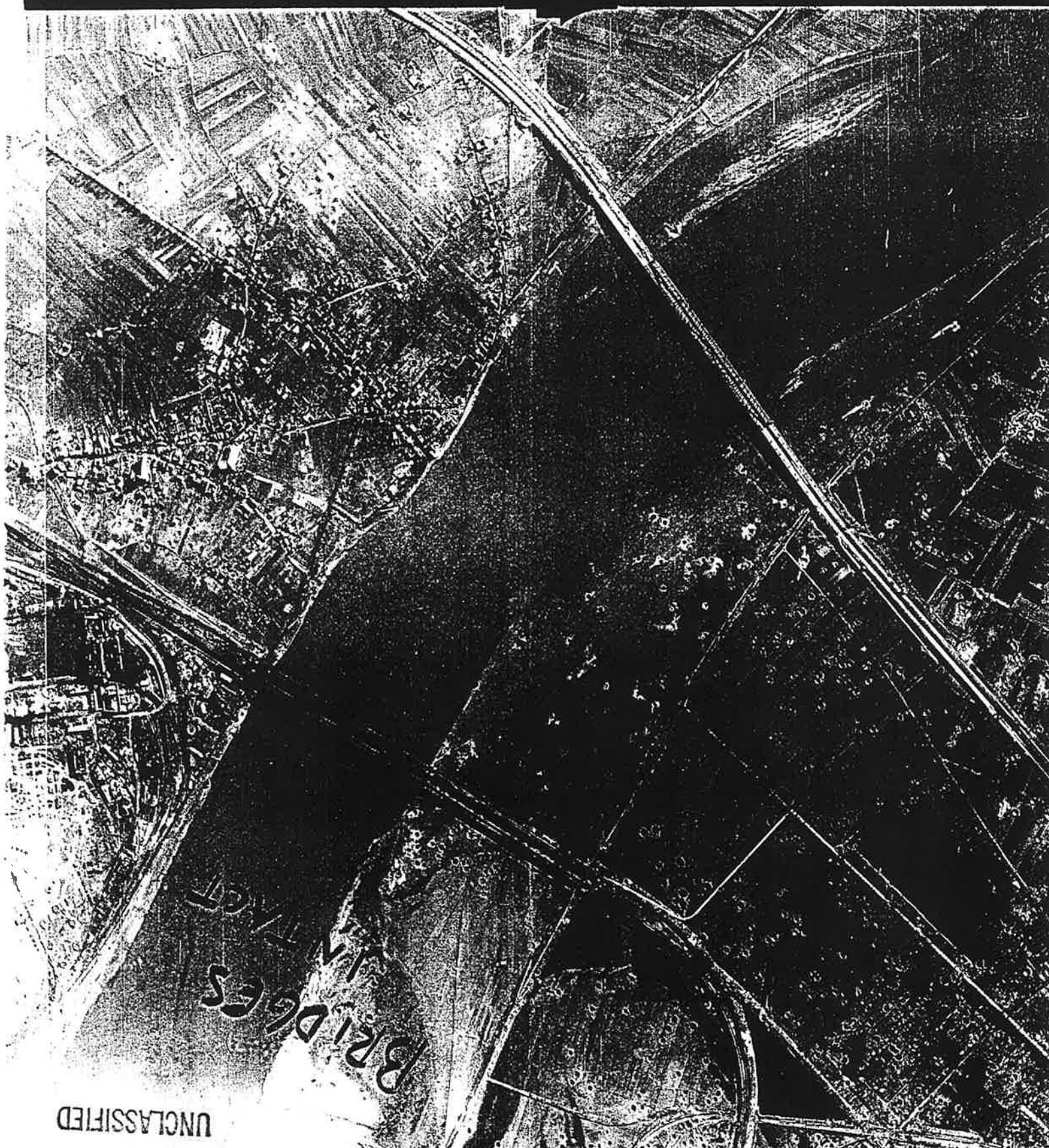
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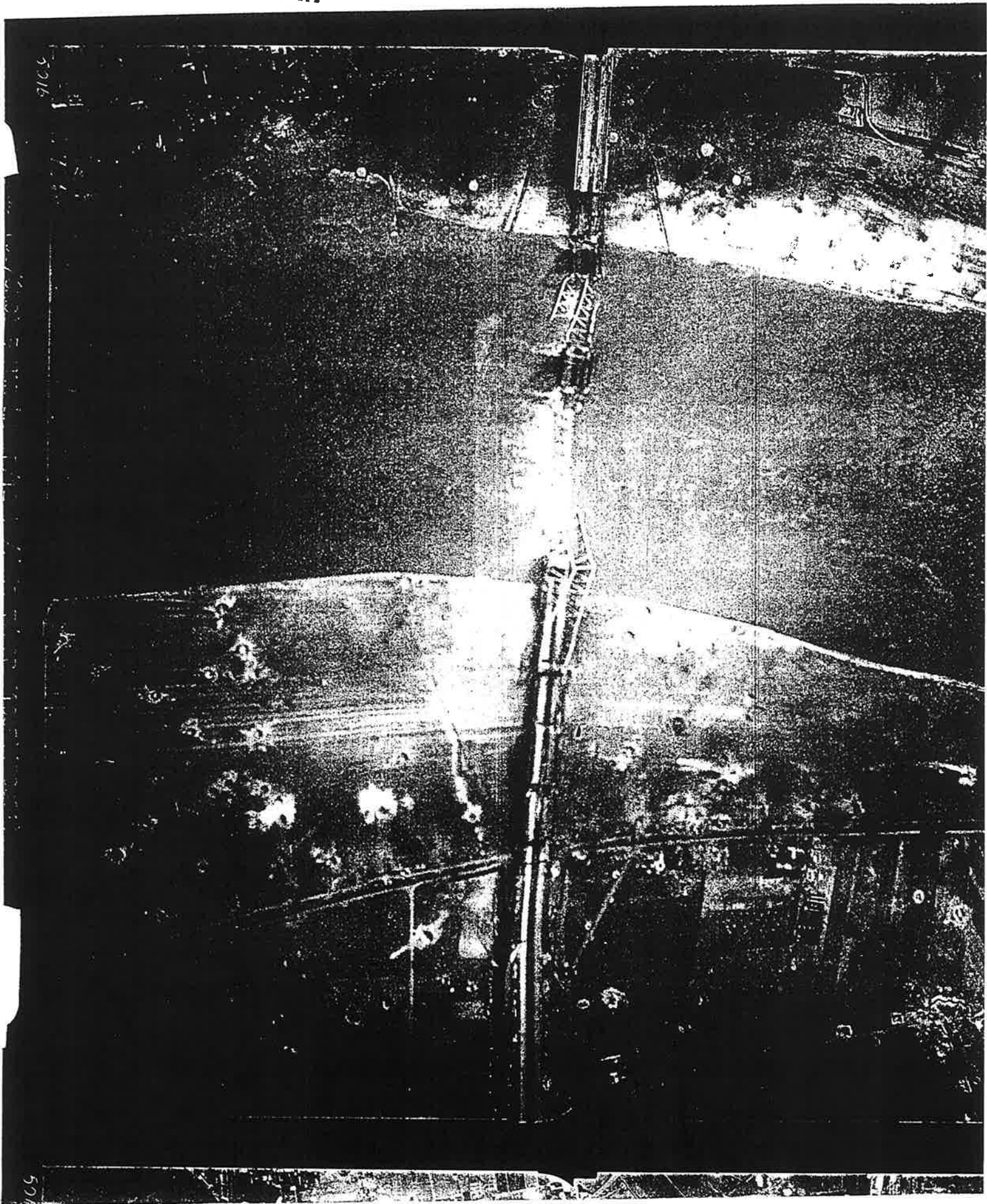
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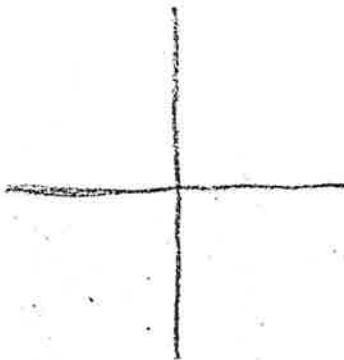
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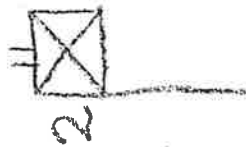
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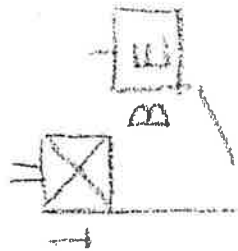
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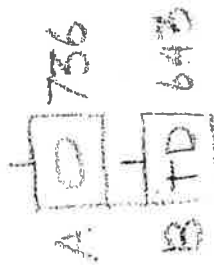
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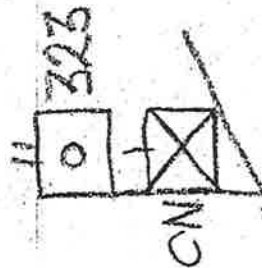
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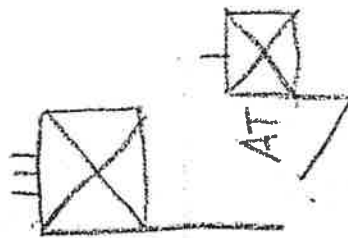


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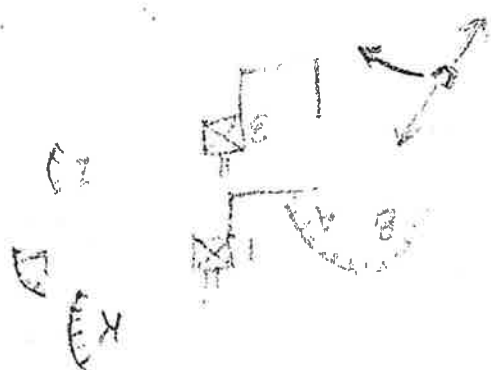
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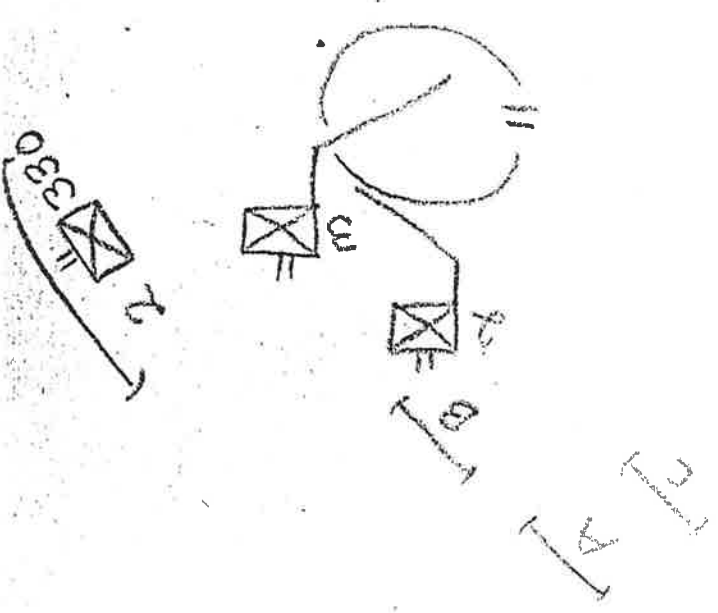
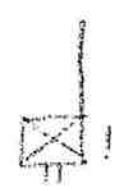
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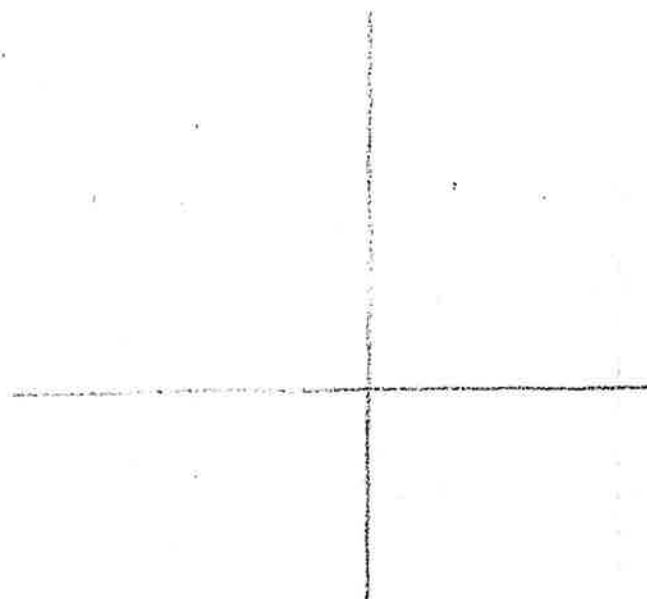
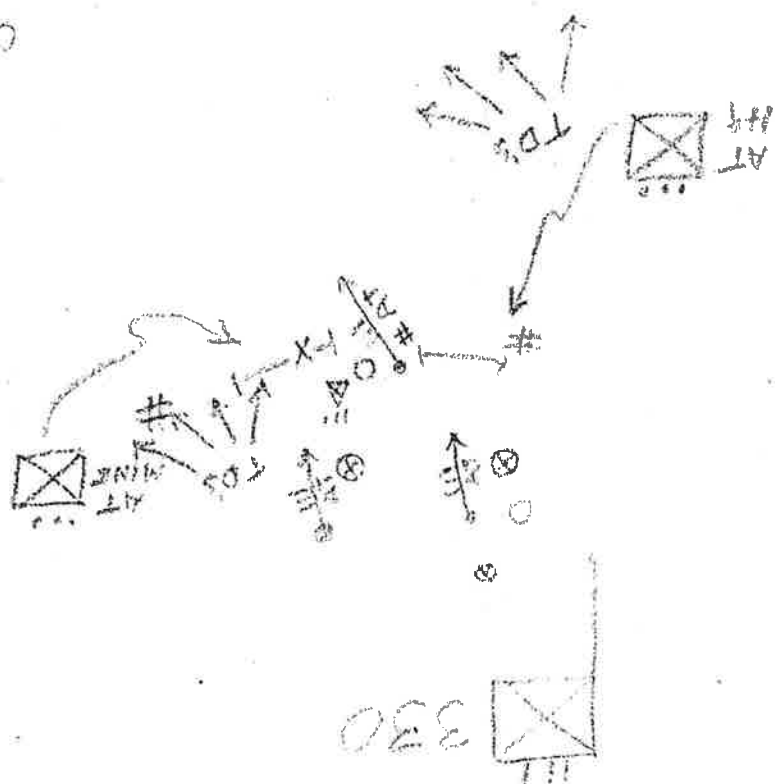
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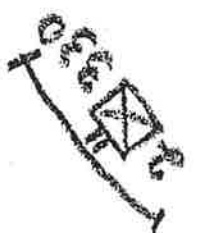
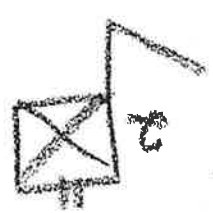
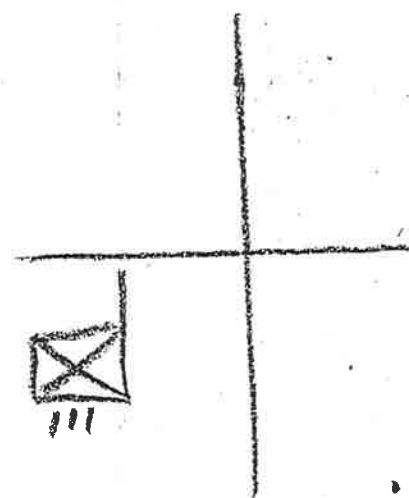
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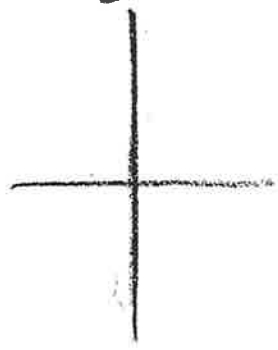
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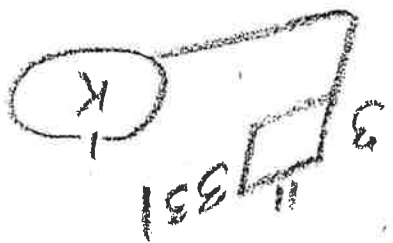
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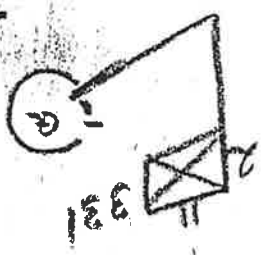
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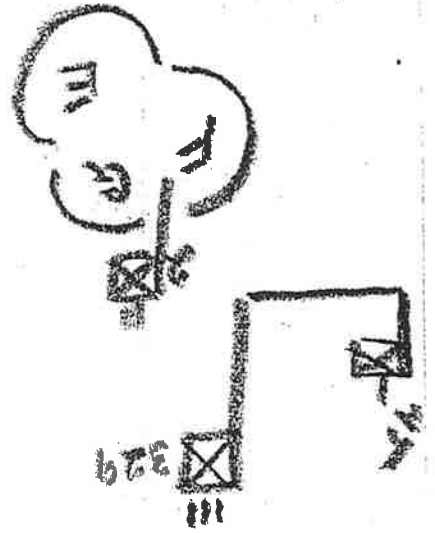
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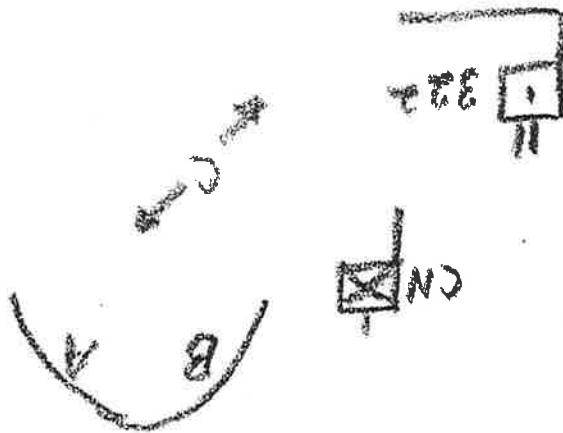


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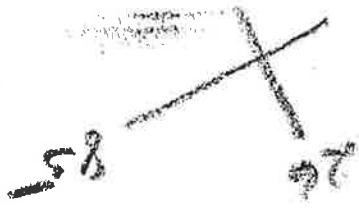
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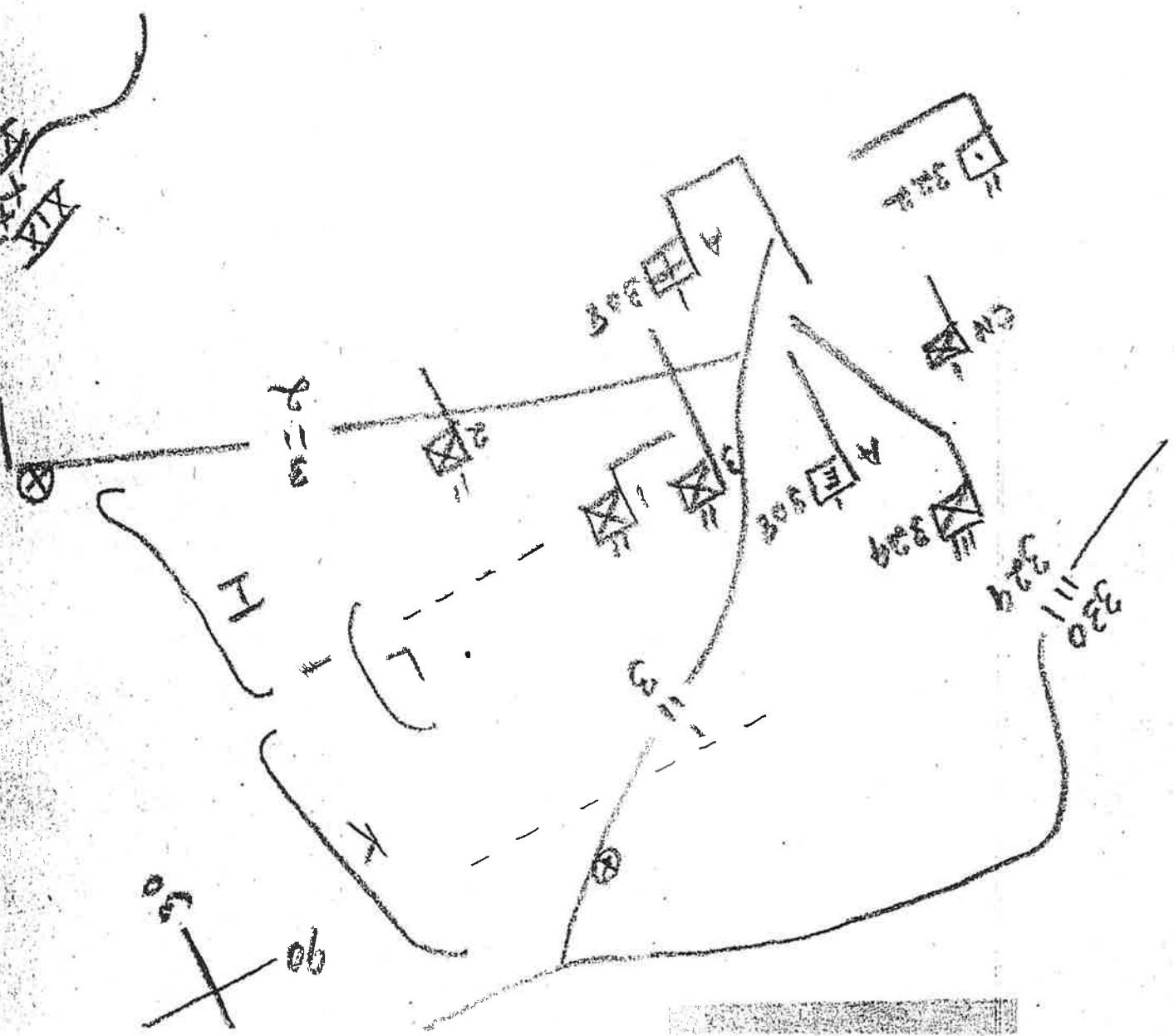
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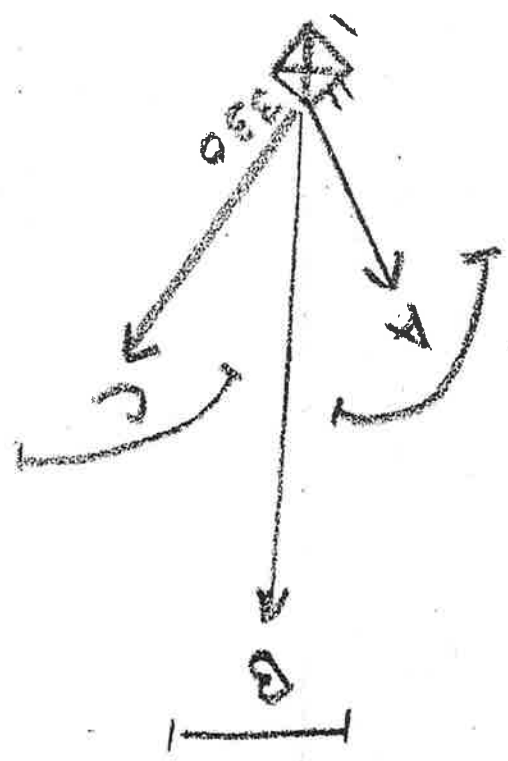
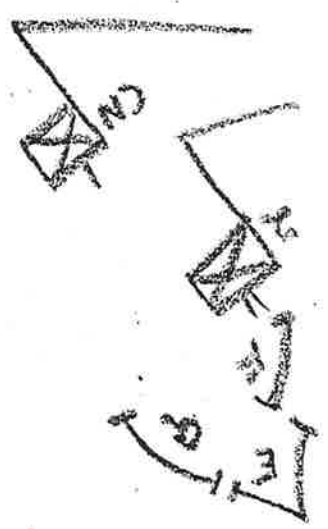
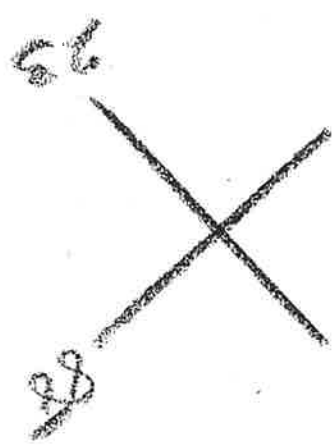
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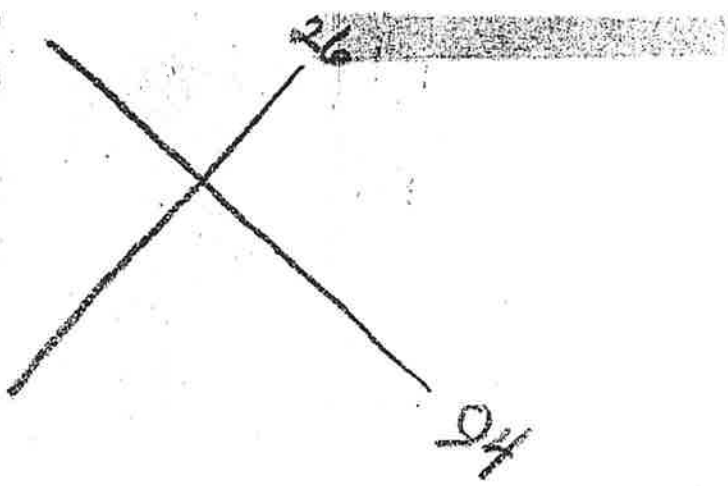
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Page 2

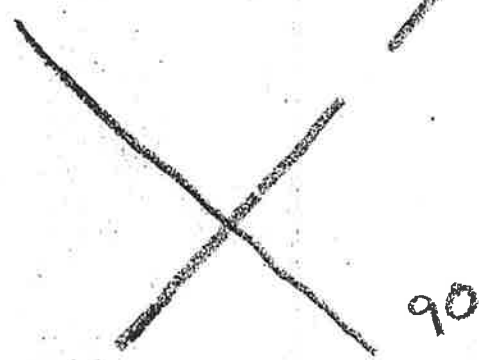
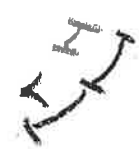


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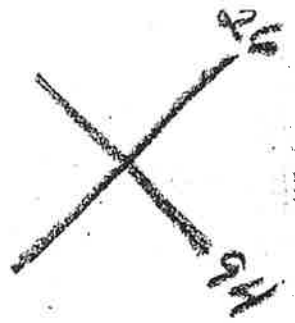
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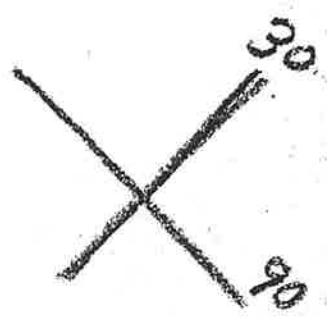
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PAGE 2



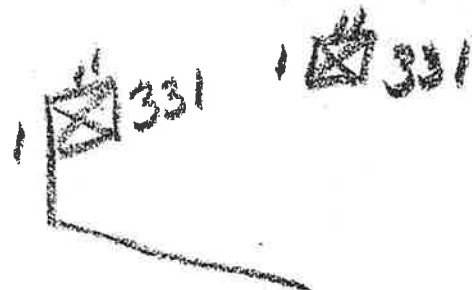


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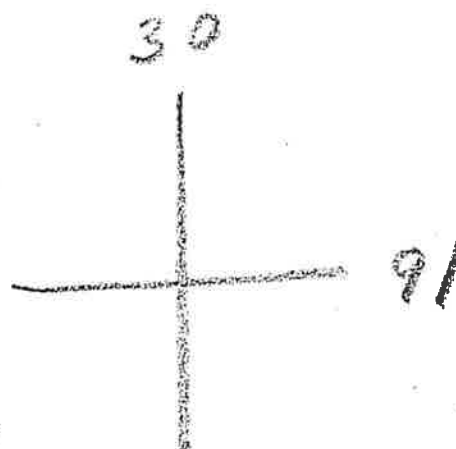
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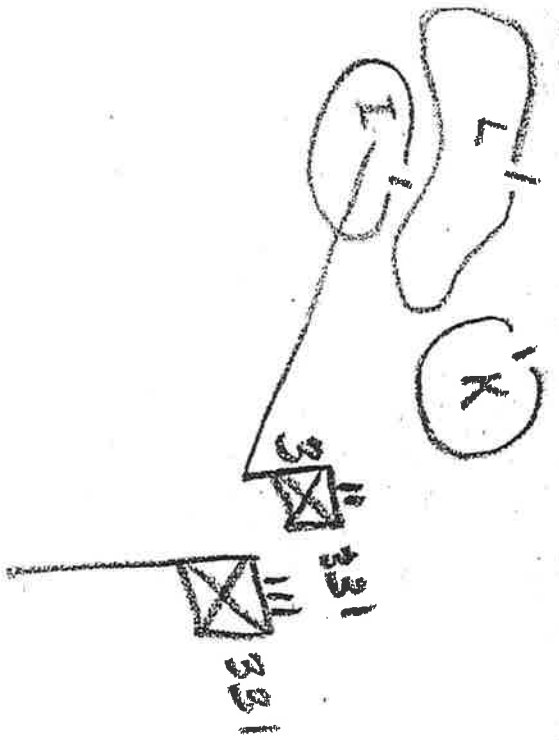
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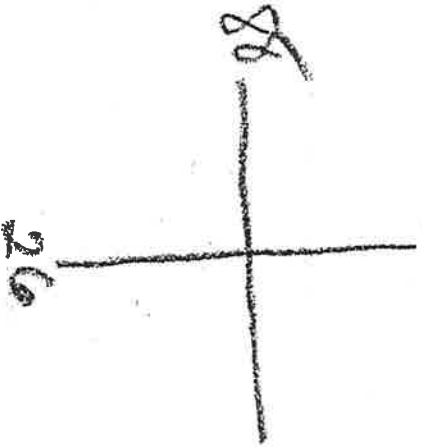
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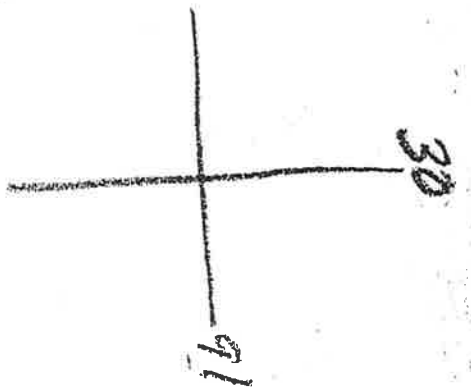
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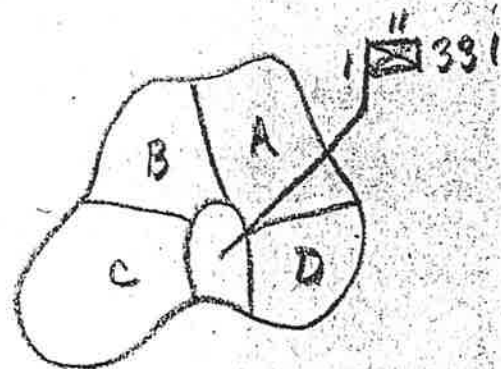
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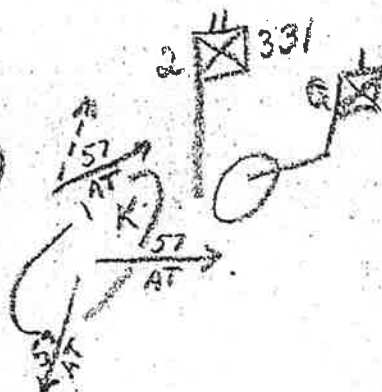


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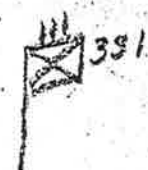
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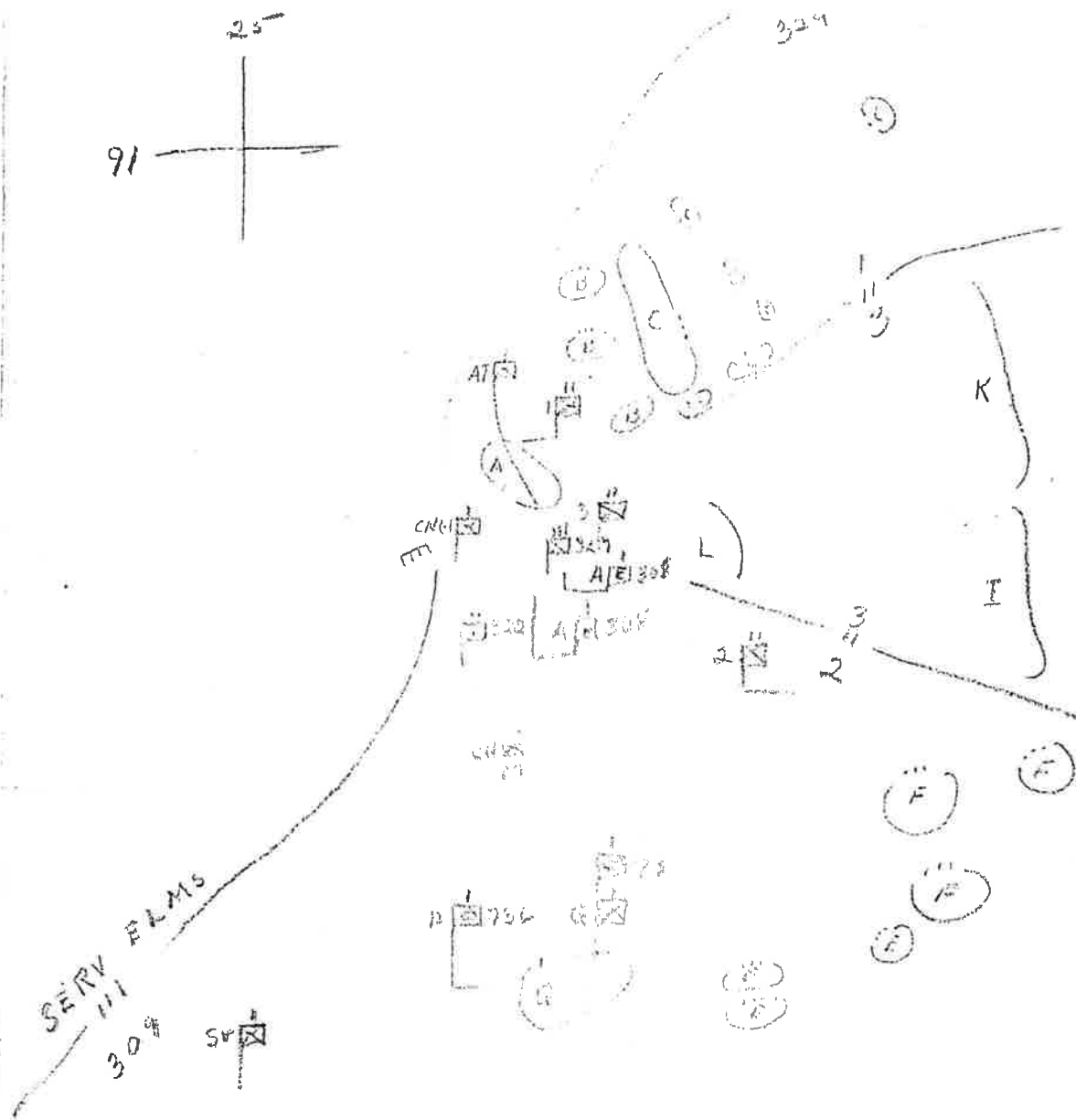
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