



BATTLEBOOK

**Commanding General,
United States Army,
Europe**

Senior Leader Staff Ride



***Normandy
Breakout***





Table of Contents



***The Bocage - looking west from Utah Beach
June 1944***



The Bocage - June 2000

Planning Directive to Eisenhower.....	TAB A
World War II Chronology.....	TAB B
World War II Allied Conferences.....	TAB C
Allied Command Architecture & Order of Battle.....	TAB D
Allied Biographies.....	TAB E
German Command Architecture & Order of Battle.....	TAB F
German Biographies.....	TAB G
Comparative Military Officers' Ranks.....	TAB H
Equipment.....	TAB I
Suggestions for Further Reading.....	TAB J
Glossary.....	TAB K
Code Names.....	TAB L

Tab A

Planning Directive to Eisenhower

"There is a bright magic at work when one great leader reaches into the past and finds another waiting to guide him."

Time magazine, 31 December 2001

Man of the Year issue,
on NY Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's
role model, Winston Churchill

Planning Directive to Eisenhower

DIRECTIVE

TO SUPREME COMMANDER
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

(Issued 12 February 1944)

1. You are hereby designated as Supreme Allied Commander of the forces placed under your orders for operations for liberation of Europe from Germans. Your title will be Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force.

2. **Task.** You will enter the continent of Europe and, in conjunction with the other United Nations, undertake operations aimed at the heart of Germany and the destruction of her armed forces. The date for entering the Continent is the month of May, 1944. After adequate Channel ports have been secured, exploitation will be directed towards securing an area that will facilitate both ground and air operations against the enemy.

3. Notwithstanding the target date above you will be prepared at any time to take immediate advantage of favorable circumstances, such as withdrawal by the enemy on your front, to effect a reentry into the Continent with such forces as you have available at the time; a general plan for this operation when approved will be furnished for your assistance.

4. **Command.** You are responsible to the Combined Chiefs of Staff and will exercise command generally in accordance with the diagram at Appendix [TAB C]. Direct communication with the United States and British Chiefs of Staff is authorized in the interest of facilitating your operations and for arranging necessary logistic support.

5. **Logistics.** In the United Kingdom the responsibility for logistics organization, concentration, movement, and supply of forces to meet the requirements of your plan will rest with British Service Ministries so far as British Forces are concerned. So far as United States Forces are concerned, this responsibility will rest with the United States War and Navy Departments. You will be responsible for the coordination of logistical arrangements on the continent. You will also be responsible for coordinating the requirements of British and United States forces under your command.

6. **Coordination of operations of other Forces and Agencies.** In preparation for your assault on enemy occupied Europe, Sea and Air Forces, agencies of sabotage, subversion, and propaganda, acting under a variety of authorities, are now in action. You may recommend any variation in these activities which may seem to you desirable.

7. **Relationship to United Nations Forces in other areas.** Responsibility will rest with the Combined Chiefs of Staff for supplying information relating to operations of the Forces of the U. S. S. R. for your guidance in timing your operations. It is understood that the Soviet Forces will launch an offensive at about the same time as OVERLORD with the object of preventing the German forces from transferring from the Eastern to the Western front. The Allied Commander in Chief, Mediterranean Theater, will conduct operations designed to assist your operation, including the launching of an attack against the south of France at about the same time as OVERLORD. The scope and timing of his operations will be decided by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. You will establish contact with him and submit to the Combined Chiefs of Staff your views and recommendations regarding operations from the Mediterranean in support of your attack from the United Kingdom. The Combined Chiefs of Staff will place under your command the forces operating in Southern France as soon as you are in a position to assume such command. You will submit timely recommendations compatible with this regard.

8. **Relationship with Allied Governments -- the re-establishment of Civil Government and Liberated Allied Territories and the administration of enemy territories.** Further instructions will be issued to you on these subjects at a later date.



Tab B

World War II Chronology

Why had the Allies been unable to generate a truly cohesive effort and knock Germany out of the war?

*The answer lies in the realm of three considerations:
the abilities of the Allied commanders,
the nature of the Allied coalition,
and the weight of the Allied invasion plan.*

Martin Blumenson, *The Battle of the Generals*, p23

Date	Global Events	Western Front	Mediterranean	Eastern Front	Southwest Pacific	Central Pacific	China/Burma/India
1939							↑
Sep	UK & FR declare war on GE			GE & USSR invade, divide Poland			Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945)
	British Army deploys to France			Russo-Finish War begins			↓
1940							
Apr	Churchill becomes Prime Minister	GE occupies Denmark, invades Norway					
May		GE invades NL, BE, FR		USSR occupies disputed Romanian territory			
Jun		FR falls; British Army evacuated from Dunkerque	Italy declares war on UK, FR				
Jul		GE begins air attacks against UK	British Fleet attacks IT Fleet				
Aug		Battle of Britain	Italy invades Egypt from Libya				
Sep		↓			JA invades Indo-China		
Oct	GE, IT, JA form Axis Pact		IT invades Greece	GE troops enter Romania to protect oil fields			
Nov	HU, RO join Axis Pact		UK attacks IT fleet at Trianto				
Dec			GE reinforces IT in Greece				
			British open drive in North Africa				

Date	Global Events	Western Front	Mediterranean	Eastern Front	Southwest Pacific	Central Pacific	China/Burma/India
1941							
Mar	US passes Lend-Lease						
Apr	Russo-JA non-aggression pact		GE invades Yugoslavia				
			BEF withdrawn from GR				
			GE reinf IT in North Africa; Rommel's 1 st Offensive				
May			GE attacks Crete				
Jun				GE invades USSR			
Jul	US declares oil embargo vs JA						
Sep		GE torpedo atk on USS Green opens undeclared war in North Atlantic					
Oct	Lend-Lease extended to USSR						
Dec	GE, IT declare war on US			German offensive stopped before Moscow	JA Atks Philippines	JA Atks Pearl Harbor	JA alliance with Thailand
	Anglo-Amer Conf (Arcadia)		British drive for Tobruk	Leningrad besieged			
1942							
Jan	UN declaration signed by 26 nations		Rommel's 2d Offensive begins	Soviet Winter Offensive makes limited gains	US & Filipino defenders withdraw to Bataan		
	Combined Chiefs of Staff activated				JA captures Br N. Borneo, Invades Solomons		
Feb					Singapore surrenders		JA occupies Burma
					Gen MacArthur reaches Australia		
Mar					Surrender of Bataan		
Apr						Doolittle Raid (on Tokyo)	
May					US surrender in Philippines		

					Battle of Coral Sea		
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Date (1942)	Global Events	Western Front	Mediterranean	Eastern Front	Southwest Pacific	Central Pacific	China/Burma/India
Jun			Rommel opens drive into Egypt	GE Summer Offensive in southwest USSR		Battle of Midway	
			Tobruk falls to Axis				
Jul	BR-US decision to invade N. Africa			GE captures Sevastopol	JA invades New Guinea		
Aug		Allies raid Dieppe, France			US landings on Guadalcanal		
Sep				Battle of Stalingrad begins			
Oct			BR attack at El Alamein		US Naval victory in Solomon Islands		
Nov			Allied landings at Casablanca, Oran, Algiers		Buna-Gona		
		GE moves into unoccupied FR	French resistance in N. Africa ends				
1943							
Jan	Allied Conference at Casablanca	US Air Force joins bombardment of GE		Russian Leningrad Offensive			
Feb			Rommel breaks through Kasserine Pass, Tunisia	Battle of Stalingrad ends Russian Campaign in Ukraine	JA resistance ends on Guadalcanal		
				Siege of Leningrad lifted			
Mar			Allied counteroffensive	GE counteroffensive			
May	Trident Conference in Washington		Axis forces in N Africa surrender		Allies attack New Guinea		
Jul			Allies invade Sicily				
Aug	Quadrant Conference in Quebec			GE abandon Kharkov			
	Fall of Mussolini		Allied victory in Sicily				
Sep			GE reinforces IT				
Oct	IT declares war on GE		Allied landings in Salerno		Australian victory at Finschhafen, New Guinea		Stillwell's Burma Campaign begins

Date (1943)	Global Events	Western Front	Mediterranean	Eastern Front	Southwest Pacific	Central Pacific	China/Burma/India
Nov	Cairo-Teheran Conferences. UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration established		Winter Line Campaign		Allies invade Bougainville & Tarawa		
Dec				Soviets begin Winter Offensive			
1944							
Jan			Landings at Anzio	Soviet offensive enters Estonia			
			Unsuccessful Allied attack at Rapido River (IT)				
Feb		Allied bombing focuses on GE aircraft production				Invasion of Marshall Islands (Kwajalein)	
Mar			Attack on Cassino	Soviets drive into Ukraine	Rabaul falls	Attacks on Truk in Caroline Islands	Merrill's Marauders advance into Hukwang Valley
					Invasion of Admiralty Islands		Japanese Imphal-Kohima Offensive
Apr	UN Organization for Educational and Cultural Reconstruction formed	Strategic bombing priorities shift to support Normandy Invasion	Allies attack Gustav line in IT	Odessa retaken by Soviets	Allied landings in New Guinea		Myitkina airfield captured by Allies
Jun		Normandy Invaded	Rome liberated	Major Soviet offensive in Central Region and in Finland	JA fleet loses heavily in Battle of Philippine Sea	Strategic bombing campaign against Japan begins	
		GE launches first V weapons against UK					
Jul	UN Monetary and Financial Conference (Bretton Woods); creates IMF and World Bank	Breakout from Normandy Beachhead	Florence liberated	Warsaw uprising		Marianas invaded	Slim's Burma Offensive begins

Date (1944)	Global Events	Western Front	Mediterranean	Eastern Front	Southwest Pacific	Central Pacific	China/Burma/India
Aug		Allies rush for Seine River Crossings	Allies land in Southern France	Romania surrenders		Guam liberated	JA invaders driven back from Indian frontier
				Soviets reach East Prussia			
Sep	UNRRA allocated \$50m to IT -- first commitment to former enemy	Brussels liberated Market Garden		Soviets declare war on Bulgaria		Landings in Caroline Islands	
	OCTAGON Conference (Quebec)	German defense of German soil begins					
Oct	Dumbarton Oaks lays permanent UN groundwork	Forces from Southern France link up with Forces from Normandy		Soviets reach Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland	Leyte Invasion; JA Fleet suffers major losses		Begin final major offensive
		Allied Offensives bog down					
Nov						Saipan airfields open for Allied bombing campaign	
Dec		GE counteroffensive Battle of the Bulge					

Date	Global Events	Western Front	Mediterranean	Eastern Front	Southwest Pacific	Central Pacific	China/Burma/India
1945							
Jan				Soviet Winter Offensive liberates Warsaw	US landings on Luzon		
Feb	Yalta Conference	Allies defeat Colmar pocket; end Battle of the Bulge	5th Army offensive in northern IT	Budapest liberated	Battle for Manila begins	Landings on Iwo Jima	
Mar		US 9th Army drives to Rhine; 9 th Arm Div crosses at Remagen		Soviets capture Danzig	Manila liberated		
		Köln falls		Soviets advance in Czech, Hungary, Austria	Landings on Mindanao		
Apr	Roosevelt dies; Truman US President	US, UK forces cross Rhine in force	5th Army crosses Po River	GE resistance in East Prussia ends			
	San Francisco conference drafts UN Charter	US units reach Elbe River		Vienna falls			
May	V-E Day	War ends	War ends	Soviets capture Berlin; war ends	Resistance ends on Mindanao	Resistance ends on Okinawa	British capture Rangoon
Jul	Potsdam Conference					Carrier based planes join attack against Japan	
	Clement Atlee replaces Churchill						
Aug	Atomic bombing of Japan						
Sep	Japanese surrender accepted				war ends	war ends	war ends

TAB C

World War II Allied Conferences



"Never in history was there a coalition like that of our enemies, composed of such heterogeneous elements with such divergent aims...Even now these states are at loggerheads, and, if we can deliver a few more heavy blows, then this artificially bolstered common front may suddenly collapse with a gigantic clap of thunder."

Adolf Hitler

(upon ordering the attack through the Ardennes)

The first involvement of the United States in the wartime conferences between the Allied nations opposing the Axis powers actually occurred before the nation formally entered World War II. In August 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met secretly and devised an eight-point statement of war aims known as the Atlantic Charter, which included a pledge that the Allies would not accept territorial changes resulting from the war in Europe.

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the wartime conferences focused on establishing a second front. At Casablanca in January 1943, Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to fight until the Axis powers surrendered unconditionally. In a November 1943 meeting in Egypt with Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek, Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to a pre-eminent role for China in postwar Asia. The next major wartime conference included Roosevelt, Churchill, and the leader of the Soviet Union, Josef Stalin. Meeting at Tehran following the Cairo Conference, the "Big Three" secured confirmation on the launching of the cross-channel invasion and a promise from Stalin that the Soviet Union would eventually enter the war against Japan.

In 1944, conferences at Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks created the framework for international cooperation in the postwar world. In February 1945, the "Big Three" met at the former Russian czar's summer palace in the Crimea. Yalta was the most important and by far the most controversial of the wartime meetings. Recognizing the strong position that the Soviet Army possessed on the ground, Churchill and an ailing Roosevelt agreed to a number of compromises with Stalin that allowed Soviet hegemony to remain in Poland and other Eastern European countries, granted territorial concessions to the Soviet Union, and outlined punitive measures against Germany, including an occupation and reparations in principle. Stalin did guarantee that the Soviet Union would declare war on Japan within six months.

The last meeting of the "Big Three" occurred at Potsdam in July 1945, where the tension that would erupt into the cold war was evident. Despite the end of the war in Europe and the revelation of the existence of the atomic bomb to the Allies, neither President Harry Truman, Roosevelt's successor, nor Clement Attlee, who mid-way through the conference replaced Churchill, could come to agreement with Stalin on any but the most minor issues. The most significant agreement was the issuance of the Potsdam Declaration to Japan demanding an immediate and unconditional surrender and threatening Japan with destruction if they did not comply. With the Axis forces defeated, the wartime alliance soon devolved into suspicion and bitterness on both sides.

World War II Conferences & Treaties

Conference /Treaty	Date	Participants	Highlights
Molotov-Ribbentrop Treaty	August 23, 1939	Germany, Soviet Union	Hitler and Stalin sign non-aggression pact which meant the Soviets would not intervene if Poland were invaded. Hitler later invaded Russia (June 22, 1941).
Atlantic Conference	August 1941	Great Britain, US	FDR and Churchill approve the Atlantic Charter that supported self-determination, a new permanent system of general security (a new League of Nations), and the right of people to regain governments abolished by dictators.
Moscow Conference	September-October 1941	Great Britain, US, Soviet Union	Allied aid to Soviet Union systematized.
Washington Conference (ARCADIA)	December 1941-January 1942	Great Britain, US	Agreement to follow Churchill's "Europe First" strategy; Declaration of the United Nations.
Washington (2d) Conference	June 1942	Great Britain, US	Agreed to give higher priority to peripheral strategy over cross-channel invasion of Europe; agreed to share as "equal partners" in A-bomb research.
Casablanca Conference (SYMBOL)	January 1943	Great Britain, US	FDR and Churchill agree to step up Pacific war, invade Sicily, increase pressure on Italy and insist on an unconditional surrender of Germany.

Washington Conference (TRIDENT)	May 1943	Great Britain, US	Plans for invasion of Italy, stepped-up Pacific war, increased air attacks on Germany.
Quebec Conference (QUADRANT)	August 1943	Great Britain, US	D-Day Set for May 1, 1944; Southeast Asia command reorganized for war on Japan; Gilberts and Marshalls set as first objectives in central Pacific offensive.
Moscow Conference	October 1943	Great Britain, US, Soviet Union, China	Tentative plans for cooperation in postwar Europe; Joint 4-power declaration includes China; Chiang-Kai-shek invited to a meeting at Cairo.
Cairo Conference (SEXTANT)	November 1943	Great Britain, US, Soviet Union, China	Agreement on military operations in China against Japanese; promise of postwar return of Manchuria to China and of freedom for Korea.
Teheran Conference (EUREKA)	November 1943	Great Britain, US, Soviet Union	Plans for two-front war against Germany, for later Russian participation in war against Japan, and for postwar cooperation.
Cairo (2d) Conference	December 1943	Great Britain, US, Turkey	Anakim postponed, Ike command.
Bretton Woods	July 1944	Delegates of 44 nations	Establishment of International Monetary Fund and Bank.
Dumbarton Oaks	August 1944	Great Britain, US, Soviet Union, China	Agreement on establishment of U.N., disagreement on veto in Security Council.

Quebec (2d) Conference (OCTAGON)	September 1944	Great Britain, US	Broad plans for global war; FDR agreed to Churchill plan for Greece and Istrian attack, due to fear of Russia in Balkans; FDR agreed to continue Lend-Lease to rebuild Britain's economy; tentative agreement on Morgenthau Plan for postwar Germany; FDR still unwilling to recognize De Gaulle.
Yalta Conference (ARGONAUT)	February 1945	Great Britain, US, Soviet Union	Plans for dealing with defeat of Germany; Stalin agreed that Poland would have free elections and that the Soviets would attack Japan within three months of the collapse of Germany. Soviets receive territory in Manchuria and several islands.
San Francisco Conference	April 22, 1945	Delegates of 46 nations	United Nations Charter approved establishing a Security Council with veto power for the Big Five (US, Great Britain, France, China, and Soviet Union) and a General Assembly.
Potsdam Conference (TERMINAL)	July – August 1945	US, Great Britain, Soviet Union	Pres. Truman met with Stalin and Churchill (Attlee after British election) and agreed that Japan must surrender or risk destruction; Atomic bomb successfully tested on July 16 and then dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945; agreement on principles governing treatment of Germany.

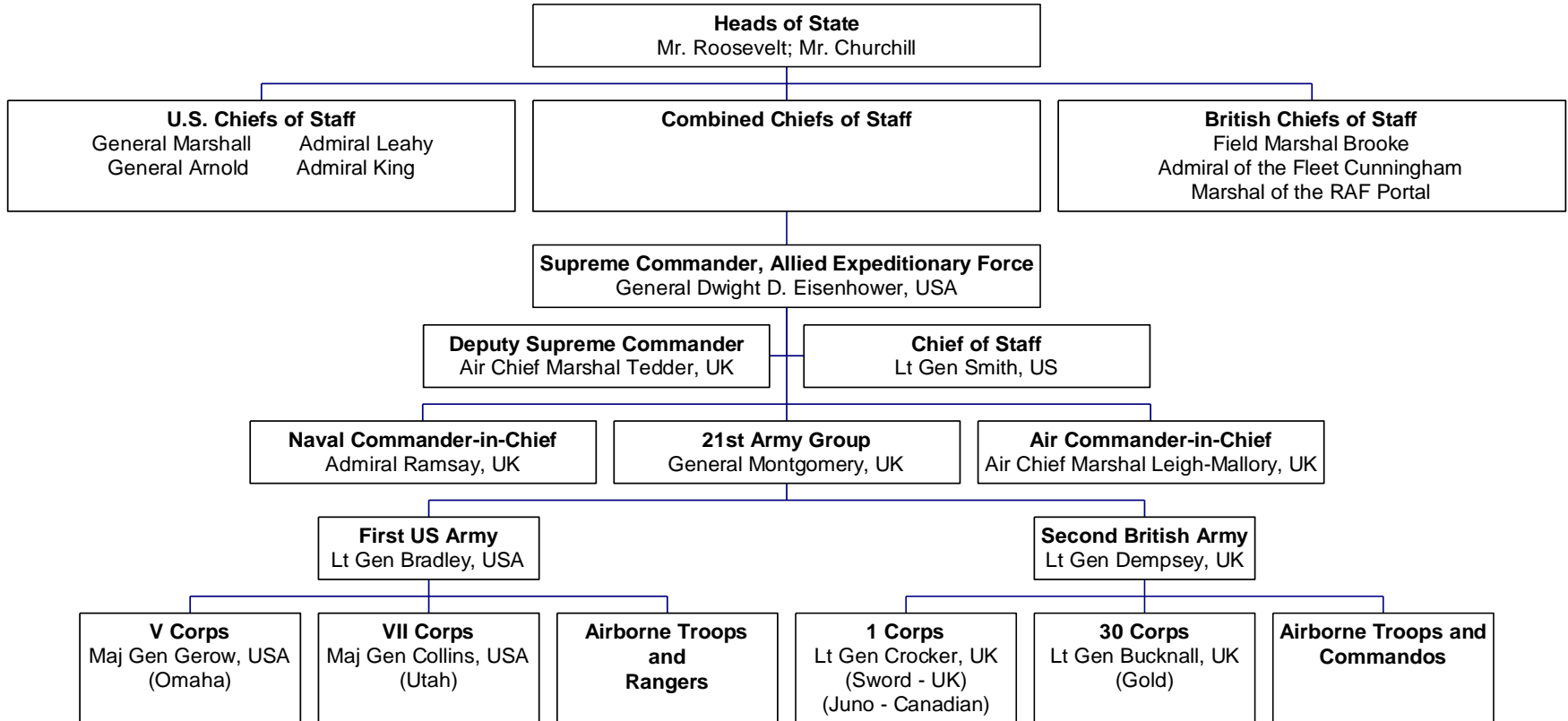
Tab D

Allied Command Architecture & Order of Battle

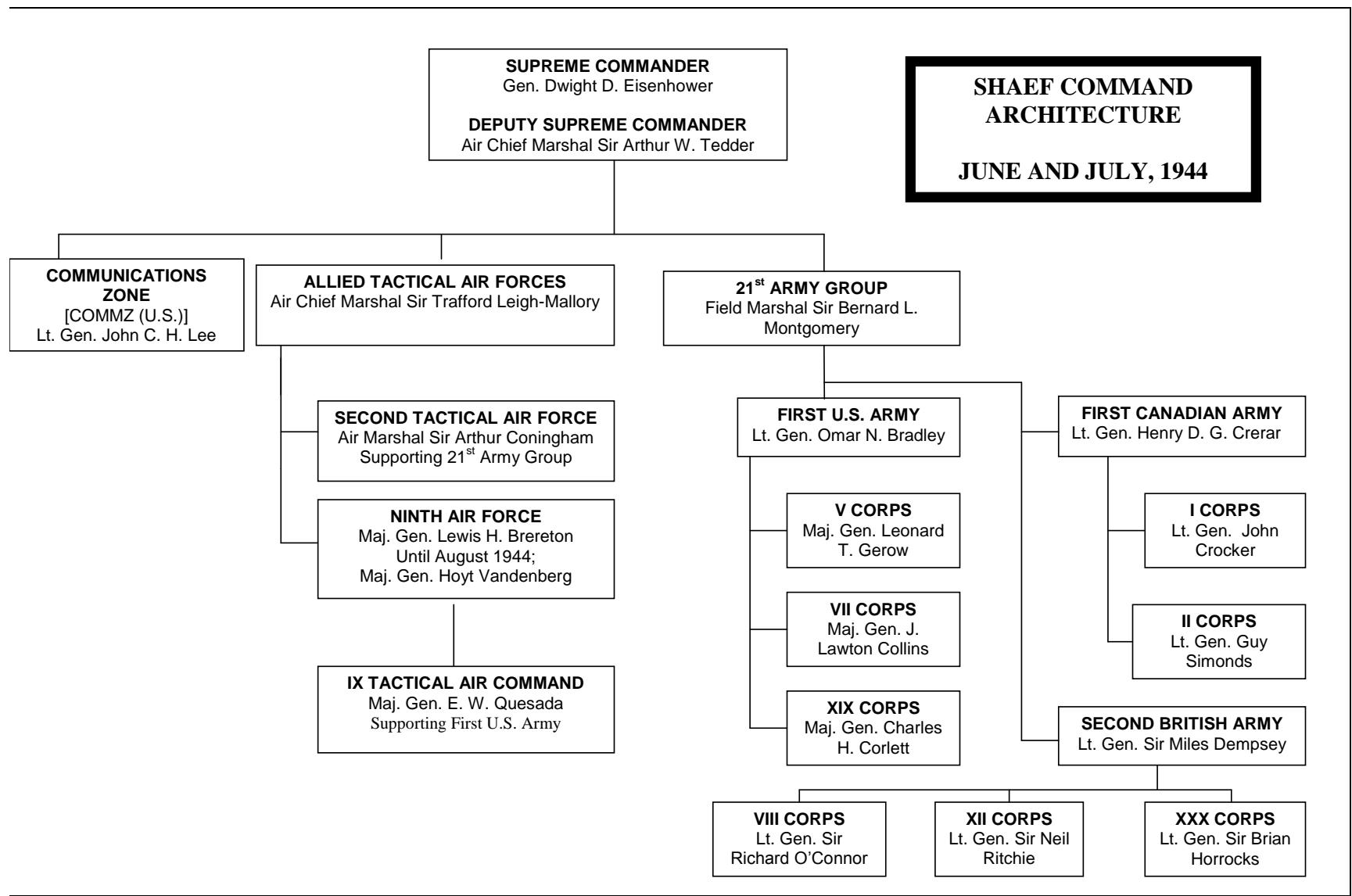
*"The pious Greek, when he had set up altars to all the great gods by name, added one more altar, 'To the Unknown God'.
So whenever we speak and think of the great captains and set up our military altars to Hannibal and Napoleon and Marlborough and such-like, let us add one more altar, 'To the Unknown Leader',
that is, to the good company, platoon, or section leader who carries forward his men or holds his post, and often falls unknown. It is these who in the end do most to win wars.
The British have been a free people and are still a comparatively free people; and though we are not, thank Heaven, a military nation, this tradition of freedom gives to our junior leaders in war a priceless gift of initiative.
So long as this initiative is not cramped by too many regulations, by too much formalism, we shall, I trust, continue to win our battles - sometimes in spite of our higher commanders."*

Field Marshal Lord Wavell

Allied Command Architecture Operation OVERLORD

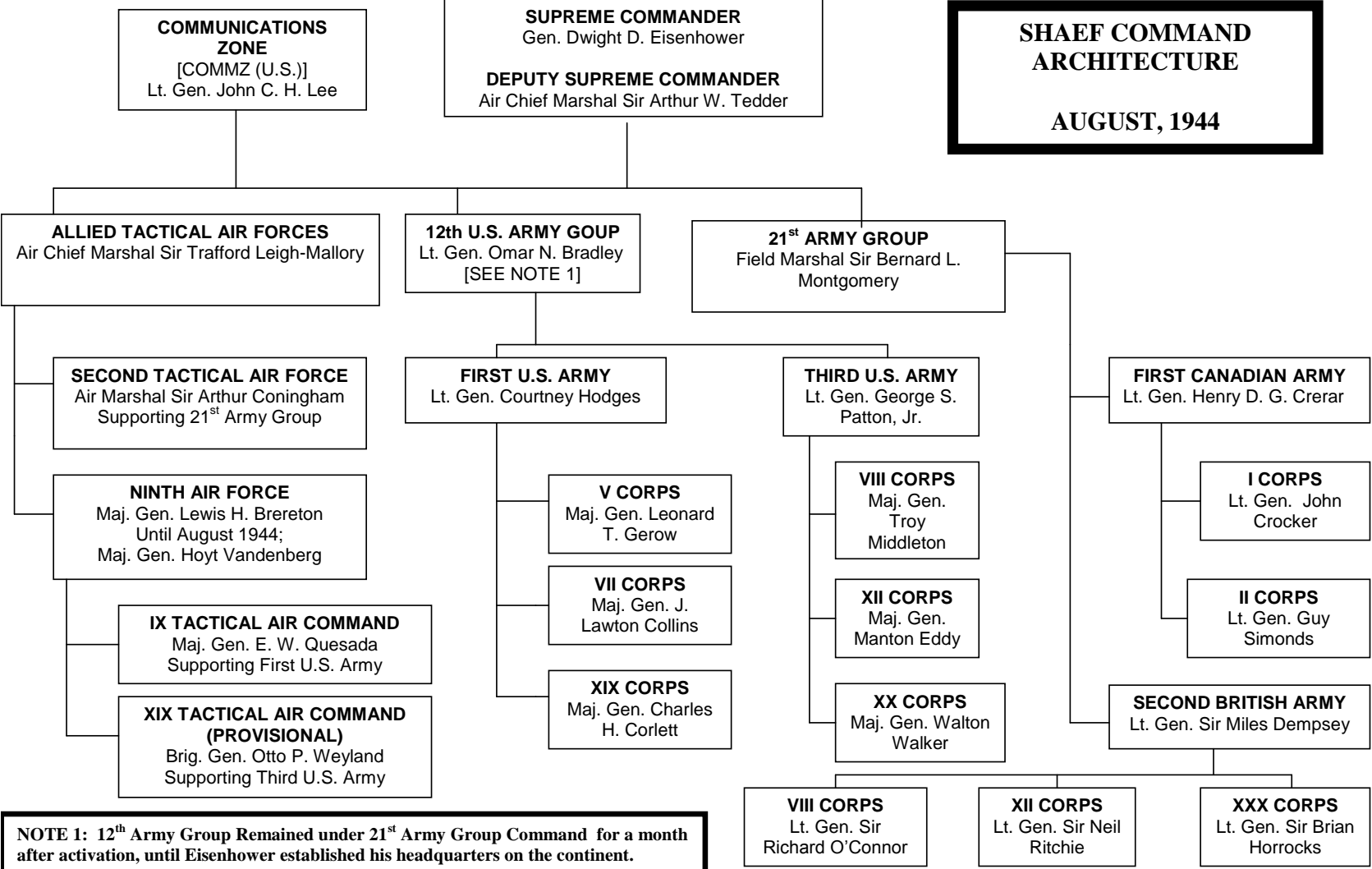


The command architecture was created to be fairly straight forward and “clean,” while sharing control between the two principal (national) partners in a reasonable way. This was, however, an interim arrangement -- the command architecture to invade Normandy but not to win the war. Once ashore, Eisenhower was to take Montgomery’s place as the ground commander. 1st US Army would subordinate to a new 12th (US) Army Group, commanded by Bradley and both Bradley and Montgomery would become co-equal subordinates of Eisenhower. This created an ambiguity in authority which hindered teamwork throughout the campaign.



**SHAEF COMMAND
ARCHITECTURE**

AUGUST, 1944



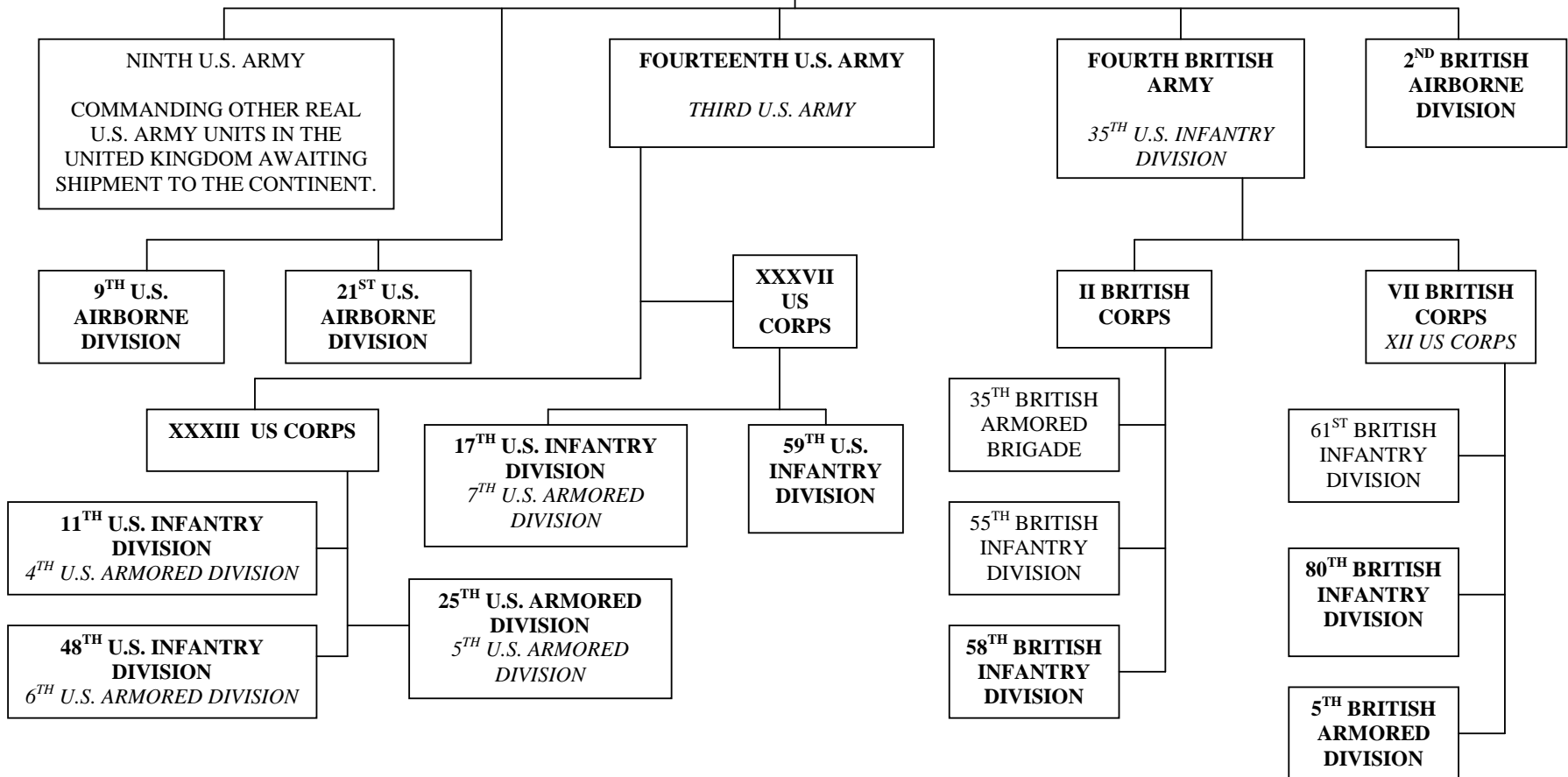
NOTE 1: 12th Army Group Remained under 21st Army Group Command for a month after activation, until Eisenhower established his headquarters on the continent.

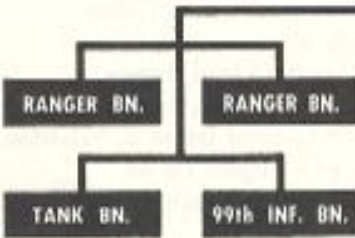
**OPERATION FORTITUDE
SOUTH II
DECEPTION OPERATION
GROUPING OF FORCES
AS OF 19 JULY 1944**

**FUSAG
(FIRST U.S. ARMY GROUP)**

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.
Until activation of Third U.S. Army
Lt. Gen. Leslie McNair
Until killed near St. Lô on 25 July 1944
Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt

**IMAGINARY FORMATIONS ARE
IN BOLD TYPE; REAL UNITS, CO-
LOCATED WITH FAKE UNITS
AND DEPARTING FOR FRANCE,
ARE IN ITALIC TYPE. UNITS NOT
SCHEDULED FOR MOVEMENT
SHOWN IN STANDARD TYPE.**



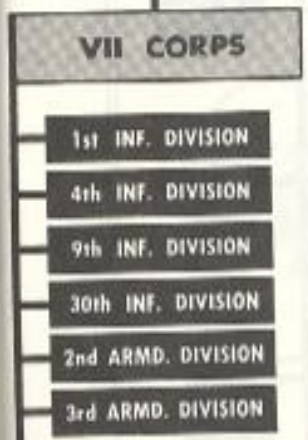


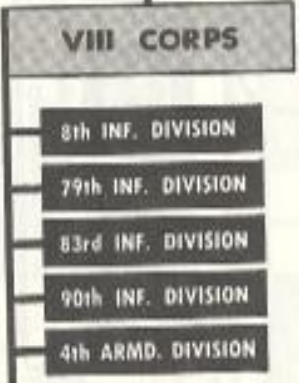
ARTILLERY BATTALIONS		
TANK BATTALIONS		
TANK DESTROYER BNS.		
ANTI-AIRCRAFT BNS.		
ENGR.	BATTALIONS	
	COMPANIES	
CAVALRY SQUADRONS		
QM	BATTALIONS	
	COMPANIES	
MEDICAL	HOSPITALS	
	BATTALIONS	
ORD.	BATTALIONS	
	COMPANIES	
SIGNAL BATTALIONS		



ORGANIZATION OF A U. S. FIELD ARMY

SHOWING MAJOR COMBAT AND SUPPORT ELEMENTS







U. S. INFANTRY DIVISION

1944

STRENGTH AND EQUIPMENT

781 OFFICERS
13,472 ENLISTED MEN
1,440 VEHICLES
54 105mm HOWITZERS
12 155mm HOWITZERS
57 57mm ANTI-TANK GUNS

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS



DIVISION ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS



INFANTRY
REGIMENT

INFANTRY
REGIMENT

INFANTRY
REGIMENT

432 Officers—8,922 Enlisted Men—642 Vehicles—
18 105mm Howitzers—54 57mm Anti-Tank Guns

105mm
ARTILLERY
BATTALION

105mm
ARTILLERY
BATTALION

105mm
ARTILLERY
BATTALION

155mm
ARTILLERY
BATTALION

123 Officers—1,920 Enlisted Men—373 Vehicles—36 105mm
Howitzers—12 155mm Howitzers

M P
PLATOON

ORDNANCE
CO.

QM
CO.

SIGNAL
CO.

CAVALRY
RECON.
TROOP

ENGINEER
BATTALION

MEDICAL
BATTALION

U. S. ARMORED DIVISION

1944

STRENGTH AND EQUIPMENT

657 OFFICERS
10,341 ENLISTED MEN
269 TANKS
1,141 VEHICLES
54 105mm HOWITZERS
9 75mm HOWITZERS
30 57mm ANTI-TANK GUNS

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS



DIVISION ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

TANK
BATTALION

TANK
BATTALION

TANK
BATTALION

120 Officers—2,067 Enlisted Men—231 Tanks
—258 Vehicles

3
COMBAT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS

INFANTRY
BATTALION

INFANTRY
BATTALION

INFANTRY
BATTALION

108 Officers—2,886 Enlisted Men—378 Vehicles—
9 57mm AT Guns—3 75mm Howitzers

SELF-PROP.
ARTILLERY
BATTALION

SELF-PROP.
ARTILLERY
BATTALION

SELF-PROP.
ARTILLERY
BATTALION

99 Officers—1,503 Enlisted Men—9 Tanks—
54 105mm Howitzers—159 Vehicles

DIVISION TRAINS



ORDNANCE
MAINT.
BATTALION

MEDICAL
BATTALION

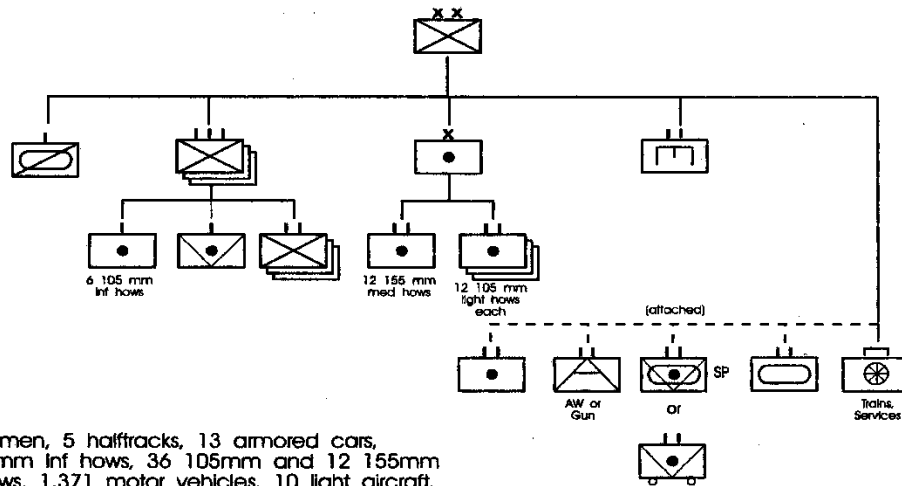
M P
PLATOON

SIGNAL
CO.

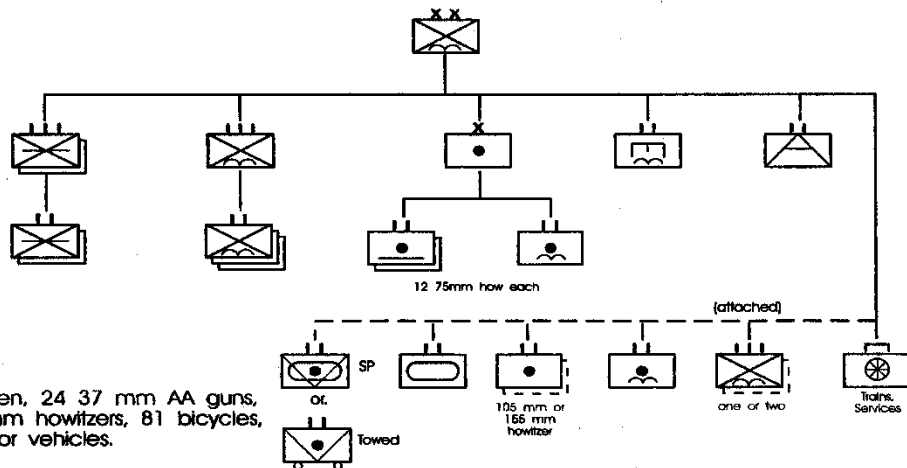
CAVALRY
RECON.
SQUADRON

ENGINEER
BATTALION

US Infantry Division



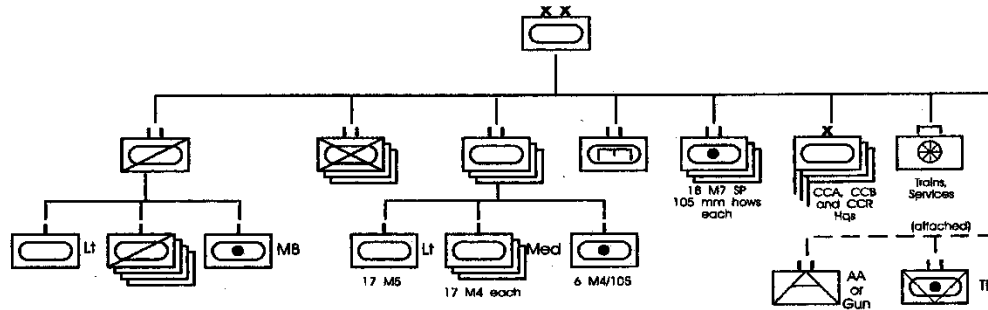
US Airborne Division



Note that the 82d and 101st Airborne had attached two parachute infantry regiments, each, along with a parachute field artillery battalion. Each of these divisions also contained a single three-battalion glider infantry regiment.

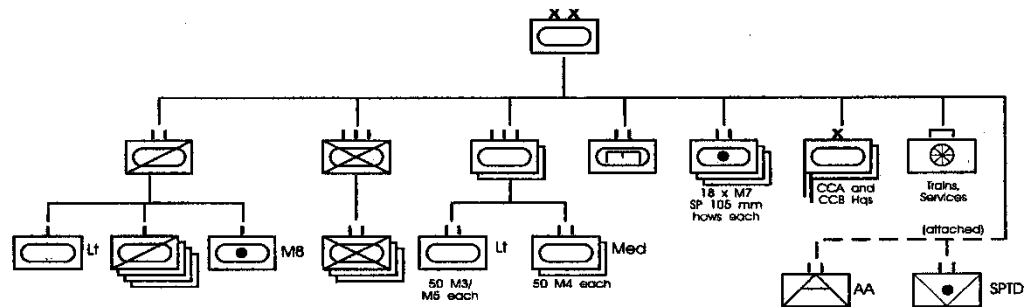
The 17th Airborne had two glider and two parachute regiments, and three artillery battalions. The 17th Airborne thus contained 11,000 men, and the other two divisions about 13,500 apiece.

US Armored Division



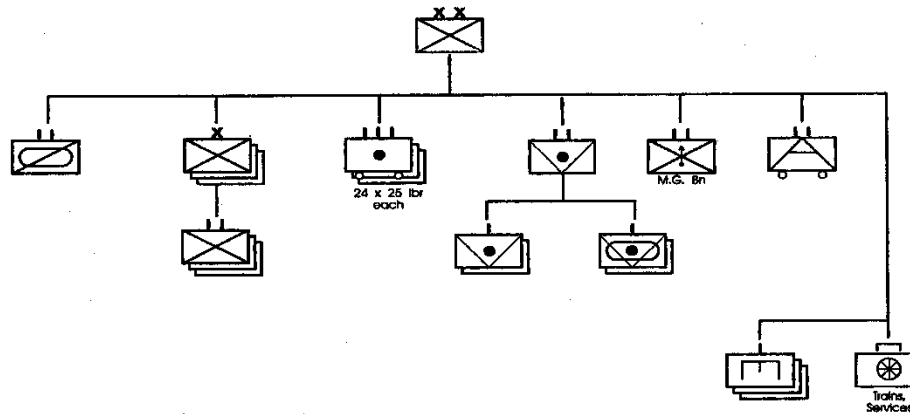
10,500 men, 168 medium and 77 light tanks, 450 halftracks, 54 SP M7 105 mm howitzers, 17 M8 and 18 M4 105 mm assault guns, 54 armored cars, 1,031 motor vehicles, 8 light aircraft.

US "Heavy" Armored Division



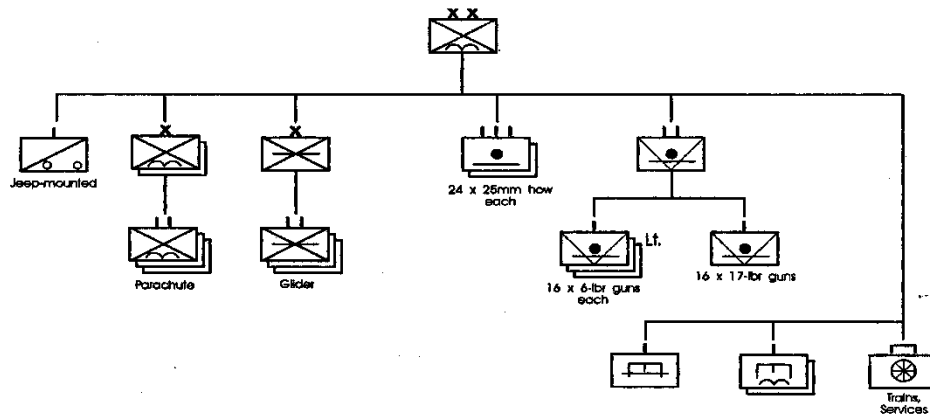
14,500 men, 232 medium and 158 light tanks, 640 halftracks, 54 SP 105 mm howitzers, 18 M4 105 mm and 14 M8 75 mm how. assault guns, 54 armored cars, 1,242 motor vehicles.

UK Infantry Division



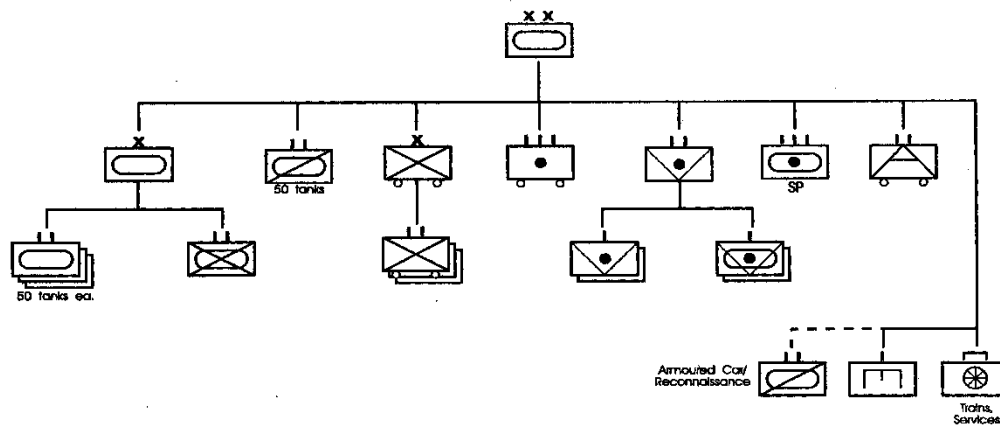
18,000 men, 32 TDs, 70 armoured cars, 72 towed Arty, 550-600 Bren carriers, 1,800 motor vehicles.

UK Airborne Division

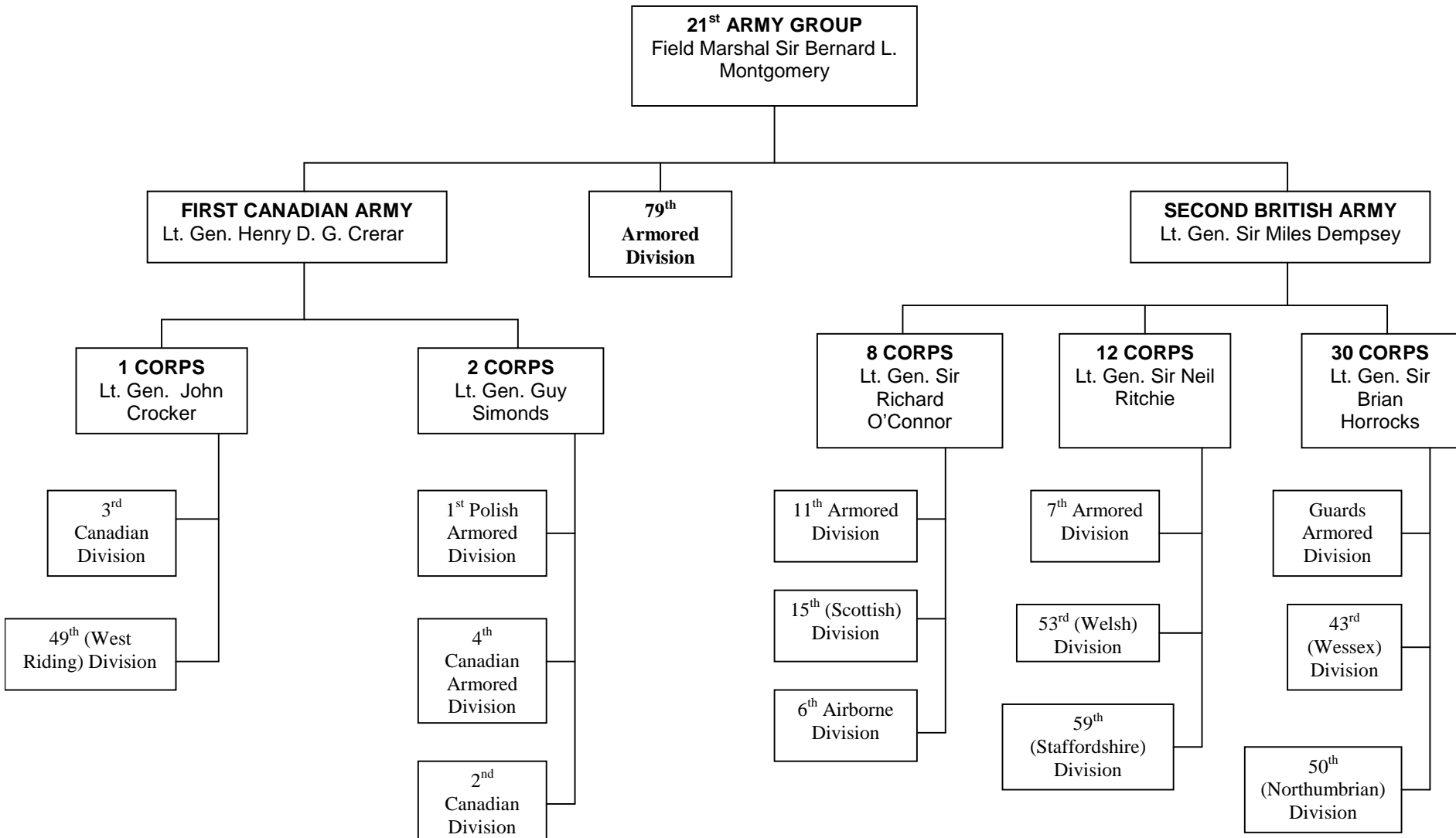


12,500 men, 48 towed Arty, 48 lt and 16 hvy AT guns.

UK Armoured Division



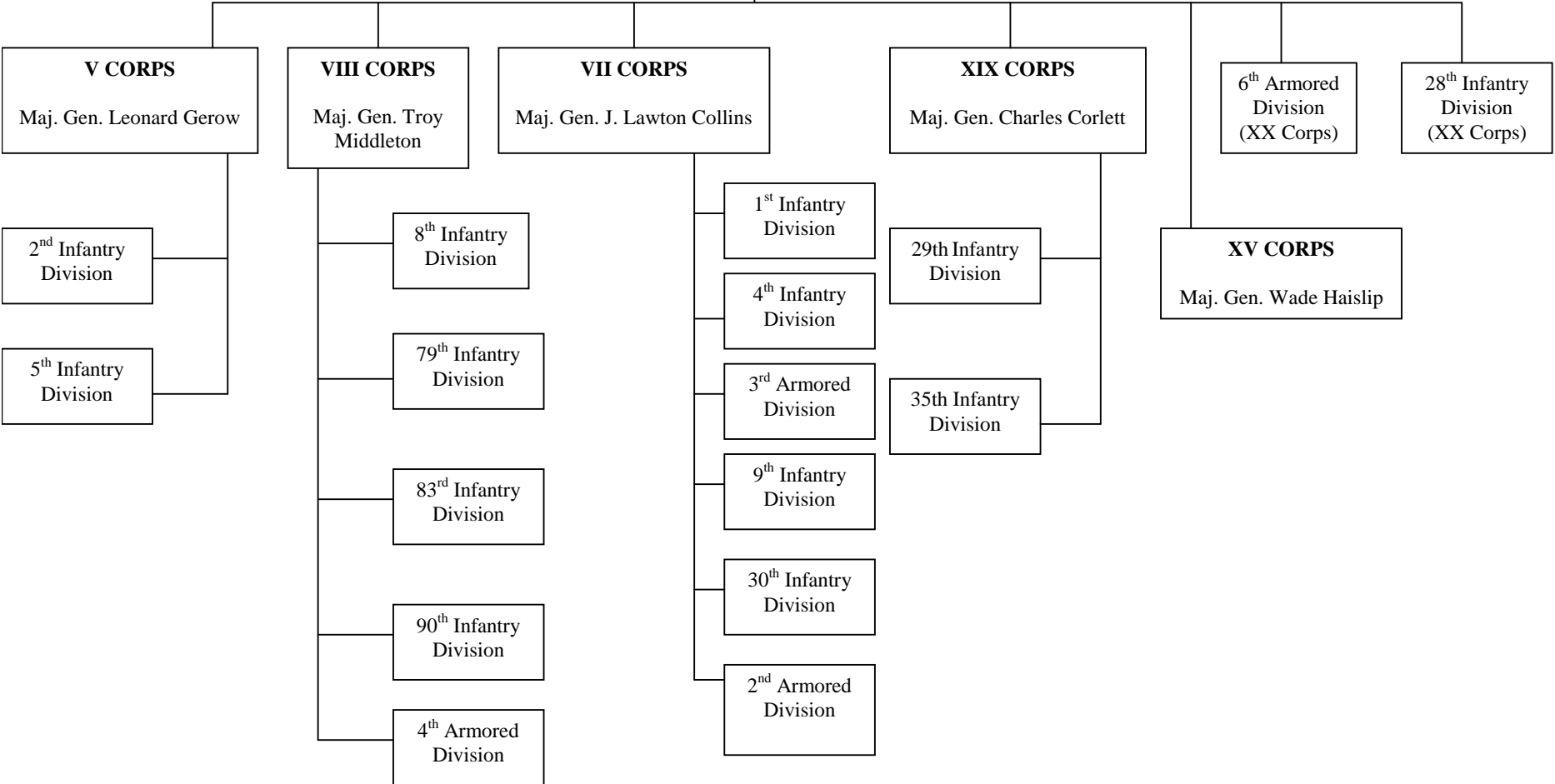
14,500 men, 200 tanks, 24 TDs, 24 SP and 24 towed Arty, 250 halftracks and Bren carriers, 1,600 motor vehicles.



21st Army Group Order of Battle as of 7 July 1944
79th Armored Division (Specialized Armor) remained under Army Group control.

**U. S. ORDER OF BATTLE FOR
THE ST. LÔ BREAKOUT
AS OF
0800, 25 JULY 1944**

FIRST U.S. ARMY
Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges



FIRST CANADIAN ARMY
Lt. Gen. Henry D. G. Crerar

1 CORPS
Lt. Gen. John Crocker

- 3rd Infantry Division
- 51st Infantry Division
- 6th Airborne Division
- 49th Infantry Division

SECOND BRITISH ARMY
Lt. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey

2 CORPS
Lt. Gen. Guy Simonds

- 2nd Canadian Division
- 3rd Canadian Division
- 7th Armored Division
- Guards Armored Division

8 CORPS
Lt. Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor

11th Armored Division

12 CORPS
Lt. Gen. Sir Neil Ritchie

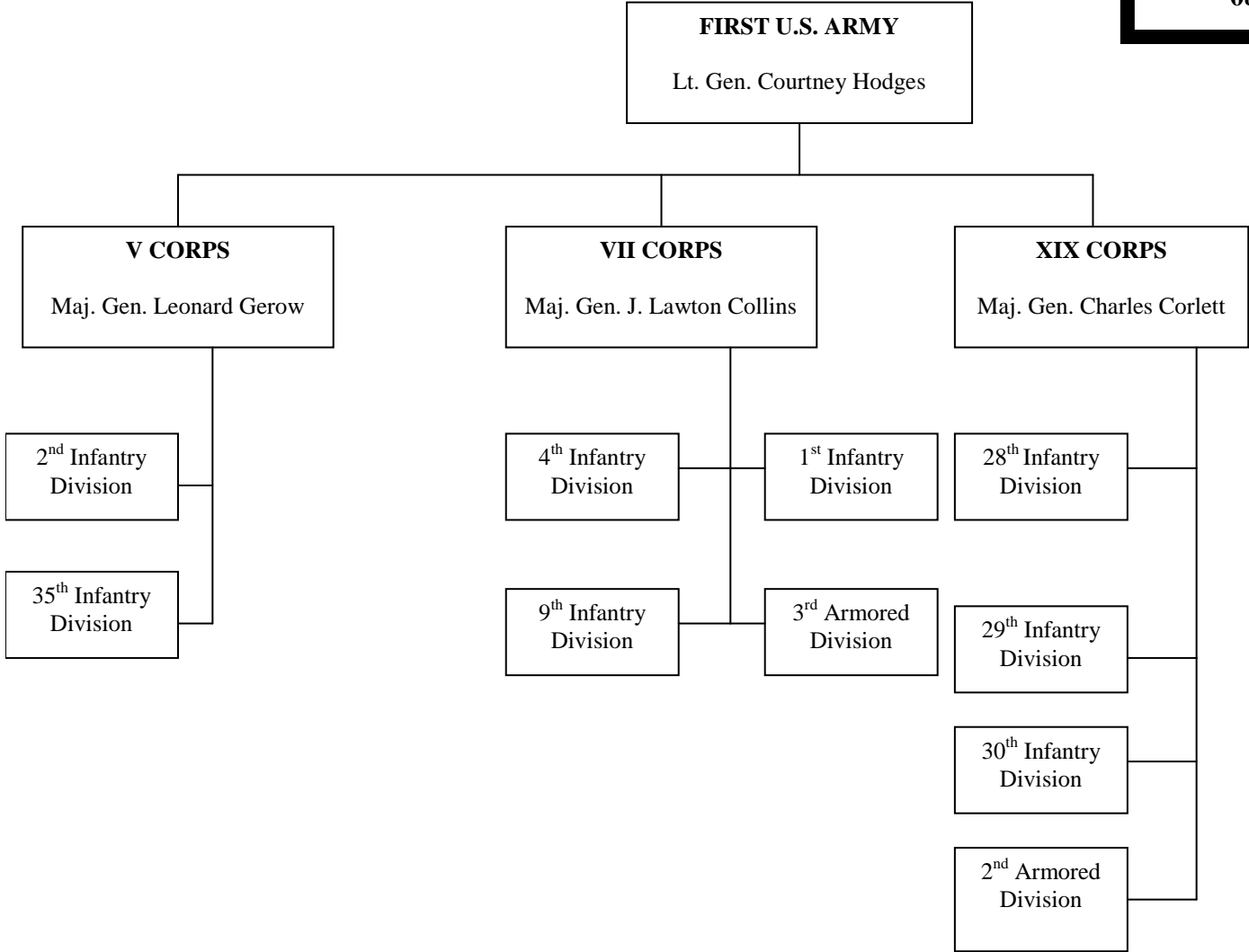
- 43rd Infantry Division
- 52nd Infantry Division
- 59th (Staffordshire) Division

30 CORPS
Lt. Gen. Bucknall

- 15th (Scottish) Infantry Division
- 50th (Northumbrian) Division

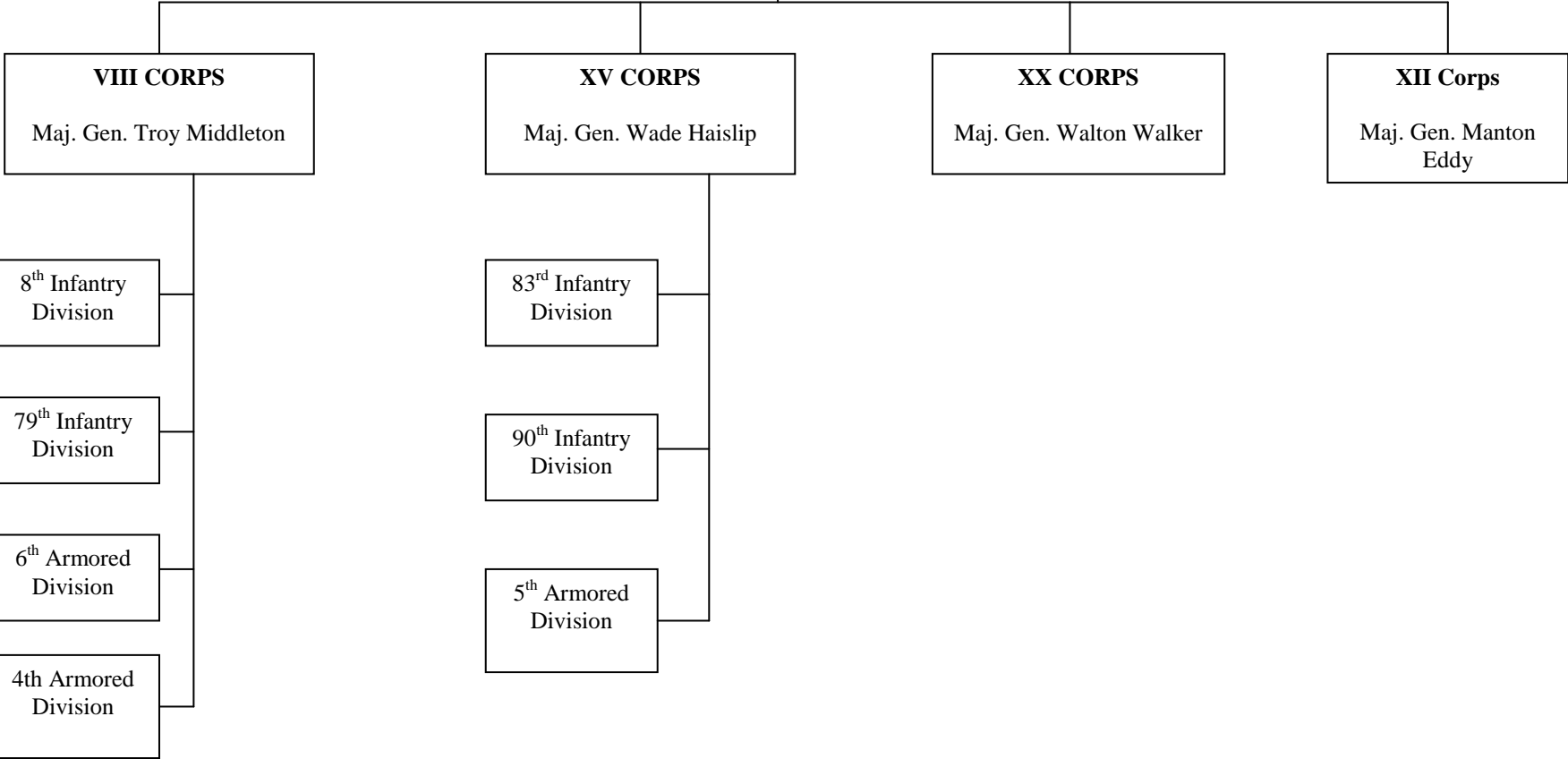
**British and Canadian Forces for the
St. Lo Breakout
As of 0800, 25 July 1944**

**DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS IN
FIRST U.S. ARMY
AS OF
THE FALAISE OPERATION
0800, 4 AUGUST 1944**



**DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS IN
THIRD U.S. ARMY
AS OF
THE FALAISE OPERATION
0800 4 AUGUST 1944**

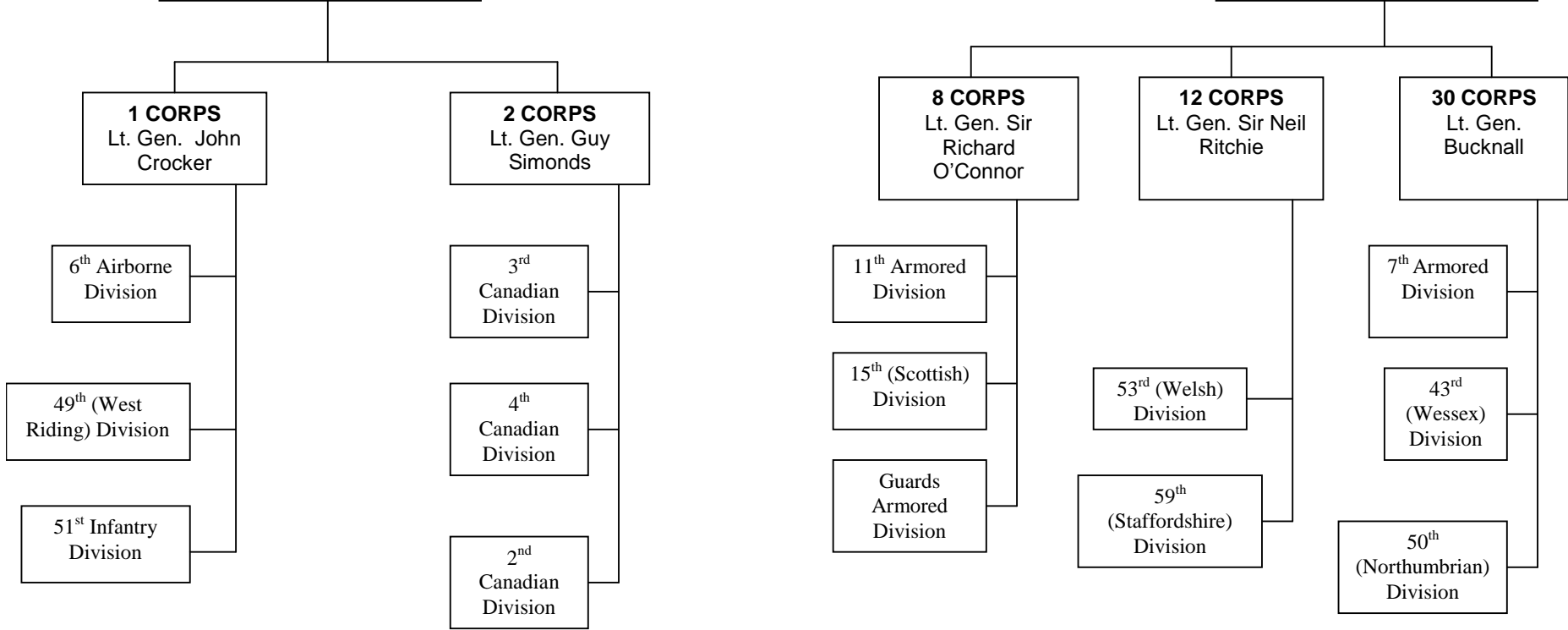
THIRD U.S. ARMY
Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.



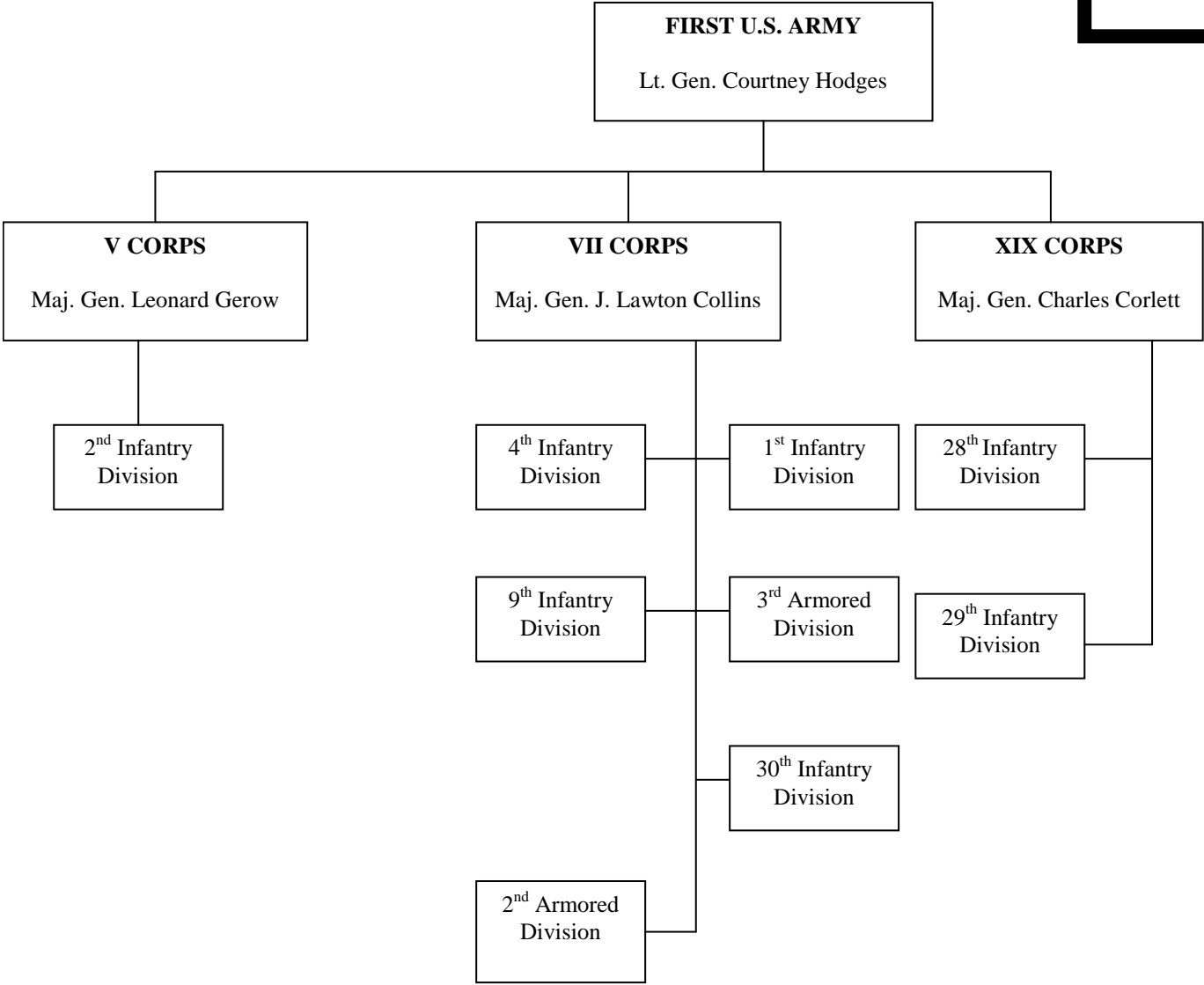
**SECOND BRITISH ARMY and
FIRST CANADIAN ARMY
AS OF THE FALAISE
OPERATION
0800 4 AUGUST 1944**

FIRST CANADIAN ARMY
Lt. Gen. Henry D. G. Crerar

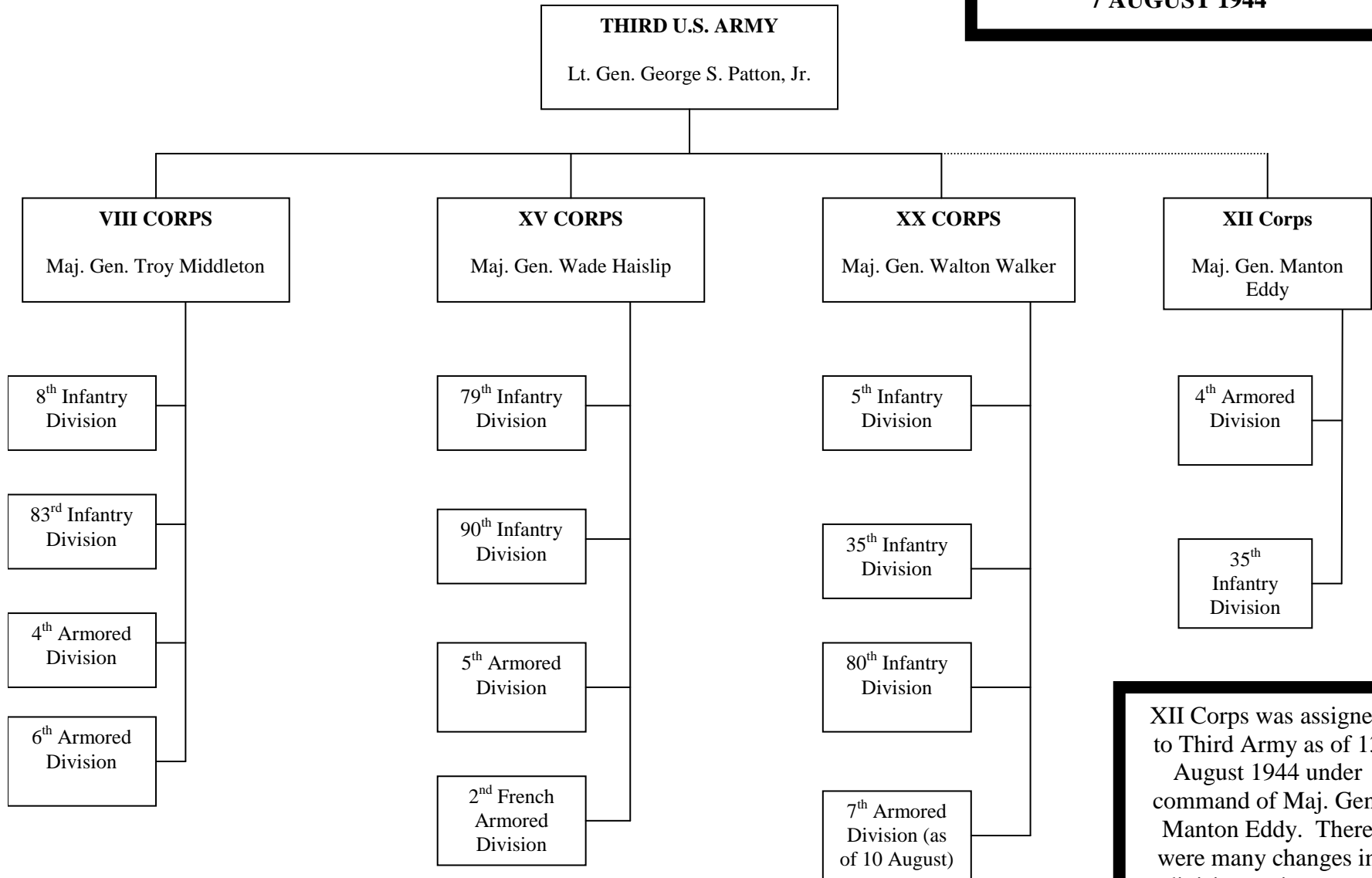
SECOND BRITISH ARMY
Lt. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey



**DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS IN
FIRST U.S. ARMY
AS OF
THE FALAISE OPERATION
7 AUGUST 1944**

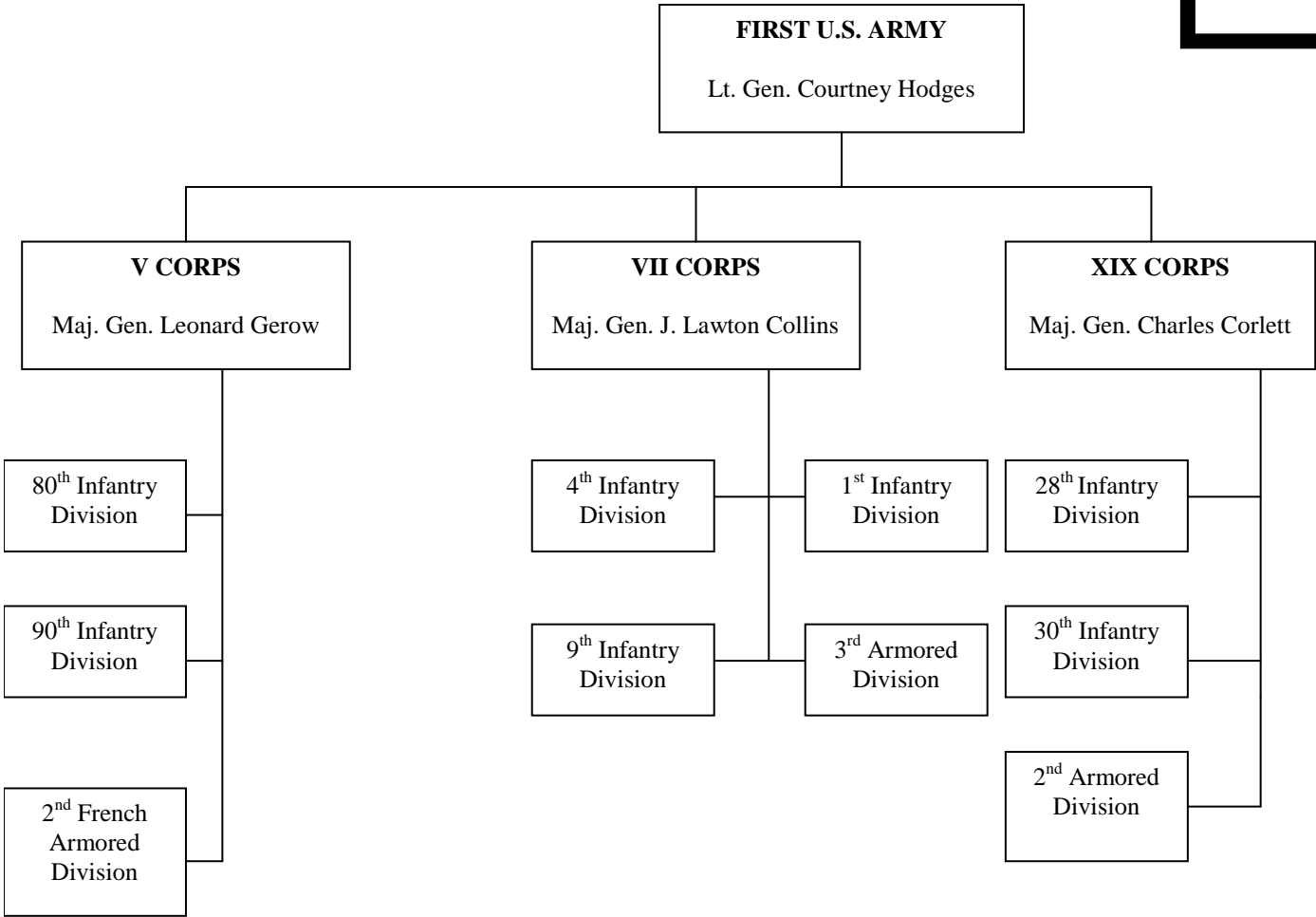


**DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS IN
THIRD U.S. ARMY
AS OF
THE FALaise OPERATION
7 AUGUST 1944**



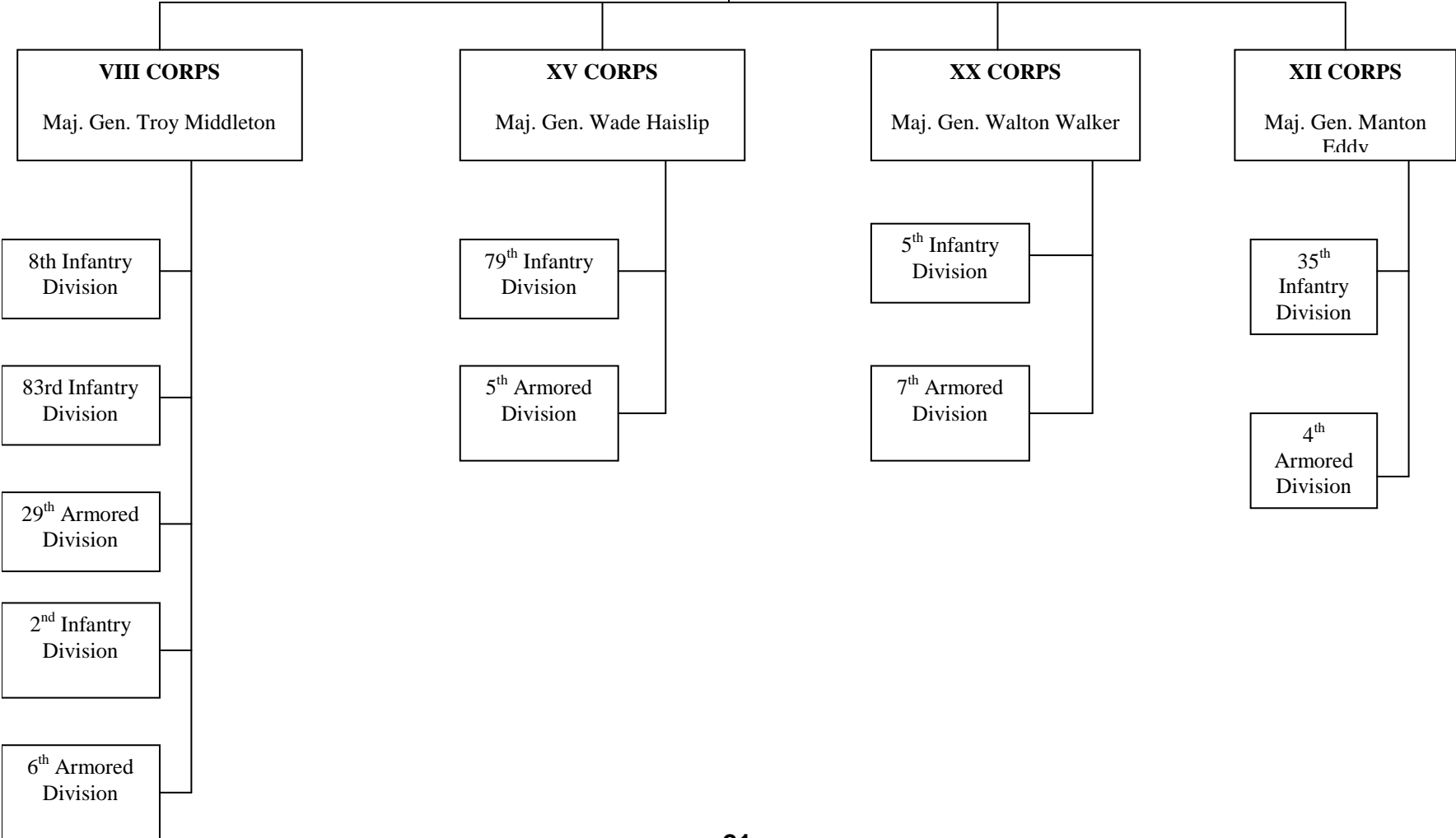
XII Corps was assigned to Third Army as of 13 August 1944 under command of Maj. Gen. Manton Eddy. There were many changes in division assignments around that time.

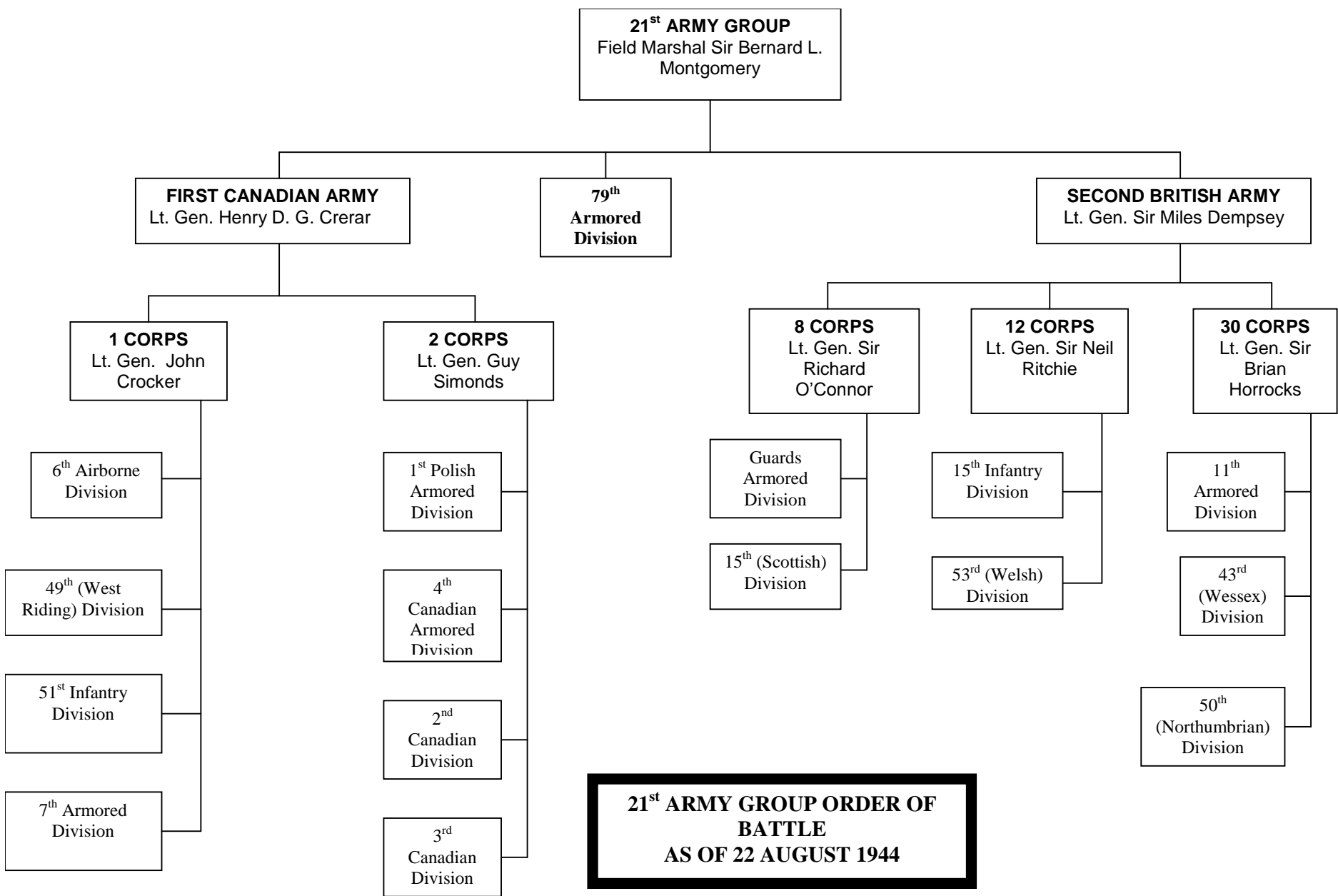
**DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS IN
FIRST U.S. ARMY
AS OF
THE FALAISE OPERATION
22 AUGUST 1944**



**THIRD U.S. ARMY
AS OF
THE FALAISE OPERATION
22 AUGUST 1944**

THIRD U.S. ARMY
Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.





U. S. DIVISIONS ENGAGED OR AVAILABLE IN NORMANDY

Level of Experience

Out of the fourteen U.S. infantry and six armored divisions available for the breakout battles, only five of the infantry divisions had prior experience of battle, and only one of the armored divisions. Among the five infantry divisions with battle experience, the experience of three extended back only to June 6. Even in such “experienced” divisions as the 1st Infantry, casualties on Sicily had resulted in as much as half of some infantry companies being filled with soldiers from replacement depots. That situation only accelerated for 1st and 29th Infantry Divisions, which took in the vicinity of 3000 casualties on D-Day, and for 4th and 90th Infantry Divisions, which suffered heavy casualties in the fights behind Utah and in the capture of Cherbourg. Generally speaking, the state of training of any U.S. division steadily declined, the longer it was in combat. Infantry regiments routinely sustained casualty rates of more than 100% in the bocage and breakout phases of the fighting. Thus the level of acceptable training dropped from unit to small unit at best, and usually to the individual and squad level.

Casualties

In the fall of 1944, the Army had a serious personnel problem. The 81 rifle squads of a typical infantry division numbered a total of only 3,240 riflemen. The remainder of the 14,000 soldiers of the division performed other tasks. Some, including the artillery, armor, tank destroyer units, and others, were of the combat arms. The remainder handled the essential supply and administrative tasks to keep the division in action. The situation in the division repeated itself at higher echelons. At the field army level (roughly 350,000 men), about one soldier in seven was in the front line. In the European theater as a whole, Omar Bradley estimated that only one soldier out of fifteen fought with a rifle. Although riflemen were the minority in the Army, they suffered the highest casualty rate--83 percent in Normandy. Bradley later reported that three out of every four casualties came from a rifle platoon, and that the rate of loss in rifle platoons averaged 90 percent. Thus there began in Normandy and continued through December of 1944 a severe infantry shortage in Europe, compounded by Army decisions to send more riflemen to the Pacific. As the Battle of the Bulge started, Bradley was working hard to solve the problem, and found that the only way was to assign men from other skills--including antiaircraft artillerymen, now that the German Air Force seemed largely defeated--to the infantry.

Infantry Division Organization

The standard infantry division was “triangular,” which meant it was organized around three infantry regiments. It was a general purpose fighting organization designed for what the Army referred to as “open warfare,” and which used motor transport. It had a minimum number of organic attachments, though it did have a permanent divisional artillery structure of three 105mm and one 155mm artillery battalions. Special purpose units beyond those in the division base were attached from Corps as needed, although a tank battalion was normally permanently attached to support the infantry. Going into Normandy, the TOE divisional strength was 14,253 soldiers. The infantry regiment had three battalions of four companies each, for a total strength of 152 officers, 5 warrant officers, and 3100 enlisted soldiers. Each regiment was also authorized an organic anti-tank company (57 mm).

Armored Division Organization

The armored division was designed to provide high mobility, protected firepower and shock and to be able to conduct sustained, independent operations. Two type organizations existed in the European theater of operations. The 1940 TOE division had an armored brigade of 368 tanks that were distributed among two light and one heavy armored regiments, a field artillery regiment, a reconnaissance battalion, and an observation squadron, in addition to an armored infantry regiment, a field artillery battalion, and an engineer battalion. This division had 12,697 soldiers.

The “heavy” armored division organized in 1942 contained two armored regiments with two light and four medium tank battalions of three companies each. There was no brigade, that echelon of command being replaced by two Combat Command Headquarters (A and B) for mission flexibility. Artillery was reduced to three SP 105mm battalions. This division had 390 tanks (232 medium and 158 light) and a total strength of 14,620. The 2nd and 3rd Armored Divisions retained this structure throughout the war.

The remainder of the armored divisions were reorganized in 1943 and became known as “light” armored divisions. Instead of two armored regiments, they had only three tank battalions each. The tank battalion had three medium and one light tank company. An armored reconnaissance battalion, redesignated a cavalry reconnaissance squadron, three armored infantry battalions, and a Combat Command R (Reserve) were added. Because the division really did not have enough soldiers to meet its missions, an armored group headquarters was usually attached in compensation.

In all armored divisions, the medium tank was various marks of the M-4 Sherman, while the light tank was the M3 or M5 Stuart, which was armed with a 37mm gun.

Divisions

1st Infantry Division (The Big Red One). Maj. Gen. Clarence Huebner. The most experienced American infantry division. North Africa, Sicily, D-Day. Heavy losses in the initial landings.

2nd Infantry Division (Indianhead). Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson.

4th Infantry Division (Ivy). Maj. Gen. Raymond O. Barton. D-Day.

5th Infantry Division (Red Diamond). Maj. Gen. S. Leroy Irwin.

8th Infantry Division (Pathfinder). Division command changed on 12 July 1944 from Maj. Gen. William McMahon to Brig. Gen. Donald A. Stroh.

9th Infantry Division (Octofoil). Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy until 19 August 1944, when he assumed command of XII Corps. On that date, Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Craig took command. North Africa, Sicily.

28th Infantry Division (Keystone). Maj. Gen. Lloyd D. Brown until 14 August 1944, when he was relieved of command. Brig. Gen. James E. Wharton took command and was killed in action on 14 August 1944. Brig. Gen. Norman D. Cota assumed command on 14 August 1944.

29th Infantry Division (Blue and Gray). Maj. Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt. D-Day. Heavy losses in initial landings.

30th Infantry Division (Old Hickory). Maj. Gen. Leland S. Hobbs.

35th Infantry Division (Santa Fe). Maj. Gen. Paul W. Baade.

79th Infantry Division. Maj. Gen. I. T. Wyche.

80th Infantry Division (Blue Ridge). Maj. Gen. Horace L. McBride.

83rd Infantry Division (Thunderbolt). Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon.

90th Infantry Division (Tough Hombres). Brig. Gen. Jay W. McKelvie until 13 June 1944, when relieved and replaced by Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Landrum until 30 July 1944, when relieved. On that date, Brig. Gen. Raymond S. McLain took command. D-Day. Heavy losses in first engagements in Normandy.

2nd Armored Division (Hell on Wheels). Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks. North Africa, Sicily.

3rd Armored Division (Spearhead). Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose.

4th Armored Division. Maj. Gen. John S. Wood.

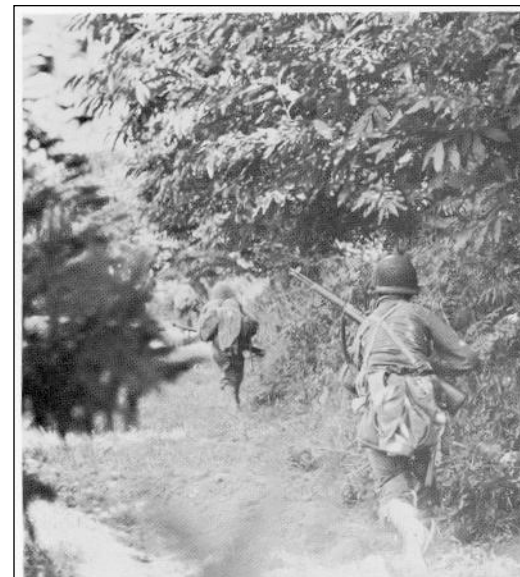
5th Armored Division (Victory). Maj. Gen. Lunsford E. Oliver.

6th Armored Division (Super Sixth). Maj. Gen. Robert W. Grow.

7th Armored Division (Lucky Seventh). Maj. Gen. Lindsay M. Silvester.

DIVISIONS UNDER U.S. CONTROL

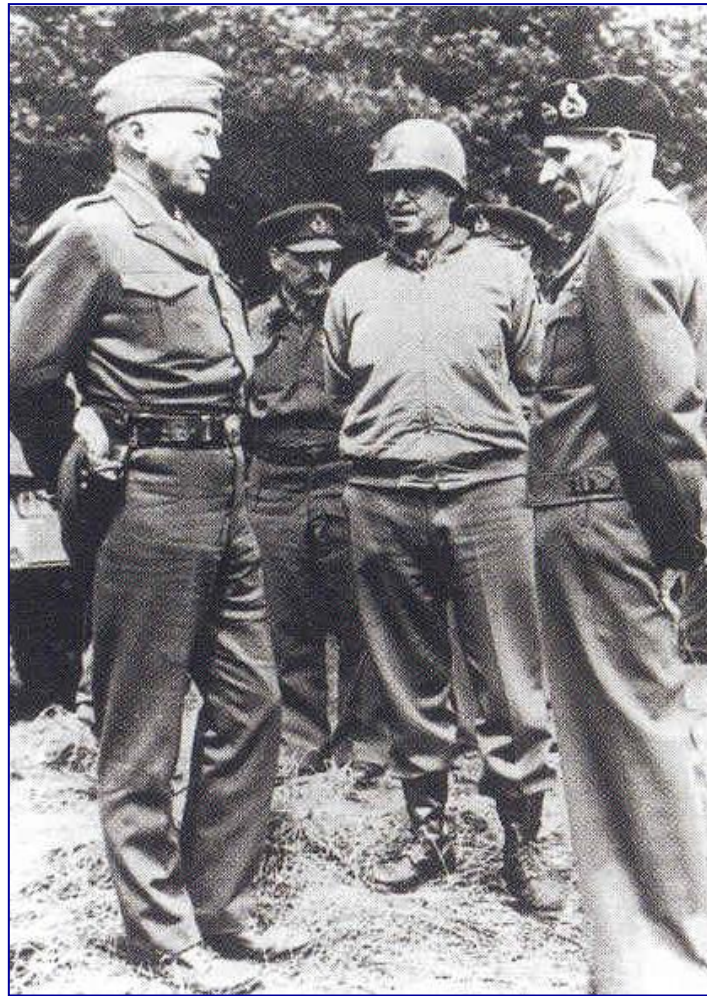
2nd French Armored Division. (Maj. Gen. Jacques LeClerc).



Scurrying along a hedgerow near Mortain

Tab E

Allied Biographies



Patton, Bradley, & Montgomery

American Commanders

General Dwight David Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces



Eisenhower was the senior officer in the European Theater of Operations and commander of the Allied coalition against Hitler. Born in the little east Texas town of Denison in 1890, he graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1915 with a commission in the infantry. World War I brought the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel and service with training the Army's new tank corps, but Eisenhower was disappointed that he never had the chance to command in France during the fighting. He was promoted to major in 1920 and held that rank through the next sixteen years of service in the small interwar Army, serving in various staff positions and, occasionally, with troops. He did not command a battalion until 1940. The key to his professional development was an early assignment in Panama with Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, operations officer on General John J. Pershing's staff during World War I in France and at that time commanding an infantry brigade. Conner tutored Eisenhower in

the military art and, most significantly, caused him to think deeply about the problems of coalition command. After graduating from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, the acknowledged portal to future advancement, and two years later from the Army War College, Eisenhower served on the War Department General Staff, where he worked in the Office of the Chief of Staff while Douglas MacArthur led the Army. He subsequently worked again for MacArthur in the Philippines and returned to the United States as a lieutenant colonel in 1939 for battalion command in the 15th Infantry, duty as regimental executive officer, and then as chief of staff of the 3rd Infantry Division. Thereafter, Eisenhower became chief of staff of the newly-activated IX Corps and then of Third Army. It was in that position that he first gained national attention, being credited with the battle plan by means of which Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's Third Army decisively defeated Lt. Gen. Ben Lear's Second Army in the famous Louisiana Maneuvers of 1941.

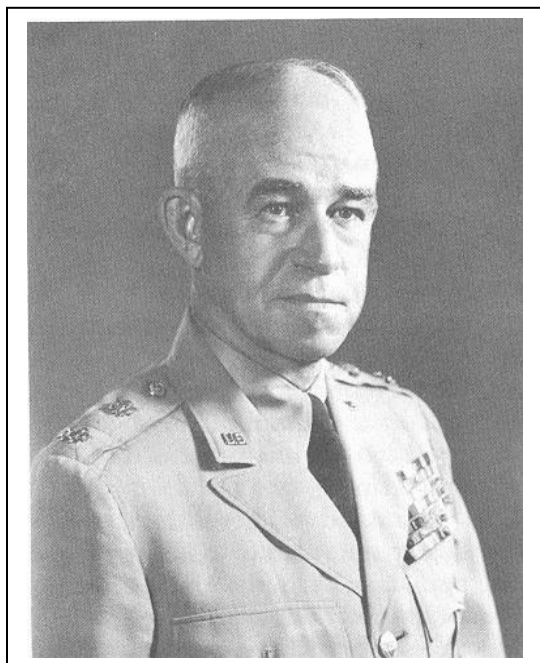
Almost immediately, Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall summoned Eisenhower to Washington, where he soon made the younger man chief of the War Plans Division of the general staff and quickly promoted him to major general. Developing plans that were then in formulation, Eisenhower sketched the basic strategy of establishing a base in the United Kingdom and attacking

Germany by amphibious landings in France. In June 1942, Marshall named him the commanding general of the new European Theater. In only a few months, Eisenhower had earned Marshall's full trust. Marshall saw in him a man who had the vision to execute the strategy that the Allies had agreed upon. After commanding the 1942 Allied landings in North Africa and the subsequent campaign in Tunisia, Eisenhower went on to command the Allied assault on Sicily and the Italian mainland, in the process gaining valuable experience not only in coalition command, but also in the difficult problems of amphibious operations. At the end of 1943, he was named Supreme Allied Commander for the invasion of Europe and directed the SHAEF effort to "utilize the resources of two great nations . . . with the decisiveness of a single authority." This was never easy, but in Eisenhower, President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill found a man whose single-minded dedication to the goal of Allied unity was equal to the task. Following the success of the Allied landings at Normandy on 6 June 1944, the buildup of the beachhead, the breakout at St. Lo, the destruction of a large part of the German Army in the west in the Falaise Pocket, and the race across France in September, 1944, Eisenhower's armies stood on the very frontiers of the Reich by the early fall—far ahead of the most ambitious predictions of staff planners.

Eisenhower's perpetual good humor was often strained by the problems involved in keeping the Allied coalition firmly wedded to a single strategy, and in coping with the strong personalities of many of his subordinates. His perennial problems were Field Marshal Sir Bernard Law Montgomery, commander of British 21st Army Group, and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of Third U.S. Army—two men who were, as General Omar N. Bradley remarked in 1978, "two sides of the same coin." Some British commanders, and in particular Montgomery and his mentor, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, saw Eisenhower as "a nice chap; no general," and thought him unsuited to command the ground battle, although they agreed he was superb at the political level. American commanders, including Patton and Bradley, often complained that Eisenhower forgot that he was an American and was unable to say no to Montgomery. Whatever the nature of the disagreements among senior commanders, however, Eisenhower had firm control of SHAEF and imposed his will in his subordinates.

In the Normandy campaign, Eisenhower, like many other Allied commanders, was still feeling his way into a new job, commanding immense forces. Some of the British and, indeed American, criticisms of his lack of tactical acumen appear well justified by the way the Falaise operation played out. Martin Blumenson probably best summarized the problems implicit in Eisenhower's command style: "Eisenhower's major fault was to allow his two army group commanders, Montgomery and Bradley, to drift apart. Each pursued his own course at critical moments, and a single firm direction of the operations never emerged. Although Eisenhower had the power to rectify the situation, he permitted the pocket to remain open too long and let the Seine River envelopment unfold haphazardly. Had he been more perceptive and more forthright, he could have insisted on behavior in conformance with what was his forte, coalition cooperation and coordination. Instead, he pursued his traditional hands-off policy, and the result was unsatisfactory for all save the Germans, who took advantage of the loose Allied reins."

Lieutenant General Omar Nelson Bradley Commanding General, 12th U.S. Army Group



Born in Clark, Missouri, in 1893, Bradley was a West Point classmate of Eisenhower and graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 with a commission in the infantry. Like Eisenhower, he did not serve in battle during World War I, but instead made a reputation as a trainer of troops. After teaching at West Point, graduating from Command and General Staff School, and serving in various troop assignments, Bradley went to Fort Benning, Georgia, where from 1929 through 1933 he had the most important assignment of his early career. Teaching at the infantry school while Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall was assistant commandant, Bradley earned Marshall's confidence and regard. Thereafter he was a "Marshall man," one of the select handful of officers to whom Marshall later looked to command the mobilization Army. After graduating from the Army War College and again serving at West Point, Bradley in 1938

served on the War Department General Staff. Marshall promoted him over the grade of colonel to brigadier general in 1941 and made him commandant of the Infantry School, following the tenure of Brig. Gen. Courtney Hodges. Shortly thereafter, he commanded both the 82nd and 28th Infantry Division during their training and, as a major general, went overseas to serve with Eisenhower in North Africa. There, he took command of II Corps during the battles in Tunisia and, promoted to lieutenant general, led that corps in the invasion of Sicily in 1943. At that time, he was under command of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who led Seventh Army. Selected by Eisenhower as the American ground commander for the invasion of Europe, Bradley went to England and took over First U.S. Army, commanding it in the assault at Normandy and the exploitation from the beachhead. With the activation of 12th Army Group in July, 1944, Bradley moved up to a command that included First Army and Third Army, under command of Patton (by then Bradley's subordinate), and eventually of the Ninth Army (in September 1944) and Fifteenth Army (after the Battle of the Bulge) in the advance across France and to the borders of Germany. Bradley's 12th Army Group eventually numbered 1.3 million men, the greatest force ever to serve under one American field commander.

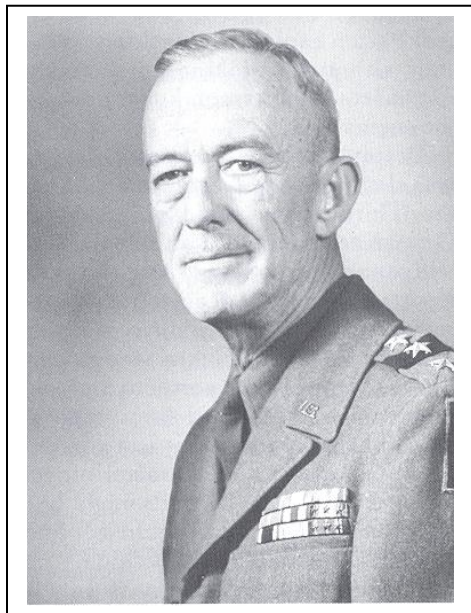
Bradley's reputation has suffered somewhat over the years. He really had little experience of higher command, having commanded a Corps in Sicily and having to learn to command an army, and then an army group, on the ground in France. He had his ups and downs in Normandy, vacillating from wrenching self-doubt to exuberant independence of action. In the Falaise operation, he lost confidence in his subordinates and in Montgomery and allowed his command structure to become complicated and ponderous. Throughout the operation, he demonstrated periodic indecisiveness and an unwillingness to take risks. As Blumenson concluded, Bradley "made instant decisions and then second-guessed himself," and "initiated potentially brilliant maneuvers, then aborted them

because he lacked confidence in his ability to see them through to completion.” Blumenson concluded that he simply mismanaged his part in the entire Falaise operation.

Chester Wilmot, probably the greatest promoter of Montgomery’s abilities, criticized Bradley as being “unable to appreciate the importance of concentration and balance. He was successful in conducting operations as long as someone else was controlling the battle as a whole.”

Bradley ran the Veterans Administration at the end of the war and became Chief of Staff of the Army in 1948. In 1949 he was promoted to the rank of General of the Army and became the first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He held that post through the Korean War until he retired in 1953. He wrote his war memoir, *A Soldier’s Story*, in 1951, and subsequently authored another memoir in collaboration with Clay Blair. He died in New York City in 1981.

Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges Commanding General, First U.S. Army



Courtney Hodges was born in Perry, Georgia, on 5 January 1887 and entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1904 at the age of seventeen. Not well grounded academically, he was “found” deficient in mathematics and resigned after one year. Had he graduated, he would have been a member of the Class of ’08 and, as such, some seven years senior to the men under whom he eventually served in Europe, Bradley and Eisenhower, both members of the Class of ’15. On 5 November 1906, Hodges enlisted in the 17th Infantry at Fort McPherson, Georgia. On 13 November 1909, while still at Fort McPherson, Sergeant Hodges was appointed as a Second Lieutenant, just one year behind his USMA classmates. In 1916, he took part in the Punitive Expedition into Mexico against Pancho Villa.

During World War I, he won a Distinguished Service Cross and a Silver Star during the Meuse-Argonne offensive of 1918 and rose to the rank of temporary lieutenant colonel, commanding an infantry battalion in the 5th Infantry Division. In the last days of the war, he personally led a reconnaissance across the Meuse River and into the main German battle positions. In forty hours of battle, his position became the spearhead of the attack that finally put the Army across the Meuse in force.

Hodges met Bradley when they taught at West Point together from 1920-1924, where then-Maj. Hodges was a member of the Tactical Department. Bradley commented that he was perhaps the first non-graduate to teach tactics to cadets and “ironically, he was a profound inspiration to the very corps that had earlier rejected him.” Bradley thought him the “quintessential Georgia gentleman,”

and the most modest man he had ever met. Hodges was an exceptional marksman and was at that time the Army's leading light in the national rifle matches.

While George C. Marshall was Assistant Commandant at the Infantry School—the famous “Benning Renaissance” of 1927-1930—Hodges served there as a member of the Infantry Board and made a strong favorable impression on Marshall. While there, the already close friendship with Omar Bradley, who was also a member of the faculty, flourished. In 1933-1934, Bradley and Hodges were classmates at the Army War College. Thereafter, Hodges served in the Philippines before returning to the United States in 1941 to become Chief of Infantry, and therefore responsible for the organization and training of what the Army still saw as its primary arm. In 1943, Hodges assumed command of Third U.S. Army from Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger. He did well in that assignment, convincing Marshall that, despite his age—he was fifty seven—he was not too old to go to war. Hodges arrived in Europe to understudy Bradley as deputy commanding general of First Army and ultimately to take command when Bradley was promoted to command 12th Army Group.

He was promoted to full general after the meeting with the Red Army at Torgau in April of 1945. Following the German surrender, he was preparing to take the First Army to the Pacific theater in September, 1945, when the war ended. After the war he continued to command the First Army at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and then Governors Island, New York. He retired in 1949 and lived in San Antonio, Texas. He died at Brooke General Hospital in San Antonio on January 16, 1966.

Bradley and Hodges were alike in many ways, and thought much the same way about fighting the war. That prompted some to remark that, when Hodges took over First Army from Bradley, “the new broom swept nothing.” Bradley's aide de camp, Maj. Chet Hansen, commented that Hodges was not an inspiring presence as a soldier, looking “like a small town banker in uniform.” Bradley, he thought, exuded confidence and firmness. Hodges, on the other hand, seemed “more worrier than warrior.” That was the view of many of his subordinates. Maj. Gen. Charles Corlett, XIX Corps commander, complained that Hodges didn't understand what was really going on in the infantry divisions, despite his frequent telephonic demands for information. Hodges, moreover, clearly played favorites, a fact that his subordinates couldn't fail to note. He doted on Maj. Gen. Joe Collins, VII Corps commander. Hodges and Corlett, on the other hand, barely could exchange a civil word. Others saw Hodges differently. Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin delivered a complimentary verdict that still said nothing about his virtues as an Army commander:

I had served under Hodges earlier in the Philippine Islands in the 1930s. He was a fine soldier with a distinguished record in World War I, quiet in manner and thoughtful and considerate in his relations with his subordinates. He was highly regarded in the peacetime army.

Even with their years of friendship and mutual esteem, Bradley remained concerned about Hodges and his abilities. “I began to fret privately,” he wrote years later, because “Courtney seemed indecisive and overly conservative. I hoped that my veteran First Army staff—Bill Kean in particular—would keep a fire under him.” Eisenhower seems to have shared the same worries, fearing that Hodges, separated from First Army staff, might lack drive. Ultimately, however, assessing the comparative merits of his major commanders, Bradley concluded that Hodges “was on

a par with George Patton, but owing to his modesty and low profile, he has been all but forgotten.” In retrospect, that appears an outrageous comparison. In the end, the most important conclusion about Hodges is that he was uncomfortable with “clever” maneuver and believed that the head-on attack was easier for his Army to manage (perhaps a justifiable conclusion in view of the few professionals in the Army), quicker, and probably cheaper in casualties, in the end.

Lieutenant General George Smith Patton, Jr. Commanding General, Third U.S. Army



Patton was born in California in 1885 to a wealthy family. Throughout his youth, he evidenced what appears in retrospect to have been dyslexia, which helps to account for the curious spelling that characterizes his memoir, *War As I Knew It* (1945), and that made academics extremely difficult for him. After attending the Virginia Military Institute for a year, he entered the U.S. Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1909 as a lieutenant of Cavalry. Early assignments in and around Washington, D.C., gave him an acquaintance with Secretary of War Henry Stimson, who was coincidentally to occupy the same post during World War II. He competed in the modern Pentathlon at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm. He attended the French Cavalry School at Saumur, following which he became an instructor at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley. There, he wrote the Army manual for the saber. In 1916, Patton convinced Gen. John J. Pershing to

assign him as a supernumerary aide de camp for the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in pursuit of Pancho Villa. Patton established a reputation for daring during the following months, as well as becoming well-known to the future commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I.

Selected to serve on Pershing’s staff in 1917, Patton went to France and then obtained a transfer to the new tank corps, where he was one of the principal staff officers responsible for organization and training of the new arm. A temporary lieutenant colonel in command of the 304th Tank Brigade, he participated in the St. Mihiel Offensive, where most of his tanks suffered mechanical failures, to his chagrin, and where he did most of his fighting on foot. In the later Meuse-Argonne Offensive, he again led tanks, this time as a temporary colonel. He was wounded in action in the latter battle and ended World War I with a Distinguished Service Cross, several Silver Stars and a number of French decorations.

In 1919, Patton commanded a brigade in the tank training establishment at Fort Meade, Maryland. Major Dwight D. Eisenhower who had spent the war training tank crewmen,

commanded one of his battalions. In that year he reverted to his permanent grade of major and returned to the horse cavalry. Over the next twenty years, he commanded a squadron of the 3rd Cavalry at Fort Myer, served two tours in Hawaii, was a staff officer in the Office of the Chief of Cavalry, graduated from the Command and General Staff School and then the War College. He was promoted to colonel in 1938 and assumed command of the 3rd Cavalry. Elderly by Gen. George Marshall's standards in 1940, Patton still obtained promotion to brigadier general and a brigade command in the 2nd Armored Division, which he subsequently commanded with conspicuous success as major general in the famous Louisiana Maneuvers. Later in 1941, he formed the I Armored Corps at the Desert Training Center

In 1942, he commanded troops in the landings in North Africa, Operation TORCH, going ashore around Casablanca. After the disaster at Kasserine Pass, he assumed command of II Corps and led it throughout the Tunisian Campaign until April, 1943, when he took command of Seventh Army for the landings in Sicily in July. There, his earlier touchy relations with British commanders flowered and bloomed in a rivalry with Montgomery. His successes in the Sicilian campaign were overshadowed by the infamous slapping incident in a U.S. military hospital that resulted in his reassignment to a purely nominal command in the deception operation in England, Operation FORTITUDE.

In January of 1944, he was named to command Third Army and began organizing and training the force that went ashore in France on 6 July and became operational under 12th Army Group command on 1 August. In that position, he was under command of Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who had been his subordinate in II Corps in Tunisia and in Seventh Army in Sicily. Their relationship was not always an easy one. Patton argued, unsuccessfully, for the long envelopment of German forces at Falaise. His subsequent operations to cross the Seine and exploit across France won him a reputation as America's premier tank general.

Later appreciations of Patton's abilities have been mixed—in part because of his enormous ego and volatile personality. He always sought the limelight and seemed to have no better understanding for operations in an Allied context than did his principal rival, Montgomery. Unabashedly American, Patton believed that U.S. forces could have, and should have, been given priority in operations in western Europe, and that this would have led to an earlier end to the war. One recent critique that spared no Allied general, Montgomery included, reached the conclusion that Patton's reputation was overdrawn. According to that view, he did not so much pursue the Germans across France as simply follow them, inasmuch as his forces were not actually in contact much of the time. When Patton came up against a determined defense at Metz, he did not perform well, a fact that bolstered the argument that, particularly in the pursuit, he was "the best traffic cop in the history of the U.S. Army." American opinion, and particularly that of the armor community, held an entirely different view and pointed to his tactical innovations and intuitive feel for the battlefield.

There is no doubt, however, that his personality limited his effectiveness, and that his impulsiveness—as in the slapping incident—limited his opportunities. Patton's taste for publicity and his rivalry with Montgomery often increased Eisenhower's difficulties. He was no easy subordinate, and Bradley actually did not want him as commander of Third Army. Like

Montgomery, however, he engendered enormous loyalty from the soldiers under his command, who performed brilliantly for him.

Patton was critically injured in an automobile accident near Mannheim in December of 1945 and died of his injuries twelve days later in Heidelberg.

Lieutenant General Leonard Townsend Gerow **Commanding General, V Corps**



Born in Petersburg, Virginia, Gerow entered the Virginia Military Institute as a State Cadet on 4 September 1907. In his last year, he attained the rank of Third Captain and graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree and honors in 1911. As the one honor graduate selected each year for appointment to the United States Army, Gerow was granted a Regular Army commission as a second lieutenant of Infantry on 29 September 1911, and assigned to the 19th Infantry at Ft. Leavenworth

Gerow served with the 19th Infantry Leavenworth, at Fort Meade, South Dakota, in the landings at Vera Cruz, Mexico, at Galveston, Texas, and subsequently on the Mexican border at Del Rio, Texas. He was commended for his work in the Galveston storm of 16-17 August, 1915. He

remained at various posts throughout Texas and New Mexico. Promoted to first lieutenant on 1 July 1916, he was reassigned to the 37th Infantry at Camp Wilson and Fort Sam Houston, at Laredo, and at Fort McIntosh, Texas. Promotion to captain followed on 15 May of 1917, and with it a reassignment to the 57th Infantry at Brownsville, Texas. Gerow served briefly in the black 24th Infantry at Columbus, New Mexico, but was detailed within three months to the Signal Corps School at Leon Springs, Texas, where he instructed candidates for commission. While there, he received orders for duty in France and arrived in Brest at the end of April, 1918.

Gerow was assigned as officer in charge of purchasing and disbursing for the Signal Corps in all foreign countries, including France, England, Switzerland, Spain, and Italy, and maintained an office in Paris. In those duties, he purchased roughly \$20 million worth of signal equipment for the Army. After the Armistice, his office became the Sales and Disbursing Department for the Signal Corps and he was designated the officer in charge, disposing of approximately \$15 million in Signal Corps materiel to foreign buyers. Gerow was promoted to major of infantry in the National Army on 15 May 1917 and to lieutenant colonel in the signal corps on 22 October 1918. Both were temporary promotions in the National Army, for the duration of the war. To his

later expressed disgust, he saw no combat action during the war. He was, however, cited in the General Orders of the American Expeditionary Force and the French government awarded him the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur. He returned to the United States on 2 October 1919 and, following brief duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer in Washington, assumed command of the 52nd Telegraph Battalion and subsequently the Signal Corps School at Fort Sam Houston. His service in World War I was finally recognized on 6 November 1922 when he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Promoted to permanent Major in July, 1920, Gerow left Fort Sam Houston in December of 1920 and was in early 1921 ordered to duty in the Office of the Chief of Infantry, where he served until July of 1923. He then was assigned to the War Plans Division of the General Staff, where he worked until selected for the infantry advance course at Fort Benning in September of 1924.

Gerow graduated from the Infantry School in May of 1925. He was the honor graduate; the number two man in the class was Omar N. Bradley. Immediately after graduation, Gerow entered the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth and was honor graduate of his course, graduating in 1926.

From August to September of 1929, Gerow was assistant executive officer in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War. He then entered the Army War College, graduating in 1931. Also in 1931, he completed the Field Officers' Course at the Chemical School at Edgewood Arsenal and served as Assistant Commandant of that school.

He next served in the 31st Infantry in Shanghai and the Philippines, commanding both the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of that regiment until May of 1934, when he became commander of Camp John Hay (Philippines). He served in Ninth Corps Area in San Francisco, and was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, of Fourth Corps Area in Atlanta, in 1935. In April of 1935, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and returned to the War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff, becoming executive officer of the division.

In March of 1939, Gerow became chairman of the special board for the development of tactical doctrine at Fort Benning, and then was Chief of Staff of the Provisional 2nd Division (later 2nd Infantry Division) at Fort Sam Houston. He remained in that position until the end of 1939. Gerow was a senior control officer with Third Army during the 1940 Louisiana maneuvers. After promotion to Colonel, he was assistant commandant of the Infantry School.

Gerow was promoted to brigadier general in October 1940, well before Patton, Clark, Spaatz, or Eisenhower, and was assigned to duty with the 8th Infantry Division at Fort Jackson. In December of that year, he became Chief, War Plans Division, WDGS.

Gerow remained at War Plans until February of 1942, when he was promoted to major general and took command of the 29th Infantry Division at Fort Meade. He took the division to England in October 1942, and was subsequently appointed Commander of Field Forces, European Theater of Operations.

At the age of 53, Gerow took command of V Corps in July of 1943. At that time, he was one of the youngest generals to be given command of a major American formation. He commanded V Corps during all of its operations from Omaha Beach on D-Day through January of 1945. These operations included Normandy; the Breakout; the liberation of Paris, during which event he was the first American general to enter that city; the capture of Compeigne, St. Quentin, Charlesville, Sedan, Bastogne, and the city of Luxembourg; penetration of the Siegfried Line; the Huertgen Forest, and the Battle of the Bulge. Gen. Omar Bradley considered Gerow one of his most trustworthy subordinates.

Gerow was promoted to lieutenant general on 1 January 1945 and assumed command of the Fifteenth Army on 15 January. Upon his return to the United States that year, he became Commandant of the Command and General Staff School, where he remained until January of 1948, when he assumed command of Second Army at Fort Meade.

Gerow retired on 31 July 1950. He was temporarily recalled to active duty in April 1951 and served as a member of the Army Logistical Support Panel in the Office of the Chief, Army Field Forces, Fort Monroe, Virginia. While in retirement, Gerow was promoted on the retired list to the rank of general, under the Act of 19 July 1954. He died at Fort Lee, Virginia, on 12 October 1972 and was buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Gerow lacked the tactical imagination, and probably the intuitiveness, that made Collins Bradley's favorite corps commander. He was capable, but uninspired, "a commander of impeccable credentials, hardly brilliant but balanced and sound," according to Martin Blumenson. Gerow was slow to launch the crucial attacks on 17-18 August to close the Falaise Gap, and was criticized for it. In many ways, Bradley was more at fault than Gerow, since he sent him to take command of a situation about which Gerow knew nothing, in the face of very little sound intelligence about German dispositions.

Decorations:

Distinguished Service Medal, 6 November 1922

Oak Leaf Cluster, 8 August 1944

Legion of Merit, 9 September 1943

Oak Leaf Cluster, 1944

Silver Star, 22 January 1945

Bronze Star 1944

Foreign decorations: British Companion of the Bath; Russian Order of Suvorov, 2nd Class; French Legion of Honor, Chevalier, 28 April 1919; French Legion of Honor, Commander, 30 January 1945; French Croix de Guerre with Palm, 30 January 1945; Order of the Crown of Luxembourg; Belgian Order of Leopold; Belgian Croix de Guerre; Chilean Military Merit, 1st Class; Peruvian Order of Ayacucho, Grand Official; Brazil Order of Military Merit, Grand Official; Brazil Order of Aeronautical Merit, Grand Official.

Major General Joseph Lawton Collins Commanding General, VII U.S. Corps



Born in New Orleans in 1896, Collins graduated from West Point in 1917 and was assigned to the 22nd Infantry, earning promotion to temporary captain by 1919. He did not serve in the AEF but was ordered to duty with the Third Army in occupation of Germany in May of 1919. He taught at West Point from 1921 through 1925 and then attended the Infantry School at Fort Benning. From 1927 through 1931, he was an instructor at Benning. Promoted to major in 1932, Collins was next a student to the Command and General Staff School in 1933, whereupon he was ordered to the Philippines. He graduated from the Army Industrial College in 1937 and the Army War College in 1938, serving as an instructor there until 1941. In that year, he was appointed as chief of staff of VII corps in Alabama.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Collins became chief of staff to Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commander of the Hawaiian Department. Promoted to temporary brigadier general in 1942, Collins took command of the 25th Infantry Division and led it in battle at Guadalcanal and New Georgia, establishing a reputation as an effective and vigorous combat commander. In March of 1944, he was ordered to England, where he assumed command of VII Corps for the Normandy landings. VII Corps landed at Utah Beach and then secured the Cotentin Peninsula and the port of Cherbourg in June and July. In July, VII Corps was the spearhead for the breakout at St. Lô and played a major part in the envelopment of German Seventh Army at Falaise.

Young, attractive, vigorous, and well –spoken, Collins was a good corps commander who consistently delivered results. As a consequence, he was Omar Bradley’s favorite commander and a particular favorite of Eisenhower’s. Hard driving and able, he had a gift for appearing at the correct point on the battlefield to influence events, as he demonstrated particularly at La Fiere, behind Utah Beach, where he orchestrated the resources of VII Corps to support a river crossing at a critical moment.

He was impatient with those who lacked his mental agility, however, and was quick to relieve officers from command, occasionally impulsively. In fact, far more division commanders were relieved of command in VII Corps than in any other corps in the European Theater of Operations.

Collins became Chief of Staff of the Army in 1949, succeeding Bradley. He remained in the Army at Eisenhower’s request after that tour was over as the U.S. Representative on the Military Committee and Standing Group of NATO, 1953-1956. He was briefly Eisenhower’s personal representative to Vietnam with the rank of ambassador. He retired in 1956. Collins died in Washington, D.C., on 12 September 1987.

Major General Troy H. Middleton Commanding VIII Corps



Troy H. Middleton was born in Mississippi in 1889 and earned the B.S. from Mississippi A & M College in 1909. He enlisted in the Army in 1910 and was commissioned into the infantry in 1912. He took part in the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1917. During World War I, he had combat commands in the 47th and 39th Infantry Regiments in the American Expeditionary Forces, taking part in the Aisne-Marne campaign, the St. Mihiel offensive, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He rose to the rank of temporary colonel by 1918 and was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal for his part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. During World War I, Middleton commanded in combat and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for actions in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Middleton then served as an instructor at the Infantry School at Fort Benning from 1919 through 1921. He graduated from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth in 1924, and from the Army War College in Washington, D.C., in 1929. He was Professor of Military Science at Louisiana State University from 1930 to 1936. In 1937, he retired from the Army as a colonel to accept the post of Dean of Administration and later acting Vice President of that institution.

Recalled to service in January of 1941, Middleton was assigned to the Infantry Training Center from 1941 through 1942, and then in March of 1942 to the 4th Motorized Division and, in April, to the 36th Infantry Division. He was promoted to brigadier general in June of 1942 and to major general in October of that year. He assumed command of the 45th Infantry Division, which he led through 1944. In March of that year, he took command of VIII Corps, which he commanded until the end of the war.

Eisenhower, Bradley, Hodges, and Patton all had a high regard for Middleton's brilliant leadership in Operation COBRA and in subsequent battles across western Europe. His reputation was that he was a corps commander of extraordinary abilities. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, and the Bronze Star during the war.

Retiring from the Army again, Middleton returned to LSU and, in 1950, was appointed to the university presidency. Middleton continued to serve the Army in numerous consultative capacities. He resided in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, until his death in 1976.

Major General Manton S. Eddy Commanding General, XII Corps



Manton Eddy was born in 1892 in Chicago. He entered the Regular Army in November of 1916 and was commissioned in the infantry before World War I. He served with the rifle and machine gun units of the 4th Infantry Division in France and was wounded in action in August of 1918. After the war, he served on the Infantry Board from 1921 to 1924, and then was Professor of Military Science at Riverside Military Academy from 1925 through 1929. He graduated from Command and General Staff School in 1934 and remained there as an instructor in tactics until 1939.

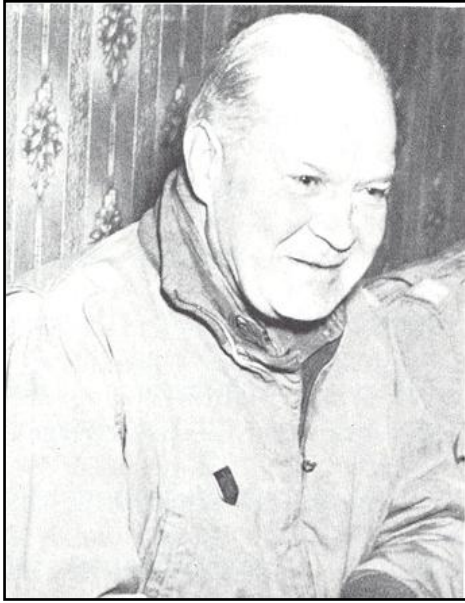
Eddy became the G2 of III Corps in 1940, a position he retained until assigned to command the 114th Infantry Regiment of the 44th Infantry Division in 1942. He was promoted to brigadier general in March of that year and to major general in August, whereupon he assumed command of the 9th Infantry Division. General Eddy commanded the 9th Infantry Division in campaigns in Tunisia, Sicily, and

Normandy. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his part in the capture of the port of Cherbourg. By July of 1944, he had been chosen to command XII Corps, and was assigned to the newly-activated Third Army.

Eddy had a sound, if unspectacular, record as a combat commander. Reporting on his achievements with the 9th Infantry Division in North Africa, Sicily, and Normandy, the press called Eddy “the country’s most brilliant division commander.” That reputation was not enhanced by his physical appearance; even his greatest admirers commented that he looked like a Midwest school teacher. Eddy was somewhat more tentative as a Corps commander and had a tendency to control his divisions very closely, a trait that quickly brought him into conflict with the dynamic Maj. Gen. John “P” Wood, who commanded the 4th Armored Division. He seemed to worry too much about the other corps commanders and whether they were doing better than he. Too, he was not nearly as audacious as Patton, and in the advance from Avranches worried constantly about the Third Army’s flanks, which Patton had left to XIX Tactical Air Command to secure. For his part, Patton regarded Eddy as a very sound commander upon whom he could depend.

After the war, Eddy became Commandant of Command and General Staff College, deputy commander of EUCOM, and commanding general of Seventh Army. He retired as a lieutenant general. Aside from the DSC, Eddy received the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, two Bronze Star Medals, the Air Medal, and the Purple Heart.

Major General Wade Hampton Haislip Commanding General, XV Corps



Wade Haislip was born in Virginia in 1889 and was commissioned into the infantry from the United States Military Academy in 1912. He participated in the Vera Cruz landings in 1914 and served on the V Corps staff and in the 3rd Infantry Division during World War I, attaining the rank of temporary lieutenant colonel. During the war, he took part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was an instructor at the U.S. Military Academy from 1921 to 1923, following which he attended Command and General Staff School, graduating in 1925. He then served in the 16th Infantry Regiment, and studied at the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre in 1927. In 1932, he attended the Army War College, and was an instructor at Fort Leavenworth from 1932 to 1936. Haislip reported as a member of the War Department General Staff in 1938, remaining there through early 1941.

He was promoted to brigadier general in January of 1941, and to major general in March of 1942. In 1942, he assumed command of the 85th Infantry Division and, in February of 1943, took command of XV Corps in England. He arrived in France with his Corps in mid-July of 1944 and took part in all the major campaigns in western Europe to the end of the war.

After World War II, Haislip commanded Seventh Army, was Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, and was Governor of the Soldiers' Home.

Haislip was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal (third Oak Leaf Cluster), the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, the French Legion d'Honneur, and the French Croix de Guerre avec Palme.

Wade Haislip was another retiring figure who did not stand out from Patton's shadow. He was a competent corps commander, and Patton was reportedly "very depressed" when Haislip's corps was detached from Third Army.

Major General Charles Hanson Corlett Commanding General, XIX Corps



Charles H. Corlett was born in Nebraska in 1889 and was commissioned into the infantry from the United States Military Academy in 1913. During World War I, he served in the Signal Corps in the American Expeditionary Forces. He resigned from the Army in May of 1919 and became the manager of a cattle company until 1920, when he reentered the service. He was an instructor at the Coast Artillery School in 1925 and 1926 and at Command and General Staff School from 1927 through 1931. He served on the War Department General Staff from 1934 through 1938. From 1938 to 1940, he was Provost Marshal in Hawaii. In 1940 and 1941, he commanded the 30th Infantry Regiment, and then was chief of staff of IX Corps. Corlett was promoted to brigadier general in September of 1941 and to major general in September of 1942.

From 1942 through 1943, he was commanding general of Task Force Kiska, for the fighting in the Aleutian Islands. In 1944, he commanded 7th Infantry Division with great success in the fighting at Kwajalein island. In part because of his experience with amphibious operations, he was then reassigned to the European Theater of Operations, to assist in the landings in Normandy. Corlett assumed command of XIX Corps in 1944 and commanded it until 1945, when he took command of XXXVI Corps. During the war, he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal with second Oak Leaf Cluster, the Silver Star, and the Legion of Merit.

Corlett did not find a warm reception when he arrived in England. The commanders planning Operation OVERLORD were frankly uninterested in using the fruits of his experience with amphibious operations in the Pacific. As a consequence, Corlett was sensitive about the regard in which he was held and did not seem to get on very well with his Army commander. Difficult personal relationships were not enhanced by the fact that he was ill soon after his arrival in Europe, evidently of serious high blood pressure. Throughout the fighting in Normandy, Corlett felt neglected by Bradley and Hodges and was jealous of the intimate relationship both of his superiors had with the VII Corps commander, Collins. Throughout the fighting in France, Corlett was, among the Corps commanders, the “odd man out.”

Major General Walton H. Walker Commanding XX Corps



Walton Walker was born in Texas in 1899 and attended the Virginia Military Institute from 1907-1908 before entering West Point, from which he graduated in 1912 as a lieutenant of infantry. He served in garrisons at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Fort Sill, and Galveston before taking part in the Vera Cruz landing and occupation in April of 1914. In May of 1917, by then a captain, he went to France with the 13th Machine Gun Battalion of the 5th Infantry Division and fought in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was promoted to temporary major in 1918 and to temporary lieutenant colonel while on occupation duty in Germany in 1919. He reverted to his permanent rank of major in 1920 and attended the Field Artillery School the same year. In 1920, he became an instructor at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, and then graduated from the Senior Course in 1923. From 1923-1925, he served on the staff at West Point, and in 1926 graduated

from the Command and General Staff School. Following a tour of duty as an instructor at the Coast Artillery School, he reported for a three year assignment with the 15th Infantry at Tientsin, China, in 1930. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1935 and graduated from the Army War college in 1936. From 1937 through 1940, he was in the War Plans Division, War Department General Staff. In February of 1941, he was promoted to temporary colonel and took command of the 36th Infantry at Camp Polk.

In July of 1941, promoted to temporary brigadier general, Walker took command of the 3rd Armored Brigade. In January of 1942, he was in command of 3rd Armored Division, and was promoted to temporary major general in February of that year. In September, he assumed command of IV Armored Corps in California and became commander of the Desert Training Center. In April of 1943, he took the IV Armored Corps to Camp Campbell, Kentucky, where it was redesignated XX Corps in October. In February of 1944, it was ordered to England and landed in France in July as part of Third U.S. Army.

Walker was a tough commander, not given to sentiment, reticent of manner, short of speech in any public appearances and was not popular with his troops

During his career, he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster; the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster; the Silver Star with two Oak Leaf Clusters; the Legion of Merit; the Distinguished Flying Cross; the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Major General Elwood Richard Quesada Commanding General, IX Tactical Air Command



Elwood Quesada was born in Washington, D.C., and educated in the Washington public schools and Wyoming Seminary Preparatory School in Pennsylvania. In 1924, he was a student at the University of Maryland and working as a lifeguard at the Tidal Basin when an Army Air Service pilot invited him to come to Bolling Field for a ride in an Army airplane. The conversation led to Quesada's enlistment in the Army in 1924 and flight training at Brooks Field, the Army's primary flight school in San Antonio, Texas. He graduated from primary flight school in February of 1925, a student of Lieutenant Nathan Twining, a future Air Force Chief of Staff. He then attended a pursuit course at Kelly Field for six months, where he became friends with Thomas White, another future Air Force Chief of Staff, and associated with Charles Lindberg, who was stationed at Kelly Field. Upon completing flight training in September of 1925, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Reserve and released from active duty.

In 1927, he competed for one of a handful of Regular Army positions that opened in the Air Service and was selected. Assigned to Bolling Field in Washington, he became familiar with many types of aircraft, including amphibians, and became the pilot for Major General James E. Fechet, Chief of the Air Corps. In April of 1928, he flew Fechet to the Labrador crash site of the German aircraft *Bremen*, the first airplane to cross the Atlantic from east to west. For a year thereafter, he served as Fechet's flying aide.

In January of 1929, he became part of the crew of the *Question Mark*, a Ford tri-motor under command of then-Major Carl Spaatz and then-Captain Ira C. Eaker for its record-setting endurance flight. Quesada served as assistant military attache in Havana and flying officer for the U.S. Ambassador to Cuba from 1930 through 1932. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1932 and became aide to the Assistant Secretary of War for Air, Trubee Davison, and then chief pilot for the New York-Cleveland airmail route in 1933-1934. In that year, he had a brief tour at the Infantry School, where he served as George C. Marshall's pilot and met then-Maj. Omar Bradley.

Later in 1934, he served on the staff of the GHQ Air Force and, in the fall, reported to Maxwell Field, Alabama, to attend the Air Corps Tactical School. Promoted to captain in 1935, he then attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. It was only when he left there in the spring of 1937 that Quesada got his first real operational flying assignment, when he became a flight commander in the 1st Bombardment Squadron at Mitchell Field, Long Island. In 1938, he was sent to Argentina to assist in developing its air force. He was an air observer in London in 1939 and was assigned to the War Department General Staff in 1940 with the rank of major.

In July, 1941, he assumed command of the 33rd Pursuit Group at Mitchell Field and was promoted to lieutenant colonel in January 1942, to colonel in March, and to brigadier general in December, when he assumed command of the 1st Air Defense Wing.

In early 1943, he went to North Africa to command the 12th Fighter Command and served as deputy commander of the Northwest African Coastal Air Force. In October, 1943, he reported to England, where he became commander of the IX Fighter Command of the 9th (Tactical) Air Force. He was promoted to major general in April of 1944 and commanded the IX Tactical Air Command in Europe until the end of World War II.

Quesada returned to the United States in June of 1945 as assistant chief of staff for intelligence. In March, 1946, he commanded the Third Air Force at Tampa briefly, and then became chief of the Tactical Air Command. He was promoted to lieutenant general in October of 1947. He feuded with the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, about Vandenberg's decision to reduce the size and strength of Tactical Air Command, and finally retired from active duty in 1951.

Outspoken, occasionally to the point of rudeness, Quesada inspired either deep loyalty or total antagonism in his subordinates. As he matured as a commander, he increasingly won the respect and admiration of those who worked for him. He remained on the outside of the Air Force establishment because he did not subscribe to the strategic bombing doctrine that defined the service. His determination to make close air support work made enemies among those officers who were primarily concerned with gaining independence for the Air Force. Ground force leaders thought highly of him, as might be expected. Bradley believed Quesada had contributed more to winning the war than had George Patton, and placed Quesada fourth in his listing of the thirty most important American generals, behind only Walter Bedell Smith, Spaatz and Courtney Hodges. Significantly, excepting only Spaatz, Bradley rated Quesada far above any other Air Force general.

His decorations included: Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Companion of the British Order of the Bath, French Legion of Honor, French Croix de Guerre with Palm.

Brigadier General Otto Paul Weyland Commanding XIX Tactical Air Command



O.P. "Opie" Weyland was born in California in 1902 and educated in Texas. He graduated from Texas A & M with a BS in mechanical engineering in 1923 and with a commission in the U.S. Army Air Service. After flight training at Brooks and Kelly fields, he was posted to the 12th Observation Squadron at Fort Sam Houston. He later returned to Kelly Field as an instructor.

Promoted to first lieutenant in June 1930, he went to Hawaii as commanding officer of the 4th Observation Squadron at Luke Field. He again served at Kelly as instructor in 1934, and in 1935 became chief of the Observation Section, with promotion to captain that March. He attended both the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field and the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. In June of 1939, he went to Washington as assistant to the chief of Aviation Division in the National Guard Bureau. He was promoted to major in March 1940 and to lieutenant colonel in December 1941, the latter while he was in Panama, commanding the 16th Pursuit Group and acting as chief of staff of the 6th Air Force. In 1942, he was

promoted to colonel and was assigned to Washington as deputy director of air support at Headquarters, Army Air Force.

In September of 1943, he was promoted to brigadier general, and was assigned in Europe in November to command the 84th Fighter Wing. Four months later, he became commanding general of the XIX Tactical Air Command, supporting Third U.S. Army. By January 1945 Weyland had become a major general and finished the air war against Germany, participating in six major campaigns and called by Patton "the best damn general in the Air Corps".

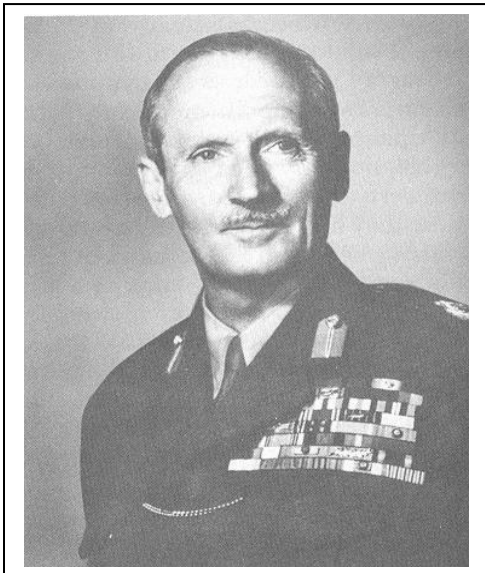
After the war, he served briefly as assistant commandant at Fort Leavenworth, and in June 1946 went to Washington as assistant chief of plans at Headquarters, Army Air Force. When the Air Force became a separate service, he was assigned to Plans and Operations. From 1948 through July of 1950 he was deputy commandant of the National War College in Washington. In July 1950 he was briefly commanding general of Tactical Air Command until going to Headquarters, Far Eastern Air Force in Tokyo as vice commander for operations.

In April 1951 he returned to Tactical Air Command and was promoted to lieutenant general, and in June went back to Tokyo as commanding general of Far Eastern Air Forces and the United Nations Air Forces when Lieutenant General George Stratemeyer had a heart attack. He commanded through ten major campaigns in the Korean war. He was promoted to four-star general on July 5, 1952. He stayed in Japan to help that nation reorganize its air defense forces and aircraft industry, and became known as the "father of the new Japanese air force." He again returned home, in May 1954, as commanding general of Tactical Air Command.

Weyland was decorated with two Distinguished Service Medals, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross (for personally leading a bomber formation against important Communist targets in North Korea when weather prevented fighter cover and escort), the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, and Air Medal, as well as awards from Great Britain (Commander, Order of the British Empire--for air cover of Normandy Invasion), France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Korea, Thailand, Philippine Islands, Japan and Brazil. He retired from the Air Force in July of 1959 and died in September of 1979.

British & Canadian Commanders

General Sir Bernard Law Montgomery Commanding General, 21st Army Group



Montgomery was born in 1887 and entered Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1907, being commissioned into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in 1908. He served in the First World War from 1914 onward, and was wounded in the First Battle of Ypres, after which he was promoted to captain and awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He was Brigade Major in the 112th Infantry Brigade in 1915 and general staff officer in the 33rd Division and at IX Corps in 1917. In 1918, he was promoted to brevet major and assigned as general staff officer in the 47th Division. Temporary promotion to lieutenant colonel followed. In 1918, he commanded the 17th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, in action.

He attended Staff College at Camberley in 1920 and in 1921 became Brigade Major in the 17th Infantry Brigade, followed by assignment as Brigade Major in the 8th Infantry Brigade in 1922. In 1923, he was a general staff officer in the Territorial Army's 49th Division. In 1925, he returned to his regiment to command A Company, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwicks. As a lieutenant colonel in 1926, he was on the directing staff at the Staff College at Camberley. In 1931, he commanded the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwicks, in Palestine and Egypt, followed in 1934 by a post as Senior Directing Staff at the Indian Army Staff College in Quetta and promotion to colonel.

As war neared, Montgomery remained in command positions. In 1937, promoted to Brigadier, he commanded the 9th Infantry Brigade in England. In 1938, he became a major general and took command of the 8th Division in Palestine. In August of 1939, he returned to the U.K. and assumed command of the 3rd Infantry Division, which he took to France as part of the British Expeditionary Force. After returning to England in 1940, he was promoted to lieutenant general and took command of V Corps, followed by command of XII Corps in 1941. In August, he was

called to Egypt to take command of Eighth Army, and was knighted in November of 1942 in recognition of his successes against the Afrika Korps. He was promoted to full general at the same time. He continued to operate in North Africa until Tunisia fell to Allied arms. He then led the British Eighth Army in the invasion of Sicily.

In January of 1944, Montgomery took command of the 21st Army Group in England and began preparing for the invasion of Europe.

No one was neutral about Montgomery. He had a gift for irritating other officers—not only those that did not like him, but also those that did—and was often rude and nearly always overbearing. Evidently personally insecure, he had a mania for always being right, a trait that led him after the war to construct arguments about his plans for the D-Day attack on Caen that have since stirred immense controversy and passionate books by his detractors and defenders alike.

Montgomery's reputation as a brilliant battlefield commander stemmed from the western desert. In fact, however, he was a mediocre commander in an Allied setting, little understanding the demands of coalition warfare, as his smugness and narrowness of view testified. His frankly unbelievable arrogance and chronic tactlessness in dealing with Eisenhower throughout the campaign in western Europe underscored that failure, and very nearly led to his dismissal from command. By the time of the fighting in Normandy, he was not performing at his best, though he still believed that only he knew how to fight a battle properly. His innate caution and predilection for detailed preparation before a battle slowed his momentum to a plod and caused him to miss fleeting opportunities the rapidly changing situation offered. To be fair, the Commonwealth armies had been essentially tapped out on manpower since 1942, and Churchill had stressed to Montgomery the need to hold casualties to a minimum. Such a crucial political consideration obviously affected Montgomery's willingness to take risks in battle.

Infuriating as he frequently was, there was much to admire in Montgomery, and not least his tactical acumen and determination to stick to his own principles. His victories in North Africa had made him a hero to the British people and much of the British and Commonwealth armed forces, and soldiers admired him, trusted him, and were willing to fight for him, no small consideration. He was essential to the British Empire. Winston Churchill summed Montgomery up by saying of him: "In defeat, unthinkable; in victory, insufferable."

After World War II, Montgomery was showered with honors, including being made a Knight of the Garter and being granted a peerage as Viscount Montgomery of Alamein. From 1946 through 1948, he was Chief of the Imperial General Staff, following his mentor, Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke. As Carlo D'Este phrased it, the office went from arguably the best CIGS ever to a man who was equally arguably "the most undistinguished CIGS in memory." Montgomery squabbled with the other service chiefs and did not get along with the politicians at Whitehall. He did better as Deputy Supreme Commander of NATO under Eisenhower, and retired in 1958. He wrote a number of books, including a fulsome memoir that justified his conduct of the Normandy campaign. Montgomery died in 1976 at the age of eighty-eight.

General Sir Miles Dempsey **Commanding General, Second British Army**



Miles Dempsey was one of the original “Monty men,” having a relationship with Montgomery that reached back into the 1930s.

Dempsey was appointed a second lieutenant in the Royal Berkshire Regiment in 1915 and earned a Military Cross and Mention in Dispatches in France, where he was also wounded in action. In the interwar years, he served in Iraq and returned to the United Kingdom where he attended Staff College at Camberley. There, he was one of Bernard L. Montgomery’s students and made a favorable impression on him that Montgomery later described as frank admiration. In 1940 he was a Brigadier commanding the 13th Infantry Brigade in France and, unlike many, came out of the Battle of France with his reputation as a commander intact.

The consequence was an appointment to command of XII Corps in North Africa after the Battle of Alamein and the opportunity for further distinction in the pursuit of Rommel’s Afrika Korps westward to Tunisia. In fact, Montgomery had specifically asked for Dempsey’s assignment to his command as soon as he took over Eighth Army. In 1944, Dempsey commanded Second British Army capably, his soldiers bearing the brunt of the battles around Caen.

After VE-Day, Dempsey took command of Fourteenth Army from Field Marshal Slim and commanded it through the liberation of Malaya. He remained in that theater as Commander in Chief, Allied Land Forces, Southeast Asia. In 1946 he was promoted to General and took over the Middle East Command. Dempsey retired from the Army in 1947 and died in 1969.

Like Crerar, who commanded First Canadian Army, Dempsey had little chance to stand in the limelight while under Montgomery’s command. In general, he is today regarded as a highly competent professional soldier, but not as a tactical genius. An ardent student of military history, Dempsey had an unusually retentive memory and an unique skill for reading maps and extracting tactical information from them. As Carlo d’Este reported, “Dempsey would soon leave his army staff in awe over his ability to remember everything he saw on a map, to bring a landscape literally to life in his mind even though he had never actually seen it. This talent proved particularly important during the crucial battles around Caen in June and July 1944.” Many in the British Army regarded Dempsey as the leading expert on combined operations. Others, however, regarded Dempsey as simply colorless and introverted, and thought he lacked the ruthlessness and drive required of an Army commander. The American verdict, as enunciated by George Patton, was that Dempsey was just a “yes man” for Montgomery.

Lieutenant General Henry D. G. Crerar Commanding General, First Canadian Army



Henry Duncan Graham Crerar was born in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1888 and attended the Royal Military College. He served with distinction in the Canadian Artillery in World War I. In the 1920s and 1930s, he served on the Canadian Army Staff as Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, and later, the Commandant of the Royal Military College. He was sent to the United Kingdom at his own request in 1939 and was posted as Brigadier General Staff at the Canadian Military Headquarters in London. Well connected politically, he was shortly reassigned to Canada as Vice Chief of the General Staff, where he had much to do with preparing the Canadian Army For war. Crerar's ambitious plan to increase the amount of men sent overseas proved to be too grand a scheme to be supported by the voluntary system of recruiting. He was then, in 1941, returned to the UK as acting commander of the Canadian Corps. Middle-aged and academic in appearance, Crerar was not a field soldier,

and his men knew it. He commanded the Canadian troops in the disastrous experiment at Dieppe, and later in Italy, where he gained much-needed field experience. In March 1944, he took over command of the First Canadian Army. He was extremely optimistic, predicting a quick victory, and he fell out with Montgomery over command of Canadian troops. Montgomery said of Crerar: "I fear he thinks he is a great soldier and he was determined to show it the very moment he took over command at 1200 hrs on 23 July. He made his first mistake at 1205 hrs; and his second after lunch." Crerar was deeply involved in the controversy over closing the Falaise Gap. Upon return to Canada, he was lauded as one of the heroes of the war. He retired in 1945 and died in 1965.

General Crerar's main fault was his ego. He argued and bickered constantly with both subordinates and superiors, straining his relationships with both. Noting this, Montgomery wrote to Brooke on 26 July, 1944: "Harry Crerar has started off his career as an Army Comd by thoroughly upsetting everyone; he had a row with Crocker the first day, and asked me to remove Crocker. I have spent two days investigating the quarrel, and so on. As always, there are faults on both sides. But the basic cause was Harry....I have told Harry in quite clear terms that in my opinion the basic fault lies with him, in this quarrel....I now hope I can get on with fighting the Germans; instead of stopping the Generals fighting amongst themselves."

Lieutenant General Sir John Tredinnick Crocker **Commanding General, I Corps**



John Crocker was born in 1896. He enlisted in the Army as a private soldier in 1915 and served in the Artists Rifles, a famous Territorial Army unit. In January of 1917, he won a temporary commission as a lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps, and received the Military Cross in the Third Battle of Ypres in 1918. During the German offensive of March, 1918, he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Order, an exceedingly rare distinction for a second lieutenant. Crocker returned to civilian life in August of 1919 but returned to the Army in 1920 with a regular appointment in the Middlesex Regiment. In 1922, he served with the Tank Corps and was assigned to the Royal Tank Corps when it was permanently established in 1923.

In 1934, Crocker became Brigade Major (with the rank of captain) to Brigadier P. C. S. Hobart, commanding the army's first permanent tank brigade, and later became G.S.O.1 in the army's first armored division in 1937, serving under Gen. Alan Brooke. His promotion was swift; he received brevets as major in 1934 and as lieutenant colonel in 1935. In April of 1940, Crocker took command of one of that division's two tank brigades and took it to France in May, arriving after the German breakthrough. His 3rd Armored Brigade took part in the fighting along the Somme and escaped across the Seine. Eventually, he extricated the remnants of his force from Cherbourg in the middle of June. His "cool and competent" handling of the retreat led to his appointment to command the 6th Armored Division. In 1942, he was in command of IX Corps.

Crocker then commanded his corps in the Western Desert, serving under Montgomery in the Eighth Army. In Tunisia the U.S. Army's 34th Infantry Division had been attached to Crocker's provisional IX Corps at Fondouk. When it failed in a frontal attack, Crocker criticized the Americans to the press. The resulting flurry of charges and countercharges did nothing to improve his standing with Eisenhower or Bradley. He gave up command of IX Corps to Horrocks shortly before the final push on Tunis, having been injured during the demonstration of a new mortar.

He arrived in Britain at the end of the Tunisian campaign and took command of I Corps., ultimately assigned to First Canadian Army. Gen. Henry Crerar wanted to sack Crocker immediately to give the command to a Canadian officer, but Montgomery wouldn't allow it. He thought highly of Crocker and in fact, after the war, recommended Crocker as his successor as Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Crocker was one of the Army's veteran armored corps commanders and was widely known as a stern and humorless officer, but regarded as the ideal commander of a tank-heavy corps. After returning from Africa and taking over corps command for the invasion, he attempted to

overcome the tendency of the soldiers under his command to dig in prematurely, a trait noticed by a number of British commanders, though with little success.

Crocker was the first officer of the Royal Tank Regiment to command a corps in combat and the first to become a commander in chief, a job he held in the Middle East after the war. At the end of the war, he became G.O.C. in C. of the Southern Command in the U.K. and then, in 1947, C-in-C of the Middle East Land Forces. A leading candidate for appointment as Chief of the Imperial General Staff in succession to Montgomery, he instead became Adjutant General of the Forces and a member of the Army Council until 1953. Earlier, in 1948, he had been honored through an appointment as Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Tank Regiment. From 1948 through 1951, he was an Aide de Camp to King George VI. In 1957, he was vice chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission and served as a member of the Battle Honours Committee. In 1961, he was appointed Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex. In addition to his other decorations, he received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and a Knighthood of the Order of the British Empire. He died in 1963.

Lieutenant General Guy Simonds Commanding General, II Canadian Corps



Guy Simonds was born in England in 1903 and graduated from the Royal Military College in 1925, planning a career in the Canadian Army. He was commissioned into the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and, through the next two decades, established the reputation of a man to watch. Peers considered him snobbish, a reputation that dogged him as long as he wore a uniform. He was a lieutenant in a unit commanded by Henry Crerar in 1927, and they did not get along. In 1938, he was on the staff at Sandhurst, where cadets did not like him; nor did he particularly like them. Simonds again met Henry Crerar in that tour at the Royal Military College, and their relationship continued as one of mutual dislike, a relationship that persisted into the war when Simonds was Brigadier General Staff in Crerar's I Canadian Corps in 1942. Simonds served overseas as a general staff officer in the 1st Canadian Infantry Division, and rose from the rank of major to that of major general in the course of three years. He commanded the 1st Canadian Infantry Division in Italy from April to October of 1943, when he assumed command of 5th Canadian Armored Division. At the end of January, 1944, he was promoted to lieutenant general and brought to England, where he took command of II Canadian Corps in preparation for the Normandy landings.

A favorite of Montgomery's, Simonds was consistently unpopular with his men. He made a number of questionable decisions as a corps commander, the most controversial being his

decision to retain Maj. Gen. Rod Keller in division command. Keller was popular with the soldiers, but not with his officers, and had been known as a heavy drinker before D-Day. According to some accounts, he was so often absent from the division while visiting his married mistress that this principal general staff officer actually ran the unit. Once in France, his officers complained that he was jumpy and so concerned about his own safety that many considered him a coward. Nonetheless, Simonds retained him in command, saying, "I've decided to keep him. I'm about to launch a series of important attacks and feel that the removal of Keller would sink the morale of his men even lower." Simonds was also criticized for his tactical innovations. His decision to use "artificial moonlight" by bouncing searchlights off of clouds in a night operation on 25 July 1944 actually not only did not aid the Canadian soldiers in their attack, but made them better targets for the Germans.

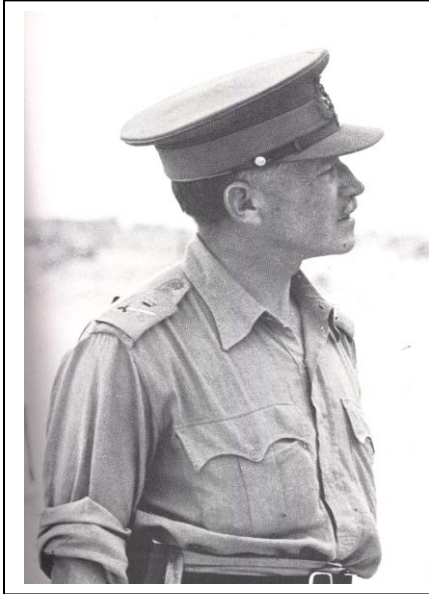
The relationship among Montgomery, Crerar, and Simonds was not a healthy one. Crerar wrote to Montgomery to report that Simonds was "an excellent soldier with a first-class military mind. He has also always been high-strung and with a tendency to be introspective, rather than objective, when faced with acute problems . . . My present judgment is that while he has all the military brilliance for higher command in the field, with his tense mentality, under further strain through increased rank and responsibility, he might go 'off the deep end' very disastrously indeed." Montgomery, on the other hand, had written to Simonds, telling him to ignore Crerar if the Army commander "attempted to order him about."

After the war, Simonds became Chief of Canadian Forces in the Netherlands and then was selected as the Chief of the Canadian General Staff. He died in 1974.

Lieutenant General Sir Richard O'Connor Commanding General, VIII Corps

Richard Nugent O'Connor was born in 1889, the son of a major in the Royal Irish Fusiliers. He was educated at Wellington College and Sandhurst, and was in 1909 commissioned into the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Twenty-five when World War I started, he saw distinguished service on the western front and was decorated with the Distinguished Service Order and Bar, the Military Cross, the Italian Silver Medal for Valor, and was Mentioned in Dispatches nine times. Although an infantryman, he commanded the 1st Battalion of the Honourable Artillery Company at Passchendaele as a temporary lieutenant colonel.

Between 1919 and 1931, he graduated from Staff College at Camberley and then was an instructor there, commanded a company at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and served in regimental duty. In the later 1930s, he was a general staff officer at the War Office and a student at the Imperial Defence College. From 1936 to 1938, he commanded the Peshawar Brigade on the North West Frontier of India. In 1938, he became Military Governor of Palestine as a major general, and assumed command of the 6th Division in Palestine.



O'Connor made his reputation in Africa in 1940-1941, where he commanded XIII Corps in the tiny desert army. During Operation COMPASS, he surprised and literally destroyed the Italian Tenth Army in Egypt and Libya by sending the 7th Armored Division across the wastes of the Cyrenaican Peninsula to attack the Italians from the rear. With roughly a quarter the Italian strength, O'Connor's forces took more than 130,000 prisoners at the decisive battle of Beda Fomm, as well as 845 guns and some 400 tanks. In recognition of his accomplishments, he was decorated with the Companion of the Bath in 1940 and the Grand Cross of the Bath in 1941. O'Connor laid plans for pushing the Italians all the way back to Tunisia and securing the entire Mediterranean coast of Africa, but could not carry them out because the British decided to send many of his units to Greece at that point. Had his attack been carried out, it is likely that he would have forestalled the arrival of German troops in Africa, and

Montgomery might never have had his chance for distinction.

In April of 1941, he was hurriedly recalled from a sick bed to the front to deal with the sudden arrival of German forces. Captured by a small German reconnaissance element, he spent more than two years in a POW camp in Italy. Late in 1943, he and a group of other British officers escaped and returned to England. Upon arrival in England, he received a well-deserved knighthood and promotion to lieutenant general. Quickly, O'Connor's old friend Montgomery saw to it that he got a corps command.

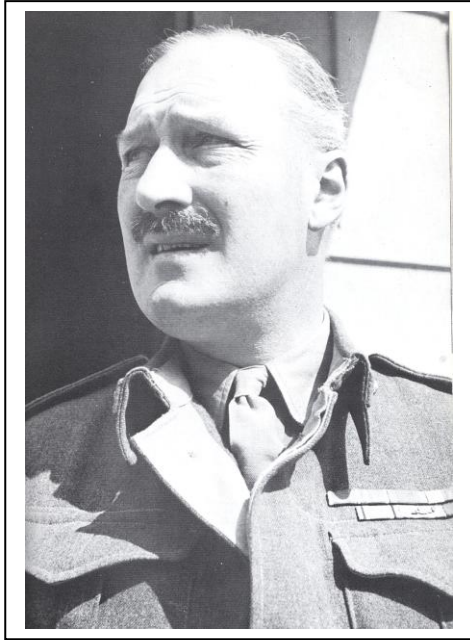
O'Connor retained command of VIII Corps until November 1944, when he was suddenly transferred to India. It appears that this was done on Montgomery's instigation, because O'Connor refused to write an adverse report on Maj. Gen. Lindsay McD. Silvester, who commanded the 7th U.S. Armored Division under VIII Corps control for a time during the Battle of the Bulge. O'Connor was promoted to full general in 1945 and was Adjutant General in the War Office under Montgomery in 1946 and 1947. Following retirement, he served as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ross and Cromarty in Scotland. He died in 1981, aged ninety-two.

Lieutenant General Sir Neil Ritchie Commanding General, XII Corps

Born in 1897, Neil Ritchie attended Royal Military College and was commissioned into the Black Watch in December of 1914. In 1915, he was wounded at Loos and, following recuperation, assigned to the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch, in the Middle East. There he won both the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross.

He spent most of the 1920s and 1930s on various staffs, though he commanded the 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Royal Regiment, in 1938.

Neil Ritchie was in many ways the image of a general officer. Personally wealthy, he also had an impressive personal appearance—vigorous and thorough—and a strong personality. Handsome and authoritative, he was good-humored in a slightly heavy-handed way. Correlli Barnett noted that there was “bovine strength about him,” but that he was bright, liked and trusted, absolutely honest, and straight-forward. None of these things made him an effective commander of Eighth Army in 1942, however.



Field Marshal Claude Auchinleck selected Ritchie in early 1942 to command Eighth Army. It was an unfortunate choice, for while Ritchie was a brilliant staff officer, he was almost totally lacking in command experience. As events transpired, he was completely unable to fight Eighth Army effectively against Rommel, and Auchinleck relieved him of command in April of 1942.

Ritchie was the exception to the rule that a failed commander never got another chance in the British Army. Unusually fortunate, Ritchie had a patron in Field Marshal Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, having served Brooke as Brigadier General Staff in II Corps of the British Expeditionary Force in Flanders in 1939-1940, and in the same post when Brooke was General Officer Commanding Southern Command in 1940. Brooke concluded that Ritchie’s failure had really been the fault of Auchinleck and gave him another chance. There was much to argue in favor of that decision. Ritchie had really been too junior for Army command in 1940—he was still a major in 1937. He had been in an impossible position, lacking the lavish supply that Montgomery later enjoyed in that post, and did his duty as best he could, never losing heart or self control, and never blaming others for his own failures. In fact, Auchinleck had written an enthusiastic efficiency report on Ritchie after his relief, though he recommended the man not be given independent command. Reduced in grade to major general, Ritchie commanded a division in training and was then promoted back to lieutenant general in 1944 and assigned to command XII Corps. For the balance of the war, Ritchie performed very successfully and was widely regarded as a very capable corps commander—as recognized by the conferral of the degree of Knight of the Order of the British Empire in 1944.

In 1945, he became General Officer Commanding, Scottish Command. In 1946, he was promoted to full General and the following year assigned as commander in chief, South East Asia Land Force, and awarded the degree of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. In 1949, he served as Commander of the British Army Staff in Washington, D.C. He retired in 1951 and was awarded the degree of Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. In 1952 he moved to Canada to work for Merchantile and General Insurance Company of Canada. He died in Canada on 11th December 1983.

Lieutenant General G. C. Bucknall Commanding General, XXX Corps

Bucknall was a graduate of Sandhurst with long service before World War II. He commanded the 5th Infantry Division in Sicily and Italy, where he so impressed Montgomery that Montgomery brought him back to England to command XXX Corps in the invasion of Europe. He proved to be one of Montgomery's few poor command selections. Field Marshal Alan Brooke was surprised at Montgomery's choice and thought Bucknall was unsuitable for a corps command, considering him "weak." Early evidence supported Brooke's judgment. It appears that Bucknall did not choose to attend the final OVERLORD briefing, instead doing some shopping in London that afternoon.

He seemed to do well during the landings themselves, but subsequently performed poorly as a corps commander. His chief of staff, the very capable Brigadier Harold Pyman, remarked that the fighting behind the beach seemed beyond his capabilities because "open warfare was not nearly so much up his street. He kept getting out of position." Worse yet, XXX Corps was the most battle-experienced in the British Army; veteran staff officers and commanders were accustomed to firm and inspirational leadership that Bucknall simply could not provide. He performed very poorly in the fight at Villers-Bocage, where a small German armored force halted the Allied attack, and failed to seize and exploit fleeting opportunities on the battlefield.

Bucknall was not bold or decisive or resourceful, as the fight at Villers-Bocage illustrated. He was, both by temperament and experience, both conventional and cautious and was unable to adapt to the style of fighting forced on the British in the bocage by the much more experienced Germans.

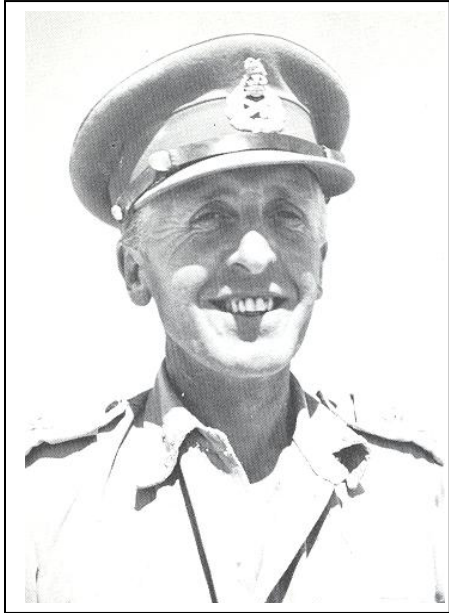
Dempsey, the Second British Army commander, decided not to relieve Bucknall after Villers-Bocage, but asked Montgomery to fire him in early August for, in the opinion of Brigadier Pyman, making "no effort to push hard or carry out" his orders. Montgomery replaced Bucknall with the dynamic Brian Horrocks on 4 August.

Bucknall served as General Officer Commanding, Northern Ireland, from 1945-1947, retiring in 1947. He died in 1981.

Lieutenant General Sir Brian Horrocks Commanding General, XXX Corps

Brian Horrocks was born in 1895 in India, where his father was serving as an Army surgeon. He was an indifferent student in secondary schools and did not do well academically at Sandhurst, not receiving an appointment to a regiment until World War I began. In August of 1914, he was commissioned in the 1st Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment and sent to France. By end of October, he had been severely wounded and taken prisoner, remaining in German hands until the

end of the war. After he returned to England, he was assigned to the British forces serving in Russia in 1919, and was again taken prisoner by the Bolsheviks in 1920, this time for ten months.



This was an unpromising start for any officer, and his subsequent duty in the 1920s and 1930s did not particularly mark him for advancement. He did badly on the examination for Staff College and almost did not get to attend. He then obtained several important appointments in the War Office and in the coveted post of Brigade Major in Aldershot before going to Camberley to teach at the Staff College.

Horrocks took command of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment, British Expeditionary Force, in May of 1940, serving in the 3rd Infantry Division under Montgomery, upon whom he made a strong favorable impression. A month later, he was a brigade commander, and in 1941 was promoted to Brigadier. In 1941, he became a division commander and, in

August of 1942, a corps commander in the Western Desert under Montgomery.

His first division command was the 44th (Territorial) Infantry Division. In March of 1942, he took command of the 9th Armored Division where he quickly established his authority by demanding to know why so many of the division's vehicles would not run. "You, he said, "know all about mechanical things. As an infantryman, I don't: however in the infantry division I have just come from, almost all the vehicles are serviceable. Perhaps you would care to explain why so many of yours are not." Horrocks commanded his division from a tank turret, giving orders by radio.

He was an exceptionally successful corps commander in the desert, and later commanded his corps at Salerno, where he was severely wounded. He recovered just in time to assume command of XXX Corps in August of 1944.

Discussions of Brian Horrocks always include superlatives, with descriptive phrases such as "dynamic and able" being usual. He had the personal mannerisms of a country squire, but that did not conceal the fact that he was probably the most able British corps commander in the second half of World War II. He was a popular commander, not just with British commanders and the soldiers they led, but also among the Americans, who admired his style and calm professional skill in the costly Normandy battles.

Horrocks served as XXX Corps commander until the end of the war and then commanded the British Army of the Rhine. He was medically retired from the Army in 1949 and became a well-known public figure. He wrote two books about his military career. Horrocks died in January of 1985.

Compiled by Dr. Charles Kirkpatrick

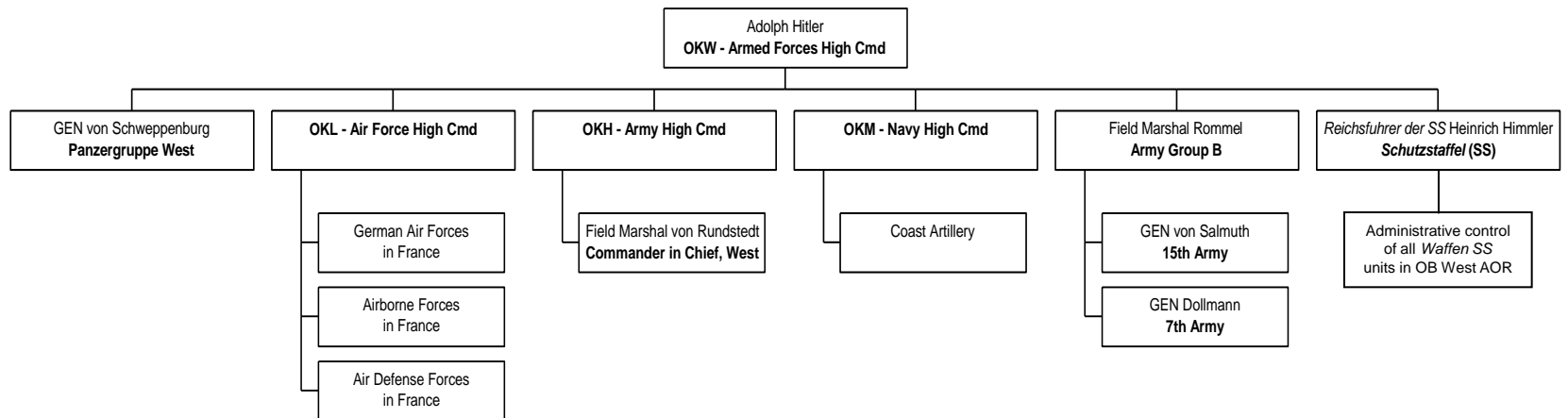
Tab F

German Command Architecture & Order of Battle

The German Army's better formations in the Second World War had no superiors in the world in two military skills particularly: exploiting the offensive breakthrough, and holding ground tenaciously on the defense.

Russell F. Weigley, *Eisenhower's Lieutenants*, p129

German Command Architecture



The simplicity of the chart belies its complexity. For a variety of reasons not at all related to the actual fighting, Hitler organized the defense of France in a set of stovepipes. Thus, von Rundstedt was the nominal commander-in-chief for all of France and the BENELUX countries. However, the primary defense forces were under the separate command of Rommel but even he had no direct command over the critical Panzer (armored and motorized) reserves which responded directly to Hitler's headquarters. Note that while *Oberkommando des Herres* (OKH – Army High Command) exercised command over units on the Eastern Front it did not control OB-West units, which were under direct command of OKW. Note also that there was no formal relationship between any of the ground commanders and the Air Force (Luftwaffe) (which included airborne troops and air defense troops) nor was there a formal relationship with the naval coast artillery, although in practice Rommel had assumed adequate control of these assets.

**GERMAN COMMAND
ARCHITECTURE
JULY AND AUGUST, 1944**

FÜHRER and REICHSKANZLER
Adolf Hitler

**OBERKOMMANDO DER
WEHRMACHT (OKW)**
(Armed Forces High Command)
Generalfeldmarschall Wilhelm Keitel

**OBERBEFEHLSHABER WEST
(OB West)**
(Commander in Chief, West)

Feldmarschall Gerd von Rundstedt
Feldmarschall Günter von Kluge
(as of early July 1944)
Feldmarschall Walther Model
(as of 17 August 1944)

SS
Reichsführer der SS Heinrich
Himmler

ADMINISTRATIVE
CONTROL OF ALL
WAFFEN SS UNITS IN
OB WEST AOR.

**OBERKOMMANDO DER
LUFTWAFFE (OKL)**
Reichsmarschall Hermann Goering

LUFTFLOTTE 3
(Air Fleet 3)

Generalfeldmarschall Hugo
Sperrle

ADMINISTRATIVE
CONTROL OF ALL
PARACHUTE AND ANTI-
AIRCRAFT UNITS IN OB
WEST AOR, AS WELL AS
REMAINING FLYING
UNITS

**NOTE: OBERKOMMANDO DES HERRES
(OKH) (ARMY HIGH COMMAND)
EXERCISED COMMAND OVER UNITS ON
THE EASTERN FRONT BUT DID NOT
CONTROL OB-WEST UNITS, WHICH
WERE UNDER DIRECT COMMAND OF
OKW.**

OBERBEFEHLSHABER WEST
(Commander in Chief, West)

Generalfeldmarschall Gerd von Rundstedt
Generalfeldmarschall Günter von Kluge
(as of early July 1944)
Generalfeldmarschall Walther Model
(as of 17 August 1944)

**DETAILED ORDER OF
BATTLE FOR OB-WEST**

**JULY AND AUGUST
1944**

HERRESGRUPPE G

(Army Group G)
Mediterranean Coast & South of France
Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz

FIRST ARMY

Atlantic Coast
Gen. Kurt von Chavallierie

NINETEENTH ARMY

Mediterranean Coast
Gen. Georg von Soderstern

HERRESGRUPPE B

(Army Group B)
Generalfeldmarschall Erwin Rommel
Generalfeldmarschall Günter von
Kluge
(as of mid-July, after Rommel's
wounding)

SEVENTH ARMY

Normandy
Gen. Friedrich Dollman
until 29 June, when he died
of a heart attack.
Generaloberst der Waffen
SS Paul Hausser

FIFTEENTH ARMY

Pas de Calais
Gen. Hans von Salmuth

LXXXVIII Korps

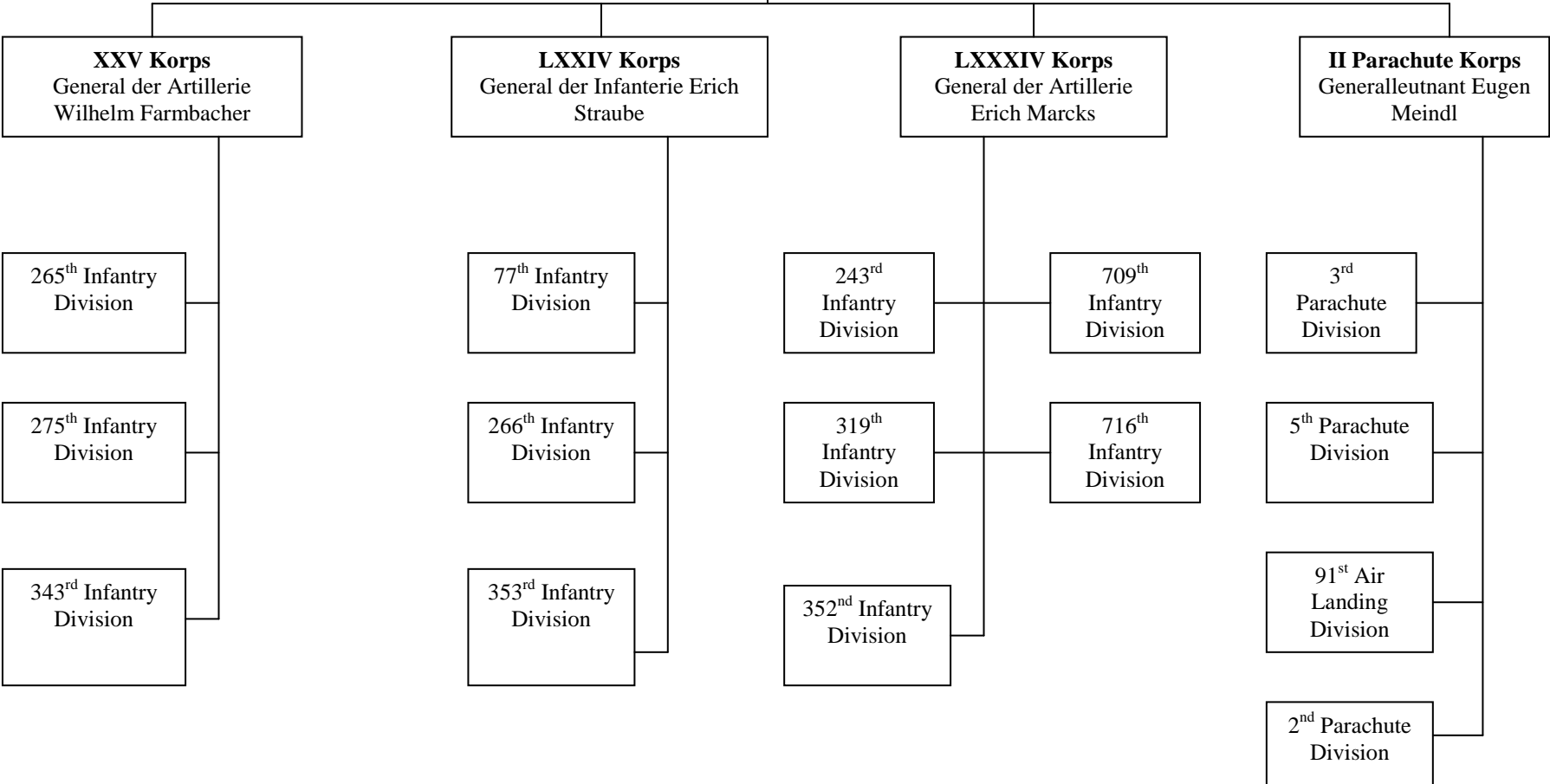
Netherlands
Gen. Hans Reinhard

PANZERGRUPPE WEST

General der Panzertruppen Leo
Freiherr Geyr von Schweppenburg
General Hans Eberbach
(as of early July)

**NOTE: ALL ARMORED
UNITS WERE CONSIDERED
PART OF GERMANY'S
STRATEGIC RESERVE AND
THEIR USE WAS
CONTROLLED FROM
BERLIN, THOUGH THEY
WERE IN OB-WEST ORDER
OF BATTLE. BERLIN ALSO
DETERMINED WHEN
FIFTEENTH ARMY UNITS
WENT TO NORMANDY.**

SEVENTH ARMY
Normandy
Genoberst Friedrich Dollman until
29 August, when he died of a heart
attack.
Generaloberst der Waffen SS Paul
Hausser



PANZERGRUPPE WEST
General der Panzertruppen Leo Freiherr
Geyr von Schweppenburg
General Hans Eberbach
(as of early July)

I SS Panzerkorps
Oberstgruppenführer Josef
“Sepp” Dietrich

LVIII Reserve-Panzerkorps
General der Panzertruppe Walter
Krueger

XXXXVII Panzerkorps
Generael der Panzertruppe Hans
Freiherr von Funck

1st SS Panzer
Division

17th SS
Panzergrenadier
Division

Panzer Lehr Division

2nd SS Panzer
Division

9th Panzer Division

2nd Panzer
Division

21st Panzer
Division

116th Panzer
Division

GERMAN TACTICAL ORGANIZATION AND CAPABILITIES

Infantry Organization: The Manpower-Firepower Tradeoff

Persistent manpower shortages drove the Germans to decrease the size of all units, but particularly the infantry division, which in 1944 was reduced from 13,656 to 12,769. This reduction was accomplished by reducing each of the division's three infantry regiments from three battalions to two and setting the standard company organization at two officers and 140 other ranks (as compared with the TOE of six officers and 187 other ranks in a U.S. infantry company). On the general theory that an army fighting a defensive battle had a diminished use for a reconnaissance battalion, the division also lost that unit, replacing it with a fusilier battalion. The fusilier battalion was organized much like an infantry battalion, except that one company was mounted on bicycles and the battalion had generally more transport, both mechanized and horse, than other battalions in the division. In practice, it was simply used as another infantry battalion. To compensate for less manpower, the German division began replacing the KAR 98 bolt-action carbine and GEW 98 bolt-action rifle with automatic weapons.

The Luftwaffe's paratroop units continued to be the best infantry organizations in every respect. Administratively under the Air Force but under Army tactical control, they were an elite arm that received the same priority for quality recruits, training, and equipment that the SS enjoyed. In Normandy, they were well-equipped, first rate infantry divisions, although they did have some shortages of heavy artillery and their transport was always a problem. The 6th Parachute Regiment had only 70 trucks, by way of example, and among those were 50 different models. The soldiers were young, aggressive, well-motivated volunteers with excellent leadership.

Assessments of Divisions under Seventh Army Control

77th Infantry Division. (Generalmajor Rudolf Stegmann). Formed in Poland in the winter of 1943-1944, some soldiers came from the disbanded 364th Infantry Division. The units assigned to Normandy in January and February of 1944 and located on the Cotentin Peninsula and Brittany. Isolated, the division attempted to break out of the peninsula and managed to get almost half of its strength out. The division commander was killed by U.S. air attack on 18 June 1944. The senior regimental commander, Oberst Rudolf Bacherer, took over and completed the breakout. The division was later almost completely destroyed near Dinard.

243rd Infantry Division. (Generalleutnant Heinz Hellmich). Organized in the summer of 1943 and sent to Brittany in October of 1943, the division was not up to strength in June of 1944. Only one of its three infantry regiments was motorized; one had bicycles; the third had horse-drawn transport. The division commander, a good and efficient combat leader, was killed by air attack on 16 June 1944. The division was engaged in the defense of Cherbourg, where it was almost totally destroyed. Disbanded in August, 1944.

265th Infantry Division. (Generalleutnant Walther Düvert). Organized at the Bergen-Hohne Training Area in the summer of 1943 from eastern front veterans. Sent to Brittany, the division exchanged some personnel with the 65th Infantry Division and then lost two battalions to Russia in late 1943. After D-Day, the division fought in Normandy and was literally destroyed. Some detached elements were in the siege of Brest, where they were also destroyed, and at Lorient, where they were cut off until the end of the war.

266th Infantry Division. (Generalleutnant Karl Spang). Organized in the summer of 1943 at the Müsingen Training Area from eastern front veterans and recruits from the east that were, according to Adm. Ruge, Rommel's naval liaison, "of very little combat value." Moved to France in 1943 for coastal duties, the division lacked vehicles and was cut off in the Brittany peninsula. Most of the division was captured by VII Corps units.

275th Infantry Division. Formed in late 1943 from the disbanded 223rd Infantry Division that had been destroyed at Kiev, the 275th arrived in Brittany in early 1944. The division was not completely formed when it arrived, consisting of the division staff, one regimental staff, one artillery battalion, two battalions of old men, and little else. Units drawn from other divisions filled out the 275th. The division also contained 27 companies of fortress cadre troops, seven battalions of eastern (i.e., Russian) infantry, one Russian bicycle detachment, and one Russian engineer company. A Russian cavalry regiment was loaned to the Normandy sector to emplace mines. The division entered the fighting in Normandy to replace the exhausted Panzer Lehr Division, but was virtually annihilated by Operation COBRA. The remnants were further reduced in the Falaise Pocket, after which the division was officially listed as destroyed in action.

319th Infantry Division. (Generalleutnant Rudolf Graf von Schmettow). Organized in late 1940; defended the Channel Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm, and Jethou in 1941, as well as St. Malo. Because Hitler was convinced the Allies would fight to take the Channel Islands, he reinforced the division to some 40,000 men, the strongest German division at any time in the war. Instead, the Allies bypassed the islands. Some few troops were moved to the Normandy front and fought on the Cotentin Peninsula. The main body surrendered, mostly without firing a shot, 9 May 1945.

343rd Infantry Division. (Generalmajor Erwin Rauch). Formed October 1942 at Grafenwöhr Training Area, it was a static division with virtually no vehicles and lacking many other categories of equipment. Sent to France in early 1943, it was stationed near Brest and took part in the siege. The division's survivors surrendered 19 Sep 1944.

352nd Infantry Division. (Generalleutnant Dietrich Kraiss). The 352nd was formed from elements of the 268th and 321st Infantry Divisions in late 1943 and assigned to the eastern part of the Cotentin Peninsula, where it met the full force of the Allied landings. Just before the landings, it had only four battalions of infantry and four field artillery batteries ready for action. Still, the division fought well. By 7 June, it was at battle group strength. Its survivors were eventually absorbed by the 2nd Panzerdivision. The division commander was killed at St. Lô on 2 August 1944.

353rd Infantry Division. (Generalleutnant Paul Mahlmann). The division was formed in October of 1943 from cadres from the 328th Infantry Division and sent to Brittany. It was constantly in action throughout June and July and broke out of the Falaise Pocket with about half of its strength intact.

709th Infantry Division. (Generalleutnant Karl-Wilhelm von Schlieben). An understrength static division, the 709th was made up of men averaging 36 years old. The division was organized in April of 1941 and sent to Normandy at the end of that year, where it occupied a 220-kilometer front to the west of the 716th Infantry Division, between the Orne and Vire. Remnants of the division were sent to Cherbourg after D-Day and fought well in the defense.

716th Infantry Division. (Generalleutnant Wilhelm Richter). The division was formed in April of 1941 from older personnel and sent to occupy the Caen area. The division manned fortifications on a 90-kilometer stretch of channel coast, with two regiments forward. The division right sector had strong points sited for mutual support, averaging 600 to 1000 meters apart. On the left sector, however, strong points were from three to three and one-half kilometers apart. Adm. Friedrich Ruge thought the division lacked “a clear understanding of the dangerous situation and of the determined will to prevent the enemy from reaching land.” Engaged in heavy combat on D-Day, the division sustained very heavy losses and was withdrawn from battle. After reconstitution, it was sent to Southern France.

2nd Parachute Division. (General Hermann Ramcke; later, Oberst Hans Kroh). Formed from the 2nd Parachute Brigade that had fought in North Africa, the division was stationed in Brittany and then transferred to the Russian front in 1943, where its 6th regiment was almost totally wiped out. Withdrawn from Russia in May of 1944 and sent to Germany for a refit, it was returned to Brittany, less the 6th Parachute Regiment (attached to the 91st Air Landing Division) to be reconstituted. The division was destroyed in the defense of Brest.

3rd Parachute Division. (Generalmajor Richard Schimpf). Formed at Rheims in late 1943 with a cadre from the 1st Parachute Division, this unit had more than 17,000 men at full strength. It was committed to battle in Brittany as infantry and took heavy casualties. By 11 July, it was down to one-third of its original strength. Surrounded in the Falaise Pocket most of the remainder were captured. The division commander was badly wounded at Falaise.

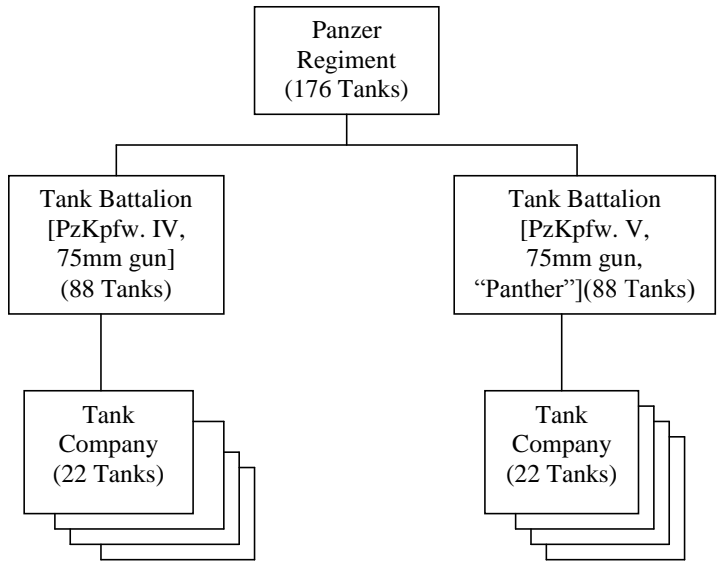
5th Parachute Division. (Generalmajor Gustav Wilke). Formed at Reims in March of 1943 from the XI Air corps Demonstration Battalion, the 5th was assigned to Normandy, where it was heavily engaged, then trapped in the Falaise Pocket and later almost completely destroyed.

91st Air Landing Division. (Generalleutnant Wilhelm Falley). The 91st was formed at the Baumholder and Bitsch Training areas from replacement center personnel and was

sent to the Cotentin Peninsula to fight as infantry. From D-Day onward, it was engaged with the American 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions and took very heavy casualties in the first few days. By the end of one week of battle, it was down to below battle group strength. The division was later rebuilt and made a gallant stand at Rennes. The division commander was killed by American paratroopers before dawn on 6 June. The division was reinforced by the 6th Parachute Regiment from the 2nd Parachute division.

German Armored Division Organization, 1944

All German armored divisions were much larger than an American armored division, but all were also much weaker in tanks. German armored divisions varied so widely in strength that it is impossible to speak of a “type” division. Army panzer divisions ranged from around 12.7 thousand to 16.5 thousand soldiers. SS panzer divisions ranged from 17.6 thousand to 21.4 thousand. In general, Army panzer divisions had four mechanized or motorized infantry battalions, while SS panzer divisions had six. Each had a single tank regiment.



In fact, no German armored division in Normandy had that many tanks, and each armored division actually had an armored organization that varied more or less from the Panzer Regiment model. The German Army goal in 1944 was to convert both battalions of the Panzer Regiment to the PzKpfw. V “Panther,” but they were a long way from accomplishing that when the Allies landed in June. In many cases, shortages of tanks were compensated for by supplying assault guns in their place. Thus, for example, the situation even in the SS Panzer Divisions, which tended to be the best equipped:

UNIT	INTENDED ARMAMENT	ACTUAL ARMAMENT
1 st SS Panzer Division	45 Assault Guns 21 PzKpfw. III 101 PzKpfw. IV 81 PzKpfw. V	45 Assault Guns 50 PzKpfw. IV 38 PzKpfw. V
2 nd SS Panzer Division	75 Assault Guns 7 PzKpfw. III 57 PzKpfw. IV 99 PzKpfw. V	33 Assault Guns 44 PzKpfw. IV 25 PzKpfw. V

Overall Tank Strength in France in April, 1944, was 1,608 German-made tanks and assault guns, of which 674 were PzKpfw. IV and 514 were PzKpfw. V. The planned total for the end of May was 1,994.

Lack of repair parts reduced the numbers that were operationally ready. In February of 1944, the German Army had 1,519 tanks operational, with 1,534 under repair. Only 145 damaged tanks were returned to units in the course of that month. In February, Gen. Heinz Guderian, inspector of the armored force, estimated that tanks awaiting repair equaled nine months' production of new tanks.

Assessments of Armored Divisions under Panzergruppe West Control

German commanders generally agreed that armor would be the key to defeating an Allied invasion. The problem was that they did not agree on how. Rommel, who had first-hand experience with trying to move forces where the Allies had aerial supremacy, argued that the armor should be close to the chore. On the other hand, von Rundstedt and Geyr von Schweppenburg, whose experience was on the Russian front, wanted to retain the armor inland so as to move it to the Allied main effort. Hitler tended to side with von Rundstedt, but kept armor under his own control, with the effect that none of it was available when needed on June 6-7.

There were ten panzer divisions and one panzergrenadier division in the west, and the cumulative tank strength was in excess of 1,500. This amounted to nearly 30 percent of the total German armored strength. Of the divisions in the first week of June, some were refitting and recuperating from being depleted on the eastern front and three had no combat experience at all. The average tank strength per division was 75, as compared with 263 in an American armored division. The types of tanks varied widely from the Panther through the PzKpfw IV to various types of Czech and French tanks.

The Panzer Divisions varied considerably in equipment. Their tank strength did not begin to compare with the Allied armored divisions. On a tank versus tank basis, however, the Germans far overmatched every allied tank, particularly when they employed the much-feared PzKpfw VI, the Tiger, with its 88-mm cannon. Most of the

Tiger tank variants were sent to the eastern front, and American forces encountered very few of them until the Battle of the Bulge. Instead, the Germans made heavy use of the PzKpfw V, the Panther, a very effective tank. The most commonly used tank in the west, the Panther had a long-barreled high-velocity 75-mm gun that out-ranged most of the Allied tank cannon. There is a frankly unbelievable story (though cited in the U.S. Army official history volume on the Ordnance Corps as fact) that a Panther killed a T-34 tank in Russia at a range of 7,224 meters with a first-round hit. The Panther also incorporated many lessons from the eastern front, including the use of sloping armor to deflect shot. The frontal armor on the Panther was invulnerable to any Allied tank in Normandy. The Panther was, however, in relatively short supply, even in the SS divisions, and had their number made up by the PzKpfw IV. The main limitation was that there was a universal and persistent shortage of spare parts. Because Hitler was entranced with numbers, German armament production officials gave absolute priority to building complete tanks. That focus on the end item meant a low priority on repair parts, and tank unit readiness suffered accordingly. The other hitch was that the Panther was much more complicated than the relatively simple Sherman and needed specialized repair and maintenance organizations to keep it running.

One variant of the Panther was the Jagdpanzer, a tank destroyer that mounted an 88-mm gun in the hull and that carried 57 rounds of ammunition. A few of those (only 382 were built) appeared in France. The tank destroyer and assault gun designs were indicative of problems in the German armaments industry, since building a tank without a turret was far less complex and therefore faster.

Only one Panzergrenadier Division was stationed in France, the 17th SS Panzergrenadier Division. It was, like all SS units, stronger than its Army counterpart, but this particular division was not at full strength. It had two rifle regiments with three battalions each. One regiment was supposed to be motorized and have one armored battalion. In reality, four battalions had whatever trucks could be found and the other two had only bicycles. The tank battalion, which should have had 42 assault guns, had 37. It had no tanks. The anti-tank battalion had one company of its authorized three and manned nine 75mm and three 76.2mm anti-tank guns, the latter captured Russian weapons. The anti-aircraft battalion had 80 percent of its authorized manpower. At the start of the campaign, the division had 17,321 of an authorized 18,354 end strength.

Only six of these divisions were within the Army Group B AOR:

1 st SS Panzer Division (refitting)	Panzer Lehr Division
2 nd Panzer Division	21 st Panzer Division
12 th SS Panzer Division	116 th Panzer Division.

The divisions were under command of various armored corps:

XLVII Panzer Korps (General der Panzertruppen Hans Freiherr von Funck)

I SS Panzer Korps (SS Oberstgruppenführer Josef "Sepp" Dietrich)

II SS Panzer Korps (SS Oberstgruppenführer Paul Hausser)

2nd Panzer Division (Generalleutnant Heinrich Freiherr von Lüttwitz)

Formed in 1935, the 2nd Panzer was one of the first German armored divisions to be created. It fought in Poland and in France, the Balkans, and Russia, taking heavy losses at Kursk. It was moved to France for refitting. The division broke out from the Falaise pocket, again after taking heavy losses.

1st SS Panzer Division (Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler) (SS Maj. Gen. Theodor

Wisch). Formed in 1934 as a bodyguard regiment for Hitler and expanded to become a motorized infantry division in 1941, the division fought in Poland, France, and the Balkans before taking part in the invasion of Russia in 1941. Suffering heavy losses in 1941-1942, it was sent to northern France to refit as a panzer grenadier division. It took part in the occupation of Vichy France and returned to the eastern front in the spring of 1943, suffering heavy casualties at Kursk and Kharkov. It was reconstituted as an armored division in northern Italy and returned to Russia for battles at Kiev, Tarnopol, and in the Dnieper. Again taking heavy losses, it rebuilt in Belgium to a strength of 21,400 men. It fought at Caen and at Mortain and was surrounded at Falaise, following which it was down to 30 tanks.

2nd SS Panzer Division (Das Reich) (SS Lt. Gen. Heinz Lammerding; SS Col. Karl

Kreutz). The 2nd SS Panzer Division was organized in the winter of 1940-1941 and took part in the Balkans campaign and then in Russia at Smolensk, Kiev, and the battle of Moscow, losing almost ten thousand men in the winter campaign. It was sent to France in the summer of 1942 to refit, took part in the occupation of Vichy France in November of 1942, and then returned to the Russian front to fight at Kharkov, Kursk, and Kiev, again suffering heavy casualties. Sent to the Toulouse area to refit, it was ordered to Normandy after D-Day and was used as a "fire brigade," usually being employed in separate combat groups. In this action, Lammerding was wounded. After taking part in the counterattack at Mortain, the division was surrounded at Falaise. It broke out with a strength of 450 men, fifteen tanks, and six guns. By September, the division had only three tanks left.

9th Panzer Division (Generalmajor Harald Baron Gustav von Elverfeldt). The 9th Panzer was organized as the 4th Light Division and took part in the invasion of Poland. After that campaign, it was converted to an armored division and redesignated the 9th Panzer. It took part in the invasion of France in 1940 and in the Balkans, both in Greece and Yugoslavia. In 1941 it was part of Army Group South in Russia and attacked toward Kiev. It was heavily damaged at Kursk and sent to southern

France to rebuild. In late August of 1944 it was sent to Normandy to help the disintegrating Seventh Army, just in time to be trapped at Falaise. It broke out of the pocket with a strength of one infantry battalion, one artillery battalion, and about a dozen tanks.

12th SS Panzer Division (Hitlerjugend) (SS Gen. Fritz Witt [KIA 16 June])

followed by SS Gen. Kurt Meyer). The division was formed in 1943 from members of the Hitler Youth, and the average age of the division in that year was 17. It fought bravely, fanatically, in Normandy, but with very heavy casualties, escaping from Falaise with only 300 soldiers and a handful of tanks.

Panzer Lehr Division (also known as 130th Panzer Division) (Generalleutnant Fritz

Bayerlein). One of the strongest, best equipped, and best manned of all the panzer divisions, the Panzer Lehr had more than 100 tanks, 40 assault guns, and 600 half-tracks. It stopped the British-Canadian advance at Caen, but lost more than forty percent of its strength in the process. It was stationed at St. Lô at the time of the breakout.

21st Panzer Division (Generalleutnant Edgar Feuchtinger). Formed in Normandy in

1943 and bearing the name of a famous Afrika Korps division. The only armored division over which Rommel exercised any control prior to the invasion, it was stationed just south of Caen. The division had a few Afrikakorps veterans but had poorly equipped light tanks, many of foreign manufacture, and was not rated as fit for service on the eastern front.

116th Panzer Division (Generalleutnant Graf Gerhard von Schwerin). Formed by

combining the remnant of the 16th Panzer Grenadier Division, which had been savaged in Russia, with the 179th Reserve Panzer Division in France. Stationed on the north bank of the Seine, it was not committed until late July. Broke out from the Falaise Pocket with just over 500 men and 40 tanks.

17th SS Panzergrenadier Division (SS Brigadeführer Werner Ostendorf). The division was in Army Group G's AOR but was assigned to Army Group B. Formed in France in 1943, it was drawn from German, Belgian, Romanian, and Volksdeutsche troops and was stationed north of Poitiers as part of the OKW reserve. Rushed to Normandy on 11 June, it was in heavy action against the American airborne divisions at Carentan. It was almost annihilated at St. Lô and the remnants were temporarily absorbed into the 2nd Panzer Division

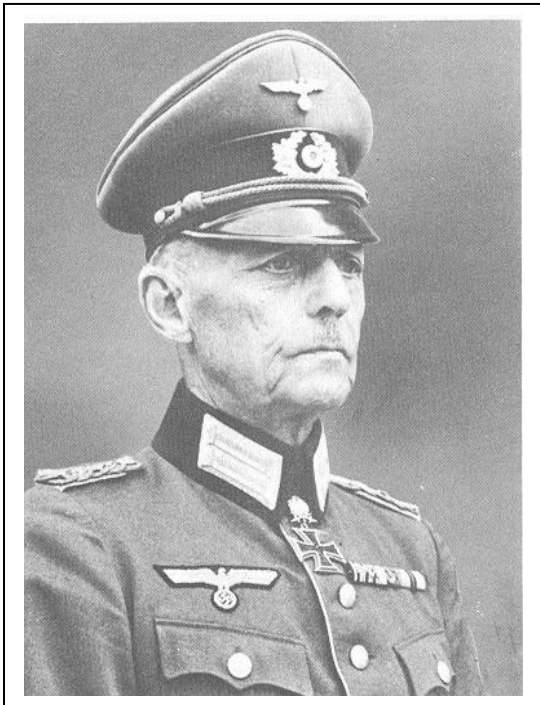
Tab G

German Biographies



von Kluge & Eberbach

Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, Oberbefehlshaber-West (Commander-in-Chief, West)



Born 12 December 1875 at Aschersleben in the Harz mountains and a graduate of the prestigious *Hauptkadettenanstalt* at Gross-Lichterfelde, von Rundstedt began active military service 22 March 1892 and earned a commission as lieutenant in the 83d Royal Prussian Infantry Regiment on 17 June 1893. After ten years of regimental service he passed the entrance examination for the *Kriegsakademie* in Berlin. After graduating, he was appointed to the Great General Staff, on which he served until 1909. He then served on General Staff with troops as a captain in a corps headquarters.

Just finishing a tour of command of an infantry company when war broke out in 1914, he was assigned as operations officer in the 22d Reserve Infantry Division, which participated in the great attack across France with the First German Army. In 1915 he was promoted to major and sent to the eastern front as a division chief of staff. The fighting along

the Narew River line in the summer of 1915 resulted in mobile warfare, and von Rundstedt got a taste of maneuvering troops in an advance that extended more than 250 miles. Before the end of the war, he had also served as a corps chief of staff.

He remained in the 100,000-man German army at the end of the war, commanding the 18th Infantry Regiment as a colonel (his first troop command since 1914). As a major general, he was chief of staff of a military district. Promoted to lieutenant general, he commanded the 2nd Cavalry Division. In 1934, as general of infantry, he commanded 1st Army Group. In 1938, he led the Second Army in the occupation of the Sudetenland.

He resigned from the army in 1938 in protest against Hitler's policies, which he thought would lead to a war for which Germany was grossly unprepared. He retired as a colonel-general and was appointed colonel-in-chief of the 18th Infantry Regiment, a distinction he valued highly. As a field marshal, he customarily wore his marshal's rank insignia on the uniform of a colonel of the 18th Infantry Regiment. With the invasion of Poland in 1939, he accepted recall to active duty and commanded army groups with distinction in Poland, Belgium, and France. Hitler promoted him to field marshal after the fall of France in 1940. In 1941 he commanded Army Group South in Operation BARBAROSSA, the invasion of Russia. Hitler relieved him of command in Russia at the

end of 1941, although von Rundstedt gave impaired health (he had a heart attack in early November) as the reason. In March 1942, he was appointed commander-in-chief, west, with headquarters in France. By 1944, however, Hitler had given actual command of the army groups in France to von Rundstedt's subordinates and himself retained command of the operational reserve. The old man joked that his sole military prerogative was to change the guard at his headquarters. In July 1944, Hitler once again relieved him, but again reappointed him C-in-C West on 5 September. His professional reputation did as much as his abilities to bring order out of the chaos of the German forces on the west and, aided by the Allies' supply difficulties, von Rundstedt stabilized the front. He remained in command through the Battle of the Bulge, which was not his plan and in which he had no faith, and was finally dismissed from command in March of 1945. He died in Celle on 24 February 1953.

A soldier for more than half a century, von Rundstedt learned the lessons of World War I well and insisted on increasing fire support and mobility for the infantryman. He approved of tanks but did not envision the kind of rôle for them that such advocates as Heinz Guderian pressed for. Fluent enough in French to have passed the army's interpreter examination, he could also speak English. Stiff, formal, dedicated to his profession, he led a simple life and was indifferent to money or possessions. Yet he was affable to subordinates, extravagantly polite to women, smoked too much, and enjoyed an occasional drink.

Unlike men such as Rommel and Guderian, he preferred to command from a headquarters, rather than from the front line. He felt that commanders at the front risked becoming so involved in the local fight that they lost perspective on the entire battle (a failing to which Erwin Rommel was occasionally prone). He refused to become immersed in details and preferred to work from a 1:1,000,000 map, from which he could take in the entire situation at a glance. Thus he depended heavily on his chief of staff, who happened to be Erich von Manstein early in the war. It was a particularly successful professional relationship.

Almost seventy years old in 1944, von Rundstedt was a soldier of the old school, widely admired by the German officer corps. Hitler disliked him intensely, partly because of the social class of officers he represented and partly because he knew that von Rundstedt referred to the Fuehrer in private as "the Corporal." By the fall of 1944, his age was showing. Many of his associates saw him for what Hitler intended him to be—a figurehead.

At SHAEF headquarters, it was Rundstedt "whom we always considered the ablest of the German generals," as Eisenhower later said. Even Bernard Montgomery, rarely given to praising other generals, said "I used to think that Rommel was good, but my opinion is that Rundstedt would have hit him for six. Rundstedt is the best German general I have come up against."

Field Marshal Günter Hans von Kluge Commanding General, Army Group B



Born in Posen, Prussia, on 30 October 1882, von Kluge attended cadet schools and joined the imperial Army. Commissioned Lieutenant in the 46th Field Artillery Regiment at Wolfenbuettel (Lower Saxony) on 22 March 1901, he served for a time in the same regiment with Wilhelm Keitel. He was on battalion duty for almost a decade, serving for a time as battalion adjutant and attaining the rank of First Lieutenant, when he was selected for the prestigious Kriegsakademie in 1908. After completing general staff training, he served on the Great General Staff in Berlin and went to war in 1914 as a Captain on the staff of XXI Korps. He commanded a battalion on the western front from November 1915 through April 1916 and then returned to general staff duty with the 89th Infantry Division (1916-1918) and the Alpenkorps in 1918. Engaged in the battles in Artois and Flanders, he was severely wounded at Verdun in 1918. In 1921, he was picked to join the 100,000-man Reichswehr and was assigned to the staff of the 3rd Infantry Division.

Through the interwar years, he served on the staff of the Ministry of Defense, commanded a battalion in the 3rd Artillery Regiment at Sagan, and as chief of staff of the 1st Cavalry Division at Frankfurt an der Oder. He succeeded Baron von Fritsch in command of the 2nd Artillery Regiment in 1930 and was appointed Artillerieführer III (Commander of Divisional Artillery) and deputy commander of the 3rd Infantry Division on 1 October 1931. His promotions were regular: to major in 1923, lieutenant colonel in 1927, and colonel in 1930. In 1933, he was promoted to Major General and assigned as Inspector of Signal Troops. On 1 April 1934, he was promoted to Lieutenant General and assumed command of the 6th Infantry Division at Münster. In September of that year, he assumed command of Wehrkreis IV at Münster, the headquarters that controlled the 6th Infantry Division and Frontier Zone command 9. Subsequently, the 16th and 26th Infantry Division were placed under his command as well. He was promoted to General of Artillery on 1 August 1936. A firm supporter of the Baron von Fritsch, he was retired in 1938 in the aftermath of the Fritsch scandal (trumped-up charges of homosexuality), but was recalled to duty in October and on 1 December took command of Army Group 6, with six infantry divisions.

On outbreak of war, that unit was redesignated the Fourth Army, and von Kluge commanded it in the invasions of Poland, France, and Russia from 1939 to 1941. He performed brilliantly in Poland and was promoted to Colonel General when the campaign was over. He was one of the few German generals who favored invading Russia. On 19 July of 1940, he was promoted to Field Marshal, and in 1941, succeeded to command of Army Group Center in Russia. In that position, he engineered the dismissal of Gen. Heinz Guderian, one of his particular rivals, among others. He fought hard to sustain the position of Army Group Center, but his forces were being

pressed back all along the front after the battle at Kursk. He was relieved of responsibility for later reverses, however, because of a serious automobile accident on 12 October 1943, which required extended sick leave. On 7 July 1944, he became OB-West in place of von Rundstedt and, on 17 July, assumed command of Army Group B after Rommel was wounded. On 17 August 1944 Hitler dismissed him from command, and he committed suicide at Valmy, France, two days later.

“Der Kluge Hans,” (Clever Hans, a word play on his name) as he was known, was notoriously able to play both sides of any issue, generally evading blame when things went wrong, as at Kursk. He obeyed Hitler’s orders blindly and found scapegoats as required. He recognized that the counterattack Hitler ordered at Mortain was a very bad idea, but nonetheless conducted it as directed. He flirted with the conspiracy against Hitler, but never committed himself to it. When he assumed command in Normandy, he presumed (probably influenced by Hitler) that Rommel was the cause of much of the problem. He greeted Rommel with the words “Now you, too, will have to get accustomed to obeying orders!” He and Rommel had a major argument and were not destined to get along well. In any case, Rommel’s accident shortly removed him from the picture.

Field Marshal Otto Moritz Walter Model Commanding General, Army Group B



Born 24 January 1891 in Gentheim, near Magdeburg, the son of a teacher, Model was not a member of the military aristocracy of Germany. He attended a classical gymnasium in Erfurt where he excelled in Greek, Latin and history. In 1908 he became an officer cadet in the *Kriegsschule*, and in 1910 he was appointed in the 52nd Infantry Regiment. He served on the western front between 1914 and 1916, was severely wounded in 1915, and attended an abbreviated general staff officer course in 1916. He returned to the front as a brigade adjutant and company commander and was again badly wounded. He served in various staff assignments from 1917 through 1919 and entered the post-war Reichswehr. He commanded a company in the 8th Infantry Regiment between 1925 and 1928, was a staff officer from 1928 through 1933, and commanded a battalion in the 2nd Infantry Regiment in 1933-1934. As a battalion commander, his favorite saying was "Can't that be done faster?" In 1934 he became commander of the 2nd

Infantry. Despite not having a technical background, Model found himself appointed to the technical warfare section of the War Ministry in 1935. He was already a strong advocate of motorization and visited the Red Army to study these questions. His drive contributed to

considerable progress in weapons modernization. At the outbreak of war, he was Chief of Staff of IV Corps.

In three years of hard fighting on the eastern front, Model earned the distinction as "the Führer's Fireman" for his ingenuity which enabled him to salvage apparently hopeless situations. One of the few officers who enjoyed Hitler's complete trust, he was also appreciated by his peers. Heinz Guderian called him "a bold inexhaustible soldier . . . the best possible man to perform the fantastically difficult task of reconstructing the line in the center of the Eastern Front." In Russia he established a reputation as a "lion of the defense." In January 1944, at age fifty-three, he became the youngest field marshal in the German army.

As a lieutenant, Model earned a reputation as an ambitious and conscientious officer who was not afraid to speak his mind, but who formed no close fellowships with his fellow officers. That pattern characterized his entire career. Juniors regarded him as a hard taskmaster and peers thought of him as fractious. Utterly lacking tact, he freely criticized his superiors. Although he considered himself to be apolitical, he made the most of all of his contacts with the Nazi Party, developing an attitude that his fellow generals found difficult to understand. When he became an army commander he appointed a Waffen-SS officer as his aide-de-camp, which his fellow Army officers interpreted as kowtowing to the party.

Field Marshal Erich von Manstein commented on Model's extraordinary and ruthless drive, as well as his self-assurance and determination, and particularly his personal courage. "He was always to be found in the most critical sector of any front he commanded," von Manstein wrote. Units he commanded often suffered very heavy casualties. Model often issued direct orders to the smallest of units and, unlike von Rundstedt, would sometimes lead them personally into action. During the battle of the Bulge, one German lieutenant met Model near St. Vith; he wrote in his diary that "Generalfeldmarschall Model himself directs traffic . . . a little, undistinguished-looking man with a monocle."

F. W. von Mellenthin, who served under Model as a staff officer, wrote that "in purely military terms, he was an outstanding soldier. In addition, he was a good and capable staff officer but inclined to rely too much on his own judgment and knowledge without as a rule being responsive to advice. He was a much better tactician than he was a strategist, and defensive positions were more to his taste than wide-ranging offensive operations. He possessed an astounding talent for improvisation, and there can be no disputing the originality of his conduct of affairs." Other judgements were similar: ". . . he trusted no one but himself. He wanted to have every single thing under his own control. Lacking confidence in others, he found it difficult to delegate tasks and responsibilities." "His manner was rough," according to von Manteuffel, "and his methods were not always acceptable in the higher quarters of the German Army, but they were both to Hitler's liking."

General Hans Speidel (Rommel's chief of staff) observed that "his keen tactical eye was not balanced by an instinct for the possible. He thought too highly of his own ability, was erratic, and lacked a sense of moderation. Although he had been schooled in strategy, he could not rid his mind of the details of tactical leadership."

Sixteen years von Rundstedt's junior, he treated the old man with respect but ran his army group pretty much as he pleased. For his part, von Rundstedt was no admirer of Model, whom he once described as having the makings of a good sergeant major. Still the two men managed to tolerate one another successfully. Model was appalled when he learned that Friedrich Paulus had surrendered to the Russians at Stalingrad. "A field marshal," he said, "does not become a prisoner. Such a thing is just not possible." On 21 April 1945, he committed suicide near Düsseldorf, rather than surrender to American forces.

General of Armored Troops Leo Freiherr Geyr von Schweppenburg Commanding General, Panzergruppe-West



Born in Potsdam in 1886, he was a page in the court of King Wilhelm II of Württemberg. He entered the Army in 1904 and was promoted to Lieutenant in the 26th Regiment of Light Dragoons the following year. Following service in World War I, he was selected to serve in the 100,000-man Reichswehr. Educated and cultivated, and a friend and protégé of old guard generals such as Beck and von Fritsch, he spoke Russian, English, and French. He was Military Attaché in London, followed by Brussels and the Hague from 1933 through 1937. His frank reports from London about Germany's increasing isolation among the European nations were unwelcome in Berlin and led to his recall. Nonetheless, he was promoted to Major General in 1935 and Lieutenant General in 1937, and finally advanced to General of Armored Troops on 1 April 1940. Geyr commanded the 3rd Panzer Division from 1937 to 1939 and took part in the occupation of the Sudetenland in 1938.

He commanded XXIV Panzer Korps in the early days in Russia and made a reputation as a tough and brave leader. In 1942, he took over XL Panzer Korps in the drive toward the Caucasus. A holder of the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross, he was a brave and highly experienced armor officer. He had previously commanded three corps (XXIV, XL, and LVIII Panzer Korps) before being assigned as Inspector General of Armored Troops in 1943. He was appointed to command armored forces in the west in 1944, reporting directly to Colonel General Heinz Guderian on matters of organization and training, and to Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt operationally. His combat experience was on the eastern front, and he did not understand what it was to try to maneuver under conditions of total enemy air supremacy. He disagreed fundamentally with Rommel on employment of armor and thoroughly disliked Rommel's chief of staff, Gen. Hans Speidel.

On 9 June, he narrowly escaped death when his headquarters was wiped out by an RAF attack. His one counterattack against the British on 8 June 1944 did not succeed. On 5 July, Rommel informed him that Hitler had ordered him relieved of his command as of 2 July, along with von Rundstedt, for seconding von Rundstedt's request to make a strategic withdrawal from Caen so as to stabilize the defense of France. General Heinrich Eberbach succeeded him in command. Geyr served until the end of the war as inspector general of armored troops. After the war, Geyr became a noted military historian. He died on 27 January 1974 in Irschenhausen.

General of Armored Troops Heinrich Eberbach Commanding General, Panzergruppe-West

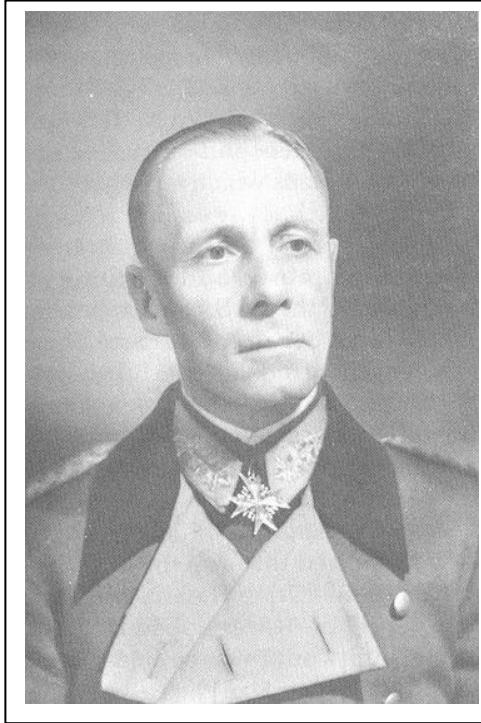
Eberbach was born in Stuttgart in 1894 and enlisted in the German Army in July of 1914. He fought as an enlisted soldier on the western front and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant before he was wounded and taken prisoner by the French in 1915. He was freed by a prisoner of war exchange and reassigned to the middle east, where the British Army captured him. At the end of the war, Eberbach returned to Germany and became a lieutenant of police. He was a police major when he reentered the German Army with its expansion in 1935. He was assigned in the armored force and promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1937. In 1938, he assumed command of an armored regiment.

Eberbach commanded armored units in the Polish and French campaigns and led a tank brigade in the invasion of Russia. He built a reputation on the eastern front as a capable commander and was steadily promoted, reaching the grade of major general in March of 1942. In April of that year, he took command of the 4th Panzer Division. Promoted to Lieutenant General in January of 1943, he was reassigned to Germany as inspector of armored troops.

In July of 1944, he was suddenly appointed to command of Panzer Group West in succession to Geyr von Schweppenburg, who had been relieved of his command for urging Hitler to withdraw forces from around Caen. He reorganized Panzer Group West as Panzer Group Eberbach and took part in the battles surrounding the Allied breakout from the Normandy beachhead and the Falaise Pocket, where his armored group was almost totally destroyed.

British troops captured Eberbach on 31 August 1944, and he remained in Allied prison camps until 1948. He died in July of 1992 at Notzingen.

Field Marshal Erwin Johannes Eugen Rommel Commanding General, Army Group B



Erwin Rommel was born at Heidenheim, in Swabia, in 1891. He joined the 124th Infantry Regiment (6th Württemberg) as an officer cadet in 1910 and then attended the cadet school at Danzig in 1911. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in 1912. He was assigned to the 19th Field Artillery Regiment when World War I started. World War I made him famous. He received the Iron Cross, Second Class, during the early battles on the western front in 1914, when the decoration really meant something, and the First Class the next year. In October of 1917, he was awarded the Order Pour le Mérite, one of the few junior officers to be so recognized, for the capture of Monte Matajur in the Battle of the Isonzo. In 1918, he was promoted to captain.

After the war, he was taken into the Reichswehr and spent the remainder of the decade as a company officer. Not a graduate of the Kriegsakademie, he was looked down on by officers who had that distinction, and in the normal course of events the lack of that diploma, despite his brilliant war record, would have kept him a regimental officer the rest of his career. He commanded a company of the 13th Infantry Regiment in Stuttgart for almost eight years after 1921. In 1929, however, he was assigned to the Kriegsschule in Dresden as an instructor in tactics. Promoted to major in 1933, he took command of the 3rd Battalion, 17th Infantry Regiment, a mountain infantry unit stationed at Goslar. As a lieutenant colonel in 1935, he became an instructor at the War College in Potsdam. In 1937, he was promoted to colonel, and to major general in 1939. In 1937 he wrote a book about his experiences in World War I, *Infanterie greift an!* (*Infantry Attacks!*), a volume that much impressed Hitler.

In 1939, Rommel commanded Hitler's headquarters troops and, probably as a reward for his services, was given command of the 7th Panzer Division, which he led in the Battle of France, starting on 10 May 1940. A highly original and very personal commander, Rommel led from the front and was frequently out of touch with his staff. Consequently, he developed to an even greater degree than normal in the German Army the habit of relying on his chief of staff as an alter ego.

Sent to North Africa in early 1941 to retrieve the situation after the Italian Tenth Army had been defeated by the British, Rommel worked wonders with two divisions. He was shortly promoted to lieutenant general and, over succeeding months, pushed the British from Cyrenaica back over the Egyptian frontier. He was promoted to Colonel General and given an enlarged command, Panzergruppe Afrika, in reward. He was promoted to Field Marshal in June of 1942 after he captured Tobruk. A steadily worsening supply situation and Allied penetration of his

communications with Berlin turned the tide, however, along with an aggressive new British Eighth Army commander, Bernard L. Montgomery. Hitler sent him on leave in March of 1943, just before the surrender of German forces in Africa.

Rommel served briefly in northern Italy and then in November 1943 was sent to study the defenses of the Atlantic and Channel coasts of France. In December of 1943, he became Army Group B commander, nominally under von Rundstedt, but with direct access to Hitler, a privilege he regularly exercised. Rommel was responsible for the considerable strengthening of the German defenses along the Calvados coast in the spring of 1944. He was never able to convince the other German commanders in France, however, to accept his ideas on the correct employment of armor to defeat a landing, and part of his legacy to the battle in France was that there was no agreed-upon German strategy for defeating an invasion.

Rommel commanded in Normandy only until 17 July, when he was seriously wounded by an Allied fighter bomber and invalided back to Germany. He had been unable to stop the steady, if slow, Allied advance into France that developed into the breakout after he was wounded and no longer on the scene. Although the debate continues about whether he was actually involved in the plot against Hitler, he was implicated by a conspirator's list that mentioned him. Hitler sent emissaries to offer him the choice between court martial and suicide. On 14 October 1944, he committed suicide by poison and was subsequently given a state funeral.

As a commander, Rommel was characterized by boldness, a willingness to accept risks, and an intuitive feel of the battlefield. He shared many characteristics with George Patton, whom he never met in battle: personal charisma and courage, drive and will power, technical expertise and willingness to gamble. Both attracted a large public following. Also like Patton, he was more a commander and a doer than a thinker or a theorist.

Colonel General Friedrich Dollman, Commanding General, Seventh Army

Friedrich Dollman was born in Würzburg in 1882 and entered the German army in 1899. He served as an artilleryman in World War I, when he was also a regimental adjutant and staff officer, and was taken into the Reichswehr in 1919. An acknowledged expert in long-range artillery, he served as Inspector of Artillery in 1933, the year he was promoted to Major General. He was promoted to General of Artillery in 1936 and Colonel General in 1940. Dollman took over command of Wehrkreis IX in 1935 and, the same year, command of IX Army Corps in Kassel, with the rank of Lieutenant General. From 1936 through 1939, he held the same command, with the rank of General of Artillery. He was appointed to command of Seventh Army in October of 1939 at age 57. At that time he was the eighth senior ranking officer in the German army.

Dollman's war experience was frankly unspectacular. By 1944, it was frankly antiquated. He had last commanded in combat in the crossing of the upper Rhein River in 1940, the subsequent

attacks on the Maginot Line, and the breakthrough at Belfort. None of those operations were tactically demanding. He was promoted to Colonel General in the rash of self-congratulatory promotions following the fall of France, rather than for specific achievements on the battlefield. After the armistice, Seventh Army was stationed in France as an occupation force, and Dollman remained there in command.



Dollman's static infantry divisions were largely destroyed in the invasion and subsequent month's fighting, and he played no real role in the operations surrounding the Allied breakout from the beachhead. In fact, he had no scope for making important decisions, and his lack of real operational experience did not make him inclined to be adventurous. In any case, his task was to hold the shore line, and little finesse was possible in accomplishing that mission. His principal error while in command was ordering Lieutenant General Fritz Bayerlein's Panzer Lehr Division to march toward the coast in daylight, which resulted in huge casualties in that unit. That aside, there is no particular reason to regard him as inept. The verdict on his military abilities must remain simply unproven. He died at his headquarters at Le Mans on 29 June 1944, days after Hitler had demanded his dismissal because Cherbourg had fallen to VII U.S. Corps. Although his chief of staff reported that

the cause of death was a heart attack, it seems that he actually committed suicide. He was succeeded in command by an SS officer, Colonel General of the Waffen SS Paul Hausser, who had until then been in command of II SS Panzerkorps.

Colonel General of the Waffen SS Paul Hausser Commanding General, Seventh Army

Paul Hausser was born in 1880 and attended the Royal Prussian Cadet Schools. Commissioned into the Prussian Army, he was a soldier throughout World War I, in the course of which he was decorated with both classes of the Iron Cross. He served in the inter-war Reichswehr, from which he retired in 1932 as a lieutenant general. An officer of the old school, he was known as an excellent commander and an experienced and able staff officer.

After retirement, he became a member and then regional leader of the Stahlhelm, a nationalist veterans' organization. In 1934, the Stahlhelm was absorbed into the S.A. and Hausser was inducted into that organization, serving briefly as an SA Standartenführer (colonel) before deciding to transfer to the SS as head of the first SS officer academy, the SS Junkerschule "Braunschweig." He was promoted to SS Brigadeführer (major general) and Inspector of Verfügungstruppen, the forerunner of the Waffen SS, in 1936, with the huge task of molding the

ill-trained armed SS units into a real military force. He continued that task through the outbreak of war in 1939.

In 1941, Hausser asked Hitler to give the SS divisions tanks, upgrading the “Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler” and “Das Reich” divisions to armored divisions.



In Russia, Hausser commanded the SS “Das Reich” motorized division in the advance to Moscow, in the course of which the division suffered heavy casualties at its first encounter with T-34 tanks. Hausser was one of those casualties, losing an eye and part of his jaw. After recuperating, he returned to command an SS Panzer Korps in the Fourth Panzer Army in Operation ZITADELLE, the disastrous attack at Kursk.

In April of 1944, Hausser returned to Russia from France in command of II SS Panzer Korps, with the 9th SS Panzerdivision “Hohenstauffen,” and the 10th SS Panzerdivision “Fruntsberg,” which he led in the fighting at Tarnopol to extract the First Panzer Army from a trap.

Assigned to Normandy weeks later, Hausser took part in the fighting following the Allied landings, commanding II SS Panzer Korps in an attempt to defeat the British Second Army and break through the Caen-Bayeux road. He attacked on 29 June with 250 tanks and 100 guns, but found his men halted almost immediately by Allied fighter bomber attacks, naval gunfire, and British artillery. The bulk of his forces was destroyed in the assembly areas. It was a hard introduction to the reality of warfare on the Western Front.

In July, Hitler appointed Hausser to take command of Seventh Army from Gen. Dollman, who, his chief of staff reported, had died of a heart attack. Hausser was the first officer of the Waffen SS to succeed to Army command and immediately had to carry out Hitler’s orders for a counterattack against the Americans in the vicinity of Mortain. General of Armored Troops Hans Freiherr von Funck led the attack by the 1st SS, 2nd SS, 2nd, and 116th Panzer divisions. The counteroffensive was a failure, and German forces by 13 August began to retreat in the direction of the Seine.

Next came the Falaise Gap, where the Allied encirclement very nearly trapped all the German forces in the west. Hausser gave the order for a general breakout on the night of 19-20 August and was marching east with his men when he was again wounded in the face, this time by shrapnel. He escaped on the back of a tank from the 1st SS Panzer Division.

After von Kluge’s suicide, Hausser temporarily commanded Army Group B, and ended the war as a member of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring’s staff. During World War II, he was decorated with the Knight’s Cross of the Iron Cross on 8 August 1941, with the Oakleaves on 28 July 1943, and with the Swords on 26 August 1944.

A fearless and competent soldier, Hausser was one of the few SS officers with the training, temperament, and ability to succeed in high command. He was widely respected in the SS and equally respected in the Army. Gen. Heinz Guderian called him “one of the most outstanding wartime commanders,” an opinion Field Marshal Albert Kesselring shared. Nearly sixty years of age when the war started, he demonstrated incredible stamina and fitness as an active, field soldier through 1945.

After World War II, Hausser became a tireless advocate of the SS, trying to convince Germans, in particular, that they were “soldiers like any other,” an argument expressed in his book, *Waffen-SS im Einsatz* (1953), and in many subsequent press articles. Turning his attention to European opinion, he argued that “the SS was really the NATO army in prototype, in ideal,” a point of view that found few supporters. He died 21 December 1972 in Ludwigsburg.

Colonel General of the Waffen SS Joseph "Sepp" Dietrich, Commanding General, I SS Panzerkorps



Dietrich was born 28 May 1892 in Bavaria and apprenticed in the hotel business. In 1911 he volunteered in the 4th Bavarian Field Artillery Regiment and attended an NCO school in 1912. He went to war in 1914 with the 6th Reserve Field Artillery Regiment and was a corporal in the 10th Infantry in 1916-1917, being further assigned into the elite *Sturm*, or assault, troops in 1917.

In January 1918, Dietrich was posted to the 13th Assault Tank Detachment. At St. Quentin, on 21 March, he commanded a tank in the first tank attacks the German army ever conducted. He later fought in tank actions at Villers-Cotterets in July 1918. At the end of the war he was a highly decorated sergeant, having won both first and second classes of the Iron Cross and medals from Austria and Bavaria as well.

He was a member of the *Freikorps* irregular military formations that proliferated after the fall of the monarchy, and fought in Silesia in 1921. In 1928 he joined the SS and began a rapid rise through the ranks of that organization to command of the *SS Wachtbataillon Berlin*, later named the *Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler*. He was well acquainted with Hitler and saw him often through the 1930s.

When war came, he led the *Leibstandarte* at regimental strength in Poland; at brigade strength in the attack on Greece; and at division strength in France and in Russia. Unlike his counterparts in the German army, Dietrich did not have a formal military education. His was the direct leadership style of the NCO. Army officers who formed a positive impression of the man attempted to help him

improve his military education. General Baron von Fritsch, commander-in-chief of the German Army by 1938, helped Dietrich by lending his war-college notes, and also personally instructed him. At the invitation of the Army, Dietrich took part in many planning exercises in the late 1930s as well.

A successful division commander, Dietrich rose to corps command in Russia and France and finally to army command on the western front. By 1944, he had begun to have doubts about Hitler's quality as a military commander and had started to distance himself from the Führer. His chief military virtue was his tenacity and determination. He exemplified the self-taught noncommissioned officer, rough in personality and manners, in contrast to the aristocrats who dominated the German army. All agreed that he was a great natural fighter and front-line leader of men, although von Rundstedt, among others, considered him simply stupid.

Nicolaus von Below, Hitler's military adjutant, said of Dietrich: "Unpretentious, not erudite but equipped with common sense, he commanded everyone's respect because of his honest character." F. W. von Manteuffel, who observed Dietrich's leadership in Russia, wrote that he "was undeniably a most courageous fighting soldier," but "could never have held high command without the backing of well-trained staff officers from the regular army." Otto Skorzeny, himself a bold SS soldier and leader of many special operations, said of Dietrich that "He gave to the Waffen SS a style and an *esprit de corps* which may possibly be compared only with Napoleon's Imperial Guard."

Dietrich was arrested in 1945 and tried by the Allied tribunal for war crimes. Convicted in 1946, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was paroled in 1955 but was rearrested by German authorities two years later and tried for manslaughter as a result of his involvement in the purge of the SA (the "Röhm Purge") of 1934. He was sentenced to a further eighteen months' imprisonment. Dietrich died in Ludwigsburg in 1966.

Tab H

Comparative Military Officers' Ranks

*"There are in Europe many good generals,
But they see too many things at once.
I see only one thing, namely the enemy's
main body. I try to crush it."*

Napoleon Bonaparte

Jargon	What they do	British	US	German
(None)		(None)	(None)	<i>Reichsmarschall</i>
Five Star ¹	Command very large formations such as Army Groups or Expeditionary Forces	Field Marshal	General of the Army	<i>Generalfeldmarschall</i> or <i>Reichsführer-SS</i>
Four Star	Command Field Armies subordinate to Army Groups or Expeditionary Forces	General	General	<i>Generaloberst</i> or <i>SS Oberstgruppenführer</i>
Three Star	Command Corps (usually three divisions) or serve on very high level staffs	Lieutenant General	Lieutenant General	<i>General (der Inf, Art, etc.)</i> or <i>SS Obergruppenführer</i>
Two Star	Command divisions (about 20,000 soldiers) or serve on very high level staffs	Major General	Major General	<i>Generalleutnant</i> or <i>SS Gruppenführer</i>
One Star	Assist division commanders, command separate formations (smaller than divisions)	Brigadier	Brigadier General	<i>Generalmajor</i> or <i>SS Brigadeführer</i>
		(None)	(None)	<i>SS Oberführer</i>
Colonel	Command regiments	Colonel	Colonel	<i>Oberst</i> or <i>SS Standartenführer</i>
Lieutenant Colonel	Command battalions (three to a regiment)	Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	<i>Oberstleutnant</i> or <i>SS Obersturmbannführer</i>
Major	Staff officer, executive officer of a battalion	Major	Major	<i>Major</i> or <i>SS Sturmbannführer</i>
Captain	Command companies	Captain	Captain	<i>Hauptmann</i> or <i>SS Hauptsturmführer</i>
First Lieutenant	Staff officer, executive officer of a company	Lieutenant	First Lieutenant	<i>Oberleutnant</i> or <i>SS Obersturmführer</i>
Second Lieutenant	Platoon Leader	Second Lieutenant	Second Lieutenant	<i>Leutnant</i> or <i>SS Untersturmführer</i>

¹ At this point in the war, there were no five star level officers in the field in the British or American Armies although the British had several at the Chiefs of Staff level. In the German Army in France, both von Rundstedt and Rommel were “five stars”.

Tab I

Equipment



St. Lo



American and British Armies shared many classes of equipment and between them equipped all of the French and Polish forces engaged on the continent. The United States Army was far more lavishly equipped than the German Army, but in almost every category of weaponry, the Germans had superior hardware. Tanks are the best example. Until 1935 in American doctrine, the tank was essentially a machine-gun carrier that accompanied the Infantry. Experiments with mounting heavy guns in tanks did not get very far, the Chief of Infantry in 1938 declaring that a 75-mm. gun was useless in a tank. In 1940, both the rival armies fought the Battle of France with tanks armed to a 75-mm standard, and the Germans had already experimented with the 88-mm gun in a turret. In June 1940, the U.S. adopted the 75-mm gun for tanks. In the spring of 1944, as Anglo-American armies prepared for the invasion of Europe, the largest standard gun on an operational American tank was still a short-barreled, low-muzzle-velocity 75-mm, the standard armament of the then-standard M4 Sherman tank. Some models of the M4, and particularly the British Firefly variant, carried higher velocity weapons, notably the 76-mm gun. At the same time, however, Germany's Panther tanks carried long-barreled, high-muzzle-velocity 75s, and the Tiger carried the 88-mm gun. To kill tanks, American doctrine relied on the tank destroyer, a fast, heavily-gunned, lightly-armored vehicle standardized as the M10 in 1942. It mounted a 3-inch, high-muzzle-velocity, flat-trajectory gun on a Sherman chassis. The need for more power to cope with German tanks brought the M18, with a 76-mm gun, into service in 1944. The M18 had a shallow open turret and was mounted on a M24 light tank chassis. The M36, an M10 redesigned to accommodate a 90-mm gun, came into service about the same time. On none of these vehicles was the armor comparable to that of German tanks. Tank destroyers, appropriately armed to be "killer tanks," lacked the armor to stand up to German tanks for the fight.

Anti-tank weapons were a similar case. The American 2.36-inch rocket launcher, or "bazooka," lacked the power to penetrate the front armor of German tanks and demanded careful aim against soft spots. This was no easy chore for an exposed, nervous infantryman when a massive German tank loomed so close that he could hear the squeak of the bogies. The Germans adopted an 88-mm Panzerfaust, a rocket-propelled shaped-charge grenade that was about twice as powerful as the American bazooka. When James M. Gavin was a colonel commanding the 505th Parachute Infantry, his men tried out the bazooka in Sicily and found it disappointing. Gavin later wrote that "As for the 82nd Airborne Division, it did not get adequate antitank weapons until it began to capture the first German panzerfausts. By the fall of '44 we had truckloads of them. We also captured German instructions for their use, made translations, and conducted our own training with them. They were the best hand-carried antitank weapon of the war." The U.S. did not even initiate a project for a more powerful, 3.5-inch rocket until August 1944, and distribution of that weapon was not widespread even at the time of the Korean War.

In two areas, however, the United States had a distinct advantage. The Garand .30-caliber M1 semi-automatic rifle was the best standard infantry shoulder arm of the war. No other rifle matched its combination of accuracy, rate of fire, and reliability. In artillery, too, the American Army had the edge. It was not that the artillery was qualitatively better than German equipment, although the U.S. 105-mm howitzer was at least the equal of its German counterpart of the same caliber. The effectiveness of American artillery was multiplied by the best equipment and techniques of any army for fire direction, observation, and coordination. "I do not have to tell you who won the war," George Patton said in 1945. "You know our artillery did." General George C. Marshall agreed when he wrote that "We believe that our use of massed heavy

artillery fire was far more effective than the German techniques," concluding that "our method of employment of these weapons has been one of the decisive factors of our ground campaigns throughout the world."

American soldiers entered battle with uniforms not well suited to field duty, a fact that became even more evident in bad weather and when winter came. Overshoes or galoshes were never in adequate supply, and the consequence was a higher rate of non-battle casualties caused by frostbite and trench foot. A brief flirtation with a camouflage utility uniform was quickly ended when Americans discovered that the SS used a field uniform almost identical in design. American load-bearing equipment was little changed from the First World War. Many soldiers quickly rid themselves of what they saw as pointless encumbrances, among them the gas mask and the bayonet.

ALLIED EQUIPMENT

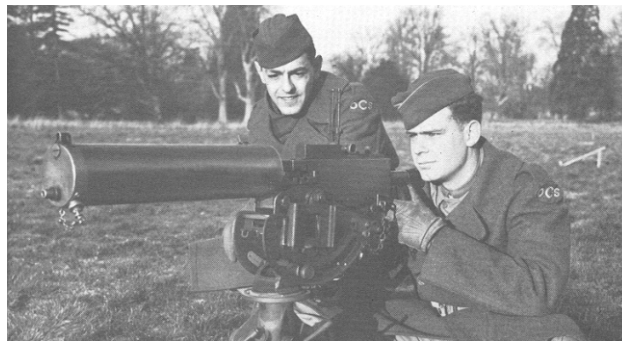
U.S. Army Infantry Weapons

	Caliber	Weight	Rate of Fire	Range***	Crew
M1 Carbine	.30	5.5 pounds	40-50 rpm	300 m	-
M1 Garand	.30	9.5 pounds	30-50 rpm	460 m	-
BAR	.30	19.4 pounds	550 rpm**	600 m	-
Thompson	.45	10.5 pounds	700 rpm**	170 m	-
.30 cal MG	.30	33 pounds*	400-500 rpm**	1100 m	3
.50 cal M2	.50	84 pounds*	450-550 rpm**	2200 m	3
Bazooka M9	2.36-inch	16 pounds	10	300 m	2

*Weight without tripod or other mount.

**Cyclic rate of fire.

***Maximum effective range.



.30 cal Heavy Machine Gun



Bazooka



Rifle Grenade



Weapons, left to right: Soldier is holding a .45-cal. Thompson submachine gun M1928A1. 60mm Mortar M2; British Anti-Tank Gun; .30-cal. U.S. Rifle M1 with Bayonet M1; .30-cal. Browning light Machine Gun M1919A4; hand grenades; .45-cal. M1911A1 pistol; .30-cal. U.S. Rifle M1903 with grenade launcher M1; .30-cal. Browning Automatic Rifle M1913A2.

U.S. Army Mortars

Mortar	Weight	Rate of Fire	Range	Crew
60 mm M2	42 pounds	18 rpm	1800 m	3
81 mm M1	136 pounds	18 rpm	2900 m	3
4.2-inch M24	650 pounds	20 rpm	5400 m	7



60mm Mortar



81mm Mortar



4.2-inch Mortar ("4-Deuce")

M-1 57mm Anti-Tank Gun



Range	9,230 m maximum
Muzzle Velocity	2800 ft/sec
Weight	2810 pounds
Penetration	82mm of armor at 500 m
Mount	towed

M-7 105mm Self-Propelled Howitzer (Priest)

Chassis	M4A3 Tank
Howitzer	M2A1 105mm howitzer
Range	10,980 m
Shell Weight	33 pounds
Rate of Fire	8 rpm
Crew	6
Notes	Armored division artillery



M-2A1 105mm Towed Howitzer

Caliber 105mm
Range 10,980 m
Shell Weight 33 pounds
Rate of Fire 8 rpm
Crew 6
Notes Infantry division artillery



M-1 155mm Howitzer

Caliber 155mm
Weight 12,000 pounds
Range 14,700 m
Shell Weight 95 pounds
Rate of Fire 2 rpm
Crew 6
Notes Infantry Division Artillery



M-1A1 155mm Gun

Caliber 155mm
Weight 30,600 pounds
Range 22,860 m
Shell Weight 95 pounds
Rate of Fire 1 rpm
Crew 6
Notes Corps artillery



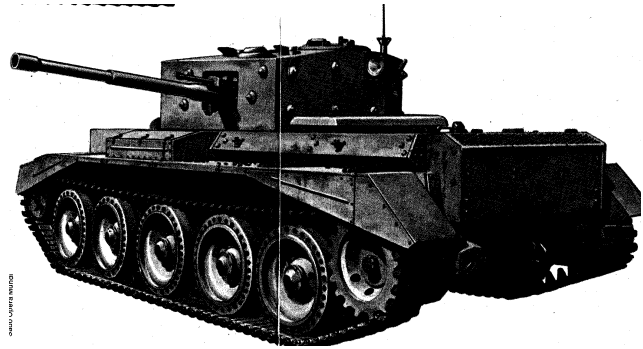
M-2 8-inch Howitzer

Caliber	8-inch
Weight	31,700 pounds
Range	16,660 m
Shell Weight	200 pounds
Rate of Fire	1 rpm
Crew	6
Notes	Corps artillery



Cromwell Tank

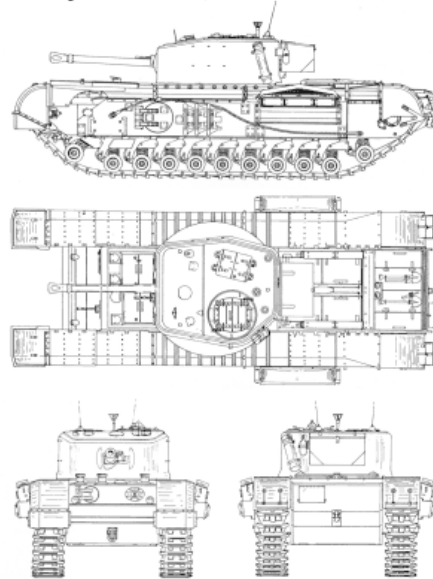
Weight	30.8 tons
Speed	27 mph maximum
Range	173 miles
Armament	75 mm gun
Secondary	2 x .30-cal. Machine gun
Armor	76 mm maximum in turret; 63 mm maximum in hull
Crew	5



Churchill Tank

Weight	40 tons
Speed	12.5 mph
Range	
Armament	75 mm gun
Secondary	2 x .30-cal. Machine gun
Armor	152 mm maximum
Crew	5

Infantry Tank Mk. IV, Churchill Mk. VII



Original Drawing © Copyright The Tank Museum 1983

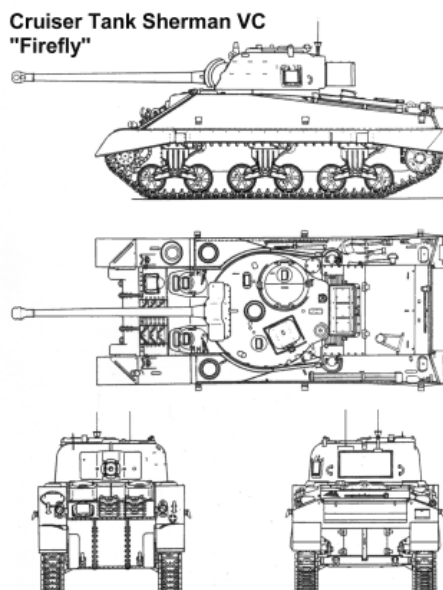
M4A1 Sherman

Combat Weight	30,300 kg
Speed	34 km/h
Range	412 km
Armament	75mm Gun M3 90 rounds
Secondary	2 x .30 caliber MG 1 x .50 caliber MG
Armor	Maximum 76mm Minimum 13 mm
Crew	5



Sherman "Firefly" M4 Variant

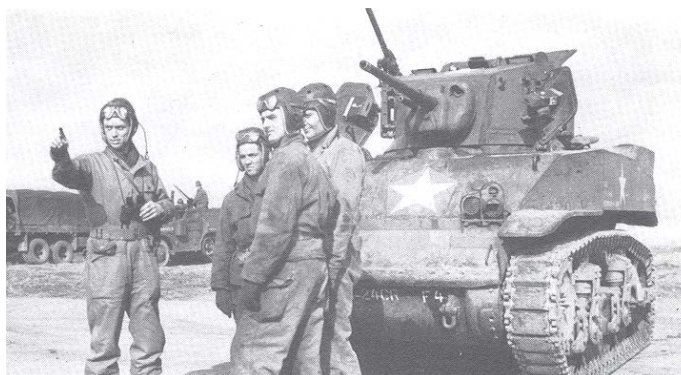
Combat Weight	32,700 kg
Speed	40 km/h
Range	451 km
Armament	76.2mm ROQF 17-pounder Mk IV or VI with 77 rounds
Secondary	1 x .30 caliber MG
Armor	Maximum 76mm Minimum 13 mm
Crew	5



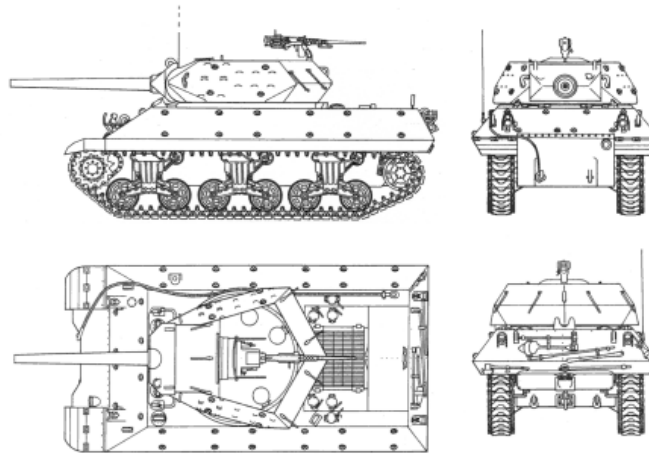
Original Drawing by D.P. Dyer
© Copyright R.P. Hunnicutt 1978

Light Tank Stuart M5A1

Combat Weight	15,500 kg
Speed	58 km/h
Range	161 km
Armament	37mm Gun M6
Secondary	3 x .30 caliber MG
Armor	Maximum 64mm Minimum 10 mm
Crew	4



3 inch Gun Motor Carriage M10



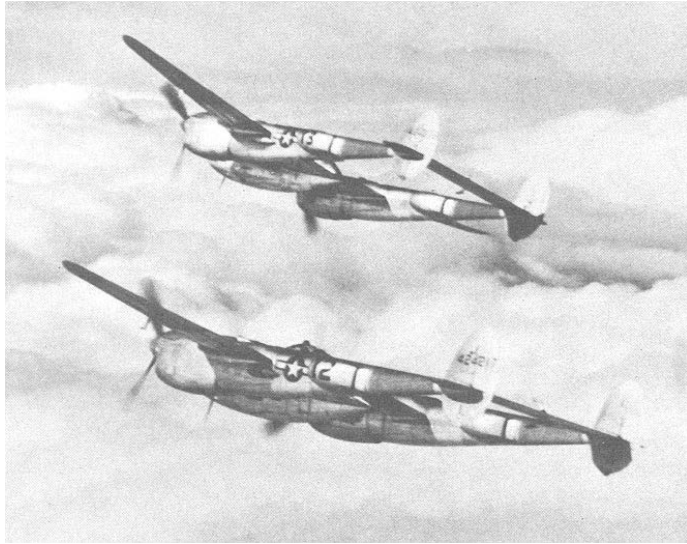
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Allied Tactical Aircraft

Aircraft	Maximum Speed	Maximum Range	Armament	Ordnance Load	Service Ceiling	Number in Service
Spitfire Mk XIV	440 mph	850 miles	2 x 20mm cannon; 2 x .50-cal. MG	500 pounds	43,000 feet	960
Typhoon	412 mph	510 miles	8 x 20mm cannon	2,000 pounds or 8 rockets	35,200 feet	3,270
P-38J Lightning	410 mph	2,250 miles	1 x 20mm cannon; 4 x .50-cal. MG	3,200 pounds	44,000 feet	6,780
P-47D Thunderbolt	430 mph	590 miles	6 x or 8 x .50-cal. MG	2,500 pounds or 10 rockets	42,000 feet	12,560
P-51D Mustang	440 mph	2,100 miles	6 x .50-cal. MG	2,000 pounds or 6 rockets	41,900 feet	7,970



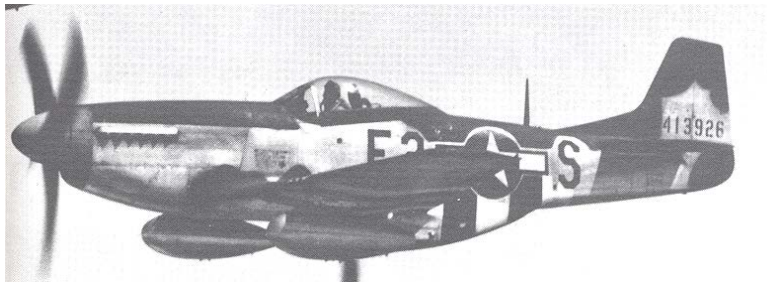
Spitfire



P38



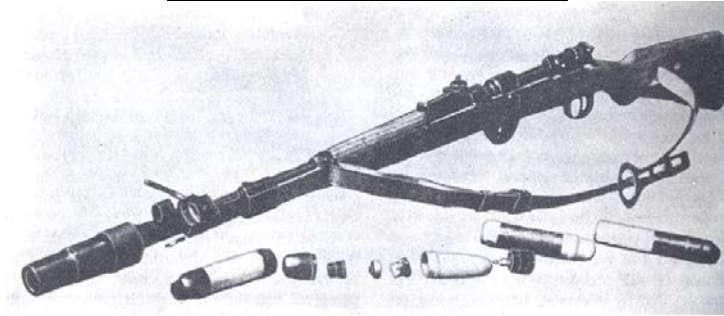
P47



P51

GERMAN EQUIPMENT

Gewehr 98 and Karabiner 98



Shown w/Grenade Launcher ("Schiessbecher")

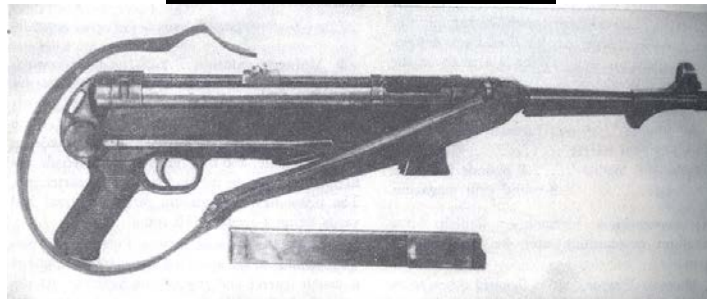
Caliber	7.92mm
Operation	bolt action rifles
Construction	Mauser design; wooden stock
Magazine	five round clip
Weight	9 pounds
Range	800 meters maximum

Schiessbecher

Rifle Grenade Device for the GEW98

Types of Grenades	HE, AP, smoke, illumination
Firing Positions	prone, kneeling, standing
Range	250 meters in horizontal fire; maximum range 400 meters. When Used as a mortar, 25 to 75 meters.
Grenadier Load	10 HE and 5 AT grenades.
Remarks	The Germans characteristically used it as a squad mortar and anti-tank weapon. One grenadier per rifle squad.

Maschinenpistole 40 (MP40)



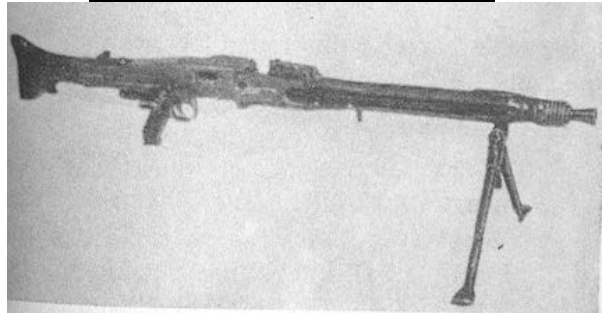
Caliber	9mm
Operation	blowback operated machine pistol
Construction	metal and plastic with folding stock
Magazine	32 rounds
Rate of Fire	500 rpm (cyclic) or 180 rpm (normal)

Maschinenpistole 44 (MP44)



Caliber 7.92mm
Magazine 35-38 round magazine
Range 600 meters maximum effective range
Remarks Issued principally to airborne units.

Maschinengewehr 42 (MG42)



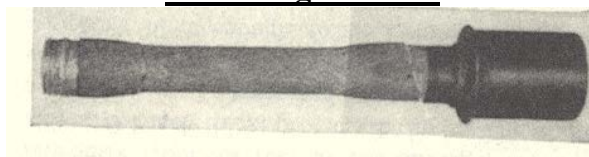
Caliber 7.92mm
Rate of Fire cyclic-up to 1,400 rpm; practical-250-500 rpm, depending on the mount
Ammunition 50-round metallic-link belt
Range effective range of 2000 to 2500 yards as HMG; 600-800 yards on bipod.
Mounts Vehicle, tripod (heavy MG), bipod (light MG)
Remarks Introduced new, simple locking system and easy barrel changing method.

Maschinengewehr 34 (MG34)



Caliber 7.92mm
Rate of Fire cyclic- 900 rpm; practical- 100-120 rpm (light), 300 rpm (heavy)
Ammunition 50-round metallic-link belt or by drums
Range effective range of 2000 to 2500 yards as HMG; 600-800 yards on bipod.
Mounts Vehicle, tripod (heavy MG), bipod (light MG)
Remarks Largely replaced by the MG42 in infantry units by 1944

Stielhandgranate 24



Weight 1.36 pounds
Length 14 inches
Delay 5 seconds
Charge .365 pounds TNT

Eihandgranate 39



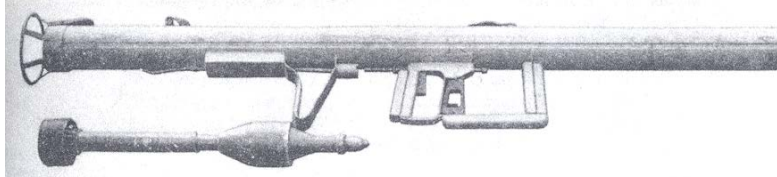
Weight 8 ounces
Delay 5 seconds
Charge 4 ounces TNT

Panzerfaust 30



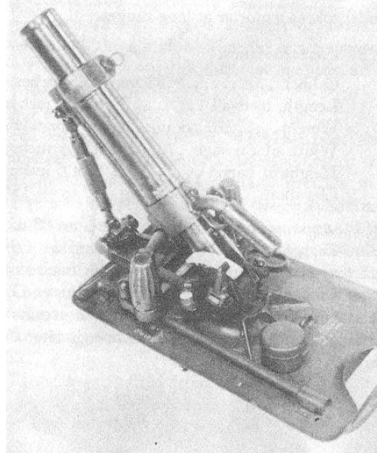
Length 41 inches
Weight 11 pounds
Charge shaped charge anti-tank grenade
Range 30 meters optimum
Penetration 200 mm of armor at 30 meters

Raketenpanzerbüchse 54 (also known as the **Panzerschreck**)



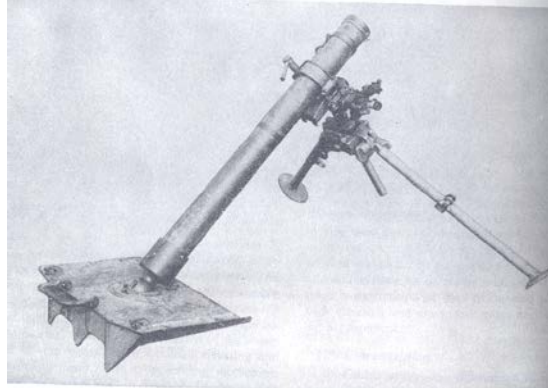
Length 5.5 feet
Weight 20 pounds
Charge 88mm shaped charge (7 pounds)
Range 115 meters optimum
Penetration 200 mm of armor

Leichter Granatenwerfer 36 (50 mm Mortar)



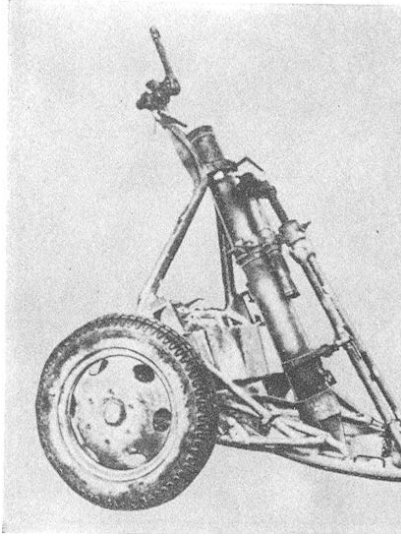
Caliber 50mm
Weight 31 pounds
Range 570 yards
Rate of Fire 12-20 rpm

Schwerer Granatenwerfer 34 (81mm Mortar)



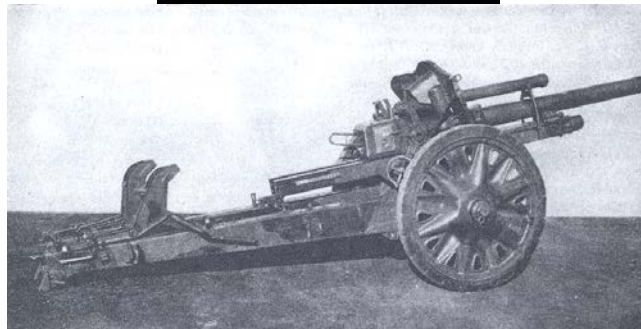
Caliber 81mm
Weight 124 pounds
Range 2625 yards maximum
Rate of Fire 10-12 rpm

Granatenwerfer 42 (120mm Mortar)



Caliber 120mm
Weight 616 pounds
Range 6600 yards maximum
Rate of Fire Rate of fire and overall fire support comparable to 105mm howitzer

Leichte Feld Haubitze 18



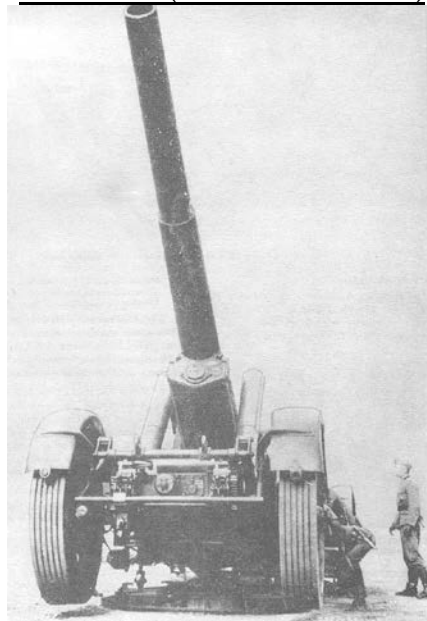
Caliber 10.5 cm
Weight 4320 pounds
Range 13,480 yards maximum
Ammunition HE, smoke, sabot, incendiary, illuminating
Remarks Standard divisional direct support artillery

Feld Haubitze 18/40



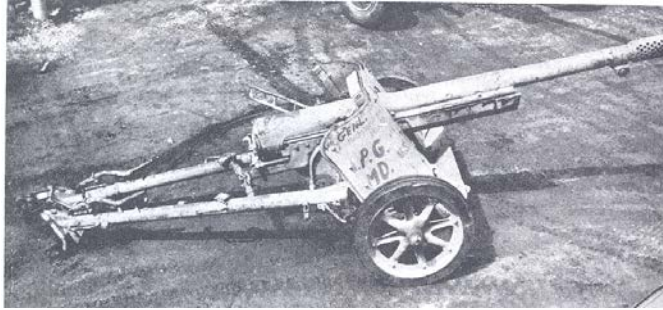
Caliber 15 cm
Weight 12,096 pounds
Range 14,630 yards maximum
Ammunition HE, AP, smoke, anti-concrete
Remarks Standard divisional general support artillery

Mörser 18 (210mm Howitzer)



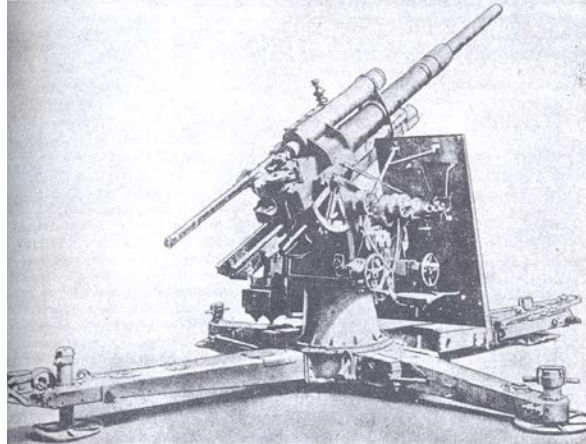
Caliber 21 cm
Weight 36,740 pounds
Range 18,300 yards maximum
Ammunition HE, anti-concrete

Panzerabwehrkanone 40 (PAK 40)



Caliber 75 mm
Weight 3136 pounds
Range 1000 yards maximum
Ammunition AP
Remarks Penetration at maximum effective range – 102mm of armor; pictured is the 97/38 variant with Solothurn muzzle brake

Panzerabwehrkanone 43/41C (PAK 43/41C Antitank/Antiaircraft Gun)



Caliber 88 mm
Weight 9660 pounds
Range 16,200 yards horizontal
Ammunition AP, AA
Rate of Fire 15-20 rpm
Remarks Penetration at 1500 yards – 130mm of armor

Nebelwerfer 41



Caliber 150mm
Weight 1,195 pounds
Range 7,330 yards maximum
Rate of Fire 6 rounds/90 seconds

Sturmgeschütz III (Stu.G. III)



Weight	26.35 tons	Engine	Maybach, 295
Length	22.5'	Range	124 miles (62 miles cross-country)
Height	7'	Speed	20 mph (15 mph cross-country)
Width	9'8"	Crew	4
Armor		Main gun	7.5 cm Stu.K.40 L/48 with 49 rounds
Maximum	81 mm	Secondary	1 x MG34
Minimum	20 mm	Penetration	84mm of armor at 500 yards; 72mm of armor at 1000 yards

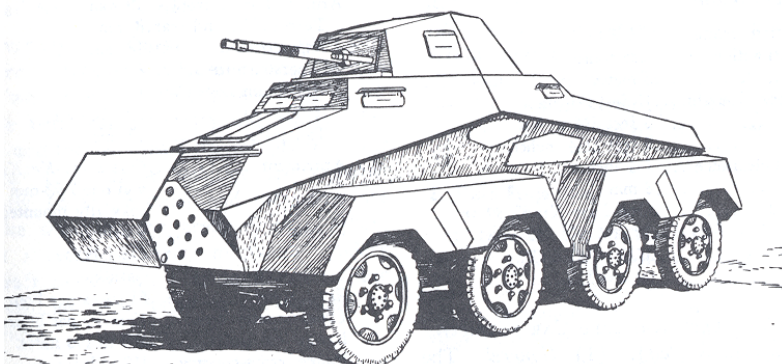
Remarks The vehicle was based on the PzKpfw. III chassis. The Stu.G.IV, also found in Normandy, was based on the PzKpfw. IV chassis, used the same gun and had a similar performance.

Sturmgeschütz 38t (Stu.G. 38t)



Weight	16.65 tons	Engine	Czech EP4, 150 hp
Length	20.7'	Range	124 miles (62 miles cross-country)
Height	6'10.5"	Speed	23 mph (15 mph cross-country)
Width	8'7.5"	Crew	4
Armor		Main gun	7.5 cm Pak 39 L/48 with 41 rounds
	Maximum 60 mm	Secondary	1 x MG34
	Minimum 10 mm	Penetration	84mm of armor at 500 yards; 72mm of armor at 1000 yards
Remarks	The vehicle was based on the Czech 38t light tank chassis.		

Schwerer Panzerspähwagen 8 Rad (Sd.Kfz. 231)



Weight	8.35 tons	Engine	8-cylinder, 155 hp
Length	19'1"	Speed	51 mph maximum
Height	7'10"	Crew	4
Width	7'3"	Range	110 miles cross country, 190 miles on roads
Armor		Armament	1 x 2cm KwK36; 1 MG 34 machine gun.
	Maximum 15mm		
	Minimum 8mm		

Remarks This is typical of the variety of light armored fighting vehicles and reconnaissance vehicles used in German armored divisions.

PanzerKampfwagen IV, Ausf. G



Weight	26 tons	Engine	Maybach, 295bhp
Length	19'4"	Range	130 miles (80 miles cross-country)
Height	8'6"	Speed	20 mph maximum (15 mph cross-country)
Width	9'7"	Crew	5
Armor		Main gun	7.5 cm KwK 40 L/43 with 79 rounds
Maximum	60 mm	Secondary	2 x 7.92 mm MG34
Minimum	20 mm		

PzKpfw V, Ausf. D (Panther)



Weight	43 tons	Engine	Maybach, 700 bhp
Length	22'	Range	124 miles (62 miles cross-country)
Height	9'4"	Speed	20 mph (15 mph cross-country)
Width	10'9"	Crew	5
Armor		Main gun	7.5 cm KwK 42 L/70 with 79 rounds
Maximum	100 mm	Secondary	2 x 7.92 mm MG34 or MG42 machine gun
Minimum	16 mm		

PzKpfw VI (Tiger)



Weight	60 tons	Engine	Maybach 12-cyl gasoline, 700 bhp
Length	27'	Range	121 miles
Width	12'3"	Speed	24 mph (11 mph cross-country)
		Crew	5
Main Gun	88mm w/92 rounds	Secondary	2 x 7.92mm MG34
Effective Range	3000m AP, 5000 m HE		
Produced	1,350, July 1942 - August 1944		



Canadian Tanks Mass near Falaise

Tab J

Suggestions for Further Reading

"But war is a ruthless taskmaster, demanding success regardless of confusion, shortness of time, and paucity of tools. Exact justice for the individual and a careful consideration of his rights is impossible. One man sacrifices his life on the battlefield and another sacrifices his reputation elsewhere, both in the same cause. The hurly burly of the conflict does not permit commanders to draw fine distinctions. To succeed, they must demand results, close their ears to excuses, and drive subordinates beyond what would ordinarily be considered the limit of human capacity. Wars are won by the side that accomplishes the impossible. Battles are decided in favor of troops whose bravery, fortitude, and especially, whose endurance surpasses that of the enemy's; the army with the higher breaking point wins."

George Marshall, *Memories of My Services in the World War, 1917-1918*

There is a vast literature on the war in northern Europe, 1944-1945. The books and selected chapters provided as background reading for the staff ride identify many of the issues worthy of professional consideration. To pursue some of those topics, begin by referring to these books.

GUIDEBOOKS

For reading and reminiscing, nothing beats Insight Guides **Normandy** (Houghton Mifflin), edited by Roger Williams. This is a fairly new series that tries to give readers a sense of place through the use of excellent photographs accompanying well-written essays on history and culture. The World War II events that are the center of our attention are just a minor part of this 400 page guidebook, but the treatment of that moment in Normandy's history is handled deftly, along with Calvados, Norman lace, and Impressionist painters.

If you return as a tourist, you would probably prefer the Michelin **Normandy, Cotentin, Channel Islands** Green Guide (Michelin Tires). It offers an adequate background on culture and history (including WWII), but its strength is in practical directions, brief descriptions of key sites, and adequate maps to ease travel.

If you seek a souvenir guidebook focused on Normandy in World War II, the Gallimard **Battle of Normandy** (Gallimard Publishing) would be a good choice. It covers the entire campaign, is nicely illustrated, and includes a bit of local history and culture.

If you come back with a rental car and want to focus on D-Day, you might enjoy using Brian Olof's **D-Day and the Liberation of Normandy** (Easiguides). It's specifically designed for tourists coming from the UK by ferry to Caen, but it works almost as well if you drive up from Paris. The history in this guide is very basic, and it's devoted to World War II. But the directions for a driver are also very basic, and it allows plenty of choices. (Harold Nelson)

OFFICIAL HISTORIES AND MAJOR STUDIES

Blumenson, Martin. ***The Battle of the Generals***. New York: Quill, 1993.

The mature reflections of one of the preeminent historians of the war in western Europe, Blumenson makes judgments in this book that he was not prepared to offer in his official history volume. Concise and readable, the book addresses all of the major issues in the campaign. (Charles Kirkpatrick)

Blumenson, Martin. ***Breakout and Pursuit***. THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963.

Despite its age, this book remains indispensable to study of the subject and has formed the basis of many subsequent secondary studies. The principal shortcoming is that, because of security restrictions at the time it was written, Blumenson's study does not consider the part that ULTRA

played. Superb maps back up a discussion of operations at a level of understanding that few other studies can claim. Despite publishers' hyperbole and the intellectual arrogance of contemporary authors—particular authors of popular histories—the Army's official history series in general remain the best books on the subject. Their analysis and conclusions have been supplemented, rather than supplanted, by later work. (CK)

Carafano, James J. *After D-Day: Operation Cobra and the Normandy Breakout*. Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner Publisher, Inc., 2000.

This book considers leadership as the one of the principal issues in the campaign, arguing that field grade officers and junior officers, as well as NCOs and privates, took the initiative and took the decisive action that allowed the U.S. Army to exploit fleeting opportunities on the battlefield. Carafano also argues that the things to which success have traditionally been attributed in Normandy, including air power and technical innovation by combat units, have been much overrated. He also offers carefully considered criticisms of senior American commanders and points out the heretofore little-noticed contributions by such innovative division commanders as Edward Brooks. A thoughtful, balanced, and well-written account. (CK)

Cosmas, Graham, and Cowdrey, Albert E. *Medical Service in the European Theater of Operations*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992.

The best account of the medical aspects of the war in Europe, it provides a superb account of the establishment and growth of the medical services in the ETO. The discussion of medical operations in support of OVERLORD and the breakout and pursuit is well done. (Scott Wheeler)

D'Este, Carlo. *Decision in Normandy*. New York: E. P. Dutton, Inc., 1983.

An excellent, if highly critical, account of the operations in Normandy, the last third of this book focuses on the controversy over Montgomery's plan, the delays in the capture of Caen and the critical terrain to the south of that city, and the debate about the extent of the envelopment at Falaise and the reasons the operation was not more successful in trapping the German Seventh Army in Normandy. D'Este also aptly summarizes the major weaknesses in the Allied armies and is particularly critical of British and Canadian formations at that stage of the war. (CK)

My favorite. It is a full account of the planning and conduct of the entire Normandy campaign. Carlo is an American, and he actively addresses some claims by Montgomery and his admirers that had galled American servicemen. Carlo has a good sense of the leaders (he recently published excellent biographies of Eisenhower and Patton), and this adds value to his narrative. (HN)

Doubler, Michael. *I Am The Guard: A History of the Army National Guard, 1636-2000*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001.

There is a short section in this book about the Guard in the ETO during World War II. There is a great deal about the Guard and its relationships to the Regular Army and the Nation from 1933 to 1946. (SW)

Ehrman, John. *Grand Strategy, vol V*. HM STATIONERY OFFICE, August 1943-September 1944.

The British official histories are equally impressive. The “big picture” is set forth masterfully in Ehrman’s *Grand Strategy*, Vol V. Since the British were still the senior partners in the alliance at this stage of the war, his treatment of planning conferences and basic war aims is an important supplement to American views. (HN)

Ellis, L. F. *Victory in the West, vol II*. HM STATIONERY OFFICE.

British ground forces look to Ellis for their official history of the buildup, planning, and conduct of operations in Normandy. While many unofficial histories have come in the wake of this volume, it is still the best link to unit records and other important primary sources concerning events on SWORD and GOLD beaches. (HN)

English, John A., and Gunther E. Rothenberg. *The Canadian Army and the Normandy Campaign*. New York: Praeger, 1991.

English, relying in part on Field Marshal Montgomery’s personal papers, presents a portrait of a poorly trained Canadian Army that the British command attempted to turn into an effective fighting force throughout 1943. The author is highly critical of Canadian operations in Normandy, and particularly the failure of the Canadian forces to close the Falaise Gap. (CK)

Hogan, David. *A Command Post at War: First Army Headquarters in Europe, 1943-1945*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000.

A very useful book for understanding the organization and operation of First Army Headquarters in Europe, 1943-1945. Hogan gives us interesting insights into the personalities and actions of the army commanders (Bradley and Hodges) and of the key staff officers who ran the headquarters. (SW)

Keegan, John. *Six Armies in Normandy: From D-Day to the Liberation of Paris*. New York: Viking Penguin, 1994.

Keegan’s account considers the Normandy battles from the British perspective and allows a fuller understanding of the problems the Empire forces faced in terms of manpower and materiel and the wider political considerations that drove British military policy. (CK)

John Keegan works to bring participants to life. Lots of personal detail and some good short essays on key leaders far beyond Normandy's shore. The "six armies" approach (American, British [treated as English and Scots], Canadian, French, German and Polish) gives good treatment of action all across the front and carries the story through the entire campaign. (HN)

Kent, Roberts Greenfield. *American Strategy in World War II: A Reconsideration*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1963.

The mature reflections of one of the principal authors of the U.S. Army's official histories of World War II, this book is the key to understanding Eisenhower's application of the American strategy for winning the war. This short book is probably the best summary of the eight key elements of American strategy, the differences between the British and American approaches to the war, and the Allied use of combined arms—and preeminently the interrelationship of ground maneuver with air power—to achieve victory. (CK)

Matloff, Maurice. *Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Of course there was a higher authority that picked Eisenhower and directed his efforts. The story at the highest level is ably told in this volume. If you want to know more about the famous meetings between Roosevelt, Churchill, and their military advisors, this book has no equal. (HN)

Pogue, Forrest. *The Supreme Command*. THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1954.

This official history volume is useful for the mechanics of command. It provides excellent overviews of pre-D-Day organizational and planning evolutions. Chapter XI is central to the breakout, and Chapters VIII, "Relations with the Occupied Countries"; XII, "Relations with the French, June-September"; and XV, "Command Reorganization, June-October" can all be helpful. The biographical sketches that precede Chapter I are handy for reference purposes. (CK)

The start point for the Normandy campaign is *The Supreme Command*. It tells the story of General Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters from its earliest days through V-E Day. This was the Headquarters that planned the D-Day landings, so this volume is a handy place to start when you are interested in "shaping the future." (HN)

Ruppenthal, Roland G. *Logistical Support of the Armies*. Vol. 1. THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953.

This is one of the best and most overlooked books in the official history series. Particularly see "The Logistics of Rapid Movement, August-Mid-September 1944," including chapters on the Breakout and Pursuit, "Frantic Supply," and Transportation in the Pursuit. This volume assesses the negative aspects of the "Transportation Plan" during the exploitation after the breakout, presenting a

conclusion that the tactically desirable operation may have been essential to the success of the landings, but that it also probably extended the war by six months to a year by restricting the pace of operations after July of 1944. (CK)

Stacey, C. P. *Canada's Battle in Normandy*. THE CANADIAN ARMY AT WAR. Ottawa, 1946.

This is the Canadian official history of the Normandy campaign.

Towne, Allen. *Doctor Danger Forward: A World War II Memoir of a Combat Medical Aidman, First Infantry Division*. Jefferson, N.C., 2000.

This is an invaluable account of a doctor with the Big Red One who served with the Division from Africa to Germany. The narrative provides insights into the tough job of the front line medical units and the men who worked to save their comrades' lives. It gives the staff ride leader detailed information about aid station locations as well. (SW)

Vigneras, Marcel. *Rearming the French*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989.

This is the essential book for understanding Anglo-American-French relations in the war in France. It gives us insight into the French military personality and national self-image. It also details the way in which the Allies re-created the French Army. (SW)

Weigley, Russell F. *Eisenhower's Lieutenants: The Campaigns of France and Germany, 1944-1945*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1981.

Heavily based on the U.S. Army official history of the war, *Eisenhower's Lieutenants* is a highly readable and concise summation of the European theater volumes of that series. Weigley covers the fighting in the Bocage, Operation COBRA, the breakout at Avranches, the fight at Mortain, and the battle of the Argentan-Falaise Pocket in chapters 7 through 10. (CK)

If you are primarily interested in the U.S. effort and hope to place it in a larger context, there's nothing better than *Eisenhower's Lieutenants*. He explains weapons, tactical doctrine, and leadership concepts as they existed at the time, and he carries his campaign history through to the defeat of Germany. If you see the Normandy trip as a natural starting point to read about the remainder of the war, this would be a good book for you. (HN)

Weinberg, Gerhard. *A World at Arms*. CAMBRIDGE.

If you want to put the Allied effort at Normandy into the broadest context, nothing surpasses *A World At Arms*. It's appropriately subtitled "A global history of World War II." At nearly 1200 pages, it stretches to be a single-volume history, but it is by far the best in that category. (HN)

UNIT HISTORIES

Balkoski, Joseph. *Beyond the Beachhead: The 29th Infantry Division in Normandy*. Mechanicsburg, Pa.: Stackpole Books, 1989.

Balkoski contests two points of view he sees as pervasive in British accounts of the Normandy fighting: that the U.S. Army was a homogeneous organization, the regiments of which had no sense of tradition; and that the Army in Normandy had no grasp of basic tactics. His study concerns division operations from Omaha Beach through St. Lô, almost exclusively against the German 352nd Infantry Division, and is based on the first-hand accounts of veterans of the division, heavily buttressed by the divisional records and after action reports in the National Archives. (CK)

Colby, John. *War From the Ground Up: The 90th Division in WWII*. Austin, Texas: Nortex Press, 1991

An able discussion of the operations of the 90th Infantry Division, which Brig. Gen. James L. Collins called “the lowest of the low, a target for disbandment and for its personnel to be used as replacements,” but that “stood at the top of the heap” at the end of the war. Particularly in the Normandy chapters, this book outlines how leadership can overcome misfortune and early incompetence to retrieve the morale and fighting ability of a division. (CK)

Cooper, Belton Y. *Death Traps: The Survival of an American Armored Division in World War II*. Novato, California: Presidio Press, 1998.

A memoir of service by an Ordnance officer in the 3d Armored Division from the invasion to Germany. It is first rate and has a lot of detail about the division’s early battles in Normandy and Cobra. (SW)

Ewing, Joseph. *Twenty-Nine Let’s Go!* Washington, D.C.: Infantry Journal Press, 1948.

A useful account of the 29th Infantry Division’s operations in World War II and one of the better divisional histories. (CK)

Featherston, Alwyn. *Battle for Mortain: The 30th Infantry Division Saves the Breakout August 7-12, 1944*. Novato, California: Presidio Press, 1993.

A readable, although partisan account of one of the key battles in the breakout. In the tradition of Ambrose’s work, this study supplements the recollections of veterans with documents from the archival record. Featherston attempts to make two important points: the 30th Infantry Division was not forewarned of the German counterattack by ULTRA; and American artillery and anti-tank fire, not Allied tactical airpower, halted the German attack. (CK)

Hewitt, Robert L. *Workhorse of the Western Front: The Story of the 30th Infantry Division*. Washington, D.C.: Infantry Journal Press, 1946.

One of the best and most highly regarded division histories and a generally reliable guide to unit maneuver in Normandy and Northern France. (CK)

Wheeler, James Scott. *The Big Red One: America's Legendary 1st Infantry Division from World War I to Desert Storm*. Lawrence, KS, 2007.

“An exceptionally fine work of scholarship, written with a storyteller’s verve. The Big Red One is not just a vivid account of the nation’s most venerable division, but a compelling yarn for anyone interested in the history of the U.S. Army.” Rick Atkinson, author of *An Army at Dawn* and *In the Company of Soldiers*: “A rousing battle history of the Army’s most renowned major combat unit and the best history to date of any of the Army’s active duty combat divisions.”

THE COMMAND PERSPECTIVE

Ambrose, Stephen. *Eisenhower, vol I*. SIMON AND SCHUSTER.

An excellent biography, written by an outstanding biographer who handles policy issues and tactical operations with equal facility. (HN)

Blumenson, Martin (ed.). *The Patton Papers 1940-1945*, v. II. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1974.

In chapters 27, 28, and 29, Blumenson offers Patton’s uncensored comments on the breakout from the Normandy lodgment area. (CK)

Bradley, Omar N. *A Soldier’s Story*. New York: Henry Holt, 1951.

Like Eisenhower’s memoir, Bradley’s 1951 book offers few criticisms of other Allied commanders and focuses on operations as seen from First Army and subsequently Twelfth Army Group level. *A General’s Life*, written with Clay Blair in 1983, should be used with considerable caution, since it was begun when Bradley was quite old and unwell and finished after his death, with considerable input from Mrs. Bradley. It remains unclear how much of the later book represents the general’s actual recollections. (CK)

Virtually every senior leader and many junior participants wrote about their experiences on D-Day. All of the senior political and military leaders have had one or more biographers. General Bradley even published two autobiographies, so he may provide the best starting point. His first book, *A Soldier’s Story*, is a useful account of his career and accomplishments--appropriately modest. The second, *A General’s Life*, published after most of his senior colleagues were dead, is a sad “last shot” in the battle of the memoirs. It’s best left for specialists who can unravel the efforts to burnish or smear the reputations of colleagues. (HN)

D'Este, Carlo. *Patton: A Genius for War*. New York: Harper Collins, 1995.

One of a number of biographies of the Third Army commander, D'Este's book ably summarizes Patton's operations, and his attitudes about those operations, from Avranches through the closing of the Falaise envelopment. See chapters 39 and 40. (CK)

Eisenhower, David. *Eisenhower at War, 1943-1945*.

David Eisenhower's is a useful biography for those of us starting from Normandy and working out. His treatment of Eisenhower in the many controversies surrounding the planning and conduct of the campaign is "lawyerlike" in the best sense: What did Ike know and when did he know it? What did he do and how did he explain his actions? (HN)

Eisenhower, Dwight D. *Crusade in Europe*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, 1948.

Eisenhower's memoir is generally noted more for what it did not say than that which it did—a consequence of his post-war decision that no useful purpose would be served by dwelling on discord among the Allied generals. With that limitation in mind, his remarks in Chapter 15 about the problems posed during the breakout from the Normandy lodgment area still help to inform any discussion of the issues. (CK)

A careful, non-controversial account built on his official report. He published this account before he ran for President, and it helped broaden his appeal as a military man with a broad understanding of the larger issues that had shaped the war. (HN)

Hamilton, Nigel. *Master of the Battlefield: Monty's War Years, 1942-1944*. London: Hamish Hamilton, 1983. And Nigel Hamilton, *Master of the Battlefield: The Field Marshal, 1944-1976*. London: Hamish Hamilton, 1981.

Fair consideration of the debate about operations in Normandy demands a careful review of Field Marshal Montgomery's plans, expressed intentions, and subsequent explanation of what happened. The best and most literate account of this subject—including Montgomery's own several memoirs—is Hamilton's. It is unabashedly a partisan account. (CK)

Montgomery, Sir Bernard Law. *Memoirs of the Field-Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein*. WORLD.

The source of many of the controversies was Montgomery. His *Memoirs* is far more self-serving than most American memoirs and did much to inflame the ardor of historians on both sides of the Atlantic. His most influential biographer was Hamilton, whose two-volume *Montgomery* (see above) attempted to support every favorable contention in the Memoirs. Montgomery is a fascinating character, so time spent with him or his biographer is always entertaining as well as a source of useful insights into the difficulties involved in team building at high levels. (HN)

Patton, George S., Jr. *War as I Knew It*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1947.

Part 2, Chapter 1, gives Patton's thoughts on Third Army activation and its operations as of the first of August, 1944. (CK)

Smith, Walter Bedell. *Eisenhower's Six Great Decisions: Europe 1944-1945*. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1956.

Smith, the SHAEF Chief of Staff, had constant access to the Supreme Commander and was in a position to understand both his decision-making process and the rationale that underlay Eisenhower's decisions on the conduct of the war. Obviously an *ex parte* account, Smith's book nonetheless offers crucial insights into the operation of the supreme headquarters at six key points in the war. Chapter 2 details Eisenhower's decision to exploit the situation in Normandy in July and the problems associated with the fight at Falaise. (CK)

CAPABILITIES OF THE GERMAN ARMY

DiNardo, R. L. *Mechanized Juggernaut or Military Anachronism? Horses and the German Army of World War II*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1991.

This book debunks the myth of German mechanization and demonstrates the fact that most of the German army in the west lacked the capability for tactical maneuver because it was largely horse-drawn. Taken together with other books demonstrating the impact of Allied air power on German maneuver, this book aptly explains the Allied ability to achieve mass in Normandy despite not having a substantial manpower advantage. (CK)

Luck, Hans von. *Panzer Commander: The Memoirs of Colonel Hans von Luck* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1989.

A discussion of the author's command of the 125th *Panzer Grenadier Regiment*, the memoir throws into high relief the German difficulties in maneuver and resupplying the Norman battlefield in the face of overwhelming Allied aerial supremacy. (CK)

Speidel, Hans. *We Defended Normandy*. London: Herbert Jenkins, 1951.

Speidel, Chief of Staff to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, discusses the Allied operations in Normandy from his perspective in chapters 12 through 16. While the account should be used with some caution, it does illustrate the constraints, and particularly the political constraints, under which German commanders labored. (CK)

THE U.S. ARMY IN THE NORMANDY CAMPAIGN

Doubler, Michael D. *Closing With the Enemy: How GIs Fought the War in Europe, 1944-1945*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1994. And: Mansoor, Peter R. *The GI Offensive in Europe: The Triumph of American Infantry Divisions, 1941-1945*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas 1999.

These two books detail how the U.S. Army fought the war in Europe and specifically address long-standing questions of the quality of American soldiers; the adequacy of American training, tactics, and doctrine; the combat effectiveness of American units; and the way American units applied the lessons of battle to the on-going campaigns. Both are important studies that significantly revise received wisdom on these issues. The Doubler book is a development of his earlier Leavenworth Paper, *Busting the Bocage* (1988). (CK)

INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

Hesketh, Roger. *Fortitude: The D-Day Deception Campaign*. London: St. Ermin's Press, 1999.

An important new book that is a detailed, accurate, and substantive account of the deception operations that were integral to the landings in Normandy and the subsequent breakout, this study was actually written in 1945 as an after action report by the British officer who devised and executed the plan. The report remained classified until 1976. It makes clear that strategic deception remained important throughout the breakout campaign in July and August of 1944. (CK)

Lewin, Ronald. *Ultra Goes to War: the First Account of World War II's Greatest Secret Based on Official Documents*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1978.

There are other books on Ultra, notably the official account by F. H. Hinsley in the multi-volume *British Intelligence in the Second World War: It's Influence on Strategy and Operations* (1979 *et seq.*). However, Lewin's is the best and most comprehensive secondary account. (CK)

Masterman, John. *The Double-Cross System of the War of 1939-45*. London: Pimlico, 1995.

This book details the other half of the strategic deception plan for the landings in Normandy and subsequent break out from the lodgment area. It explains the successes of British counter-intelligence in identifying every German agent in the United Kingdom and using some of them to feed misleading information back to the German high command. (CK)

AIRPOWER

Craven, Wesley and Cate, James, editors. *The Army Air Forces in World War II, vol III, Europe: ARGUMENT to V-E Day, January 1944-May 1945*. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1951.

The U.S. Air Force's official history isn't so voluminous, but it is equally definitive. Air power played a key role in the intelligence build-up for D-Day, isolating the battlefield through long-range bombardment, transporting airborne troops and their equipment, and supporting ground forces with close-in attacks on enemy positions and formations. All of these stories receive excellent coverage in Craven and Cate. (HN)

Hughes, Thomas Alexander. *Overlord: General Pete Quesada and the Triumph of Tactical Air Power in World War II*. New York: The Free Press, 1995.

A first-rate account of the crucial role tactical air power played in the Normandy campaign; of the development of tactical air power in an Air Force that did not particularly want that mission; and of the close relationship among Quesada, his subordinates, and the Army commanders they supported. An excellent springboard for discussion of enduring issues that the Army and Air Force have repeatedly addressed, but never really resolved, since the end of the Korean War. (CK)

McFarland, Stephen L., and Wesley Phillips Newton. *To Command the Sky: The Battle for Air Superiority over Germany, 1942-1944* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1991). And Williamson Murray. *Luftwaffe* (Baltimore, Md.: The Nautical & Aviation Publishing Company of America, 1985).

These two books particularly stress the importance of the attrition war that the Allied air forces waged against the Luftwaffe in the course of the strategic bombing campaign and detail the impact of the destruction of the German fighter arm on ground operations in western Europe. (CK)

Richards, Denis and Saunders, Hilary. *Royal Air Force: 1939-1945, vol II*. HM STATIONERY OFFICE.

The story of aviation support for the invasion in British official history is found in Richards and Saunders. As in the U.S. case, the story has many parts and is ably told. (HN)

Webster, Charles and Frankland, Noble. *The Strategic Air Offensive Against Germany, 1939-1945, vol III*. HM STATIONERY OFFICE.

The British airmen were the senior partners in long-range bombing as well, so this book is useful to anyone who seeks a full treatment of the theory and practice of strategic bombardment in the first war in which technology allowed large-scale use of this instrument of destruction. (HN)

NAVAL OPERATIONS

Morison, Samuel Eliot. *History of U.S. Naval Operations in World War II, vol XI, The Invasion of France and Germany, 1944-45.* LITTLE BROWN.

The U.S. Navy's history was supervised by Samuel Eliot Morison, a gifted scholar and writer. His *History of U.S. Naval Operations in World War II* is magisterial in its presentation of the stories of supply build-up, the assembly of the transport fleet, the efforts of the naval escorts, and the continued work of fleet assets in sustaining operations ashore. (HN)

Ramsey, Admiral Sir David. *Report by Allied Naval Commander-in Chief Expeditionary Force on Operation NEPTUNE.* HM STATIONERY OFFICE.

For British naval history, we still prefer Admiral Ramsey. It was published before war's end, so it lacks detailed discussion of intelligence, but this is a flaw generally shared by all official histories. (HN)

*"I have used one principle in these operations...,"
Patton wrote to his son on 21 August,
"and this is to -
'Fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds worth of distance run.'
That is the whole art of war, and when you
get to be a general, remember it!"*
Russell F. Weigley, *Eisenhower's Lieutenants*, p243

Tab K

Glossary



French dwellings in the Saint Gilles-Mesnil Herman area were also devastated by the carpet bombing that opened Operation Cobra. *John Erbes*



Infantrymen and medics digging out a GI buried by the Cobra bombing on 25 July 1944. This is in the 30th Infantry division sector, near Le Mesnil Durand. Not far from here, General Leslie McNair was killed by short bombs. *U.S. Army*



Panzer Lehr vehicles ravaged by the Cobra bombing included this Sd Kfz 234/2 Puma, recon car, mounting a 50-millimeter main battery and a machine gun in the turret. This eight-wheeled vehicle was manned by a crew of four. *Robert Hale*

AAA	Antiaircraft Artillery
AAF	Army Air Forces (US)
AAR	After Action Report
ABC	American-British Conversations (January-March 1941)
Abn	Airborne
ACofS	Assistant Chief of Staff
AD	Armored Division
Adm; Admin	Administrative
ADO	Assistant Directorate of Organization (US)
ADSEC	Advance Section, Communications Zone
AEAF	Allied Expeditionary Air Force
AEF	Allied Expeditionary Force
AF	Air Force
AFHQ	Allied Force Headquarters
AFSC	Air Force Service Command
AFV	Armored Fighting Vehicle
AG	Adjutant General
AGF	Army Ground Forces (US)
A Gp	Army Group
AIS	Allied Information Service
Ammo	Ammunition
AMSO	Air Minister for Supply and Organization
ANCXF	Allied Naval Commander Expeditionary Force
Anlage	Appendix or Annex
Anzio	Site of Anglo-American amphibious assault, January 1944, on the West coast of Italy
AP	Armor piercing
APC	Armored Personnel Carrier
Armd	Armored
Arty	Artillery
ASF	Army Service Forces
ASP	Ammunition Supply Point
ASW	Anti-submarine warfare; Assistant Secretary of War
AT	Antitank
ATS	(Women's) Auxiliary Territorial Service
Avgas	Aviation Gasoline
Axis, The	Alliance of Germany and Italy, later including Japan and other nations, that opposed the Allies in World War II
Bailey Bridging	Military bridging designed by British engineers
Bangalore	Explosive charge used for clearing barbed wire and detonating land mines
BAR	Browning automatic rifle
Bazooka	American shoulder-fired antitank rocket launcher
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BC	Bomber Command (British)

BCC(L)	BOLERO Combined Committee (London)
BCC(W)	BOLERO Combined Committee (Washington)
Bd	Board
Bde	Brigade
Beachmaster	Person who directed troop and equipment movements onto and off the beaches
BEF	British Expeditionary Forces
Belgian Gates	Steel gates used either as barricades or underwater beach obstacles. Constructed of steel angles and plates on concrete rollers. Also known as Element "C"
BLE	<i>Bataillon de Légion Étrangère</i> (Foreign Legion Battalion), French
Blitzkrieg	German offensive operations characterized by rapid-moving tank attacks supported by dive bombers, artillery, and mounted infantry
Bn	Battalion
Bocage	Hedgerow country in Normandy characterized by small fields bounded by embankments overgrown with trees and shrubs
Br	Branch; British
Br COS	British Chiefs of Staff Committee
BSCC	BOLERO-SICKLE Combined Committee
BUCO	Buildup Control Organization
CA	<i>Corps d'Armée</i> (Army Corps), French
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CAD	Civil Affairs Division
CATOR	Combined Air Transport Operations Room
Cav	Cavalry
Cbl	Cable
CCA, CCB, CCR	Combat Command A, B, and Reserve in a US Armored Division
CCS	Combined Chiefs of Staff (US-British)
CCAC	Combined Civil Affairs Committee
CG	Commanding General
Chespaling	A wood and wire matting laid on beaches wherever needed to provide footing for vehicles
CIGS	Chief of the Imperial General Staff (British)
CinC	Commander in Chief
C-in-C	Commander-in-Chief (British usage)
Cir	Circular
Classes of Supply	
I	Rations
III	Fuels & lubricants such as gasoline & coal
V	Ammunition & Explosives
II & IV	All other supplies and equipment for which allowances may (Class II) or may not (Class IV) be established, as, for example, clothing, weapons, construction, and fortification materials
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CO	Commanding Officer

Co	Company
CofEngrs	Chief of Engineers
CofS	Chief of Staff
CofT	Chief of Transportation
Com	Committee
Combined	Involving forces of more than one nation
Comd	Command
Comdr	Commander
COMZ	Communications Zone – that portion of a theater of operations behind the Combat Zone
Conf	Conference
COS Com	British Chiefs of Staff Committee
COSSAC	Chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander (Designate)
CP	Command Post
CPS	Combined Staff Planners
CWS	Chemical Warfare Service
DB	<i>Division Blindée</i> (Armored Division), French
DCofS	Deputy Chief of Staff
DD	Duplex Drive (land and water propulsion) and flotation system fitted on various vehicles – especially tanks – in amphibious landings
D-Day	Exact day for the beginning of an operation
DFL	<i>Division Français Libre</i> (Free French (Infantry) Division)
DI	<i>Division d’Infanterie</i> (Infantry Division), French
DIA	<i>Division d’Infanterie Algérienne</i> (Algerian Infantry Division), French
DIA (27th)	<i>27th Division d’Infanterie Alpine</i> (Alpine Infantry Division), French
DIC	<i>Division d’Infanterie Coloniale</i> (Colonial Infantry Division), French
Dieppe Raid	Amphibious assault by British and Canadian troops on the coast of France in August 1942 – repelled with heavy losses
DIM	<i>Division d’Infanterie Marocaine</i> (Moroccan Infantry Division), French
Dir	Directive; Director
Div	Division
DMM	<i>Division Marocaine de Montagne</i> (Moroccan Mountain Division), French
DOD	Department of Defense (US)
DQMG(L)	Deputy Quartermaster General (Liaison) (British)
DSC	Distinguished Service Cross
Dtd	Dated
DUKW	2 ½ ton 6x6 Amphibian Truck (“Duck” in Army slang)
Dumb Barge	An unpowered barge that could be beached
Dunkerque	Seaport in northern France from which British and Allied forces were withdrawn in a last minute escape after defenses collapsed in the face of German attacks, May 1940
DZ	Drop zone for paratroopers and air-dropped supplies
EACS	European Allied Contact Section
Ech	Echelon

EM	Enlisted men
Eng; Engr	Engineer
ETO	European Theater of Operations
ETOUSA	European Theater of Operations, United States Army
EUCOM	European Command, successor to USFET
Exec	Executive; Executive Officer
Ex O	Executive Officer
FA	Field Artillery
FAAA	First Allied Airborne Army
Falaise Gap	Opening between US and British advances north and south of the town of Falaise (south of Caen) through which many German soldiers escaped in August 1944
FCNL	French Committee of National Liberation
FECOMZ	Forward Echelon, Communications Zone
FFI	<i>Forces Françaises de l'Intérieur</i> (French Forces of the Interior), the 'Maquis' Resistance
Fifth column	Subversive organization working in a country for an invading army
Flail	Tank fitted with heavy chains on a revolving drum that beat the ground in front of the tank to clear mines
FLAK	Antiaircraft artillery fire or gun
FO	Field Order
Führungsgruppe	(German) Operations Group
Führungsstab	(German) Operations Staff
Funnies	Special armored assault teams developed under Major General Sir Percy Hobart that operated unusual vehicles such as flail tanks (also "Hobart's Funnies")
FUSA	First US Army
FUSAG	1 st US Army Group
G-1	ACofS for personnel - the staff office responsible for personnel matters (US & Combined Headquarters)
G-2	ACofS for intelligence - the staff office responsible for intelligence on enemy operations and capabilities (US & Combined Headquarters)
G-3	ACofS for operations - the staff office responsible for plans and operations (US & Combined Headquarters)
G-4	ACofS for supply - The staff office responsible for logistics (US & Combined Headquarters)
G-5	ACofS for civil affairs - the staff office responsible for civil affairs (US and Combined Headquarters)
G-6	Short-lived division of SHAEF which dealt with public relations and psychological warfare
Gen Bd Rpt	General Board Report
Gen. St. d. H.	<i>Generalstab des Heeres</i> (General Staff of the German Army)
GFRS	Ground Force Replacement System
GHQ	General Headquarters

GO	General Order
Gooseberry	Harbor constructed of sunken ships used to shelter small craft
<i>Goum</i>	A Moroccan infantry company-sized unit (made up of <i>Goumiers</i>)
<i>Goumier</i>	Ethnic Berber Moroccan mountain infantryman
Gp	Group
GPA	General Purchasing Agent
Grand Alliance	World War II coalition of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union
Green Books	Works in the official history of the U.S. Army in World War II
<i>Grenadier</i>	Honorific for German infantry
<i>GTM</i>	<i>Groupement de Tabors Marocains</i> (Group of Moroccan <i>Tabors</i>). A <i>GTM</i> is roughly equivalent to a regiment. It comprises 3 <i>Tabors</i> (1 <i>Tabor</i> = 1 Battalion) & each <i>Tabor</i> comprises 3 <i>Goums</i> (1 <i>Goum</i> = 1 Company)
HE	High Explosive
Hedgehog	Portable obstacle, made of three crossed angle irons
<i>Heeresgruppe</i>	(German) Army Group
H-Hour	Exact minute for the beginning of a military operation
Hist	Historical; Historian
HQ; Hq	Headquarters
ID	Infantry Division
Incl	Inclosure
Ind	Indorsement
Inf	Infantry
Int; Intel	Intelligence
Interdiction	Cutting an enemy's line of communication by firepower (including aerial bombardment) to impede enemy operations
Interv	Interview
ISS	Identification of Separate Shipments to Overseas Destinations
<i>Jabo</i>	German slang for <i>Jagdbomber</i> (fighter-bomber)
Joint	Including elements from more than one service.
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff; Leaders of all services meeting to resolve issues and make decisions affecting more than one service (US)
Jedburgh Team	Small, specially trained teams of Allied officers and men dropped behind enemy lines to aid resistance groups
JIC	Joint Intelligence Committee
JPS	Joint Staff Planners
JSM	Joint Staff Mission (British mission to Washington)
Jt	Joint
<i>Kampfgruppe</i>	German equivalent of task force; combat team
<i>KTB</i>	<i>Kriegstagebuch</i> (German war diary)

LBV	Landing Barge, which was capable of carrying either supplies or vehicles and could be beached
LCI(L)	Landing Craft, Infantry (Light)
LCM	Landing Craft, Mechanized
LCT	Landing Craft, Tank
LCVP	Landing Craft, Vehicle & Personnel
LD	Line of Departure
Lend-Lease	Act passed March 1941 allowing President Roosevelt to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of equipment to any country on which US defense was thought to depend
Liberty Ships	Mass-produced US cargo vessels of approximately 10,000 tons which were designed for speedy construction early in the war and served as the work-horse in ocean shipping
Ln	Liaison
Lobnitz pierheads	Huge steel structures towed to the Normandy beaches to provide the unloading facilities for LCTs, LSTs and coasters in the Mulberries
Log	Logistical
LSD	Landing Ship, Dock
LST	Landing Ship, Tank
Ltr of Instr	Letter of Instructions
Luftwaffe	German air force
LVT (1)	Landing Vehicle, Tracked, Unarmored (Mark I) “Alligator”
M1 (Garand)	US Semiautomatic infantry rifle
M4 (Sherman)	US Medium Tank
M5 (Stuart)	US Light Tank
M10	US Tank Destroyer with 3-inch gun
M29	“Weasel” tracked cargo carrier
Maquis	Guerilla fighter in the French resistance
MG	Machine gun
Midway	Key naval battle between the US Pacific Fleet and Japan’s Combined Fleet, 4 June 1942
Mil Mission Moscow	US Military Mission to Moscow
Min	Minutes
(-) (Minus)	Understrength, or with components detached
MOI	Ministry of Information (British)
Mov & Tn Br	Movements & Transportation Branch
MOVCO	Movement Control
MSR	Main Supply Route
MT Ship	Liberty Ship converted for maximum vehicle-carrying purposes
MT80	Motor Transport gasoline, 80-octane
MTB	Motor Transport Brigade
Mtg	Meeting
MTS	Motor Transport Service
Mulberry	Artificial harbor built of sunken ships and concrete caissons, forming a breakwater within which floating docks were assembled

NAAFI	Navy Army Air Force Institute (British)
NATO; NATOUSA	North African Theater of Operations; North African Theater of Operations, US Army
<i>Naval Gruppe West</i>	German coastal artillery located in Normandy
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
<i>Nebelwerfer</i>	German multiple rocket projector
NOIC	Naval Officer in Command
NUSA	Ninth US Army
NYPOE	New York Port of Embarkation
OB	Order of Battle--organization and composition of a military force
<i>Oberkommando</i>	(German) Headquarters of an army or higher military organization
<i>OB WEST</i>	<i>Oberbefehlshaber West</i> (Headquarters, Commander in Chief West [France, Belgium, and the Netherlands]), highest German ground headquarters of the western front
OCofEngrs	Office, Chief of Engineers
OCofT	Office, Chief of Transportation
OCMH	Office, Chief of Military History
<i>OKH</i>	<i>Oberkommando des Herres</i> (German Army High Command)
<i>OKL</i>	<i>Oberkommando der Luftwaffe</i> (German Air Force High Command)
<i>OKM</i>	<i>Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine</i> (German Navy High Command)
<i>OKW</i>	<i>Oberkommando der Wehrmacht</i> (German Armed Forces High Command)
OP	Observation Post
OPD	Operations Division, War Department
Opn	Operation
OQMG	Office of the Quartermaster General
ORC	Organized Reserve Corps
Ord	Ordnance
OSS	Office of Strategic Services, forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency
<i>Ost battalions</i>	Non-German volunteer troops from east-European countries
OWI	Office of War Information
P&O	Plans & Operations Division, War Department, successor to OPD
<i>Panzer</i>	Armor (German)
<i>Panzer Division</i>	German Armored Division
<i>Panzerfaust</i>	German handheld antitank rocket launcher
<i>Panzergranadier</i>	German mechanized or semi-armored organization, or infantry soldiers within such an organization
<i>Panzergruppe West</i>	Control headquarters for armored forces established by the Germans in November 1943 to control those decisive forces in any large-scale counterattack against Allied landings along the Channel coast
PC&R Gp	Port Construction and Repair Group
Pillbox	Low-roofed concrete emplacement for machine gun or antitank gun
Plng	Planning
(+) (Plus)	Overstrength, or with attached units

PLUTO	From “pipeline under the ocean” – a cross-Channel underwater pipeline planned for bulk POL deliveries to the far shore
PMS&T	Professor of Military Science & Tactics
POINTBLANK	Allied long-range bombing program (Combined Bomber Offensive) from Britain against Germany
POL	Petroleum (gasoline or diesel fuel), Oil, and Lubricants
POW	Prisoner of War
POZIT	US proximity fuze for artillery and antiaircraft
Prcht	Parachute
PRD	Public Relations Division, SHAEF
Prep	Prepared; preparation
PROCO	Projects for Continental Operations, as system of requisitioning supplies and equipment for special operations
PSO	Principal Staff Officers
PWE	Political Warfare Executive
<i>PzD</i>	<i>Panzer Division</i> – German Armored Division
Q(L)	Quartermaster (Liaison)
QM	Quartermaster
RA	Regular Army
RAF	Royal Air Force (UK)
RAP	ROUNDUP Administrative Planners
Rations--C, D, K	C was a balanced meal in a can; D was a fortified chocolate bar; K was a box meal more nourishing and palatable than C rations
RCA	<i>Régiment de Chasseurs d’Afrique</i> (French Regiment of African <i>Chasseurs</i> (Light Cavalry))
RCP	<i>Régiment de Chasseurs Parachutistes</i> (French Regiment of Parachute <i>Chasseurs</i> (Airborne Infantry in this case))
RCT	Regimental Combat Team
Rec	Records
Rgt	Regiment
Rhino ferry	A barge constructed of bolted ponton units and propelled by an outboard motor
RI	<i>Régiment d’Infanterie</i> (French Infantry Regiment)
RIC	<i>Régiment d’Infanterie Coloniale</i> (French Colonial Infantry Regiment)
RICM	<i>Régiment d’Infanterie Coloniale du Maroc</i> (French Moroccan Colonial Infantry Regiment – the reconnaissance regiment of the 9 th DIC)
RMLE	<i>Régiment de Marche de la Légion Étrangère</i> (French Foreign Legion)
RSAR	<i>Régiment de Spahis Algériens de Reconnaissance</i> (French Regiment of Algerian Reconnaissance <i>Spahis</i>)
RSM	<i>Régiment de Spahis Marocains</i> (French Regiment of Moroccan <i>Spahis</i>)
RTA	<i>Régiment de Tirailleurs Algériens</i> (French Algerian <i>Tirailleurs</i>)
RTM	<i>Régiment de Tirailleurs Marocains</i> (French Moroccan <i>Tirailleurs</i>)
RTO	Rail Transportation Officer
RTS	<i>Régiment de Tirailleurs Sénégalais</i> (French Senegalese <i>Tirailleurs</i>)

RTT	<i>Régiment de Tirailleurs Tunisiens</i> (French Tunisian <i>Tirailleurs</i>)
S1	Personnel and administrative staff officer, or adjutant, of a brigade or smaller unit
S2	Intelligence staff officer of a brigade or smaller unit
S3	Operations staff officer of a brigade or smaller unit
S4	Logistics staff officer of a brigade or smaller unit
SAC	Supreme Allied Commander
SACMED	Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater
SCAEF	Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force
Second Front	Invasion of Western Europe by Anglo-American forces to relieve the Eastern (first) Front
SFHQ	Special Force Headquarters
SGS	Secretary, General Staff
SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force
Sitrep	Situation Report
SO	Special Operations
SOE	Special Operations Executive
Sommerfeld track	A matting made of wire netting reinforced with steel, used in the same manner as chespaling
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOS	Services of Supply
SP	Self-propelled
Spahi	French colonial reconnaissance soldier
SPOBS	Special Observer Group
SS	<i>Schutzstaffel</i> (Elite Guard) Nazi unit originally created to serve as Hitler's bodyguard; later expanded to oversee intelligence and security and to provide large combat organizations (<i>Waffen-SS</i>) that fought alongside German Army formations
Stf	Staff
SUP	Single Unit Pack, a method of crating vehicles
Svc	Service
T	Towed
Tabor	Moroccan battalion-sized unit, comprising company-sized <i>Goums</i> , French
Tac	Tactical
TAC	Tactical Air Command
Tactical Air Force	Generic name for the Allied ground support air forces and air commands
T/BA	Tables of Basic Allowance
TC	Transportation Corps
TCC	Troop Carrier Command
TD	Tank Destroyer
T/E	Tables of Equipment
Tel	Telegram; teletype
Teller Mine	German land mine
Tetrahedra	Pyramid-shaped obstacles made of angle iron

TF	Task Force
<i>Tirailleur</i>	Literally, ‘sharpshooter’, French colonial infantryman
TIS	Theater Intelligence Section
TO&E; T/O&E	Tables of Organization & Equipment
<i>Todt Organization</i>	German organization for military construction (e.g. the Atlantic Wall and West Wall defensive lines)
TOT	Time On Target; a method of timing artillery fire from various points to fall on a given target simultaneously
TUP	Twin Unit Pack, a method of crating vehicles
TURCO	Turn-Round Control
TUSA	Third US Army
TWX	Teletype message
U-boat	German submarine
UNRRA	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
USAAFUK	US Army Air Forces in the United Kingdom
USAFBI	US Army Forces in the British Isles
USANIF	US Army Northern Ireland Force
USFET	US Forces in the European Theater, successor command to ETOUSA
USSBS	US Strategic Bombing Survey
USSTAF	US Strategic Air Forces
<i>VGD</i>	German <i>Volksgrenadier</i> Division
VT	US proximity (“variable time”) fuze
V-weapons	German secret weapons planned as revenge for the bombing of Germany--the V-1 “buzz bomb” was a primitive cruise missile; the V-2 was the first operational ballistic guided missile
<i>Wacht am Rhein</i>	“Watch on the Rhine”; German code name for 1944 Ardennes counteroffensive (Battle of the Bulge)
<i>Waffen-SS</i>	Combat arm of the SS (<i>Schutzstaffel</i> , Elite Guard); Military formation of the Nazi Party, in effect a partial duplication of the German Army
WD	War Department
<i>Wehrmacht</i>	German Armed Forces – land, sea, and air – not including the <i>Waffen-SS</i>
WO	War Office
WPD	War Plans Division, War Department, predecessor of OPD

Tab L

Code Names



Battle of the Hedgerows



ABC-1	The agreements resulting from the Anglo-American military staff conversations held in Washington in January – March 1941
ABERDEEN	Chindit stronghold near Manhton, Burma
ACHSE	German plan for the defense of northern Italy
ALACRITY	Plan for the entry of a British force into the Azores, October 1943
ALAMO	Code for US Sixth Army while operating as a special ground task force HQ directly under GHQ SWPA
ALPHA	US 3d Infantry Division force for Operation DRAGOON, and 3d Infantry Division landing beaches in the Cavalaire-St. Tropez area
ALPHA	Plan to defend Kunming and Chungking
ANAKIM	Plan for recapture of Burma
ANVIL	Plan for the Allied invasion of southern France, finally executed as Operation DRAGOON in August 1944
ARCADIA	First of the major US-British staff conferences following US entry into the war, held in Washington, December 1941-January 1942
ARGONAUT	Yalta Conference, February 1945
ARGUMENT	USSTAF air operations against German aircraft factories, Feb '44
AVALANCHE	Invasion of Italy at Salerno
AXIOM	Mission sent by SEAC to Washington and London in Feb '44 to urge CULVERIN
BACKHANDER	Task force for operations on Cape Gloucester, New Britain
BARBAROSSA	German offensive against USSR, 1941
BARCLAY/MINCEMEAT	Deception operations aimed at misleading Axis forces as to the actual date & location of the Allied landings on Sicily
BARRISTER	Plan for capture of Dakar (formerly BLACK and PICADOR)
BAYTOWN	British invasion of Italy on Calabrian coast
BAZAAR	Plan for American air support of USSR in event of Japanese attack on Soviet Union. Also code name for US survey project of air facilities in Siberia
BEAVER	Training exercise held in the Slapton Sands area in England in March 1944, employing elements of the VII Corps and simulating the later assault on UTAH beach
BENEFICIARY	Plan for breaking out of the Normandy lodgment by means of a combined airborne-amphibious attack on St. Malo
BETA	Plan to open port on coast of China
BIGOT	Special security category and procedure to protect the OVERLORD plan
BIRCH	Christmas Island
BLACK	Plan for capture of Dakar (later PICADOR and BARRISTER)
BLACKCOCK	British XII Corps operation to clear enemy salient between the Meuse and Roer-Wurm Rivers from Roermond southward
BLACKPOOL	Chindit roadblock on railroad near Namkwin, Burma
BLEACHER	Tongatabu
BLOCKBUSTER	Canadian II Corps offensive in Calcar-Udem-Xanten area
BOBCAT	Borabora

BODYGUARD	Allied deception plans designed to cloak the timing and location of OVERLORD while drawing German attention to the Pas de Calais
BOLERO	Buildup of US troops and supplies in the United Kingdom in preparation for the cross-Channel invasion
Bombardons	Cruciform structures designed for mooring off the Normandy beaches to provide floating breakwaters in deep water
BRADDOCK II	Dropping of small fuze incendiaries to European workers for use in sabotage operations
BRAID	Cover name for General Marshall during Casablanca Conference
BRASSARD	Operations against the island of Elba
BREWER	Operations in the Admiralties
BRIMSTONE	Plan for capture of Sardinia. Cancelled
BROADWAY	Drop site for Chindits, about 50 miles northwest of Indaw, Burma
BUCCANEER	Plan for amphibious operation in Andaman Islands. Cancelled
BUFFALO	VI US Corps breakout from Anzio beachhead, May 1944
BULLFROG	Plan for operation against Arakan (Burma) coast
BUTTRESS	British operation against toe of Italy
CAMEL	US 36 th Infantry Division force for Operation DRAGOON, and 36 th Infantry Division landing beaches in the Frejus-St. Raphael area
CANNIBAL	Unsuccessful British offensive against Akyab (Burma) in 1943
CAPITAL	Attack across the Chindwin River to Mandalay
CARBONADO	Revised BETA
CARPETBAGGER	Project to drop supplies and agents to the French resistance
CARTWHEEL	Converging drives on Rabaul by S. Pacific and SWPA forces
CASANOVA	US 95 th Infantry Division diversionary action during operations against Metz
CATCHPOLE	Operations against Eniwetok and Ujelang Atolls, Marshall Islands
CAUSEWAY	Operations against Formosa
CHAMPION	Late 1943 plan for general offensive in Burma
CHATTANOOGA CHOO CHOO	AEAF operations against enemy train movements in France and Germany
CHARNWOOD	British operation to seize Caen, launched 8 July 1944
CHASTITY	Plan for the construction of an artificial harbor in the Quiberon Bay area on the southern coast of Brittany
CHESTNUT	Advanced air drop on Sicily by 2 SAS to disrupt communications, 12 July 1943
CLEANSLATE	Invasion of Russell Islands
CLIPPER	British XXX Corps offensive to reduce Geilenkirchen salient
COBRA	First US Army operation to break out of the Normandy lodgment, launched 25 July 1944
COCKADE	Diversionary operations in 1943 to pin down German forces in the west
COMET	British plan, not carried out, for an air drop on 7 September 1944 in the Arnhem-Nijmegen area

CORKSCREW	Conquest of Pantelleria
Corncobs	Blockships deliberately sunk off the Normandy beaches to form partial breakwaters known as Gooseberries , to shelter small craft
COTTAGE	Invasion of Kiska, 1943
CRICKET	Malta portion of ARGONAUT conference
CROSSBOW	A general term used by the Allies to refer to the German long-range weapons program and to Allied countermeasures against it
CUDGEL	Planned small scale operation on Arakan coast, Burma. Cancelled
CULVERIN	Plan for assault on Sumatra
CYCLONE	Task force for Noemfoor
DELTA	US 45 th Infantry Division force for Operation DRAGOON, and 45 th Infantry Division landing beaches in the Ste. Maxime area
DEXTERITY	Operations against Cape Gloucester, New Britain
DIADEM	Allied spring offensive and advance on Rome, May-June 1944
DIRECTOR	Task force for invasion of Arawe, New Britain
DIXIE	Mission of US observers to Chinese communists
DRACULA	Plan for attack on Rangoon, 1944
DRAGOON	The Allied invasion of southern France in August 1944. Name changed from ANVIL due to concern that the name had been compromised
DUCK I, II, III	First in the series of training exercises held in the Slapton Sands area in England, during January-February 1944, to test all aspects of amphibious operations, including mounting, assault, and logistic support. Involved mainly elements of the V Corps simulating the later assault on OMAHA beach
ECLIPSE	Name given in November 1944 to posthostilities plans for Germany
ELKTON	Plan for seizure of New Britain, New Guinea, and New Ireland area
END RUN	Task force of GALAHAD survivors used in drive on Myitkyina, Burma
ENIGMA	Strategic level German radio communication encryption system
EUREKA	Tehran conference, November – December 1943, where Western allies agreed to Stalin’s appeal for a Channel crossing to open the ‘second front’ in the spring of 1944
FABIUS I-VI	A series of final rehearsals for the cross-Channel operation, involving the US V Corps and British forces, April-May 1944
FANTAN	Fiji Islands
FIREBRAND	Invasion of Corsica, 1943
FISCHFANG	February 1944 German counteroffensive against VI US Corps in Anzio beachhead
FLAX	Air operation to disrupt flow of German air transports from Italy to Sicily and Tunisia

FLINTLOCK	Operations in the Marshall Islands
FORAGER	Operations in the Marianas
FOREARM	Kavieng
FORTITUDE	Allied deception operations designed to convince the Germans of an invasion of Western Europe in the Pas de Calais area
FORTUNE	Planning group located in Algiers (July 1942)
FOX	Last major training exercises conducted by V Corps, March 1944
FRANTIC	Allied shuttle bombing of Axis-controlled Europe from bases in UK, Italy, and USSR
FRY	Occupation of four islands in Lake Comacchio, Italy
FUSTIAN	British airborne landing at Primasole Bridge, Sicily, 13-14 July 1943
GALAHAD	American long range penetration groups (Burma)
GALVANIC	Operations in Gilbert Islands
GARDEN	see MARKET-GARDEN
GOBLET	Invasion of Italy at Cotrone. Cancelled
GOLD	Normandy beach assaulted by British 30 Corps, 6 June 1944
GOLDFLAKE	Movement of Canadian I Corps from Italy to ETO
GOODWOOD	British attack to break out of the Normandy lodgment in late July 1944, coinciding with US Operation COBRA
Gooseberries	Partial breakwaters formed off the Normandy beaches by the sinking of blockships known as Corncocks , to shelter small craft
GRANITE	Plan for operations in POA in 1944
GRAY	Plan for capture and occupation of the Azores
GREENLIGHT	One of the special OVERLORD supply procedures designed to expedite the delivery of ammunition and engineer fortification material in lieu of scheduled shipment of other supplies in the first phases of the cross-Channel operation
GREIF	German deception operation in support of the Ardennes counteroffensive, 1944
GRENADE	21 Army Group large-scale offensive from the Roer to the Rhine
GRENADE	Ninth Army supporting attack for Operation VERITABLE
GYMNAST	1941 plan for invasion of North Africa
HABAKKUKS	Artificial landing fields made of reinforced ice
HALPRO	Halvetrson Project – bombing detachment for China-Burma-India
HANDS UP	Plan for breaking out of the Normandy lodgment by means of a combined airborne-amphibious attack on Quiberon Bay
HARDIHOOD II	Aid to Turkey, Phase II
HARLEQUIN	British exercise in September 1943 to establish marshaling and embarkation procedures for a cross-Channel operation
HERCULES	German plan to invade Malta. Cancelled
HOLLY	Canton Island
HURRICANE	Assault force for Biak, New Guinea
HUSKY	Allied invasion of Sicily in July 1943

ICEBERG	Invasion of the Ryukyu Islands
ICHIGO	Japanese operation to take US air bases in east China
INDEPENDENCE	Plan for First French Army attack against German garrisons on French coasts, December 1944
INDIGO	Plan for movement of troops to Iceland
INTERLUDE	Rehearsal for Morotai operation
JUNO	Normandy beach assaulted by Canadian 3d Division, 6 June 1944
JUPITER	Plan for operations in northern Norway
LADBROKE	Glider landing at Syracuse, 9 July 1943
LEVER	Operation to clear area between Reno and southwest shore of Lake Comacchio, Italy
LIGHTFOOT	British offensive operations in Libyan Desert, launched from El Alamein, October 1942
LINNET I	Planned airborne drop at Tournai, Belgium, September 1944
LINNET II	Planned airborne drop at Aachen-Maastricht Gap, September 1944
LONDON	XVIII Airborne Corps phase line near Wesel, Germany
LUCKY STRIKE	21 Army Group plan calling for an eastward drive and the capture of the Seine ports as an alternative to plans for the earlier capture of Brittany, considered by planning staffs in May and June 1944
MAGNET	Plan that superseded RAINBOW-5 after US entry into the war, providing for the shipment of American forces to Northern Ireland
MAGNETO	Yalta portion of ARGONAUT Conference
MAILFIST	Capture of Singapore, 1945
MALLORY MAJOR	Air offensive against Po River bridges, Italy
MANNA	British occupation of southern Greece
MARKET-GARDEN	Airborne & armored operation intended to establish a bridgehead across the Rhine in the Netherlands, September 1944. Operation MARKET involved seizure of bridges in the Nijmegen-Arnhem area, and Operation GARDEN was to open a corridor from Eindhoven northward toward Germany
MARS	US task force (5332d Brigade (Provisional)), CBI
MATTERHORN	Plan for operating B29s from Cheng-tu against Japan
MERCANTILE	Manus Island
MICHAELMAS	Task force for seizure of Saidor, New Guinea
MILEPOST	Project to build up stocks in the Far East in preparation for the entry of the USSR into the war against Japan
MINCEMEAT/BARCLAY	Deception operations aimed at misleading Axis forces as to the actual date & location of the Allied landings on Sicily
MODICUM	Party sent to London to present Marshall Memorandum, April 1942
Mulberries	The artificial harbors constructed off the Normandy beaches
MUSKET	Projected landing on heel of Italy near Taranto, 1943

NABOB	Northern Island
NARCISSUS	Commando raid on a lighthouse near the main Sicily landings, 10 July 1943
NEPTUNE	Operation to transport assault troops and equipment across the Channel to Normandy
NEST EGG	Plan for occupation of Channel Islands in case of German collapse or surrender
NEW GALAHAD	American long-range penetration groups (Burma)
NEW YORK	XVIII Airborne Corps phase line in Ringenberg-Krudenberg area, Germany
NOBALL	Term used by the air forces in referring to target sites in their attacks on long-range weapons
<i>NORDWIND</i>	German counterattack in Alsace, January 1945
OCTAGON	Second Quebec Conference, September 1944
OLIVE	Attack on Gothic Line, Italy
OLYMPIC	Plan for March 1946 invasion of Kyushu, Japan
OMAHA	Normandy beach assaulted by US V Corps, 6 June 1944
ORANGE	Prewar plan of operations in event of war with Japan
OVERLORD	The invasion of northwest Europe in the spring of 1944
PANTHER	British 10 Corps drive across the Garigliano River, Italy
PARIS	XVIII Airborne Corps phase line west of Erle, Germany
PERSECUTION	Assault force for Aitape operations, New Guinea
Phoenixes	Concrete caissons towed across the English Channel and sunk to form the main breakwaters for the artificial harbors
PICADOR	Plan for capture of Dakar (formerly BLACK, later BARRISTER)
PICCADILLY	Drop site for Chindits, Burma
PIGSTICK	Limited operation on south Mayu Peninsula. Cancelled
PLOUGH, PLOUGH FORCE	Project for training US and Canadian volunteers for snow operations in northern Norway
PLUNDER	Montgomery's northern crossing of the Rhine, March 1945
POINTBLANK	The Combined Bomber Offensive from Britain against Germany
PRICELESS	Post-HUSKY Mediterranean operations
PROVIDENCE	Occupation of Buna area, New Guinea, 1942. Cancelled
PUGILIST	Attack on Mareth Line, Tunisia, 1943
QUADRANT	The first Quebec Conference, August 1943
QUEEN	12 th Army Group operation on Roer Plain between Wurm and Roer Rivers
RAINBOW	Various plans prepared between 1939 and 1941 to meet Axis aggression involving more than one enemy
RAINBOW-5	US military plan designed to implement that portion of ABC-1 which applied to the UK in the event of US entry into the war

RAINCOAT	Assault on Camino hill mass, Italy
RANKIN I, II, III	Plans for return to the Continent in the event of deterioration of the German position
RASHNESS	Revised CARBONADO plan
RAVENOUS	IV Corps plan for recapture of northern Burma
RECKLESS	Assault force for Hollandia operation
REDLINE	Radio circuits set up in September 1944 for messages to and from the Supreme Commander
RENO	SWPA plans for operations in the Bismarck Archipelago, along northern coast of New Guinea and thence to Mindanao, P.I.
RHUMBA	Plan for reversing BOLERO and transferring US forces, supplies, and logistic structure from the United Kingdom to the Continent
RO	Japanese air operation to augment Rabaul air forces and delay Allied offensives
ROAST	Operation to clear Comacchio Spit, Italy
ROGER	Capture of Phuket Island, off Kra Isthmus, Burma
ROMEO	French commando force landing at Cap Nègre during Operation DRAGOON
ROMULUS	Arakan part of CAPITAL plan
ROOSTER	Operation to fly Chinese 22d Division to Chihchiang
ROSE	Ruhr pocket, April 1945
ROSES	Efate
ROSIE	French naval force landing southwest of Cannes, Operation DRAGOON
ROUNDHAMMER	Original codename for OVERLORD. Cross Channel operation intermediate in size between SLEDGEHAMMER and ROUNDUP
ROUNDUP	Various 1941-43 Anglo-American plans for a cross-Channel attack
RUGBY	Airborne force dropped to rear of southern France assault beaches in Operation DRAGOON
SATIN	Plan for US II Corps operation against Sfax, Tunisia. Cancelled
SATURN	Establishment of British forces in Turkey prior to Turkey's entry into the war
SAUCY	Limited offensive to reopen land route from Burma to China
SEA LION	Planned German invasion of UK. Cancelled
SEXTANT	The Cairo Conference of November 1943
SHARPENER	Supreme Commander's advance command post at Portsmouth, May 1944
SHELLBURST	SHAEF advance headquarters at Tournières
SHINGLE	Amphibious operation at Anzio, Italy
SHIPMATE	Enlarged SHAEF forward headquarters near Portsmouth, replacing SHARPENER
SHO	Japanese plan to counterattack US forces in western Pacific
SICKLE	Name which in 1943 was given to the US air force buildup in the United Kingdom to distinguish it from the ground and service force buildup, known as BOLERO

SITKA	Force taking islands of Levant and Port Cros, Operation DRAGOON
SLAPSTICK	Airborne drop at Taranto, Italy
SLEDGEHAMMER	Plan for a limited-objective attack across the Channel in 1942, designed either to take advantage of a German collapse or as a sacrifice operation to aid the Soviets
SOAPSUDS	Early code name for TIDAL WAVE
SPOONER	New Zealand
SPRING	Canadian attack, July 1944, coinciding with Operation COBRA
STARKEY	Threat directed in 1943 against the Pas de Calais
STALEMATE	Invasion of the Palaus
STATESMAN	Early code name for TIDAL WAVE
STRANGLE	Air operations to destroy German rail, road, and sea communications south of the Pisa-Rimini line, March-May 1944
SUMAC	Australia
SUPERCHARGE	British 30 Corps breakout, Egypt, 1942
SUPERCHARGE	Revised plan of assault on Mereth Line, March 1943
SUPER-GYMNAST	Plan for Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa, combining US and British plans and often used interchangeably with GYMNAST
SWORD	Normandy beach assaulted by troops of British 3d Division, 6 June 1944
SWORDHILT	Plan for a combined airborne-amphibious operation to seize the area east of Brest, August 1944
SYMBOL	Casablanca Conference, January 1943
TALISMAN	Early name for posthostilities plans for Germany
TALON	Akyab part of CAPITAL plan
TARZAN	India-based portion of general offensive in Burma
TED	Task force in Aitape area, New Guinea
TERMINAL	Potsdam Conference, July 1945
THUNDERBOLT	Offensive in Metz area
TIDALWAVE	Low-level heavy bomber attack on Ploesti, Romania, 1943
TIGER	The final rehearsal for the UTAH Beach assault by units of the VII Corps
TINDALL	Threat directed against Norway in 1943
TOGO	Second phase of <i>ICHIGO</i> operation
Tombola	A flexible 6-inch underwater pipeline designed to discharge POL tankers anchored offshore at Ste. Honorine-des-Pertes
TOPFLIGHT	Signal for release of press information on D-Day in Normandy
TORCH	The Allied invasion operation in North Africa, November 1942
TOREADOR	Airborne assault on Mandalay
TORNADO	Assault force for Wakde-Sarmi area, New Guinea
TOTALIZE	Post-COBRA attack in France
TRACTABLE	Post-COBRA attack in France
TRADEWIND	Force for Morotai

TRANSFIGURE	Plan for airborne operation to capture and control important road nets in Paris-Orléans area, 16-17 August 1944
TRIDENT	Washington Conference, May 1943
TULSA	First outline plan for operations directed at the capture of Rabaul
TWILIGHT	Plan to base B-29s in CBI
TYPHOON	Task force for Sansapor-Mar operation, New Guinea
ULTRA	British operation to intercept and decrypt German radio communications (<i>ENIGMA</i>)
UNDERTONE	Seventh Army operation to breach the West Wall and establish a bridgehead over the Rhine in the Worms area, March – April 1945
UTAH	Normandy beach assaulted by US VII Corps, 6 June 1944
VARSITY	FAAA operation in support of Operation PLUNDER
VERITABLE	21 Army Group plan for a Canadian attack between the Maas and the Rhine, January – February 1945
VICTOR I	Panay and Negros Occidental operation
VICTOR II	Cebu, Bohol, and Negros Oriental operation
VICTOR III	US Eighth Army operations against Palawan
VICTOR IV	US Eighth Army operations against Sulu Archipelago and Zamboanga area of Mindanao
VICTOR V	US Eighth Army operations against western Mindanao
VULCAN	Final ground offensive to clear Tunisia, 1943
<i>Wacht am Rhein</i>	“Watch on the Rhine”; German 1944 Ardennes counteroffensive (Battle of the Bulge)
WADHAM	Threat directed against the Cotentin Peninsula in 1943
WEBFOOT	Rehearsal for SHINGLE
Whale	Flexible steel roadway, made of bridge spans and resting on pontoons, forming the piers for the artificial harbors
WHITE POPPY	Nouméa, New Caledonia
WIDEWING	SHAEF headquarters at Bushy Park, near London
X	Australia
YOKE	All US organizations working with Y-Force, CBI
ZEBRA	US-sponsored Chinese divisions in east China
ZIPPER	Plan for assault on Malaya, 1945