

1ST

US INFANTRY DIVISION

COMMEMORATIVE
PROGRAM 1ST US
INFANTRY DIVISION
ORGANIZATION DAY
21 OCTOBER 1945

V S.

FOOTBALL GAME
NURNBERG STA-
DIUM (SOLDIERS
FIELD), SUNDAY
21 OCTOBER 1945
KICK OFF 1430

42^D

US INFANTRY DIVISION

STORY OF THE "BIG RED ONE"

THE life history of the 1st U.S. Infantry Division is packed with hard and critical actions, headline news, and the achievements of a spirit "never broken by hardship or battle." The quotes are Gen. John J. Pershing's.

Oldest division in the Army today, formed during World War I, the Fighting First was first to meet the Germans in 1917, first to suffer casualties, first to take prisoners, first to stage a major U.S. offensive, and first to enter Germany and cross the Rhine. And it was the *last* division to return to America after the Occupation.

In World War II it was the first infantry division to arrive in England, first to invade North Africa, first to invade Sicily, first to invade France, and first to smash through the Siegfried Line. The Big Red One of the 1st Division is a mighty right number!

The regiments which stormed the Algerian coast of Africa on 8 November 1942, and the Normandy coast of France on D-Day 1944 had been in some tough scrapes before. The 16th Infantry, organized in 1798, fought through the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. The 18th Infantry fought in the War of 1812, in the Civil War, and took part in numerous Indian skirmishes leading to the settlement of the American western frontier. In the Philippines it marched against the Insurrectionists and Moro headhunters during the Spanish-American War. The 26th Infantry fought in the Philippines, and on the Mexican border before war was declared on Germany.

The three regiments, together with the 28th, teamed up when the 1st Division was activated on 3 June 1917. Among the Red One's original members were men from every state, besides Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, Canal Zone, and Puerto Rico. In France, the Division entered a quiet sector of the Lorraine front on 21 October 1917—the day later chosen as 1st Division Organization Day. This was the initiation of the U.S. Army in the first World War. During the thirteen months of combat that followed, the 1st captured and held Cantigny (turning point in Allied strategy—from defense to attack), helped reduce the Marne and St. Mihiel salients, and spearheaded farthest into northeastern France, to Sedan, in the final Meuse-Argonne offensive.

TWENTY-four years later, on the night of 7 November 1942, the ships of the Center Task Force, Operation "Torch," swung into position off Oran, Algeria, to disembark troops. It was the joint invasion of North Africa by British and American units. For the men of the 1st U.S. Infantry Division, it was another, greater "first." They were the vanguard of a new American army.

Combat would be a new experience, but under their belts they had two years of tough training and assault maneuvers which had taken them from Ft. Devens, Mass., to New River, N.C., to Puerto Rico and Martinique, to Camp Blanding, Fla., Ft. Benning, Ga., Indiantown Gap, Pa., and then, in August 1942, to England. The 28th Infantry of World War I had been cut away, and supporting units trimmed to a close-knit, hard-hitting organization. Division Artillery, under Brig. Gen. Clift Andrus, was streamlined to four battalions—the 5th, 7th, 32d, and 33d. Maj. Gen. Terry Allen was Division commander.

Combat Teams 16 and 18, under Gen. Allen, hit shore at Arzew, east of Oran, at 0057 and 0105 November 8th. Simultaneously, Combat Team 26, under Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, landed at Les Andalouses, pushing east to take the heights of Djebel Murdjadjo. Oran fell November 10th.

The battles which the 1st Division helped wage and win during the African campaign are legendary now. . . . The 18th Infantry's Christmas Day assault on Long Stop Hill. Kasserine Pass, where the first strike was called on Rommel. Gafsa. El Guettar. And Mateur. When the Division was relieved on 7 May 1943, little was left of the battered Afrika Korps. Ernie Pyle wrote these words about the last stages of the Tunisian fighting:

"It was a war of such intensity as Americans on this side of the ocean had not known before. It was a battle without let-up. It was a war of drenching artillery and hidden mines and walls of machine-gun fire and even of the barbaric bayonet. It was an exhausting, cruel, last-ditch kind of war, and those who went through it would seriously doubt that war could be any worse . . ."

SICILY was next on the Red One's timetable. Assault boats were lowered away just after midnight July 10th, and the town of Gela was taken with deceptive ease. Then began a campaign remembered not only for the rapid succession of short, fierce battles which marked the Division's progress north and east, but for the hills and cliffs up which men inched their way like Herculean ants, sometimes climbing only with the aid of ropes. Troina was the hardest fight, for here the Germans had dug in on excellent defensive terrain and had chosen to stage a last-ditch defense, while using the town to cover withdrawal of forces to the north. Division units took Troina after six days of fighting—the 1st's final action in Sicily.

Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner took command of the Red One on 7 August 1943, nine days before the Sicilian (Continued on page 10)

OFFICE OF THE
COMMANDING GENERAL
1ST U.S. INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 1, US ARMY



TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 1ST U.S. INFANTRY DIVISION:

FOR most of us now serving in the 1st U.S. Infantry Division, the date of 21 October 1917 has no special meaning. But on that day, the first American troops to enter combat in the World War made their way into trenches on the Lorraine front, near Luneville, France. They were fighters of the 1st Infantry Division.

We are observing Sunday, 21 October 1945, as the twenty-eighth anniversary of that event. It is our Organization Day—a day when we may look with renewed and proper pride upon the glorious history of the "Red One." You and I were not present when the 1st Division smote the enemy in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive of 1918. Few of us now here in Germany were together in Africa, or at Omaha Beach. But we have all earnestly taken some part in building and strengthening a great American institution.

On Organization Day a year ago, the German commander of Aachen was surrendering his beaten city to the Fighting First. This year

we have won peace. And on Organization Day let us be no less grateful for that peace than we are for the wonderful destiny of our outfit—its destiny of fighting first, and fighting best.

My own gratitude and pride in your deeds is something which I feel constantly and deeply. Those who gave their lives may see a measure of the importance of their sacrifice in the greatness of our victory. Those of you who received wounds, or who left the 1st Division to serve elsewhere, have a memory, I think, of glory's light in the remembered darkness of hard fighting. And those of you who are helping make our present mission a success—though your tasks are different, they are important ones, too, and are most fully appreciated.

Let us give thanks together, on Organization Day, that the 1st U.S. Infantry Division is in these times a continuing symbol of our country's honor and a continuing force for the world's good.

Chas. Andrew

Major General, US Army,
Commanding

REDMEN SEEK FOURTH VICTORY

WHEN the red-clad 1st Infantry Division eleven takes the field today against the 42nd Rainbow Division, they will be seeking their fourth win in five games. Holders of second place honors in the Third Army football league because they tied one game, the Red One will not be held accountable in Army grid circles for this non-league game.

The Redman are minus the services of ace tackle Carl Parkinson, regular tackle for West Virginia University three seasons ago. Parky chipped two bones in his leg in the game against the 80th, was sidelined against the 94th, and played last week only to receive further injuries which will bench him for the rest of the season.

In his place, and, incidentally, the only change in the lineup which walloped the 9th Division 46-0, will be Matt Flaherty, Third Army hammer thrower champ.

The 1st Division squad, which has its eye on a Thanksgiving bowl game against one of the two top Seventh Army elevens, is second only to the powerhouse 71st Division in this part of the ET. That fact will be disputed on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, here, when the two teams tangle.



For today's game, the Ramblers brought a 110-piece band, a 65-man squad, and a troop train load of 500 enthusiastic grid fans from their area around Salzburg, Austria.

Here's the Red One situation:

Dick Whitesell, fast half back who was rated one of America's ten best backs before the start of the 1943 season, and who made honorable mention as an All-American while a soph and junior at Syracuse, starts again at his backfield post today. Whitesell's long runs have provided thrillers in every game except the first, against the 4th Armored, in which he didn't play.

By Paul I. Woodland

"American Traveler" Sports Editor

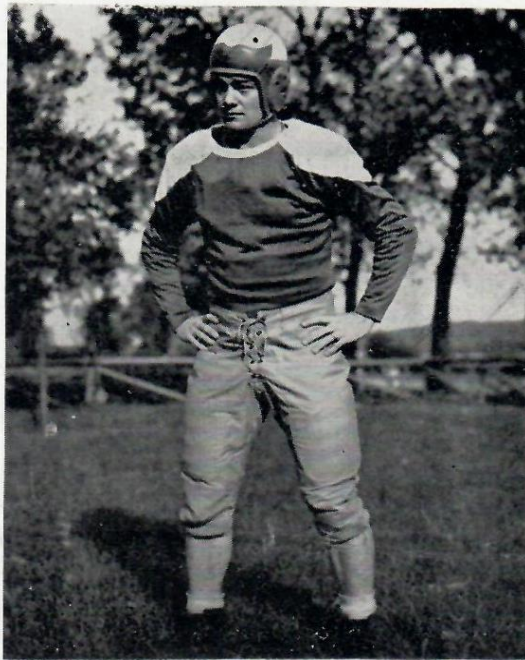
Barney Welch, triple-threat halfback, is at left half. A product of Texas A and M, where he played as a sophomore before coming into service, Welch does most of the passing and helped pile up the creditable record of 10 passes completed in 17 tries when the Red One whipped the Kerrmen last week. Hard to stop when he's loose, Welch also contributed a 58-yard touchdown run in the 9th Division game and kept the invaders from his goal with his long kicks.

GUY Wellman, the other pass hurler and brains of the team, is a stalwart at quarterback. The popular Indiana University athlete leads most of the plays with his interference and frequently takes out more than one man on a play. He, Whitesell, Dom Marsiglio and Jim Foxworth were members of the Red One baseball nine.

Marsiglio is keeping the first string job of fullback which he earned after the 0-0 94th Division game. The hard running shifty fullback, former St. Vincent's College, Pa., player, earned his salt again last week to qualify for today's starting lineup.

GI grid fans see professional action when George Rado is playing at guard. Probably the best there is in the ET, Rado has four years Duquesne University guard experience, during which he was named All-Eastern guard and gained a berth on the third string All-American





GUY WELLMAN—SIGNAL CALLER FOR THE REDMEN



GEORGE RADO—PLAYING LINE COACH OF THE BIG RED ONE

team. As a pro player with the Pittsburgh Steelers he made All-Pro two years in a row, then went to Philadelphia to captain the Philly Eagles. After coaching the line at his Alma Mater for three seasons, Big George was called to service.

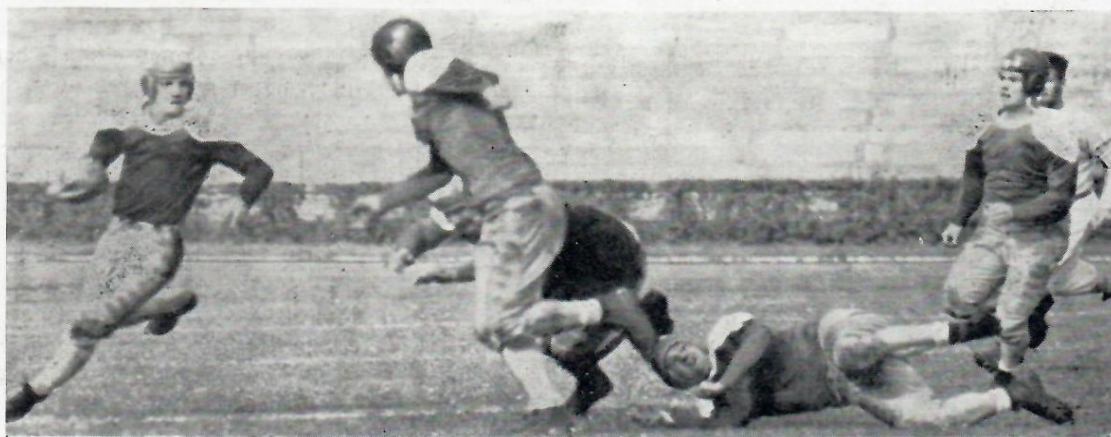
In Frank Barnes, the other guard, the Red Onemen have a good running guard. Graduate of Cornell where he played varsity ball, "Teddy Bear" pulls out of the line frequently.

Homer Paine is in the other tackle position. As a frosh, the big, fast dodging tackle played on the Tulsa eleven which lost to Tennessee in the 1943 Sugar Bowl game. In his single year of

college ball, he was honorably mentioned for the 1943 All-American squad.

The Red One also has the pass receiving department under control with Art Broberg, one of the best all-around players on the squad at one end, and Clarence Turner at the other terminal post. Broberg performed two years with the University of Nebraska, while Turner has seen a lot of Army football.

Billy Mills, who completes the starting lineup at center, shows more improvement each game. Mills, ex-Ripon College, Wisconsin, player, takes a lot of bruises in his line-backing job.



REDMAN WELCH, TEXAS AGGIES BACK, GAINS AROUND RIGHT END AS TOM SARANTOS BLOCKS A WOULD-BE TACKLER. GUY WELLMAN, RED ONE QUARTERBACK (ON THE GROUND AT RIGHT), JUST MISSED A BLOCK ON THE SAME PLAYER

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION

TEAM ROSTER

No.	Player	HT	WT	Position	Experience
1	STOWERS, JOSEPH	5'11"	185	LHB	Stark Univ. School Montgomery Ala
2	PAINE, HOMER	6'	225	LT	Tulsa Univ.
3	GREEN, BERNARD	5'7"	160	RE	Dorchester High School Dorchester Mass.
4	WELCH, FOWLER	5'10"	170	LHB	Texas A & M
5	FLAHERTY, MATTHEW J.	6'	190	LT	U. of New Hampshire
6	WELLMAN, GUY	5'10"	185	QB	Indiana University
7	LUDWIG, EDWARD	5'8"	170	RHB	Cornell University
8	BROWN, ROBERT	5'10"	175	C	Auburn High School
9	PETRELLO				
10	WHITESELL, DICK	5'11"	185	RHB	Syracuse University
11	BARNES, FRANK	5'9"	190	RG	Cornell University
12	SARANTOS, THOMAS	6'	200	FB	Hoover H. S. San Diego, Calif.
13	PARKINSON, CARL	6'1"	195	RT	U. of West Virginia
14	MILLS, THOMAS	5'10"	200	C	Ripon College Ripon Minnesota
16	TURNER, CLARENCE	6'	190	RE	Us Army
17	FINLEY, ROGER	6'5"	190	RE	Gustavus Adolphus College
18	ZIMJEWISKI, MILTON	6'1"	195	RG	Vocational HS. Baltimore Md.
19	MOSSER, PAUL	5'11"	180	LE	Allentown HS, Penna
21	MARSIGLIO, DOMINICK	5'9"	190	FB	St. Vincent's College
22	FOXWORTH, JAMES	5'11"	185	RE	Latrobe, Pa.
23	BROBERG, ARTHUR	6'	185	LE	U. of Nebraska
24	McDONALD				California
25	ADAMS, DAVID	5'10"	185	LG	Indiana State Univ.
26	FOSTER, MURRAY	5'9"	170	RHB	Michigan State Univ.
27	DAUGHERTY, JESSE	5'8"	175	QB	Langhorne High School
28	BENKO, STEPHEN	5'10"	190	FB	Durand HS Flint, Mich.
29	HANZEL, GEORGE	5'10"	200	RT	Findlay College
30	CLINKER, DONALD	6'1"	225	LT	Lykens HS, Lykens, Ohio
31	PHILLIPS, PAUL	6'	185	RG	St Mary's College
32	SKARZYNSKI, JOSEPH	6'	200	LHB	Fordham University
33	RADO, GEORGE	5'11"	197	RG	Duquesne Univ.

LT. COL. GEORGE E. PICKETT — DIVISION SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICER

LT. CLEM JAMISON — COACH

S-SGT GEORGE J. RADO — COACH

WILLIAMS, EDGAR — TRAINER

VAN ROBAYS, MAURICE — TRAINER

SALICITO, NICK — MANAGER

42D INFANTRY DIVISION

TEAM ROSTER

Jersey	Name	Wt	Hometown	Experience
ENDS—				
11	GAY, LAWRENCE	180	Punahou, Hawaii	4 Yrs. Punahou High School, T H
13	SHOENER, HAROLD P.	195	Irvington, N. J.	Lehigh U. honorable mention on A P All American team 1942
22	MEYER, FRED J.	200	Santa Paula, Calif.	High School Ball
30	ROSSKOPP, BERNARD	195	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	Michigan State College
36	EAGLE, CARL	178	Loyall, Kentucky	Haslan High; Harlan, Kentucky
40	VONMINDEN, HAROLD D.	190	Ponca, Nebr.	4 Yrs. Ponca High Nebr.
46	BEAN, THEODORE	185	Hammond, Ind.	1 Yr. Valparaiso U.; Ind.
62	MUNDSTOCK, LORENZ A.	192	Chicago, Ill.	No Experience
63	POTZ, JAMES R.	190		4 Yrs. high—Military Academy, Ill.
74	POK, JOHN E.	175	Cicero, Ill.	2 Yrs. high school, 1 Yr Jr. Col.
78	JENKINS, ROBERT A.	190	St Louis, Mo.	4 Yrs. Charleston High, Ill.
	BERWICK, JOHN O.	190	East Hartford, Conn.	2 Yrs. High, 1 Yr U Of Conn.
	SCOTT, BERNARD W.	158	Moundsville, W. Va.	High School
TACKLES—				
24	UPDEGROVE, CLYDE	210	Potsville, Pa.	4 Yrs Porter Township High, Pa.
25	COOPER, HARDEN, JR	200	Mincola, Texas	3 Yrs Semi-Pro Lebanon Valley League
60	SLADE, WILLIAM R.	190	Burlingame, Calif.	Frosh T C U; 1940—41 Kilgore J. C. 1942 with Tulsa U.
49	GILLESPIE, ARTHUR E.	200	Elizabeth, N.J.	4 Yrs. High School
64	ZOKAN, ALBERT J.	220	Milwaukee, Wis.	3 Yrs High; 66th Div Team (1943—44)
72	WIENER, NORMAN	210	Verona, N.J.	1 Yr. Marquette U.
75	HOEFER, FREDRICK C.	215	Wabash, Ind.	4 Yrs. Verona High; 2 Yrs Montclair Prep; 1 Yr Semi-pro
84	SHOEF, JAMES M.	245	Grindstone, Pa.	4 Yrs. Wabash High, Ind.
	DAVIS, ED N., JR.	195	Verona, Fla.	4 Yrs High School
	LUTZ, ROBERT J.	204	Philadelphia, Pa.	Walton Braves in Fla
	WARNOCK, WILLIAM D.	199	Ft Collins, Colo	3 Yrs. High; 1 Yr Brown Prep. Pa.; Frosh ball at Temple U.
GUARDS—				
15	WONNACOTT, GWENTON	190	Buffalo, N Y	1 Yr. Riverside High, Buffalo, N Y
26	LYNCH, WILLIAM E.	198	Cleveland, Ohio	1 Yr. High; 66th Div Team (1943—44)
31	BAYNES, JAMES W.	185	Penascola, Fla.	4 Yr. High; 1 Yr Jr. Col.
47	SOLOFF, JACK	180	Philadelphia, Pa.	4 Yr. Olney High, Philadelphia, Pa.
70	WASKIEWICZ, STANLEY E.	200	Amherst, Mass.	2 Yrs. U. of Idaho
	BOYNE, ROBERT J.	180	Philadelphia, Pa.	4 Yrs High; 1 Yr Brown Prep, Pa.
	GIOVANELLI, JOHN	212	Fredericktown, Pa.	3 Yrs. E. Bethlehem high, Pa.
	GODERIS, ROBERT A.	165	East Moline, Ill.	2 Yrs. E. Moline High
	LUCICERO, DANIEL	178	Philadelphia, Pa.	3 Yrs. High
	REILLY, ARTHUR T.	175	Norwald, Ohio	4 Yrs. High; 2 Yrs. Ohio Wesleyan U.
CENTERS—				
23	KEUSCH, DAVID E.	180	Fall River, Mass.	3 Yrs. High
28	WILKE, EDWARD	210	Chicago, Ill.	2 Yrs. Tilden High, Chicago Ill.
44	NECE, RONALD F.	205	Erie, Pa.	4 Yrs. Erie High, Pa.
82	FLETCHER, ED E.	192	San Diego, Calif.	Frosh with San Diego State College; 1941—42—43 San Diego Bombers;
	LUCAS, WILLIAM	173	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1944 Fort Lewis Engineers
	THOMPSON, DALE	185	Moundsville, W. Va.	Sand-lot Football
BACKS—				
16	ELLIOTT, WALTER E.	185	Marion Va.	High School
17	MAGNATTA, JOE	165	Detroit, Mich.	3 Yrs Oxford High, Miss.
20	LONGJOHN, GABRIEL	175	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Wayne Univ. 1940—41—42
27	BARNES, THOMAS	190	Sterling, Colo	3 Yrs High School
32	PRINGLE, ROBERT J.	180	Chicago, Ill.	4 Yrs. Sterling High, Colo
34	NYSTRON, LINCOLN	195	Willamantic, Conn.	3 Yrs High; 1 Yr Colorado College
38	TEAFATILLER, BILL	165	Dallas, Tex.	3 Yrs. High
41	GLASSCOCK, HAROLD	165	Florence, Ala	4 Yrs High; 1 Yr Texa U.
42	MAGNONE, VENDEL	154	Cleveland, Ohio	2 Yrs. Coffee High, Florecne, Ala.
39	MORANDI, RENO	191	Ft Bragg, Calif.	2 Yrs. High School
45	MULHOLLAND, DONALD M.	200	East Orange, N. J.	2 Yrs High; 1 Yr College
48	JACKSON, ROGER J.	185	Lansing, Mich.	4 Yrs High; 2 Yrs Semi-pro
52	LEONARD, DAVID E.	190	Kansas City, Mo.	High School; Frosh at Mich St Coll
54	DAWSON, FRANK R.	190	Evanston, Ill.	3 Yrs Rockhurst Col, Kansas 66th Div in 1944
55	SHERWOOD, EUGENE R.	205	Sublette, Kansas	3 Yrs High; Frosh at U. of Missouri
56	FEHER, FRANK E.	176	Montrose, Mich.	4 Yrs High; 3 Yrs Kansas U.
58	HENKE, JOHN	190	Sidney, Ohio	4 Yrs High
63	KOTKIS, ALEX J.	205	Brentwood, Mo.	4 Yrs High; 1 Yr Peddie Prep. N J; 1 Yr U of Illinois
68	RYAN, WILLIAM R.	190	Logan, Utah	St Louis U.
73	MARGOL, HILBERT	175	Jacksonville, Fla.	3 Yrs High; 1 Yr Utah State Ag.
77	ROBLIN, THOMAS R.	195	Pittsburg, Calif.	1 Yr High; 1 Yr U. of Fla.
80	HIRTEN, JOHN E.	176	Valley Stream NY	1 Yr San Mateo J. C.; 3 Yrs U. of Oregon
81	CALLAHAN, TERRANCE	199	Beverly, Mass.	High School
	RAUMAN, GLEN P.	190	Toledo, Ohio	High School and Sand-lot Football
	CICCARELLI, D. S.			Waite High and Bowling Green U. 66th Div 1944
	RAMIREZ, ROBERT	176	Latrose, Pa.	2 Yrs High
	SEIDLER, BURTON M.	155	Hope Farm, N.Y.	High School Ball
	TROCCOLI, FRANK C.	172	Chicago, Ill.	High School; U. of Illinois
	WILCOX, ROBERT L.	151	Chicago, Ill.	Foreman High in Chicago
		188	Putnam, Conn.	2 Yrs Semi-Pro

LT. KEITH W. GREEN — HEAD COACH

TEC 5 OROVER W. EDDY — BACKFIELD COACH

CPL EDWARD L. MAJCHROWICZ — LINE COACH

"BIG RED ONE"

(Continued)

campaign ended. And ten weeks later, the Division went back to England, to shape up for even bigger things.

Many accounts have been written of the June 6 assault on Germany's Atlantic Wall, and stories of D-Day valor will be told for years to come. It was the 1st Division landings near Colleville-sur-Mer that Ernie Pyle spoke of when he wrote: "Now that it is over it seems to me a pure miracle that we ever took the beach at all."

It was hell for everybody, but the first got through on guts, experience, and superb planning, and in a week had slashed 23 miles inland to take Gaumont, the beachhead's farthest penetration to the south. When Gen. Eisenhower decorated the men who had made the initial D-Day assault, he said: "I know your record from the day you landed in Africa. I am beginning to think that the 1st Division is a sort of Praetorian Guard."

As the power and pace of the final great drive to crush Hitler's armies mounted, the Big Red One found itself always victoriously out front, in the thick of bloody, and deadly, and often disheartening combat. . . . Blitzkrieg warfare of the Normandy breakthrough and the sweep across France . . . the squeeze on the Falaise Gap . . . the fall of Soissons, where the 1st Division had lost 9,000 men in four days a quarter of a century before . . . the steamroller advance through Belgium in September—Charleroi, Namur, Liège, and Herve—, to the dragon's teeth and pillboxes of the Siegfried Line . . . a chink, a crack, and the full breach before Aachen on September 15th . . .

Aachen was a symbol of German defence and resistance, and as it crumbled to ruin, the enemy's morale began crumbling, too. After Aachen, the Hürtgen Forest was as miserable, as unrewarding, and as relentless a battle as the 1st Division had ever engaged in. And in December came von Rundstedt's powerful and desperate breakthrough, aimed at Liège, and parried below Eupen by the heroic stand of the Red One and other divisions. But the world and works of Adolf Hitler were on their way out.

. . . Counterattack, in the rawest, meanest winter weather . . . the Roer, the Rhineland, and finally the Rhine crossing at Bonn . . . next, the race through Germany, the Division cutting north toward Dillenburg and Siegen . . . the closing of the Ruhr Pocket . . . then a right face to the east and the climax fight through the Harz Mountains on the road to Berlin . . . and into Czechoslovakia . . . and victory!

At 0815, 7 May 1945, the 1st Infantry Division received an order to cease firing. Nobody cheered. The doughboys just dug in, for the men in the Big Red One had learned long ago that good news seldom comes without a string attached.

But this time it was real.

FOOTBALL FODDER

THREE times as many players as the Big Red One squad are available to the Rainbow Ramblers today. The 42d gridders have 29 backs, 12 ends, 11 tackles, 10 guards and five centers totaling 67 players, while the Redmen have little more than two full teams.

In their first game of the season, October 6, at Linz, Austria, the Ramblers defeated the 26th Yankee Division eleven, 12-0, but the score doesn't tell everything. The Rainbow was glaring throughout the game as the 42nd made 12 first downs while the Yankees struggled to get one for the entire game. The 1st Division piled up 13 in beating the 9th Division, 46-0, if that is any indication of what the final 42d-26th score might have been.

There should be few dull moments today, what with the 110-piece band the Austria-based gridders are bringing with them. And just to make sure the stands aren't quiet either when the Rainbow footballers trot out on the field, 500 Rambler rooters are in the stands after having traveled here by troop train.

The Red One might well be playing a college team today. Not only do the invaders have an array of former college talent on the gridiron, but the division also has its own college, called Rainbow University. Rainbow U. students have college-level courses, a university paper, *Pad and Pencil*, and dormitories. Everything but coeds.

You can't hear it from where you're sitting, but up in the press box is the sports staff of radio station AFN Munich piping a play-by-play account of the game and color incidents to thousands of GI listeners in this part of Germany. Broadcasts aren't new to either team, for Station KOFA, Salzburg, and KYD, Linz, aired the first Rainbow game, while AFN Munich also did the honors for the Redmen last week.

Coaches Clem Buck Jamison and George Rado are trying to find two stiff opponents for a pair of open dates October 28 and November 4 in the Big Red football schedule. Several minor teams had been booked for both dates on a couple of occasions, but the games fell through. The 78th Lightning Division has been mentioned as a prospect for one of the dates.

Anyone who has seen the 66th Division play will see a lot of familiar faces on the field today, for the entire 66th squad was presented to the Ramblers shortly after the start of the season.

—WOODLAND.

CHEERS

Fight, team, fight
Fight, team, fight
Fight, fight, fight, fight
Fight, team, fight.

Red One Locomotive:
Red One! Red One!
Rab, Rab, Rab, Rab,
Rab, Rab, Rab, Rab
Big Re-e-e-d One!

HISTORY OF THE 42^D "RAINBOW" DIVISION

ACTIVATED on July 14, 1943, at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, the infantry regiments of the 42d Rainbow Division were sent to Europe in November, 1944, arrived in Marseille early the following month and were rushed into action on Christmas Eve on a nineteen mile front which extended along the Rhine River north and south of Strasbourg. Eight days later this front was further extended, until on January 5 it stretched for 31 miles.

Against this thinly-held line the Germans launched a series of attacks designed to regain Alsace. At Gamsheim, Sessenheim, Rittershoffen and Hatten the new troops of the Rainbow repulsed the attacks of the 21st Panzer Division and the 25th Panzer Grenadier Division and for their defense of Hatten the men of the First Battalion, 242d Infantry, were awarded a Presidential citation.

Increasing German pressure on the entire Corps forced a withdrawal on January 19 to the Moder River, where the Rainbow infantry took up defensive positions on either side of Hagenau. In those positions on January 24, the Rainbowmen fought off the last, desperate effort of the enemy to regain Alsace and repulsed what proved to be the last offensive launched by the German army in the west.

Meanwhile, the balance of the division had arrived in Marseilles and the infantry regiments were withdrawn from the line following the Moder River battle to join them in an assembly area near Nancy, France. There the regiments received replacements for the 50 percent of the riflemen they had lost in a month of fighting.

Early in February the Rainbow moved into the line near the town of Wimmenau, northwest of Hagenau, in the Hardt Mountains, relieving the 45th Division. From then until March 15 it conducted active patrolling along its entire front and harassed the enemy with constant raids.

On March 15 the Rainbow jumped off with

the entire Seventh Army in an attack which was never halted until the division reached the border of Austria on May 6, just north of the city of Salzburg — now the headquarters for the division. Advancing through the trackless Hardt Mountains, the Rainbow advanced 20 miles in the first three days of the attack. On March 18 the division led its Corps into Germany and three days later it again led the Corps in smashing the Siegfried.

The Division then advanced to the city of Dahn, paused for a few days and retraced its steps, digging Germans out of their hiding places in the mountain caves and the pillboxes of the Siegfried. On Easter Sunday the division was mounted in trucks and raced across the Rhine River at Worms to the Main River. It then attacked eastward, crossed and recrossed the winding Main and assaulted the city of Würzburg, which it captured after three days of bitter fighting.

MOVING northward the division next captured Schweinfurt, center of the German ball-bearing industry, and pushed on to Fürth, the western third of the city of Nürnberg, which was 55 miles away. Advancing on a 25-mile front, the division captured 1,375 square miles of territory and the city of Fürth, which then had a population of 100,000, in eight days of marching and fighting.

Without pause the division swung south and headed for the Danube River. Advancing steadily against a determined German rear-guard action the Rainbow was the first unit in the Corps to cross the Danube; it entered Dachau with the 45th Division and captured Munich with the 3d and 45th Divisions.

From Munich it moved forward through the defeated German army to the Austrian border, where it was halted by the German surrender. In its five months of fighting the Rainbow drove 450 miles, conquered 6,000 square miles of Nazi territory and captured 45,000 prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS
U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of the Commanding General

12 October 1945

Dear Andrus:

I am grateful to you for inviting me to send a message to the First Infantry Division on its Organization Day.

The First Division joined me in England in the summer of 1942 and since then it has always been a great source of satisfaction to me that we have constantly served together. Its presence in any battleline is assurance that in that sector American arms will be brilliantly represented. In two World Wars it has established a fighting record to stir the heart of every true American.

If I could have my wish on your Organization Day it would be to meet every veteran of the First Division and express personally my appreciation for his services. In its long battle advances against the enemy the Division has been forced to leave behind many from whom the ultimate sacrifice was demanded. The living of the First Division will never forget their lost comrades, and I should like, also, to join with you today in a salute to the Division's honored dead.

With warm personal regards to yourself and my felicitations to the whole Division.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Major General Clift Andrus
Commanding
First U. S. Infantry Division
APO 1, U. S. Army.