

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL DETACHMENT



275TH INFANTRY
70TH DIVISION

**HISTORY OF THE
MEDICAL
DETACHMENT**



THIS BOOKLET IS DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY OF THESE MEN
OF THE MEDICAL DETACHMENT
OF THE 275th INFANTRY



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HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL DETACHMENT

The Medical Detachment, 275th Infantry, was activated 15 June, 1943, at Camp Adair, Oregon as a unit of the 70th Infantry Division with cadre mainly from the 91st Infantry Division, then at Camp White, Oregon.

Basic training was given with the aid of Infantry officers, and unit and technical training by assigned Medical Corps officers. Men showing aptitude as technicians were sent to Medical and Surgical Technicians Schools at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, O'Reilly General Hospital and Beaumont General Hospital.

Training Continues

Training included extensive field work, including problems of battalion, regimental and divisional size. Personnel working in the Dispensary were given the opportunity for practical medical experience concurrently with their training.

In March 1944 Major E. I. Silver, Regimental Surgeon, joined the Detachment. Lts. Brennen and Dougherty, MAC officers, were assigned in May 1944.

The 70th Division moved from Camp Adair to Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., in July 1944 and continued training, with extensive field problems and detailed technical training being conducted.

The personnel of the Regiment were examined physically and brought to the standards of POR and POM physical qualifications. Hundreds of cases were prepared for a Sec X Board that was held at Ft. Leonard Wood in October.

In early November Capts. MacAlpine, Ferre, Richardson, and Le-kisch, MCs, Capt. Baker, DC, and Lt. Koeck, MAC joined the organization bringing it to T/O officer strength for the first time. A number of men were also assigned to bring the detachment to T/O strength, most of them without previous medical training.

The 275th Infantry moved by train starting 16 November to Camp Miles Standish, Mass., staging area for the Boston POE. By 20 November, all of the unit had arrived.

The 275th, together with the 274th and 276th Infantries composed Task Force Herren. Final supply and qualifications essentials were completed and all personnel were given the required inoculations at this post.

Sail For E. T. O.

At 1600 on 6 December, the organization sailed from the Boston POE for permanent change of Station outside the continental United States. The ship had its own medical unit for medical service en route.

On 15 December the organization arrived and debarked at Marseilles, France, moving by motor to Staging-Area CP-2, a short distance north of the city. Administrative bivouac was established in the cold and muddy fields.

Here kitchens and latrines were closely inspected, Bn. and Regimental dispensaries set up, and sufficient medications obtained from nearby sources to keep undepleted the supplies at hand.

Unpacking and distribution of supplies sent as organizational impedimenta and TAT from the U. S. was accomplished, vehicles were issued, and on 22 December, the organization departed the staging area by train and motor.

A Surgeon and technicians established dispensaries on each of the two trains. The trains were 40 & 8 box cars, and the cramped ride and sustained cold is considered the initial phase of much of the cold injury, ground type, of feet that followed.

The motor convoy was likewise cold, but the hourly halts were helpful in restoring circulation. The motor convoy reached Lyon the first night, Dijon the second, administrative bivouac being held outside of these cities for the night.

Arrive at Brumath

On December 25th the motor convoy was at Brumath, and on the 26th, Regiment moved into its positions on a defensive line along the west bank of the Rhine. Regimental CP and Aid Station were established in Weyersheim, with the Bn. Aid Stations setting up in towns centrally and behind the lengthy lines their battalions were assigned.

These positions, that were to be overrun some weeks later by a German attack, were extremely quiet. The miles of battalion front were scouted to familiarize the Bn. Medical Sections with the routes of evacuations and small sick call, as no casualties from the scattered shelling were encountered.

On 31 December Task Force Herren was attached to the 45th Infantry Division, and received orders for immediate movement. A night motor march brought the 275th Infantry into Niederbronn, France, during the early hours of 1 January, and troops were quartered in a large abandoned wire factory for the remainder of the night.

On the morning of 1 January, 1945, the Regimental Medical Detachment moved into Niederbronn, France, and established an aid station in the forward (NW) end of town. The Regimental CP was in the center of Niederbronn, approximately ten blocks away.

The Medical Battalion of the 45th Division made contact, and attached a liaison sergeant and six ambulances to the Detachment. These were assigned one to each aid station, two in reserve.

Germans at Bitche

The Regimental mission was the defense of the north flank of the 45th Division salient pointed at German-held Bitche. The lines ran across mountainous, heavily wooded terrain, creased by narrow, north-south running valleys, and facing German forward positions at Baerenthal and Dambach.

The second battalion was on the left flank of the Regiment in the hills facing Baerenthal, where a small group of houses comprising the village of Muhlthal was used as the Battalion CP. The 2d Battalion Medical Section established an aid station in one of the houses, chosen for a direct litter entrance, convenient location, and sturdy construction.

The 3d Battalion had the ground to the right, over rugged terrain to the next valley, where the town of Phillipsburg was just ahead of their first positions. The 62d Battalion of the 14th Armored Division had just stopped a German advance immediately to the front of Phillipsburg and were preparing to withdraw.

1st Battalion Moves

On the morning of the 2d of January, the 1st Battalion moved up from Niederbronn into Phillipsburg on the right of the third. Its mission was the defense of the town of Phillipsburg and the hilly area to its right front, with the highway that formed the main street of the town being the 1st—3rd Battalions boundary.

The 3d Battalion Aid Station set up in a beer hall at north end of town where all forward roads leading to their lines converged. When the 1st battalion moved into Phillipsburg they chose the vestry of a

church as their Aid Station, as it had two entrances without stairs, and the church courtyard offered parking space for the vehicles.

The withdrawing armored battalion had collected and evacuated all of their own casualties, but had twenty unevacuated wounded prisoners in their station which were turned over to the 1st Battalion Aid Station. Companies moving into position reported German wounded still in their areas. Their positions were all on steep hillsides, necessitating a strenuous Litter carry to the roads where a jeep could meet them. Many of the prisoners were severely wounded, all were suffering from exposure, and the bulk of the days work was taken up with their treatment.

To facilitate clearing the Aid Station, the Regimental Section sent their 2½ ton truck to be loaded with prisoners. This accelerated clearing of the Battalion Aid Stations proved its value when evacuation became a problem some hours later.

Shelling Starts

Before dawn 3 January 1945, Phillipsburg received concentrated shelling. Machine gun and sniper fire at daybreak revealed the enemy had infiltrated in some strength and had positions on the left rear of the town. An emergency call from the 1st Battalion CP was answered by the Battalion Surgeon, Capt. Ferree and two men making a run with aid kits through the artillery and small arms fire.

A number of casualties at the CP, one a sub total amputation of the leg, forced the decision to set up an aid room in the barn of the CP building. Casualties were now occurring rapidly throughout the town. Litter bearers in teams of two because of the relatively short carries, brought the wounded to either the church or the barn Aid Stations, whichever could be reached.

Casualties reported in positions forward of the town to the first battalion were reached by Lt. Dougherty and Cpl. Munoz in the ¼ ton. One jeep evacuation was accomplished, but when the vehicle returned to the front Cpl. Munoz was wounded and subsequently captured, and the MAC officer unable to return for two days because the enemy had moved between him and the town.

Enemy at Station

This advance of the enemy reached the 3d Battalion Aid Station building. With a German tank outside their front door firing down the main street, they gathered all portable equipment and left by a rear win-

dow, making their way along the hill to the position of the 1st Battalion Station.

Here they reformed in the next barn. The enemy now held the northern end of town, and throughout the day a flow of casualties, some walking and many litter wounded, entered the first and third battalion stations. Vehicles of both stations had been either damaged or captured, but their use would have been impossible as the road remained under direct and constant fire.

By evening of 3 January, forty enemy had been taken prisoner from a house commanding the evacuation road south of town, and sniper fire was ineffective in the blackness. The Regimental Surgeon sent two ambulances, three 2½ ton and one ¾ ton trucks into town for the evacuation of the wounded. Capt. Landon, DC, and litter bearer and technician reinforcements were also sent forward by the Regimental Surgeon during the night. Casualties lightened, and by the light of burning buildings the trucks were loaded and the peak of evacuation was passed by daybreak.

Forward Station Set

On 4 January Capt. Richardson, the Third Battalion Surgeon, established a station in a farmhouse about a mile south of the town. Under this plan the forward station in Phillipsburg could give immediate treatment to casualties, who could then be brought back as conditions permitted to the rear station where ambulances could be brought forward to initiate second echelon evacuation. Medical personnel were rotated between the two stations to give opportunity for small rest periods.

By mid-morning of 5 January the entire town of Phillipsburg had been cleared of enemy but remained subject to accurate mortar and artillery fire, and the 1st and 3d Battalion sections continued their combined two station plan until 6 January.

Meantime the 2d Battalion Medical Section was experiencing an equally harrowing but more orthodox initiation to combat. Their companies remained in contact and in reasonably stable position in the face of enemy attack by infiltration, by tanks, by concentrated mortar and artillery fire, and by strafing and bombing from the air. Forward collecting points were established near or at Company CPs, from which ¾ ton evacuation was used to the Aid Station. Capt. Kurt Lekisch, aggressive 2d Battalion Surgeon, visited the companies daily in their positions for sick call.

When the original Aid Station neared demolition from bombing, the station was moved to a suitable house about a quarter mile to the rear. A large basement afforded resting quarters for the litter bearers, and the ambulances were kept in a concealed, well defiladed draw about one hundred yards away.

Aid Station Commended

From this position the 2d Battalion Aid Station gave excellent support to the troops for a two week period. Casualties from adjacent units were often among those evacuated through the station. In one week ninety seven trips were made forward of the aid station by jeep. For their medical support throughout the period of this tactical situation the Aid Station received commendation from the Battalion Commander.

A battalion of the 274th Infantry reinforced the Phillipsburg positions on 6 January, and the 3d Battalion, 275th, moved left to hill positions west of the town. The 3d Battalion Aid Station established a forward station in the basement of the CP building, and continued the rear Aid Station they had established on the 4th. Though the intensity of shellfire had mitigated, the casualties had to be reached on mountainous terrain, and evacuated over exposed ground. On the night of 8 January two K Co wounded required five hours arduous litter haul. Their positions on a rugged slope forced a litter carry down the enemy-facing side of the hill, through a mined field around the hill, and hours of exposure to mortar and rifle grenade fire.

Remain in Position

The 3d Battalion remained in these positions and operated efficiently along these plans until the 14th of January. They received high praise for their handling of twenty three casualties when a 274th Company CP was shelled.

On 7 January the 1st Bn moved back through Niederbronn and up the mountain to positions on the forward slope of a high range to the right rear of Phillipsburg. No buildings were in this area, the dangerous, unimproved road which was under enemy observation could be used only in darkness, snow covered the ground a foot deep, and the cold and wind continued. The medical section dug in personal positions after pitching and camouflaging the Aid Station tent for emergency blackout use. The insecurity of a tent in the woods where tree bursting shells were a terror was obvious. In the frozen, rocky ground a station suitable for action was seen to be a Herculean task. A rear road was scouted and

found difficult but possible for daylight evacuation. It was four miles long, passable only by jeep, so a rear Aid Station was set up in a house at the junction of the road and highway, where further treatment, checking and plasma could be given before transfer to ambulances which could be stationed at this point.

Fortunately battle casualties were light. Trench foot was a major problem; respiratory infections, self-inflicted wounds, combat fatigue also comprised problems. In the dark of the night of 10 January the 1st Battalion, relieved by a battalion of the 274th Infantry, moved off the hill and into the town of Niederbronn.

Problem of Feet

Reorganization began on the morning of the 11th, and a formal sick call was held in the Railway Station where the troops were housed. A foot inspection of the entire battalion was held. Almost all feet were suffering from cold injury, ground type. Mild frostbite and early trenchfoot could not be evacuated without seriously affecting the mission at hand, already being executed with less than fifty percent battalion strength. Discoloration and swelling were evacuation standards, and proved themselves practicable ones.

In these ten days the Regimental Aid station had not only functioned in immediate and sometimes co-lateral support of the battalion stations, but had initiated certain policies that were retained in later activity.

Tactically they had used their station personnel as reinforcements for Battalion Section personnel, as needed. Overloads of casualties at Battalion Stations had been evacuated directly to Regiment, on vehicles secured, and sent forward on the Regimental Surgeon's direction. They found it necessary to act as a control point for Collecting Company ambulances, sending them to the battalions as the tactical situation demanded and permitted.

Also certain of the battalion companies had worked into positions to the rear of the Battalion Aid Stations, and these units were supported and evacuated by the Regimental Aid Station.

Foot Care Procedures

To conserve all possible fighting strength the Regimental Surgeon initiated two foot care procedures. A Regimental Rest Camp was initiated at Reichshofen, 3 kilometers south of Niederbronn, where foot evacuees were sent. Under the direction of the Regimental Surgeon and

the immediate care of trained technicians, all cold injuries, ground type, of feet were cured for and observed at this camp. If improvement was not satisfactory within 48 hours, or if duty status was not probable within a few days, evacuation was effected from the rest camp. Over fifty percent of the foot casualties were returned to duty within five days by this system.

Although the original motive for this camp was our non Division status and the slow replacement depot return of all men evacuated beyond Regiment at the time, the plan, with modifications and extension to other than foot troubles, proved useful even after we received our own Division medical installations.

Bottles of "Trench Foot Oil" (liquid petrolatum) were filled and distributed to squad leaders, with instructions for use printed on the labels. These were enthusiastically received by the troops, and detailed as the responsibility of the lowest echelon of command, thus encouraging close supervision.

Use Oil on Feet

The oil was meant to serve two purposes. Psychologically a "Trench Foot Oil" appealed to and was used by the troops with a fidelity that could not be attained by preventive-medicine lectures. Actually the petrolatum was cleansing, the application technique aided circulation by manipulation and massage, and such care of feet as drying and sock changing encouraged by the direction of attention to the soldier's feet.

To these intensive prophylactic measures and continuous supervision is attributed the success in the prevention of much trench foot. From 1 January to 15 January, 177 trench foot cases had been evacuated. In the next 15 day period only six cases required evacuation.

On 11 January Regiment moved to Zinswiller, at the mouth of the valley leading to Barenthal. Regimental Aid station was established in a house in town, and the 1st Battalion moved through Zinswiller to a mobile reserve position in a valley immediately behind second Battalion. The 1st Battalion Aid Station pitched their aid tent and dug in on the wooded hillside. That night the aid tent, while unoccupied, was twice riddled with shell fragments, which would have produced casualties if the tent was being used at that time.

Attack on Hill

The next morning the 1st Battalion received orders to attack a commanding hill position to the left front. Reconnaissance indicated the

area of casualty density would be on the ridge, a mile by steep slope to the nearest road capable of being reached by ambulance.

The troops passed through the small village of Obermuhlthahl and proceeded up the slopes ahead. The Collecting Co had sent two teams of litter bearers to the 1st Battalion. These were sent up the hill in the wake of the troops, which were proceeding under heavy artillery fire. The two remaining four man litter teams from the Aid Station (3 litter bearers had been evacuated from Phillipsburg) also followed the troops.

Once the ridge was reached a new attack order made the exhausting, many holed litter evacuation from the hill impractical. A long, steep, rutted trail, navigable by jeep, was scouted to the hilltop. Plans were made for the Aid Station to set up a station in a basement in Obermuhlthahl, with a forward collecting point at the jeep trails terminus atop the hill.

Shell Bursts Intense

Shell fire and tree bursts were intense. Sorting of casualties for priority of evacuation in the dark and insecurity of the hastily contrived forward positions was difficult. It was found that determination of the severity of an injury without facilities for a thorough examination was difficult. A patient walked into the forward station with fractures of both legs and both arms. A casualty with a sucking wound of the chest carried in a patient with minor wounds.

Jeeps were borrowed from other Battalion sources to effect the evacuation to Obermuhlthahl. There ambulances, waiting at the 2d Battalion Station, were notified when a load was ready. They entered the constantly shelled town quickly, loaded and departed. When two jeeploads of casualties were sent off from the hill, one was directed to the 2d Battalion Station to stop the clogging of casualties in one station, as had been previously arranged. Here again, as in the past and future, the cooperation of two Aid Stations on an evacuation problem was seen to work effectively.

On 14 January the 275th Infantry was relieved from these positions and moved by motor southwest to Lampertsloch. Here the battalions took positions in the hills in Maginot line fortifications, but no action occurred until they were again relieved and moved by day-long motor march on 15 January to positions on a defensive line south of Saarbruchen.

The mission was defense of a line running west from Saargemund on the Saar River. Regiment and the Regimental Aid Station established sites in the town of Guebenhausen. The 2d Battalion was on the right

with their Aid Station at Hundling, the 1st Battalion in the center with their Aid Station at Nousseveiller, and the 3d Battalion on the left with their station at Diebling. The companies were in forward towns and in field positions. The extensive area, both in width and depth, made a central rear position practical for Aid Station locations. In cases of casualties, vehicles would go forward to the Company CPs, to which casualties would be brought by the litter bearers.

New Personnel Assigned

Personnel was readjusted here, and companies were assigned new aid men from the station personnel to make up for their losses. (Of the 29 Medical Detachment men lost as a direct result of enemy action, 26 were aid men.)

Cold injuries, ground type, of feet were still prevalent though in less serious degree. The Regimental Rest Camp continued in effect. With housing improved and the situation more static, Battalion Stations initiated minor hospitals of one to five patients who were not fit for duty but judged to be returnable with one or two days rest and treatment.

Gastro-intestinal disturbances became common. They were characterized by severe diarrhea and often accompanied by nausea. All water was condemned except from an Engineer Water D. P. Kitchens were inspected daily and competitive prizes offered to mess personnel to encourage the highest kitchen standards.

Bismuth subcarbonate, paregoric, belladonna in various doses and combinations were used, but their effectiveness was dubious. Treatment with castor oil was tried and found beneficial.

Install Shower Unit

A Shower Unit was installed in a central town. Here men received a hot shower and a complete change of clothing. A technician was detailed to the shower to check the feet of all the men, and to give instructions on foot care and the use of "Trench Foot Oil" and foot powder.

Sick call was held at the Company CPs by the Battalion Surgeons. Monthly physical inspections and hygiene lectures were given. As only a small number of men could be withdrawn from line positions at one time this consumed much more time than such duties would normally entail.

These defensive positions were maintained for one month before the next drive began. Except for scattered artillery and mortar fire casualties, the main combat injuries were incurred on raids and large

patrols. A detailed account of the Battalion Sections attempts to support these activities would consume disproportionate space in this account for the conclusions reached. These were: that long range reconnaissance patrols cannot be supported medically; that combat patrols cannot demand medical accompaniment unless of near platoon strength, in which case the platoon aid man can participate, but evacuation to or near our lines must be accomplished by the men involved.

Raids in Force

Raids must be made in force, must maintain their objective for several hours, must have in most cases a night withdrawal time, and must be willing to assist in their own evacuation, if they are to be successfully supported.

On the 17th of February the Regiment, now having Division control and Division medical support from the 370th Medical Battalion, moved off on the initial advance toward Saarbruchen. The 2d Battalion objective was the town of Grossbliedersdorf on the Saar River, the 1st Battalion was to the left with the town of Lixing as its objective, and the 3d Battalion was to secure the hills and Brandenbush forest ahead and left of these towns.

All three Battalion Medical Sections established Aid Stations in Ruhling, the closest secured town to the objectives and on the main evacuation route to the rear.

Soon after the troops entrance into Lixing the 1st Battalion established a forward station there, evacuating by $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ ton vehicles to Ruhling as soon as the road was cleared of mines. The 2d Battalion Aid Station moved through Lixing and laterally east down the road to Grossbliedersdorf, setting up their station while fighting was still going on in the town.

Stay in Ruhling

The 3d Battalion Aid Station remained a day in Ruhling, and then moved into the heavily shelled town of Etzling, almost on line with their troops.

Regimental Aid Station moved up to the old 1st Battalion location at Nousseviller, with the Regimental Surgeon making constant personal supervision of the battalion sections. He co-ordinated with the Collecting Company Commander, the ambulance runs when the battalion sections felt they could not be brought to their forward positions.

Litter bearers from Company B, 370th Medical Battalion, attached to the Battalion Stations for forward-of-aid-station evacuation, proved alert and capable in their first combat assignment. The hills ahead of the newly won towns offered strenuous litter hauls, and the blackness of the night and the unfamiliar terrain demanded initiative on the part of medical personnel.

Positions on the wooded hills overlooking the next valley were consolidated in the next few days, with few casualties. On 21 February the Regimental Station moved to Ruhling.

Regiment Moves

On the 22d of February the Regiment moved across the remaining valley and up the high hills that lay before Saarbruchen. The 3d Battalion objective was Spicheren on the right, the 1st Battalion, Alsting in the center, and the 2d Battalion, Zinzigen on the left, and the high ground immediately ahead of these towns.

Reconnaissance showed the attack jumped off down a steep slope into the valley towns. If heavy opposition was met, evacuation was scheduled to be up this slope for approximately 50 yards by litter to woods where a jeep haul could be initiated. Fortunately Zinzigen and Alsting were taken quickly, and the 1st and 2d Battalion Sections established forward stations there soon after the first casualties occurred. When the few casualties occurring before these towns were reached, had been treated and evacuated by the rear stations, they moved forward to join the advance sections.

Meanwhile the troops had moved out from the towns and across the valley under intense mortar fire, and were attacking up the steep slopes of the Stiftswald through which the border line of Germany ran. Resistance was frenzied, and casualties from both small arms and tree bursting artillery were numerous.

Meets Fierce Resistance

The 3d Battalion was meeting fierce resistance at Spicheren. Two of their companies continued attacking the town and two bypassed it and moved on to their objective in the Stiftswald. This move made one station support of the battalion untenable, so Capt. Richardson and two teams of litter bearers moved up to Alsting by the circuitous road through Grossbliersdorf, and Lt. Brennan and the remaining station personnel supported the Spicheren attack from Etzling.

In Alsting the 1st Battalion Station was in a convenient building near the foot of the road leading to the troops ahead. As 1st and 3d Battalion troops were interjoined on the hill, Capt. Richardson moved out to the hill with the litter bearer teams of both battalion sections to control the collection and emergency treatment of the troops. From the positions in a German trench used as the collecting point, casualties were then evacuated by vehicle down the steep, muddy, rutted road to the 1st Battalion Station, where further treatment, tagging and transfer to ambulances could be effected.

It is believed this plan made possible the next few days evacuations, for the next three twenty four hour periods, 135 casualties, 110 casualties and 90 casualties, respectively, moved through the 1st Battalion Station. A high percentage of these were seriously wounded.

Spicheren Secured

After the second day Spicheren had been secured and 3d Battalion moved into an Aid Station there. A chalet on the forward peak of the hill, overlooking Saarbruchen but concealed by the forest, was reached and made a forward 1st Battalion CP and Aid Station. A week later a Sanitarium on the hill was cleared of enemy and used in the same manner by the 2d Battalion Aid Station.

These positions were subject to constant shelling and frequent attack in the next several weeks, and casualties, though greatly decreased from the early figures, occurred daily. To be reached quickly and treated adequately litter bearers and Aid Station personnel were essential in this area, (a few hundred yards from the front lines). However, ambulances could not be brought that far forward, and evacuation by litter haul would have been extremely inefficient over the several miles of difficult terrain to, a suitable ambulance loading post. Also the conveniences necessary for stable aid station operation were absent.

This situation again proved that the operation of forward and rear aid stations in many combat conditions is the only method of fulfilling the entire mission of first echelon medical support.

On 23 February the Regimental Aid Station moved to Lixing, and on 14 March moved to Zinzigen, lateral with the Battalion Stations, in anticipation of the impending Saarbruchen attack. Despite the combat pressures, advantage was taken to instigate routine health measures.

Shower Unit Set Up

A more elaborate shower unit with two day rest camp facilities was established at Großbliersdorf. Here cots, recreation facilities, and

daily sick call all were available within a mile of enemy held positions. A dental technician cleaned teeth, and technicians for medical aid were present.

As units were taken out of line positions for short rests they were given physical inspections, foot inspections, Venereal Disease lectures, a dental survey, and oral hygiene lectures. Mess halls were inspected and reported on daily.

Non-battle casualties were slight at this period, partially because of Battalion and Regimental one and two day treatment facilities while carrying the men on a duty status.

Several difficult evacuation problems occurred to support probing of the dragon's teeth that lay between our positions and Saarbruchen, confirming previous conclusions on the difficulties of supporting raids and patrols, although some successful evacuation of challenging situations was accomplished.

Plans were made and remade for moving on Saarbruchen, all promising a difficult time. When on March 21 the move on Saarbruchen began, very light resistance was met, and the Battalion Aid Stations all set up positions in the city that night. Regiment moved into Saarbruchen 22 March, and as the enemy had withdrawn from our front, readjustments to non-combat conditions commenced. All troops were now housed in buildings and inspections of quarters as well as other routine inspections, were intensified.

Move By Motor

On 26 March the Regiment moved by motor, northeast to Queidersbach. The mission was the screening and policing of captured but unoccupied areas, and each company was in a separate, or several separate towns. To hold sick call and complete inspections the Surgeons had considerable territory to cover daily. The health of the command was good.

A motor movement on 1 April brought Regiment to Gau-Augelsheim. The Battalions were stretched from Coblenz on the north, site of the 3d Battalion Aid Station, to Oberhilbersheim on the south where the 1st Battalion was located. In addition, one company remained in Saarbruchen, further stretching the Regimental area. The same mission and medical plans continued.

A second dental officer, Capt. Guirtino, joined the Detachment here. One dentist had been evacuated in early January, and Capt. Baker, as the only dental officer, had established an awesome record of work, having in three months of combat held 700 dental sittings.

Dental records show:

	Military Sitzings	Civilian Sitzings
January	97	37
February	135	18
March	349	65
April	414	0 (Germany)
May	600	0 (Germany)

Mainly emergency extractions for French civilians

Capt. Baker received personal commendation from the Commanding General of the 70th Division for his meritorious work as Regimental Dental Surgeon.

Move To Frankfurt

The Regiment moved again on 11 April, all units moving to Frankfurt and vicinity relieving, a Regiment of the 5th Division. Here the closeness of the 12th Evacuation Hospital and later the 180 th General Hospital, offered facilities for more definitive medical work being initiated for the command, and closer checking of dubious cases.

Large Displaced Persons Camps in the area were inspected and reported on in detail as their public health standards, and medical facilities. Periodic inspections of these camps continued, and those without medical personnel were visited daily by the Battalion Surgeons. Their conditions were rapidly improved.

OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL DETACHMENT

Silver, Ezra I.	0 326 744	Major, M. C.
MacAlpine, Orville D.	0 381 377	Capt., M. C.
Ferree, Arthur C.	01 785 697	Capt., M. C.
Lekisch, Kurt	0 555 529	Capt., M. C.
Richardson, Clark M.	0 548 670	Capt., M. C.
Dougherty, Lewis A.	02 048 896	1st Lt., M. A. C.
Koeck, Thomas J.	02 049 903	1st Lt., M. A. C.
Brennan, Bernard R.	02 047 931	1st Lt., M. A. C.
Barker, Armin M.	01 716 520	Capt., D. C.
Giurtino, Francis J.	0 481 497	Capt., D. C.
Landen, Andrew F.	01 703 298	Capt., D. C.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL OF MEDICAL DETACHMENT

Alexander, John J.	T/5	36 971 256
Allen, Forrest R.	T/3	39 828 166
Apodaca, Gilbert O.	Pfc	39 599 780
Arnold, Lyman W.	T/4	37 573 078
Bagaason, Carroll M.	Sgt	37 436 977
Baker, David S.	Pfc	36 871 261
Baker, William R. III	Pfc	32 912 208
Blakeslee, Jesse N.	Pfc	33 682 608
Bliss, Robert R.	T/3	36 507 697
Boehr, John H.	S/Sgt	37 059 832
Boyd, Bill	Pfc	38 508 136
Brown, Woodrow W.	Sgt	34 002 784
Bryant, William H.	Pfc	33 793 061
Casey, Gerald J.	T/Sgt	19 030 269
Caldwell, Raymond F.	Pfc	31 467 454
Cherry, Joe W.	T/5	39 866 236
Cobb, Stanley E.	T/4	32 215 436
Cooper, Herman L.	T/4	35 023 249
Copland, Stanley J.	T/5	39 212 999
Craig, Horace C.	Sgt	18 102 297
Cremer, Joseph O.	T/3	37 620 575
Cross, Richard	Pfc	38 699 194
Curtis, Harold B.	Cpl	35 872 812
Cutwright, Robert G.	Pfc	35 747 505
Davidoff, Mark I.	Pfc	13 186 586
Dessart, George D.	Pfc	36 982 283
Dick, Merritt I.	Pfc	37 537 104
DiStasio, Armando	T/4	31 203 665

Dittrich, Glenn W.	Pfc	39 705 937
Ehlman, John J.	T/3	35 680 198
Eisen, Karl J.	T/5	35 084 851
Estrada, Armando C.	Pfc	38 441 759
Ewy, Henry H. Jr.	Pfc	17 150 932
Eyler, Truman R.	T/4	13 019 645
Fargione, Anthony	Pfc	32 993 222
Fehrman, Robert M.	T/5	39 550 690
Foy, James C.	S/Sgt	36 275 039
Frasca, Vincent J.	Pfc	32 516 605
Fuller, Robert	T/3	39 402 582
Gates, Robert F.	Sgt	35 357 931
Guillory, Paul C.	T/3	34 005 123
Gustafson, Raymond J.	Pfc	37 574 598
Haines, Lafayette Jr.	Cpl	18 062 692
Haley, Harold N.	Pfc	39 283 801
Harrison, Charles A.	T/5	39 212 932
Hayes, Austin D.	T/5	32 939 286
Herrell, Roy E.	Pfc	34 193 713
Horstman, Robert H.	Pfc	17 054 662
Houston, Willard J.	T/5	6 541 273
Johnson, James L.	Cpl	38 563 902
Johnston, Glenn H.	Pfc	17 116 425
Kelly, R. D.	Pfc	38 663 013
Kelsay, Hubert F.	T/4	35 871 211
Kerber, William F.	T/5	36 796 397
Kerekes, Frederick S.	T/5	32 929 016
King, Otis T.	Pfc	34 656 082
Knight, Thomas S.	T/4	15 015 538
Kraft, David E.	Pfc	37 357 487
Kraft, Donald E.	Pfc	37 357 673
Langmeyer, Robert F.	Pfc	36 962 387
Lyden, James B.	T/4	39 619 922

McCoy, James R.	T/5	37 573 153
McDonald, Hugh V.	Pfc	38 592 034
Mansfield, Joseph H.	Pfc	39 258 821
Mason, Luther M.	T/4	35 117 071
Mathews, Donald L.	T/5	35 622 354
Maurer, David A.	Pfc	39 582 610
Mente, John A.	T/4	36 830 641
Moore, Thomas W.	Pvt	34 190 429
Nelson, Raymond W.	T/4	37 573 900
Newton, Russell A.	T/5	33 609 320
Ostendorf, Herman J.	Pfc	37 574 391
Papflam, Gilbert C.	Pfc	36 982 841
Pederson, John S.	Pfc	39 465 225
Piel, Albert H.	Pfc	37 621 795
Poe, Roscoe E.	Pfc	36 981 446
Prodanchek, George	T/5	33 730 003
Ramirez, Richard R.	T/3	36 127 491
Rapier, Herman G.	T/5	35 873 108
Robinett, William J.	T/5	35 771 422
Robinson, Charles R.	Pfc	34 329 417
Samperi, Salvatore	Pfc	32 714 293
Seagroves, Alfred H.	T/Sgt	18 030 023
Shanahan, James P.	T/4	37 621 051
Sheldon, William J.	Pfc	37 423 222
Shumate, Roland	T/3	37 005 531
Solem, Jennings A.	T/5	39 336 904
Sovacool, John J.	T/5	35 918 102
Stankey, Walter J.	Pfc	33 599 101
Steinman, Sol Z.	T/5	37 620 133
Stockard, Dean	Pfc	36 683 870
Strauss, George	Pfc	12 231 160
Taylor, Dan W.	S/Sgt	20 404 450
Thomas, Lee	Pfc	35 335 429
Thorson, Joseph O.	S/Sgt	39 834 988

*Printed at Limburger Vereinsdruckerei
Limburg, Germany
August, 1945*

MEDICAL DETACHMENT 275TH INFANTRY
3RD BATTALION SECTION APO-461

30 August 1945

SUBJECT: MEN WITHOUT IDENTIFICATION CARDS & Data
TO : REGIMENTAL SURGEON, 275th Infantry APO-461

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>HAIR</u>	<u>EYES</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>
Bohonas, Benney B.	T/3	6'	170	Brown	Brown	May 10, 1920
Karowski, Eugene L.	T/4	5'7"	164	Brown	Brown	Sept. 5, 1917
Hoversland, Reinert	T/4	6'1"	185	Brown	Brown	May 15, 1920
Heine, Carl F. A.	T/5	5'5"	145	Brown	Blue	May 28, 1914
Snyder, Dean T.	PFC.	5'7"	155	Brown	Brown	Oct. 24, 1923
Hamm, Herman R.	PFC.	5'10"	130	Sandy	Blue	April 20, 1921
Bellamy, Roland C.	PVT.	6'1"	140	Black	Brown	Aug. 28, 1921
Fox, Peter	PFC.	5'5"	149	Brown	Brown	Oct. 4, 1920
Stanley, Alvin W.	T/4	5'11"	165	Brown	Blue	April 16, 1920
Keller, Charles L.	PFC.	5'10"	145	Brown	Gray	Nov. 19, 1914

MEN WITH NO PAY DATA CARDS

~~Snyder, Dean T. PFC. 33495847~~

~~Stone, Henry B. PFC. 31111414~~

~~Stanley, Alvin W. T/4 36307056~~

MEN WITH NO DOG TAGS

~~Snyder, Dean T. 33495847~~

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1st Bn Med Sect 275th Inf
APO 461 U.S. Army

31 Aug 1945

Name	Rank	ASN	Ht	Wt.	Hair	Eyes	Born
Kalish, Louis L.	Capt	0-487118	5-7 1/2	142	Brown	Blue	Sept 13, 1900
Heshler, William F	T/4	33303090	5-9	145	Brown	Brown	Aug 12, 1920
Archkavage, Louis B	Pfc	33174372	5-10	170	Brown	Blue	Mar 18 1911
Dragoo, Marshall L.	T/4	37466983	5-6	130	Brown	Blue	June 7 1822
Martin, Virgil M.	Pfc	34433286	5-8	150	Brown	Grey	Jan 6 1922
Terry, Edison S.	Pfc	34057985	5-7	150	Brown	Brown	Oct 17 1919
Thomas, Chester A	Pfc	20411842	6-1	155	Brown	Blue	May 3 1917

These men do not have W.D.A.G.O.65-10

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~~SECRET~~
AT the Niederselters
to Niederbreitungen

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1st Bn CB Hqs
Niederzuechen
B Co. Fuzilieren
D Co. Thallion

2nd Bn CB Hqs
G. L. Dehn, G. K. Dehn
G. L. Dehn, G. H. Dehn

1st Aug
G. A. Hadon
G. C. Hadon
G. B. Niederzuechen
G. L. Niederzuechen

22 Aug
G. K. Dehn to
Eschhofen - opus 1500

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1st Bus closed CP Frankfurt
& opened CP Wetzlar 1130.
Also A, C, & D.

2nd Bus closed CP Frankfurt
& opened CP Korbach 1030.
Also E, F, G & H.

3rd Bus closed CP Frankfurt
& opened CP Hofheim 0855
Also G, H, A, T, & C.

31 July

4th Bus closed CP Weil
& opened CP Wehrheim 2000
30 July 45.

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2 July
Su to closed Erbach
& opened New Frankfurt
1000.

4 July
Su to closed Frankfurt
& opened CP Erbach 2100
2 July 115.

Su to closed CP in Frankfurt
& opened CP in Erbach 900.
E B. closed CP in Frankfurt
& opened CP in Hanover -
at 1300.

5 July
a 7th 214 closed Frankfurt
& opened CP Frankfurt
at 1100.

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30 June

C. J. Schmitt to Frankfurt

C.F. Hadamer to Frankfurt

2 July

275/13 of estab. Fed CP Frankfurt 1130. 19 + 13.

closed 1100. 4 opened 0945

275/13 of estab. Hamburg Frankfurt

200. 275/13 closed

Wolffheim 4 opened new CP 1000. AT closed

Wolffheim 4 opened 1100

1100. 275/13 closed Wolffheim 4 opened new CP Frankfurt 1100.

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~~From Frankfurt~~

Regt Hq - Kamburg

1st Bn - Uemgeln

2nd Bn - Linsburg

3rd Bn - Holfeld

22 June

Co B closed old CP

Frankfurt at 0800

24 June

Co B moved into

Gocheboch

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