

Who Was Marcus Wayne Orr?



**William L. Orten, Sergeant Major
U.S. Army, Retired**



Who Was Marcus Wayne Orr?

A MAN

**who served his country, coped with his disability, faced, with
determination and energy, the challenges and obstacles confronting
him and "beat the odds" to provide an unusual human interest
story and inspiration to us all.**

**William L. Orten, Sergeant Major
U.S. Army, Retired**



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Sergeant Major, U.S. Army Retired

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DEDICATION

To Frau Doktor Friederike Zaisberger, Hofrat, Salzburger Landes-Archivs, for asking the question which encouraged me to learn the answer.

To Trude, my wife, whose encouragement, patience, understanding and many other traits of a good wife and companion are immeasurable.

ARTHUR W. LEE, JR.,
WITH BEST WISHES,

William L. Oster

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About the Editor

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James R. Pettus, Dorcy L. H. Watler, Louis J. Lyell, Charles J. Palmeri and William E. Stoft, veterans of the 232nd Infantry Regiment,

Irving J. Young, veteran of the 232nd Infantry Regiment and the 505th Military Police Battalion,

Richard R. Goodwin, P.E., Sidney S. Brown, Claude R. Hoffman and Joseph Artman, veterans of the 742nd Ordnance Light Maintenance Company,

Dr. F. Jack Hurley, Professor of History and Chairman, Department of History, The University of Memphis, and

Ed Frank, Curator, Special Collections Department, The University of Memphis.

The letters and materials, as well as the encouragement, provided by these persons contributed greatly to this project; I am sincerely grateful to them.

CREDITS

MG Hugh F. Foster, Jr., U.S. Army, Retired, Charles J. Palmeri and Dorcy L. H. Watler are credited for providing the photographs of Camp Marcus W. Orr;

Special Credit and Sincere Appreciation for Mrs. Mary S. Orr's very thoughtful and gracious act to furnish a copy of the WD AGO Form 53-55, Enlisted Record and Report of Separation, issued to T/5 Marcus W. Orr on 5 June 1946, at Memphis, TN. This official document might not have been available from any other source; it was deemed necessary to acquire this document to provide an added dimension to that meaningful and factual response and this project.

PROLOGUE

WHO WAS MARCUS W. ORR? Several years ago, while visiting in her office, Frau Doktor Friederike Zaisberger, Hofrat, Direktorin, Salzburger Landes-Archivs, asked me, 'Who was Marcus W. Orr?'

I was involved at the time with a research project, making a serious effort to compile a complete and accurate listing of the American military ground forces which participated in the liberation of and the subsequent occupation of Austria; therefore, I considered it unwise to attempt 'to ride two horses at the same time'. So, until that project was completed, the process to learn the answer to her question was held in abeyance. It was not dismissed nor was it forgotten; it was to come to mind frequently because it was a 'nagging' sort of question. I definitely wanted to learn about Marcus W. Orr.

THE BIG PICTURE. While pursuing my research project, I received from Lieutenant Colonel Clayton R. Newell, U.S. Army, Chief, Historical Services Division, the U.S. Army Center of Military History, Washington, D.C., copies of pages 763-766, inclusive, from the ARMY ALMANAC - A Book of Facts Concerning the Army of the United States, printed by the U.S. Government Printing Office in 1950. These several pages were relevant to Austria; the following paragraph is quoted from that source:

"Control Measures. More than 700,000 displaced persons and 250,000 prisoners of war were crowding the United States Zone in May 1945. On 31 July 1947, there remained 158,265 displaced persons in the U.S. Zone, all Austrian prisoners of war had been released."

Then, noting that the ARMY ALMANAC made several references to a document entitled AUSTRIA - Problems of U.S. Army in Occupation, 1945 - 1947, prepared by the Civil Affairs Division, Special Staff, Department of the Army, 1 January 1948, published by the National War College, Washington, D.C., I commenced in May 1992 to acquire a copy of this report. Six months later, I received a complete copy from the National Defense University Library, Special Collections, Archives and History. My effort had been successful; my patience was rewarded.

The following information has been extracted from that report:

"PART I - POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

"ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT

"Public Safety and Denazification

"One of the first problems of the United States was the reestablishing of an Austrian police force in the U.S. Zone. Nazis were removed and replaced by dependable individuals. The police were uniformed and equipped to a limited degree and excellent cooperations were established between the U.S. Military Police and the Austrian police.

"In Vienna the problem was complicated by quadripartite control and by the establishment, by the Soviet element, of a political police which was almost entirely Communist.

"Denazification proceedings were closely associated with the police problem. All Nazis who were in arrestable categories were taken into custody by American security troops, with the cooperation of the reconstituted Austrian police and placed in detention camps."

Then, with my former research project completed, I felt that I must concentrate my efforts to gain meaningful information with which to respond to Frau Doktor Zaisberger's question.

Where does one begin? WHO WAS MARCUS W. ORR?

PANNING FOR GOLD. In August 1996, I began the initial phase by writing and dispatching letters; the addressees included the National Archives and Records Administration, Veterans Administration Regional Offices in Little Rock, Arkansas and Nashville, Tennessee, the Disabled American Veterans at Cincinnati, Ohio and the Paralyzed Veterans of America at Wilton, New Hampshire.

I must apologize for my apparent failure to retain copies of many of my letters, however, those which I have and the responses I have been privileged to receive are presented as APPENDIX 'A'.

When I realized that I had not written to Master Sergeant Arthur N. Lee, Jr., U.S. Army, Retired, a veteran of the 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division, World War II in Europe, who lives in Aurora, Illinois, I became painfully aware of the fact that I should have written to him regarding this subject matter at a much earlier date. The information and material he sent me opened a 'window of opportunity'. I must use the most commonly used six-word sentence, 'I admit I made a mistake'.

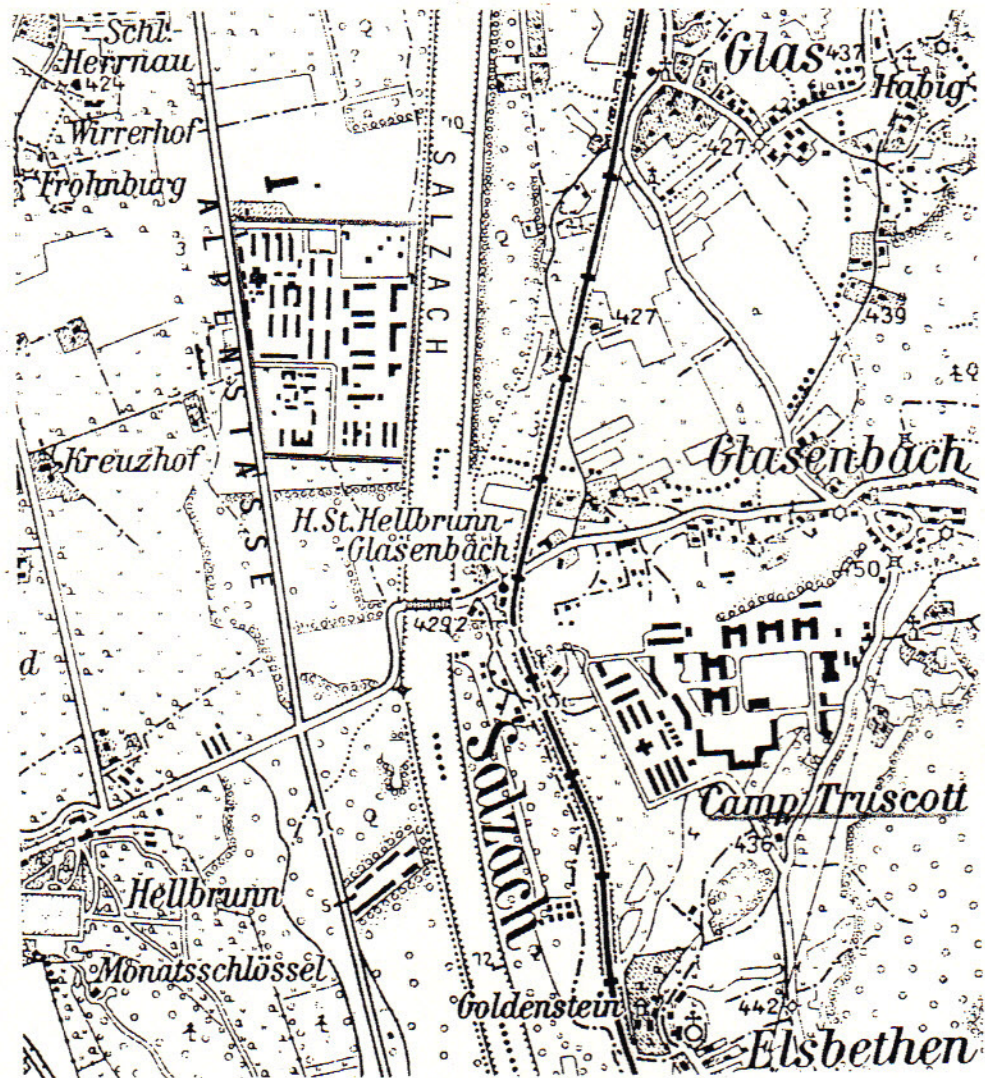
My next letter went to the Memphis State University's History Department; I was not aware that it had become The University of Memphis in 1994. I was elated to receive responses, as well as interesting, informative and useful data, from Dr. F. Jack Hurley, Professor of History and Chairman, Department of History and from Mr. Ed Frank, Curator, Special Collections Department. This material will be identified and presented in later pages.

My letter to Mr. Kenneth H. Carpenter, Editor, The Rainbow Reveille, published by the 42nd Rainbow Division Veterans Association (RDVA), appeared in the April 1997 issue.

Gold has been discovered; the quest for more continues.

On the following page a map of the Camps Marcus W. Orr and Truscott appears.

CAMP MARCUS W. ORR



CAMP MARCUS W. ORR (Glasenbacherlager) was situated between Alpenstrasse and the Salzach River;

CAMP TRUSCOTT (Glasenbach Barracks) today, is Rainer Kaserne.

MAP: U.S. Army Map Service, 1951, scale 1:18,000.

CAMP MARCUS W. ORR

THE FOCUS SHARPENS; THE PICTURE IMPROVES. Colonel Sydney U. Barnes, Army of the United States, Retired, then living in Rome, Italy, with his daughter, Louise Barnes Columbo, received the April 1993 issue of The Retired Officer magazine, published by The Retired Officer Association (TROA), Washington, D.C. and commenced corresponding with me; my brief notice, appearing in that magazine, stated that I was seeking contact with veterans of service with the United States Forces in Austria (USFA).

Colonel Barnes was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, on 30 June 1942, following successful completion of the Officer Candidate School (OCS) at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Having a foreign language capability, he served in assignments relating to Military Intelligence and did not serve in any field artillery units. As the campaign in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations drew to a close, he was serving with the Counter-Intelligence Branch, G-2 (Intelligence) Section, Armed Forces Headquarters (AFHQ), Caserta, Italy. On 20 May 1945, he arrived in Salzburg, Austria and was re-assigned to Headquarters, United States Forces in Austria when that newly established unit was organized on 6 July 1945. He served in Salzburg until later in August when the headquarters was re-located to Vienna. He was a Captain handling matters relating to Travel Control and until he was given a terminal leave promotion to Major and then, he became a War Department civilian, remaining in the same duty position until he left Austria in 1947.

Shortly after his death on 24 August 1994, his daughter wrote to tell me; I wrote her asking whether she would like his letters sent to her. When I did not receive a reply, I forwarded those nine (9) letters, some typed and some hand-written, to the U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, where, I believe, they have been filed with the Sergeant Major William L. Orten Collection.

Extracted portions of two of his letters, which are relevant to the 'detention camp' which became known as CAMP MARCUS W. ORR follow:

a. Letter, dated 30 July 1993 -- 'We opened a detention camp in July 1945 in Salzburg which was called Camp Marcus Orr and another camp in Hallein south of Salzburg. The maximum number of Nazi prisoners in Marcus Orr was 8,100 in February 1947 and in Hallein was 4,100 in July 1946. In the first stage, we had orders to arrest all SS prisoners above the rank of Sergeant, but when this became ridiculous, the orders came down to arrest all officers of SS from Major upwards.'

b. Letter, dated 20 August 1993 -- 'I do not have the address of Camp Marcus Orr, only that it was in Salzburg... I never went to the camp and my only connection with it was for statistical information on numbers and types of prisoners. As I recall, the camp was run by Military Government, because at one time, we wanted the release of a Dr. Palmrich because he was needed by the local population. The Military Government refused to release him on the grounds that he was a member of the Nazi Party. They did not seem to realize that all professional men -- doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc., had to be members of the Nazi Party in order to operate.'

SALZBURGER WOCHEN SPIEGEL. At a local banking facility, I picked up the Jan/Feb 1995 issue of this publication; the article, relating to Camp Marcus W. Orr, is included, without editing, as APPENDIX 'B'.

THE GENERAL'S FINGERPRINTS. It became apparent that it was now time to 'put on the thinking cap' to sort out the tid-bits of information gained thus far and to determine the steps to be taken in order to move ahead with this search for information. When the fog lifted, it came to mind that Major General Harry J. Collins, the Commanding General, 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division, was also the Military Governor of the Land (Province) Salzburg. Subsequently, he was appointed the Military Governor of the entire U.S. Zone of Occupation and the Commander, U.S. Zone Command Austria (ZCA); this appointment was made by General Mark W. Clark, the Commander-in-Chief, United States Forces in Austria.

It seemed logical to assume that MG Collins would have been responsible for naming Camp Truscott, Camp Tyler and Yanke Hall, because, it was learned that Captain Al C. Truscott, Private Maurice L. Tyler and Second Lieutenant Otto H. Yanke had been soldiers of the 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division, therefore, it was deemed quite possible that Camp Marcus W. Orr would reveal the General's fingerprints as well.

a. CAMP TRUSCOTT was named for Captain Al C. Truscott, a company commander with the 222nd Infantry Regiment, who dies of injuries received in April 1945 in an action at Fuerth (near Nuernberg) Germany. The new name, changed from Glasenbach Barracks, was announced in the Salzburger Nachrichten newspaper of 27 July 1947. Some of the HQ, USFA, staff sections were provided offices and several troop units were stationed here during the occupation. Since October 1955, the name of the camp has been RAINER KASERNE.

b. CAMP MAURICE L. TYLER was named for Private Tyler, Regimental Headquarters, 222nd Infantry Regiment, who was mortally wounded in a hostile action on 1 April 1945, near Vockenrot (near Wertheim am Main), Germany; he was awarded, posthumously, the Distinguished Service Cross. The camp, previously known as Camp Wegscheid, was located in the south-west area of Linz, Austria, and housed displaced persons.

c. YANKE HALL was named for Second Lieutenant Otto H. Yanke, Company 'M', 222nd Infantry Regiment, who was cited for extraordinary heroism in action on 24 January 1945 near Neubourg, France and later, fatally wounded in action, he was awarded, posthumously, the Distinguished Service Cross. Yanke Hall was the base of operations for the Rainbow University, established at Zell am See, Austria. Yanke Hall was one of twelve hotels in the resort city which were utilized as the university campus. The Rainbow University offered college courses for the soldiers of the division during two semesters, the Fall of 1945 and Spring of 1946. A substantial number of Officers and enlisted men gained valuable college credits for their studies at the Rainbow University.

d. CAMP MARCUS W. ORR was, it has been learned, named by his fellow soldiers of the 742nd Ordnance Light Maintenance Company. T/5 Orr was the first and only battle casualty suffered by his unit and his buddies sought to honor him by naming this camp for him. The 742nd Ord Co (LM) was billeted in the camp from 15 July to 2 August 1945; T/5 Orr did not serve with his unit in Austria. It has been made quite clear to me that the General had nothing to do with the naming of Camp Marcus W. Orr.

THE 42nd RAINBOW INFANTRY DIVISION moved to Land Salzburg on the 8th, 9th and 10th of July 1945, from the Tirol Province, which was in the French Zone of Occupation.

THE 232nd INFANTRY REGIMENT. Personnel of this organization commenced performing guard duties and administrative tasks at Camp Marcus W. Orr shortly after their arrival in Salzburg. Also, personnel of the regiment performed similar duties at Camp Hallein, until the regiment commenced the process of 'standing down' in preparation for the inactivation of the division on 30 June 1946. Letters, some of which have been edited, received from veterans of the 232nd Inf Regt are presented as APPENDIX 'C'.

THE 505th MILITARY POLICE BATTALION. This organization assumed control of this 'detention camp' in May/June 1946 and remained in that role until the camp was turned over to the Austrian authorities on or about 1 August 1947. Letters written to veterans of the 505th MP Bn produced no responses, with one exception being a veteran of the 232nd Infantry Regiment who had been re-assigned to the 505th MP Bn but had not served at the camp. This veteran wrote that he could not recall the month the 505th MP Bn had taken over Camp Marcus W. Orr, but he believed it was in April 1946. He had been transferred to the 505th MP Bn from Hq Co, 232nd Inf Regt when the 42nd Div was inactivated. His company had been stationed at Glasenbach Barracks, which had formerly been occupied by German SS troops. The soldiers of the 42nd Div who were transferred to the 505th MP Bn were people waiting to be sent home for discharge, so there were a tremendous number of 'short-timers'. He stated that he was an Information and Education person as a PFC, teaching reading, writing and remedial arithmetic.

THE 742nd ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIGHT MAINTENANCE) was billeted at the camp from 15 July to 2 August 1945. Letters from veterans of this unit focus primarily on the soldier, therefore, they are presented as APPENDIX 'D'.

CHRONOLOGY: The book BEFREIT UND BESETZT - STADT SALZBURG - 1945-1955 is credited for the following extracted paragraphs; the book is in the German language and I have made no attempt to translate these paragraphs to the English language.

10 SEP 1945 Einlieferung ins Lager Marcus W. Orr. 254 politische Häftlinge aus dem Gefangenhaus werden vom CIC in das Lager Glasenbach an der Alpenstrasse verlegt. Damit reduziert sich die Anzahl der Häftlinge im überfüllten Gefangenhaus auf 353. Im Lager Glasenbach waren bisher ehemalige Wehrmachtsangehörige untergebracht, die auf ihre Entlassungspapiere warten mussten.

19 MAR 1947 Aufstand im Lager Marcus W. Orr. Insassen des Anhaltelagers Glasenbach protestieren gegen die Haftbedingungen und reißen Zäune nieder. Einigen gelingt die Flucht. In Verhandlungen mit dem amerikanischen Lagerkommandante errichten die Häftlinge Verbesserungen.

05 AUG 1947 Übergabe des Lagers Marcus W. Orr. In Rahmen einer Feier übergibt Zonekommandant Generalmajor Harry J. Collins das mit 1 August aufgelassene Internierungslager Marcus W. Orr an der Alpenstrasse, auch Lager Glasenbach genannt, an die österreichische Behörden. Nur ein kleiner Teil bleibt noch bis Anfang Jänner 1948 Internierungslager. Bürgermeister Anton Newmayr (SPO) kündigt an, des Areal für Werkstätten und Wohnungen verwenden zu wollen.

28 SEP 1947 Neue Familienunterkünfte. Seit der Räumung des Internierungslagers Marcus W. Orr an der Alpenstrasse haben dort bereits 150 Familien eine neue Heimstatt gefunden. Nach Abschluss der Instandsetzungsarbeit sollen dort insgesamt 1500 Familien untergebracht werden.

06 JAN 1948 Letzte Interierte verlassen das Lager Glasenbach. Eine Gruppe von 21 Kriegsverbrechern aus dem Lager Marcus W. Orr werden von den amerikanischen Behörden an das Landesgericht Salzburg überstellt. Damit wird auch die Abteilung für Kriegsverbrecher, die im Lager Marcus W. Orr noch unter amerikanische Leitung stand, aufgelöst.

09 SEP 1953 USFA räumen endgültig Camp Marcus W. Orr in dem sie seit Ende 1947 noch ein unzaunte Fläche für Lagerungszwecke gemietet hatten.

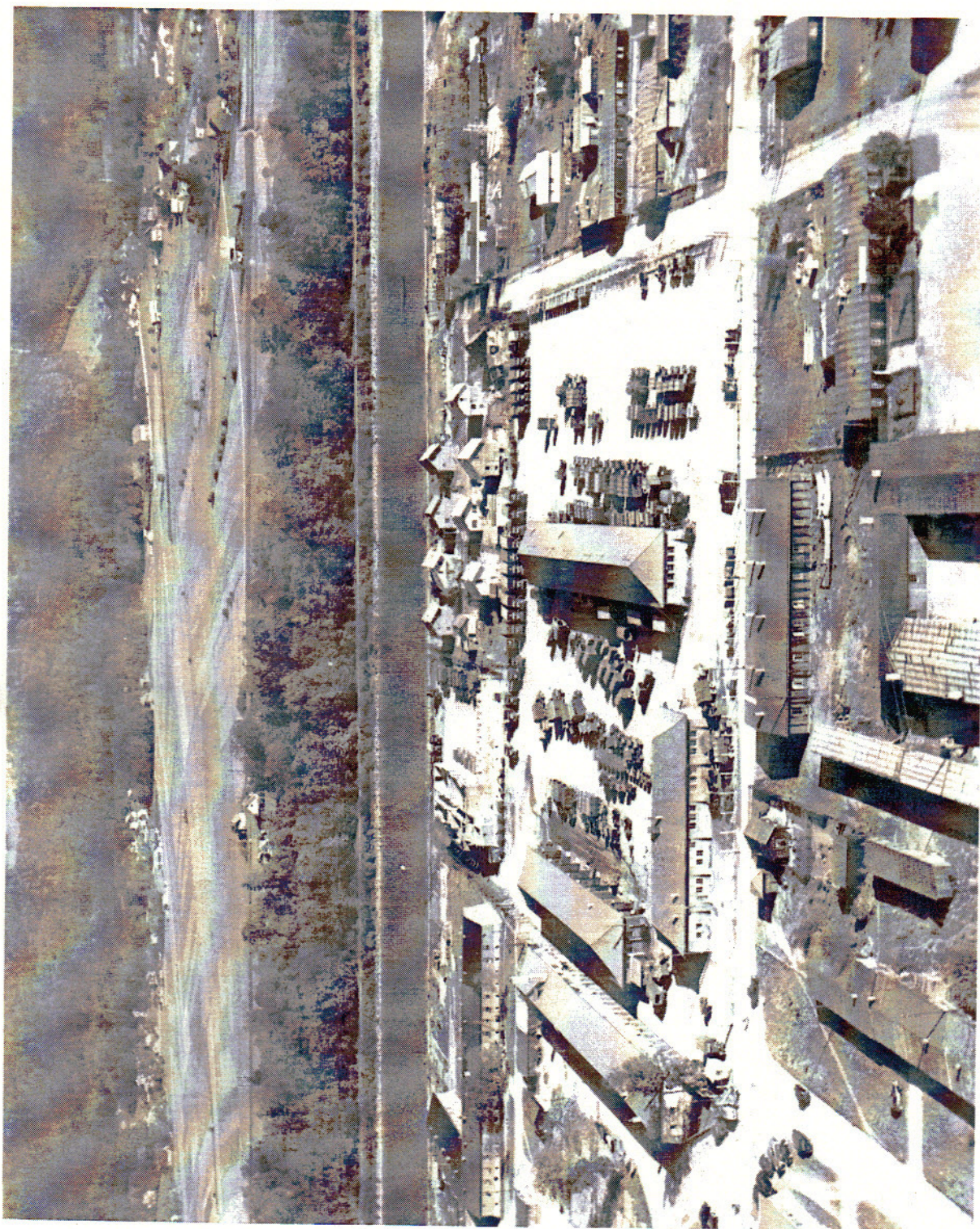
QUESTION: Does the Camp Marcus W. Orr exist today?

ANSWER: First, the reader might refer to APPENDIX 'B' and, second, the Leiner Firm occupies much of the area, however, there appeared in a recent newspaper article that four (4) firms are negotiating to purchase the ground, which was part of the camp, for their future development. More recently, it has been mentioned to me that the last remaining building has been razed.

Sometime after I arrived here in 1951, someone pointed out the area and described it as 'Little America', but that did not interest me at that time or since.

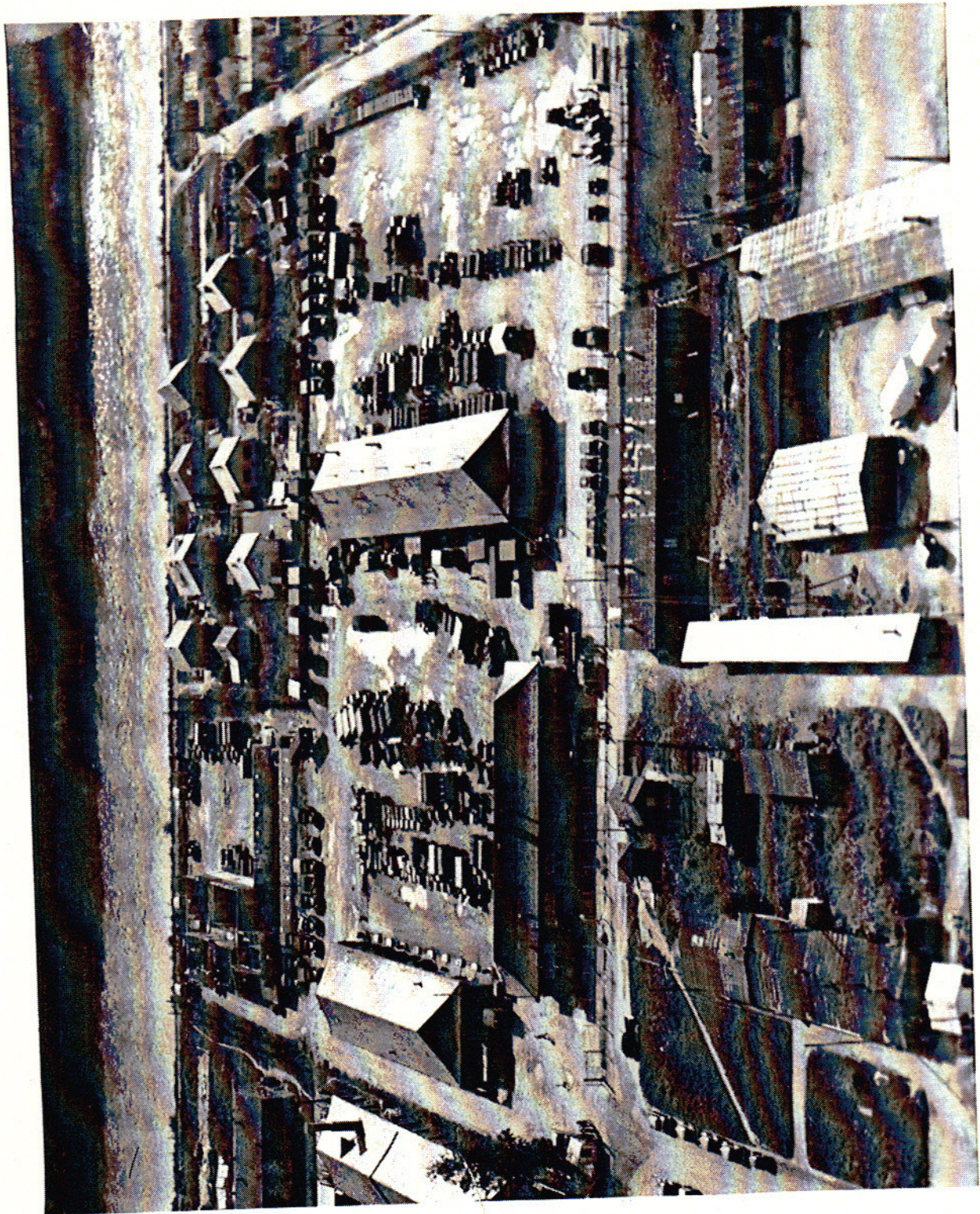
During the period from 1951 until a later date not determined, the 63rd Signal Battalion (Operating), then commanded by Major Hugh F. Foster, Jr., (now retired as a Major General), utilized a portion of the area as a motor pool for excess motor vehicles assigned to his battalion. The photograph showing motor vehicles were furnished me by MG Foster, with whom I've corresponded for several years.

An Austrian Army Colonel and friend of mine has told me that there is a stone marker there but I've not seen it. Veterans, who may choose to visit the area, may not be able to locate it today, without assistance. In addition to the Hotel Schaffenrath, at Alpenstrasse 115, there is the intersection with Ginzkey-Platz, where, I believe, there is nothing which would reveal that this was the site of Camp Marcus W. Orr.



Camp Marcus W. Orr

Photo by U.S. Army



Camp Marcus W. Orr

Photo by U.S. Army

WHO WAS MARCUS W. ORR?

PRAY TELL ME. Who was Marcus W. Orr? In order to provide a meaningful and factual response to Frau Doktor Friederike Zaisberger, Hofrat, Direktorin, Salzburger Landes-Archivs, as well as those persons who have asked and will ask that valid question, I embarked on this project to learn and write about the person.

While I have no desire or intent to invade the privacy of any person, living or dead, there have been several interesting, informative and useful items made available to me. Those items are offered to the reader with a minimum amount of editing and are presented in a chronological order.

1925 - 1943 Marcus Wayne Orr was born 29 March 1925 at Texarkana, Arkansas; he attended schools at Texarkana and was graduated from high school in May 1942. He completed one year of college.

1943 - 1946 On 26 August 1943, he was inducted into the Army of the United States; he was assigned to the Enlisted Reserve Corps for a period of twenty-one days before he was ordered to active duty on 16 September 1943 at Camp Joseph T. Robinson in Arkansas.

Private Marcus W. Orr's basic training would, at that time, have been seventeen weeks, therefore, it is likely that he would have completed this basic training shortly before Christmas 1943 and could have been home for Christmas that year, prior to his joining the 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division at Camp Gruber, at Braggs, near Muskogee, Oklahoma. The 42nd Division was re-activated on 14 July 1943, which indicates that he was a 'filler', rather than a member of the initial cadre element.

He was assigned to the 742nd Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, training with the division at Camp Gruber and at the Savannah Army Depot near Savannah, Illinois. Upon completion of this service school, he was classified an Ammunition NCO (noncommissioned officer).

Brigadier General Henning Linden, the Assistant Division Commander, led the infantry of the 222nd, 232nd and 242nd Infantry Regiments to Southern France, landing at Marseille on the 8th and 9th of December 1944. These forces became known as Task Force Linden and were attached to the 79th Infantry Division.

Technician fifth grade (T/5) Marcus W. Orr and the remainder of the 42nd Division landed at Marseille on 18 January 1945; Task Force Linden was dissolved on 8 February. At midnight on 17 February, the command of a sector in the Hardt Mountains, northwest of Haguenau, passed to Major General Harry J. Collins; the Rainbow Division had moved into the front lines, relieving the 45th Infantry Division.

The Rainbow Division entered Germany on the 18 March 1945.

T/5 Orr was wounded in a hostile action in April 1945 -- the date and place has not been learned. A small piece of shrapnel penetrated his spinal cord, causing immediate and severe paralysis. On 15 May 1945, he was medically evacuated by air to the United States; it is believed that he was moved to the Kennedy General Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee where he remained until he was separated from the military service on 5 June 1946. His wound caused his confinement to a wheelchair for the remainder of his life.

A photo-copy of the WD AGO Form 53-55, Enlisted Record and Report of Separation, Honorable Discharge, issued upon his separation, was furnished me by his widow, Mary S. Orr of Memphis, TN.; I am sincerely grateful to her because this document, which appears on the following page, provides important data not available elsewhere.

1946 - 1959 Marcus W. Orr studied at Yale University and at Rhodes College. He travelled, doing medical research for The University of Indiana. He earned a master's degree and a doctorate at The University of Illinois. His wide-ranging interests included architecture, art and history. His main area of expertise was the Italian Renaissance. In 1958, he was in Italy doing research on urban development.

1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL W. H. Mc Gill		2. ARMY SERIAL NO. 38512 879		3. GRADE 7/5		4. ARM OR SERVICE Inf.		5. COMPONENT ERC	
6. ORGANIZATION 7th and 8th Light Inf. Co.		7. DATE OF SEPARATION 5 June 46		8. PLACE OF SEPARATION Memphis, Tenn.					
9. PERMANENT ADDRESS FOR MAILING PURPOSES 2306 Banah St. Texarkana, Ark.		10. DATE OF BIRTH 20 May 25		11. PLACE OF BIRTH Texarkana, Ark.					
12. ADDRESS FROM WHICH EMPLOYMENT WILL BE SOUGHT 2306 Banah St. Texarkana, Ark.		13. Color Eyes brown		14. Color Hair black		15. HEIGHT 6'1"		17. No. Dependents None	
18. SEX Male		19. MARITAL STATUS Single		20. U.S. CITIZEN Yes		21. CIVILIAN OCCUPATION AND NO. Student, College X-02			
MILITARY HISTORY									
22. DATE OF INDUCTION 26 Aug 43		23. Date of Enlistment 16 Sep 43		24. Date of Entry Into Active Service 16 Sep 43		25. PLACE OF ENTRY INTO SERVICE Camp Robinson, Ark.			
26. Selective Service Data Yes		27. Local S.S. Board No. Miller Co., Ark.		28. COUNTY AND STATE Miller Co., Ark.		29. HOME ADDRESS AT TIME OF ENTRY INTO SERVICE 2306 Banah St., Texarkana, Ark.			
30. MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY AND NO. Armament, MCO #505				31. MILITARY QUALIFICATION AND DATE (i.e., Infantry, aviation and marksmanship badges, etc.) Rifle Expert 1 Oct 44					
32. BATTLES AND CAMPAIGNS Germany Campaign									
33. DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS E.A.M.E. Theatre Medal with One Bronze Battle Star, Purple Heart, Good Conduct Medal, Meritorious Service Unit Plaque, American Theatre Medal, and Victory Medal									
34. WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION 1 April 1945 in European Theatre									
35. SERVICE OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL U.S. AND RETURN									
SMALLPOX		TYPHOID		TETANUS		OTHER (Specify)		DATE OF DEPARTURE	
10-5-44		10-13-47		10-30-43				Jan 6/45	
10-5-44		10-13-47		10-30-43				Mar 17/45	
10-5-44		10-13-47		10-30-43				May 15/45	
10-5-44		10-13-47		10-30-43				U. S.	
10-5-44		10-13-47		10-30-43				Jan 18/45	
10-5-44		10-13-47		10-30-43				Mar 18/45	
10-5-44		10-13-47		10-30-43				May 16/45	
36. HIGHEST GRADE HELD 2 PRIOR SERVICE 0 4 10 Two 3									
37. REASON AND AUTHORITY FOR SEPARATION Discharge under 1, AR 615-361, 1 Nov 44, Hq, Kennedy Gen Hosp, Det 3 June 46									
38. EDUCATION (Years) Army Ad School, Havana, Ill. 14 July 1944									
39. LONGEVITY FOR PAY PURPOSES 2 9 10 300 100									
40. MUSTERING OUT PAY None									
41. INSURANCE NOTICE W. H. MCGILL, CAPT, FD									
42. INTENTION OF VETERAN TO Continue									
43. SIGNATURE OF PERSON BEING SEPARATED W. H. MCGILL									
44. PERSONNEL OFFICER (Type name, grade and organization - signature) R. H. MCGILL, CWO USA									

His early work focused on 15th Century humanist scholars Poggio Bracciolini and Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini. He was an active member of the Committee to Rescue Italian Art in Florence during the flood in 1966.

1959 - 1990 From 1959, Dr. Marcus W. Orr was a Professor of History at Memphis State University, teaching medieval and renaissance history.

DACHAU

As the anniversary of the liberation of Dachau approached and forty years had passed, services were held throughout the world and nation, the following information is presented through the 'BADGE' as a vehicle to factually document the deed and a few of the participants who were there.

Dr. Marcus W. Orr, a Memphis State University Professor, formerly of the 222nd Infantry Regiment and 742nd Ordnance Company, expressed his thoughts to Lawrence Buser of the Commercial Appeal, a newspaper in Memphis, Tennessee.

AMERICAN LIBERATOR RECOLLECTS DACHAU: IT WAS PERVERSE

His main area of expertise is the Italian Renaissance, but Memphis State professor Dr. Marcus W. Orr covers the Holocaust in his world civilization classes for freshmen and sophomores.

He thinks a detailed lecture would be a futile approach.

"In my view, they are completely naive about the Holocaust. Their knowledge has come about from some John Wayne type movies. It's too distant for them."

The scholarly looking Orr, who favors bow-ties, prefers to introduce students to the Holocaust by having them read a novella entitled Reunion by Fred Uhlman. It tells of a relationship between two friends -- one Jewish, one Aryan -- that is destroyed by the war.

"One couldn't suffer for a million," a character says early in the book after a pre-war house-fire killed three neighborhood children. "But these three children I knew, I had seen with my own eyes -- this was altogether different."

Says Orr: "They (students) can sort of imagine something coming into their own lives. Then they get curious about other aspects of it."

For those interested in learning more, Orr also can provide a first-hand account of the Holocaust that would be too realistic for Hollywood monies.

Orr was born March 29, 1925, the oldest of four children whose father was an automobile dealer in Texarkana, Arkansas. When he graduated from high school in the spring of 1942, the Germans were steam-rolling over Europe and Japanese bombers had made a household word out of a little-known American naval port in Hawaii.

"We were full of patriotism and Pearl Harbor really steamed all of us up", Orr recalls. "All of us boys were dying to get into the fray".

Orr joined the 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division, one of the most famous fighting divisions of World War I and trained at Camp Gruber in eastern Oklahoma and in Savannah, Ill., where he learned about explosives.

He was a non-commissioned aide to Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins when he arrived on a troop ship in Marsellie in southern France. During the Christmas season of 1944 they were engaged in battle in Alsace near Strasbourg.

He worked as a liaison on the general's staff, gathering intelligence and using his munitions training to determine the amount and types of weapons that would be needed to conquer enemy targets he encountered on patrol.

The unit was constantly moving -- 25, 50, perhaps 100 miles every few days. Orr and fellow G-2s were the point men. „We were scouting ahead to find objectives for our unit -- for someone to annihilate.“

The 42nd captured the ancient city of Nuremberg, once called 'the treasure house of Germany', Schweinfurt, the ball-bearing center nearly obliterated by American bombers and by spring of 1945 they were just north of Munich where, 22 years earlier, a little-known tyrant named Adolf Hitler first made a name for himself.

On an April afternoon, Cpl. Orr and three other men from his unit were travelling by jeep down an autobahn when they noticed what appeared to be an enemy military camp.

It was Dachau, established March 22, 1933, just two months after Hitler became German chancellor, on the site of an old munitions plant. It was the first concentration camp of the Nazis.

"I remember that gate (with the Nazi eagle) vividly. I was driving the vehicle and we went right in the open gate. We saw people wearing striped uniforms. We actually got inside the gates and some of the buildings. The stench was incredible.

"It looked to us like it was some sort of POW camp. We hoped we'd find some of ours. I saw stacks of bodies in a building we entered in the camp. We had no idea what it was or who these people were. We saw bodies of women, children, old and young men in a damp room on a concrete floor. It was such an incredible shock to us.

"There also were boxcars filled with bodies of those who either had starved to death during the trip from other camps to Dachau or who were killed before ever leaving the cars.

"I had quite a few friends killed (in battle), but that hadn't impressed me the way this did. In war, you know people are going to get killed. That was understandable. But this was something perverse.

"I don't think we had been fully informed of what was going on. There were about 30,000 in the camp alive -- and of course, stacks and stacks of dead. This was incredible.

"It was not just a war. Something else was going on there".

Because of poor record keeping, the thousands of prisoners who were moved daily in and out and the chaos near the end of the war, it is difficult to say exactly how many persons died at Dachau. At least 40,000 were killed during the last year as the killing was stepped up to eliminate witnesses.

An Army-produced book of the 42nd Infantry (Division) included this passage about the subsequent liberation of Dachau:

"As the Americans entered the enclosure, they (prisoners) rushed to them and tried to throw their arms around them. They grabbed at the soldiers, tried to get them to sign autographs and shouted words of welcome in every language in Europe. Others rushed out of the enclosure and with clubs and stones set out to hunt down the men who had starved and tortured them for years".

The night after discovering Dachau, Orr was on a 25-mile drive from one post to another near Pimar, a small village near Nuremberg. But a small German jet (aircraft) surprised the convoy. Orr, the munitions expert, knew exactly what the plane was carrying.

"The jet dropped two anti-personnel bombs -- 100 pound clusters in a cannister packed with smaller bombs with fins on the tail. It scattered shrapnel across 60 acres. One piece went right through my spinal cord about nipple high. I was paralyzed immediately. I didn't know what happened".

The 6-foot, 6-inch Orr was taken to Rheims to a school for boys which had been turned into a temporary hospital where "everybody was dying. I don't think they expected me to live".

While the war in Europe was ending May 8, doctors determined the size and location of the small, half-moon shaped piece of shrapnel in Orr's spine and decided that operating would be of no use. He would never walk again.

Meanwhile, his unit moved into Austria and took over a German army camp in Glasenbach which they renamed and turned into a U.S. Army camp where war prisoners were interrogated. Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal did some of his early research there and, in his book, *The Murderers Among Us*, Wiesenthal makes several references to Camp Marcus W. Orr.

"The men in my outfit voted on it. I had a lot of friends and what happened to me disturbed them greatly".

Years later, Orr, who had to abandon his goal of becoming a doctor, traveled the country gathering medical research for Indiana University. "Every so often I'd hear someone say, 'What did you say your name was?' Then I'd find out they were in that camp".

And he also met soldiers who would have rather been state-side than at Camp Marcus W. Orr in Austria interrogating war prisoners.

"They would tease me and say, 'I've hated your name for years'".

In 1958, when Orr was in Italy to do research on urban development, he saw a young German man dragging a large cross down the road. Two days later, he encountered the same man in Rome. Orr recalls the conversation:

I said, 'Penance, huh?'

He said, 'Yes' and looked down. I said something in jest, 'What did you do?'

He looked at me in my wheelchair and said, 'Were you injured in the war?' I said, 'Yes'. He said, 'That's one of the reasons I carry the cross.'

THE 742nd ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIGHT MAINTENANCE):

The following information is extracted from the History of Operations of the company: "The Company suffered the first casualty at approximately 0200, 2 April 1945. The Division Ammunition Officer and his driver were proceeding along the highway in the vicinity of the Company bivouac area when an enemy airplane strafed them. The driver was wounded and was evacuated through medical channels".

Letters received from veterans of the 742nd Ord Co (L/M) are presented at APPENDIX 'D'.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS, formerly MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY (until 1994): Dr. F. Jack Hurley, Professor of History and Chairman, Department of History and Mr. Ed Frank, Curator, Special Collections Department have responded to my efforts to 'pan for gold'; their letters are identified and will appear in later pages.

In 1989, Dr. Marcus W. Orr was named the Disabled Person of the Year by the Memphis Mayor for his work spurring the university officials to make the campus more accessible to the handicapped.

In March 1990, his former students established The Marcus W. Orr Scholarship in the Humanities at Memphis State University. The reader will note the following pages.

In May 1990, he was one of four professors to be selected for the 1990 Distinguished Teaching Award.

On 1 November 1990, Dr. Marcus Wayne Orr died, at age 65, at Memphis, Tennessee.

On 2 November 1990, in The Commercial Appeal newspaper, there appeared an article, "Marcus Orr, art lover, MSU professor, dies"

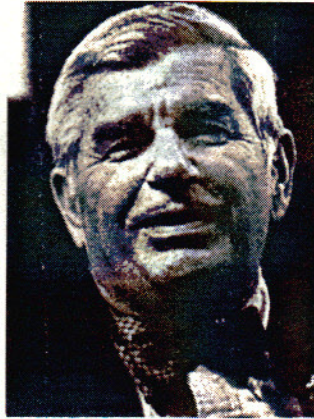
On the same date, in The Daily Helmsman, Memphis State University, an article entitled, "MSU history department loses admired professor", appeared.

On Sunday, 4 November 1990, a memorial service -- A Celebration of the Life of Marcus W. Orr, was held on the MSU campus.

Dr. F. Jack Hurley, Professor of History and Chairman, Department of History, The University of Memphis, wrote on December 17, 1996, and

Mr. Ed Frank, Curator of Special Collections/Mississippi Valley Collections, The University of Memphis, wrote on March 17, 1997.

Scholarship Honors Dr. Marcus W. Orr



Dr. Marcus Orr

Former students of a Memphis State history professor have established a scholarship fund in honor of their professor, Dr. Marcus Orr.

The Marcus W. Orr Scholarship in the Humanities was created by the former MSU students in recognition of Dr. Orr, professor of medieval and ren-

aissance history, who has been for the past 30 years one of the best known, most influential and dynamic faculty members at the University.

The scholarship was announced last month at a reception in Dr. Orr's honor at the home of MSU Distinguished Researcher, Dr. Harry Feinstone (*see photo, page 6*).

One or more scholarships will be awarded

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One or more scholarships will be awarded each year to an undergraduate in a humanities discipline who has demonstrated academic distinction and/or significant promise.

See photo on the following page.

Scholarship Reception

Dr. Marcus Orr visits with President and Mrs. Carpenter at a reception held to announce establishment of the Marcus W. Orr Scholarship in the Humanities. The scholarship was created in honor of Dr. Orr by his former students.

See story on the preceding page.

CREDITS: Photo by Tom Wofford, MSU photo services) and UPDATE, a newsletter for Staff and Faculty, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee, April 2, 1990.

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Dr. Marcus Orr visits with President and Mrs. Carpenter at a reception held to announce establishment of the Marcus W. Orr Scholarship in the Humanities. The scholarship was created in honor of Dr. Orr by his former students. See story, page 1. (Photo by Tom Wofford, MSU photo services)



Marcus Orr, art lover, MSU professor, dies

Marcus W. Orr, a professor of history at Memphis State University, an active supporter of the arts and a national advocate for the handicapped, died Thursday. He was 65.

A memorial service will be held Sunday at 2 p.m. at the Fogelman Executive Center at MSU, in the lower atrium auditorium.

A specialist in art prints, Orr served on the board of the Memphis Brooks Museum of Art since 1966, where he helped found the Memphis Print Club.

Carole Thompson, curator of prints, drawings and photographs at Brooks, said Orr "changed the course of the Brooks museum and he will be sorely missed."

Orr's interest in art stemmed in part from his work teaching medieval and Renaissance history at MSU.

He came to Memphis State in 1959. His early work focused on 15th Century humanist scholars Poggio Bracciolini and Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini. He was an active member of the Committee to Rescue Italian Art in Florence during the flood of 1966.

In 1989, Orr published a book, titled *Cobalt: The Art of Dorothy Sturm*, about the Memphis artist.

In May, Orr was one of four professors to be selected for the 1990 Distinguished Teacher Award.

A spinal cord injury during World War II, in which Orr served in France and Germany in the 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division, left Orr in a wheelchair. Orr worked with several organizations that fought for local, state and federal laws to protect the rights of the handicapped.

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Orr is survived by his wife, Mary Semmes Orr; a daughter, Mary Alice Fuehrer of Memphis; his mother, Mrs. Guss Orr of Texarkana, Ark.; and a sister, Mrs. Martha Friedman of Champaign-Urbana, Ill.

CREDIT: The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tennessee
Friday, November 2, 1990.

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MSU history department loses admired professor

By Agnes Pawlowski, Staff Reporter

Dr. Marcus Orr, a long-time Memphis State University history professor, died yesterday morning following a long illness.

"He had a magnetic personality that commanded respect and exuded a sense of warmth at the same time," said Dr. Walter R. Brown, Orr's colleague and a professor of history at MSU.

"There was something about him that drove people to learn. He was a man of remarkable vitality."

At Memphis State, Orr earned the respect of both students and his faculty colleagues.

"He was vigorous," said one of Orr's colleagues, Dr. F. Jack Hurley, "He was stimulated by good minds. He didn't always have a lot of patience with people he thought were operating at less than full capacity, but he challenged people to do better, to operate at a higher level than they thought there were capable of."

Orr, a native of Texarkana, Ark., served as an infantryman during World War II and participated in the liberation of prisoners in the Nazi death camp at Dachau, Germany. Shortly after this he was shot and paralyzed.

After the war, he studied at Yale University and Rhodes College before earning a master's degree and doctorate at the University of Illinois.

After he was paralyzed, Orr was confined to a wheelchair and became an advocate for the disabled and served as a founding director of the National Paraplegia Foundation. He also wrote articles on the subject for a variety of magazines and professional journals and served as the chairman of the board of directors for Les Paseses Children's Rehabilitation Center in Memphis.

Brown said Orr also pushed for better access for the handicapped at MSU.

"He was responsible for the curb cuts you see on campus," Brown said.

Brown said Orr never gave in to the limitations of his wheelchair.

"He was a paraplegic since 1945 but he did everything you and I could do," Brown said.

Orr, 65, came to MSU in 1959 and taught Medieval and Renaissance history. Last year Orr won MSU's Distinguished Teaching Award.

He was a researcher and wrote about Renaissance history, art and architecture.

His book *"Cobalt: The Art of Dorothy Sturm,"* was published by the Yoknapatawpha Press in 1989.

That same year Orr became ill and hospitalized for several weeks with liver cancer. He resumed his teaching despite his illness and returned to campus the spring semester of this year.

Orr continued teaching until last Friday. That Sunday, he became ill and was hospitalized.

Earlier this year, some of his former students established a scholarship fund in honor of Orr.

"My fondest memory of him is the 25 years I have known him and shared an office with him," Brown said.

Orr is survived by his wife, Mary Alice Orr and a step-daughter, Mary Alice Fuehrer.

Hurley said the day before Orr's death, he was writing letters of recommendation for his students who were applying for graduate school. "That was just like Marc Orr, to be worried about helping his students when he was so sick himself."

CREDITS: The Daily Helmsman, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee, Friday, November 2, 1990.

A Media Relations press release contributed to this story.

The Daily Helmsman

Memphis State University — Memphis, Tennessee

Friday, November 2, 1990

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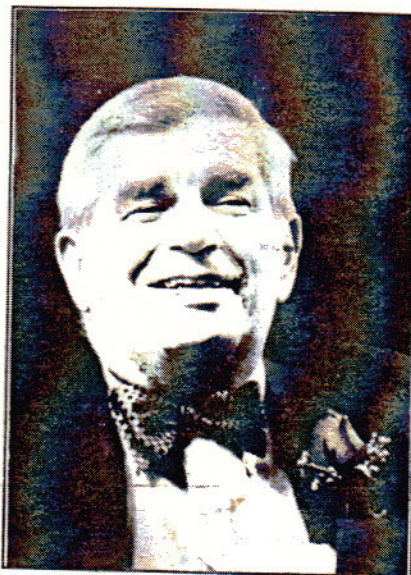
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Dr. Marcus Orr

A Celebration

of the life

of

MARCUS WAYNE ORR

1925-1990

O welch ein Mann ist das . . . und welche Menschen umgeben ihn! In dieser Gesellschaft hab ich, so darf ich wohl sagen, zum erstenmal ein Gespräch geführt, zum erstenmal kam mir der eigenste Sinn meiner Worte aus dem Munde eines andern reichhaltiger, voller und in einem groBern Umfang wieder entgegen; was ich ahnete, ward mir klar, und was ich meinte, lernte ich anschauen.

O what a man is he . . . and what men are they that live about him! In this society I for the first time, I may well say, carried on a conversation; for the first time, was the inmost sense of my words returned to me; more rich, more full, more comprehensive, from another's mouth; what I had been groping for, was rendered clear to me; what I had been thinking, I was taught to see.

--Trans. Thomas Carlyle

Concerto in D Minor, Andante
Carol Moseley, Violin
Julian Ross, Violin

J. S. Bach

Abraham Kriegel

Chair, Department of History
Memphis State University

William Heidrich

Director, Memphis Brooks
Museum of Art

Stephen Hardeman, MD University of Tennessee, Memphis

Swiss Lullaby

Joy Brown Wiener, Violin

Ribaupierre

Bob Wilkinson

Austin, Texas

Nash Mayfield

University of Michigan

Andante (II Sonata)

Joy Brown Wiener, Violin

J. S. Bach

KAY PARKHURST EASON, Professor of English and Director of the Center, oversees the activities of the Center and guides the development of its policies and programs.

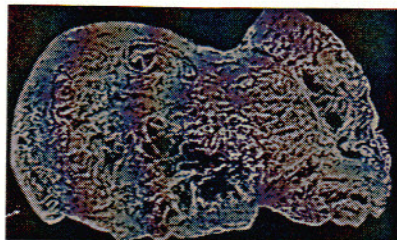
SALLY JOHNSON coordinates Center programs, assists with writing grants for the Center, and facilitates communication with the Memphis community.

THE BOARD OF ADVISORS, comprised of Memphis State humanities faculty, faculty representatives from other Memphis colleges and universities, and members of the Memphis community, confers on programs, policy, and procedures.

*The Center is a division of the College of Arts and Sciences and of Academic Affairs at Memphis State University.
For additional information*

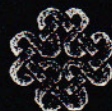
Marcus W. Orr Center for the Humanities
Memphis State University Smith 412
Memphis, Tennessee 38152
Telephone 901/678 3516

*Gifts or memorials may be made payable to:
The Marcus W. Orr Center for the Humanities
Memphis State University Foundation
Memphis Tennessee 38152*



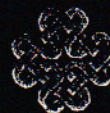
Marcus W. Orr

CENTER FOR THE HUMANITIES



*Memphis State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action University.
It is committed to education of a non-racially identifiable student body.*

Designed by Sandy Lorraine, Department of Art, Memphis State University



THE MARCUS W. ORR CENTER FOR THE HUMANITIES represents a unique commitment to the enrichment of cultural and intellectual life at Memphis State University and within the Memphis community. It is the only state-supported center of its kind, and its establishment recognizes the centrality of the humanities to excellence in undergraduate and graduate education, the essential role of the humanities in a major, comprehensive university, and the contributions of the humanities toward furthering the ideals of a democratic society. The humanities include those disciplines of study devoted to human values, ethics, and culture. They are united by a dedication to the lifelong search for integrated knowledge, and by the realization that this search improves the quality of human life.

challenge

The National Endowment for the Humanities has recognized the Marcus W. Orr Center for the Humanities as a viable intellectual force both locally and nationally. It has also challenged Memphis State University and the Memphis community to insure the Center's progress and the enhancement of its contributions to humanistic knowledge.

HISTORY

In 1987 the Memphis State University Center for the Humanities was established to support teaching, course development, research, and public programs that foster understanding of the importance of the humanities. In 1991 the Center was named for Marcus W. Orr (1925-1990), a distinguished humanities professor at Memphis State. In his thirty-one year career at Memphis State, Marcus W. Orr personified the achievements and the Center. His commitment to the humanities' quest for truth both within and without the university, his devotion to teaching, his personal courage and integrity and generosity will be an inspiration to continue what Marcus W. Orr so admirably achieved.



PROGRAMS

In only one and one half years, the Center has developed programs that have brought a new awareness of the humanities to the university and its larger community—awareness of the human past and how they affect professional and personal life. With the state of Tennessee providing the base for its operations, the Center presents public programs bringing noted humanists such as Christopher Lasch, Barbara Herrnstein Smith, Robert Coles, Martha Nussbaum, John Rawls, and others to Memphis. Its Fellowship Program supports research which enriches the intellectual and professional recognition of the state and brings to Memphis State a series of lectures, a forum on current issues, and a focus on teaching, the Center opens dialogue between disciplines within the humanities and emphasizes the dimensions of humanistic investigation. With the support of the Tennessee Humanities Council, the Center sponsored "Education in American Life," a seminar for business and professional people on issues in contemporary higher education. The Tennessee Humanities Council also provided funding for "Language: Future Tense," a conference uniting teachers and the Memphis community in exploration of ways to improve education in literacy and language. In addition, with assistance from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Center is implementing new general education courses to provide students with an understanding of their historical and artistic, philosophical and literary heritage.

FUTURE

In December of 1991 the Center was awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant. This prestigious and highly competitive grant, made in recognition of the Center's past achievements and with confidence in its future accomplishments, gives the Center an opportunity to expand its contributions to the university and the Memphis community.

The Challenge Grant is a promise from NEH to give Memphis State \$1 for every \$3 the university raises in new private gifts for the humanities. The Challenge Grant will provide a \$600,000 permanent endowment for the Marcus W. Orr Center for the Humanities, the interest from which will be an addition to the state-provided financial base. With this additional funding, the Center will be able to add the following programs to its present schedule of activities:

Humanities Seminars for Corporate Executives, Professional Groups, and Individuals

Annual seminars for corporate executives, professional groups, and individuals. These seminars will fulfill a need for those in the Memphis community interested in acquainting themselves with or renewing their exposure to the humanities.

Initiatives Directed Toward the Need to Promote Effective Teaching in the Humanities for the General Education Program, for Humanities Majors, and for Graduate Programs in the Humanities

Initiatives directed toward the need to promote effective teaching in the humanities for the general education program, for humanities majors, and for graduate programs in the humanities. These initiatives will increase opportunities for students to appreciate the richness of Western civilization and the diversity of other cultural traditions. They will insure that students at Memphis State receive an education preparing them to be productive and creative citizens of a democratic society.

Annual Selection of Four Nationally and Internationally Recognized Scholars to Visit Memphis State

Annual selection of four nationally and internationally recognized scholars to visit Memphis State. The scholars will be in residence to address issues of relevance to the Memphis community and to students and faculty at the university. Their presence will create an environment of intellectual exchange, provide opportunities for engagement with vital community concerns, and energetically assert the role of the humanities in contemporary life.



The University of Memphis

Memphis, Tennessee 38152

Department of History
Mitchell Hall 100

901/678-8

Dec. 17, 1996

Sargent Major William L. Orten
5020 Salzburg Zwieselweg 6/4
Austria, Europe

Dear Sargent Major Orten:

Your letter arrived here yesterday and interested all of us in the History Department very much. To know Marc Orr was to love and respect him, but none of us was aware that a Nazi detention camp had been named after him.

I can give you a few details about his wounding as gleaned from my own conversations with him and later with his widow, Mary Alice Orr. Marc was a young aid to the commander of the 742 Ord. Co., 42 Rainbow Infantry Div., U.S. Army. He had been sent out into a forward area to locate quarters for the advancing unit. He was driving a Jeep with two other men in it. They spotted what appeared to be a disserted military base or detention camp of some sort. Since it looked like it might be a possible base of operations, they broke in and found Dachau. Marc never forgot the terrible sights of death and starvation that he saw that day. Driving back to his unit to report what they had found, Marc's Jeep came under sniper fire and he was hit in the spine about a third of the way down his back. The other two men hit the dirt, shouting for him to come; he could not, of course, being paralyzed from the wound point down.

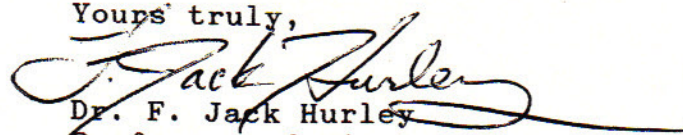
Marc never walked again, yet he became moble and seldom had to ask for assistance. He went through extensive rehabilitation and developed a powerful upper body. I can well recall his method of powering his body from his wheel chair to his car and back along a board that he carried behind his seat for just that purpose. He revisited Europe many times and became one of the most broadly educated men I have ever known. In the classroom he could only be described as formidable. Good students loved him and he could spot real talent at 200 yards. Lazy students tried their best to avoid him because he could spot a phony at even greater distances. At his memorial service, one student said that Marcus Orr was the only man he ever knew who "towered above us all in a wheel chair."

Marc impacted on everything he touched. His interest in the Arts won him a seat on the board of directors of our local art museum, the Brooks Museum of Art. His interest in the problems of paraplegia made him a national influence in the health field. His interests were so broad and so numerous that we at the university never knew about many of them.

I am passing a copy of your letter to Marc's widow, Mary Alice Orr, who lives at 960 Audubon Drive, Memphis, TN 38117, U.S.A. She can give you many details on Marc's wide ranging interests and the lives he influenced. I spoke to her on the telephone this morning and she is very interested in helping you.

Best of luck with your project. If we can help you in any other way, please get back in touch with us here at the History Department.

Yours truly,


Dr. F. Jack Hurley
Professor of History and
Chair, History Department



The University of Memphis

Memphis, Tennessee 38152-6500

Office of the Curator
Special Collections Department
University Libraries

901/678-
FAX 901/678-

March 14, 1997

William L. Orten
5020 Salzburg
Zwieselweg 6/4
Austria

Dear Mr. Orten:

Your letter of 31 Oct 1996 was kicked around in Nashville and eventually forwarded to me. I enclose the city and campus papers' obituaries of Dr. Orr, and hope that these are useful to you. Please note that he died November 1, not October 1.

I was a student of Dr. Orr's in the mid-1970s, and a friend of his afterward (in fact, I taught an American History section that he was too sick to teach the year before he died). He was indeed the scholar and activist that the obituaries suggest, and a willing mentor to any intelligent and ambitious student who passed his sometimes harsh classroom challenges (more than one coed left in tears when she realized that Dr. Orr's opinion that she didn't belong in college was merely a recognition of the facts).

It was my understanding that Camp Marcus W. Orr was the only military installation in US history named for an enlisted man, though I could not document that.

I am adding the article from The Blade to our Orr files. Let me know if there is more that I can do for you.

Sincerely,

Ed Frank
Curator of Special Collections/Mississippi Valley Collection

P.S. Memphis State became the U. of Memphis in 1994.

EPILOGUE

*"We can not always build the future for our youth,
but we can build our youth for the future."*

When this quotation, credited to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the 32nd President of the United States, came to my attention, my thoughts turned immediately to Marcus Wayne Orr, because of my feeling that this might have been a motivating factor for him.

At the outset, I set my course on providing a meaningful and factual response to the question, "Who was Marcus W. Orr?", I sought and gained from various sources the interesting, informative and useful data which has contributed immeasurably to this project. Because I was 'panning for gold', I was fortunate to discover gold-mines.

Our memories are not permanent records, some data might never have been made a matter of written record, many records have been lost or destroyed and, of course, an individual's perception, understanding and recollection of a happening might be substantially different from that of other persons, even though they might have experienced or witnessed the same event, happening or thing.

Through the years, I've learned that one becomes frustrated when and because the expectations are too high or unrealistic. It is important to set realistic goals and objectives, which will reduce the chances for becoming frustrated, and to be flexible, to adjust and to make a bold change when necessary.

I've learned too that one's assumptions may well be proven entirely and completely inaccurate, just as my earlier assumption, deemed logical, relative to the naming of Camp Marcus W. Orr and the General's fingerprints, was proven wrong.

While I have encountered information which is contradictory and

2. The 742nd Ord Lt Maint Co left Erbach at approximately 1800, 2 April to move to Holzkirchen and arrived there at 2000, same day.

6. An interesting 'multiple choice' question, presented by the responses to me from the veterans of the 742nd Ord Lt Maint Co, is "For whom was T/5 Marcus W. Orr the jeep driver?" The possible answers:

- Morton I.
- a. Captain John S. Davenport, Company Commander,
 - b. Captain Kohn, Division Munitions Officer, or
 - c. First Lieutenant Benjamin E. Bishop, Armament Officer.

7. "To the best of my knowledge and belief", T/5 Marcus W. Orr was wounded in the early morning hours of Monday, 2 April 1945 and was evacuated to medical facilities. Therefore, it

d. the assault and capture of Wuerzburg took place from the 2nd to the 6th of April 1945.

3. The 742nd Ordnance Light Maintenance Company crossed the Rhine River in the vicinity of Worms at 2359, 31 March and at 0400, 1 April, closed into a bivouac area near Erbach (instead of Eulbach, as shown in the History of Operations of that company).

4. The Division Munitions Officer had been ordered to report to the Division Headquarters on Sunday, 1 April and it was on his return trip to the company's bivouac area at 0200, Monday, 2 April, that T/5 Orr was wounded.

5. The 742nd Ord Lt Maint Co left Erbach at approximately 1600, 2 April to move to Holzkirchen and arrived there at 2000, same day.

6. An interesting 'multiple choice' question, presented by the responses to me from the veterans of the 742nd Ord Lt Maint Co, is "For whom was T/5 Marcus W. Orr the jeep driver?" The possible answers:

- Morton I.
- a. Captain John S. Davenport, Company Commander,
 - b. Captain Kohn, Division Munitions Officer, or
 - c. First Lieutenant Benjamin E. Bishop, Armament Officer.

7. "To the best of my knowledge and belief", T/5 Marcus W. Orr was wounded in the early morning hours of Monday, 2 April 1945 and then, without delay, was evacuated to medical facilities. Therefore, it is concluded that T/5 Orr did not see action at Wuerzburg, Nuremburg or Schweinfurt.

8. T/5 Marcus W. Orr was medically evacuated to the United States on 15-16 May 1945, according to an entry on his separation report.

As a fitting conclusion to this project, the following information, gleaned from the 1996 PVA (Paralyzed Veterans of America) Calendar, is presented.

In 1988, the PVA/EPVA Center for Neuroscience and Regeneration Research of Yale University opened its doors. Today, scientists are studying spinal cord injury and dysfunction by means of neurobiological research on the molecular and cellular levels.

PVA's Architectural and Barrier Free Design Program helps individuals and businesses make their homes and work places accessible to people with disabilities.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was enacted so that our citizens with disabilities would be afforded the same opportunities for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as those without disabilities.

It is hard to believe that only 50 years ago, victims of spinal cord injury were condemned to live painfully short lives in hospital beds. Without antibiotics or sophisticated medical techniques, the lifespan of a paralyzed person averaged only 18 months from the time of injury.

Thankfully, after World War II, prospects for those with spinal cord injuries improved dramatically. But with brighter prospects came the need to advocate on behalf of veterans paralyzed in the line of duty, to ensure that they had access to the care they needed. Thus, in 1946, the Paralyzed Veterans of America was born.

In the years since, PVA has become one of the nation's most influential organizations on behalf of America's paralyzed veterans. Among our many accomplishments is legislation that creates federal standards for wheelchair access for all disabled citizens -- and we've also promoted adequate health benefits for our brave veterans. More recently, PVA was a strong supporter of the Americans with Disabilities Act, a ground-breaking piece of civil rights legislation that protects those with disabilities against discrimination.

Often, the hardest challenge a paralyzed veteran faces is coping with their new life as a disabled person. PVA is there to support paralyzed veterans as they come to grips with their injuries and to help them find the inner strength to move beyond those injuries and lead full and productive lives.

"WHO WAS MARCUS WAYNE ORR?" A MAN who served his country, coped with his disability, faced, with determination and energy, the challenges and obstacles confronting him and 'beat the odds' to provide an unusual human interest story and an inspiration to us all.

It would have been a wonderful experience to have known him.

APPENDIX "A"

PANNING FOR GOLD CHRONOLOGY

17 AUG 1996 -- My inquiry addressed to the National Archives and Records Administration was dispatched without my retaining a copy.

06 SEP 1996 -- Response from Timothy K. Nenninger, Archives II, Textual Reference Branch, National Archives at College Park, MD.

18 SEP 1996 -- My letter to the Veterans Administration Regional Office, Little Rock, AR, was returned.

03 OCT 1996 -- My letter to the Veterans Administration Regional Office, Nashville, TN.

22 OCT 1996 -- Response from R. J. Ryan, Veterans Services Officer, Department of Veterans Affairs.

31 OCT 1996 -- My follow-up letter to the Veterans Services Officer, named above, was apparently referred to The University of Memphis, where it was received by Mr. Ed Frank, Curator, Special Collections Department.

17 DEC 1996 -- Letter from Dr. F. Jack Hurley, Professor of History and Chairman, Department of History, The University of Memphis, responding to my letter, a copy of which had not been retained in my files.

13 JAN 1997 -- Letter to the Paralyzed Veterans of America at Wilton, NH.

15 JAN 1997 -- Letter to the Disabled American Veterans at Cincinnati, OH.

15 JAN 1997 -- Letter to Kenneth H. Carpenter, Editor, The Rainbow Reveille.

18 FEB 1997 -- Response from Thomas K. Keller, Director, Planned Giving and Donor Relations, Disabled American Veterans.

05 MAR 1997 -- Response from Arnetta Y. Autrey, Membership Operations Specialist, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Washington, DC.

14 MAR 1997 -- Letter from Mr. Ed Frank, Curator, Special Collections Department, The University of Memphis.

NOTES:

a. My letter of 15 JAN 1997 appeared in the April 1997 issue of THE RAINBOW REVEILLE.

b. The letters from Dr. F. Jack Hurley (dated 17 Dec 1996) and Mr. Ed Frank (dated 14 Mar 1997) -- "first-person recollections of persons who knew Marcus W. Orr" -- appear, as a fitting close, to the materials, celebrating his exemplary life.

National Archives at College Park



8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

September 6, 1996

NNR2-96-13587-TKN

William L. Orten
Zwieselweg 6/4
5020 Salzburg
AUSTRIA

Dear Mr. Orten:

This is in response to your August 17, 1996, inquiry relating to the naming of Camp Marcus W. Orr.

I have examined general orders and other records of a number of military activities connected with the early occupation in Austria and have found nothing relating to the naming of Camp Marcus W. Orr. Additionally, the name "Marcus W. Orr" does not appear in any of the compiled lists of casualties or decoration winners that I checked.

The National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, did indicate that their database contains references to a Tech5 Marcus W. Orr (ASN 38512879) who died October 1, 1990, probably at Texarkana, Arkansas. Because the official personnel file for this individual was destroyed in the 1973 fire at the National Personnel Records Center, they could not connect this individual to a particular military unit, nor confirm his service overseas, nor confirm any decorations or awards he might have won. He was discharged from service on June 5, 1946, at Memphis, Tennessee. Of course there is no indication from this information that this is the same Marcus W. Orr for whom the camp in Salzburg was named.

I regret I cannot be of further assistance to you in this matter.

Sincerely,

Timothy K. Nenninger
Archives II
Textual Reference Branch

Salzburg, Austria
18 September 1996

Veterans Administration Regional Office
Federal Office Building
700 Capitol Avenue
Little Rock, AR 72201

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is a request for information. Your attention is invited to the letter attached hereto.

In July 1945, a detention camp for Austrian members of the NAZI Party was opened here in the City of Salzburg; initially, it was known as the Glasenbach Lager and later, it became known as CAMP MARCUS W. ORR

The Director, Salzburger Landes-Archivs (the archives of the Land, or State, of Salzburg) asked me, several years ago, the question: "WHO WAS MARCUS W. ORR?" Before receiving the letter, I did not have even a 'hint', but I was not ready to admit failure.

You will note, in the letter, that Tech 5 Marcus W. Orr (ASN 38512879) was discharged from service on June 5, 1946, at Memphis, Tennessee. There is a chance that he had been in contact with the Veterans Administration at some point.

Please note also that the letter states that he died October 1, 1990, probably at Texarkana, Arkansas, which means that he was in his sixties. I am assuming that he and I were about the same age.

Should it be that you have files/records on this person, would you furnish such information as his military units, his service overseas, the awards and decorations he might have received as a minimum. However, should you have no files/records on him, would you consider making an effort to

obtain a copy of the obituary which was probably published at the time of death.

Strangely, I have the feeling that the person about whom I am seeking information would have been assigned to the 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division. While Austria might not be mentioned in the records, mention of the APO 411 (the Army Post Office which served that division) would serve as a "step in the right direction". Further, should he have arrived in France in February 1946 (or later), the information would be valuable. His awards and decorations would be "icing on the cake".

Your assistance and cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Enclosure: Letter, September 6, 1996, NNR2-9613587-TKN, National Archives, 8601 Adelphia Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001.

Salzburg, Austria
3 October 1996

Veterans Administration Regional Office
U.S. Courthouse
801 Broadway
Nashville, TN 37203

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is a request for information. The subject of this inquiry is MARCUS W. ORR, Army Service Number 38 512 879, who was discharged from the Army of the United States on 5 June 1946, at Memphis, TN.

In July 1945, a "detention camp" for Austrian members of the NAZI Party was opened in the City of Salzburg by the American Military Government; initially, the camp was known as the Glasenbach Lager and later, it became known as CAMP MARCUS W. ORR.

Frau Doktor Friederike Zaisberger, the Direktorin, Salzburger Landes-Archivs (the archives of the Land, or State, of Salzburg) asked me, several years ago, the question: **"WHO WAS MARCUS W. ORR?"**

The extent of the information I've acquired to date include the following items:

1. Born 29 March 1925, at Texarkana, Arkansas;
2. Home Address (at the time of entry into military service) was 2306 Beech Street, Texarkana, Arkansas;
3. Served as a Technician, 5th class (Tec 5) with the 742nd Ordnance Company, 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division, in World War II in Europe;

4. A combat-wounded veteran, he was discharged 5 June 1946, at Memphis, TN:

5. Although confined to a wheel-chair, he earned advanced degrees and became a professor (with a doctorate in history), teaching at Memphis State University.

6. Died 1 October 1990. His last known address was 960 Audobon Drive, Memphis, TN 38117.

The specific questions I would ask are these:

1. When and where did he enter the Army of the United States?
2. Would you be so kind as to verify (or correct) the information I've listed above?
3. Would you be so kind as to supplement that information with such further details as would provide a "meaningful" response to the person named above?

Your assistance and cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Regional Office

110 9th Avenue South

Nashville, TN 37203

October 22, 1996

WILLIAM L ORTEN
5020 SALZBURG
ZWIESELWEG 6/4
AUSTRIA EUROPE

In Reply Refer To: 320/27/JM

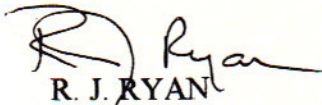
Dear Mr Orten:

In reference to your request for information on Marcus W. Orr the following information is provided. Mr Orr was born on May 29, 1925 at Texarkana, Ark. His home address was 2306 Beech st, Texarkana , Ark. at time of entry into service. Mr Orr did serve in Europe but I am unable to determine which units. Veteran was combat wounded and was discharged on June 3, 1946.

We are unable to determine any educational degrees that Mr Orr may have had. I hope this information will help you.

If you have further questions, please call toll-free, 1-800-827-1000, Monday-Friday. A veterans benefits counselor will be glad to help you.

Sincerely yours,


R. J. RYAN

Veterans Services Officer

Salzburg, Austria
31 October 1996

Department of Veterans Affairs
Regional Office
110 9th Avenue South
Nashville, TN 37203

R. J. Ryan, Veterans Services Officer

Reference is made to 320/27/JM.

Your letter, dated October 22nd, in response to mine of October 3rd, is greatly appreciated.

For your information, I am enclosing a photo-copy of an article which appeared in THE BADGE, issue of October 1985; THE BADGE is published by and for veterans of the 222nd Infantry Regiment, 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division. This article was furnished me by Master Sergeant Arthur N. Lee, Jr., U.S. Army, Retired, who is, I believe, an "unofficial" historian of the Rainbow Division Veterans. I have no idea of the extent of his holdings.

I am NOT an archivist, historian, researcher or scholar; I am an American Army Sergeant Major (retired) who has been living here in Salzburg since April 1987. I am seeking information in order that I might respond, with meaningful information, to the question: "WHO WAS MARCUS W. ORR?"

Please, would you be so kind as to contact the Memphis State University for such information which might be available there, since Mr. Orr had been a Professor of History on the faculty there; it is also possible that, upon his death on 1 October 1990, the campus newspaper might have published an article IN MEMORIAM.

Additionally, would you please contact the Memphis newspaper for a photo-copy of an obituary of Marcus W. Orr?

Your assistance and cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

CREDITS: The Daily Helmsman, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee, Friday, November 2, 1990.

A Media Relations press release contributed to this story.

The Daily Helmsman

Memphis State University — Memphis, Tennessee

Friday, November 2, 1990

MSU history department loses admired professor

By Agnes Pawlowski
Staff Reporter

Dr. Marcus Orr, a long-time Memphis State University history professor, died yesterday morning following a long illness.

"He had a magnetic personality that commanded respect and exuded a sense of warmth at the same time," said Dr. Walter R. Brown, Orr's colleague and a professor of history at MSU.

"There was something about him that drove people to learn. He was a man of remarkable vitality."

At Memphis State, Orr earned the respect of both students and his faculty colleagues.

"He was vigorous," said one of Orr's colleagues, Dr. F. Jack Hurley. "He was stimulated by good minds. He didn't always have a lot of patience with people he thought were operating at less than full capacity,

but he challenged people to do better, to operate at a higher level than they thought they were capable of."

Orr, a native of Texarkana, Ark., served as an infantryman during World War II and participated in the liberation of prisoners in the Nazi death camp at Dachau, Germany. Shortly after

this he was shot and paralyzed.

After the war, he studied at Yale University and Rhodes College before earning a master's degree and doctorate at the University of Illinois.

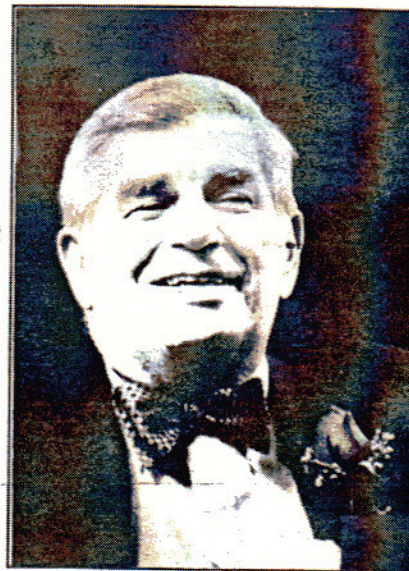
After he was paralyzed, Orr was confined to a wheelchair and became an advocate for the disabled and served as a founding director of the National Paraplegia Foundation. He also wrote articles on the subject for a variety of magazines and professional journals and served as the chairman of the board of directors for Les Paseses Children's Rehabilitation Center in Memphis.

Brown said Orr also pushed for better access for the handicapped at MSU.

"He was responsible for the curb cuts you see on campus," Brown said.

Brown said Orr never gave in to the limitations of his wheelchair.

"He was a paraplegic since 1945 but he did everything you and



Dr. Marcus Orr

I could do," Brown said.

Orr, 65, came to MSU in 1959 and taught Medieval and Renaissance history. Last year Orr won MSU's Distinguished Teaching Award.

He was a researcher and wrote about Renais-

Salzburg, Austria
13 January 1997

PARALYZED VETERANS OF AMERICA
7 Mill Street
Wilton, NH 03086

Dear Mr. President:

This is a request for information; my subject is MARCUS W. ORR.

Marcus Wayne Orr served with the 742nd Ordnance Company and the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon of the 222nd Infantry Regiment, 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division during World War II in France and Germany.

A detention camp was opened here in the City of Salzburg in July 1945, operated by the American Military Government and in August 1947, was turned over to the Austrian police authorities. The camp was named CAMP MARCUS W. ORR. Major General Harry J. Collins, who, as the Commander of the 42nd Division and later, as the Military Governor and Commander, Zone Command, Austria, is believed responsible for having the soldiers of the division choose the name.

Although I am not an archivist, historian, researcher or scholar, I am a retired American Army Sergeant Major who has been living here in Salzburg for ten years and who has been asked the question: "WHO WAS MARCUS W. ORR?"

Marcus W. Orr was wounded by shrapnel, delivered by enemy air, in a hostile action near Nuernberg, Germany, in April 1945; he was immediately and severely paralyzed and confined to a wheelchair for the remainder of his exemplary life. He earned a doctorate at the University of Illinois and, from 1959 until his death, he was a Professor in the History Department, Memphis State University at Memphis, TN. He died, at age 65, on 1 November 1990.

My questions are (1) had he been a member of the Paralyzed Veterans of America? and (2) had he contributed any writings to your organization for publication and dissemination to the membership?

As you can see, I am in the process of accumulating useful and interesting information because I truly believe that his story is not only inspiring but also a powerful human interest story.

Your assistance and cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Salzburg, Austria
15 January 1997

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS
P. O. Box 14301
Cincinnati, OH 45214

Dear Mr. President:

This is a request for information; my subject is Marcus W. Orr.

A "detention camp", opened in Salzburg in July 1945, under the control of the Military Government, was named Camp Marcus W. Orr. It is believed that Major General Harry J. Collins, the division commander and military governor, asked the soldiers of the 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division to choose the name for this camp.

Marcus Wayne Orr served, as a T/5 (Technician fifth grade) with the 742nd Ordnance Company and the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon, 222nd Infantry Regiment. In April 1945, near Nuernberg, Germany, he was wounded by shrapnel, sustained a spinal cord injury, was immediately and severely paralyzed, which caused his confinement to a wheelchair for the remainder of his life. He earned a master's degree and a doctorate and, from 1959 until his death, he was a Professor of History at Memphis State University, now, The University of Memphis. Dr. Marcus Wayne Orr. at age 65, died 1 November 1990 at Memphis, TN.

In order to respond, with factual and meaningful information, I am seeking your responses to these questions:

1. Was Marcus Wayne Orr a member of your organization at any time between 1946 and 1990?
2. Had he submitted any writings for publication and dissemination to your membership?

The focus of my project is, quite simply, "WHO WAS MARCUS W. ORR?"

Your assistance and cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Salzburg, Austria
15 January 1997

Mr. Kenneth H. Carpenter
Editor, Rainbow Reveille
116 Granada Lane
Ponte Vedra, FL 32082

Dear Mr. Carpenter:

I am seeking "first-person recollections" from veterans of the 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division who knew MARCUS WAYNE ORR.

A "detention camp", opened in Salzburg in July 1945, under the control of the Military Government, was named CAMP MARCUS W. ORR. It is believed that MG Harry J. Collins, the Division Commander and Military Governor, asked the soldiers of the division to choose the name for this camp.

In order to provide a meaningful and factual response to those who ask "WHO WAS MARCUS W. ORR?", I've embarked on this project; I've received some excellent material from Arthur N. Lee, Jr., (MSG, US Army, Retired, with whom I correspond frequently) and from Dr. F. Jack Hurley, Professor of History and Chair, History Department, the University of Memphis, a colleague and friend of Dr. Orr.

Marcus Wayne Orr served, as a T/5 (Technician fifth grade) with the 742nd Ordnance Company and the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon, 222nd Infantry Regiment. In April 1945, near Nuernberg, Germany, he was wounded by shrapnel in a hostile enemy action; he was immediately and severely paralyzed which caused his confinement to a wheelchair for the remainder of his exemplary life. He earned a master's degree and a doctorate and from 1959 until his death, he was a Professor

Salzburg, Austria
15 January 1997

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116 Granada Lane
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of History at Memphis State University (now, The University of Memphis). Dr. Marcus Wayne Orr died, at age 65, at Memphis on 1 November 1990.

I honestly believe that his is a powerful human interest story and one which would be an inspiration to all who might become aware of it; therefore, I hope that there are members of the Rainbow Division Veterans Association who will respond to me. Specifically, I am seeking:

1. "first-person recollections" from those who knew him;
2. "first-person recollections" from those who performed guard and other duties at Camp Marcus W. Orr in Salzburg;
3. an accurate description of the normal duties of the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon.

It is deemed appropriate that any recollections furnished me state the grade, name and unit of the donor as well as a statement that permission is granted me for the use of the item.

While a prescribed format is considered unnecessary, typewritten or legibly handwritten material will be greatly appreciated.

Your assistance and cooperation will be greatly appreciated.



Motto: "If I cannot speak good of my comrade, I will not speak ill of him."



DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • P.O. BOX 14301 • CINCINNATI, OHIO 45250-0301
PHONE (606) 441-7300 • FAX (606) 441-1416

February 18, 1997

Mr. William L. Orten,
SGM, USA, Retired
5020 Salzburg
Zwieselweg 6/4
Austria, Europe

Dear Sergeant Major Orten:

A search of our membership files did not turn up the individual you are searching for. Thank you for sending your request for assistance to the Disabled American Veterans.

Sincerely,

THOMAS K. KELLER
Director, Planned Giving & Donor Relations

TKK:ajb



Motto: "If I cannot speak good of my comrade, I will not speak ill of him."



DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • P.O. BOX 14301 • CINCINNATI, OHIO 45250-0301
PHONE (606) 441-7300 • FAX (606) 441-1416

February 18, 1997

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SGM, USA, Retired
5020 Salzburg
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A search of our membership files did not turn up the individual you are searching for.
Thank you for sending your request for assistance to the Disabled American Veterans.

Sincerely,

THOMAS K. KELLER
Director, Planned Giving & Donor Relations

TKK:ajb



**PARALYZED VETERANS
OF AMERICA**
Chartered by the Congress
of the United States

March 5, 1997

Mr. William L. Orten
Sergeant Major, U.S. Army, Retired
5020 Salzburg Zwieselweg 6/4
Austria, Europe

Dear Mr. Orten,

You do have a very interesting project ahead of you. I am sorry that we, here at Paralyzed Veterans of America, can not be of more assistance to you. Mr. Marcus W. Orr was a member of our organization for many, many years. He was a life member of our Mid-South Chapter in Memphis, Tennessee but, we do not have any knowledge of him submitting any writings to our organization. I do wish you luck in your research.

Sincerely,

Arnetta Y. Autrey,
Membership Operations Specialist

APPENDIX "B"

SALZBURG ALMANAC

All sorts of information about Salzburg's churches and monasteries, streets and lanes, fountains and squares, castles and palaces, citizens' houses, monuments, bridges and other gems.

*50 years ago the Americans built the prisoner of war camp at
Glaserbach*

1955? no?

1945? yes?

CAMP MARCUS W. ORR

When today one strolls through the sales rooms of the Leiner firm and finds pleasure in the abundance of wares on offer, one will certainly not think of the *summer of 1955* when the Americans had erected a prisoner of war camp here. In those days, too, there had been mocha crockery sets, ashtrays, flower vases, oil paintings and much more to buy, but only, however, for the soldiers of the American army of occupation. One of the barracks survived the period. Leiner's summer furniture programme is to be found there today. Important scientists, artists, literati and sportsmen were imprisoned here. Among others, Wehrner von Braun, Bubi Bradl (the first 100 metre ski jumper), Professor Paul Tratz, the director of the world famous Haus des Natur, or Princess Saida, a niece of Egypt's King Farouk.

The writer Erich Kern was also among those interred. From his book, "Herz hinter Stacheldraht" (Heart Behind Barbed Wire), we should like to quote some passages in remembrance of the conditions at the time.

"... our wagon halted with a screech. Watch towers have risen out of the dark of the December night, security lights flamed. Lights flickered in the barracks, which they built before us as a town. We were there. The Glaserbach discharging camp received us."

"We entered through the main door under the large signboard. "Camp Marcus W. Orr". *It was named after the first American soldiers to have fallen on Austrian soil.*

"First, we were driven into long, draughty, ice-cold barracks. Naturally, they were not heated. We found ourselves still in the American zone of the camp. Only when we were again behind barbed wire, then would our own camp leaders more or less bring things to order. Despondent and frozen, we spent the whole night on the wooden bed frames. The only good thing was that we received food, warm food. The next morning past and, again, nothing happened. We became angry and cursed unreservedly. As yet we did not know that the special feature of the Glasenbach camp was that "nothing happens".

In the late afternoon we were relatively quickly locked up. Our possessions had become so few that the keeper had little work. Here the individual parts of the camp were no longer known as 'cages' or 'battalions', but compounds.

I joined the group to which compound I was allocated. We stood before the compound council and waited in heavy wind-driven snow. This time we cursed even more, because now we had been put into the care of the Austrian camp leaders, and had nothing more to do with American personnel. After a long time we learned that for the time being nothing could be done for our shoes which were covered in a thick layer of dirty snow. We were to sleep here. A somewhat overdressed youth with a slightly luke-warm manner told us that we should in no way consider climbing on to the dry stage, so that the background scenery remained undamaged.

By now it was enough for me. Red in the face I challenged him to do that which the noble knight of Berlichingen had once requested, but this time without drums and trumpets, only with the tension releasing laughter of my companions in sorrow. The overly affected youth wanted to protest, but after the first clip round the ear which a private gave him he disappeared noticeably disgusted with the rough occurrence.

Then we tried to fire the oven. We had so much smoke that we almost choked, but no warmth, however, I took two men with me and descended upon the compound leaders and began to energetically make my presence felt. A pair of helpless professors sat there and for the life of them did not know their head from their heels. The only officer from the front present at least quickly gave me a pile of stiffly frozen blankets, which on contact with a body were instantly wet. He also told me that the compound leaders had not been notified of our arrival, and now, in the evening, permission was no longer possible to get beds, ovens and other useful items from the American camp zone.

So I challenged my unhappy companions to simply enter the barracks and see how they could accommodate themselves. Most of them did that. A small watch remained back with our sparse possessions and buried themselves at best they could under the mountain of ice-cold wet blankets.

The old hands among the internees took care of us pretty well that first night. I entered the room of a publisher from Wels and with two of my comrades were given warm food and a place to lay down was prepared on the floor.

Nevertheless, I felt like a poor relative who had been invited, for once, to eat at the table of the rich. Although we filled our bellies to the point of bursting, we did not feel comfortable. As I dropped off to sleep I realized that, anyway, there were two kinds of internees here, those who had possessions, the farmers and business people from the region far and near who were often brought packets from relatives and there were the political proletariat, the impoverished, those without possessions. They were mainly the Volksdeutschen, the Reichsdeutschen and, most of all, the Viennese. None of us could hope for large packets in the future, most of us did not even know where our relatives were.

In certain rooms there was already a superior form of camp luxury. The people had something to smoke, food and all kinds of primitive luxury goods in store such as soap, toothpaste and chewing gum. The rhythm of our day to day life began to topple. Where was there such a thing as a loaf

of bread that was not immediately eaten up? Where could you find a whole piece of soap that even smelled a little like lavender and was not filthy and deformed because a thousand noses had already enjoyed its smell? Where was such an anomaly as an internee with a proper tie and a clean collar to be found? We stood shaken the next morning in this room, which seemed to be the promise of another world. Shelving, artistically worked with blowlamps, coffee cups made of tin-cans by real metal workers, water colours, sketches and even oil paintings that the painter had traded for a handful of cigarettes, and clothes cupboards that the carpenter had made out of waste timber. For us, the proletariat, however, there were not yet a share of these modest riches. We moved into previously uninhabited barrack rooms, which were frozen cold and organized a working party which hauled the wet, wooden bed frames from the American zone. Ovens were set up and pipes fabricated out of empty tin cans. After two days there were 80 men living on top of each other in our room. We did not have enough light and the air was full of smoke, but it was more or less warm and slowly we also became dry in our blankets. Sleeping and laying at all in the beds demanded much sporting ability from us as individuals. The bunk beds were built three and four above another and only U-boat personnel were able to climb immediately into their sleeping quarters without constantly banging their heads. Nevertheless we slept well because we slept warm for our oil oven was never extinguished. However, every part of our bodies felt the impression of these beds because the floor of the bed was not made of a single piece of wood but of two lengths of plank with some cross pieces of small, thin boards, mostly there were only five of these. I was lucky and was able to steal a sixth. Upon getting up in the morning, one was decorated with red stripes, like a zebra. It was only the skin which had been laid upon.

Our living area comprised mainly of a narrow space between the individual bunk beds, despite which, we tried to 'decorate' as far as possible to the same pattern as our rich relatives in the other barracks. To begin with, I garnered a few waste planks and made myself a small shelf, which I nailed about my head in my tiny bunk. Unfortunately, I had not received any particular talent for handwork and my reputation as a carpenter was shaky from then on; in fact, the man beneath me in all seriousness and

somewhat shocked asked if he was superfluous to life and was I building gallows? The poor man ceased to laugh when a nail worked loose the next night and my shelf, together with a dozen empty, little tin-cans, thudded down onto him. The tin-can. Nobody ever sang its praise. But it has earned a shining tribute in the history of our prison camp. If they were large enough we hammered the rim over and made a handle out of wire. They were our soup bowls, frying pans and mocha service all in one. If they were small, they became drinking cups; in the summer they were flower vases for the lyrically minded. If they were very large, they became ash and rubbish bins, turned over and with a blanket they were ideal as seating; filled with water at night they played an important role in our camp fire brigade and in lonely rooms, they served the lazy at night as chamber pots.

But not only for such uses were they there to serve us. As a sewing box, as a substitute ink pot, in which ink-leads were dissolved in water, later as sugar bowls, as coffee, tea and cocoa tins, they were there for us.

And finally, from them, came real handmade masterpieces, our famous Glasenbach plates, boxes and dishes, which were the first greeting, which went out to the relatives of the internees. They provided the necessary material for childrens' toys, locomotives, carrouseles and motorcars and brought so many thousands of children their first greeting from their fathers from behind the barbed wire. At the same time they remained distantly cool, they did not burn on the oven and were practically rust free in the wet. They remained a really good, faithful, constant friend -- the tin-can.

One day I was sent to one of the compound leaders, an Upper Austrian leather industrialist, who organized the clothing, the blankets and the tools. He asked again, strictly my name, looked carefully all around him and then gave me a small piece of paper; it was my first letter from my wife. "But why, from where . . . ?", I stammered. Walter shrugged his shoulders. smiled and said, "one should not ask too much. If you wish, give me a piece of paper. It will come into the hands of your wife".

A few days later, I received my first packet. I walked as in a dream; it was in the evening, away from the compound post office. My helpers pushed the rest of the post on a cart, but I carried my packet myself and would not have put it on the cart for anything in the world.

Again and again we were told that relatives that came to the vicinity of the camp would be stopped and locked up. Not at Glasenbach, unfortunately, but in the extremely crowded cells of the Salzburg provincial court. But it did not stop our wives. Because for the time being, they were not allowed on the street on foot; they sat on every possible sort of trucks, tractors and other vehicles and dozens drove past, waving and calling. The drivers understood this game and slowed their tempo along the barbed wire so that for a couple of breathless moments they could see clearly the faces of their loved ones. We stood on turned over vehicles, on the roofs of the barracks and the toilets, chased again and again by the guards, but our handkerchiefs were thrown as bridges over the separating fence.

So women chartered extra vehicles and drove past dozens of times, until the guards ended the lucrative business for the transport company with warning shots.

Some excellent theater groups, especially that of the grammar school professor, Franz Peter, a second under the previous teacher, Walter Zwickler, at least a third under the leadership of Rudi Feix. There was a group of players led by Professor Fuchs, a puppet theater under the leadership of the writer, Karl Itzinger, the camp orchestra under Professor Wilhelm Jerger, who was also the artistic controller of the camp radio.

There was the camp quartet of the previous governor of the province of Salzburg, Dr. Albert Reiter, the jazz group with the virtuoso Franz Petschina, the poetry readings from Bruno Brehm and the philosophic work group. There was the long list of speakers, that one can not even name, whether it was professor Tratz from Salzburg's Haus der Natur, or the rector of the University of Vienna, the professor and doctor Admiral Fuhs Schmundt, the Arabian lady, Saida and many, many others provided the mental occupation and artistic interests of the internees. A similar list

of honour was to be had by the old master of Austrian humour, Franz Resl with his helpers the Schmidt brothers, the violin virtuoso, Hans Chalupski and the Glasenbach nightingale, Olga Teufelsdorfer from Gmunden. A certain Leitner, a publisher and bookseller from Wels organized off his own back a library which brought us much relaxation and recuperation long before we had a camp library.

Many of the productions and the exhibitions from the makeshift artists, painters and those who drew reached an artistic, high point which at that time in Austria nothing of equal quality could be offered in comparison. This opinion did not come from us, which was an opinion we could not readily give, but came from American soldiers seeing our productions, off-duty guards and later Austrian policemen. The policemen even wanted to make a collection after being our guests for the first time, to pay for the hours they spent with us. They were astounded when our speaker, a poorly clothed internee, refused with a smile and told his colleagues he was himself a 'major' in the police force.

When the child of an American colonel was run over in the street, the necessary blood transfusion was refused in Salzburg. Apparently the child's condition was considered too risky. The anxious father called the camp leaders and a young doctor carried out the blood transfusion successfully, without batting an eye. The caused the thankful father, half in anger and half humorously, to call out, "When one needs something, one must, apparently, just go to Glasenbach."

So when you next go to Leiner's, look a little closer at the garden furniture and think of women and men who were imprisoned here for up to five years.

CREDIT: SALZBURGER WOCHEN SPIEGEL, issue of Jan/Feb 1995.

APPENDIX "C"

CAMP MARCUS W. ORR

Veterans of the 232nd Infantry Regiment, 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division, have written that they DID NOT KNOW T/5 Marcus W. Orr, however, they performed guard and other duties at the camp named for him by fellow soldiers of his unit, the 742nd Ordnance Company (Light Maintenance). First person recollections and anecdotes from these veterans follow:

a. Extracts from letter, 27 January 1997, from Theodore A. Johnson, formerly a Staff Sergeant of Company 'H' --

My first experience in the camp was as CQ (Charge of Quarters). As far as I knew then and still believe now, it was really a detention camp for 'political prisoners'. I was at the office at the gateway to the place ensuring that any visitors were properly logged in, accounted for and the prisoners who were being asked for were appropriately brought into the interview room. I can't tell you how many people came in during the week or so I was in that capacity but I had a host of CIC (Counter-Intelligence Corps) men come through. I also had an interpreter who, I believe, came from one of the Baltic States, probably Lithuania, who spoke excellent English and helped me to understand the issues.

Even though I served at the camp, knew it was Camp Marcus Orr, I never heard anything about why it was so named and actually assumed that he might have been some kind of an administrative or political figure. I admit I never asked anybody since it never occurred to me to do so.

His (Marcus W. Orr's) story has been documented briefly in the Rainbow Reveille and Sam Dann will have a brief bibliography and a report on his (Orr's) activities in his (Dann's) book on the liberation of Dachau (Germany).

He (T/5 Marcus W. Orr) certainly performed well as a soldier and his achievements under such a handicap are certainly an inspiration for all.

b. Extracted from letters, 1 Apr, 24 Apr and 3 May 1997 from James R. Pettus, formerly a Staff Sergeant from Company 'K' --

I did not know Marcus W. Orr but was at the camp shortly after the war ended. Companies 'B' and 'K' were on duty there for three weeks guarding the camp.

I remembered it so well because one of my best buddies, who, incidentally, was the only buddy who I was with in everything from basic training to the division, was in Company 'B' and we spent a lot of time together while in Salzburg. Our paths crossed only two or three times during the war and for very short times and we were overjoyed in having the good luck to both be stationed at the same place for such a long time.

I was a Staff Sergeant, squad leader of a rifle squad, thus, I was Sergeant of the Guard several times during the three weeks. We had perimeter guards on duty 24 hours a day. I don't remember how many but I do remember marching them out to put them on duty and to relieve them.

The incident I remember most vividly is the day our Company Commander, Lieutenant Dave Zillmer, called me into the office and told me that there was a German General being brought into the camp and that I was to escort him to his quarters.

I went to the main gate and awaited his arrival. He arrived in a German car driven by someone else and he got out with two large, heavy suitcases and a small brief case. The gates were opened and I marched him in. It was a long way to his quarters and he expected help with the heavy suitcases and I was not about to give him any. I made him carry what he could for a hundred feet or so then motioned for him to go back and get the rest and proceed forward. We repeated this process all the way to the German HQ of the camp. He glowered at me like he could eat me alive the entire time but said nothing.

c. Letter, 25 April 1997, from Dorcy L. H. Watler, formerly a First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Company 'C' --

I am writing you in response to your letter in the April 1997 issue of THE RAINBOW REVEILLE. I am well acquainted with Camp Marcus W. Orr. As the XO of Company 'C', I spent my last 3 or 4 months (Jan to May 1946) in the ETO (European Theater of Operations) helping to guard the 6,000 or so political detainees and Waffen SS troops incarcerated and awaiting trial for war-time crimes.

I too asked many times, "Who was Marcus W. Orr?", but never received a satisfactory answer. Your information in The Rainbow Reveille is the first concrete evidence I have had on Marcus W. Orr and what had happened to him.

I am enclosing two laser prints relating to the camp. The first is of the entrance to the camp, taken from across the road which leads into Salzburg, about one mile to the east. I believe that picture was looking south, the Salzach River, which flowed through Salzburg, formed the far boundary of the camp and the hills were on the other side of the river. The other picture is of two Company 'C' Officers, LT Floyd Gibson and LT Russell Elliott, who served as Compound Commanders and Officers of the Guard. The guard shack is in the near background and some of the camp buildings are in the far background.

The camp was surrounded by two wire fences with a guard tower at each corner, with machine guns loaded and locked. A Major was in charge of the camp with a Lieutenant and EM (enlisted man or men) as assistants. The camp was divided into seven compounds with a Lieutenant and a Sergeant in charge of each compound.

Company 'C', as well as Company 'K', were assigned as guard companies. Each company received additional replacements to boost the strength well over the authorized strength. The two companies were housed in a pair of sturdy apartment buildings, forming a 'U' in the courtyard. The buildings were on the edge of town and located on the same road leading to the camp, which was about a mile away.

The two companies rotated guard duty, 24 hours on, 24 hours off. As I recall, it required well over 100 men to mount guard each day.

Everything was according to the manual for guard duty. Sentries patrolled outside the camp perimeter fence with weapons loaded and locked. The company that was off-duty furnished an alert platoon of about 40 men, armed and ready to move out at a moment's notice in the event of trouble at the camp. Fortunately, the alert platoon was called out only once while I was there.

When the early beginnings of an escape tunnel was discovered inside the camp, the alert platoon surrounded the camp on the outside and all of the detainees were ordered out of the buildings into the yard area and stood at attention while the camp was thoroughly searched. No further evidence of an escape attempt was found, although a copy of an American magazine, telling about the successful escape of some American POW from a German POW camp was found. I guess these guys were just following the example of the American POW.

After 18 months (all with the 1st Battalion, 232nd Infantry), I reached the required number of points (by then 65) for rotation home in May 1946. At this time my battalion had just been redesignated the 505th MP Battalion and continued to serve as camp guards. The regiments were to be converted to Constabulary Regiments. At some time, General Harry J. Collins, CG, 42nd Division, assumed command of the occupation forces in Austria replacing General Mark W. Clark. I don't know what finally became of the camp and the detainees after I left Austria.

I hope you will share any additional information on Camp Marcus W. Orr.

NOTE: The two (2) photographs mentioned, are presented on the following pages.



CAMP MARCUS W. ORR
SALZBURG, AUSTRIA
APRIL 1946



Left to Right
LT. FLOYD GIBSON; LT. RUSSELL ELLIOTT
Company 'C', 232nd Infantry Regiment,
42nd Rainbow Infantry Division
Salzburg, Austria
April 1946

d. Letter, April 25, 1997 --

I am Charles J. Palmeri, a former Sergeant in charge of the guard detail at Camp Marcus W. Orr from October 1945; I was assigned to Company 'L', 232nd Infantry Regiment, 42nd Rainbow Division.

When we arrived at Camp Marcus W. Orr, we were strictly on guard detail, but, within three weeks, the American Army Officer in charge was reassigned and the CIC Officer (whose name I cannot remember), who visited the camp frequently, asked me as the senior NCO to take charge of the camp until a new commanding officer was assigned. No new officer ever came to the camp during my stay there, which ended in December 1945. We lived in an apartment complex a few miles away toward central Salzburg on the same road as the camp and on the Salzach River. Therefore, I was close by in case of an emergency.

When I visited Salzburg 6 or 7 years ago, I found the apartment complex but the location of the camp appeared to have been developed into a new home sub-division.

During my period of responsibility at Marcus W. Orr, three or four things stand out in my mind. As you know, this was not a military POW camp, but a camp for civilian internees from various countries -- people who supposedly supported the Nazi regime.

Hungarians represented a large number of those detained. On an almost weekly basis, we sent 30 - 40 Hungarians back to Budapest on a DC-3 aircraft. As I look back on that time, I am saddened to think that we sent many young and old back to Hungary -- perhaps to their deaths.

I remember a famous artist, Olazny Sandor, who had painted a portrait of President Roosevelt in the White House. He painted a portrait of me which I treasure. He begged not to be sent back because he had been an avid anti-communist in Hungary and predicted his own death. As a 19-year old Army Sergeant, I was powerless to help him.

I remember a very attractive girl, about 25 - 26 years old and a member of the Hungarian Royalty -- a princess whose name I cannot recall. She spoke English fluently and begged me to intercede. I talked to the CIC agent about her to no avail. We sent her and Sandor back to Budapest.

We had no escapees from Marcus W. Orr. We did not shoot, interrogate or harass the detainees. Our guards who accompanied those persons on their move to Budapest said that they cried the entire flight and were treated harshly when they arrived in Budapest.

When I received an approval to attend the Rainbow University at Zell am See and was relieved of my responsibility at Camp Marcus W. Orr, I was truly relieved.

I was very unhappy with my role in sending these persons to a state controlled by the Communists. At age 19, to be completely in charge of a camp of this type, not trained to cope with the personal problems of these people, it was not an easy task.

I have copied to you some pictures which may be of interest to you.

NOTE: The photographs mentioned follow this page.



MAIN ENTRANCE
CAMP MARCUS W. ORR
SALZBURG, AUSTRIA



A Guard Tower, Barracks, Mud and Snow,
Camp Marcus W. Orr, Salzburg, Austria

e. Letter, April 7, 1997, from William E. Stoft, who served as a Second Lieutenant, Company 'K', 232nd Infantry Regiment --

I read with interest your letter and request in the April "REVEILLE". This letter is about my recollections of Camp Marcus Orr.

I was originally the platoon leader of the 2nd Platoon, Co. K, 232 Inf. When the war ended, we were moved to Salzburg and after a few weeks, we were assigned guard duty at the camp.

There were initially several thousand prisoners held at the camp. When the 'sorting out' process began, there were several groups of people who claimed that their homes were in the part of Austria which were under British control. These prisoners were to be transferred by truck to the British Zone and I was put in charge of one of the convoys, consisting of ten truck-loads of prisoners jammed into 6x6 Jimmys. We were accompanied by two wreckers in case any of the trucks should break down. Ironically, the only breakdown we experienced was when one of the wreckers broke down.

When we eventually arrived at our destinations, we released the prisoners to the British and asked the British Command for some help in pulling our wrecker out of the ditch. They looked down their long noses and flatly refused. We had to abandon our wrecker and as we left the area we noticed many obviously American-made Jeeps and other 'lend-lease' equipment around their camp. I have never cared much for anything British since that day.

Back at Camp Orr, I vividly remember the *Wehrmacht Hauptmann* who would bring his troops to attention with a loud '*achtung*' every day. I also remember how the Germans would hate to turn in their 'Soul (sp?) Books', which were their only real identity.

I also have a fond memory of hearing the singer, Vaughn Monroe and his orchestra's record being played on the public address system -- '*There - you said it again*' being played over and over every day.

Later, I spent nine months at an office in Old Town Salzburg at *Kapitalplatz II*, working on the Repatriation Board. Our assignment was interviewing, processing and sending German nationals back to their homes in Germany. This was difficult work because most of them didn't want to leave Salzburg, which was almost untouched by the war. Most were hoping that we would issue them an '*Aufenthaltsbewilligung*', which translates to 'permission to stay where you are'.

I returned to Munich and Salzburg with several veterans groups in April/May of 1995, but I didn't hear any mention of Marcus Orr. . . but I remember it well!

APPENDIX "D"

The 742nd Ordnance Company (Light Maintenance), 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division, World War II in Europe

1. The following paragraphs have been extracted from the History of Operations for the month of April 1945 --

On the morning of 1 April 1945, at approximately 0400, the 742nd Ordnance Light Maintenance Company in motor convoy occupied a bivouac area in the vicinity of Eulbach, Germany. The Company suffered the first casualty at approximately 0200, 2 April 1945. The Division Ammunition Officer and his driver were proceeding along the highway in the vicinity of the Company bivouac area when an enemy airplane strafed them. The driver was wounded and was evacuated through medical channels. Several times that day enemy aircraft reconnoitered the area.

At approximately 1600, 2 April 1945, the Company proceeded by motor convoy to Holzkirchen, Germany, arriving at 2000. The troops were billeted and the shops set up and the Company went into operations.

2. Extracted from letter, 30 June 1997, from Richard R. Goodwin, P.E. --

I misplaced the copy of the Rainbow Reveille that had your address so I had to get it from the editor.

I was the Lt. in charge of the automotive platoon and am familiar with T/5 Orr's wounding by strafing while he was driving Capt. Kohn back from Div. Hq. around midnight.

I'm also familiar with the Salzburg Displaced Persons Camp which was named after Orr. The 742nd occupied it from 15 July until 2 Aug 1946.

I am trying to put together a brief history of the 742nd tour of duty in Europe. So far I have relied on memory and have a number of errors, most of which are date and location related. I am slowly getting them corrected. If you are interested I'll send you the rough drafts as they are developed and corrected. If you get any information that I might use, please send it to me.

3. Letter, 22 July 1997, from Sidney S. Brown --

Please be patient with my hand-writing as my typing skills escaped me after I retired from my employment and have no secretarial staff.

I admire your diligence in pursuing the knowledge of "Who was Marcus Wayne Orr?".

I was assigned as a member of the initial cadre for the 42nd Infantry Division. I was the Supply and Personnel Officer for the 742nd Ordnance Light Maintenance Company. I was with the 42nd until just before it was deactivated.

I knew Marcus Orr quite well. Marcus Orr was one of the youngest soldiers of our company. He was a bright, clean-cut young man and a good soldier. His assignment was 'jeep' driver for the Division Munitions Officer. His injury came about in serving in that role. The day after our company entered Germany, the Munitions Officer was called to report to Division Headquarters. Upon their return in the early hours of the next morning, around 2:00 - 3:00 A.M., they were strafed by a German aircraft. Of the two, Orr was the only one injured. His injuries were to his spine. Fortunately, we had a competent medical aidman assigned to us who made his patient as comfortable as possible. Orr called for the Medical Doctor who served our needs but the doctor was billeted at Special Troops Headquarters several miles away.

The Company Commander and I shared a trailer which had two bunks for sleeping and also served as the Orderly Room. My bunk was on top and the medic, having placed Orr on a stretcher, placed the stretcher

on my bunk so that he could check the wound more carefully and try to stop all the bleeding that he could. Knowing that Orr required professional medical help, he was placed on the stretcher on a jeep and rushed to the nearest Aid Station.

Unfortunately, at that point my contact with Orr broke off. We learned each time we inquired about him that he was continuously moved to a higher echelon hospital. Orr was a tremendous loss and being the first and only battle casualty of our company, it had a telling effect on the men.

As to Camp Marcus W. Orr, it was originally established by the German Army; I do not know of any special purpose other than as troop quarters. In July 1945, the 742nd Ord LM Co was assigned to the camp to be billeted there. It was the decision of the 742nd personnel to honor Marcus by naming the camp for him. The Division Commander had no say in the matter. I have no knowledge of Orr serving with the Recon Platoon of the 222nd Infantry Regiment.

I visited Salzburg about thirty years ago and was unable to locate Camp Orr. I gather it is still standing and if so, how is it used. If you have a photograph of it, I would appreciate a copy. I believe all my facts are accurate but over the last fifty or more years, some of the fine detail may have been lost.

It was rewarding to learn, after all these years, that Marcus, in spite of his injury, went on to a most successful career, in true Rainbow fashion.

4. Letter, 12 August 1997, from Sidney S. Brown --

Your letters have awakened some old memories of my fifteen months in Austria. We had already entered Austria when the European War ended. I have little recollection of some of the smaller towns where we were billeted. Some I recall are Kitzbuehel, Saalfelden and a few others. When I was in Southern Austria twenty-five years ago, we visited Salzburg, Saalfelden, etc.

Please feel free to use my letter in your writings. I did receive a call several months ago from Dick Goodwin, he was to follow through and get back to me, but I have not heard anything since.

Captain Kohn was the Munitions Officer I made reference to in my first letter. Marcus Orr was his jeep driver. He was with Orr, but had the good fortune of not being injured.

To answer your specific questions: 1. Capt. Kohn was the Division Munitions Officer, 2. The Company Commander was Captain John Davenport of Maryland, 3. The times and locations of the Div Hq; the date and place of the hostile action completely escape me.

The time we occupied the camp was 1945; in 1946, we were in Linz. There is no question that the troops of the 742nd named Camp Marcus Orr to honor a 'buddy'.

Thank you for the map and photos. Good Luck with your pursuits.

5. Extracted portions of Letter, 15 September 1997, from Claude R. Hoffman --

Marcus W. Orr was wounded while driving a jeep for 1st Lt Bishop. I do not recall Lt. Bishop's first name, however, he was made a Captain after the war was over.

I think the camp may have been named in honor of Marcus W. Orr because he was the first soldier to be wounded in the 742nd Ord. Co.

I do not remember a Captain Kohl. I do not know the rank or name of the Division Munitions Officer

I was not at the camp when it was named in honor of Marcus Orr; I do not know where the 742nd was billeted while in Salzburg.

I did know Lt. Goodwin and WOJG Brown.

6. Information Sheet on Marcus W. Orr by Joseph Artman
(Envelope was post-marked October 1, 1997) --

I was sent to Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, in July 1943. Marcus Orr was transferred in later. He was a fine young man and a pleasure to have in your barracks. He was a friendly, husky soldier and you could see why the Captain would want him for his jeep driver.

The following account is the best memory I have of him as a soldier in the 42nd Rainbow Division.

I was in the 742nd with a T/4 rating at that time. We were in an old German camp in Salzburg and my recollections could contribute to the naming of the Marcus W. Orr Camp.

On Easter Sunday, 1 April 1945, the Company was somewhere outside Wuerzburg, Germany. Marcus W. Orr was the jeep driver for our Company Commander, Captain John Davenport.

The Company was in a thick woods by the side of the road with several companies. T/5 Orr and the CO had gone ahead earlier in the day trying to find someplace for our company to relocate. This turned out to be Wuerzburg.

As night-fall was approaching, possibly the Captain or T/5 Orr were aware there was a German plane in the area. It is possible they were having trouble finding the entrance to our bivouac area. Maybe he momentarily turned the jeep's lights on.

At this time, the first jet airplane we had ever seen or heard began strafing the road. That is when Orr was hit. The next morning, I saw the jeep and it had several bullet holes. This is how he became paralyzed.

APPENDIX "E"

A CLOSER LOOK AT DACHAU

There are five (5) statements which appear in the newspaper article, relating to Dachau, quoted, beginning on page 12, which deserve a much closer look:

1. "He was a non-commissioned aide to Maj. Gen. Harry J. Collins, when he arrived on a troop ship in Marseille in southern France. During the Christmas season of 1944, they were engaged in battle in Alsace near Strasbourg."

2. "He worked as a liaison on the general's staff, gathering intelligence and using his munitions training to determine the amount and type of weapons that would be needed to conquer enemy targets he encountered on patrol."

3. "The 42nd captured the ancient city of Nuremberg . . . Schweinfurt . . . and by Spring of 1945 were just north of Munich . . ."

4. "On an April afternoon, Cpl Orr and three other men from his unit were traveling by jeep down an autobahn when they noticed what appeared to be an enemy military camp."

5. The night after discovering Dachau, Orr was on a 25-mile drive from one post to another near Pimar, a small village near Nuremberg."

My first source of information is the History of the 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division in World War II (revised reprint 1989) by the National Association of Rainbow Division Veterans (RDVA); quotations from that source, which dispute the first statement, follow:

"On December 8 and 9 the (222nd, 232nd and 242nd) Infantry Regiments, soon to be known officially as Task Force Linden, arrived at Marseilles . . ."

"On January 27 the regiments were relieved from their positions on the line, again placed under the control of Brigadier General Linden and they moved 60 mile back to a position in Seventh Army reserve."

"By this time the balance of the Rainbow had arrived in France, having landed in Marseilles on January 18 . . ."

My second source is the WD AGO Form 53-55, Enlisted Record and Report of Separation, Honorable Discharge, issued to T/5 Marcus W. Orr, 38 512 879, 742nd Ordnance Light Maintenance Company, on 5 June 1946 at Memphis, Tennessee. The entries in that document are quoted as follows:

Item #36. Service Outside Continental U.S. and Return.

Date of Departure	Destination	Date of Arrival
Jan 6/45	France	Jan 18/45
Mar 17/45	Germany	Mar 18/45
May 15/45	U.S.	May 16/45.

My third source is the History of Operations of the 742nd Ord Lt Maint Co for the months of March and April 1945.

My fourth source is a letter, dated 22 July 1997, received from Sidney S. Brown, formerly a Warrant Officer, junior grade (WOJG), the Supply and Personnel Officer, 742nd Ord Lt Maint Co, (referring to T/5 Orr), states: "His assignment was as the 'jeep' driver for the Division Munitions Officer."; "Orr was a tremendous loss and being the first and only battle casualty of our company, it had a telling effect on the men." and "I have no knowledge of Orr serving with the Recon platoon of the 222nd Infantry Regiment."

My fifth source is a photo-copy of the Morning Report for 9 April 1945 for the 742nd Ord Lt Maint Co, received by MSG Arthur N. Lee, Jr., U.S. Army, Retired, from the National Personnel Records Center's Chief, Records Reconstruction Branch at St. Louis, Missouri and transmitted to me. This report showed one remark, relating to Orr, Marcus W., Serial Number 38 512 879, Grade Tec 5, stating: "Reld fr Asgmt and Dy and Trfd to 93EH as of 2 Apr/45. LWA (GSW Thoracic Region) SSN 055." Editor's Note: "To the best of my knowledge and belief", this remark translates to "Released from Assignment and Duty and Transferred to the 93rd Evacuation Hospital as of 2 April 1945."

Because the 742nd Ord Co crossed the Rhine River near Worms, Germany, at 2345, 31 March 1945 and moved on to Erbach to occupy a bivouac position at 0400, 1 April and further, he suffered the spinal cord injury at 0200, 2 April, resulting in his evacuation, without delay, to medical channels, it is concluded that T/5 Marcus W. Orr did not see any action at or near Wuerzburg, Nuremburg or Schweinfurt.

Because the Nazi concentration camp at Dachau was surrendered to American military ground forces on the 29th of April 1945, T/5 Marcus W. Orr was not among the 'liberators'.

There are these questions, relating to the article on Dachau:

1. When, on what date, did T/5 Orr and his three buddies 'discover' the Nazi concentration camp at Dachau?
2. How was it possible that they did not encounter the German SS guards at the camp?
3. How was it possible that they did not see any other living persons in the camp?

T/5 Marcus W. Orr was medically evacuated to the United States on 15-16 May 1945, according to the entry in Item #36 of his separation report.

Even as I read the article and found it interesting, I could not accept it at 'face value', so I moved, without hesitation, to learn the history of the operations, the locations of units and an accurate chronology. With that information, I felt that 'the wheat had been separated from the chaff' and the article 'beyond belief'.

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ABOUT THE EDITOR

During World War II, I DID NOT serve with the 42nd Rainbow Infantry Division and I DID NOT know Marcus Wayne Orr. I am, however, the person who compiled and edited this material.

In October 1944, fresh from basic training at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, I joined Headquarters Battery, 294th Field Artillery Observation Battalion at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, there, in November, upon being notified that I had been selected to be the enlisted member of the battalion's Advance Party, because of my being a clerk-typist and capable of operating the motor vehicles of the unit, I was appointed to the grade of Corporal. I accompanied the Battalion Supply Officer (S-4) and the Personnel Officer, aboard the Queen Elizabeth, to the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, then, to England where I spent the Christmas of 1944 and then, to France, where, in early January 1945, the battalion caught up with me at Camp Lucky Strike in Normandy.

The battalion participated in the reduction of the Ruhr Pocket, earning the battle star for the Central Europe campaign, then, moved to Hagenow, Germany, shortly before V-E Day. For me, my experience was limited to the several motor marches under tactical conditions before the unit returned to Camp Lucky Strike for redeployment to the United States. The battalion debarked from the S.S. Robin Sherwood at the New York Port on 4 July 1945.

In September, I left the battalion at Camp Bowie, near Brownwood, Texas, to become a Headquarters Clerk with the Oklahoma Recruiting District in Oklahoma City. In January 1946, I was enlisted, as a Sergeant, in the Regular Army.

My active military service continued, without a break in service, until 31 July 1968, when I was retired as a Sergeant Major; my last duty assignment in the U.S. Army was as the Senior Enlisted Assistant to the Inspector General, Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

From May 1951 to April 1954, I had served with the United States Forces in Austria.

From May 1951, I served with the Military Personnel Branch, Adjutant General's Section, Headquarters, United States Forces in Austria (USFA) as a Personnel Management Supervisor and then, as Chief Administrative NCO in the Enlisted Sub-Branch during which time I was promoted to Master Sergeant and from January 1952, as the Chief Administrative NCO, Officers' Sub-Branch;

From May 1951, my unit was the 7611 Hq Co, USFA, located at Camp Riedenburg in Salzburg; then, from September 1951, the unit was the 7689 Hq Co, USFA, located at Camp Truscott, (Glasenbach/Elsbethen), now Rainer Kaserne.

From May 1953, I served as the Sergeant Major, Salzburg Military Post, located at Camp Riedenburg; on 1 August 1953, the USFA Area Command replaced the Linz and Salzburg Military Posts in the command structure. I continued as the Sergeant Major until leaving Austria, with Trude, to move to the United States in April 1954.

It would be inappropriate to omit mention of the fact that, during my three year tour of duty with the United States Forces in Austria, I had met, courted and married Gertrud Maria Franziska Josefine Jirak-Mitter (born in Vienna).

My transition to civilian life was made less difficult with the assistance of two retired Army Officers, with whom I had become acquainted while serving at Fort Riley, Kansas, from June 1965 to February 1967. I served in the Civil Service of the Great State of Kansas from August 1968 until my 62nd birthday anniversary in 1987. My final duty position was as the Institutional Business Administrator, Kansas State School for the Deaf, Olathe, Kansas.

William L. Orten,
Sergeant Major, U.S. Army, Retired
Salzburg, Austria
June 1998