

Chapter 1 : "The history of the 71st Infantry Division" by United States Army, Fred Clinger et al.

The 71st Division was sent to Fort Benning, Georgia, where it was reorganized and retrained as a standard infantry division, although it remained unusual in having Regular Army infantry regiments assigned to a division raised in the Army of the United States.

World War Two History The history of the 71st regiment can be traced back to when they were first formed as the American Rifles. The regiment was renamed the American Guard, a name which it proudly keeps to this day. By the time of World War II there were three battalions each with varying amounts of companies. The 71st regiment, stationed in New York City, was called up into federal service on 16 September. The regiment was first sent to Ft. Dix NJ on 23 Sept, where it was made part of the 44th division. On 26 Sept the regiment was sent to the Carolina maneuvers and for two and a half months was engaged in the largest maneuver ever held by the United States Army. On their way back to Ft. Dix the regiment heard the news of the attack on Pearl Harbor. There the regiment resided until 26 February, when they were shipped to Ft. The battalion, less C Company, which was stationed in Annette Island was granted the right to the silver Aleutian battle streamer, making it the only New York National Guard regiment to serve in both the Pacific and European theaters. The 1st battalion returned to Ft. Lewis on 23 Sept. The regiment returned to Louisiana, this time to the Louisiana Maneuver area on 27 January. The regiment moved to their staging point of Camp Myles Standish in preparation of being shipped out of Boston. The regiment departed from Boston on 5 September and landed in Cherbourg, France on the 15 of the same month. The first companies of the regiment entered action on 23 October, when they relieved elements of the 70th Division in the vicinity of Embermenil, France. In the last weeks of October and the first weeks of November they drove the Germans from their strongholds in the Forêt De Parroy, France. Heavy rain and thick mud marked this period of time as the regiment completed their mopping up exercises. The regiment was part of a new offensive that opened on 13 November in conjunction with the other regiments of the 44th division; the 1st and 2nd. The objective was to seize the city of Sarrebourg, France. This offensive was initially bogged down due to heavy German fire and thick mud. On 15 November, the regiment finally broke through German lines and captured several villages. By the afternoon of the 16th the regiment was on the outskirts of Sarrebourg. The strong resistance that was expected in the city never materialized and it was cleared of enemy troops by the next day. With the Sarrebourg offensive over the regiment then moved to Groelingen, France, where they established defensive positions. At this time the 1st Panzer Lehr Division opened up a vicious counterattack near the town of Rawiller. The third battalion of the regiment unluckily was conducting a staff meeting of all their officers when the offensive opened up. The house they were meeting in was soon surrounded by several tanks and numerous enemy troops. Fifteen officers and one hundred forty seven enlisted men were either killed or captured. Only the battalion CO was able to escape, he hid in the attic for two days while the battle raged around him. Several days later the second and third battalion retook the lost ground. In the first weeks of December the regiment was moved into place to assault the Simserhoff Fortress, part of the famous Maginot line. This fortress had been taken over by the Germans and was now being used by the very people it was supposed to protect against. The fortress consisted of at least twenty large turrets and sixty smaller ones. The regiment finally took the fortress on 20 December. It was while this was going on that one of the most courageous defenses ever fought by the regiment occurred. Company I and the first platoon of company M were tasked in taking the Freudenberg farm 14 December. They took the farm, under heavy small arms and artillery fire that evening. The next morning several enemy motorized platoons attacked the farm. The soldiers of company M held their fire until the enemy was seventy-five yards away and then opened fire at point blank range. The resulting firefight left 30 Germans dead and at least one of their vehicles destroyed. From then until the 19th the company held the farm under ever increasing artillery fire, which reduced the farm to rubble. For their heroic defense company I and first platoon of company M were awarded the Presidential citation. The regiment was relieved by the 1st regiment on 23 December and transferred to a new sector. This was part of the great German counter offensive that was to be known as the Battle of the Bulge. The enemy was able to infiltrate and partially surround most of the

companies of the regiment and there was a great amount of confusion. Numerous command posts were attacked and there were no established front lines, with units from both sides often blundering into one another. There was very heavy fighting, with some companies and battalions reduced to platoon and company levels. The regiment was able to hold their lines however and by 3 January the front had stabilized. For their bravery in action from 21 December to 3 January the second battalion was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation. MacGillivray, a sergeant in I company, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for personally crawling toward and eliminating several machine gun positions that were pinning down his company. In the process of doing this he lost his arm to enemy fire, yet still continued his mission. The regiment was placed in reserve until 12 February. During this time they improved the defenses in the Saar region, to prevent another breakthrough from occurring. This break allowed the regiment to receive replacements and rest their veterans. By 15 February, the regiment was back on the line and preparing for an offensive. These attacks were very successful and the regiment accomplished their objectives of La Schlossberg, Moronville Ferme, and Rimling. Continuous patrolling kept the Germans off step and unable to launch a counterattack. The regiment entered Germany on 25 March. The regiment was tasked the job of taking Mannheim, the eighth largest city in Germany. By the 28th of March they began their attack to secure the city. The suburb of Freudenheim was taken without a shot when a citizen there secured the surrender of the town. With US forces attacking the northern half of Mannheim the civilian authorities in the southern half negotiated the complete surrender of the city. The regiment then boarded trucks and traveled on the Autobahn throughout Germany looking for the enemy. They were mostly involved in securing roadways and bridges and capturing any German stragglers that they happened upon. They continued their dash across Germany until 28 April when they were ordered to move toward the vaunted National Redoubt. They met only sporadic resistance as they moved south through the Austrian Alps, the last die-hard supporters of the Hitler regime, mostly SS and Hitler Youth. The first battalion, with the help of Austrian soldiers, was able to climb Mt. Wanneck and surprise the command post of the 47th Volkstrum Grenadier Division and subsequently capture their commander. On 5 May the regiment was informed that all hostilities were to cease. In the first week of June the regiment boarded trains for the trip back to France and then to the Pacific. On 20 July the regiment disembarked in New York to a thunderous welcome. After thirty days leave the regiment was moved to Camp Chaffee Arkansas. There the regiment learned about V-J Day, and were inactivated on 13 November. Among the battle streamers won by the 71st Regiment as a whole are.

Chapter 2 : 71st Infantry Division (United States) - Wikipedia

The 71st Infantry Division Kleeblatt ("Cloverleaf", "Happy One") (German: Infanterie-Division) was an infantry division of the German Army, raised in August , shortly before the outbreak of World War II.

Edit The division was first organized as the 71st Light Division Pack, Jungle , intended for use in the mountainous jungle areas of the Pacific theater. Smaller than the standard infantry division, at about 9,000 personnel, it had as its primary means of transport hundreds of mules controlled by several Quartermaster Pack Companies of African-American muleteers , and for artillery several battalions of 75mm pack howitzers , which could be broken down and carried by mule train. The 14th Infantry Regiment , a Regular Army unit which had been stationed in the Panama Canal Zone for years prior to the war and had received extensive training in jungle operations during that time was assigned to the division to provide the nucleus of jungle expertise. After training at Camp Carson , Colorado, the division was sent to Hunter Liggett Military Reservation in the mountains inland from Big Sur , California, where it maneuvered against the 89th Light Division as a test of the light division concept. As a result of the test it was decided that the light divisions had insufficient manpower and firepower to be effective and the concept was abandoned. The 71st Division was sent to Fort Benning , Georgia, where it was reorganized and retrained as a standard infantry division, although it remained unusual in having Regular Army infantry regiments assigned to an AUS division. The division moved east, relieved the 1st Infantry Division at Ratswiler and saw its first action on 11 March Their ouster of the Germans from France began 15 March. The division moved through outer belts of the Siegfried Line , captured Pirmasens, 21 March, and crossed the Rhine at Oppenheim, 30 March. The 71st continued the advance, taking Coburg without resistance, cutting the Munich-Berlin autobahn , 13 April, and capturing Bayreuth after fierce opposition on 16 April. Regensburg fell on the next day and Straubing on 28 April. As resistance crumbled, the division crossed the Isar on 29 April and entered Austria, 2 May. Participated in the liberation of concentration camps including one in Austria called Gunskirchen Lager on 4 May. The book recounts in detail, and with very graphic photos, the tragedy they found in the camp. The complete booklet is available for free on-line. The 71st organized and occupied defensive positions along the Enns River and contacted Russian forces east of Linz, 8 May, the day before hostilities ceased, having gone further east than any other U.S. The division was assigned occupational duties until it left for home and inactivation 1 March 1946. During the last several weeks of the war, the 1st Tank Battalion , an African-American unit that earned a high reputation for its effectiveness in combat, was attached to the 71st Division and fought with it. The 71st Division is also the formation in which Lt. Assignments in the ETO.

Chapter 3 : 71st NY Infantry Regiment during World War Two - NY Military Museum and Veterans Research

The 71st Infantry Division was recognized as a liberating unit by the US Army's Center of Military History and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Casualty Figures Casualty figures for the 71st Infantry Division, European theater of operations.

United States – Forty-eight of the fifty states and the federal district are contiguous and located in North America between Canada and Mexico. The state of Alaska is in the northwest corner of North America, bordered by Canada to the east, the state of Hawaii is an archipelago in the mid-Pacific Ocean. It is one of the worlds most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations, paleo-Indians migrated from Asia to the North American mainland at least 15, years ago. European colonization began in the 16th century, the United States emerged from 13 British colonies along the East Coast. On July 4,, during the course of the American Revolutionary War, the war ended in with recognition of the independence of the United States by Great Britain, representing the first successful war of independence against a European power. The current constitution was adopted in , after the Articles of Confederation, the first ten amendments, collectively named the Bill of Rights, were ratified in and designed to guarantee many fundamental civil liberties. During the second half of the 19th century, the American Civil War led to the end of slavery in the country. By the end of century, the United States extended into the Pacific Ocean. The end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union in left the United States as the sole superpower. It ranks highly in several measures of performance, including average wage, human development, per capita GDP. They consist of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, from the time of its inception, the military played a decisive role in the history of the United States. A sense of unity and identity was forged as a result of victory in the First Barbary War. Even so, the Founders were suspicious of a permanent military force and it played an important role in the American Civil War, where leading generals on both sides were picked from members of the United States military. Not until the outbreak of World War II did a standing army become officially established. It draws its personnel from a pool of paid volunteers. For the period –14, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute found that the United States was the worlds largest exporter of major arms, the United States was also the worlds eighth largest importer of major weapons for the same period. The history of the U. Rising tensions at various times with Britain and France and the ensuing Quasi-War and War of quickened the development of the U. Navy, the reserve branches formed a military strategic reserve during the Cold War, to be called into service in case of war. Time magazines Mark Thompson has suggested that with the War on Terror, Command over the armed forces is established in the United States Constitution. The sole power of command is vested in the President by Article II as Commander-in-Chief, the Constitution also allows for the creation of executive Departments headed principal officers whose opinion the President can require. This allowance in the Constitution formed the basis for creation of the Department of Defense in by the National Security Act, the Defense Department is headed by the Secretary of Defense, who is a civilian and member of the Cabinet. The Defense Secretary is second in the chain of command, just below the President. Together, the President and the Secretary of Defense comprise the National Command Authority, to coordinate military strategy with political affairs, the President has a National Security Council headed by the National Security Advisor. The collective body has only power to the President 3. Infantry – Infantry is the general branch of an army that engages in military combat on foot. As the troops who engage with the enemy in close-ranged combat, infantry units bear the largest brunt of warfare, Infantry can enter and maneuver in terrain that is inaccessible to military vehicles and employ crew-served infantry weapons that provide greater and more sustained firepower. In English, the 16th-century term Infantry describes soldiers who walk to the battlefield, and there engage, fight, the term arose in Sixteenth-Century Spain, which boasted one of the first professional standing armies seen in Europe since the days of Rome. It was common to appoint royal princes to military commands, and the men under them became known as Infanteria. Army, the closes with the enemy, by means of fire and maneuver, in order to destroy or capture him, or to repel his assault by fire, close combat. Marine Corps, the role of the infantry is to locate, close with, and destroy the enemy fire and maneuver. Beginning with the

Napoleonic Wars of the early 19th century, artillery has become a dominant force on the battlefield. Since World War I, combat aircraft and armoured vehicles have become dominant. In 20th and 21st century warfare, infantry functions most effectively as part of a combined arms team including artillery, armour, Infantry relies on organized formations to be employed in battle. These have evolved over time, but remain a key element to effective infantry development and deployment, until the end of the 19th century, infantry units were for the most part employed in close formations up until contact with the enemy. This allowed commanders to control of the unit, especially while maneuvering. The development of guns and other weapons with increased firepower forced infantry units to disperse in order to make them less vulnerable to such weapons. This decentralization of command was made possible by improved communications equipment, among the various subtypes of infantry is Medium infantry. This refers to infantry which are heavily armed and armored than heavy infantry. In the early period, medium infantry were largely eliminated due to discontinued use of body armour up until the 20th century. In the United States Army, Stryker Infantry is considered Medium Infantry, since they are heavier than light infantry, Infantry doctrine is the concise expression of how infantry forces contribute to campaigns, major operations, battles, and engagements. It is a guide to action, not a set of hard, doctrine provides a very common frame of reference across the military forces, allowing the infantry to function cooperatively in what are now called combined arms operations. Doctrine helps standardise operations, facilitating readiness by establishing common ways of accomplishing infantry tasks, doctrine links theory, history, experimentation, and practice 4. Division military “ A division is a large military unit or formation, usually consisting of between 10, and 20, soldiers. Infantry divisions during the World Wars ranged between 10, and 30, in nominal strength, in most armies, a division is composed of several regiments or brigades, in turn, several divisions typically make up a corps. In the West, the first general to think of organising an army into smaller units was Maurice de Saxe, Marshal General of France. He conducted successful practical experiments of the system in the Seven Years War. The first war in which the system was used systematically was the French Revolutionary War. It made the more flexible and easy to manoeuvre. Under Napoleon, the divisions were grouped together into corps, because of their increasing size, napoleons military success spread the divisional and corps system all over Europe, by the end of the Napoleonic Wars, all armies in Europe had adopted it. In modern times, most military forces have standardized their divisional structures, the peak use of the division as the primary combat unit occurred during World War II, when the belligerents deployed over a thousand divisions. With technological advances since then, the power of each division has increased. Divisions are often formed to organize units of a particular type together with support units to allow independent operations. In more recent times, divisions have mainly been organized as combined arms units with subordinate units representing various combat arms, in this case, the division often retains the name of a more specialized division, and may still be tasked with a primary role suited to that specialization. For the most part, large cavalry units did not remain after World War II, in general, two new types of cavalry were developed, air cavalry or airmobile, relying on helicopter mobility, and armored cavalry, based on an autonomous armored formation. The former was pioneered by the 11th Air Assault Division, formed on 1 February at Fort Benning, on 29 June the division was renamed as the 1st Cavalry Division, before its departure for the Vietnam War. After the end of the Vietnam War, the 1st Cavalry Division was reorganised and re-equipped with tanks, the development of the tank during World War I prompted some nations to experiment with forming them into division-size units. Many did this the way as they did cavalry divisions, by merely replacing cavalry with AFVs. This proved unwieldy in combat, as the units had many tanks, instead, a more balanced approach was taken by adjusting the number of tank, infantry, artillery, and support units. This roughly corresponds with the official United States military European Theater of Operations Rhineland, German forces had been routed during the Allied break-out from Normandy. The Allies advanced rapidly against an enemy that put up little resistance, but after the liberation of Paris in late August , the Allies paused to re-group and organise before continuing their advance from Paris to the River Rhine. The pause allowed the Germans to solidify their lines“something they had been unable to do west of Paris, while Montgomery and Bradley each favored relatively direct thrusts into Germany, General Eisenhower disagreed. The rapid advance through France had caused considerable logistical strain, made worse by the lack of any

major port other than the relatively distant Cherbourg in western France. Although Antwerp was seen as the key to solving the Allied logistics problems, as the campaign progressed, all the belligerents, Allied as well as German, felt the effects of the lack of suitable replacements for front-line troops. There were two major obstacles to the Allies. The first was the natural barriers made by the rivers of eastern France, the second was the Siegfried Line, which fell under the command, along with all Wehrmacht forces in the west, of Generalfeldmarschall Gerd von Rundstedt. Although the breakout from Normandy had taken longer than planned, the advances until September had far exceeded expectations, Bradley, for example, by September had four more divisions than planned and all of his forces were miles ahead of their expected position. One effect was that insufficient supplies could be delivered to the fronts to maintain the advance. Much war material still had to be brought ashore across the invasion beaches, the availability of Cherbourg had been valuable until the breakout, but then the shortage of transport to carry supplies to the rapidly advancing armies became the limiting factor. Although fuel was pumped from Britain to Normandy via the Pluto pipeline, this still had to reach the fronts. The railways had been destroyed by Allied attacks and would take much effort to repair. In an attempt to address this shortage of transport, three newly arrived U. Advancing divisions of the U. Four British truck companies were loaned to the Americans, unfortunately,¹ other British trucks were found to have critical engine faults and were unusable, limiting assistance from that quarter. The Red Ball Express was an attempt to expedite deliveries by truck, the 6th Army Group advancing from southern France were supplied adequately from Toulon and Marseille because it had captured ports intact and the local railway system was less damaged. This is known as the Central Europe Campaign in United States military histories, by early , events favored the Allied forces in Europe. The failure of this offensive exhausted Germanys strategic reserve, leaving it ill-prepared to resist the final Allied campaigns in Europe, additional losses in the Rhineland further weakened the German Army, leaving shattered remnants of units to defend the east bank of the Rhine. On 7 March, the Allies seized the last remaining bridge across the Rhine at Remagen. The Soviets also pushed deep into Hungary and eastern Czechoslovakia, and these rapid advances on the Eastern Front destroyed additional veteran German combat units and severely limited German Fuhrer Adolf Hitlers ability to reinforce his Rhine defenses. As such, with the Western Allies making final preparations for their powerful offensive into the German heartland, forty-nine of these divisions were American,¹² British, eight French, three Canadian and one Polish. Another seven American divisions arrived during February, along with the British 5th Infantry Division and I Canadian Corps, as the invasion of Germany commenced, General Eisenhower had a total of 90 full-strength divisions under his command, with the number of armored divisions now reaching The Allied front along the Rhine stretched miles from the mouth at the North Sea in the Netherlands to the Swiss border in the south. The Allied forces along this line were organized into three army groups, in the north, from the North Sea to a point about 10 miles north of Cologne, was the 21st Army Group commanded by Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery. Holding the middle of the Allied line from the 9th Armys right flank to a point about 15 miles south of Mainz was the 12th Army Group under the command of Lieutenant General Omar Bradley, Bradley had two American armies, the U. Originally, General Eisenhower had planned to all his forces up to the west bank of the Rhine. The main thrust beyond the river was to be made in the north by Montgomerys 21 Army Group, 1st Army as it made a secondary advance northeast from below the Ruhr River. If successful, this movement would envelop the industrial Ruhr area. Facing the Allies was Oberbefehlshaber West commanded by Generalfeldmarschall Albert Kesselring, although Kesselring brought an outstanding track record as a defensive strategist with him from the Italian Campaign, he did not have the resources to make a coherent defense. During the fighting west of the Rhine up to March , buschâ€™”whose main unit was the German 1st Parachute Army â€™”was to form the right wing of the German defenses 7. From mid until the end of the war in , there were two U. During , the United States added the U. The Official Chronology of the U. Kafka, Roger, Pepperburg, Roy L. Warships of the World, the Campaigns of the Pacific War. Mule â€™” A mule is the offspring of a male donkey and a female horse. Horses and donkeys are different species, with different numbers of chromosomes, of the two F1 hybrids between these two species, a mule is easier to obtain than a hinny, which is the offspring of a female donkey and a male horse. The size of a mule and work to which it is put depend largely on the breeding of the female parent. Mules can be lightweight, medium weight,

or when produced from draft horse mares, Mules are more patient, hardy and long-lived than horses, and are less obstinate and more intelligent than donkeys. Mules also tend to be more independent than most domesticated equines other than the donkey, the median weight range for a mule is between about and kg.

Chapter 4 : 71st Infantry Division (United States) - WikiVisually

71st Infantry Division. likes · 2 talking about this. The division was activated July 15, , at Camp Carson, Colorado. In June, , reorganized.

June 20 to July 18, The following is taken from New York in the War of the Rebellion, 3rd ed. Recruiting for this regiment, originally the Jackson Light Infantry, was commenced by Col. Potter as early as April 25, In May, , the organization joined the Excelsior Brigade, raised by General Sickles under special authority from the War Department, as its second regiment. It was organized at Camp Scott, Staten Island, and there mustered in the service of the United States for three years between June 20 and July 18, December 11, , it received its State numerical designation in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War, dated December 5, The men of the regiment not entitled to be discharged with it were transferred, July 7, , to the th Infantry. The companies were recruited principally: A and D at Newark, N. The regiment left the State July 23, ; served at and near Washington, D. Potter being absent on detached service on account of wounds, it was honorably discharged and mustered out July 30, , at New York City. During its service the regiment lost by death, killed in action, 4 officers, 60 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 3 officers, 27 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 1 officer, 73 enlisted men; total, 8 officers, enlisted men; aggregate, ; of whom 10 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy. The following is taken from The Union army: Leigh, Thomas Raf-ferty; Maj. It left the Peninsula to go to the support of Gen. During the Maryland campaign the regiment was stationed in the vicinity of Washington and marched to Falmouth in November, arriving in time to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg, but did not occupy an exposed position. Winter quarters were established at Falmouth and camp was broken late in April, , for the Chancellorsville campaign, in which the regiment took a prominent part. After returning to camp at Falmouth for a short time, it marched to Gettysburg and there participated in the thick of the fighting with a loss of 91 killed, wounded or missing. It was transferred May 13, to the 4th brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, with which it served until the expiration of its term of enlistment. The regiment was repeatedly in action through the month of May, at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and was mustered out at New York city, July 30, , the veterans and recruits being transferred to the th N. It lost during service 94 by death from wounds and 74 from other causes.

Chapter 5 : HISTORY OF THE 71st INFANTRY DIVISION - | eBay

The 71st Infantry Division arrived at Le Havre, France, 6 February , and trained at Camp Old Gold with headquarters at Limesy. The Division moved east, relieved the th Division at Ratswiler and saw its first action on 11 March

Chapter 6 : 71st Infantry Division (Wehrmacht) | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The 71st Infantry Division arrived at Le Havre, France, 6 February , and trained at Camp Old Gold with headquarters at Limesy. The division moved east, relieved the th Infantry Division at Ratswiler and saw its first action on 11 March Their ouster of the Germans from France began

Chapter 7 : 71st Infantry Division (United States) - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

Description. Foreword. V-E Day found combat elements of the 71st Infantry Division poised along the Enns River in the vicinity of Steyr, Austria. The Red Circlers were ready, if necessary, to start out again on the long and arduous drive which had originated miles back in France 59 days earlier.

Chapter 8 : 71st Infantry Brigade (United Kingdom) - Wikipedia

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The 71st Infantry Division arrived at Le Havre, France, 6 February , and trained at Camp Old Gold with headquarters at Limesy. The division moved east, relieved the th Infantry Division at Ratswiller and saw its first action on 11 March

Chapter 9 : 71st Infantry Division (United States) | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

An American soldier guarding a group of German prisoners who are carrying their wounded, France, January Find this Pin and more on U.S. 71st Infantry Division by Philip Barnett.