

REHABILITATION, DISPLACED PERSONS AND ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR  
AND MILITARY CIVILIANS  
1 - 18 April 1945  
(Phase IV)

In 1 April the Allied prisoners around the RUR were being closed by the First and Ninth U.S. Armies. XII Corps was attacking to clear the line NUREMBERG - GERMANY - 1500 hrs. There was a possibility that the enemy forces in the southern portion of the pocket might turn North and attempt to break out.

The 29th Infantry Division, less the 116th Infantry, occupied an assembly area in the general vicinity of ~~NUREMBERG~~ RUR (A3032) on 1 April. In XII Corps' reserve, units prepared and conducted training and reconnaissances for possible counterattack operations along the RUR - Regnitz Canal and the LITHE river as well as in the vicinity of OUTRE (A450).

The 116th Infantry Regiment on 1 April closed into position in the vicinity of DUSLA (A5643), RUESSER (A5540) and HODIENHEIM (A5841) and was attached to the 75th Infantry Division at 0730 hrs for operations in the North of the RUR pocket along the RUR - Regnitz Canal. (For operations of 116th Infantry while attached to 75th Division see After Action Report of 116th Infantry). At 1300 hrs, Division artillery was attached to the 79th Infantry Division for operations. The 29th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop remained attached to XII Corps for the purpose of guarding the Corps C. The following day one platoon of Co B, 115th Infantry was attached to the VII Corps for guard duty at the Displaced Person Camp at BISCHWANSTORF (A277345).

(On 3 April the Division, less the 116th Infantry Regiment, moved to positions at HANU (5740) and ~~HANU~~ HODIENHEIM (A5641). On VII Corps order responsibility was assumed for the protection of the bridges across the LITHE River on the boundary between VII and IX Corps. Immediately on arrival Co 115th Infantry took over the duty of guarding the huge RUMA (synthetic rubber) plant (A5643). The entire 1st Bn, 115th Infantry was attached to HQ, March Army for the purpose of guarding the Army CP the next day and moved to BARTEN (A6249) for that purpose.

The tremendous number of displaced persons and Allied prisoners of war liberated by the rapid advances of the Ninth Army constituted an enormous problem as they clogged roads and generally disrupted military traffic. The 29th Division was therefore given the important mission of controlling this flow in the assigned area (Co 1st Battalion) and that of providing security for the rear areas of the Ninth U.S. Army.

On 6 April the Division again moved, this time to an area in the vicinity of MUNICH (B0640) and ALES (B0750), where it was relieved of attachment to VII Corps and reverted to Ninth Army reserve. The Division Artillery was relieved of attachment to the 79th Division Artillery. On the following day the platoon of the 115th Infantry attached to HQ, Ninth Army reverted to unit control. The 116th Infantry Regiment was also relieved of attachment to the 75th Infantry Division and closed into positions at ALES (B0750) at 1700 hrs.

On 8 April preparations were underway to assume the control of displaced persons and allied prisoners of war in the large area assigned the Division. Responsibility for the assigned area (See Map Section) was taken over at 1300 hrs, 8 April and the three regiments and the Division Artillery were each assigned subordinate areas. Communications were an immediate problem, and it was partially solved by using civilian telephone lines and the liaison planes of the Air Corps.

Reconnaissance was made immediately of all displaced persons and allied

Prisoner of War Camps in the area and all such persons were collected and placed in these camps. In addition road blocks were established at strategic points to halt the streams of prisoners of war and displaced persons. The food problem was enormous.

Displaced persons were generally fed from local stocks and Military Government stocks, while the allied prisoners of war received army rations. All personnel, particularly those to be evacuated east or the west, were dusted with insecticide powder using machines or the manual "scoop and pupil" method.

Evacuation was another major headache. In the majority of established camps there were little or no sanitary methods used and the pollution and filth was indescribable. A good start was made in preparing this state, and it was necessary at first to strictly enforce all orders until their observance became a matter of routine.

The officer from the Military Government section was placed with each regiment and with the Division Artillery. The CIC team was split into four groups also, and one from each attached to each group from the XII Army. The work of the CIC was quite extensive, and one of their most difficult tasks was the apprehension, investigation and arrest of Nazi officials, particularly those still holding offices in the Division areas.

Supply was handled through Military Government and CIC. All material in the area was reported to CIC immediately and shifts of stocks from one sub-area to another were coordinated through CIC. Requisitions for the requirements of allied prisoners of war were processed through Division supply in the normal manner; while requisitions for displaced persons came were submitted to Military Government for approval and then turned over to CIC for coordination of transportation. All medical supplies were turned in to a central depot and then, as units needed, these supplies, they were drawn from this depot. (See Military Government Report included herein)

The Division during the period 9 - 19 April controlled 246 Memphis Prisoner Camps and handled 72,000 displaced persons, evacuating 9,051 of these. 89 allied prisoners of war charges were established or controlled and 40,442 allied prisoners of war were held, with 3,321 of these being evacuated.

On 12 April at 1200 hrs the Division passed from Ninth Army reserve to the operational control of XVI Corps and continued the mission of Military Government. The 15th Cavalry Group with the 15th and 17th Cavalry Regiments, "Wadrons Attached," was attached to the 39th Infantry Division at 1000 hrs, 16 April. The 20th Tank Destroyer Group with the 1st Regiment Linkmen attached, was attached at 1030 hrs, 10 April and was given the mission of protecting the Army rear areas. On 14 April at 1200 hrs the 18th AAA Group was attached to the Division Artillery. The group consisted of the 371st AAA Bn (GP), the 379th AAA Bn (P), and the 116th AAA Bn (GP). These attachments were made necessary when the Division sector was enlarged to measure approximately 169 x 80 kilometers and also to provide units to take over the area when the Division was relieved.

On 16 April the 18th AAA GP was relieved of attachment to Division Artillery and was attached to the 79th Infantry Division. On 17 April at 2015 hrs the 1st Bn, 115th Infantry was relieved from attachment to the Ninth Army. The 15th Cavalry Group took over the responsibility for the areas of the 215th Infantry on 16 April. The 116th Infantry was relieved of responsibility for its areas by elements of the 79th Infantry Bn division at 2300 hrs and XVI Corps Artillery at 2300 hrs, 18 April. The 177th Infantry was relieved early on 19 April by elements of the 95th Infantry Bn division and XVI Corps Artillery, while the 1201st Engineers was relieved by the 302nd TD Bn and elements of the 95th Division Artillery. The relief of the 227th Engineers was completed at 1200 hrs, 18 April, by elements of the 95th Infantry Division, while the 110th FA Bn and the 621st FA Bn were relieved by the 17th Airborne Division Artillery by 1700 hrs, 19 April. Other elements and attachments of the Division Artillery had been relieved by other elements of the same unit, so the Division was free to complete the move to the vicinity of (10155) under control of VII Army. The attachment to VIII Corps was made at 1215 on 17 April. VII Corps at the time was on the R.S. River.

on the left. The mission of the division was to attack in this sector and reach the line river in conjunction with the 5th armored division.

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The 116th Infantry (less the 1st Bn) closed during the month of January, 1918, in positions near the village of Coq-en-Vermandois, France.

The 175th Infantry did not close in its former assembly area until April 1st at which time the regiment had attached to it 90th Chemical Mortar Co., 100th Med BN and the 1st Plt Co, 101st Inf BN. Upon arrival of these units the regiment was placed under command of the 101st Inf Div. The 175th Inf BN was attached to the 101st Inf Div.

On 20 April the 115th Infantry, with the additional attachment of Co "C" 7th Rheinland Mortar Pl and the 1st "Lat." 29th Cavalry Troop advanced, belling parties of the British Royal Horse Guards Resistance. The British resistance (RHDG) was reinforced by additional troops from the 115th until the late afternoon (115th) - which point the regiment relieved the British.

The 116th Infantry, as in the case of the 115th, had two national attachments, Co. B, 97th Chemical Corps, and the 3rd Bat., 29th Cav., on 17 April opened its attack on 20 April, leaving in the right 'corridor' zone with the 1st Bn on the right and the 2d on the left, the 116th encountered no opposition and the line (9974) - (Y0363) was reached at the end of the day. Throughout the day patrols from the T & N platoons and the heavy weapons company reconnoitered in front of the advancing battalions.

The initial advance of the segment on the right, the rightmost, met no opposition at the first or the last of the 120 points of the line (see Fig. 1). The segment received a slight opposition on the 100th point, and the remainder of the segment was met by increasing resistance from the right to the left.

At the close of the day, 23 April, the 115th had advanced to the line <sup>(T100)</sup> (T101) - <sup>(T101)</sup> (T102) - <sup>(T102)</sup> (T103) where they prepared in preparation for the relief of elements of the 28th Division. After the 5th Division had passed across the front of the 28th Division, the 115th and 116th Divisions had cleared the line as far as <sup>(T103)</sup> (T104). Elements followed close, under cover of intense machine gun fire.

The 116th Infantry along the western front, with the 1st and 3rd regiments, located near the 115th, some on the left, all with a reserve -

more than 1600 prisoners of war were taken in the late evening of April 1. By the end of the day the division had assumed complete responsibility for the area relieving the 5th Armored Division. The lat on, 11th Infantry encountered a naval magnetic mine in the area around JACK 107. No means to disarm them could be found, and consequently the area was only entered on a number of repeat necessity.

The 175th Infantry was assigned to the defense of Elsinore until November 1918.

On 25 April 1945, when Japanese forces were still fighting in Okinawa, the US 77th Infantry Division, which had been fighting in Korea since November 1950, was ordered to Okinawa to help repel the North Korean invasion of South Korea. The division had just returned from Korea and was still recovering from its recent combat. On 26 April, the division began to move towards the front lines in South Korea. On 27 April, the division reached the front lines and began to fight. The division fought through several battles, including the Battle of Inchon, the Battle of Seoul, and the Battle of Pusan Perimeter. The division suffered heavy losses, but managed to hold off the North Korean forces. On 1 May, the division was relieved by the US 25th Infantry Division and returned to Okinawa. The division's performance in Korea was considered excellent, and it received numerous awards and commendations.

The next day, 26 April, the 175th Infantry, less the 1st Bn, moved to the line and relieved the 33rd Regiment of the 6th Infantry Division at 2130 hrs. The 1st Bn moved the following day into the rear area of the 175th Infantry sector.

The close of the month found the 29th Infantry Division occupying an area along the Yamuna river, defining the actual river line with four battalions. The remainder of the division was occupied in Patiala covering only the Yamuna behind the 5 kilometer line. During this period the division controlled 17 organized German groups and 2.3% organized Termites. The Yamuna frontier of our forces extended from Barabanki up to Delhi, while 104th and 111th Divisions of our western bank had